

are very troublesome and liable to get torn; occasionally a specimen will remain so long in the damping box that it falls to pieces, and yet these wings will not sufficiently relax the muscles at the point of attachment to the metathorax. If a specimen be quite intractable, then all one can do is to so far expand the wings by means of pins that an examination of the apex of the abdomen is possible.

No collection of *Trichoptera* can be considered complete without the cases manufactured by the larvæ of the various species. These are marvellous, alike from the beauty and variety of form exhibited in them, as from the great ingenuity displayed in their fabrication. The larvæ or pupæ should be extracted, and the cases may then be pinned, or gummed neatly on card. Cases made out of all sorts of fanciful materials may be obtained by forcing larvæ confined in aquaria to use such materials in default of being able to find anything else; but such cases should be looked upon in the light of curiosities only; there is always sufficient variety in natural conditions to satisfy the most fastidious collector.

CONCLUSION.

My purpose will be served, if the foregoing sketch of the ways and means best adapted to the acquirement of a collection of *Neuroptera* induces some of our young entomologists, who are tired of forming part of the crowd that can see no beauty in any insects other than *Lepidoptera*, to strike out a path for themselves, by bestowing a favourable glance upon my favourite order. It will be doubly served if they become not only *collectors* but *students* of that order. The field is enormous, and the land almost untilled: the settler in it may have (speaking metaphorically) to hew his own timber and build his own hut, but the result will be an abundant harvest.

Notes concerning the breeding of the various families from the egg, or larva, must be deferred to another opportunity.

39, Limes Grove, Lewisham, London, S.E.:

January, 1873.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW BUTTERFLIES FROM THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

BY W. C. HEWITSON, F.L.S.

PAPILIO ILLYRIS, sp. n.

Upper-side: male, dark brown; both wings crossed from the costal margin of the anterior wing beyond the cell to near the inner margin of the posterior wing before its middle by an equal, continuous,

pale yellow band, divided by the nervures, which are scarcely seen; posterior wing with a long tail, dentated and traversed by a sub-marginal series of five green-yellow spots, the two spots nearest the base of the tails large.

Under-side : as above, except that it is paler, with the base of the anterior wing and the inner margin of the posterior wing ochreous-yellow; that the posterior wing has a black spot, bordered above with carmine, near the costal margin above the central band; that there is a carmine spot, marked with black, at the end of the cell, and two linear carmine spots between it and the inner margin; and that it is crossed by a series of large black spots beyond the middle, and by a sub-marginal series of linear black spots irrorated with lilac-white.

Expan. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Hab: Gold Coast.

Nearly allied to *P. Kirbyi*, and, like it, remarkably different from any other African butterfly which we have seen before. It was taken by Mr. Henry Rogers, on his way to St. Paulo de Loanda, where he has gone on a collecting expedition. Mr. Rogers, making a long and tedious voyage profitable, contrived to collect and send home nearly 700 insects taken during his passage.

DIADEMA CHAPMANI, sp. n.

Upper-side : rufous-brown, with the margins broadly dark brown; the nervures black, the fringe marked by small white spots between the nervures.

Under-side : as above, except that the base of the anterior wing and the costal margin of the posterior wing are brightly ferruginous; that both wings have a sub-marginal series of very minute spots, in pairs; and that the anterior wing has a large bifid white spot between the median nervures.

Expan. $3\frac{9}{16}$ inch.

Hab: Calabar.

I have given myself the pleasure of naming this species after Mr. Chapman, of Glasgow, an ardent admirer of the *Lepidoptera*, who has kindly added it to my collection. It is quite unlike any other species.

Oatlands, Weybridge: February, 1873.

NOTES ON *HETEROMERA*, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES (No. 6).

BY F. BATES.

EOPLUS LECONTII, sp. n.

♂. Elongate-oval, pitchy-brown, glossy; legs, mouth, and base of antennæ clear ferruginous; head finely and sparingly punctured, anterior border reflexed, front



Hewitson, William C. 1873. "Descriptions of two new butterflies from the West Coast of Africa." *The Entomologist's monthly magazine* 9, 232–233.

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