

# Societas entomologica.

Journal de la Société entomologique internationale.

Toutes les correspondances devront être adressées à Mr. le président **Fritz Rühl** à **Zurich-Hottingen**. Messieurs les membres de la société sont priés d'envoyer des contributions originales pour la partie scientifique du journal.

Organ für den internationalen Entomologenverein.

Alle Zuschriften an den Verein sind an den Vorstand desselben Herrn **Fritz Rühl** in **Zürich-Hottingen** zu richten. Die Herren Mitglieder des Vereins sind freundlich ersucht, Originalbeiträge für den wissenschaftlichen Theil des Blattes einzusenden.

Organ for the International-Entomological Society.

All letters for the Society are to be directed to Mr. **Fritz Rühl** at **Zürich-Hottingen**. The Hon. members of the Society are kindly requested to send original contributions for the scientific part of the paper.

## Some notions about Caucasus.

### III.

But I speak only of extraordinary cases, because even the Tartares are no more, what they have been some years ago and if there is any danger for the tourist, it may be only when meeting with a whole band of them.

And this also is a matter of accident, for organized bands of Tartares are now very rare in the Caucasus, thanks to the vigilance of Cosaks, fulfilling there the duties of gendarmes and to the severity of the laws against robbers and aggressors.

Besides, Tartares are such men as others, if you live for some time in the country, if you know their wants and customs, and their character, you may even enter into relation with them,—it won't be friendship perhaps, but at all events, it may assure you the moral preponderance of a civilized man over the savage son of the steppes.

As for the journey itself, it presents no difficulties and the costs are not so very considerable. The railroads that cross the Caucasus from east to west make the communication easy and allow to visit all the principal places, although, to my mind, it is more rational for a tourist in general and a naturalist in particular, to travel on horseback, or to have any other quadruped proper for riding, such as a mule or an ass. I dare say, it is even more economical, as the feeding does not cost anything at all, because there are everywhere in the steppes rich pastures, belonging to nobody and the mountains are covered with abundant grass and splendid vegetation. Besides, the acquisition represents always the same value, as it is easy to sell the animals, as soon as they are no more required and to buy new ones when necessary. A horse is even of the strictest necessity to a naturalist, who intends to undertake long excursions in order to collect and to study. It is of great service in

such wildernesses, where it is necessary, to carry eating about, where one feels so lonely that this clever creature is indeed a faithful friend, an excellent guide, and a wise guardian, whose instinct is a kind of safeguard against danger. It helps also to avoid entering into relations with the treacherous tribes of natives and being cheated by them, as by its means, instead of looking for a messenger, one may easily bring himself his collections into one place, a town or a borough and is thorough master of his time and fancy.

The usual price of a horse is from 80 to 120 roubles, and if one loses occasionally a few roubles when reselling it, it is indeed a trifle, in comparison with the money that is saved for the hiring of the beasts and the services of the natives. Now the costs of living are very relative. Towns for instance, as Tiflis, Baku, Elisawetpol, Wladikawkas are as dear for a stranger as the largest residences in Europe, particularly Tiflis does not differ from Vienna or Petersburg. A striking circumstance is, that second rate lodgings are dearer than first rate ones, as it is the case in Tiflis, where the first hotel, called Grand Hôtel Delaland is also the cheapest.

And a naturalist ought to be in Tiflis, in order to see the rich collections of the magnificent Museum, open to everybody, where a stranger may gather very precious indications about the country.

But whilst 24 hours spent in Tiflis, require at least 3 roubles for one person, in little towns on the contrary, living is uncommonly cheap. For instance in Signach, in Carskie Kalodey, in Lagodechy, about 20 miles distant from Tiflis, half a rouble daily is quite sufficient for eating, lodging and even smoking. It is because meat is cheap and game is to be had in extraordinary profusion, not to speak of fruit and vegetables, that one has almost for nothing. Therefore a kilo of meat that costs from 6—12 copecks, a bottle of Ca-

chetia wine, one year old, 8–10 copecks, tea made at home and a packet of tobacco leaves, that the country produces, are more than sufficient for a naturalist. Lodgings cost less than a trifle, and considering that four walls and a roof, with a something called a bed, are quite sufficient in travel, it is easy to guess, that in this way nobody can be ruined. Besides, spending money is quite out of question, because everybody must be contented with things, that the country produces, and it is even impossible to get any trifles, belonging to European comfort, because they are unknown at such places. Of course pharmacies are also wanting altogether and therefore, it is of the greatest necessity to be provided with a store of medicaments, not only for the sake of his own health, but also because it is one of the best means of gaining the friendship of the natives, who prize highly every drogue and offer instead their services, feeling besides indebted to gratitude. It is easy to guess that living in the stepps is still cheaper, but at all events harder. Upon wide expanses, extending for many and many miles, where there are no human dwellings, it is not easy to meet a living creature, except some shepherds with their grazing herds and therefore it is necessary to be provided with victuals. At the Tushins one may sometimes buy some bread of maizeflour and some onions, very rarely some rice. It is true that there is a profusion of partridges, bustards and pteroclasses, but for total want of fuel in sandy places, that is of dry grass, one is condemned to eat raw game.

*Ad. Sulima of Ulanowski.*

### Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen zum Lepidopteren-Catalog von Dr. Standinger und Dr. Wocke. (1871).

Von *Gabriel Höfner.*

(Fortsetzung.)

- No. 2800. *Eupithoea Valerianata* Hb. Das Citat „Fr. VI, 2, 103“ hier zu streichen, weil zu *Isogrammaria* H. S. gehörig.
- No. 2801. *Eupithoea Immundata* Z. Auch bei *Eperies* in Ungarn und in Kärnten (Wolfsberg).
- No. 2803. *Eupithoea Cauchiata* Dup. Diese Art kommt in Ober- und Niederösterreich (Steyr, Spillern), Steyermark (Graz). Tyrol (Innsbruck), Ungarn (*Eperies*) und in Kärnten (Wolfsberg) vor, stets im Juni.
- No. 2807. *Eupithoea Veratraria* H. S. Kommt nach Bohatsch (W. e. Z. 1882, 162) auch bei Mehadia in Ungarn vor.

No. 2808. *Eupithoea Helveticaria* B. und var: *Arceuthata* Frr. Das Citat „Fr. VI 2, 137“ ist ganz richtig bei *Thalpochara Velox* Hb. angeführt, hat also mit den *Eupithoeen* nichts zu schaffen. Typische *Helveticaria* B. wurden gefunden in Niederösterreich (St. Egyd), in Steyermark (bei Mixnitz), in Oberungarn (Branyiszko-Gebirg), Böhmen (Trautenau), und in Tyrol.

Die Varietät *Arceuthata* Frr. fand man in in Ungarn (Mehadia) und Kroatien (bei Josefsthal), ich fing sie in zwei guten Exemplaren auf der Saualpe in Kärnten zwischen 1700 und 2000 Meter.

*Egenaria* H. S. ist nach Bohatsch (W. e. Z. 1883, 185) eigene Art vor *Castigata* und ist daher das Citat „H. S. 279, 280, III p. 132“ bei *Arceuthata* zu streichen.

No. 2809. *Eupithoea Undata* Frr. Bohatsch vermuthet, dass diese fragliche Art zu *Spissilineata* Metz gehört (W. e. Z. 1882, 110); ebenso *Multilineata* Mn. (W. e. Z. 1886, 202.)

No. 2810. *Eupithoea castigata* Hb. Hiezu das Citat „Frr. 294, 2“?

Die ab. *Atraria* H. S. wird von Ld. und in neuerer Zeit auch von Dr. Wocke als eigene Art erklärt (W. e. Z. 1882, 162).

No. 2811. *Eupithoea Trisignaria* H. S. Kommt nach Bohatsch (W. e. Z. 1884, 294) auch bei Wien vor; die Raupe in den Samen von *Pimpinella saxifraga* lebend.

Die Var. *Selinata* H. S. ist nach Dietze gute Art (Stett. E. Z. 1871, 139. und 1872, 201, und Tab. 1, 15). Kommt auch bei Wien, in Dalmatien und Ungarn (Branyiszko-Gebirge) vor; die Raupen auch in Blüten und Samen von *Angelica silvestris*. (Boh. W. e. Z. 1882, 132).

No. 2812. *Eupithoea Virgaureata* Dbl. Nach Bohatsch (W. e. Z. 1883, 186) auch bei Wien; die Raupe auch an den Samen von *Heracleum Spondylium*.

No. 2813. *Eupithoea vulgata* Hw. Vor dem Citat „*Austeraria* H. S.“ gehört „*Austerata* Hb. 457“ und da auch Treitschke dieses ganz richtige Bild anführt, so ist auch „Fr. VI. 2, 107“ zu citiren (Boh. W. e. Z. 1882, 308).

No. 2814. *Eupithoea Campanulata* H. S. Der ältere Name ist „*Denotata* Hb. 455“, und ist dieses Citat nach Bohatsch ganz richtig.

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