

Flecken, die bei dem einen Exemplar kleiner und weit von einander getrennt sind, bei dem anderen dagegen eine, (blos durch die Adern unterbrochene) Binde bilden. Die beiden untersten Flecke (zwischen den Medianästen) sind bei diesem Stücke sehr gross, sechseckig, nach Innen und Aussen zugespitzt, der darüber folgende (wie bei der Stammart) länger als die zuerst genannten, diese beiderseits überragend, nach Innen gerade abgeschnitten, nach Aussen spitz zulaufend. Die obersten Flecke, bis zum Vorderrand (bei dem anderen Exemplar auch die beiden Flecke zwischen den Medianästen) sehr klein, unregelmässig. Alle Flecke sind scharf begrenzt, bei beiden Stücken *nicht röthlich gelb, wie bei der Stammart, sondern blass weissgelb*, in auffallendem Gegensatze zur Färbung der Binde auf den Vorderflügeln, wie dies in solchem Grade bei keiner anderen der näher verwandten *Erebia*-Arten der Fall ist. Im Uebrigen sind die Hinterflügel ganz einfarbig, von Basalflecken, wie solche die normalen Manto ♂♂ aufweisen, ist nicht die geringste Spur vorhanden.

Diese Varietät fliegt Mitte August auf Alpenwiesen der Krummholzregion am *Rarén*, einem bis 1653 Meter hohen Kalkgebirge an der Grenze zwischen der Bucovina und Rumänien.

Emergence of sexes in *Bombyx quercus*.

By Frank Bromilow.

The following notes on the emergence of sexes in *Bombyx quercus* were taken on specimens of the species which I bred, this year, from pupæ obtained from Caussols and Nice (Alpes-Maritimes, France), during the summer and autumn of 1893. The greater part of the larvæ were, however, collected in the former place, where they were common on a kind of broom (*Genista*) — probably *G. cinerea*, which is said to occur here. They were fed up during the ensuing winter on the ordinary garden rose, on which they thrive well, and the first caterpillar pupated about the 23rd of January 1894. Probably those larvæ of *Bombyx quercus* found at Caussols, would have chosen rose or any other pabulum of a similar succulence, had this been obtainable in this bleak mountain place, where hardly a tree was to be seen — in preference to *Genista*, which last must contain only a limited amount of nourishment, being, in great part, composed of fibres. Referring to my diary, I see that I obtained in all thirteen chrysalids from my cater-

pillars. The first moth to emerge was a female, which came out on the 9th of June (1894), at which date I had eleven pupæ, and two larvæ were still feeding up. This was followed by a male, well-expanded, on the 25th inst. On the 29th ulto. a crippled male emerged. The 30th inst. saw a deformed male out, which failed to properly expand its wings.

July 2nd witnessed the birth of another example (probably a male), which escaped, doubtless through the open window. This last, came out of the first-formed pupa (of about 23rd of January last, and which has been already referred to), showing that those chrysalids, which are the first to be made, are not necessarily the first to yield imagines.

A female than emerged on the 3rd inst., and on the 19th ulto. — after an interval of sixteen days, — another female came forth. On the 31st inst., suspecting something to be wrong, I opened a pupa which seemed to have been an unusually long time in the chrysalis state, and found it to have been "ichneumoned", that is to say, it was infested by the grubs of a parasite ichneumon-fly. On August 6th, a female saw the light, and on the 23rd inst. another female came out in my cage, — after an interval of exactly seventeen days. This last, unfortunately, had its left-hand hind-wing crumpled. Whether because it was the last of its tribe, or for what other reason, I cannot say, but this insect laid a hundred and sixty-two eggs! Needless to say, they were infertile. I had hoped to get a pairing from one couple, at any rate, of all the males and females which had emerged in my puparium, but this, I regret to say, could not be effected, as the interval between the various hatchings was too prolonged.

Beitrag zur Kenntniss der mit *silvestris* verwandten *Oreocaraben* der Schweiz und Oberitaliens.

Von Paul Born.

(Fortsetzung.)

Carabus concolor Fabr.

C. concolor lebt in der ganzen Kette der penninischen, im östlichen Theil der Berner (Gadmen- und Haslithal) und den daran grenzenden Urner Alpen, ferner im oberen Tessin und Graubünden. In letzterem Kanton ist er aber entschieden nicht so verbreitet, wie angenommen wird, indem er vielfach, wie ich mich überzeugt habe, mit kleinen