

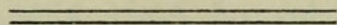
years in which the Pale Clouded Yellow, *Colias hyale* L., also appeared to be temporarily established in this immediate vicinity, as it occurred annually in a spring and summer brood. It therefore seems likely that this butterfly can also survive the English climate for limited periods given dry enough conditions.

It may also be significant that the moth, *L. albipuncta* D. & S., also occurred with great regularity from 1949-1956 inclusive, again in two broods and, in some years, in considerable numbers, although since the latter date this species has been rare to the point of virtual non-existence.

It is probable that *L. nigrum* would be an extremely difficult species to locate except by the use of light, as there is reason to believe that the whole life-cycle may well be entirely in the tops of the tallest trees. The specimens that occurred in the light-trap were all removed and marked, to avoid any possibility of counting them twice, and, although these were all released into thick cover, any which did not settle down quietly always flew to the very top of the elm trees, where they appeared to settle. In this connection, it is significant that the only larva found wild was under the most active part of our rookery, which at least suggests that it might have been dislodged by the movement of the rooks.

The egg is in the form of a flat disc and pale green in colour and the larva emerges by eating a hole in the side. Although the normal form of the larva has yellowy-golden hairs, in a small proportion these are replaced by white. The moth when first hatched is a light green, but this soon fades and it appears always to have been described as a "white" moth. All my bred specimens had been fed on lime as larvae and the resulting moths were slightly larger than those occurring in the wild. It is likely that in this area at least the foodplant in the wild would be elm.

Owing to the insect's infrequent appearance in Britain, it is probable that the year in which this latest migration took place was, in fact, 1946, the year of Mr. Haggett's specimen at Arundel. At that time my trap was still in the development stage and there is no doubt it was nothing like as effective as in the following year, when the first six specimens were taken.



THE SCARCE PROMINENT (ODONTOSIA CARMELITA ESP.) AND OTHER SPECIES AT TROTTISCLIFFE, KENT. — On the evening of 6th May, 1978, two specimens of *O. carmelita* Esp. came to my m.v. trap operated in the wood area at Trottiscliffe. I don't know whether this is a new Kent locality for this moth, but I can find no record of it being taken there in Volume II of the *Lepidoptera of Kent*. Among the 21 moths of 13 species, were also four *Drymonia ruficornis* Hufn., one *Selenia tetralunaria* Hufn. and one *Trichopteryx carpinata* Bork. — DENNIS DEY, 9 Monmouth Close, Rainham, Gillingham, Kent ME8 7BQ.



Dey, D. 1978. "The scarce prominent (*Odontosia carmelita* Esp.) and other species at Trottiscliffe, Kent." *The entomologist's record and journal of variation* 90, 225–225.

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