

The genus is divided into three subgenera thus :—

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| 1 | { Mesonotum longer than broad | subg. <i>Dolichoderus</i> Lund. |
| — | { Mesonotum at most as long as broad | 2. |
| 2 | { Scale furnished above with an angle or a spine; pronotum nearly always bispinous, or biangular .. | subg. <i>Monacis</i> Roger. |
| — | { Scale unarmed; pronotum rarely bispinous .. | subg. <i>Hypoclinea</i> Mayr. |

The species described above belongs to the subgenus *Hypoclinea* Mayr. The type of *Hypoclinea* is *Formica quadripunctata* L., which is the only species of *Dolichoderus* found in Europe. There are some 46 species of *Hypoclinea* known, of which 4 are Holarctic, 12 Neotropical, 7 Australian, 2 belong to New Guinea, and 20 to India and the Malay Archipelago.

The species of *Dolichoderus* possess variable habits. The European *D. quadripunctatus* lives in small nests under bark of trees and in dead branches, generally running in company with *Colobopsis truncata* and *Leptothorax affinis*. The similarity between it and the *Colobopsis* is probably due to mimicry. It licks the surfaces of leaves on which the honey-dew of Aphids has fallen, and the exudations of flowers and twigs; but according to Forel it does not attend Aphides—its habits in fact being similar to those of *Leptothorax*. I have taken it in hollow walnut branches in Switzerland, where the *Colobopsis* and the *Leptothorax* also occurred.

Wheeler gives a very good account of the habits of some of the North American species [*Bull. Amer. Mus. N.H.*, 21, 305-19 (1905)], and these do attend Aphids, as well as licking the surface of leaves, etc.; they are also very fond of insects for food. As in the European species they crouch down when frightened, but if the nests are disturbed, they attack the intruder with all their force. Their nests, which are concealed beneath herbage, etc., are dug out in the sand.

A certain number of species construct carton nests (*D. attelabooides*, *D. bidens*, etc.), and in the forests of tropical America *D. bispinosus* builds voluminous nests, made of fibres, fastened together with a kind of cement, which are suspended from trees.

Notes on *Pararge aegeria* var. *egerides* in S. Devon, 1917.

By Dr. R. C. L. PERKINS, M.A., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

In 1916, having chanced to meet the late Mr. A. E. Gibbs, and finding him particularly interested at the time in the butterfly *Pararge aegeria* var. *egerides*, I had for some years been struck with the distinctive appearance, or one might say beauty, of some of the early spring specimens. I undertook the breeding of this species, and from time to time submitted specimens, both caught and bred, and notes on these to him.

When exhibiting the results of these experiments at the South London Entomological Society in October, 1916, Mr. Gibbs incorporated my observations in his remarks as follows :—

“ When I was in South Devon at the end of April and the beginning of May freshly-emerged females were fairly common, but females appear to have been less in evidence later on. The comparatively few captured by Dr. Perkins in May and up to the middle of June (excepting one or two, evidently virgins, freshly hatched specimens) were all kept alive in cages for eggs. Large numbers of ova were laid by these from the