

Further Notes on a Willow Swamp in Windsor Forest.

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S., etc.

In January last I published a list of the Coleoptera taken in a willow swamp in Windsor Forest, totaling 162 species [*Ent. Rec.* **44** 4-6 (1932)]. In 1932 we have added 56 species bringing the total up to 218 for this one small area. Of these one is new to Britain again; one new to science, several of the *Athetæ* may also be new to science; and eleven species and one aberration are additions to the Windsor list.

Before giving a complete list of the additions for this year in this locality, a few remarks are necessary for some of them.

Acupalpus consputus, Duft.—Recorded from Windsor by Stephens in 1828, has not been retaken there until now.

Bembidium gilvipes, Strm.—Is generally found on the banks of rivers.

Helophorus strigifrons, Th.—Some 30 specimens of this very rare species have been taken, chiefly by sifting damp moss. The *H. laticollis* and *H. aeneipennis* of the former list have both proved to be this species. It is the *H. championi*, Sharp [*Ent. Mo. Mag.* **51** 236 (1915)], and *H. strigifrons*, Blackburn [*Ent. Mo. Mag.* **13** 40 (1876)]. I have compared the continental specimen labelled *H. strigifrons*, Th., in Champion's European collection (referred to by Dr. Sharp, l.c.) with the Windsor specimens and they are identical, as is also the specimen of *strigifrons* in Sharp's British Collection. As Sharp pointed out, "this seems to be excessively rare." He only took one or two specimens at Thornhill in 1868, Blackburn took it at Killarney (1876), Champion three or four (round about 1915) at Guildford, and recently Mr. Blair has taken a single specimen at Horsham.

Cercyon aquatilis, Donis.—Recently described by me [*Ent. Mo. Mag.* **68** 129 (1932)] from two specimens taken in a pot-hole in this swamp in April last. The next week the whole of the willow-swamp was covered with water to the depth of several feet, and although it has dried off since, no more specimens of this very distinct species have been taken.

Oxypoda nigrocincta, Muls.—Two more specimens of this very rare and local "staph" were taken in damp moss.

Athetæ sps.?—Three species of *Atheta* appear to be new; a single specimen of one, over a dozen of a second superficially like *A. cambrica*, Woll., and ten specimens of a third very distinct little species.

Gyrophoena bihamata, Th.—A nice series in some small agarics growing under the moss.

G. convexicollis, Joy.—By beating old faggots and in moss.

Choragus sheppardi, Kirby.—A dead specimen was dug out of the root of one of the willows.

The following is a list of the additions in 1932. Those species new to the Windsor list are marked "N.W."

CARABIDÆ.—*Acupalpus consputus*, Duft.; *Pterostichus minor*, Gyll.; *P. strenuus*, Pz.; *P. diligens*, Stm.; *Anchomenus viduus*, Pz.; N.W. *v. moestus*, Duft.; *A. fuliginosus*, Pz.; *Bembidium obtusum*, Stm.; *B. guttula*, F.; N.W. *B. gilvipes*, Stm.; *Patrobis excavatus*, Th.

DYTISCIDÆ.—*Hydroporus pubescens*, Gyll.; *H. palustris*, L.; *H. H. planus*, F.; *Colymbetes fuscus*, L.; *Dytiscus marginalis*, L.

HYDROPHILIDAE.—*Anacaena limbata*, F.; *Helophorus affinis*, Marsh; *Ochthebius pygmaeus*, F.; *Hydraena riparia*, Kug.; N.W. *Cercyon aquatilis*, Donis.; *C. lugubris*, Pk.

STAPHYLINIDAE.—*Oxygona umbrata*, Gyll.; *Drusilla canaliculata*, F.; *Atheta* sp. ?; *A.* sp. ? near *cambrica*, Woll., 12 specimens; *A. exilis*, Er.; *A. elongatula*, Gr.; *A. malleus*, Joy.; *A. melanocera*, Th; *A. muscorum*, Bris.; *Falagria obscura*, Gr.; N.W. *Gyrophana bihamata*, Th.; N.W. *G. convexicollis*, Joy.; N.W. *Oligota pusillima*, Gr.; N.W. *Mylaena minuta*, Gr.; *Mycetoporus splendidus*, Gr.; *Philonthus fimetarius*, Gr.; N.W. *P. fumarius*, Gr.; N.W. *Gabrius velox*, Shp.; *Xantholinus linearis*, Ol.; *Platystethus cornutus*, Gr.; *Oxytelus laqueatus*, Marsh; *O. sculpturatus*, Gr.; *O. nitidulus*, Gr.; *O. complanatus*, Er.; *O. tetracarينات*, Block; *Trogophloeus rivularis*, Mots.; *T. impressus*, Lac.

PSELAPHIDAE.—*Bryaxis fossulata*, Reich.

CRYPTOPHAGIDAE.—*Atomaria atricapilla*, Steph.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.—*Plectroscelis concinna*, Marsh; *Psylliodes napi*, Koch.

ANTHRIBIDAE.—N.W. *Choragus sheppardi*, Kirb.

CURCULIONIDAE.—N.W. *Phyllobius urticae*, De G.; *Coeliodes 4-maculatus*, L.

I am indebted to my friend Mr. Keys for the names of the *Athetae*.

A Note on *Lampides (Lycaena) boeticus*, L.

By J. SNEYD TAYLOR, M.A., D.I.C., F.E.S.

During the first half of June, 1932, when the weather was mild, adults of *Lampides boeticus*, L., were observed flitting about over a plot of peas in a back garden in Pretoria, and, on a search being made, a number of eggs were found upon the buds and flowers. The adults were seen to feed at the nectaries of the flowers, and oviposition was observed. The egg is deposited upon the calyx of the bud, or flower, and, although as many as three eggs have been found upon a single flower, one is the more usual number.

A number of freshly deposited eggs were collected, and were kept in a room which was artificially heated during the day. Under these conditions the incubation period occupied from 15 to 16 days. The larvae on hatching, bored their way into the pea pods, and commenced feeding upon the contents. Only two individuals succeeded in reaching maturity, which they did after periods of 50 and 58 days. Pupation took place in the vicinity of the pods in which the larvae had been feeding, and the adults emerged 20 and 21 days later. Both larvae and pupae were maintained under the same conditions as the eggs. A larva found in the garden about the beginning of August, pupated on the 21st of the month, 8 to 10 days after the other two, mentioned above, had done so. The duration of the pupal period, in this case, was 16 days; the warmer weather prevailing during the time doubtless accounted for the difference in the number of days.

A few young larvae were found on the plants during June, and one larva, already mentioned, in August, but, although the plot was under observation throughout the winter, no other individuals were observed. It seems doubtful if any larvae can have reached



Donisthorpe, Horace St. John Kelly. 1933. "Further notes on a willow swamp in Windsor Forest." *The entomologist's record and journal of variation* 45, 4-5.

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