

doubted *clavicornis* from *Senegal*, and, moreover, found the Abyssinian examples were identical therewith, and, further, that the Indian *pardalis* only differed in certain small points.

The chief character whereby to separate the two is in the colour of the legs. In *pardalis* the tibiæ and tarsi are wholly black (except the base of the tibiæ); in *clavicornis* the tibiæ and tarsi are wholly yellow, or reddish-yellow (the tarsi with black spines). There are some other minor points:—in *pardalis* the three black spots on the pronotum are usually (but not invariably) connected into a transverse line; in *clavicornis* they appear to be always widely separated; in *pardalis* the transverse black streaks on the anterior-wings are less numerous; and in *clavicornis* the colour of the body is paler yellow.

I believe the two may be considered distinct, but it is an interesting point in geographical distribution to find so marked a form existing with only slight modifications from Senegal to India, and also to find that the Abyssinian individuals do not differ from those from Senegal.

*T. clavicornis* may be regarded as a resuscitated species, so long had it remained known only by the original indications.—*Id.*: December 1st, 1883.

*Formicaleo tetragrammicus, F., as a Swiss insect.*—According to a remark in Meyer-Dür's "Neuroptern-Fauna der Schweiz" (1875), there exists some doubt as to this Ant-Lion having been observed in Switzerland. I am of opinion that it has hitherto been confused there with *Myrmeleon europæus (formicarius, auct.)* Dr. Jordan has just sent me an example of *F. tetragrammicus* that he caught a few years ago near Sierre in the Valais, and I have two specimens labelled "Zermatt."

I take this opportunity of stating that the "*Ascalaphus macaronius, Scop.*," of Meyer-Dür, is *A. longicornis, L.* The two Swiss species are *coccagus, W. V.*, and *longicornis, L.* The true *A. macaronius* does not occur so far west in Europe as Switzerland.—*Id.*: October 30th, 1883.

*Four species of Chrysopa unrecorded for Switzerland.*—I find in my collection the following species, all taken by myself, that do not appear in Meyer-Dür's "Neuroptern-Fauna:—" *Ch. dorsalis, Burm.*, a single example beaten from *Pinus sylvestris* in the Val d'Anniviers (Valais), 9th July, 1882. *Ch. nigricostata, Brauer, Forêt de Pfyn and Vispthal* (both in the Valais), 10th and 11th July, 1882. *Ch. viridana, Schneider*, one example on the Alpach above Meiringen, in July, 1878; ordinarily a meridional species. *Ch. flava, Scop., Meiringen*, July, 1878. In vol. xvii, p. 141, I recorded *Ch. pallida* from Thusis; in 1882 I saw this species in the late Ed. Pictet's collection at Geneva, with the label "Burgdorf," in Meyer-Dür's hand, so it must have been overlooked by that author when compiling his "Fauna."

Other unrecorded species of Swiss *Planipennia* (notably curious forms of *Coniopterygida*) are in my collection, but not yet sufficiently worked out.—*Id.*: December 1st, 1883.

*Destruction by White Ants at Calcutta.*—On a "slip" inserted into Part ii of Vol. li of the "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal" (published August 21st, 1882), is printed the following notice:—

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