

to the full size, and such as had been first attacked had disappeared altogether, their place being marked with an empty husk. But these maggots, small as they are, are not soon satisfied, nor is their larval state of very short duration; they therefore scatter themselves further among the grains; and one of the latter was observed especially, that had suffered no injury in the course of its growth, but which was infected with a pale spot at the place where a wandering maggot had fixed itself to begin its operations. Under such circumstances, the ravages of this apparently contemptible insect must prove exceedingly formidable; and the more so, as there is reason to suppose that they continue to feed until the hardening of the grain renders it beyond their power. It is remarkable that this larva has not been traced into its state of chrysalis. Such of these larvæ as are first hatched escape into the earth, where, no doubt, they undergo their natural changes, to prepare them for again appearing in the form of a fly in the following year; but such is not the fate of a large number of them, which, according to the observant naturalist quoted above, are conveyed to the barn, and from thence to the winnowing machine, where they become separated in the chaff. So great is the number of these, that from 10,000 to 20,000 are believed to have been contained in a single bushel. By the action of winnowing they become separated with the dust, and they are found to drop to the ground within the distance of three yards from the machine. It is not the least remarkable point in the history of this animal, that all these larvæ, thus separated, are incapable of surviving; and the utmost skill has not been able to rear them into the condition of a fly: no danger for the future is therefore to be feared from them; and it is only those which have buried themselves in the field that produce the insect for the future harvest. The difficulty of providing against future injury is great in proportion to our ignorance of the further history of the insect; but it has been observed that heavy rolling of the ground in which it is buried—or what is better, the trampling of much cattle—has been to a considerable extent successful. The exact season for doing this must be determined by experience.—*Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society for 1856.*

Description of Actinopsis, a new genus of Actiniæ from Norway.

By D. C. DANIELSSEN and J. KOREN.

Genus ACTINOPSIS, n. g.

Brevis, cylindrica, infra in magnum et gracilem basin extensa, margine oris in duos longos et rigidos semicylindros prolongato, quorum margines laterales deorsum flexi et extremitates bisulcæ; tentacula non retractilia.

Actinopsis flava, the only species, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length of body, and the outer tentacles measure about $\frac{2}{5}$ ths of an inch. Its colour is yellow. Two specimens were taken in the Bay of Hardanger, half a league from Utne, at a depth of about 250 fathoms. They were attached to *Lima excavata*.—*Fauna Litt. Norveg.* ii. p. 87.



Danielssen, D. C. and Koren, Johan. 1857. "Description of Actinopsis, a new genus of Actiniæ from Norway." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 20, 400–400.

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