

to Europe, amassed a competence, became the friend of artists, men of letters, and scientists. . . . He interested himself in securing natural history collections from America for certain of his acquaintances, and Fabricius named the beautiful insect . . . in his honor."

Holland's idealised and sometimes fictional account was "accepted as gospel" by young lepidopterists, and I expect that I was not the only one to seek out *huntera* for my collection as quickly as possible because of its romantic associations. However, despite the historically documented exploits of the "real" John Dunn Hunter, he had nothing to do with Fabricius' naming of the insect. The honour must go to another.

John Dunn Hunter can obviously be eliminated because the sources indicate that he was born *ca.* 1798, almost a quarter of a century after *huntera* was described in the *Systema Entomologiæ* (1775, no. 240, p. 499). A considerable part of the *Systema* was based on Fabricius' work in British collections, especially those of Joseph Banks and William Hunter. Fabricius met Dr. Hunter (1718-83) during his first visit to Great Britain in 1767, and later spent much time with Hunter's cabinet. In the *Systema*, *huntera* is not actually mentioned as from the William Hunter collection, although other species are. Ella Zimsen, *The Type Material of I. C. Fabricius* (1964, p. 515) did not locate types of *huntera* at Glasgow University, where Hunter's insects are now housed, but it would seem rather obvious that Fabricius named *huntera* after his friend William Hunter. — Dr. RONALD S. WILKINSON, The American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024.

CORNISH MICROLEPIDOPTERA RECORDS FOR 1977. — I am attempting to compile a County List of both the macro and microlepidoptera of Cornwall. It would appear that the following species, which I found in 1977, have previously not been recorded from the county: *Myelois cribrella* (Hb.); *Aethes williana* (Brahm); *Ancylis geminana* (Don.); *Apotomis sauciana* (Frol.); *Eriopsela quadrana* (Hb.) and *Caloptilia robustella* (Jackh.).

As *A. williana* has been recorded from Devon, it was no surprise to find it in Cornwall, and as *C. robustella* has only been separated from *C. alchimiella* (Scop.) in the last few years, this is almost certainly not the first Cornish specimen. However, the other four records seem more noteworthy. Meyrick gives Hants. as being the furthest point west for both *A. sauciana* and *E. quadrana*. I found *sauciana* in two localities and *quadrana* in three widely separated localities. All the species except *A. geminana* were taken in south-east Cornwall, a much underworked area; *geminana* was taken in the Lizard district.

If readers have any Cornish records I would be pleased to hear from them. — R. J. HECKFORD, 6 Havelock Terrace, Luton, near Ivybridge, Devon.



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