

The *Pocota*, which is an early species, after emerging from the puparium flies to hawthorn, blackthorn, or some other blossom in the vicinity. There probably the courtship takes place. After this the female would seek a suitable tree and lay her eggs, possibly very high up, in a crevice, cavity or hole made by a bird, and the larvae, when hatched, would gradually work their way into the dampest and most decayed part in the centre of the tree. To pupate they would seek the drier parts, and probably nearer to the outside, ready to escape on emergence from the puparium. As we have seen, the pupal state lasts for nearly eight weeks—55 and 56 days for the first two specimens to put in an appearance in my experiments.

Durandesthorpe,
Putney;
May, 1928.

THE LARVA OF *POCOTA APIFORMIS*, SCHRANK.

By DAPHNE AUBERTIN, M.Sc.

(Plate VII.)

In the preceding paper Mr. H. StJ. K. Donisthorpe records the capture of the larva of *Pocota apiformis*, Schrank, from an ash tree in Windsor Forest, and although Becher* has given an account of the pupa, the larva has apparently never been described.

When fully extended the specimen measures 2.5 cm., but it is very contractile, and the "tail" may be telescoped into a third of its extended length.

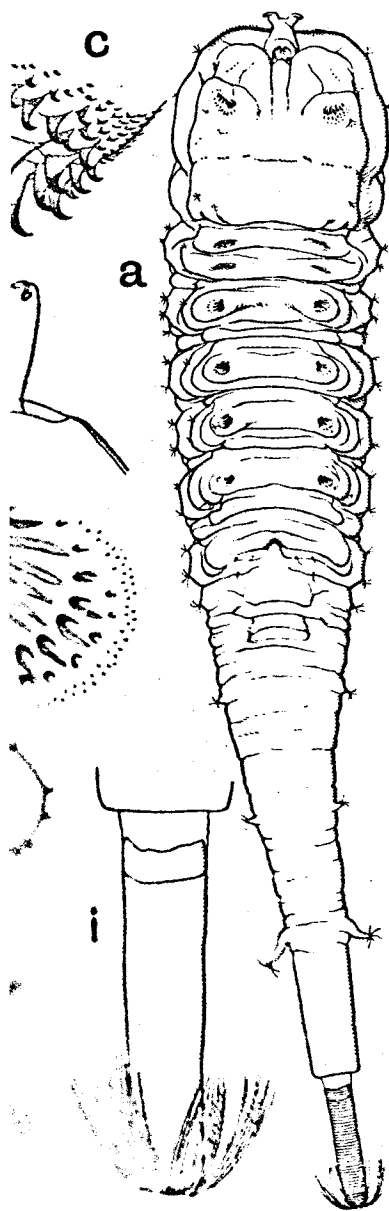
In general appearance it agrees with the description of "rat-tailed" larvae given by Metcalf †. It is of a whitish-yellow colour, with a truncated protrusible head, armed with outwardly directed integumental teeth, and the whole body is thickly covered with short integumental processes (Pl. VII, a).

The anterior spiracles are situated dorsally just behind the head, and are raised on contractile stalks—a characteristic typical of the "rat-tailed" larva (Pl. VII, b). The posterior spiracles lie close together at the tip of the "respiratory appendage" (Pl. VII, i), and are partially surrounded by tufts of palmate hairs (Pl. VII, i and j). Arrangements of this kind are generally associated with aquatic habits; although the larva under discussion is not aquatic, it habitually lives in very wet surroundings.

The larva bears seven pairs of prolegs armed with numerous backwardly directed hooks (Pl. VII, c and f). The first pair appears to lie in the head region and is somewhat separated from the other

* Becher, *Wiener Ent. Zeit.*, i, 1882, p. 249.

† Metcalf, *Ohio State Univ. Bull.*, xvii, 1913, p. 20.



Printed by Messrs. J. & J. Harrison, Ltd.

SCHRANK.

six pairs. Progress is effected by contractile side-to-side movements of the anterior part of the body.

The mouth-parts are not very highly developed; a chitinous oesophageal hood opens to the exterior, and is guarded by a pair of jaws and two soft retractile flaps (Pl. VII, *d*). The antennae project forward in front of the mouth-opening, each antenna being bifurcated at the tip. The two apical projections are dissimilar; one of them has a slight chitinous support, and both exhibit structures which may be of a sensory nature (Pl. VII, *e*).

The anus lies ventrally just behind the seventh pair of prolegs, and is surrounded by papillae bearing filamentous processes.

The segmentation of the body is somewhat obscure. According to Metcalf (*loc. cit.*) the typical number of segments is twelve, and he assumes that the head is formed from two, and that the anterior spiracles lie on the prothoracic segment. The segments in the median region of the body are divided from one another by groups of transverse wrinkles, each group bearing six pairs of papillae similar to those found near the anus (Pl. VII, *g*). These papillae are also found on the head and "tail" (Pl. VII, *h*), but they vary in size and relative position, so that it is impossible to make any deductions from them with regard to the segmentation of the animal. The papillae are probably homologous with Metcalf's transverse rows of flexible hairs (*loc. cit.*).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

Pocota apiformis, Schrank. *a*. Larva, ventral view, $\times 5\frac{1}{2}$; *b*. anterior extremity of the same in profile, $\times 5\frac{1}{2}$; *c*. thoracic proleg; *d*. mouth-parts and antennae; *e*. detail of left antenna; *f*. third abdominal proleg; *g*. diagram of section of abdominal segment (after Metcalf); *h*. posterior abdominal papilla; *i*. posterior respiratory appendage; *j*. detail of palmate hair of the same. *c-j* greatly magnified.

British Museum (Natural History),
South Kensington.

IMMIGRANTS IN EARLY JUNE.—During the past ten days there has been a big immigration of *Plusia gamma*, *Pyrameis cardui* and *P. atalanta*. During this time the weather has been exceedingly cold in the district, but strong east and south-east winds have prevailed, hence no doubt these arrivals. I do not think I have ever seen so many *P. cardui* before; the cliffs between Kingsgate and Cliftonville have been simply swarming with them.—H. C. HUGGINS; 5, Windsor Avenue, Cliftonville, Margate, June 8th, 1928.

DEILEPHILA LIVORNICA AT SEA.—I received a specimen of *D. livornica* the other day. It was attracted by the light of a liner's cabin windows half-way between Crete and Eastern Sicily on April 20th, 1928. It was in perfect condition.—C. MELLOWS, M.A.; Bishops Stortford College.

NOTES ON THE GENUS TETRA

By W. J. L.

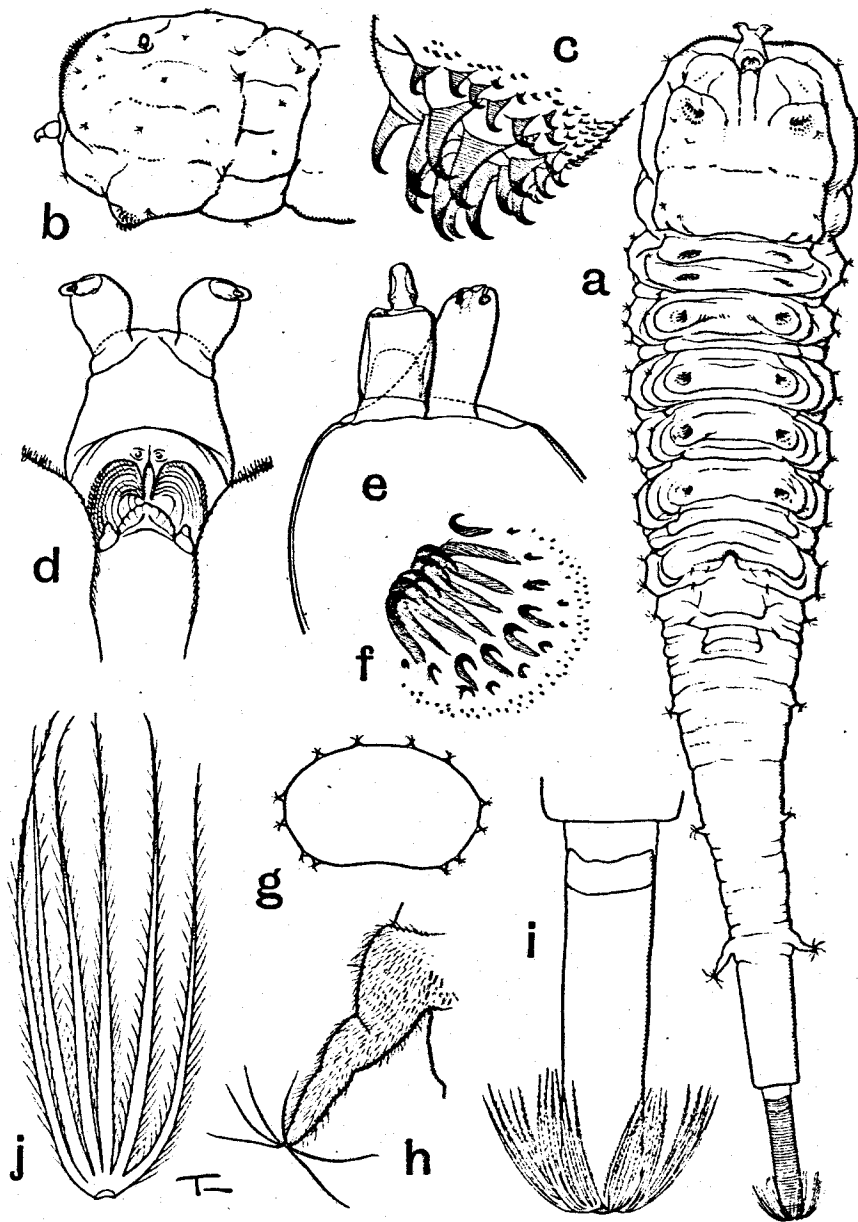
In the *Entomologisk Tidskrift* well illustrated paper "Om de sv. Latreille," in which he arranges them in two divisions. These are *t. subulata*, Linn. and *fuliginosa*, Zett. containing *kraussi*, Saulcy, *bipunctatus*.

Whether all these five forms are in Britain of the former group *v. subulatus*, and we are always hoping *fuliginosus*—in the north of Scotland group we have one form, which has *bipunctatus*, Linn. Saulcy, however forms mentioned above are covered *T. bipunctatus*. The differences are minute and subtle, especially as compared. Though all the differences are minute always breed true, we might find instead of the single *T. bipunctatus* all three forms before him when did only one, which? The form *kraussi* in Britain: in fact our form seems always and described by Haij, as *kiefferi*. distinguishing the forms *bipunctatus* antennae: in *kiefferi* these are a trifle segments. We find, then, that our *tatus* is *kiefferi*, Haij. At present it is a distinct species.

Those further interested in the subject Haij's paper; Saulcy's paper in *Bull. Soc. Entom. France*, Sept. 1888, p. cxxxv; P. Berenger Nimes," *Bull. Soc. Etude Sc. Nat.* literal translation of Haij's description of these, orthopterists should examine *punctatus*, Linn. in order to find to belong. It might be noted that they very occasionally take on a macropterous

28, Knight's Park,
Kingston-on-Thames.

* Saulcy, although he gave the name *T. kraussi* it. So the first description of this form appears



John Bale Sore & Darlington. 134

THE LARVA OF *POCOTA APIFORMIS*, SCHRANK.

The *Pocota*, which is an early species of puparium flies to hawthorn, blackthorn in the vicinity. There probably this the female would seek a suitable place very high up, in a crevice, cavity or hole in the dampest and most decayed part in the wood. When pupate they would seek the drier part of the outside, ready to escape on emergence. We have seen, the pupal state lasts for 56 days for the first two specimens to experiments.

Durandesthorpe,
Putney;
May, 1928.

THE LARVA OF *POCOTA API*

BY DAPHNE AUBER

(Plate VII.)

In the preceding paper Mr. H. St. J. captured the larva of *Pocota apiformis* in Windsor Forest, and although because of the pupa, the larva has apparently not been seen.

When fully extended the specimen is very contractile, and the "tail" may be of its extended length.

In general appearance it agrees with the "rat-tailed" larvae given by Metcalf †. It is black in colour, with a truncated protrusible head capsule directed integumental teeth, and the whole body with short integumental processes (Pl. V).

The anterior spiracles are situated dorsally and are raised on contractile stalks—a characteristic of the "rat-tailed" larva (Pl. VII, b). The spiracles are together at the tip of the "respiratory" process and are partially surrounded by tufts of setae (c and j). Arrangements of this kind are characteristic of aquatic habits; although the larva under its habits usually lives in very wet surroundings.

The larva bears seven pairs of prominent backwardly directed hooks (Pl. VII, c and d) which lie in the head region and is somewhat

* Becher, *Wiener Ent. Zeit.*, i, 18

† Metcalf, *Ohio State Univ. Bull.*,