

(Goeze): Abhandl. z. Gesch. der Ins. 1781 getan haben, ist freilich bequem, aber nicht überzeugend; denn einem Linné oder einem Fabricius eine Leichtfertigkeit in der Diagnose auf den Kopf zu werfen, kann vielleicht Frechheit, aber niemals kritischen Sinn bekunden.

Dazu kommt noch ein zweiter gewichtiger Zweifel. Wer seine Caraben gut kennt, der weiß ganz positiv, daß unser jetziger *Car. violaceus* L. nicht einen goldenen Flügeldeckenrand besitzt. Es ist nahezu mit Sicherheit zu vermuten, daß beide Altmeister den vermeintlichen *violaceus* L. für identisch gehalten hatten mit unserem *Car. marginalis* F. und daß sie nicht imstande waren, beide Tiere richtig auseinanderzuhalten; denn der eine wie der andere spricht das einermal von *marginureo*, das anderemal von *violaceo*. Erst im J. 1794 im Appendix des IV. Bandes der *Entomologia Systematica* S. 440 und im J. 1801 in *Systema Eleutheratorum* S. 169 Post No. 4 wußte ihn Fabricius zu scheiden; Sturm dagegen hielt ihn noch im J. 1815 in *Deutschl. Ins.* S. 85 Post. No. 32 für einen *violaceus*.

(Nebenbei bemerkt ist Ganglbauers Zitat des Fabricius bei *Car. marginalis* in diesem Sinne zu korrigieren.)

Es ist nicht bloß belehrend, sondern es läßt tief blicken in die Entwicklung des Menschengeschlechtes, wie es sich auch auf diesem Gebiete nur mühsam Schritt für Schritt emporarbeiten mußte, bis es zur jetzigen Erkenntnis gelangen konnte und wie es unerläßlich bleibt, daß eben dieses selbe Menschengeschlecht immer wieder und in verschärfter Weise seinen Rückblick bis auf den Ursprung seines Wissens werfen soll und muß. Nur das kann der wahre Fortschritt genannt werden.

57. 83: 15

## The Wonderful Sights of the English Clover Field.

by A. H. Swinton.

The female of edusa, as is known, is sometimes yellow instead of orange, and one captured among the ferns at Netley Abbey long did duty in my collection as hyale; the male of the former has a chalky spot on the hind wings which retains a faint fluffy smell, at times no doubt the butterflies become perfumed from the scented blossoms they are accustomed to visit. There is a variety of the female of hyale that has been noticed at Market Harborough in the Midlands and elsewhere, that has the spots on the wing margin replaced by a pale band. One of these oddities that might have been seen flying about the cliffs of Boulogne on the 22nd september 1887 prompted a headlong chase, an old woman who had probably never given her attention to entomology expressed her astonishment that an Englishman should dare to behave so like the wild rabbit on the sacred soil of France. We are assured by Mr. W. Farren that hyale when captured has a smell of pine apples.

On making an abstract of the *Entomological Magazine* in the British Museum Reading Room

it appeared that the two butterflies commenced to be noticed in the English cloverfields at the time of fewest sun spots, and according to Mr. E. A. Fitch edusa abounded in 1811, 1833, 1843, 1855, 1868 and 1877, among the clover, and hyale attracted notice in 1842, 1857, 1868 and 1877; that is at the time of fewest. The year 1877 is still remembered as the great edusa year and singular to say edusa was then by no means common out of Britain, the year was wet and sunless, the honey harvest was bad, the fruit harvest worse, and the corn harvest the worst in recollection since 1843.

In August 1899, when I wrote to Kew Observatory to ask when the sun spots would be at their minimum, the Reverend C. T. Cruttwell was greatly surprised to observe a large flight of edusa at Renvyle on the beautiful Galway coast of Ireland, just opposite the rocky island of Achill, where several hundred of the male sex in prime condition had established themselves along a narrow strip of flowery meadow land extending between the sand hills and boggy land within, his three boys who were keen butterfly catchers could discover no female among them. At this time edusa was noticed at Cork in the south of Ireland. The summer had been exceeding dry and warm. The next year both hyale and edusa were common objects in the red clover and lucern fields at Dover, they attracted notice at the mouth of the Thames and appeared in the Island of Guernsey, but they did not confine themselves to the sea coast but spread over the south of England, several edusa visited Totnes in Devonshire where little wheat and no clover was cultivated, none were afterwards seen there until the heat wave that closed July 1908 which brought a solitary individual. It would occur these butterflies are periodically imported into the British islands or blown over from the mainland of Europe; and anyone who has stood on the White Rock Pier at Guernsey and seen the barges arrive like floating hay ricks from the flowery meadows on the French sea coast, or in an idle hour on the river bank at Herne Bay has watched the lighters drifting on the flood up the Thames with their burdens of forage, would incline to the former opinion. After the year of most sun spots is gone the Clouded Yellow butterflies cease to be noticed in the clover fields.

The Painted Lady Butterfly, known as cardui on account of its caterpillars feeding in a web on thistles, like the former butterflies appears for a series of years in the clover fields in the south of England and then unaccountably vanishes, in no single locality, said Mr. H. T. Stainton, do I find that it is a regular visitor. The summer of 1815 and the two following were almost unceasingly cold and rainy, scarcely a moth or butterfly appeared, and the early part of the season of 1818 was no less ungenial, yet this Painted Lady, cardui, was fostered into life and became the commonest butterfly of the year. In the spring of 1883, cardui after having been absent for two years returned to sun on the one tree hill at Guildford in Surrey, the said one tree being an elm which had grown loaf shaped like an



oak: at the close of 1903, which was wet and disastrous to the crops, while the Martinmas summer lasted beveys of Painted Lady Butterflies were to be seen at noon sipping on the heads of the Michaelmas daisies all over the south of England.

Flights of Painted Lady Butterflies have been noticed all over Europe about the time of most and fewest sun spots and the year has usually been a wet and gloomy one on the Atlantic coast. In 1751 they commenced to be noticed and in 1798 there was one near Turin. Then what appears correct. In the beginning of June 1828 Madame de Meuran Wolf and her family established during the summer at Grandson on the Lake of Neufchatel observed with surprise an immense flight of butterflies traversing the garden with great rapidity. They were of the species known as the Belle Dame by the French and by the London collectors as the Painted Lady. They continued to pass for two hours, flying north, without interruption in a column from ten to fifteen feet broad. Professor Bonelli mentioned he had noticed a similar flight at Turin at the close of march and Prevost the previous October had seen a flock going north in France. After sunrise in the early part of the summer of 1842 a flock of Painted Ladies set out from the harbour on the Island of Corfu in the direction of the coast of Italy, the wind was then blowing fresh from the south-east and they resembled black, drifting snow: on the 26th of April 1851 Ghiliani witnessed a migration of Painted Ladies on the Riviera between Cuneo and Spezia, clouds of these butterflies were seen at Odessa in 1860; the previous June their caterpillars filled the streets, yards and gardens, of Krjukow on the Dneiper. Some staticians said we ought to revert to 1816 to find a wet season comparable to that of 1879, and others could only compare it with 1764; but 1860 which was still fresh in memory suggested itself to the farmers. Supposed to come from Africa and to all appearance disgorging from the Rhone valley a flight of Painted Lady Butterflies traversed Switzerland at the commencement of June the whole population turning out to watch their fluttering progress. On the 7th they passed by Gatten and Gossen and a day later according to the newspapers they were seen at Zurich: the procession then came up the valley of the Rhine to Karlsruhe. An other swarm coming down the Loire arrived at the town of Angers where those who passed along the streets were compelled to take refuge against the walls; while a mingled troop of Painted Ladies and gamma moths was seen passing Tours. It is said a detachment came to Sevres near Paris. The prevailing winds during this migration were south and westerly. In the year 1100 a flock of insects whose wings resembled tents, supposed to be butterflies, for three days were seen to pass from Saxony to Bavaria; not unlikely these were cardui.

The Painted Lady that hibernates in the south of England is called forth by the sunshine of May to take its delight on the grass plots where the shadow flickers under the wayside oaks; this year 1912, on the 20th of May they were to be seen at their

accustomed meditations at the side of the road that leads to Romsey; but on the 22nd of May 1906, snow flakes were falling in Devonshire and the day following sleet and rain fell; it was so cold that fires were relit in the sittingrooms. This must have been unendurable to Painted Ladies, many flew south at Totnes and hundreds were seen by Mr. H. D. Keyon at the close of the month congregated on the cliffs at St. Austell, Cornwall.

It will be recalled that 1734, 1750, 1798, 1810, 1833, 1843, 1855, 1867 and 1878 were pronounced by Professor Rudolf Wolf to be years when the sun was least spotted; and 1816, 1829, 1837, 1848, 1860, 1883 and 1905, were those in which most sun spots were seen: with these dates the migrations and appearance of the moth and the butterflies seen the cloverfields sufficiently agree, it might cause a disciple of Zoroaster to adore the disk of the sun.

57. 89 Parnassius (4)

## Ueber einige wenig bekannte Formen von Parn. Apollo L.

Von Dr. Arnold Pagenstecher (Wiesbaden).

Mit 2 Abbildungen.

*Parnassius Apollo asturiensis* Pagenst. (Fig. 1♂—2♀).

Unter dieser Bezeichnung hatte ich in meiner Arbeit über die Verbreitungsbezirke und Lokalformen von *Parn. Apollo* L. (Jahrb. Nass. Ver. f. Naturkunde Bd. 62 1909, S. 207) eine Lokalform aufgestellt, welche in den Sammlungen nur wenig vertreten sein dürfte. In der Literatur finde ich nur eine ganz kurze Notiz von Walter (Sitzungsber. Berl. Ent. Ver. Jahrg. 1909 in B. E. Zeitschr. Bd. 44 1910, S. 46) über einen in Asturien (1600—1800 m) angetroffenen *P. Apollo* L. — Turati führt *P. asturiensis* Pagenst. mit einem ? auf. Die mir zur Begründung meiner Aufstellung vorliegenden drei Exemplare meiner Sammlung (2 ♂♂ 1 ♀) erzog ich aus Puppen, die ich 1909 von Herrn A. Kricheldorf als aus Asturien stammend erhalten hatte. Nach Mitteilungen, die Herr Wichgraf in Berlin bei Kricheldorf einzuziehen die Güte hatte, gingen Exemplare der Sammlung an Herrn Bartels über. Dieser teilte mir auf Befragen mit, daß die betreffenden Exemplare leider nach Rußland bereits verkauft seien. Nach Herrn Kricheldorffs Angaben waren die Exemplare ziemlich identisch gewesen mit den in Steiermark vorkommenden Formen von *P. Apollo*, kleiner als die schlesischen, die ♀♀ dunkel, mit sehr roten Augen und drei roten Flecken in der Apicalgegend. Dies stimmt mit den mir vorliegenden Exemplaren, die sich von den sonstigen in Spanien vorkommenden Formen unterscheiden, so von den bei Oberthur (Et. d'Entom. XIV, p. 5, 6; Pagenstecher, Jahrb. N. V. f. Nat. Jahrg. 62, S. 20) angeführte var. „*nevadensis*“, wie auch den v. *escalerae* Rothschild (Nov. zool. XVI, p. 9; Pagenstecher, l. c. 207) von S. Ildefonso und anderen, über welche man die übersichtliche Darstellung bei C. Ribbe (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. Iris Bd. XXIII, 2. Beiheft

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Societas entomologica](#)

Jahr/Year: 1913

Band/Volume: [28](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Swinton A. H.

Artikel/Article: [The Wouderful Siglhnts of the English Clover Field. 41-42](#)