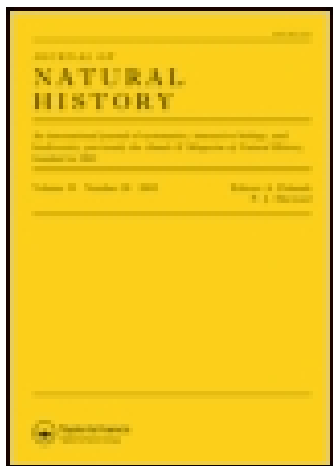


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Note on the larva of a Longicorn beetle (*Clytus quadripunctatus*, Fabr.)

Charles O. Waterhouse

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M. Eimer has proved a tendency to the appearance in the variety *cœrulea* of characters of the squamation, which manifest themselves in the region where the dorsal granules abut against the ventral plates. Another difference, which is not, however, quite constant, shows itself in the number of femoral pores, which vary from 21 to 25, while in the typical *L. muralis* we rarely count more than 20.

Lastly a very curious peculiarity of the individuals of this variety is their want of fear of man, which is above all interesting if one compares it with the extreme shyness of their cousins in Capri.

When kept in captivity the representatives of the two varieties show affinity towards those of the same form as themselves and hostile dispositions towards those of the other form.

It appears from these physical and moral characters that the form discovered by M. Eimer would be distinct enough to merit, in the eyes of certain zoologists, the title of a species, while on the other hand its affinities and its habits clearly show from what root it has sprung. It furnishes a striking example of what has been called an "incipient species."—*Bibl. Univ.* April 15, 1875, *Arch. des Sci.* p. 346.

New Tertiary Pleurotomaria.

To the Editors of the Annals and Magazine of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—I greatly regret that, in sending you a notice lately of a new Tertiary *Pleurotomaria*, I lost sight of the fact that Goldfuss and Deshayes had also each found a species of the same age many years ago.

Your most obedient Servant,

Melbourne,
June 12, 1875.

FREDERICK M'Coy.

Note on the Larva of a Longicorn Beetle (Clytus quadripunctatus, Fabr.). By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

The larva of this insect was brought to me about two years ago. It had been found feeding upon ebony, and appeared nearly full-grown, measuring two thirds of an inch in length. Understanding that this larva would also eat sycamore, I bored a small hole in a piece of an old stand made of that wood and placed the larva in it, on October 7th, 1873. The perfect insect, a female, emerged from the wood on the 14th of August, 1875. The length of time that this example remained in the larval state may have been increased by the great dryness of the wood in which I placed it, the stand having been in use in the British Museum thirty years ago. As I have not met with any description of this larva, I subjoin the following note, made at the time the larva was received :—

"Mandibles black; clypeus transverse, rounded in front, pitchy; labrum white, rounded in front, narrowed towards the base; basal joint of maxillary palpi twice as broad as long, second joint nearly globular, apical joint very small and acuminate; antennæ very short, with only three visible joints, the basal one elongate slightly narrower at the base, second joint a little longer than broad, third joint

nearly as long as the preceding, but small and acuminate; the first and third joints are white, the second is pitchy. Large thoracic segment twice as broad as long, very slightly narrowed in front, all the angles rounded, very pale yellow; disk with a large opaque white patch which is narrower and rounded in front, its posterior border nearly reaching the hind margin of the segment; the second and third segments very short, slightly narrower than the large anterior segment; the segments which follow become gradually longer, narrower, and more convex; the eighth segment is the narrowest; the ninth is scarcely broader; the tenth is narrow at the base, widened behind, with a slight callosity on the disk; the eleventh segment is very short and as wide as the sixth; the twelfth is triangular, rounded at the apex. The general colour of the body is dirty white."

Note on Cossypha pyrrhopygia, Hartlaub.

By R. BOWDLER SHARPE, F.Z.S. &c.

During a recent rearrangement of the species of African Robin-Chats in the British Museum, I was surprised to find that a specimen of *Cossypha pyrrhopygia* in the collection was not a *Cossypha* but a *Cittocincl*a, with graduated tail. On examining the history of the species, we find that it was first described by Dr. Hartlaub in his 'System der Ornithologie West-Afrika's' (p. 78), from the collection of the Comte de Riocour, with the doubtful habitat of West Africa. The specimen was shown to Dr. Hartlaub in Paris by M. Jules Verreaux; and about the same time another example was sold by the Maison Verreaux to the British Museum, with the locality "West Africa." I have, however, no doubt that neither of these specimens ever really came from West Africa; for the species is *Cittocincl*a *luzoniensis* (Kittl.) from the Philippines. About the years 1855 and 1856 the localities of the specimens sold by the Maison Verreaux seem to have been most untrustworthy; for the British Museum was then victimized with the *Micrastur castanilius* of "New Granada," which is nothing more than *Astur macroscelides* of Western Africa (cf. Gurney, Ibis, 1875, p. 363). Nothing can be more annoying than to have apparently trustworthy species foisted upon science, and to find that, after having been incorporated in many standard works, they have to be expelled after a lapse of years from the fauna where they have found a place. I take the present opportunity of correcting an error into which I was unfortunately beguiled last year in a very similar way to that in which Dr. Hartlaub was led to describe *C. pyrrhopygia* as West-African. I described a bird as a new genus from Jamaica under the name of *Phenicomanes iora* (P. Z. S. 1874, p. 427, pl. liv.), which now turns out to be *Iora lafresnayi*, of Malacca. The specimen in question was sold to the Museum as from the identical collection in which a new *Todus* was contained; and I am convinced that the vendor acted in perfect good faith, as he was the first to point out to me, on his receiving a second specimen direct from Malacca, that there was probably some error in the Jamaican habitat of the previous example.