

among the potatoes. In some cases the narrator has spoken of the "chirpin'" sound they give out. A very remarkable instance of the larvæ occurring in great abundance was on a farm near Port-Glasgow, Renfrewshire. In this case they were obtained in potato-pits, and the farmer said he could have got barrowsful of them, they were in such abundance. This farmer took some of them to a friend, who confirmed what they were. Mr. Archibald Allison, teacher, South Public School, Paisley, described to me a remarkable larva got in a potato-field, and from his description I at once inferred it was the larva of this moth. I have since shown him Mr. Allison Kirby's coloured figure, which he at once recognised. This larva was got on Ormaig farm, parish of Kilmartin, Argyleshire, on the estate of Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch, in the month of August 1893.—J. M. B. TAYLOR, Curator, Free Museum, Paisley.

**Tæniocampa gracilis** (*Fb.*) in Scotland.—From Mr. Evans's interesting notes ("Annals," 1896, p. 259, and 1897, p. 258), I am inclined to think that this species is not so well known in Scotland as it should be. For the last seven years I have taken it regularly in the Rannoch district of Perthshire, my average catch being about one hundred and fifty specimens every season. It is curiously uncertain in its appearance, being more abundant every alternate season. For instance, last year (1897) I only saw three, while in 1896 I caught a splendid series of over three hundred, and I know of other two hundred caught by another collector. The Scotch forms are quite distinct, and may be tabulated as follows:—

1. Pale ochreous-cream, unicolorous, subterminal line pale cream.
2. Pale pinkish-cream, unicolorous.
3. Pale pinkish-cream, veins, and subterminal line cream.
4. Pale pinkish red-brown, unicolorous.
5. Pale pinkish red-brown, veins, and subterminal line cream.

All the forms are occasionally to be found slightly dusted with blackish scales. Varieties 4 and 5 must not be confounded with the dark red forms found in the New Forest. Ours are quite distinct, and may be described as intermediate between the ordinary English form and the New Forest variety mentioned above. There is a peculiar pinkish flush about the Scotch insect, which is never present in English examples.—WM. REID, Pitcaple.

**On the recurrence of *Eucalanus crassus*, *Giesbrecht*, in the Moray Firth.**—In the "Fifteenth Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland" (part iii. p. 312) I reported the occurrence of *Eucalanus crassus* in some tow-net gatherings from the Shetland section of the Faroe Channel, collected in July and August 1896; and in the Annals of Scottish Natural History for April 1897 I

published a note referring to its occurrence, along with *Rhinca- lanus gigas*, Brady, in the Moray Firth. In the note on the species in the Fishery Board's Report referred to I described briefly its distribution, which, so far as known, seems to be tropical or subtropical. It is very interesting, therefore, to find these appearances of this *Eucalanus* in the regions mentioned. The recurrence of *Eucalanus crassus* in the Moray Firth last year is a further evidence of the extensive distribution of the species, whether brought about by currents or otherwise. The specimens referred to in the previous Moray Firth record were captured off Nairn; and on the present occasion the specimens—three in number—were taken a little to the west and south of Golspie. In the female of this species the abdomen is very short, and the first abdominal segment much dilated; in the male two short setæ project at an obtuse angle and spring from the posterior edge on each side of the second-last thoracic segment. No other *Eucalanus* possesses this character.—THOMAS SCOTT, Leith.

**On the recurrence of *Labidocera wollastoni*, Lubbock, and *Isias clavipes*, Boeck, in the Firth of Clyde.**—I recorded these two species of Copepoda for the Firth of Clyde in 1896, in the "Transactions of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh" (vol. xiii. p. 174). *Isias* had been previously recorded for Scotland in 1878 by Dr. G. S. Brady in the "Monograph of British Copepoda" (vol. i. p. 64, and figure), but that was the first time *Labidocera* had been recorded from the Scottish seas. They are both well marked species, and do not appear to be very common. They were obtained last year in tow-net gatherings collected near the seaward limits of the Clyde estuary. On the previous occasion they were both found in some material collected in Machrie Bay, Arran. Dr. Brady's Clyde record of *Isias* is for Cumbrae.—THOMAS SCOTT, Leith.

***Paracalanus parvus*, Boeck, in the Firth of Clyde.**—This is a small but distinct species, and one that seems to be widely distributed. It was common in a gathering of Entomostraca collected a few years ago at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and has also been observed in one or two other places off the coast of Scotland, but has not before been recorded from the Clyde. The Clyde tow-net gatherings in which it was obtained were made in September last year: one in Kilbrennan Sound and the other one from the vicinity of Ayr Bay. It has also been taken near the Bass Rock. Probably it may have been passed over previously as a young *Calanus*.—THOMAS SCOTT, Leith.