by me fell to my net in the first week of May. This gives ample time for development.

NOTES ON COLLECTING, etc.

Variation in Euchloë cardamines.—In my notes in *The Record*, Vol. XXXV. (1923), p. 179, I stated that ab. *schepdaeli*, Derenne, appeared to be very similar to ab. *caulotosticta*, Wms. (given as *caulosticta* in error.). This is not so; as I have since been in correspondence with Mons. F. Derenne, who kindly forwarded through Mr. H. J. Turner, a beautiful coloured figure of the first named aberration; in this, on the fore-wing the costa is blackened as far as, and almost touching the discoidal; and extending along the sub-costal vein into the apical area; whereas in ab. *caulotosticta*, a black line springs from the discoidal and extends along the sub-costal towards the base.

I possess several ♀ ♀ s combining both the above aberrations.

I also wish to describe a new form (as far as I can find out) of this species; ♀ with all wings of a dull ochreous yellow; for this form I would suggest the name *ochrata*. Two examples in Mr. D. Westropp's collection from Co. Cork (one of these is almost of a buff colour); one from Co. Tyrone.—Thomas Greer, Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone. *May* 21*st*, 1924.

A Nigerian Ant imported into England.—In the cases containing two termites' nests. sent to the British Museum (Natural History) this spring for exhibition at Wembley, were a number of live ants, which, presumably included by accident in the earth and vegetable debris in the boxes, had penetrated into the nests during the voyage and had emerged in the warmth of the museum. A number of these ants were given me on April 14th, and I actually picked up some living ones on the Museum floor. These live ants I kept for some time in a Janet plaster nest.

The consignment of termites was from Ibadan, Nigeria, and I identified the ants as *Camponotus* (*Myrmotrema*) *perrisii*, Forel, subsp. *nigeriensis*, Santschi. There are ☿ ☿ and alate ♀ ♀.

C. perrisii, For., was described from Angola in 1886 (*Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, XXX., p. 177) as a race of *C. foraminosus*, For. Later it was raised to a specific rank by him. The s.sp. *nigeriensis*, Sants. (*Boll. Lab. Zool. gen. e agr. Portici*, VIII., p. 333, 1914), was described as a s.sp. of *bayeri*, For., from specimens from Ibadan. The following year the author altered it to a s.sp. of *perrisii*, For. (*Ann. Soc. Ent. France*, LXXXIV., p. 277), adding descriptions of the ♂ ♂ and ♀ ♀. These specimens were from the Belgian Congo.

In none of the above references is there any mention of the habits of the ant or of any connection with termites. In captivity the ☿ ☿ and ♀ ♀ were extremely sluggish under our spring temperature, but became very lively and were capable of enduring extraordinary heat in front of a gas fire. They eat honey fairly readily, and kill flies, but do not apparently devour them. During my absence for a few days, however, the nest had become too dry, and on returning I found that three or four of the ☿ ☿ had been killed, and one of the two ♀ ♀, and their bodies dismembered. A few days ago the remaining ☿ died, and there is at present only one ♀ surviving.

Since the termites' nest has been exhibited at Wembley several people have reported that there are still living ants running about inside the cases.—W. C. Crawley (B.A., F.E.S.).

Camponotus (Myrmotrema) perrisii, Forel, subsp. nigeriensis, Sant., at Wembley.—When walking through the section devoted to Nigeria, at Wembley, early in May, I observed a number of live ants (winged ♀ ♀, ♃ ♃, and ☿ ☿ of a *Camponotus*) crawling about in one of the show cases. In the show case are exhibited—a number of butterflies on grass stems; an earthen termites nest; and a representation of a raid by "Driver ants." I found the Secretary of the section and explained to him that the live ants were neither "Drivers" nor termites. He told me that they had commenced to emerge from the termites' nest four days after it had been fixed up in the case, and he was so obliging as to have the glass sides unscrewed for me, so that I could take as many of the ants as I wished. Collecting in the tropics was a new experience for me! I was quite unaware that the ant had previously been found at the Museum, but when I sent specimens to my colleague, Mr. Crawley, he gave me the information contained in his note on the ant in question. The ants must have been in considerable numbers in the termites' nest, as my friend Mr. Laing, of the Natural History Museum, tells me they were in evidence in some numbers when he was at Wembley subsequent to my visit.—Horace Donisthorpe (F.Z.S., F.E.S.).

Notes from Hampshire.—Around Southampton.—I have been working hard this spring, and am pleased to say that I have managed to do something, which is certainly encouraging, when one hears such depressing accounts all around. On April 19th, on sallow, close to the town, I took one *Taeniocampa opima*, which, so far as I am aware, is a new species for Hants. Hybernated *Sarrothripus revayana* have been moderately common, as well as *Leptogramma literana*, and one *Peronea cristana* has turned up. I have bred a large number of *Thera variata* and *T. obeliscata*, but I am quite unable to distinguish the larvae or the pupae. I note, however, that the newly emerged imago of *T. variata* has a curious habit of refusing to climb before the wings expand, so that a fair number of them have curled wings, due to insufficient space or height for expansion. This is a nuisance in so frail an insect, for I found it usually impossible to set them. *Boarmia cictaria* has been abundant this year in all the Forest (New) bogs, and on the same pines numbers of *Xylocampa areola* were to be taken. *Eupithecia irriguata* turned up in gratifying numbers, but is strangely restricted and local in both the localities, which I know. *E. dodoneata* has been very abundant locally, and *Nola confusalis* was to be taken freely at the same time and place. By searching also I was gratified to find specimens of *Asphalia ridens*. One *Lampropteryx suffumata* turned up at Denny, and *Lobophora halterata* (*hexapterata* has been plentiful, and in the same wood I took a nice form of *Boarmia consonaria* which lacked the distinguishing square spot. On the Winchester Downs I took three *E. fraxinata* in a larch copse. Some years ago I took two specimens at Winchester, but could not recall the spot where they were found. Perhaps my best capture this year was a long series of *Chesias rufata* of which, in one night, I took twelve near Southampton. A long