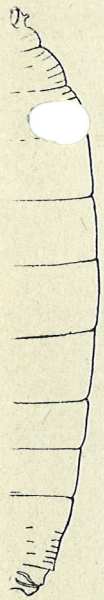


December,

The man-  
ig. 1, H),  
haryngeal  
lly in two  
ig. 2) con-  
mmencing  
spiracles

palposa  
l. Adults

erences in  
cariocola  
e material  
pecies are



'creeping-  
r spiracles

Several  
rrhizium  
e of silk-

ate is only  
than usual  
'ges' of the  
roader and  
r spiracles  
mm. long

hrer erysten  
les Kaiser-

Grensted, 1956  
405

1956.]

lichen Museums zu Wien III. Systematische Studien auf Grundlage der Dipterenlarven nebst einer Zusammenstellung von Beispielen aus der Literatur über dieselben und Beschreibung neuer Formen, *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-nat.*, **47**:1-100. **Cameron, A. E.**, 1913, On the life-history of *Lonchaea chorea* Fabricius, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1913**: 314-322. **Collin, J. E.**, 1954, A revision of the British (and notes on other) species of Lonchaeidae (Diptera), *Trans. Soc. Brit. Ent.*, **11**(9):181-207. **Hennig, W.**, 1948, Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Kopulationsapparates und der Systematik der Acalyptraten. IV. Lonchaeidae and Lauxaniidae, *Acta zool. Lilloana*, **6**:333-429; 1952, *Die Larvenformen der Dipteren*, **3**, Berlin.

Hope Department of Entomology, University Museum, Oxford.

October 29th, 1956.

*On the gender of the generic names Desmometopa and Leptometopa (Dipt., Milichiidae).*—It is a curious accident that in Kloet and Hincks (1945, *A Check List of British Insects*, Stockport, p. 403) the adjacent genera *Desmometopa* and *Leptometopa* should have been given different genders, despite their obvious similarity in derivation. Both are compounded with the stem of the Greek *metopon*, a forehead, but with an irregular termination, which, under the Copenhagen Decisions, necessarily makes them feminine. *Leptometopa niveipennis* (Strobl) is therefore correct, but *Desmometopa sordidum* (Fallén) should be *D. sordida* (Fallén)=*D. m-atrum* (Meigen). There is a close parallel to this in *Chrysopa*, which is quite correctly treated as feminine.—L. W. GRENSTED, 9 Shepherds Way, Cirencester: May 19th, 1956.

*Ants frequenting buds of Peony and Royal Lily.*—My experience here in Gloucestershire is exactly the same as that of Dr. Hugh Scott (1956, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **92**:1). The buds of both peonies and Royal Lilies are being steadily visited by *Lasius niger* L., and not visited by *Lasius flavus* F., though there are several nests of the latter in my garden, one just at the foot of the Royal Lilies. Of the two flowers the ants seem to be more persistent on the lilies, but that is probably no more than the result of the position of the plants in relation to the foraging range of the ants. *L. niger* conducts very widespread and persistent foraging expeditions, including many of the taller plants and high up on some of the trees, especially a half-growing copper beech.—L. W. GRENSTED, 9 Shepherds Way, Cirencester, Glos.: June 24th, 1956.

*Species of Spiniphora (Dipt., Phoridae) in Gloucestershire.*—Towards the end of April I picked up an old snail-shell in my garden at Cirencester and saw that it contained some empty puparia. When I brought them into the Hope Department at Oxford Mr. Ernest Taylor was able to identify them as *Spiniphora maculata* Mg. This led me to investigate more of the shells of *Helix aspersa* Müller, a species with which my garden is amply supplied. Five were found to contain puparia, in three cases of *S. maculata* and in two of *S. bergenshammi* Mik., the latter being hitherto unrecorded for Gloucestershire. Only the accident that the puparia were visible in the first shell led to this discovery. In the others they were packed tightly in the inmost whorl, one cluster of *S. maculata* being still alive, and having doubtless wintered in the shell.—L. W. GRENSTED, 9 Shepherds Way, Cirencester: June 3rd, 1956.

*Diaperis boleti (L.) (Col., Tenebrionidae) in Hants.*—I took fifteen specimens of this species in *Piptoporus betulinus* Karston near Sopley, Hants., on June 10th, 1956. The beetles were burrowing in, and apparently eating, the soft fleshy part of the fungus just above the gills. The maximum width of the fungus was about five inches and it was by no means at its best. The tree, *Betula pubescens* Ehrh., on which the fungus was growing, was quite dead. This beetle is regarded as very rare. This is surprising since the fungus is widespread and common.—J. H. P. SANKEY, Juniper Hall Field Centre, Dorking, Surrey: June 11th, 1956.

*Coleoptera at the roots of Spargularia salina J. & C.*—Whilst working for Coleoptera in the company of Messrs. R. D. Weal, A. E. Gardner and Dr. B. P. Moore on Lymington Salterns, Hants., on May 27th, 1956, particularly for *Anthicus salinus* Crotch (Anthicidae) which was abundant, a single specimen of *Sibinia arenariae* Steph. (Curculionidae) was taken near *Spargularia salina* J. & C. Further investigation showed the species to be quite common at the roots of this plant in company with *Cassida vittata* de Vill. The most interesting capture in this situation was several examples of the weevil *Gronops lunatus* (F.), at least two pairs being taken *in cop*. This species is more usually looked for in August, its capture in some numbers in May was a very pleasant surprise.—F. D. BUCK, 36 Besant Court, Newington Green Road, N.1: June 11th, 1956.