

it is, however, easily distinguished by its larger and wider shape, its differently coloured head, and thorax widely margined with yellow.—W. W. FOWLER, Lincoln : October 15th, 1880.

Two additions to the Dragon-flies of Switzerland.—In August of this year I spent ten days in the Engadine, making Pontresina my head-quarters. Being specially in quest of *Trichoptera* my attention was principally directed to them, and I hope hereafter to publish a list of the species captured, with notes on the excursions, &c. In the course of my wanderings I came upon the little "Statzer-See" (scarcely more than a large pond) between Pontresina and St. Moritz by the wood-path over the side of the mountain, and lying at an elevation of about 6200 feet. It is fed by springs and very small streams, is uncontaminated by snow or glacier water, and it has a wide fringe of very boggy ground (as I found to my cost). So it is essentially fitted for alpine Dragon-flies and other *Neuroptera*. I soon found it was the haunt of species of the genus *Cordulia*, and on three days from August 12th to 16th, 13 examples of this genus were secured, which proved to consist of 9 ♂ of *C. metallica*, 1 ♂ of *C. alpestris*, and 2 ♂, 1 ♀ of *C. arctica*, the latter being new to the Swiss Fauna. Large *Æschnæ* were not uncommon, but it was almost impossible to capture them. Only three individuals were taken, viz:—*Æ. juncea* ♂ ♀ and *Æ. borealis* ♀, the latter also new to Switzerland. In June, 1865, I had taken *C. arctica* and *Æ. borealis* at Rannoch in Scotland, thus it was like the renewal of old acquaintanceship; but the surroundings were very different. The other Dragon-flies were not important, and the season was already advanced. The larger Lake of St. Moritz, although not a mile away, and into which the "Statzer-See" discharges, did not furnish a single Dragon-fly, a fact only to be explained by the very different physical conditions of the two lakes.—R. McLACHLAN, Lewisham: September 30th, 1880.

Chrysopa pallida in Switzerland.—Towards the end of August, I was a few days at Thusis, in the vicinity of the celebrated gorge known as the Via Mala. Five examples of the fine large *C. pallida* were secured by beating spruce firs, a species altogether new to this part of Europe. Others were seen, and it is probably rather common; but a series of small storms rendered beating chiefly productive of drenchings.—Id.

Extreme abundance of Cæcilius pedicularius.—Will you kindly tell me the name of the enclosed insects?

I take the liberty of applying to you because I suppose them to be *Psocidæ*. I know next to nothing of this family, and have not time to work it up, but I like to obtain an insight into any branch of Natural History that forces itself upon me. And this these little flies have done, for they abounded in my corn-fields and were a source of great annoyance to the harvesters by settling and crawling upon their arms and faces. Subsequently, on hot days, they have been on the wing in incredible numbers.

Am I right in supposing them to feed on fungoid growths?, if so, the mildew would account for their presence on the corn.—THOS. H. HART, Kingsnorth, Ashford, Kent: October 9th, 1880.

[The insects are *Cæcilius pedicularius*, L., the smallest European species of

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