

Mueller; but unfortunately they arrived in a state unfit for identification.

Eucalyptus oleosa is a species with an underground rootstock, from which numerous small stems, generally crooked and semi-sarmentose, spring. When these are destroyed by fire &c., a host of fresh ones spring up from the caudex; and on these, not the branches of normal and mature stems, the Lerp insect produces the manna. It consists of circular or broadly oval disks about $\frac{1}{12}$ inch diameter, convex above and concave below, formed of small irregular globules of solid melitose agglutinated, and therefore exhibiting a rough exterior surface. They are crowded around the branchlets, frequently for a length of 6 to 10 inches, and appear first as small specks in December or January. Under each is found a small larva, its short proboscis buried in the bark, and thus fixed to the spot for the period. The imago is very nimble, only about two thirds of a line in length, including its long transparent wings. Copulation takes place almost immediately after emergence.

There is found occasionally a kind of melitose on the leaves of *Eucalyptus gracilis* (solitarily), but more frequently on those of low bushes of *E. leucoxyllum* in varying numbers, and in the form of extremely regular, thin scales formed of radiating curved rods united longitudinally, and resembling the half of a minute bivalve shell. These are much larger than the one described; but the species has not been sufficiently observed to do more than to mention its existence.

ADDENDUM.—Since the preceding paper was read and in type the author has forwarded a letter, of which the following is a summary of the contents:—

Referring to my communication on the Lerp insect, Baron von Mueller has lately kindly sent me the Proc. Roy. Soc. Van Diemen's Land, vol. i. (1851), which contains (p. 235) a paper on the subject by Mr. Thos. Dobson, and another (*l. c.* p. 241) on the Chemical Constitution of the Manna by Dr. Thos. Anderson. I believe, however, that neither of the Lerp insects therein described are identical with that observed by myself, though one of them may be closely related to that producing the larger symmetrical shields on leaves as noted by me. The pupa-case figured by Dobson appears quite correct, as I have seen somewhat similar perfect insects emerge from cases not unlike his. I myself have examined with a pocket-lens branchlets covered by insects in all stages; but later in the season one finds nothing but empty cases. I also am of opinion that the solid and the fluid melitose are of quite distinct origin, the latter being due to the larva previously mentioned; but the former is of more doubtful origin. It certainly is not produced by the *Cicada viminalis*, nor is it confined to *Eucalyptus viminalis*, though most abundant on that tree. It does not occur every year, nor always where the tree abounds.

[Reference may here be given to a paper on the Lerp's constructions by Mr. W. H. Wooster, Journ. Micros. Soc. Victoria, vol. i. p. 91, pl. vii. (1882).]



1883. "ADDENDUM." *The Journal of the Linnean Society of London. Zoology* 17(99), 111–111. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1883.tb02042.x>.

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