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specimens to Mr. Cotes, Calcutta, and some parasites which hatched from them during transit to Professor Riley, of Washington. The latter has kindly replied:—"The fact of the occurrence of *Icerya ægyptiaca* in India is very interesting and important, and the parasites which Miss Tomlin sent were examined with bated breath. Most unfortunately, however, instead of being primary parasites they are secondary, and the whole series belongs to an apparently undescribed species of the genus *Tetrastichus*, all of the species of which are hyper-parasites, so far as I know." I cannot give the name of the food-plant, but hope Mr. Cotes will be able to make this out from the specimens sent. Miss Tomlin says the species is very common, but local; therefore, every care should be exercised on the part of the authorities to prevent its spread.—R. NEWSTEAD, Chester: *May*, 1893.

Cicada (Cicadetta) montana in the New Forest.—The dry, hot weather of the last two seasons appears to have been favourable to the above insect (commonly known as *Cicada hæmatodes*), of which I have recently taken two specimens, and seen a few others which I failed to net. I have also obtained ten more from a local collector, but these were taken last year. I have been constantly collecting about the Forest during the past nine or ten years, but have never met with the insect before. It flies among the common brake (*Pteris aquilina*), but has a habit of dropping down suddenly, so unless you keep your eye on the exact spot they are difficult to catch.—F. C. ADAMS, Fern Cottage, Lyndhurst: *June 10th*, 1893.

The prevention of mould in collections.—As I fancy the climate here is quite as damp as that of New Zealand, I venture to answer Mr. Maskell's query with regard to prevention of mould, although I have no experience of *Coccids*, except as a blight on tea. I first clean the insects with a camel hair brush, and then apply benzine; this is the only thing I have found of any use at all. A fresh application of benzine is necessary every two months or so. Further, during damp weather I keep an oil stove alight underneath the stand my insect boxes are on. For show cases coral lime is very effective, but it requires renewing as soon as it has crumbled to powder. I have used benzine for *Lepidoptera*, *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, also for leaf and stick insects.—P. E. RADLEY, Marguerita, Maturatta, Ceylon: *April 24th*, 1893.

The Hope Professorship.—Mr. E. B. Poulton, M.A., F.R.S., has been appointed to this Chair to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Westwood.—EDS.

Reviews.

JAHRESBERICHT DES WIENER ENTOMOLOGISCHEN VEREINES, iii, 1892 (1893).
Vienna: published by the Society; London: Williams and Norgate.

In our Vol. for 1891, p. 107, we alluded to the establishment of an Entomological Society in Vienna, and noticed its first yearly Report. The Society is making good progress; there are now 65 Members, and the Report for 1892 extends to 70 pages with a coloured plate, as against 31 pages in 1891. As before, the contents