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THE  
ENTOMOLOGIST'S  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

CONDUCTED BY

C. G. BARRETT.

E. C. RYE, F.Z.S.

J. W. DOUGLAS.

E. SAUNDERS, F.L.S.

R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S.

H. T. STANTON, F.R.S.

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VOL. XVII.

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“In relation to the human mind Nature is boundless ; and though nowhere inaccessible, she is everywhere unfathomable.”

HUXLEY.

LONDON :

JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1880-81.

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THE

C. V. RILEY,  
Washington, D. C.

# Entomologist's Monthly Magazine

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## VOLUME XVII.

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We have much pleasure in announcing that with the commencement of Vol. XVII of this Magazine, the Editorial staff will be increased and strengthened by the addition to it of Mr. CHARLES G. BARRETT, who has, from the first, so greatly assisted us, and whose labours in investigating the British Lepidopterous Fauna are so well and favourably known; and of Mr. EDWARD SAUNDERS, who, for many years, has turned his attention to other Orders of British Insects with equally beneficial results.

EDITORS.

1, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. :

15th May, 1880.

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### A NEW SPECIES OF *LIPURA*.

BY HENRY N. RIDLEY.

This insect I found in April, in the same locality as that of *Machilis brevicornis*, namely, at Water-break-its-neck fall, near New Radnor.

The head is ovate, the antennæ four-jointed, the last joint the largest, and oval in shape. The second segment of the body, *i.e.*, the prothorax, is narrow, the third and the fourth are the broadest, the terminal segment is the smallest. I can perceive no trace of eyes. The last segment bears two short up-curved processes, and the whole body is covered with scattered hairs. The colour of the body is orange, the head and the last segment lighter yellow, the under-side is also lighter in colour, and the alimentary canal seen through the translucent skin causes the middle line of the back to appear darker. The feet and antennæ are snow-white.

Length,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mm.



This little animal differs chiefly from *L. ambulans* (L.) in colour, and also in facies, being broader in proportion to its length, and having the joints of the antennæ more distinctly separate. It lives under stones, moving about very briskly, in spite of its blindness, and the contrast between the orange body and white antennæ and feet makes it an extremely beautiful little insect. All its colour disappears in spirits and it becomes quite white.

I propose for it the name *Lipura aurantiaca*.

20, Portsea Place, Connaught Square :

May, 1880.

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### A NEW SPECIES OF *MACHILIS*.

BY HENRY N. RIDLEY.

On May 1st, 1879, in an expedition made with the Woolhope Society's Field Club to the waterfall known as Water-break-its-neck, in the Radnor Forest, I captured three specimens of a *Machilis* unknown to me; at that time I had not carefully studied the genus, and so referred them to the species *polypoda* (Linn.), but on further examination I was convinced that the species was new; and having this year succeeded in procuring additional specimens, am enabled to describe it.

The length of the body is 9 mm., and that of the antennæ 4 mm.; the central caudal seta is 8 mm. long. The colour varies somewhat according to age, the adults are brown and metallic, with a thin darker central line on the back, and three irregular dark brown patches on each side. The legs, antennæ, and caudal seta are brown, the latter ringed with paler colour. The younger forms are grey, and more irregularly mottled. None that I have seen are as dark as *M. polypoda*, and most are much lighter. The head is small, the eyes black, and almost touched by the front edge of the prothorax, they meet in the middle line. The prothorax is narrow and cylindrical, the meso-thorax broad and elevated, the meta-thorax narrow, and partially overlapped by the meso-thorax. The segments of the abdomen are nearly equal, and taper gradually towards the tail. The antennæ have a thick basal joint, which is followed by a whip-like portion, composed of numerous small segments, and these, at the extremity, are marked off into three secondary segments, each consisting of five of the smaller segments. The whole is thicker than the antenna of *M. polypoda*, and much shorter, since, in the usual position of rest, when the antennæ are laid back along the sides, they hardly extend to the end of the meta-thorax. The large palpi are composed of six joints, very little (less than 1 mm.) shorter than the antennæ. The second pair of palpi are short and 3-jointed, the last joint being ovate.

The legs are biunguiculate, and the last two pairs bear papilliform processes on the basal joint, corresponding to those described by Sir John Lubbock in *M. polypoda*, and which he supposes to be homologous with the abdominal appendages. The central caudal seta is nearly as long as the body, being 8 mm. in length.



The scales, which I have been able to compare with those of *M. maritima* only, differ from them in their smaller size, and in the greater number of ridges, which vary from fourteen to sixteen in this species, whereas in *maritima* they are generally not more than twelve in number; in *M. polypoda* (Beck, in Lubbock's *Thysanura* and *Collembola*, Ray Society publication) the ridges vary from eighteen to twenty-four. Another distinction may be noticed in the pedicel, which, in this species and *M. polypoda*, projects beyond the base of the scale, but does not do so in *maritima*. The general arrangement of the ribs and cross-bars is the same in all; but I observe in the species now under consideration that in the rounded or ovate scales, which I conclude are the younger forms, the ribs converge to the centre from both sides, so as to form a succession of Vs, with the apex pointing away from the pedicel: this I can find no trace of in the scales of *M. maritima*.

The insect lives under stones in dry places, and always appears rather sluggish, indeed, when the sun was not shining, it did not leap at all, but slowly crept away when disturbed. It appears to be very local, as I only found it in a very circumscribed area, although there were many likely places for it close by. It is by no means easy to find, owing to its colour, and the way it adheres closely to the stone when it is lifted.

I propose for this species the name of *Machilis brevicornis*, in allusion to the shortness of its antennæ, which are shorter than those of any *Machilis* with which I am acquainted, except *M. crassicornis* (Lucas), which occurs in Algeria.

I ought to call attention to the fact that in some features Templeton's figure of *M. polypoda* (Trans. Ent. Soc., vol. i, plate xi) bears a considerable resemblance to this species, but as his figure is so roughly drawn, and as he gives no details nor colour with it, it is impossible to say whether or not he had this species before him.

I should also have mentioned that the insect became of a yellowish-white colour in spirits.

20, Portsea Place, Connaught Square :  
May, 1880.

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#### NOTES ON *CRABRO ELONGATULUS*, V. DER LIND., AND THE OTHER BRITISH SPECIES OF *CRABRO* WITH BLACK BODIES.

BY EDWARD SAUNDERS, F.L.S.

Of all our British species of *Crabro*, *elongatulus* seems to have been the cause of the greatest confusion; Shuckard\* describes it under seven different names, F. Smith under five. On the continent

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\* Essay on the Indigenous Fossorial Hymenoptera, 1837.



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VOL. XL VII

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The head is ovate, the antennae four-jointed, the last joint the largest, and oval in shape. The second segment of the body, i.e., the prothorax, is narrow, the third and the fourth are the broadest, the terminal segment is the smallest. I can perceive no trace of eyes. The last segment bears two short up-curved processes, and the whole body is covered with scattered hairs. The colour of the body is orange, the head and the last segment lighter yellow, the under-side is also lighter in colour, and the alimentary canal seen through the translucent skin causes the middle line of the back to appear darker. The feet and antennae are snow-white.

Length, 2½ mm.

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**[Begin Page: Page 2]**

2 [June,

This little animal differs chiefly from *L. ambulans* (L.) in colour, and also in facies, being broader in proportion to its length, and having the joints of the antennae more distinctly separate. It lives under stones, moving about very briskly, in spite of its blindness, and the contrast between the orange body and white antennae and feet makes it an extremely beautiful little insect. All its colour disappears



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The length of the body is 9 mm., and that of the antennae 4 mm. ; the central caudal seta is 8 mm. long. The colour varies somewhat according to age, the adults are brown and metallic, with a thin darker central line on the back, and three irregular dark brown patches on each side. The legs, antennae, and caudal seta are brown, the latter ringed with paler colour. The younger forms are grey, and more irregularly mottled. None that I have seen are as dark as *M. polypoda*, and most are much lighter. The head is small, the eyes black, and almost touched by the front edge of the prothorax, they meet in the middle line. The prothorax is narrow and cylindrical, the meso-thorax broad and elevated, the meta-thorax narrow, and partially



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**[Begin Page: Page 3]**

1880.] 3

The scales, which I have been able to compare with those of 31. *maritima* only, differ from them in their smaller size, and in the greater number of ridges, which vary from fourteen to sixteen in this species, whereas in *maritima* they are generally not more than twelve in number ; in 3£. *polypoda* (Beck, in Lubbock's *Thysanura* and *Collembola*, Ray Society publication) the ridges vary from eighteen to twenty-four. Another distinction may be noticed in the pedicel, which, in



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