

They were eaten, bones, and head, and claws and all, the only remnant of the feast being a small ball about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, which was cast aside at the bottom of the cage.

The islands of Madeira, Porto Santo, and Deserta Grande all lie within an area about fifty miles across. They have each its own peculiar large *Lycosa*, no two being alike; and it is a very remarkable fact that these *Lycosæ* vary in size inversely with the magnitude of the island in which they are found,—Madeira, the largest island, having the smallest *Lycosa*, and Deserta Grande, the smallest island, having by far the largest spider.

The mode of defence of all these varieties of *Lycosæ* is precisely the same. They elevate the thorax, raise the first pair of legs high up, and, opening wide asunder their palces, strike at and seize any object, such as the end of a pencil, which is presented to them, in a most formidable manner.

Circumstances unfortunately prevented my bringing this splendid spider away with me from Madeira, or I should have tried to watch and record the remainder of its existence.

Yours truly,

FREDERICK POLLOCK.

Thurlow, Clapham, S.W.
Sept. 12, 1872.

XLI.—*Remarks on Crinodes Sommeri and Tarsolepis remicauda.* By A. G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

IN the last Number of the 'Annals' C. Ritsema, of Leyden, accuses me of renaming an old and well-known species of moth, *Crinodes Sommeri*, with the new generic and specific names of *Tarsolepis remicauda*.

C. Sommeri is figured by Hübner in the second volume of his 'Sammlung,' pl. 197; on pl. 196 both sexes of another species (*C. Besckii*), of which we possess a series in the British Museum, are correctly figured. The latter is therefore the type of the genus *Crino*, subsequently altered to *Crinodes*, and is evidently so considered in Mr. Walker's catalogue.

Hübner states his figure to be a representation of a male insect, as we should naturally conclude from the fact of its possessing the male character of a well-developed anal tuft of radiating scales. My insect is also a male, and differs from *C. Sommeri*, as figured by Hübner, in the following generic and specific characters:—

Generic differences.

Crinodes Sommeri, Hübner.

1. Male antennæ feebly pectinated, as in the other species of *Crinodes*.
2. Palpi long, slender, projecting considerably beyond the head.
3. No abdominal tufts.
4. Body slender; abdomen apparently spinous, as in *Checupa* (Hadenidæ), P. Z. S. 1867, pl. vi. fig. 5.

Tarsolepis remicauda, Butler.

1. Male antennæ bearing about forty-three well-developed pectinations.
2. Palpi short, robust, scarcely projecting beyond the head.
3. Two long tufts of carmine hairs at base of abdomen, beneath wings.
4. Body very robust, almost clumsy; abdomen not spinous.

Specific differences.

1. Pale costal band of front wings restricted to centre of costa.
2. Pale basal patches represented only by usual elongation of basal scales.
3. Inner margin of front wings waved as in the allied *C. fulgurifera*.
4. Hind wings comparatively short and rounded, with well-defined central black spot and three distinct continuous marginal lines.
5. Underside of wings dark, all the markings sharply defined.
6. Transverse band of front wings strongly angulated, so as almost to touch discoidal cell.
7. Fringe of all the wings long.

1. Pale costal band continuous from base to apex.
2. Two distinct pale basal patches.
3. Inner margin of front wings slightly convex, not waved.
4. Hind wings comparatively long and ovate, with ill-defined central spot; central marginal line converted into spots, none of the lines continued round margin.
5. Underside of wings pale, all the markings ill-defined.
6. Transverse band of front wings scarcely waved, nearly parallel to outer margin.
7. Fringe of all the wings short.

The conclusion that I arrive at from the above comparison is that my insect is not identical either generically or specifically with Hübner's. It certainly is not a *Crinodes*; for it does not agree generically with the type, *C. Besckii*; and inasmuch as all the members of the genus *Crinodes*, so far as we know them, are from the New World, it is not at all improbable that the example from Rio Janeiro in Mr. Fry's collection may be the true *C. Sommeri*, and the Javan species a totally different insect, belonging to an allied genus, and on that account somewhat similar to it in pattern and coloration.

I therefore feel myself fully justified in retaining the generic and specific names *Tarsolepis remicauda* for Mr. Cornthwaite's insect; and I should recommend that this name be also attached to the Javan specimens examined by Herr Ritsema.