

of *Floscularia*, now sent me by Mr. Pilate, has the antennæ pectinate. Two specimens of *Glomeraria* have the wings much darker, and an inner band on primaries not noticeable in my type. Three specimens of *Septemfluaria* have only the three ochre lines on fore wings and two on hind wings visible. The external line and blotches are obsolete.—AUG. R. GROTE.

FANS ON THE FORELEGS OF CATOC. FRAXINI. In the Entomologists' Annual for 1871, p. 75, Dr. Knaggs writes: "*Catocala Fraxini* has visited the Regent's Park, and this reminds me that the sight I had of this specimen (alive) taught me something of which I was previously entirely ignorant, viz.: that the creature is endowed, for some inscrutable reason, with large fans (or rather in this particular instance with a large fan) on its forelegs, after the fashion of some *Geometridæ* and *Pyralidæ*." I may add that the structures are very common among the *Noctuæ Quadrifidæ*, though they are frequently retracted, and therefore liable to escape observation. Lepidopterists believe them to be organs connected with the production of a peculiar odor, differing possibly in each species. Tufts of hair, probably homologous in function, occur on the antennæ, or at the base or extremity of the abdomen, of many Lepidoptera, but the present subject is one that has only recently attracted the attention of Entomologists.—W. F. KIRBY. BRITISH MUSEUM.



Kirby, W. F. 1882. "Fans on the forelegs of *Catocala fraxini*." *Papilio* 2(5), 84–84.

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