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Darwin's Insects
Charles Darwin's Entomological Notes

Kenneth G. V. Smith (Editor)

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Kenneth G. V. Smith

Darwin's Insects

Charles Darwin's Entomological Notes, with an introduction and comments by

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Issued 24 September 1987
To
Richard Broke Freeman
(1915–1986)

'No branch of natural science
has more fully felt the
beneficial impulse and
stimulus of Darwin's labors
than entomology'
C. V. Riley, 1883
# Contents

Synopsis ................................................................. 4
Introduction ......................................................... 5
Darwin's British Insects ............................................ 7
Entomology on the Beagle voyage .............................. 12
Darwin's Insects in the British Museum (Natural History) 20
Darwin's Insects in the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge 24
Darwin's Insects in the Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford 29
Darwin's Insects in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin 30
Darwin's Insects at Down House and elsewhere ........... 35
Darwin's Insect Notes ............................................... 39
Eponyms ................................................................. 106
Acknowledgements ................................................... 112
Notes ................................................................. 113
References ............................................................ 115
Geographical and Name Index .................................. 125
Scientific Index ....................................................... 129
Synopsis

The insects collected by Charles Darwin, both on the Beagle voyage and in the United Kingdom, are discussed and their present location indicated. Comments are made on these specimens within the framework of Darwin's entomological notes preserved in London (Insect Notes) and in Cambridge (Insects in Spirits of Wine) published here for the first time. These comments include identification of the insects with published descriptions to date and also present new information on unrecorded material, including new records for the Galapagos Islands and South America. There is some discussion of more general topics including the possibility of insect transmitted Chagas' disease as a cause of Darwin's ill health (see Insect Notes, 2913, 3423). A full list of entomological eponyms formed from Darwin's name is given, along with an extensive bibliography.
Charles Darwin’s interest in entomology began in childhood. In his autobiographical notes (see Darwin, F., 1887, Vol. 1: 34) he wrote:

I must have observed insects with some little care, for when ten years old (1819) I went for three weeks to Plas Edwards on the sea coast in Wales, I was very much interested and surprised at seeing a large black and scarlet Hemipterous insect, many moths (Zygaena), and a Cicindela which are not found in Shropshire. I almost made up my mind to begin collecting all the insects which I could find dead, for on consulting my sister I concluded that it was not right to kill insects for the sake of making a collection.

Elsewhere (p. 51) in the autobiography however he says:

I was introduced to entomology by my second cousin, W. Darwin Fox, a clever and most pleasant man, who was then at Christ’s College...

Darwin spent much of his spare time at Cambridge (1828–31) collecting beetles with William Fox, Leonard Jenyns, Albert Way and H. Thompson. He would also press others into service of ‘the science’ as he called it so that John Herbert recalled (Darwin, F., 1887, Vol. 1: 168):

and very soon he armed me with a bottle of alcohol, in which I had to drop any beetle which struck me as not of a common kind.

His summer vacations were given up to ‘collecting beetles, to some reading, and short tours’. He visited the Reverend F.W. Hope who was later to establish the Chair of Entomology at Oxford with J.O. Westwood as the first Hope Professor. Hope had a high opinion of Darwin’s entomological ability and in July 1829 the two men went on a collecting trip in North Wales.

Darwin’s most important contact at Cambridge was Professor J.S. Henslow who not only broadened his whole approach to natural history, including entomology, but was instrumental in securing his appointment as naturalist on the Beagle voyage.

While entomology was not the major preoccupation of the Beagle voyage some of the captures and observations were important and played their part in the formulation of his later theories (in contrast to his well-known comment to Lyell in 1863 (Darwin, F., 1887, Vol. 3: 69) that ‘entomologists are enough to keep the subject back for half a century’—my italics).

Darwin’s contributions to entomology have been briefly assessed by Riley (1883), Poulton (1901), Carpenter (1935, 1936) and Remington & Remington (1961). Freeman (1977) provides a bibliography to Darwin’s publications in book form and Barrett (1977) reprints Darwin’s contributions to serial publications. Kritsky (1981) gives a brief survey of Darwin’s entomological work and includes a useful index to more than 1600 text references to insects contained in Darwin’s published works, though mostly in American editions.

The present work indicates the sources of information of Darwin’s contributions to entomology and attempts to locate and comment upon the insect specimens collected by Charles Darwin especially during the voyage of the Beagle. The Beagle material is identified within the framework of Darwin’s entomological notes preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) (Insect Notes), at the University of Cambridge (Insects in Spirits of Wine) and at Down House (the original Notebooks). The Zoological Diary, preserved in the University of Cambridge, also contains
entomological notes which are quoted where they are cited in the *Insect Notes* and not already published in the *Journal* (Darwin, C., 1845).

Information (see Notes, p. 113) is also given on entomologists and others who collected insect specimens for Darwin or were otherwise involved in his entomological work.
Darwin’s British Insects

Darwin was a fanatical beetle collector and in his Autobiography (Darwin, F., 1887; Vol. 1: 50) he says:

But no pursuit at Cambridge was followed with nearly so much eagerness or gave me so much pleasure as collecting beetles. It was the mere passion for collecting, for I did not dissect them, and rarely compared their external characters with published descriptions, but got them named anyhow. I will give a proof of my zeal: one day, on tearing off some old bark, I saw two rare beetles, and seized one in each hand; then I saw a third and new kind, which I could not bear to lose, so that I popped the one which I held in my right hand into my mouth. Alas! it ejected some intensely acrid fluid, which burnt my tongue so that I was forced to spit the beetle out, which was lost, as was the third one.

He was always searching for new collecting methods and was very proud when his first records appeared in print and goes on to say:

I was very successful in collecting and inventing two new methods; I employed a labourer to scrape during the winter, moss off old trees and place it in a large bag, and likewise to collect the rubbish at the bottom of the barges in which reeds are brought from the fens, and thus I got some very rare species. No poet ever felt more delighted at seeing his first poem published than I did at seeing, in Stephen’s ‘Illustrations of British Insects’, the magic words “captured by C. Darwin, Esq.”.

In Stephens, Illustrations of British Entomology (1827–45) the following records (given in quotes by Stephens) are attributed to ‘C. Darwin Esq.’. There are several references to these records in the literature but they do not appear to have been listed before. Since in effect they constitute Darwin’s first publication (Freeman, 1977: 19) they are listed here with Darwin’s original data in large type and (where necessary) equivalent modern nomenclature and comments set below in small type.

Mandibulata vol. 2 (Appendix) (15 June 1829)

[Coleoptera] Carabidae

p. 188. *Ocys tempestivus* Panzer ‘Cambridge’
   *Trechus quadristriatus* (Schrank). Common in dry open country.

p. 191. *Blethisa multipunctata* L. ‘In great abundance near Cambridge in 1829’
   A widely distributed but local species usually in open marshy places at the edges of ponds. It is recorded from the Cambridgeshire Fens (Donisthorpe, 1904).

[Col. Haliplidae]

p. 191. *Haliplus elevatus* Panzer ‘Near Cambridge, 1829’
   *Brychius elevatus* Panzer). Common (less so in the north) in running water.

[Col. Dytiscidae]

p. 191. *Hygrotus scitulus* Spence ms., ‘Near Cambridge’
   *Hydroporus lepidus* Olivier. Widespread in any kind of clear water.

   *Scarodytes halensis* (Fabricius). South-east and Eastern England in gravel pits, marsh drains etc.
p. 194. *Colymbetes pulvarosus* Stephens 'In profusion near Cambridge'
[Rhanticus suturalis (Macleay)]. Common in Southern Britain; usually in stagnant or slow-flowing water such as canals.

p. 194. *Colymbetes notatus* F. 'In abundance near Cambridge'
[Rhanticus frontalis (Marsham)]. Scattered distribution in England and Ireland; in fresh and peaty water pools.

p. 194. *Colymbetes exoletus* Forster. 'Abundantly near Cambridge'
[Rhanticus exoletus (Forster)]. Common in England, Scotland and Ireland.

p. 194. *Colymbetes agilis* F. 'In profusion near Cambridge in 1829'
[Transferred by Stephens (1829 appendix p. 194) to adspersus F. but referable to Rhanticus bistriatus Bergstrasser (Balfour-Browne, 1950: 237)]. Commoner in the north than in the south and a coastal species in Ireland; mainly in acid water.

p. 194. *Colymbetes adspersus* F. 'Plentiful near Cambridge in 1829'
[May be Rhanticus abberatus Gemminger & Van Harold but see previous entry]. The true adspersus F. was known as a few species in East Anglia up to 1829, then it disappeared until one specimen was found in 1904.

p. 195. *Hydaticus hybneri* F. 'Near Cambridge, 1829'
[Hydaticus seminiger (Degeer)]. Scattered distribution in England as far north as Yorkshire, mostly in fens in the east of England.

p. 195. *Dytiscus (Leionotus) conformis* Kuntze 'Near Cambridge, not rare, 1829'
[Dytiscus marginalis L.]. For discussion of Kirby’s genus Leionotus and Stephens' acceptance of it see Balfour-Browne, 1950: 266, 271 (see also Insect Notes, entries 1324, 1325). Common in stagnant water.

Mandibulata vol. 3 (1830)

[Col., Leiodeidae]

p. 7. *Ptomaphagus anisotomoides* Spence 'Shropshire'
[Nargus anisotomoides (Spence)]. Found among dead leaves, moss, etc.

p. 7. *Ptomaphagus wilkini* Spence 'Salop'
[Nargus wilkini (Spence)]. Found among dead leaves, moss, etc.

p. 9. *Catops sericeus* Paykull 'Cambridge and Salop'
[Ptomaphagus medius (Rey)]. Found among dead leaves, moss and small carcasses.

[Choileva angustata (Fabricius)]. Found in plant refuse generally. Fairly common, though local, among dead leaves, moss, etc.

[Choileva agilis (Illiger)]. Fairly common among dead leaves, etc., especially in the south of England.

[Col., Silphidae]

p. 19. *Necrophorus interruptus* Stephens 'Found with the preceding [vestigator] but occurs much less frequently.' This record 'Rev. L. Jenyns and C. Darwin Esq.'

[Col., Nitidulidae]

p. 33. *Nitidula punctatissima* Illiger 'Shropshire'
[Soronia punctatissima (Illiger)]. A rare species found at sap in or near larval burrows of the goat moth.

p. 38. *Nitidula obsoleta* Illiger 'Cambridgeshire and North Wales'
[Eupurae biguttata (Thunberg)]. This genus is found at sap, under bark and in fungi.

p. 41. *Nitidula limbata* F. 'North Wales'
[Eupurae limbata (Fabricius)]. See previous species.
[Col., Cryptophagidae]
p. 79. Cryptophagus typhae Gyll. ‘Cambridgeshire and North Wales’
[Telesmatophila typhae (Fallen)]. Beetles of this genus are found on Typha and other water plants.

[Col., Silvanidae]
p. 104. Cryptolaemus bipunctata F. ‘Near Cambridge’
[Psammeoctes bipunctatus (Fabricius)]. Local but not uncommon in marshy places in the south on
reeds and rushes and in litter beneath.

[Col., Histeridae]
[Hypocnemis rugiceps (Duftschmid)]. Rare, in dung and carrion on sand-hills near the coast.

[Col., Geotrupidae]

[Col., Buprestidae]
p. 242. Trachys pygnaea F. ‘Cambridge’
[Trachys troglodytes Gyllenhall]. Widespread in damp, grassy places and sphagnum bogs; can be
swept from Succisa pratensis Moench, the larval host-plant and hibernates as an adult in Sphagnum
moss.

[Col., Elateridae]
p. 266. Ctenicerus cuprea F. Stephens says:
females generally rare; at least fifty males to one female having usually occurred; but in
August, 1829, out of scores of specimens now under my inspection captured by the Rev F. W.
Hope and C. Darwin, Esq., in North Wales, scarcely a single male was observed.
[Ctenicerus cuprea (Fabricius)]. A species with a generally northern distribution.

p. 278. Campylus linearis L. ‘Woods near Cambridge’
[Denticolus linearis (L.)]. Fairly widely distributed but local; a woodland species.

Mandibulata vol. 4 (1831)

[Col., Curculionidae]
[Otiorhynchus atrasperatus (Degeer)]. Local in sandy places on coast among grass, etc.

[Col., Chrysomelidae]
p. 274. Donacia nigra F. ‘Near Cambridge’
[Donacia braccata Scopoli]. Local in the south and East Anglia, usually near the coast.

Haustellata vol. 2 (appendix) (1 June 1829).

[Lep., Noctuidae]
p. 200. Graphiphora plecta L. ‘Cambridge’
[Ochropleura plecta (Linnacus)]. The flame shoulder moth. Common and generally distributed
throughout England, Ireland and the mainland of Scotland.

The Stephens collection is in the British Museum (Natural History) (see Hammond, 1972) but
contains no Darwin specimens and only a few have been found in Cambridge. Darwin’s records
were later repeated without his name appended (Stephens, 1839).

There are comments on Darwin’s collecting of beetles in Cambridgeshire in The natural history
of Wicken Fen (Gardiner & Tansley, 1923–32). In that work Omer Cooper, Perkins & Tottenham
record that:
Darwin gave many records and specimens to Babington Jenyns, and Stephens, whose publication of them in his 'Illustrations' afforded him much gratification.

Of Babington they say:

amassed a remarkably fine collection, but the localities are loosely recorded; in his collection, which is preserved in the University Museum, are specimens collected by Charles Darwin.

Of Jenyns, an intimate friend of Darwin’s, they say:

His collection of insects with an excellent manuscript of localities was presented to the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1865, when he removed from the district.

They list 14 species of Carabidae collected by Darwin (testa Jenyns) and these are included in an assessment of the decline of certain genera and the increase of others in Wicken Fen since 1834. The full list of Darwin species follows in alphabetical order of genera with modern equivalent nomenclature given in brackets where necessary: Acupalpus luridus Dejean (= A. flavicollis Sturm), Amara lucidae (Duft.), A. plebeia (Gyll.), Auchomenus atratus Duft. (= Agonum nigrum Dej.), Bembidion adustum Schaus. (= B. semipunctatum Donovan), Chlaenius nigricornis F., Harpalus puncticollis (Payk.), H. punctatulus (Duft.), H. rubripes (Duft.), Pieristichus inaequalis Mshm (= P. longicollis Duft.), P. picimanus (Duft.) (= P. macer Mshm), Stenolophus teutos (Schrank), S. vespertinus Panz. (= S. mixtus Herbst.). They also list Elaphus uliginosus F. as testa Stephens, though this does not appear in Stephens’ Illustrations of British Entomology.

Another very rare carabid capture of Darwin’s (though not mentioned by Omer Cooper et al.) is that of Chlaenius tristis Scheller (as C. holosericeus F.). Donisthorpe (1904) records that Darwin found this species near Cambridge. Lindroth (1974) says of it:

on lake-shores with clayish soil and rich vegetation; often associated with Blethisa.—


References to other catches of British beetles are made in the Life and Letters (Darwin, F., 1887, Vol. 1: 51) including the very local Panagaeus cruxmajor (L.) (Carabidae) which Darwin captured in Cambridge. Donisthorpe (1904) says it occurs sparingly at Wicken and other fens under sedge refuse and Lindroth (1974), whom I have followed for most of my comments on Carabidae, notes it as a local species in England up to Yorkshire and from Glamorgan and Ireland.

Francis Darwin (1887, Vol. 2: 140) also records how his father ‘revived old knowledge of beetles’ in helping his boys in their collecting. He sent a short notice to the Entomologist’s Weekly Intelligencer 25 June 1859, recording the capture of Licinus silphoides [= Licinus punctatulus F., Carabidae], Clytus mysticus [= Anaglyptus mysticus L., Cerambycidae] and Panagaeus 4-pustulatus [= P. bipustulatus F., Carabidae]. The notice begins with the words ‘We are three very young collectors having lately taken in the Parish of Down, &C.,’ and is signed by three of his boys, but was clearly not written by them (see Darwin, Darwin & Darwin, 1859). The species concerned are all rather local and uncommon.

On the same page of the Life and Letters, in a letter to W.D. Fox, 13 November 1858, Darwin mentions captures of ‘Brachinus creptans’ (Carabidae) and ‘Licinus’ (Carabidae) by his third boy [Francis].

The two separate storeboxes of beetles, one at Down House (Figs 7–8) and one at Cambridge (Figs 5–6), are commented on in the appropriate sections, but it can be assumed that some of his other British beetles are scattered throughout the British collection at the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology. Some Darwin specimens ‘ex coll. Jenyns’ have been traced in the collection but none of those listed in Babington’s notebook.
Between the years 1854 and 1861 Darwin was helped by five or six of his children in observations on the flight routes of male humble-bees (Bombus hortorum L., B. pratorum L. and B. lycorum L). These were never written up for publication in England though a précis was published in Germany along with some of his shorter works by Ernst Krause (see Darwin, C., 1885–86). The original notes have since been published (in English) by Freeman (1968).

In 1980 Richard Treadwell brought into the British Museum (Natural History) a box of microscopical preparations on slides which he claimed had once belonged to Charles Darwin. The box of slides was given to Mr Treadwell by a Miss Dorothea Flower who lived with his great-aunt Mrs Emmerson. Miss Flower told Mr Treadwell that the collection had belonged to Darwin and that ‘some were prepared by Charles Darwin’. The slides were mostly typical professionally prepared Victorian slides largely of insect parts, some labelled ‘Stanley. Optician, Railway Approach, London Bridge’. Some slides however were obviously ‘amateur’ preparations. Two of mites bore handwritten labels ‘Acari from a partridge’ and ‘Acarus vegetans’. Photocopies of the labels were sent to P.J. Gautrey and his colleagues at Cambridge who concluded that the handwriting did not match that of Darwin or Syme Covington (his assistant), or Fletcher or Norman, two schoolmasters at Downe who transcribed for Darwin.

Miss Flower died about 1970 having lived at Hurtwood Cottage, Holmbury St Mary, near Dorking since before the Second World War. The house had been owned by her father. He had been a judge and had retired to live in Holmbury just before the war and died sometime between 1940 and 1946. Before moving to Holmbury the family lived in London. I have been unable to trace any connection with Sir William Henry Flower, sometime Director of the British Museum (Natural History) and a friend of Darwin’s and the precise history of these slides must remain untold though there is no reason to doubt Mr Treadwell’s story.

Mention of British (and other) insects in Darwin’s published writings are listed in Kritsky (1981) and his shorter contributions to the serial literature are reprinted in full by Barrett (1977).
Entomology on the *Beagle* voyage

On the *Beagle* voyage entomology took its place with the collection of other animals and plants and all were secondary to geology. Darwin was particularly interested in collecting the smaller, less known, species of insects and wrote to Henslow from Rio de Janeiro on 18 May 1832 (see Barlow, 1967: 55)

I am now collecting fresh-water & land animals: if what was told me in London is true viz that there are no small insects in the collections from the Tropics.—I tell Entomologists to look out & have their pens ready for describing.—I have taken as minute (if not more so) as in England, Hydroporoi, Hygroi, Hydrobi, Pselaphi, Staphylini, Curculi, Bembidious insects etc etc.—It is exceedingly interesting observing the difference of genera & species from those which I know, it is however much less than I expected.

Later he wrote again to Henslow from Valparaiso in March 1835 (see Barlow, 1967: 101):

In Zoology I have done but very little; excepting a large collection of minute Diptera & Hymenoptera from Chiloé. I took in one day, Pselaphus, Anaspis, Latridius [sic], Leiodes, Cercony & Elmis & two beautiful true Carabi; I might almost have fancied myself collecting in England.

Collecting methods

Most of the collecting was almost certainly done by Darwin and his servant Sym Covington⁶ (Fig. 1) together. It was Captain FitzRoy’s⁷ rule that no one went ashore alone and since Covington was in Darwin’s pay he was virtually with him at all times (though rarely mentioned by name, see *Journal* (Darwin, 1845: 52)) without inconvenience to the ship’s company. It is probable that some of the collections were made entirely by Sym Covington especially towards the end of the voyage, though only once is this evident from the *Insect Notes* (see entry 3528). Darwin also went ashore with other members of the ship’s company, not always collecting (see Barlow, 1933) though the acting surgeon Benjamin Bynoe⁸ also made collections of plants and birds.

Sweeping with a net was probably the commonest method of collecting terrestrial insects and a special water net was employed for aquatic species (see *Insect Notes* entry 529). Larger, more robust, terrestrial insects were probably caught individually with ‘fly-nippers’ (see comments in *Insect Notes* entry 3). Advantage was taken of natural ‘baits’ especially dung, carrion, fungi, flowers and even the contents of spiders’ webs (see *Insect Notes* entry 456). Many of his earlier methods of collecting such as bark stripping and moss-combing are also evident from entries in the *Insect Notes*. Specimens were also collected in pill-boxes or straight into alcohol (spirits of wine) and some of the more delicate insects such as Diptera were evidently pinned into store-boxes as is suggested in a letter to Henslow (Monte Video, 15 August 1832—see Barlow, 1967: 58):

—Also a good many small beetles in pill boxes: but it is not the best time of year for the latter.—As I have only 3/4 of a case of Diptera etc. I have not sent them.

Return and disposal of collections

During the voyage specimens were sent back to Henslow at Cambridge who had agreed to distribute the specimens to appropriate specialists. The following extract from Darwin’s letters to
Henslow (see Barlow, 1967) illustrate how this was effected and some of the considerations involved:

**Rio de Janeiro, 16 June 1832 [In letter started 18 May]**

I have determined not to send a box till we arrive at Monte Video—it is too great a loss of time both for carpenter and myself to pack up whilst in harbour.

**Monte Video, 15 August 1832**

I have sent home 4 bottles of animals in spirits I have three more, but would not send them till I had a fourth.—I shall be anxious to know how they fare—

**E. Falkland Isd., March 1834**

I have forgotten to mention, that for some time past and for the future, I will put a pencil cross on the pill boxes containing insects, as these alone will require being kept particularly dry, it may perhaps save you some trouble.

**Valparaiso, March 1835**

I shall be obliged to send away one more box; this will be the last, with which I shall trouble you. I am afraid so many boxes must have been very much in your way. I trust they may
turn out worth their storage. I will write again when this last cargo is sent. You ought to have received about a month since 2 boxes sent by H.M.S. Challenger & before that 2 casks & one jar by H.M.S. Samarang.

On his return to England Darwin was faced with the problem of getting his material identified and wrote to Henslow (Barlow, 1967: 119):

London, 30 October 1836

... I have scarcely met anyone who seems to wish to possess any of my specimens. ... I see it is quite unreasonable to hope for a minute, that any man will undertake the examination of a whole order.—It is clear the collectors so much outnumber the real naturalists, that the latter have no time to spare.—I do not even find that the collections care for receiving the unnamed specimens.—The Zoological Museum [of the Zoological Society] is nearly full & upward of a thousand specimens remain unmounted. I daresay the British Museum would receive them but I cannot feel, from all that I hear, any great respect even for the present state of that establishment.

He goes on to suggest that he stays in Cambridge where he would expect more help than in London and says:

Of the Naturalists F. Hope is out of London, Westwood I have not seen; so about my insects I know nothing.

Then, as now, competent taxonomists were too few and their work-load consequently too great to be able to cope quickly with large expedition collections. Thus, as with Captain Cook’s and other famous expeditions, much of Darwin’s material became dispersed among available and willing specialists. Darwin was more fortunate than most and the birds, mammals (including fossils), reptiles and fish received excellent treatment in the sumptuous Zoology (Darwin, 1838–43). The insects from the Beagle voyage have received considerable attention as the rest of this paper will show.

In the Centenary History of the Entomological Society of London (Neave et al., 1933: 68–9) it is stated:

Hope announced his intention at the General Meeting on 5th July, 1841, to present his entire collection of British Crustacea to the Society. The next month saw the presentation by Darwin of the insects collected on the voyage of the Beagle, and it appears that on his return from his famous voyage, Darwin was much exercised in his mind as to the disposal of his collections. For some reason he was not anxious to present them to the National Collection at the British Museum, and portions of them were presented to this Society, and, as may be seen from the Centenary History of the Zoological Society of London, others were handed over to that body. As is well known, however, the more valuable portions of both these collections eventually reached the British Museum.

However, in the Centenary History of the Zoological Society of London (Mitchell, 1929: 104) it is recorded that Darwin decided against giving his specimens to the Museum of the Zoological Society.

Not all of Darwin’s material reached the British Museum and some of the specimens that did were again dispersed to other specialists so that collections have been located in Cambridge, Oxford, Dublin and elsewhere. Material in the British Museum is considered first.

The localities in which insects were collected on the Beagle voyage are shown on the maps (Figs 2–4, 19) and an itinerary of the voyage is given here since this is not easily interpreted from the Insect Notes.
THE WORLD
ON
MERCATOR'S PROJECTION
Fig. 3  South America showing the localities mentioned in the *Insect Notes.*
Fig. 4  Tierra del Fuego showing localities mentioned in the *Insect Notes* and other items of Darwin interest.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Left</th>
<th>Arrived</th>
<th>At sea</th>
<th>On land</th>
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<tr>
<td>Devonport, Dec. 27, 1831</td>
<td>Cape Verde Is., Jan. 18, 1832</td>
<td>21 days</td>
<td>21 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Verde Is., Feb. 8, 1832</td>
<td>Bahia, Brazil, Feb. 28</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>19 days</td>
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<td>Bahia, Brazil, Mar. 18</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 5</td>
<td>18 days</td>
<td>91 days</td>
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<td>Rio de Janeiro, Jul. 5</td>
<td>Monte Video, Jul. 26</td>
<td>21 days</td>
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<td>Monte Video, Aug. 19</td>
<td>Bahia Blanca, Sept. 6</td>
<td>18 days</td>
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<td>Bahia Blanca, Oct. 17</td>
<td>Monte Video, Nov. 2</td>
<td>16 days</td>
<td>24 days</td>
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<td>Monte Video, Nov. 26</td>
<td>T. del Fuego, Dec. 16, 1832</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>72 days</td>
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<td>T. del Fuego, Feb. 26, 1833</td>
<td>Falkland Is., Mar. 1</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>35 days</td>
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<td>Falkland Is., Apr. 6</td>
<td>Maldonado (near Monte Video), Apr. 28</td>
<td>22 days</td>
<td>86 days</td>
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<td>Maldonado, Jul. 23</td>
<td>Rio Negro, Aug. 3</td>
<td>11 days</td>
<td>122 days</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monte Video, Dec. 6</td>
<td>Port Desire, Dec. 23, 1833</td>
<td>17 days</td>
<td>12 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port Desire, Jan. 4, 1834</td>
<td>Port St. Julien (110 miles south), Jan. 9</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Port St. Julien Jan. 19</td>
<td>Str. of Magellan (via Falkland Is.), Jan. 29</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>9 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Str. of Magellan Mar. 7</td>
<td>Falkland Is., Mar. 10</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>28 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkland Is., Apr. 7</td>
<td>Santa Cruz River, Apr. 13</td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>29 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Cruz, May 12</td>
<td>Chiloe, Jun 28 (many landings in Straits)</td>
<td>47 days</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiloe, Jul. 13</td>
<td>Valparaiso, Jul. 31</td>
<td>18 days</td>
<td>102 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valparaiso, Nov. 10 (Illness)</td>
<td>Chiloe, Nov. 21 1834</td>
<td>11 days</td>
<td>106 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiloe, Feb. 4, 1835</td>
<td>Valdivia, Feb. 8</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>14 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valdivia, Feb. 22</td>
<td>Concepcion, Mar. 4 (Earthquake)</td>
<td>10 days</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concepcion, Mar. 7</td>
<td>Valparaiso, Mar. 11 (S. Jago)</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>117 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copiapó, Jul. 6</td>
<td>Iquique, Jul. 12</td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>3 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>Arrived</td>
<td>At sea</td>
<td>On land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iquique, Jul. 15</td>
<td>Gallao, for Lima, Jul. 19</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td>50 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galapagos, Sept. 7</td>
<td>Galapagos, Sept. 16</td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td>34 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti, Oct. 20</td>
<td>Tahiti, Nov. 15</td>
<td>26 days</td>
<td>11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tahiti, Nov. 26</td>
<td>New Zealand, (Bay of Islands)</td>
<td>26 days</td>
<td>9 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand, Dec. 30, 1835</td>
<td>Sydney, Jan. 12, 1836</td>
<td>13 days</td>
<td>18 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart, Feb. 17</td>
<td>Hobart, Tasmania, Feb. 2</td>
<td>3 days</td>
<td>15 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobart, Feb. 17</td>
<td>St George’s Sound, Australia,</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mar. 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St George’s Sound, Mar. 14</td>
<td>Keeling I., Apr. 2</td>
<td>19 days</td>
<td>10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeling I., Apr. 12</td>
<td>Mauritius, Apr. 29</td>
<td>17 days</td>
<td>11 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritius, May 9</td>
<td>C. of Good Hope, May 31</td>
<td>22 days</td>
<td>18 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. of Good Hope, Jun. 18</td>
<td>St Helena, Jul. 7</td>
<td>19 days</td>
<td>7 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Helena, Jul. 14</td>
<td>Ascension, Jul. 19</td>
<td>5 days</td>
<td>4 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascension, Jul. 23</td>
<td>Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 1</td>
<td>9 days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia, Brazil, Aug. 6</td>
<td>Pernambuco, Aug. 12</td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>5 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernambuco, Aug. 17</td>
<td>Porto Praya, C. Verde Is., Sept. 4</td>
<td>18 days</td>
<td>16 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terceira, Azores, Sept. 20</td>
<td>Falmouth, Oct. 2, 1836</td>
<td>12 days</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paradiz (1981) treats the South American journeys in detail and gives clear maps with modern spellings and notes on the variation of place names. Some of his dates of landfall and departure differ slightly from the itinerary given above and are probably more correct.
**Darwin’s Insects in the British Museum (Natural History)**

Although Darwin did not hold the specialists in the British Museum in high esteem this was not so of G.R. Waterhouse as I have recorded elsewhere (Smith 1982a). Waterhouse was Keeper of Mineralogy and Geology in the British Museum from 1851 to 1880 and curator of the Royal Entomological Society’s insect collections on its foundation. It was no doubt in the latter role that Darwin entrusted many insects to him and that through him many specimens came to be in the British Museum. Lea (1926) notes, quoting G.J. Arrow, ‘Darwin did not give his collection to the Museum, but allowed different individuals to take particular groups which interested them, and the unsorted mass of minute specimens was given to G.R. Waterhouse, only coming here in 1887’. The Entomological Society collections were eventually dispersed; firstly the exotic species in 1858, then the British and certain historic specimens in 1863. The Museum purchased 5628 insects in 1858 (BM accession no. 1858–60) and in 1863 (1863–44) a series of 199 insects, of various orders, collected chiefly by Darwin during the Beagle voyage and including the types of species described by G.R. Waterhouse, J.O. Westwood and E. Newman.

The following list of summarized entries from the Museum Accession Registers indicates the numbers of Darwin insect specimens and the source of their origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accession No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1837.1.1</td>
<td>1 specimen of Chiasognatus grantii</td>
<td>Chiloc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 specimen of Chiasognatus grantii</td>
<td>Chiloe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842.14.1</td>
<td>4 species of Coleoptera [names listed]</td>
<td>Tierra del Fuego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845.63.5</td>
<td>115 Coleoptera [names all listed]</td>
<td>Various Beagle localities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13 Diptera</td>
<td>Galapagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Orthoptera</td>
<td>Galapagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Libellula</td>
<td>Galapagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Xylocopa</td>
<td>Galapagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 Hemiptera</td>
<td>Galapagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Aptera</td>
<td>Galapagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845.68.1</td>
<td>26 Diptera</td>
<td>Montevideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 Hymenoptera</td>
<td>Montevideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 Orthoptera</td>
<td>Montevideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Aptera</td>
<td>Montevideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Hemiptera</td>
<td>Montevideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845.81.1</td>
<td>Ixodes</td>
<td>St Paul’s I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Staphylinus</td>
<td>St Paul’s I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Olfersia</td>
<td>St Paul’s I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1845.118.1</td>
<td>5 beetles [names listed]</td>
<td>Valparaiso and Pt Desire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pres. by C. Darwin
Pres. by C. Darwin
Pres. by C. Darwin
Pres. by C. Darwin. Originals of Mr Waterhouse’s descriptions in the Annals & Magazine of Natural History, Vol. 9, April 1842.
Pres. by C. Darwin. Originally described by Mr. Waterhouse in Annals & Magazine of Zoology & Botany
Presented by Charles Darwin
Presented by Charles Darwin Esq
Pres. by C. Darwin. Originally described by Mr Waterhouse in Ann. of Nat. Hist.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collection Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1846.38</td>
<td>9 Lepidoptera&lt;br&gt;Pt Famine, S. America&lt;br&gt;Monte Video&lt;br&gt;St Iago&lt;br&gt;Keeling Is&lt;br&gt;Galapagos&lt;br&gt;Southern part of S. America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by Charles Darwin Esq from the voyage of the Beagle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848.95</td>
<td>3 Cleridac&lt;br&gt;1 Sydney, 1 V.D's land, 1 Mt Wellington&lt;br&gt;Mendoza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by C. Darwin Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1858.60</td>
<td>5031 insects [some listed by name]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various localities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purchased at sale of Entomological Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863.44</td>
<td>9 beetles [names listed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Various Beagle localities]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[on page 839 the names of a further 175 beetles are listed]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[Various Beagle localities]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885.100</td>
<td>1 Forficula sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro&lt;br&gt;Patagonia (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by G. R. Waterhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collected by C. Darwin in the Forest in June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885.119</td>
<td>500 insects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Various localities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by G. R. Waterhouse Esq.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collected by Charles Darwin during the voyage of the Beagle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>See Ins. Room List p. 93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many beetles seem also to have passed, through G.R. Waterhouse, directly into the Coleoptera collections. These are not covered by numbers in the Museum Accession Register but are recorded in a volume of 'Accessions to the collection of Coleoptera 1870-1909', kept in the Coleoptera section. These entries are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Collection Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871.2</td>
<td>17 Elateridae&lt;br&gt;S. America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by Chas Darwin. Collected by Mr Darwin. Not to be Rep. 10th/71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871.7</td>
<td>3 Elateridae&lt;br&gt;New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do. Not to be Reported May 1st 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871.17</td>
<td>2 Systolosoma brevis&lt;br&gt;Solier&lt;br&gt;11 Lebiinae&lt;br&gt;2 Tautocerastes patagonicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chile&lt;br&gt;S. America&lt;br&gt;St Cruz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented C. Darwin, collected C. Darwin through Mr Waterhouse. Not to be reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873.8</td>
<td>50 Hydradephaga&lt;br&gt;Patagonia etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by C. Darwin, Esq. through G.R. Waterhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875.35</td>
<td>29 Coleoptera [names listed] all C. Waterhouse species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terra del Fuego, Valparaiso and Falkland Is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by G. R. Waterhouse collected by Mr Charles Darwin. Described in a paper read at the Entomological Society Nov. 3rd 1875 [see Waterhouse, C.O., 1875]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875.36</td>
<td>[1751 Coleoptera]&lt;br&gt;[Various localities and sources, some Darwin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presented by G. R. Waterhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Specimen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878.43</td>
<td>1 Strina auricalcacea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879.34</td>
<td>17 Coleoptera [names listed] types of F. Waterhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880.67</td>
<td>1 Moluris [Tenebrionidae]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The ‘1871.2’ entry also includes some Coleoptera from St Helena (see Insect Notes entry 3730). It is not clear what the ‘not to be reported’ comment means against several of these entries. Perhaps it kept the material temporarily more freely available for loan to outside specialists if it remained among unofficial accessions. Some accessions of Waterhouse types (e.g., 1875–36) contain Darwin material although there is no indication of this in the entry (see Insect Notes entry 2303 under Adioristus).

**Labelling of specimens**

The majority of the specimens in the BM collections have printed BM data labels indicating the country, locality and the name C. Darwin. Often the BM accession number is also given on a separate printed label though sometimes this is handwritten. Some specimens do not have printed labels and these can be difficult to find, all the labels being handwritten (by Darwin (rarely), Waterhouse and others) and sometimes folded. Labels bearing the name of the species are frequently handwritten. The distinctive labels of other museums are described under the appropriate sections.

Some specimens bear original ‘Darwin’ labels and numbers, which link them directly to the Insect Notes described later. These labels are as follows:

1. Original handwritten locality labels (by Darwin or Symes Covington but usually by others) (Figs 11, 19). Sometimes these may have a BM accession number written later or on the verso.
2. A label bearing a handwritten (rarely by Darwin or Symes Covington and usually by later ‘curators’) number between 1 and 3868 usually on white paper or occasionally on coloured paper conforming to the code range described for the printed numbers below, but the number given in full (see Figs 11, 19).
3. Printed numbers (Fig. 19) can usually be taken at face value if on white paper. If on red coloured paper then 1000 must be added to the number printed thereon, 2000 added for green and 3000 added for yellow (I have only seen written numbers on yellow paper; see Insect Notes, entry 2523). A clue to this numbering code is given in entry 325 in the Insect Notes, and it is described in Darwin’s specimen catalogue in the University Library at Cambridge. In the University Museum of Zoology at Cambridge are specimens with small green labels bearing numbers but these are not Darwin’s and are dealt with in the section on the Cambridge material.
Other comments on labels are given immediately before the *Insect Notes.*

There are certainly other undetected Darwin specimens scattered throughout the BM collections, especially in the unidentified accessions. While it has been relatively easy to locate material on which published descriptions are based, there has been difficulty in locating non-type material. Specimens representing published misidentifications have frequently been subsequently re-identified and moved to an unexpected place in the collection. However most groups have been scanned, and at least for the Neotropical Coleoptera it has been possible to comment on most of the entries in the *Insect Notes.*

Where specimens have not been located it has frequently been possible to interpolate the identity of some entries from published sources, especially the *Journal* (Darwin, 1845). Often the very nature of the entry in the *Insect Notes* has provided clues leading to a successful search for material in the collections.

Some specimens that were once in the collection have obviously been removed, probably for exhibition purposes on the occasion of a Darwin anniversary (see Ridewood, 1909: 23) or even in exchanges with other museums. Name labels with only pin-holes above them provide strong evidence for this (e.g. *Insect Notes* entry 5).

There is also evidence that Darwin specimens from the BM have ‘found their way’ into other collections, probably before the establishment of a proper loans system, but have ‘returned home’ in due course (see *Insect Notes* entries 2303, 2308 under *Adioristus*, Col., Curculionidae). There are also specimens in the David Sharp collection (BM 1905–313; see entry 618 under Nitidulidae).
Darwin’s Insects in the University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge

In the main collection of the Zoology Museum at Cambridge are *Beagle* specimens of water beetles and water bugs as follows:—

**Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae:** 104 specimens representing 20 species; Gyrinidae: 21 specimens representing 7 species.

**Hemiptera, Pelogonidae:** 2 specimens representing 1 species (?); Corixidae: 1 specimen, unidentified.

These mostly bear a printed label as shown in the notes quoted and may have small green labels with numbers in the range 1–51, though no specimens were found with the numbers 1, 2, 9, 18, 26, 29, 32 or 41 (though the Corixid bears a white printed 41 which does not fit a Darwin entry—see entries 210, 677). Other specimens without numbers are present and probably all had numbers originally. Some specimens also carry printed numbers relating to the Darwin notebooks and *Insect Notes*. The specimens also bear A. Knisch (Hydrophilidae) or A. Zimmerman (Gyrinidae) det. labels (see entries in the main *Insect Notes*).

These specimens were formerly housed in a small box labelled as follows:

To Dr Sharp. I send the first contribution to an Entom. Library. Also Darwin's aquatics from S. America. The tickets are not intelligible to me. I have no corresponding notes.

C.C. Babington

To this has been added a note by Hugh Scott:

These insects have since been named and incorporated in the general exotic collection. Though said to be from "S. America" (whence most undoubtedly are) they include certain species which can scarcely have been from that Continent: *Sternolophus solieri*, Cast., known from Afr. and Syria, and *Paranacaena* sp., a genus known (otherwise) only from Australia (both Hydrophilidae). The series included one or two Hemiptera fam. Pelogonidae. H.S. 24.4.1922

In the Cambridge Museum Register 14 November 1912 the following supplementary notes by Hugh Scott are given, dated 24 October 1922:

These were formerly kept in a small box, just as they were handed to Dr Sharp by Prof. C.C. Babington. They were sent by Darwin to Professor Babington, and passed on by him to Dr Sharp, with the label which is stuck in below. They have now (1922) been named and incorporated in the general foreign beetle collection, the old pins being kept and the following label attached

South America
Charles Darwin
Voyage of the
"Beagle"
Reg. 14.xi.1912

They will be found under families Hydrophilidae and Gyrinidae [Darwin's Dytiscidae are in Brit. Mus. They were worked out by Babington and publd in Tr. Ent. Soc. iii, 1941,
pp. 1–17, [Pl.1], also two or three bugs (Hemiptera) under (Pelogonidae and Corixidae). Relocalities: Babington’s note reads “from South America”, and nearly all undoubtedly are South American. But the following are not from that continent: Sterrnolophus solieri, Cast. (Hydrophilidae; Africa & Syria); Paranacaena sp. (Hydrophilidae; genus known only from Australia); Dineutes subspinosus, Klug (Gyrinidae; Africa, Syria, India) and Dineutes aereus, Klug (Africa). These were probably got when the “Beagle” visited countries within their range.—The numbers borne by the specimens were not intelligible by Babington. In 1917 the collection was examined by G.C. Champion, who by consulting old literature was able to fix the localities of the big Gyrinid Enhydrus sulcatus, Wied., of Gyrinus ovatus, Aubé and of Gyretes glabratius, Régimbart; he attached the labels “Rio de Janeiro, C. Darwin” to these, but did not think the rest could be traced [see over page].

The full list is as follows:—[HYDROPHILIDAE] Berosus (Enphysus) reticulatus, Knisch; Berosus (s.str.) sticticus, Boh. and its aberrations confinis, Knisch, and aberrans, Knisch; Derallus rudis, Sharp; Hydrous ater, Ol., *Hydrous (Diboloceles) palpalis, Brullé; Neohydrophorus politus, Cast.; Tropisternus (Cyphosternus) lateralis, Fabr.; Tr. nitiolus, Brullé; Tr. (s.str.) collaris, Fabr.; Tr. laevis, Sturm, (=nitens, Cast.); Tr. setiger, Germar; *Sterrnolophus solieri, Cast.; Limnoxenus sp.; Paracyxus (s.str.) debilis, Sharp; P. (s.str.) armatus, Sharp; Paranacaena sp.; Enochrus (Lumetrus) vulgaris, Stein; E. (L.) affinis, Stein; Hugosceotta darwinii, Knisch; Helobata (Helopeltis) striata, Brullé; [GYRINIDAE] *Dineutes aereus, Klug; *Dineutes subspinosus, Klug; *Enhydrus sulcatus, Wied.; Macrogymus ellipticus, Brullé; Gyrinus parcus, Say; *G. ovatus, Aubé; *Gyretes glabratius, Régimbart.

Two kinds of printed numbers are attached; some specimens have numbers in large type, on (discoloured) white paper; these numbers correspond to Darwin’s MS. Register in Brit. Mus. (Insect Dept.), and the data have been copied (1.xi.1922) from that register and attached to the specimens. The species under which such specimens stand are marked with an asterisk on the preceding page [there are numbers in similar large type on certain of Darwin’s named Dytiscidae in Brit. Mus.]. Most of the numbers used are, however, in smaller type, on greenish-blue paper, with a printed line above and to one side of them. Of these there is at present no explanation, nor is it known when and by whom they were attached. They form a sequence from 1–51. Many specimens have no number. None have Darwin’s MS. locality-labels, as the Brit. Mus. specimens have; except in the case of those with the big-type numbers, therefore, the evidence that they were Darwin’s rests at present on Babington’s covering label, & the similar nature of the pins, &c.

The presence of ‘Darwin’ numbers has enabled nine species to be assigned with certainty to entries in Darwin’s Insect Notes. The other species have been interpolated and the following entries in the Notes should be consulted to account fully for these Cambridge specimens: 210, 213–9, 432–3, 446–8, 554–5, 573, 875, 1305, 1314, 3528, 3635.

There is also a small storebox (Figs 5–6) containing British beetles in the Museum of Zoology. The majority are ground beetles (Carabidae) and dung beetles (Scarabaeeidae, etc.). Some of the species, though perhaps not the actual specimens recorded by Stephens are represented. There is an entry in the Museum Register regarding this collection dated 30 April 1913:

Small collection of British beetles, made by Charles Darwin. The beetles were originally in a cabinet, until in the early ’70s G.R. Crotch removed some or all of them into boxes, with the intention of arranging and renaming them. Only one box has been found, which was given to the Museum as Crotch left it, some of the beetles being named in Crotch’s handwriting, others with printed labels. Whether the latter were Darwin’s or Crotch’s naming is not known. Donated by Sir Francis Darwin, F.R.S.

Crotch also gave Darwin beetles during the writing of the Descent where Darwin (1871: 379, footnotes 70 and 72 relating to stridulatory mechanisms in the Coleoptera) says:
Figs 5–6  The store-box of British beetles at Cambridge: 5, left hand 6, right hand, sides (by courtesy of the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology).
I am greatly indebted to Mr G.R. Crotch for having sent me numerous prepared specimens of various beetles belonging to these three families [Crioceridae, Chrysomelidae, Tenebrionidae] and others, as well as for valuable information of all kinds . . . I am also much indebted to Mr E.W. Janson for information and specimens . . . In the Carabidae I have examined *Elaphrus uliginosus* and *Blethisa multipunctata*, sent to me by Mr Crotch.

A biographical note on Crotch is given by Smart & Wager (1977). See also under Darwin’s British Insects for Cambridge holdings of Darwin material.
Darwin’s Insects in the Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford

The type specimens of various species described by F.W. Hope from Darwin material are present in the British Museum (Natural History) (e.g. *Calosoma patagoniense* Hope). However some of the material sent to Hope by Waterhouse remains in Oxford and according to a letter from Darwin to Hope postmarked 22 June 1837 this consisted of insects collected at Sydney, Hobart and King George’s Sound (Poulton, 1909: 202). Some of these unidentified specimens have been removed from the general collection and are now kept in separate cabinets and include some Homoptera from Sydney and Hobart and a Chalcidoid Hymenopteran from Sydney. There are some unidentified Reduviidae (Heteroptera) from Sydney remaining in the general collections. In the Darwin-Hope letter mentioned there is also reference to some Coleoptera of which the ‘carabi’ were to be returned but these have not been located at Oxford and are probably back in the British Museum. Some Australian Coleoptera and Homoptera were described by G.R. Waterhouse (1838, 1839) and are listed (see *Insect Notes* entry 3528 etc.) with some other insects found.

Of greater interest is the presence of some Darwin insects in the Denny collection. Following information from F.G.A.M. Smit that he had seen a Darwin flea in that collection some 25 years ago, the flea was located in the Denny slide collection and is a female *Pulex irritans* L. from Chloe mounted on a slide and represents entry 2561 in Darwin’s *Insect Notes*. In the general Diptera collection at Oxford there is a drawer of Diptera and Siphonaptera which has inside a label indicating that the Denny fleas were sent to Rothschild in 1915. However no Darwin fleas have been located among the Rothschild collection in the British Museum. Since Denny was a specialist on lice, I searched for that order and found six specimens in the pinned part of the Denny collection (*Insect Notes* entries 1044, 1336, 1395, 2153 and 2561, and entry 658 in the *Spirits of Wine List*). Hitherto only one Darwin louse had been found (in the BM, see *Insect Notes* entry 1044).

Other Darwin insects will no doubt be found in the Hope Collections as G.R. Waterhouse says (1839: 189) of the insects included there:

... insects were therefore returned to the friends who had been so kind as to lend them to me. I may remark that the greater proportion of them were from the collection of our liberal president, the Rev. F.W. Hope.

and later (1841: 121) under *Feronia cordicollis*:

A specimen of this species has been sent to Mr Hope with the specific name of *obsidianus* but I have not yet found it described under that name.

Poulton (1910: 16) records Diptera used in various exhibits to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Darwin’s birth but the only member of this order located at Oxford is a *Bathypongon* sp. (Asilidae) found in the Bigot Collection by Greg Daniels (see entries 3524–3526).

Audrey Z. Smith (1986), Hope Librarian and Administrator, has published a history of the Hope Entomological Collections and may locate other Darwin material, but this will probably all be Australian.
Darwin’s Insects in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin

In 1971 Dr Martin Speight drew my attention to some boxes of insects in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin, which appeared to have been collected by Darwin on the Beagle voyage. Investigations proved this to be so and the material was examined and the results are incorporated in comments in the Insect Notes. The specimens were mostly small Diptera and Hymenoptera which Francis Walker had sent to A.H. Haliday for identification. Francis Walker had described many of Darwin’s insects (see References) but the collections he sent to Haliday appear to consist of the smaller fry mostly covered by general entries in the Insect Notes based on general sweeping in Bahia, Brazil; Chiloe Island, Chile; Galapagos Islands; Hobart; Tasmania; King George’s Sound and Sydney, Australia; New Zealand and St Helena. However there were some specimens referring to individual entries in the diaries of greater interest.

The story of the disposal of these specimens can be gleaned from correspondence from Walker to Haliday (Haliday Correspondence, Vol. 2) preserved in the Library of the Royal Entomological Society of London as follows:

Arnos Grove, Southgate
8 March 1837

... Mr Darwin (grandson of the celebrated doctor Darwin) who has been travelling for the few past years through the E and W coasts of South America and the Pacific Isles and N. Holland and has made numerous interesting discoveries in geology and zoology—has lately returned to England with his collections—he has entrusted the insects to Waterhouse who will describe the Coleoptera. I was so interested in the chalcidites that I have acceded to W’s request that I should describe them. He is at a loss what to do with the Muscidæ, Ichneum on adscenti (?) Thrips (of which there are some Fitans (?) half an inch long) etc—and wishes me to offer them to you to describe in whatever Ent work you please, he would like to have an answer soon. I think you will find them very interesting and we can easily send them to you.

The next letter is dated 27 May 1837 and is written from the same address. It begins:

My Dear Haliday,
I have delayed writing to you till I could procure some of Darwin’s insects to accompany my package. Waterhouse has been very busy so he requested me to pick out and mount some. Having done this I sent you a few near a fortnight ago by the Belfast steamer, with the other insects that I promised, also one parcel from Mr Curtis and two from Mr Rudd [or Budd?]. Waterhouse requests that you will keep the No. attached to each lot as Darwin has MSS notes attached to some. He will I believe make an application to government to patronize the publication of his travels, if he succeeds all these specific descriptions will of course be included therein.

Later in the same letter he says:—

I do not remember any recent works on Hymenoptera or Diptera of the regions where Darwin has travelled. There may be a few in the 10th Vol of the Encycl. Method.* and in Fabr Syst Piezat† which I will send to you if you have them not.

†Fabricius, J.C., Systema Piezatorum. . ., Brunsvigae, 1804.
Later in this letter Walker says he will take specimens to Liverpool in September. The correspondence shows clearly that Walker and Haliday expected to meet at the Liverpool meeting, in September, of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (of which they were both Life Members).

The next letter was written on 15 July 1837 from the same address. It begins:

My Dear Haliday
I have received your kind letter announcing the safe arrival of the insects etc. I am sorry to hear that your health has suffered and I fear that this is partly occasioned by working too closely at the minute Hymenoptera which I have inflicted upon you. I well remember to have seen a figure of *Dicerca* and to have been struck with its singularity, but I did not recognize it among Darwin's insects. Of these I have a few more *Diptera* etc for you which I had set before I received your letter. Darwin still has multitudes of them, and if I can procure them for Waterhouse before I leave I will bring them in pill boxes as you advise.

Later in this letter he says:

Almost all that I have seen of Darwin's *Diptera* are as minute as those that you have. The chalcidites also are generally remarkable for their identity with the British forms. And the same may be said of the Coleoptera among which the species of Scymnus are very numerous. On a recent coral isle [St. Pauls] the only insects were bird parasites and a few Coprophagi such as a Staphylinus (Philonthus or Quedius) etc. Another isle the only species of insect was a small ant.

The next letter is written from 49 Bedford Square and is dated 19 December 1837. It includes the following:

I have told Darwin and Waterhouse about the *Diptera*, and they have looked out some more for you and will have them ready in a few days and I will send them to you before a month hence, also a parcel which Curtis tells me he has ready for you.

This letter goes on to show that the two correspondents did in fact meet in Liverpool the previous September. And also states:

I now have a lot of MSS waiting to be published in the Ent. Mag., and I must send the description of Darwin's Chalcidites to the Linn. Society or elsewhere.

Later he continues:

I will write to you again when Darwin's insects are ready and will send the parcel to the Belfast steamer office directed to Mr Gordon for you.

The next letter is dated 17 February and post-marked 1838. It begins:

I have hitherto delayed replying to your letter of December last that I might obtain as many as possible of Darwin's *Diptera* etc to form part of the parcel that I have just forwarded to you.'

The letter discusses some of the insects which are in the parcel and then continues:
In the box also are all Darwin’s Diptera yet unpacked. He has plenty more but they are in little boxes mixed with other insects and he is about to have them all mounted and then sorted. Those from the Galapagos are all the Diptera I have found among the insects yet mounted. The man employed unfortunately put them into water but he will know better in future. Though the Galapagos are situate under the line yet the insects found therein are very like those of the temperate climes and so it is with other little isles that are far from the mainland.

Later this letter continues:

I have placed a few of Darwin’s chalcids in the box for your examination. Figures of some of them would be very interesting excepting No. 1 they all appear to belong to the family Eucharidae of which I have seen no European specimens. In the structure of the head, antennae and abdomen they much resemble Figitas etc.

Later he continues:

The steamer with the box will leave London tomorrow.

And later again:

Have you determined where you will publish Darwin’s insects? I have got ready enough MSS in British Chalcid to last the Ent. Mag. for a couple of years and I wish to publish Darwin’s Chalcids somewhere else.

In a letter dated 29 July 1839 Walker writes:

My descriptions of Darwins Chalcides are printed and will be published immediately. I have all the specimens in my possession and I will forward them to you together with all my own collection and they will be speedily followed by the few remnants that I have left. you are quite welcome to retain mine as long as you feel inclined and what I ask of you is in plain words that you will point out my errors, supply my omissions, reunite the species that I have cut up and divide into groups the overpopulous and disordered genera. Your drawings of the genera would be most suitably accompanied by such an essay. . . . I have about half a dozen more of Darwins insects for you.

The drawings referred to in this letter would be those which subsequently appeared in The Entomologist (see Walker, 1840–42).

Various labels in the boxes indicate that the specimens had been seen (though not studied or recorded) by several specialists over the years. In box number 546 (H.28) was a label ‘There is no doubt these are some of Charles Darwin’s insects collected on cruise of the Beagle. See Hal. diary for date of receipt of same from F. Walker. A.W. Stelfox. 1932’. Beneath this label is another ‘All these certainly not European (Collin); this would be J.E. Collin, the Dipterist. There is also a label with printed ‘Haliday’ and written on ‘Miscellanea (chiefly Diptera) numbered 3527, 3523, 2368, 2369’ The specimens are grouped in blocks around single labels bearing these numbers (including also 3528) which refer to Darwin’s notes. In box H[aliday] 24 (542) there is a note ‘seen by Prof. Westwood 1885–6’ and written on the bottom of the box ‘Coll by Charles Darwin when in the “Beagle” AWS.’ This box also contains some Walker insects from Finmark. The specimens in this box are pinned in fairly orderly columns above the labels which bear written numbers and locality data.
Fig. 7  The contents of 'box 73' from the Haldiday collection in the National Museum of Ireland, Dublin. The specimens from St Vincent or with numbers in the sixteen hundreds are not Darwin material. The Darwin specimens include Hymenoptera of the subfamily Braconinae from Brazil and the Galapagos Islands and some Diptera (Chloropidae and Agromyzidae) from New Zealand. See Insect Notes 3363, 3416, 3528, 3859, and 3860.

A box numbered 555 (R.H.5) is divided inside by the pinned-in labels 'Box 73' and 'Box 69' and the former section is further labelled on the bottom of the box 'undoubtedly some of Charles Darwin's insects A.W.S.'. Also in the 73 section is a Haldiday label 'Brazil (b) N. Zealand I. St. Vincent etc etc'. Of these the St Vincent specimens are not Darwin material (Fig. 7).
Box number 566 (H.68) contains Diptera, some bearing individual handwritten data labels and others either bear or stand over Darwin printed numbers. Boxes 536 (H.17) and 538 (H.20) contain parasitic Hymenoptera bearing ‘Darwin’ numbers 3524, 3858–3861.

All this material is included in the appropriate entries in the *Insect Notes*. In addition to the above more obvious material there may be Darwin specimens, as yet unrecognized, scattered elsewhere among the Haliday collection. General comments on the Haliday collection are given by O’Connor & Nash (1982).
Darwin’s Insects at Down House and elsewhere

At Down House there is a storebox of beetles (Figs 8–9) which has been illustrated and variously reported in the literature as containing specimens from the Beagle voyage (e.g. Huxley & Kettlewell, 1965). However, with one exception, these insects are all British species and lack data, though some stand over printed name labels. The one non-British specimen, the largest in the box, I had taken to be a battered female of Chiasognathus grantii Stephens when I examined the specimen (see Insect Notes, entry 2110). However my colleague R.D. Pope, on seeing the photograph identified it as Euchirus longimanus L. (Scarabaeidae). This is certainly not a Beagle specimen as the species occurs in Amboina Ceram. Darwin quotes Wallace’s observations on stridulation in this beetle in the Descent (Darwin, 1871: Vol. 1, 381) and it may be that Wallace gave him this specimen or it may have come from the entomological dealer E.W. Janson who supplied him with various horned beetles at this time (see Stecher, 1969: 113).

The British beetles in the box are mostly common species and probably represent his own collecting unless the named specimens form part of the gift of c. 160 species he received from Hope (see Darwin, F., 1887). Neither the species recorded by Stephens (1827–45) nor the species recorded so enthusiastically in the Life and Letters (Darwin, F., 1887) are present.

In Down House there is also a small oval box of European beetles on display. These are obviously the Scarabaeidae that Darwin studied for the chapter on sexual selection in Vol. 1 of the Descent, i.e. Bubas bison Boucomont (now in Onthophagus), Oryctes grypus Illiger (=nasicornis L.), Lethrus cephalotes Acharius and Geotrupes stercorarius L. Labels are present in the box but not all attached to the specimens. There is also a label for the moth Lampronia calthella L. (now in Micropterix) recorded as eating the pollen of Mercurialis in Cross & Self Fertilization (Darwin, 1888: 421).

Other locations

Bynoe (the acting surgeon—see Notes p. 113) collected plants, birds and possibly minerals for the official naval collections at the Haslar Hospital. Gunther (1912: 5) states:

The Zoological Collection at the Haslar Hospital which contained the Fishes of the Voyage of the “Erebus” and “Terror” as well as other types was transferred to the BM in 1855. The specimens arrived without labels and were in a bad condition, and for economy’s sake a solution of chloride of zinc had been used instead of alcohol.

In the BM accession books, there are several entries for insects from the Haslar Hospital (e.g. 1855–58, 60, 61, 63) in some of which lists of species are given but none appear to have any connection with the Beagle voyage. In Francis Walker’s List of Diptera (1849) there is a list of donors which includes 38 entries under Haslar Hospital, but again, none appear to be connected with the Beagle. Lloyd & Coulter (1963, Medicine and the Navy 1200–1900, Vol. 5, 1815–1900, p. 75) state that Bynoe’s collection of birds and insects is “now in the British Museum” and his plants in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew but they give no source for this information. In the BM accessions book for 1844, item 4 (Jan) lists 1627 insects collected in New Holland N. & N.W. Coast and [Houtman’s] Abrolhos, presented by [Haslar Hospital], collected by [J crossed out] Bynoe Esq Surgeon RN [Note B. Bynoe was surgeon in H.M.S. Beagle, and the types of insects described by Adam White on Stokes’ Voyage of Discovery, 1846 appear to be in this collection]. The entry is written in ink and the square brackets indicate pencil comments added later by K.G. Blair. The
Figs 8–9  The store-box of British beetles at Down House, and the specimen of *Euchirus longimanus* L. (Scarabaeidae), not connected with the *Beagle* voyage: 7, left hand 8, right hand, sides (photograph by Philip Titheradge, courtesy of Down House and the Royal College of Surgeons of England).
Stokes referred to is John Lort Stokes (1812–43, Naval Officer, Admiral, 1877) who served on all three voyages of the Beagle (Darwin was only on the second) and was the author of Discoveries in Australia published in 1846. It was in an appendix to this work that Adam Smith described new Coleoptera and E. Doubleday new Lepidoptera from Australia. A.C. Pont has located a specimen
of Dichactomyia reversa (Walker) (Diptera, Muscidae) in the BM collection bearing this accession number and the labels ‘Seyomyza reversa Walk/one of Walker’s series so named’ and ‘New Holland/J. Bynoe, R.N./B.M. 1844-4’. No Darwin specimens appear to be involved. Captain FitzRoy assisted by his servant Harry Fuller also made collections on the Beagle voyage but it is doubtful if these included insects.

David Stanbury has shown me a copy of a rather poor drawing of a butterfly made by Midshipman King aboard the Beagle. No specimen has been found to establish its identity, but R.I. Vane-Wright suggests that it could be a species of Dionis (Nymphalidae). The drawing is located in the ‘King Album of Sketches and Engravings’ in the Mitchell Library, Sydney, Australia. Finally Kritsky (1981) records the presence of a staphylinid beetle in the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago but no further information is available.

Doubtless other Darwin insect material reposes unstudied in other museums. A.F. Amsden thinks he has seen specimens in the Rippon collection in the National Museum of Wales. Certain groups of insects mentioned in the Insect Notes seem to be absent from the collections so far studied, such as aculeate Hymenoptera, dragonflies, some butterflies and among the beetles Cicindela, Blaps and Meloe. The important ‘Benchua’ bug which may have been responsible for Darwin’s illness (see Insect Notes entries 2913, 3423) has not been located. Evidence for odd specimens having been sent to individuals is cited in the Insect Notes (e.g. entry 3528, to G. W. Kirkaldy and W. E. Shuckard). The author would be pleased to have details of any future findings of Darwin material.
Darwin’s Insect Notes

Barlow (1945: 265) describes Darwin’s notebooks on his collections as follows:

Two sets of three note-books each sewn together with string form the catalogue of the specimens he sent home. One set included 1529 specimens all in spirits of wine—fishes, insects, sea-weeds, fungi, spiders, plants, corallines, reptiles, etc., each listed with a number as it was put into the bottle—and therefore in chronological order. The second set of three notebooks has printed numbers on the covers; they are again a mixed bag of bird, beast and plant life.

The original notebooks are preserved at Down House and have been studied.

The Insect Notes (Figs 11, 12) referred to throughout this paper are preserved in the Entomology Library of the British Museum (Natural History) and are entitled Copy of Darwin’s notes in reference to Insects collected by him. There is a note by G.R. Waterhouse ‘Many specimens from this collection were presented by C.O. Waterhouse. Reg. No. 85.119. Some of them bear Nos 1–4 as per label’:

1. Sydney 3528
2. Van Dieman’s Land
3. Bahia [not 3 of this journal]
4. King George’s Sound Australia

There is a further note:

This is the original MS of the “Insect Notes” sent to Waterhouse by Darwin. It is in the hand of Sym Covington, with additions and corrections by Darwin. It is analogous to the notes on Reptiles and Amphibians in the General Library of the B.M.(N.H.) and the notes on Plants, Birds, Fish, Mammals and Shells at the Cambridge University Library. Duncan M. Porter—16 April 1981.

Porter (1983) briefly draws attention to the Insect Notes and Sullaway (1982) dates them as probably being written during August 1836. Porter was misled into thinking that these notes were lost because of two entries in the bulky volume of Insect Room Lists (in BM): page 21, ‘Darwin, C. List of numbers referring to insects collected by — during voyage of Beagle (List missing 5.4.27). Still missing Nov. 1976’ and page 93 ‘Darwin, C., copy of Darwin’s notes in reference to Insects collected by him’. Clearly it is the list of numbers that was, and still is, missing. Probably the Insect Notes had been wrongly inserted in the vacant spare at page 21 leaving the correct place in page 93 empty. The entry for the list of numbers is repeated in the Insect Room Lists (index) under B (for Beagle), again with the comment ‘missing 5.4.27’.

In the Cambridge University Library is a short manuscript list in Darwin’s hand Insects in Spirits of Wine. The full list of Insects in Spirits of Wine is illustrated (Fig. 10) and can be seen to consist largely of Acari (not insects). The insect entries from this list are given before the main Insect Notes with comments by the present author given in smaller type or in square brackets.

Insects in Spirits of Wine

249. Hemipterous insect covered with ova
No specimen found.
220. Acari from Lora. P. Orthopteroes. Note by J. F. C.


233. 2 Species of Acari. Do.

241. Troodia adhering fast to a Pea. Do.


255. Orthopteroes. Do.


441. Acari from the Cane. Do.


638. Pediculi. Very minute. from head of lettuce (1248).


658. Do. from Torro Toro (1267).


1189. Do. Skin of Jory and.


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Fig. 10 The Insects in Spirits of Wine list in Darwin’s holograph (by courtesy of the Syndics of Cambridge University Library).

255. Orthopteroes Do.

No specimen found.

328. Minute Larva? Rat Island. M. Video. V account [error for IV]

[On a separate sheet in Syms Covington’s hand is the following:]

‘1833 Insects June (IV) (610 or 328 [in margin])’
Copy of Darwin's notes in reference to insects collected by him.

Many specimens from this collection were presented by C. O. Waterhouse, Reg. No. 185.119.

Some of them bear No. 1-4 as per label:

1. Syrphus sp.
2. Phlebotomus sp.
3. Bellen (subfamily)
4. King Scarp (sp.)

This is the original MS of the "Insect Notes" sent to Waterhouse by Darwin. It is in the hand of Syms Portlock, with additions and corrections by Darwin. It is analogous to the notes on Reptiles and Amphibians in the General Library of the BM(NH) and the microfilms of Plants, Birds, Fish, Mammals, and Shells in the Cambridge University Library. 

Oxford, 19th July - 16th April 1831.

Fig. 11  The cover of Darwin's Insect Notes showing the title in Darwin's holograph, the notes by G. R. Waterhouse and Duncan M. Porter and sample Darwin labels (by courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History)).
December. Insects: Archipeda of Chonos. Pedaphile and small Staphylinae, the most abundant insects.

2433. Fly, bred from the soft putrefied heap on the coast of Ines Montes. I never saw such immense numbers in clusters under side of stones.

2444. 2445. Insects, from under stones at an elevation of 2,500 feet, bare granite mountain, 2445. "North part of Ines Montes"

2444, 2455. Curious Hemiptera insects; it may be remarked there are 2 species of Arciada. The latter in numbers were far most abundant; this is a good example of Alpine flora, 2445 feet; for I audibly turned up the stones, Littellata 2455 feet base of mountain.


2457. Corvus corax from whole Chonos Archipeda.

2462. 2463. 2464. Coleoptera, from 15, Blanco Pitygonia.

2465. Acari (black) under stones and on putrefied vegetable matter; on beach immense numbers. C. 2466. Archipeda.

2467. Fly, biting my flesh.

2468. Fly, on coast, Lowes Barbour.

2502. 2506. Coleoptera, in dense forest.

2507. Cicada.

2529. Carab. young.

2569. Diptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, all the above insects, taken on borders of wood by sweeping. Lowes Barbour.

2520. Carabius, centre of Chiloé, in forest, stream of water; all 3 under one log of wood.

Fig. 12 A typical page of the Insect Notes in Symz Covington's holograph with corrections and additions by Darwin. The paper is faintly ruled and watermarked 'J. Whatman 1834'. (By courtesy of the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History).)
The following facts I have noticed at Monte Video and frequently in this place:—After a heavy thunder storm in a little pool in a courtyard which had only existed at most seven hours. I observed the surface strewn over with black specks: these were collected in groups, and precisely resembled pinches of gunpowder dropped in different parts on the surface of the puddle. These specks are Insects of a dark leaden colour; the younger ones being red. Viewed through a microscope, they were continually crawling over each other and the surface of the water; on the hand they possessed a slight jumping motion. The numbers on each pool were immense: and every puddle possessed some of the pinches... What are they? and how produced in such countless myriads? We have seen their birth is effected in a short time, and their life, from the drying of the puddles can not be of a much longer duration.

My colleague Peter Lawrence concurs with me that these are Collembola and points out that one of the common names for Collembola, other than springtails, is gunpowder mites! No specimens have been found.


No specimen found but F.G.A.M. Smit suggests that this Armadillo flea must have been Malacopsylla grossiventeris (Weyenbergh) or the less common Philiropysylla agenoris (Rothschild). In the Zoology (Darwin, 1838: pt. 2, 92-3) two species of armadillo are discussed, Dasypus hybridus aucci. and D. minutus aucci. Of entomological interest is the description of the gut contents of the latter ‘Coleoptera, larvae, roots of plants and even a snake of the genius Amphibiaena’.

638. Pediculi very minute curious [inserted] from head of Cerithia (1248)

PHTHIRAPTERA: no specimen found. See entries 450 and 451 in the Insect Notes. In the Ornithological Notes No. 1248 refers to a third species of ‘Cerithia’ with bluish legs and entries 1250–1256 discuss the three species at length (see Barlow, 1963).

646. Do. from Cavia Cobuga Maldonado

PHTHIRAPTERA: no specimen found. The host mammal is the Apeana (Guinea pig) described in the Zoology (Darwin, 1839: pt. 2, 79) as Cavia cobaia Auct. (? = C. aperea).

658. Do. from Toco Toco (1267)

PHTHIRAPTERA: in the Denny collection at Oxford is a louse on a card labelled ‘Ctenomys braziliensis C. Darwin’. Darwin (Journal, 1845: 50; Zoology, 1838: pt. 2, 79) writes at some length on this rodent (the Tucutucu) which he found at Maldonado, kept several alive and preserved one in spirit from which this louse undoubtedly came.

758. Common Fleas. St Fe—La Plata

SIPHONAPTERA: no specimen found.

1185. Pediculi V.—account Chiloe

[Pthirapetera. A separate sheet in Sym's Covington's hand '34. Pediculus. Chiloe. July' gives the following account:]

These disgusting vermin are very abundant in Chiloe: Several people have assured me that they are quite different from the Lice in England: They are said to be much larger and softer (hence will not crack under the nail) they infest the body even more than the head.—I should suppose they originally come from the Indians, whose race is so predominant with these Islanders.—I have little doubt this is the kind so common amongst the Patagonians of Gregory Bay; they are said to be there also very large.—An accurate examination of these specimens will at once decide the fact of identity or difference.—Mr Martial, a surgeon of an English Whaler assures me that the Lice of the Sandwich Islanders are blacker and different from these, or any lice, which he ever saw.—Several of the natives lived for months and cruized [sic] in the ship, no efforts could free their bodies from these parasites but he assures me as a certain fact, known to every one on board that their Lice if they strayed to the bodies of the English in 3 or 4 days died, and were found adhering to the linen (like Pediculi from Birds or quadrupeds?). So that the Sailors, who
constantly slept close to the Sandwichers never were *constantly* infested by their vermin.—If these facts were verified their interest would be great.—Man springing from one stock according his *varieties* having different species of parasites.

A version of this appears in the *Descent* (Darwin, 1871: vol. 1, 219). See also entry 2561. This appears also in the *Zoological Diary* (preserved at Cambridge) but with the final additional comment ‘It leads one into many speculations’ which has then been crossed out. While races of human lice have been described in the literature, not enough critical work has been done to substantiate the above comments. Work with head lice suggests some evidence of geographical and racial differentiation and first instar lice can change colour to blend with their surroundings. Many factors affect the size of a louse. Nevertheless the entry provides an insight into Darwin’s thoughts on these matters.

### Insect Notes

The *Insect Notes* are in Syms Covington’s hand and are here set in larger type. Important (i.e. not letters in the middle of words) corrections and additions in Darwin’s hand are given in **bold type** as near as possible to the place in which they occur in the *Insect Notes*. The present author’s comments are set in small type beneath each entry and interpolations are given in the appropriate type size in square brackets. Lettered entries (as (a), (b), etc.) refer to comments by Covington or Darwin on the verso of the page in the notes but for convenience these are given here immediately beneath the main entry to which they refer. **Headings** from the top of each page of the notes are given (in italics) as they occur, including the page number, even when this splits an entry. The ditto entries are interpolated when it is not obvious to which part of the entry they appear to refer. Thus, as far as possible the actual layout of the notes is preserved. Geographical locations are indicated in full in square brackets, where this is not already clear, which should facilitate the practical use of the notes by specialists looking up a particular entry. For the same reason related entries are often cross-referenced so that a specialist can quickly assess the data relating to a particular group or association in different parts of the notes. All scientific names and localities are fully indexed.

For brevity the location of Darwin material is indicated as follows:

- **BM** = British Museum (Natural History) and where specimens have been located the year and museum accession number follows in brackets, e.g. **BM** (1885–119). Where locality labels are not specifically quoted it may be assumed that such labels are present. Labels with numbers linking the specimen to a specific entry in the notes are always quoted and where they are not the assignment to an entry has been interpolated and an explanation is usually given.
- **Cambridge** = University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge.
- **Oxford** = Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford.
- **Dublin** = National Museum of Ireland, Dublin.

Further details of the material in these repositories are given in the appropriate introductory sections and information on the few other repositories is cited in full in the entry concerned.

All references to Darwin material in the literature are cited by author and date (and pagination for original descriptions of genera and species) and given fully in the list of references. Repeated text references to Darwin’s own works are made by a single familiar word from the title, e.g. *Journal [of Researches . . . during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle . . .]* (Darwin, 1845), but for accuracy author and date are also cited to link them to the list of references. Pagination is cited when the item is not indexed in the *Journal*. A problem with Darwin’s own works and in his citation of others has been which edition to cite. Clearly where Darwin’s own indication is obvious this has been cited. However since some of the original works are rare or unpublished and relatively inaccessible, later, more readily available editions are included in the list of references where they are cross-referenced to the original source, or included in the annotations (e.g. *Anson*, 1748 and Darwin’s *Journal*, 1845).

Where the insect order or family is not obvious from Darwin’s entry this information is added in the present author’s comments.
Since much of the material examined is located in collections where taxonomic research is in progress the author has been anxious to avoid unwittingly creating new combinations, new synonymy or type fixations. Therefore no indication of type status is made nor are type labels described unless this is essential to the interpolation of the particular entry. Similarly synonymy is only indicated where known to be published, at least in a catalogue.

The main purpose of the comments on the Insect Notes is to indicate the present location of Darwin's material and as far as possible to allocate it accurately to the entries in the Insect Notes and with the published work of Darwin and others. Future taxonomic work by specialists on each group can proceed from there.

At the top left hand corner of the first page of the Insect Notes is an entry (enclosed in a rectangular rule and in Darwin's hand 'N.B.—Letters (as (a) (b) refer to the back of the same page' and in the right hand half of the top margin the word 'copy'. Darwin's insertions to indicate page numbers appear mainly to refer to his unpublished Zoological Diary now preserved in the Cambridge University Library.

1832

Insects 1.

2. Taken on board. Jan. 10th. Lat. 21°2'N

This probably refers to the specimen of *Nomophila noctuella* Denis & Schiffermüller (Lepidoptera, Pyralidae) which was recorded (as *Stenopteryx hybridalis* Hübner) by Walker (1859: 812) and is a known long-distance migrant from North Africa. No specimen has been found in the BM collection but the name label indicates its one time presence. See also under entry 5 below.


In Darwin's Diary (Barlow, 1933: 22–3), entry for January 14th and 15th is the comment 'Some few birds have been hovering about the vessel and a large gay coloured cricket found an insecure resting place within reach of my fly-nippers. He must at the least have flown 370 miles from the coast of Africa'. No specimen has been found. The Kirby reference is clearly to Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology, probably the third edition (1818) (this book was on board, see Burkhardt & Smith, 1985) which gives, on the page cited, a record of locusts flying on board a ship 200 miles from the Canary Islands. See also the Journal (Darwin 1845: 159).

4. Jan. 14th—10 miles at sea from St. Jago. [Cape Verde Islands]

Lost

Possibly a moth (see 5)

5. Jan. 12th Lat: 19°. insect

Three species of Lepidoptera described from St Jago and otherwise unaccounted for may refer here and possibly to entries 2 or 4. No specimens have been found in the BM but pinholes above the labels suggest that they have sometime been removed possibly for exhibition purposes: *Stenopteryx hybridalis* Hübner (Walker, 1859: 812) (= *Nomophila noctuella*, see also entry 2); *Asopla vulgaris* Guenée (Walker, 1959: 364) (= *Hedylepta indicata F.*, Pyralidae); *Alata antica* Walker (1863: 108) (= *Etialea zinnkenella* Treitschke, Pyralidae). The last two species are also recorded from the Cape Verde Islands by Viette (1958).

201, 202. Harpalidae Quail Island. St. Jago. [Cape Verde Islands]

No specimen found. Mateu (1964) records 58 species of Carabidae (Coleoptera) from the Cape Verde Islands.

203. Allied to Crypticus. Do. [Cape Verde Islands]

**Coleoptera**, Tenebrionidae: *Oxycara cribratum* Wollaston, five specimens in the BM (1887–94, error for 1887–42); two specimens in the BM (1845–63). This species looks very like a *Crypticus* (Español & Lindberg, 1963, pl. 5). See also 204.
204. Do. These two insects are found in the greatest profusion under stones, all over St. Jago [Cape Verde Islands]  
See entry 203, the habitat described fits perfectly.

205. Allied to Trechus. St. Jago [Cape Verde Islands]  
Coleoptera, Carabidae: no specimen found. See entries 201, 202.

206. Bee, common, making nest in the rocks. Do. [Cape Verde Islands]  
Hymenoptera: no specimen found.

208, 209. Hygrotrus stream at St. Martin. Do. [Cape Verde Islands]  
Coleoptera, Dytiscidae: Hyphidae maculatus Babington (1842: 12) (Hyphidrus), two specimens in the BM (1863.44) (see Bistrom, 1982 for type designation, redescription and synonymy).

210. Corix. Do. [Cape Verde Islands]  
Hemiptera: this may refer to the specimen reported to be in Cambridge which bears an enigmatic white, printed, 41.

211. Lice from head of Gull (185) I observed they continued alive on bird many days after its death. St. Jago [Cape Verde Islands]  
In Darwin's Ornithological Notes (see Barlow, 1963: 211) entry 185 reads 'These birds were shot in the neighbourhood of Porto Praya from 16th. of Jan’y. to 7 of Feb’y. Gull'. No specimens found.

212. Blatta. St. Domingo [Cape Verde Islands]  
No specimen found. Chopard (1958) lists 10 species of Blattodea from the Cape Verde Islands.

213. 214. Gyirinus allied to Dineutes MacLeay (?). Hab. Do. [Cape Verde Islands]  
Lost


216. 217. 218. Hydrobius stream near St. Domingo [Cape Verde Islands]  
Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae: Spermatophorus solieri Castelnau, two in Cambridge, St Domingo, Cape Verde Is., with white printed label 215 and small green printed label 46 and Zimmerman det. label.

219. Hydrobius and Gerris. Hab. Do. [Cape Verde Islands]  
No specimens found. The only member of the family Gerridae (Hemiptera) recorded from the Cape Verde Islands is Limnogonous cereivensis ssp. leptocerus Reuter. (see Lindberg, 1958: 127).

225. 226, 227. Ornithomyia (Lat.). Feronia (Leach)

(a) (a) [on verso of page] 225 on, from the Booby: frequent. St. Paul's. Feb. 16th. [St Paul's Rocks]  
Diptera, Hippoboscidae: Offeris aenesens Thompson (det. A.M. Hutson), two females in BM (1845-81), St Pauls, Atlantic Ocean. These specimens were referred to by Bequaert (1957: 438) but he confused St Paul's Rocks with St Paul Island in the Indian Ocean which led him to comment on the rather high latitude (38°40'S) for this record.

Walker (1849: 1134) recorded this as 'Ornithomyia nigr? Hippobosca nigr? Perty' from 'St. Pauls, Brazil' (also as his O. intertropica from Galapagos, a synonym, see 3229). Walker probably thought St Pauls was in Brazil and did not mean to indicate that there was a second specimen from Brazil, or he would have followed his usual practice of giving each locality a suffix letter.

Darwin (1845: 10) refers to these specimens as an Offeris in the Journal.

LEPIDOPTERA. This is recorded in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 10) as ’a small brown moth, belonging to a genus that feeds on feathers’. None of the species described by Walker (1854–66) fits this and the specimen is presumed lost. However, in a recent study of the ecology of St Paul’s Rocks (Edwards & Lubbock, 1983; Edwards, 1985) record finding larvae of a small moth amongst the booby nesting material. The species has now been described by Robinson (1983) as Erechthias darwini (Tineidae) subfamily Erechthiinae) and since members of this subfamily lack the ability to digest keratin these authors suggest that the larvae of this moth probably feed not on feathers but on dry sea weed in the nesting material.

229. Staphylinus. Do. Bird’s dung

COLEOPTERA, Staphylinidae; one ’Staphylinus’ from St Paul’s Rocks is entered in the BM Accessions Register under 1845: 81, but the specimen has not been found. However there is a specimen of Philonthus clavatus Eppelsheim (det. P.M. Hammond), St Paul’s Rocks, 8.xi.1921, in guano near bird’s nest G.H. Wilkins, No. 81, BM 1922–363, Shackleton-Rowett Expedition. This could be the same species as the Quedius mentioned in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 10). If a true Quedius were involved Hammond is of the opinion that it is most likely to be the widespread Q mesomelius (Marsham). Philonthus clavatus is also known from tropical Africa, Arabia and India (Edwards & Lubbock, 1983; Edwards, 1985). See also entry 708.

231. Oniscus Do.

Lost


232. 233. 234. Tics [sic; ? ticks]


304. Termites. Fernando Noronha [between St Paul’s Rocks and Brazilian Coast, 3°50’S, 32°25’W]

ISOPTERA: no Darwin termites have been found.

305. Part of their nest (vide Geological Notes)

ISOPTERA: no specimen found.

308. Rynchites, seeds of the Tamarind, St. Jago, Feb. 7 [Cape Verde Islands]

COLEOPTERA, Curculionidae; the tamarind weevil is Sitophilus linearius (Herbst) but no specimen has been located in the BM collections. R.T. Thompson comments that it is strange that Darwin should refer to this weevil as a Rynchites.

325. Numerous single Coleoptera. Hemiptera from Bahia Brazil. [Written obliquely across this entry is ‘Green 2000’ and ‘Yellow 300’ [sic, error for 3000], clearly referring to the colour coding of labels. See description of labelling of specimens in the section on the British Museum collections.]


Cerambycidae: Megacera parvula Newman (1840: 12), one in the BM (1863–44), Bahia.

Chrysomelidae: Crepidodera bahiensis Bryant (1942: 103), one in the BM (1885–119).

Coccinellidae: Diomus brasiliensis Brèthes (1924: 162), one in the BM (1885–119), Bahia. Diomus genialis Brèthes (1924: 166), one in the BM (1885–119), Bahia.

I place these here because they are ‘single Coleoptera’; some may refer to 348 or 349, or 3858–3864.

1832

INSECTS

BahiA

2.

348. 349. Numerous Coleoptera from Bahia. Part of a couple of hours collecting.

COLEOPTERA, Chrysomelidae: Ctenispa darwini Maulik, two in the BM (1887–42 & 1885–119), Bahia, which I place here rather than under entry 325 as there are two specimens.
Coccinellidae: Chnoodes terminalis Mulsant, Hyperasps festiva Mulsant and Solanophila rufoveniris Mulsant are all recorded from Darwin material by Brethes (1925b). Also some unidentified coccinellids (BM 1887–94) [an error for 1887–42] and (1858–60) Bahia, may refer here.

351. Onthophilus perceiving the smell of human dung with singular quickness. Do.
coleoptera, Scarabaeidae; Ganthidium rufticolle Germar, one in the BM (1887–42), Bahia, with printed label 351. See also entry 354.

352. Elater nortelcus [sic ? noctilicus] vide p. 25
coleoptera, Elateridae: named in the Journal (Darwin 1845: 31) as Pyrophorus luminosus Illiger, 'seems the most common luminous insect' and its jumping habits are discussed with a reference to Kirby's Entomology, vol. ii, p. 317 (Kirby & Spence, 1818: 317). There is a very similar discussion in the Zoological Diary to which the page citation refers. No specimen has been found.

353. Cimex, drove its proboscis deeply into my finger. Do.
hemiptera, Coreidae: Vliga westwoodi (Kolcnavi). Dolling (1977) records a Darwin specimen, female, Bahia, Brazil, ii or iii, 1832 in the British Museum. Though at first somewhat unlikely this is the only bug I can allocate to this entry. Most plant bugs have piercing mouthparts and several genera are recorded as piercing human skin. The term 'Cimex' was loosely applied in Darwin's day and it may well be that this is the specimen Darwin alludes to. For the true skin piercing Triatomid bugs see entries 2913 & 3423 and for other 'Cimex' see entries 431 & 874.

coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Trichillum heydeni Harold, one in BM (1885–119), Bahia. Ataenius sp., one in BM (1887–42). These and 351 are the only Scarabaeids I can find from Bahia.

355. Acarus from Do.
arachnida. Acari—not an insect.

356. Louse from Vespertilio (in spirits)
There are no lice on bats. From the possible hosts it was probably a bat fly (Streblidae or Nycteribiidae) but no specimens have been found. Possible hosts are two bats described in the Zoology (Darwin, 1838: pt. 2, 3–5) Phyllostoma grayi Waterhouse (G.R.) from Pernambuco (5° north of Bahia) and Phyllostoma perspicillatum Geoffroy from Bahia (lat. 13°S). These two names are synonymized in modern literature under Carollia perspicillatum.

357. 358. Specimens from an enormous migration of Ants. vide page 28.
Hymenoptera, Formicidae: no specimens found, but the entry in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 35) indicates that they were 'driver ants' (subfamily Dorylinae), probably of the genus Ecton. The page reference is to the Zoological Diary from which the Journal account is taken. 'Spiders, Blatta and other insects' were flushed by the ants.

359. 360, 361, 362, 363, 364. A very common species of Ant; the winged ones were flying in numbers from the nest.
Hymenoptera, Formicidae: no specimens found.

No specimens found.

367. Nest of Do. when large and complete is globular.
No specimen found.

368. Curious habitation of some insect on a root in a sand bank. May 1st. Have found out it belongs to some Hymenopterous insects.
No specimen found. This could belong to the wasp family Eumenidae. See also entries 449, 536, 537.

386. Mantis: caught at Bahia on the 17th of March a mantis and as I thought killed it, by holding for several minutes under water that was boiling, the head and thorax (to the insertion of the
wings) and anterior legs. These parts shortly were completely dead, and became dry and brittle, but eight days afterwards on the 25th the abdomen and hinder legs continued to possess a slight degree of irritability. This appears a well marked instance of the tenacity [continued]

1832

Insects

[continued] of life among insects.

MANTODEA: no specimen found. For further Bahia entries see 3858.

387. Butterfly very common, on main island of Abrolhos March 29th

LEPIDOPTERA: no specimens found.

388. Helops  Do.

COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: no specimen found.

389. Ornithomya nearly all the birds in this island were Totipalmes; yet this insect, I think differs from those taken at St. Pauls from the bodies of a Sula. Abrolhos. March 29th.

DIPTERA, Hippoboscidae: the only record of a Hippoboscid I have been able to trace from these islands is that cited in Bequaert (1957: 43) of Offrseta spinifera (Leach) ‘3 miles off Abrolhos Is., coast of Bahia, 18°S (Albatros Expt.—Recorded by Howard, 1890’). This species is normally associated with frigate birds. There are no birds recorded from Abrolhos by Darwin in the Ornithological notes (Barlow, 1963) nor in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841), where Darwin’s only mention of the frigate bird is on Galapagos and Ascension (op. cit., pt. 3, p. 146). However in his Diary (Barlow, 1933: 46) he says ‘Two parties landed directly after breakfast. I commenced an attack on the rocks & insects & plants: the rest began a more bloody one on the birds. Of these an enormous number were slaughtered by sticks, stones & guns; indeed there were more killed than the boats could hold’. Fitzroy (1839: 66) in his account of Abrolhos described what is without doubt a frigate bird ‘A large black bird, with a pouch like that of a Pelican, but of a bright red colour, was very remarkable as it hovered, or darted among the bright verdure, and at a distance looked handsome; but when seen close at it once descended to the level of a carrion-eating corromant or buzzard’. Darwin’s reference to Totipalmes is an old group name for pelicans, cormorants and frigate birds.

Whilst studying the photographs of Darwin’s insects in situ in Dublin I noticed a printed label 389 and pinned with it a label ‘Hippobosca’ suggesting that a specimen had been removed sometime but was not among those sent to me. Dr James O’Connor made a diligent search and found a Hippoboscid bearing a Haliday collection printed label which almost certainly refers here as it has proved to be Offrseta spinifera (det. A.M. Hutson) and was probably moved from Haliday box 566 by E.O. Mahoney, the ectoparasite specialist.

Rio de Janeiro [inserted under a line ruled across the page]


No specimen found. See entry 460.


Carabidae: Bembidiini subtribe Taehyina, three unidentified specimens in the BM (1887–42), Rio, one numbered 415.

Melyridae: Astylus lineatus F. (Champion, 1918c) may refer here.


The following Scarabaeidae are referred here although unnumbered:

Canthidium trinodosum Boheman. Two in the BM (1887–42), Rio.

Onthophagus haematopus Harold. One in the BM (1887–42), Rio.

Sapromyces aspericeps Harold. One in the BM (1887–42), Rio.

For other Scarabaeidae from Rio see entries 457, 458 & 568.
416. 417. Cicindela from the woods, Locégo. Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Carabidae, Cicindelinae: no tiger beetles have been found. See also entries 416–7, 486, 504–5, 552, 1712, 2841, & 3420.

418. Carabidae, from Rio Frade. Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Carabidae, Bembidini: Trichiotolophia braziliensis Waterhouse, one in the BM (1887–42), Rio, so labelled presumably refers to braziliensis Sahlgberg (Tachys). There are also three unidentified Harpalinae in the BM (1887–42) that could refer here.

420. 421. Colymbetes, small puddles. Locégo. Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Dytiscidae: Colymbetes caudus Babington (1842: 9), two in the BM, Rio [now in Copelatus]. C. elegans Babington (1842: 11), one in the BM (1863–44), Rio [now = Copelatus posticatus F.].

Tabanidae: Chrysops varians Wiedemann. One in Dublin with printed label 422 (det. J. E. Chainey).

424. 425. 426. Blattae under bark of rotten tree at Locégo. Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
BLATTODEA: no specimens found. See entry 647.

427. Blaps. Emitted a musky, together with the usual disagreeable smell, stained my fingers for some days of a purplish red colour. Locégo. April. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: no specimen found.

428. Blaps. — — — Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: no specimens found.

429. Do. — — — Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: no specimens found.

430. Erotylus. Locégo. — — — Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
COLEOPTERA, Erotylidae: Morphoides immaculatus Lacordaire, one in the BM (1887–42).

431. Cimex. Rio de Janeiro
HEMIPTERA: no specimen found.

COLEOPTERA, Gyrinidae: Gyrinus ovatus Aubé, two specimens in Cambridge with above data; one has a printed white label 432 plus a small green label 50, the other has a small green label 22.
Other Darwin gyrinids in Cambridge may refer here: Gyrinus parcus Say. One with green label 39; Macrogyrus ellipticus Brulle. Nine with green label 33.

434. Diptera. Mandetiba — Do. [Rio de Janeiro]
Stratiomyidae: Chordonota ? inermis Wiedemann (det. J.F. Chainey), one in Dublin labelled 'Chilelaria atrata' and numbered 434.

438. Coleoptera. Botafogo May [Rio de Janeiro]
Carabidae, Bembidini, subtribe Tachyina: two in the BM (1887–42), Rio, numbered 438.
Hydrophilidae: Enochrus atomus d'Orchymont, one in the BM (1858–60), Rio, is numbered 438 and two others (1855–119, 1858–60) are unnumbered.
Lampyridae: Apisoma hesperum L., two in the BM (1887–42 and 1858–60), one numbered 438.
Limnichidae: Phalacrichus atomarius Sharp, several specimens in the BM (1885–119 and 1858–60) are numbered 438.
See also entry 460.

While the House-Fly can function as a sweat-fly in the tropics there appears to be nothing in the literature recording a reaction of this sort.
440. Lampyris. vide P 41 May [Rio de Janeiro]

Coleoptera, Lampyridae (Glow worms and fire flies): in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 30) identified [by Waterhouse] as mostly ‘Lampyris occidentalis’ (= Photuris fulvipes Blanchard). No Darwin specimens found. The page reference is to the Zoological Diary where observations on the light flashes, etc. are recorded on which the Journal (p. 30) account is based; also mentioned in the Descent (Darwin, 1871: vol. 1, 345).

See also entries 438, 551.

441. Do. Do. [Rio de Janeiro]

No specimen found.

442. Females of this insect and Larva Do. [Rio de Janeiro]

No specimens found.

443. Do. luminous vide P 42 Do. [Rio de Janeiro]

No specimens found. The page reference is to the Zoological Diary entry, see 440.

444. Lopha (?) taken in great numbers on sand walk. [continued]

1832

[continued] at night [Rio de Janeiro]

Coleoptera, Carabidae, Bembidini, subtribe Tachyina: one unidentified in the BM (1887–42), Rio, with white printed label 444.

445. Coleoptera — — Do. [Rio de Janeiro]

Carabidae: Harpalinae, four unidentified in the BM (1887–42), Rio, each labelled 445.

   Carabidae, Bembidini, subtribe Tachyina: fourteen unidentified in the BM (1878–43), Rio, only two numbered 445 but obviously the same species.

   Curculionidae: Endalus sp. (det. R.T. Thompson), two in the BM (1887–42), Rio, one numbered 445.

   See also entry 460.

446. Fresh water Coleoptera — — Do. [Rio de Janeiro]

I place here all those Hydrophilidae in Cambridge labelled ‘South America’ and not otherwise accounted for (see entries 448, 1505, 3528 and 3635) and those Dytiscidae described from Rio and unplaced elsewhere.


Most of the above have the determination labels of A. Knisch, 1922 and the numbers cited are all on green labels (see introductory section on Cambridge material).

Dytiscidae: Hydaticus havanaensis Laporte (Babington, 1842: 11). Hydroporus obscurus Babington (1842: 14) is synonymous with H. nitidus Babington (1842: 14) and now placed in Bidessus (Blackwelder, 1944). Hydoroporomorpha parallela Babington (1842: 14, 15). Two in the BM (1863–44) (= Celeria). See Fig. 12. Anodochilus maculatus Babington (1842: 15, 16). One specimen without accession number. See Fig. 13. Desmopachria nitida Babington (1842: 16, 17). Two in the BM (1863–44). See Fig. 13.

See also entries 530, 531.
447. Hydrobius inhabiting, strongly brackish lagoon, (road to Botanical Garden) R. de Janeiro
Lost May.

Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae.

448. Hydrophilus, together with the last Do. Do.

Coleoptera, Hydrophilidae: in the Journal Darwin (1845: 22) says 'I also frequently encountered in the lagoon near the Botanic Garden, where the water is only a little less salt than the sea, a species of Hydrophilus, very similar to a water beetle common in the ditches of England.' The last comment would fit several genera of Hydrophilidae, but the 'Hydrophilus' could refer to a specimen of Hydrous ater Olivier (A.G.) present in Cambridge.

See entry 1305 also for this genus and entry 446 for other freshwater beetles.
449. Ants found in (I do not know whether making) a nest like (368) found at Bahia. Ants do not make it. I found one somewhat similar, filled with half dead spiders, evidently collected by some Hymenopterous insect; It is the case; vide No 536. Rio de Janeiro. May.

The nests probably belong to wasps of the family Sphecidae but no specimens have been found (of ants or wasps). Further comment in the Journal (Darwin 1845: 35) includes reference to nests with dead caterpillars as well and probably involves several genera or families of wasps. See also entries 368, 536.

450. Ricinus from a pretty, but common yellow Certhia

*Phtiraptera*: no specimen found.

Darwin used Certhia loosely and Dr D.W. Snow (in litt.) is of the opinion that the host was probably the very common Bananquaquit (*Corvus flavola* L.) which has the right kind of bill and is yellow underneath. About 40 races of this species are recognized. See also entry 638 in spirits of wine list.

451. Ricinus

Do. Do. (another species) Do. Do.

*Phtiraptera*: see entry 450.

453. Insect, colour changed by boiling water from grass green into a yellow

Lost

454. Do. Do. Do. Do.

Lost

456. Lampyris, different species from (440); shines nearly as brightly; uncommon; caught in web of small Epeira.

*Coleoptera*. Lampyridae: no specimen found. See White (1841) for the spider.

457. 458. Geotrupes; collect human dung into balls, and push it along with hind legs.

*Coleoptera*, Scarabaeidae: *Goniocanthus smaragdulus* F., two in the BM (1887–42) with printed labels 457, 458.

459. *Acarus* from a *Passalus* in very moist rotten wood

Lost

*Arachnida*—not an insect

460. Curculio nearly covered with *Acaris* liropodes Lat.*, in very moist rotten wood.

*Coleoptera*, Curculionidae; the only Rio weevils which remain unassigned elsewhere are three Beridae, BM (1887–42), probably representing three different genera (testi R. T. Thompson). However none bear mites and do not fit well here in habits and may therefore be referable to one of the general Coleoptera entries (414, 415, 438, 445, 478, etc.).

462. Hymenoptera the most common species, in great numbers

*Chalcididae*: *Smtera pictus* Walker (1838: 470), now placed in *Spilochaleis*, a genus with many species known to be gregarious parasites of Lepidoptera or Diptera.

476. 477. *Curculio* with Acari

See comments under entry 460.

478. Numerous *Coleoptera*

See comments under entry 460.

479. Beetle exceedingly numerous on sandy plain near the sea

*Coleoptera*, Oedemeridae: four unidentified specimens in the BM, one (1887–42), with printed number 479; the others (2, 1887–94 [error for 1887–42], 1, 1885–119) without numbers.
1832

Insects

5.

482. Hymenopoe: was conveying off a large Mygalus; they seem to prey on & kill large spiders. N.B. The only two Mygali, I have yet caught were in the jaws of this insect. Do. Do. No specimen found. Possibly Pompilidae; my colleague M. C. Day suggests Pepsis or Entypus.

483. Bee, the most frequent sort Do. Do.

Hymenopoe: no specimen found.

484. Diptera, vibrates its wings as its congener does in England. Do. Do.

Otitididae: ?Euxesta sp. (det. B. H. Cogan). There are three specimens (standing together) in Dublin, one of which bears a printed number 484.

485. Diptera, runs swiftly laterally Do. Do.

No specimen found.


Coleoptera, Carabidae, Cicindelinae: no specimen found, see entry 416 note.

487. Capsida, Caucovado [Mt. Corcovado], as the Capsida was found on the larva, they most probably belong to it. The larva were curiously placed in two groups heads to heads round a stick. They adhered by the remains of a capsule and each group was thickly imbricate.

Hemiptera—Heteroptera: no specimen found.


491. Coleoptera Do. Do.

Tenebrionidae. Crypticus platensis Fairmaire, one in the BM (1885–119), ‘Rio’ (see also 677, 1321) and one Crypticus sp. (BM. 1887–42), ‘Rio’, may refer here.

492. Cerambyx, with Acari, by the friction of the thorax it made a most extraordinary noise Do. Do.

Coleoptera, Cerambycidae: no specimen found.


Tabanidae: Scapta ?seminiora Ricardo, one specimen in Dublin with the printed number 493 and a handwritten capital B. I have seen no explanation of the B (in Darwin’s hand, see Fig. 19) label, which may merely be connected with initial sorting of material by Darwin.

494. Diptera. hovered over sandbank, like a Bombylius Do. Do.

Bombyliidae: Anthrax ?reperta Walker (det. J. E. Chainey), one in Dublin with printed number 494.

501. Diptera. This is the insect called sand fly, and notorious even in Anson’s voyage, from the painful bite, which causes swelling, that lasts for many days; in centre a circular red mark is visible; the pain is itching and half aching. Do. Do.

Simuliidae: one specimen in Dublin with printed number 501. My colleague Dr A. J. Shelley has dissected this very poor specimen and identified it as Simulium pertinax (Kollar). S. pertinax is the most common man-biter in that area and is considered in detail by Andretta & Andretta (1950). Simuliidae are referred to as black flies in modern parlance and the name sand fly is nowadays restricted to the biting subfamily Phlebotomiae of the family Psychodidae.

Anson’s (1748) ‘sandfly’ encountered at St Catherine’s, Brazil is recorded as follows: ‘... at sunset, when the muscatos retired they were succeeded by an infinity of sand-flies, which, though scarce discernible to the naked eye, make a mighty buzzing, and, wherever they bite, raise a small bump in the flesh which is soon attended with a painful itching, like that arising from the bite of an English harvest bug.’
The size is suggestive of a ceratopogonid midge of the genus *Culicoides* but the buzzing not—unless they were in very large numbers—perhaps he heard the last of the mosquitoes but was bitten by the first of the *Culicoides*. An American name for these tiny midges is appropriately 'no see ums'. John Boorman of the Animal Virus Research Institute suggests that Anson's midge may be *Culicoides paraensis* Goeldi which is the principal man-biting *Culicoides* in that area of Brazil, though the buzzing remains a mystery.

502. Xenos (??) Sandy Plain; sweeping; Do. Do.

**COLEOPTERA**, Stylopoidea (= Strepisiptera or 'stylops'): no specimen found.

503. Libellula, I observed this insect as it proceeded along the edge of a pool, strike [continued]

**1832**

Insects May 6.

[continued] the water violently with its curved tail, so as to throw some drops several inches on the bank; this is connected with oviposition.

**ODONATA.** Libellula was used rather indiscriminately and simply meant dragonfly in Darwin's day. The oviposition habits described suggest one of the larger Anisoptera but no specimen has been found.

504. 505. Cicindela, habits precisely the same as Cicin: hybrida Do. Do.

**COLEOPTERA**, Carabidae, Cicindelidae: no tiger beetles have been found; the species referred to is British.

506. 507. The larvae or female of Lampyris v p. 42 Do.

**COLEOPTERA:** no specimen found. The page reference is to the *Zoological Diary*. See entries 438, 440–443, 551 for further comments.

508. Do; another species: all luminous Do.

No specimen found. See entries 438, 440–443, 551.

509. 510. 511. 512. 513. Coleoptera from the very summit of Caucovado [Mt. Corcovado]

**Lost** Lost Lost Lost Do. Do.

No specimen found.

514. Coleoptera habits Do. Do. Do.

No specimen found.

515. 516. Hemiptera habits Do. Do. Do.

No specimen found.

517. 518. 519. 520. Diptera habits Do. Do. Do.

Bibionidae: one numbered 517 in Dublin.

Lauxiaidae: two with printed numbers 518, 520 in Dublin.

529. Coleoptera, living in the water or caught in my water net. Do. Do.

Scarabaeidae: *Ataenus picipus* Harold, one in BM (1885–119), Rio, numbered 529. *Ataenus* sp., one specimen in BM labelled ex series *tenebricosa* and six more numbered 529.

530. 531. Insects New genus, habits the same as Elmis, living under stones in running water; differs remarkably from that genus in shape of body, and palpi (and in spear to sternum?) Do. Do.


532. 533. Diptera plague the horses terribly Do.

Musciidae: *Stomoxys calcitrans* (L.) (det. A. C. Pont) (the Stable Fly), two specimens numbered 532, 533 in Dublin.
534. Hymenoptera. Pompilus (?) This family runs very quickly amongst the herbage, continually at the same time vibrating its wings. Excavates cylindrical holes in a trodden path. Do. No specimen found. Could refer to Pompilidae or Sphecidae.

535. Hymenoptera caught killing spiders. v [p.] 39. Do. No specimen found. Referred to as ? Pepsi in the Journal (1845: 34–5) where full observations are recorded. My colleague M. C. Day tells me that this could be a Trypyxylon (Sphecidae). The page reference is to the Zoological Diary where the observations are recorded on which the Journal account is based.

Some of Darwin’s spiders were reported on by White (1841, 1849) and there is unidentified material both dry and in spirit in the Zoology Department at the BM.

536. Hymenoptera. I observed this insect carrying a large green caterpillar, and watched it to the cell (537); when with its mandibles, by degrees it forced the caterpillar inside. The rim of the cell is broken; this is the same as (368) found at Bahia.

No specimen found. My colleague Colin Vardy suggests a wasp of the family Eumenidae, possibly Zeta sp. See entries 365–8, 449, 537.

537. Cell made by the latter for its larva (May).

No specimen found.


538. Orthopterous insect with Acari Do. Do. No specimen found.

550. Leiodes from Hymenophallus vide [p.] 43.


Leiodes is not a Nitidulid but is now placed in Leiodidae.

In the Journal Darwin (1845: 33) records that a Strongyulus [Nitidulidae], attracted by the odour, alighted on the fungus as he carried it in his hand. In a postscript to a letter to Henslow 16 June 1832 (Barlow 1967: 57) he says:

‘I found the other day a beautiful Hymenophallus (but I broke it to pieces in bringing it home) and with it an accompanying Leiodes.—almost perfect copy of the Barmouth specimen.—’

The Barmouth specimen referred to must be one of the ‘Nitidula’ species referred to by Stephens (1827) and discussed in the section on British insects, but is larger.

The fungi collected on the Beagle voyage were described by Berkeley (1839, 1842) but do not include a Hymenophallus so presumably there was not enough of the specimen left to warrant preservation. The page reference is to the Zoological Diary where Darwin says of the fungus ‘resembling impudicus’ [Phallus] with other descriptive details.

551. Beetle from the dense forest Do. Do.

Lamyridae: Ethra maledicta Olivier. (= lateralis Laporte), one in BM (1887–42) with printed number 551.

552. Cicindela from the forest Do. June.

coleoptera, Carabidae: Cicindelinae: no specimen found.

553. Forficula from Do. (forceps curious). Do.

dermaptera: Sphingolabis perplexa Kirby (1891: 529), one in BM (1885–100), Rio (now placed in Keiter).

554. 555: Gyrini. rapid brook in the forest; emit an odour like G. natator Do. Do.

coleoptera, Gyrinidae: Enhydrous sulcatus Wiedemann, two specimens in Cambridge with this data and printed white labels 554 and 555. One has a small green printed label 48 and there are three other specimens with printed Museum labels. The species referred to in the note is British.
564. Larva of Lampyrus, highly luminous  Do.
   coleoptera, Lampyridae: no specimen found. See entries 440–443 and 506–8.

565. Aphodius the only species I have yet seen in Brazil  Do.  Do.

Lost

566. Agrion from the forest; common.  Do.  Do.
    odonata, Zygoptera: no specimen found.

    trichoptera[Phryganea]: no specimen found.

568. Geotrupes  Do.  Do.  Do.
    coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Chalcocoris hesperus Olivier, one in BM (1887–42), Rio, with printed
    label 568.

569. Diptera common  Do  Do.  Do.
    micrpezidae: two specimens in Dublin with printed numbers 569.

570. Dipter[a] called sand fly, caught whilst inflicting its painful bite on the knuckle, its favourite
    place  Do.  Do.
    ?simuliidae: no specimen found but this sounds like a Simulium (see entry 501).

571. Curculio, covered with yellow down, when first taken  Do.  Do.
    coleoptera, Curculionidae: no specimen found but my colleague R. T. Thompson suggests this was
    probably a Lixus or allied weevil genus.

572. Onthophilus. Inhabits the forest in plenty and does not, I suppose, feed on dung.
    coleoptera: Onthophilus is a Histerid but see entry 351 where a numbered Scarabaeid is referred to
    this genus. One of the unnumbered Scarabaeids referred to 415 may therefore refer here.

573. Gyrinus, brooks in the forest.  Do.  Do.
    coleoptera, Gyrinidae: Gyretes glabratus Régimbart, one in Cambridge labelled with above data
    and with printed white label 573 (no small green label) and Zimmerman det. label.

574. Coleoptera.  Do.  Do.
    See entry 618.

580. Tricoptera (Stephens) allied to in Fungus in forest, the smallest beetle I have seen in the
    tropics.  Do.  Do.
    coleoptera, Ptiliidae: Trichopteryx darwinii Matthews (1889: 193), one in BM (no accession
    number) labelled 'In fungus in the forest Rio de Janeiro' and a printed number 580. See eponyms.

592. Bee (Social) Burrows its nest in the ground in the forest, projecting tube, with folding edges,
    leading to its nest.  Do.  Do.
    hymenoptera, Apidae: no specimen found but my colleague G. R. Else suggests possibly a genus of
    the tribe Meliponini such as Melipona or Trigona.

593. Lampyrus [sic], abdominal rings shining.  Do.

594. Curculio (diamond) feigns death to a remarkable degree; is this to compensate for greater
    danger brought on by brilliancy of colours.  Do.  Do.
    coleoptera, Curculionidae: no specimen found but my colleague R. T. Thompson has suggested
    that this would be an Enimus species, possibly imperialis Forster or nobilis Olivier. Darwin (1871:
    367) briefly mentions these beetles in the Desceni 'other species [of beetles] are ornamented with
    gorgeous metallic tints,—for instance, . . . the splendid diamond-beetles which are protected by an
    extremely hard covering.'
1832. Insects June Rio de Janeiro 8.


LEPIDOPTERA: no specimen found. In the Journal, Darwin (1845: 33) mentions 'Papilio eronia' as frequenting the orange groves and draws attention to Doubleday's (1845, Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.: 123) account of the sound producing mechanism of this butterfly—... had recently examined Peridromia Feronia, the butterfly described by Mr C. Darwin, in his 'Tour', as making a noise during flight like the rustling of parchment, and that he had detected a small membranous sac at the base of the fore-wings, with a structure along the subcostal nervure like an Archimedean screw or diaphragm in the trachee, especially at the dilated base of the wing.'

618. Coleoptera. Do. Do.

I regard this entry as the day to which Darwin (1845: 34) refers in a footnote in the Journal:

'I may mention as a common instance of one day's (June 23rd) collecting, when I was not attending particularly to the Coleoptera, that I caught sixty-eight species of that order. Among these were only two of the Carabidae, four Brachylytra, fifteen Rhynchophora, and fourteen of the Chrysomelidae. Thirty-seven species of Arachnidae, which I brought home, will be sufficient to prove that I was not paying overmuch attention to the generally favoured order of Coleoptera.'

Anthicidae: Acanthinus aequinocitale Laporte, one in BM 1887–42, Rio.


Curculionidae: Leptopininae, three species of an undetermined genus, in BM, Rio, two numbered 618.
Endomychidae: Stenoisurus areolus Gerstaecker, one in BM (1887–42), Rio. Stenoisurus sp.; one in BM (1887–42), Rio.

Longuridae: two in BM (1885–119), Rio, with 618 on verso.

Leiodidae: Adelopsis groutellet Jeanne (1936: 64, 66), one in BM (1885–119), Rio, numbered 618.

Nitidulidae: ?Palodes sp., one in BM (1887–42), Rio, numbered 618. Stelidota sp., one in BM (1885–119) numbered 618 and another ex Sharp collection (1905–313) with a Darwin handwritten Rio label and numbered 618 showing that some Darwin specimens were in the Sharp collection.

Scarabaeeidae: Canthon sp., two in the BM (1887–42), Rio, numbered 618.

Obviously not all the material has been located.

Some of the unnumbered specimens may refer to 574.

630. Coleoptera taken in Beagle between Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video Do.

Bruchidae: Zabrotes subsfasciatus Boheman, one in BM (1858–60) with handwritten (Darwin) 'Rio' and numbered 630 on verso. This beetle is a pest of haricot beans which were probably carried on board. It occurs in central and South America and elsewhere (Aitken, 1975). It may have been on the Calavances (see 778). In the Journal Darwin (1845: 158–9) discusses insects at sea at some length but makes no specific reference to this and the next five entries suggesting they were all possibly 'ships fauna'.


No specimen found. See entry 630.

632. Meligethes. Beagle, common come from the ripe fruit of the Banana Do.

COLEOPTERA, Nitidulidae. No specimen found.

**ORTHOPTERA:** The only 'Acridium' found were described by Walker from Monte Video and may refer here if in fact they were taken on board the Beagle between Rio and Monte Video as the previous and following entries suggest (see entry 630).


It seems possible that some mislabelling has occurred and that some of these refer elsewhere; see entries 1329, 1330, 3152.

634. Lampyros. Do. Do. Do.

**COLEOPTERA,** Lampyridae: no specimen found. See entries 440–443, 506–508.


No specimen found, unless any of 646 refer here.


No specimen found.


No Darwin Lepidoptera have been described specifically from Rio but *Leucania extranea* Guenée (Walker, 1856: 93) (now *Mythima* (Pseudoletia) *unipuncta* Haworth, Noctuidae) and *Calonota helymus* Boisduval (Walker, 1856: 1627) (now *Calanitos helymus* Cramer, Ctenuchidae) recorded from 'South America'. C. Darwin may refer here though no specimens have been found in the collection.

640. Colymbetes, taken on board must have at least flown 45 miles from Cape St. Mary. [Monte Video—crossed out] **R. Plata** [substituted by Darwin] (July).

**COLEOPTERA,** Dytiscidae: *Colymbetes signatus* Babington (1842: 7), one in the BM (1863–44), Monte Video, may refer here. Darwin mentions this in the *Origin* (1859) and asks 'how much further it might have flown with a favouring gale'. See also entry 862.

641. 642. 643. 644. Gnats, in same situation as last in great numbers. Do. Do.

**Lost**

**DIPTERA,** Tipulidae: *Limnobia reciproca* Walker (1849: 50), one in the BM (1845–68) (now *Trimira pilipes* F.). This almost certainly refers here as Edwards (1927) recorded this species and a chironomid of the genus *Tanytarsus* in a similar situation, 32 miles from the Brazilian coast.

645. Pediculus, from a petrel called Cape-pidgeon, in the open ocean August.

**Lost**

**PHTHIRAPTERA:** the bird referred to as the cape-pidgeon is the cape petrel or pintado (*Daption capensis* L.) and is discussed by Gould in the *Zoology* (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 140–1).

**August**

**M. Video** **R. Plata**

646. Diptera, Rat Island, M. Video. Do.

The following Diptera described or recorded by Walker from Monte Video probably refer here.


Bibionidae: *Dilophus thoracius* Guerin (Walker, 1849: 118).


Muscidae: *Anthomyia cutiita* Walker (1849: 954) (= *Psilocheata chalybaea* Wiedemann); *A. felsina* Walker (1849: 954) (= *Neurotrix*).

Pyrgotidae: *Chromatomyia ?distincta* Walker (1849: 806). Now referred to *Dichromyia sanguineiceps* Meigen and may not belong to this family.

Sphaeroceridae: Borborus quinquemaculatus Walker (1849: 1130) (= Archiborborus hirtipes Macquart).
See also entry 671.

647. Blatta Do. Do. Do.

Blattodea: Blaberus brasiliensia Saussure (Walker, 1868: 2), no specimen found; B. dubia Serville (Walker, 1868: 9), one in the BM (1845–68).

664. Pediculus, from a Tringa (Peewit) Do.

Pitthiraptera: no specimen found. The bird referred to is Vanellus cayamus Gray, the pied plover referred to as Philomachus cayamus by Gould in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 127), where, in Darwin’s notes on behaviour, it is compared with the British peewit. Like our peewit it has a local name, ‘tero-tero’, derived from its cry.

665. Curculio, on sandy hillocks near the sea Do.

Coleoptera, Curculionidae: no specimen found.

667a. Cillenum (?Leach) under stones in mud, Rat Island, water brackish August.

Lest

Coleoptera, Carabidae: Cillenum[s] is a synonym of Bembidion. No specimen found.

667. Agonum ?allied to; elytra singularly sculptured; Habit Do. Do. Do.

Lost

Coleoptera, Carabidae: no specimen found.

667. Diptera, very common here Do. Do.

Sciomyzidae: Tetanocera angulifera Walker (1849: 1085), three in the BM (1845–68) are referred here rather than to 646, as the presence of three specimens suggests it may have been ‘very common’.

672. Acarus from Cavia capybara (Linn). Do.

Arachnida, Aracri—not an insect.

673. Ricinus, from Rhynchops. Do.

Lost

Pithiraptera: no specimen found. The host bird referred to is Rhynchops niger L., the Black Skimmer discussed in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: vol. 3, 143–4) and the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 137).

674. Moth, common on the mount. [Green Mount, 450' high] Do.

Lepidoptera, Arctiidae: Ectopanthera indecisiva Walker (1855: 697), four in the BM (1846–38), S. America, one with white printed label 674.

675. Beetle, found in middle of an ants nest (accidental?) Do.

Coleoptera: no specimen found. Some beetles normally live in ants nests.

676. Carabidae [beetle-struck out] common under the drift matter of the tide. Do. (August)

Lost

1832

Insects

M. Video

August

9.

677. Heterom: 4: Poecilus, Dermestes, Necrobia, Haltica, Galeruca, Coccinella, Forficula, Harpales, Amarus, Pterostichus, Trechus, Peryphus, 2 Curculio, Forficula, Corixa, 2 Harpalus, Noloptes, Capsida, Colymbetes, Feronia, Pentatomia, Silpha, Hygrotus, Hister, 2 Chrysomela. The greater number found under stones and sticks. Hybernating [sic] on the Mount. [Several scientific names have one letter spelling corrections by Darwin.]

Coleoptera, Carabidae: Antarcxia circumfusa Germar, three in BM (1880–43, 1863–49), one numbered 677. Bembidion (Notaphus) embei Solier (det. N. E. Stork), one in the BM

Chrysomelidae: Platynocera marina Blanchard, one in the BM (1885–119) numbered 678 (included here because this family is not mentioned under entry 678).

Coccinellidae: Coccinella aurolicus Germar, one in the BM (1885–119), Monte Video, is referred here as this family is not mentioned under entry 678.

Curculionidae: Listrodes apicallis Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 123), one in the BM (1885–119) numbered 677. (See also entry 678).

Scarabaeidae: Trox piarius Germar, six in the BM (1887–42) each with a handwritten 677.

Tenebrionidae: Crypticus platensis Fairmaire, one in the BM (1887–42) with a handwritten 677 (see also 491, 1321). Epipedonota bonariensis Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 119).

Hemiptera, Pentatomidae: Mecococephala acuminata Dallas (1851: 180; also Walker, 1867), one in the BM (1845–68). Acalypos fulvivorus F. (Dallas, 1851; Walker, 1867), one in the BM (1845–68) (= Edessa). Pelobolidae: two of this family at Cambridge, labelled S. America and with a green label printed 6 may refer here. These bugs are semi-aquatic and seem to fit better here (with Colymbetes and Corixa mentioned) than under 2444, 2446.

No Dermoptera (‘Forficula’) have been found for this entry.


Curculionidae: Listrodes apicallis Waterhouse, G. R. (1841b: 123), two in the BM (1845–63, 1885–119) both numbered 678 (see also entry 677).

Derestidae: Derestes maculatus Degheev, two in BM (1887–94), numbered 678.

Silphidae: Oxelyrism erythrum Blanchard, one in the BM (1885–119) numbered 678 (see also entry 796).

691. Harpalidae (one of) Mount. Do.

Coleoptera, Carabidae: no specimen found.


Coleoptera, Cerambycidae: Cyline spinifera Newman (1840 gen. & sp.: 8)—‘Inhabits South America taken by Mr Darwin, in cabinet of Entomological Society’—one in the BM (1863–44), Monte Video, with printed number 692.

B. Blanca. Northern Patagonia [with a short rule inserted above].

694. Harpalidae (one of) Bahia Blanca.

Coleoptera, Carabidae: no specimen found.

695. Meloe: elytra with bright yellow spots, sides of abdomen red, emitted yellow fluid. from Do.

Coleoptera, Meloidae: no specimen found.

696. 697. 698. Trox (3 species) B. Blanca Sept.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Trox brevicollis Eschscholtz, one in the BM with C. Darwin [18]87–42 printed on a green label and no further data, but the rest of the series (non-Darwin) are from Chile. See entry 677 for another reference to this genus.
699. 700. 701. 702. 4 species of Melasomes. Tolerably abundant, in
(a) Sand hillocks  Do.  Do.
(a) [from verso of page] (700) Is the commonest insect in the place runs very actively on the
sand.—

Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae: no specimen found.

703. Scarabaeidae. All these beetles inhabit sandy hillocks near sea. This beetle seems to live on the
dung of ostriches. I saw one busily employed in pushing along a large piece [sic] with its
frontal horns from Do. Do. 19th.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Eucranium dentifrons Guérin, one in the BM (1887–42, as Anomioptis)
numbered 703. Ataenius rubripes Boheman, two in the BM (1887–42), B. Blanca. Homalochilus niger
 Blanchard, one in the BM (1885–119), B. Blanca. Megathopa violacea Blanchard, one in BM
(1845–63).

The last three (unnumbered) species are also allocated here but seem rather small for the above
observation (see also 1492). The ‘ostrich’ is the common rhea (Rhea americana Latham) and is
written about at length both in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 120–3) and the Journal (Darwin,
1845: 43, 89).

705. 706. 707. Heteromerozous insects, Sandy plains  Do.

Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: Nyctelia puncticollis Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 110)—‘tolerably
abundant on sand hillocks’—one in the BM (1845–63). Scototius ovalis Guérin, two in BM
(1845–63, 1885–119), former numbered 707.

See also entry 724 for other Nyctelia.


Coleoptera, Staphylinidae: no specimen found, unless the specimen recorded by Kritsky (1981) in
the Field Museum, Chicago refers here. No further data is available so the Chicago specimen could
also refer to 3445.

709. Insects  Do. Do.

Coleoptera, Nitidulidae: Neobrachypterus darwini Jelinek (1979: 194), 21 specimens in the BM
(1885–119) numbered 709. There is also an unidentified weevil (Curculionidae, Baridinae) in the BM
accessions: Bahia Blanca, 709.

717. Harpalidoces [:]: I; sandy plain.  Do.  Do.

Coleoptera, Carabidae: no specimen found.


Coleoptera, Meloidae: no specimen found.

719. Lamellicorn (Hopia) copulating in great numbers, sandy plain.  Do.  Do. 19th.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: no specimen found.

720. Lamellicorn  Do.  Do.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: no specimen found.


Coleoptera, Coccinellidae: Pulius piceipennis Bréthes (1924: 170) is from Bahia, Blanca but appears
to refer to 1495.

722. Coccinella (allied to)  Do.  Do.

Coleoptera, Coccinellidae: no specimen found.

1832  Insects  B. Blanca  Sept.  10.

724. Coleoptera. Heterom; Rio Negro.

Tenebrionidae: Nyctelia rugosa Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 111), recorded from Bahia Blanca, but
no specimen found; see also entry 864. N. saundersii Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 111), two in the BM

See also entries 705–707.

725. Colymbetes. **B. Blanca**

*Coleoptera*, Dytiscidae: no specimen found.

726. Carabidous beetle from the mud banks of the harbor [sic].

*Lost*

*Coleoptera*, Carabidae.

752. Carabidous beetle inhabiting sand hillocks.

*Coleoptera*, Carabidae, Harpalinae: one in the BM (1887–42), Bahia Blanca and white label with printed 752.

753. Crysomela [sic] on a flower.

*Coleoptera*, Crysomelidae: *Cryptostetha juaane* Bechyné (det. M. Daccordi), one in BM, Bahia Blanca. See also 766.

765. Lamellicorn from Monte Hermosa B. Blanca.

*Coleoptera*: no specimen found.


*Coleoptera*, Crysomelidae: see entry 753 which could refer here instead.


*Coleoptera*, Carabidae: no specimen found.

768. Elater. Do. Do.

*Coleoptera*, Elateridae: no specimen found.

778. Bruchus from the Calavances on board.

*Coleoptera*, Bruchidae: *Acanthoscelides objectus* Say, one in the BM (1885–119) and numbered 778. Calavances was an English common name for certain varieties of pulse (Leguminosae, *Dolichos* etc.) (Mrs M. Greiff *in litt.*) This beetle is a well-known pest of stored products and although thought to have originated in tropical S. America is now almost cosmopolitan (Aitken, 1975). See also 630.


*Coleoptera*, Curculionidae: no specimen found.

787. Lamellicorn. Do. Do.

*Coleoptera*: no specimen found.

788. Amara; sandy hillocks. Do. Do.

*Coleoptera*, Carabidae: no specimen found.


*Coleoptera*: no specimen found.

790. Pulex from the Armadillo (375) Do. Do.

See *Spirits of Wine* list, no. 376.

795. Carab: sand hillocks; beautiful comb of spines over the tarsi.

The following may refer here:

*Coleoptera*, Carabidae: *Odontoscellus darwinii* Waterhouse, G. R. (1840a: 356), one in the BM (1863–44) (= *Cnemacanthus*). See Fig. 14. *O. striatus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1840a: 358), one in the BM (1863–44) 'on a sandy plain at Bahia Blanca' (= *Cnemacanthus*). *Cardioptanthus stephensi* Waterhouse, G. R. (1840a: 361), one in the BM (1863–44), Bahia Blanca (= *Baropus*).
Fig. 14  Two Carabid beetles described by G. R. Waterhouse: *Odontoscelis darwinii* from Bahia Blanca and *Cardiophthalmus longitarsis* from Port Desire (see Insect Notes, 795 and 1794) (from the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (1840), by courtesy of Taylor & Francis Ltd.)
796. Silpha. in numbers feeding on carrion with Trox and Dermestes  Do.  Do.
   COLEOPTERA, Silphidae: Oxelytrum erythrurum Blanchard, one in the BM (1885–119), Bahia Blanca.
   See also 678.

797. Lamellicorn; I think this number has been used twice: once for a large bush, bearing very
   sweet flowers and no leaves  Do.  Do.
   COLEOPTERA, Scarabaeidae: Pachrodena flavola Moser, one in the BM (1887–42), B. Blanca and
   printed label 797.

820. Harpalus M. Hermosa.
   COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: no specimen found.

829. Fly just killed a gnat. B. Blanca  Do. [This entry is followed by a rule across the page
   presumably by Darwin to indicate end of Bahia Blanca entries—see inserted heading above
   entry 694.]
   DIPTERA: no specimen found.

839. Saperda on the trunk of the Plytocalla; (a large tree), B. Ayres.
   COLEOPTERA, Cerambicidae: no specimen found.

840. Diptera on flowers. B. Ayres.
   No specimen found.

841. Do.  Do.  Do.
   No specimen found.

842. Coleoptera  Do.  Do.
   Scarabaeidae: Canthidium breve Germain, two in the BM (1887–42), B. Ayres. See also entry 843 for
   this species.

843. Coleoptera  M. Video.
   Carabidae: Bembidion (Notaphus) embeli Solier (det. N. E. Stork), one in the BM (1885–119), Monte
   Video and numbered 843. See also entries 677, 678 for this species. Feronia cordicollis Dejean
   (Waterhouse, G. R. 1841b), one in the BM (1885–119), Monte Video and numbered 843. Feroniella
   laccolis Solier (det. S. L. Straneo, 1950), one in the BM numbered 843. There are also 3 Agonum sp.
   numbered 843 in the BM (1885–119) accessions.
   Scarabaeidae: Canthidium breve Germain, two in the BM (1887–42), Monte Video and numbered
   843.
   Tenebrionidae: Scotobius pilularius Germain (= miliaris Billberg), one in the BM (1885–119)
   numbered 843.

848. Heterom; common under stones.  Do.
   COLEOPTERA: no specimen found.

849. Nest of Bee, under stones. Contained leaden blue, slightly sweet honey; mouth closed by a
   sepal of a flower  M. Video.
   No specimen found.

1832 Insects  M. Video  11.

850. Heterom. feeding on Compositae flowers and when touched, like Meloe emitting yellow
   fluid.  Do.
   COLEOPTERA, Melyridae: Astylus quadrilineatus Germain (Champion, 1918c) may refer here.

851. Heterom; habits  Do.  Do.  Do.
   COLEOPTERA: no specimen found. See entry 850.
858. Coleoptera—The Mount.
   Carabidae: *Feronia (Poecilus) depressa* Waterhouse, G. R. (1841b: 126), one in the BM (1885–119),
   Monte Video, numbered 858 (= *Cynthia planodisca* Perty).
   Scarabaeidae: *Ateuchus robustus* Harold, one in the BM (1887–42), M. Video and numbered 858.
   See also entry 1505 for this species.

   COLEOPTERA, Meloidae: no specimen found.

   HEMiptera, Belostomatidae: no specimen found.

862. Calosoma; flew on board when we were about 10 miles from the shore; Bay of San Blas.
   COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Calesoma patagoniensis* Hope (1838: 129), one in the BM (1863–44) and
   numbered 862. See also entry 2484 for this species.
   In the *Journal* Darwin (1845: 158) says '... and a fine beetle (Calosoma) flew on board. Other
   instances are known of this beetle having been caught far out at sea; and this is the more remarkable
   as the greater number of the Carabidae seldom or never take wing'. He goes on to discuss the
   weather conditions and the movements of the other insects involved. See the entry cited under
   870–872. See also entries 875, 1301–1303.

863. Lamellicorni. San Blas.
   COLEOPTERA: no specimen found.

864. Heterom. Do.
   COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: *Nycelia rugosa* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 138), one in the BM
   (1863–44), labelled 'Bahia Blanca' and with printed number 864.

866. Moths, flying about the ship, the chrysalis probably were in the fire wood.
   LEPIDOPTERA, Geometridae: *Macaria subornata* Walker (1863: 1644), one in the BM (1846–38),
   'probably from Patagonia' (described from Monte Video), may refer here. See also entry 1597.

867. 868. 869. Carabidous beetle, dead in the sea; 40 miles off the Straits of Magellan.
   Carabidae: *Cardiophthalmus clivinoides* Curtis, one in the BM (1863–44) 'str. of Magellan' on
   handwritten label. Waterhouse, G. R. (1840c: 254, footnote) says 'I find that I had accidentally
   overlooked a specimen of the *Cardiophthalmus clivinoides* Curtis, in Mr Darwin's collection. This
   specimen was 'found dead in the sea, 40 miles off the Straits of Magellan'—Mr Darwin's Notes.'
   Curtis (1839, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.* 18: 185) described the species from material collected at Port
   Famine by Captain King during his survey of the Straits of Magellan. *Antarctica leuocoscelis* Putzeys,
   one in the BM (1885–119) S. America (det. Straneo 1950) with printed number 869.

   In the *Journal* Darwin (1845: 158) writes 'One evening, when we were about ten miles from the Bay
   of San Blas, vast numbers of butterflies in bands or flocks of countless myriads, extended as far as the
   eye could range. Even by the aid of a telescope it was not possible to see a space free from butterflies.
   The seamen cried out "it was snowing butterflies", and such in fact was the appearance. More than
   one species were present, but the main part belonged to a kind very similar to but not identical with,
   the common English *Colias edusa*. Some moths and hymenoptera accompanied the butterflies.' See
   also entries 1301–1303.
   Williams (1930: 137) refers this butterfly to *Colias lesbia* F. (Pieridae) and says 'Fitzroy (1839) says
   "white" butterflies about 4 p.m. in very hot weather with cloudless sky. He also gives the exact date,
   which is omitted by Darwin'. The exact date referred to is December 4th 1832 and is included by
   Darwin in the *Zoological Diary* on which the *Journal* entry is based, but he goes on to ask 'How are
   we to account for these flights which others have also observed? Is it an instinct implanted in the
   animal to find new countries its own one being overtaken by a particularly favourable year?'
   No specimen has been located. See also entries 1301–1303.
   J. J. Walker (1931) suggests that Fitzroy's 'white' butterflies could be other Pieridae but no
   specimens have been found. *Colias lesbia* is greenish white, rather like the *helice* form of our 'British'
   C. *croceus* Geoffroy (= edusa F.).
873. Libellula. M. Video.

ODONATA: no specimen found.

874. Cimex, San Blas [coast S. of Bahia Blanca, Patagonia].

HEMIPTERA: no specimen found.

875. C. Corrientes

south of the

mouth of

the R. Plata

Fresh water and Carabidous beetles found alive in the sea. South of Cape Corrientes, flown off the shore? I was very much surprised to see how perfectly alive and active the fresh water beetles were (Colymbetes, Hydroporus, Hydrobius &c; and there were other insects which I by accident lost). This may be a very instrumental means in peopling Islands with insects; I cannot help suspecting they were washed down from the Plata; although 250 miles distant from the fresh water. I think this from the numbers of living and dead ones floating in the sea. The distance from the nearest shore was 17 miles, off Cape Corrientes; Capt. Cook, saw numerous insects blown off near St Georges Bay; and formerly in last voyage this fact was frequently noticed; [continued]

a) [from verso] The neighbouring country is exceedingly arid & not likely to support freshwater insects.

1832

Insects

Good Success Bay

Decr 20th

12.

[continued] it must be owing to flat country without trees, no shelter; insects once in air cannot stop.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Bembidion sp. (det. N. E. Stork), one in the BM (1885–119). ‘In sea off C. Corrientes Argentina’ with handwritten ‘Plata Patag 875’. There is also an Agonum sp. numbered 875 in the BM (1885–119) accessions.

Hydrophilidae: Enochrus sp., one in the BM numbered 875. There are also two Enochrus spp. in Cambridge which could refer here (but see also entries 1314, 1505 and 2367).

The following Dytiscidae may refer here though described from Tierra del Fuego.

Dytiscidae: Colymbetes darwini Babington (1842: 8), one in the BM (1863–44) (= Rhan tus signatus F.); C. magellanicus Babington (1842: 10), two in the BM (1863–44) (= Platynectes); Hydroporus undecimlineatus Babington (1842: 13), two in the BM (1863–44) (= Necterosoma) (see comment on this species in entry 3561).

A similar account to the above entry is given in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 159) with a general discussion of insects at sea including items quoted under 862 and 867–872.

In the Origin Darwin (1859) says ‘The occasional emigrations of insects of many kinds, associated together, which as I have witnessed, must perish by countless myriads in the sea, are still more remarkable, as they belong to families none of which are naturally social or even migrant’. See also entries 640, 1301–1303, and for similar accounts see Walker, J. J. (1931: 215).

880. Carabus, damp forest; this Carabus does not ascend the mountains. Navarin Id. South T. del Fuego

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Carabus suturalis F. (Hope, 1838) (s.g. Ceroglossus) may refer here. Hope mentions that ‘when captured, it emitted (like all the other species of Carabus from Tierra del Fuego) a strong ammoniacal odour’. See also entry 2327.

881. Harpalidous I: found flying in numbers about sea coast in evening. These insects live amongst the soft yellow balls which are excrecences; or rather fungi growing on the Fagus antarcticus, and which are eaten by the Fuegians.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Atropus splendidus Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: genus 134, species 135). (= Habropus carnifex F.), one in the BM (1863–44) with blue handwritten labels. See also entries 906 and 1839. See Fig. 15.

The fungus was described by the Revd J. M. Berkeley (1842b: 37) as Cyttaria darwinii and it is illustrated and discussed at some length in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 236).

[There are two vertical ink lines drawn (by Darwin?) through this and the following two entries apparently to link the three entries.]
Fig. 15 Three Carabid beetles from the Straits of Magellan described by G. R. Waterhouse: 1, Abropus splendidus; 2, Migadops virescens; 3, Migadops ovalis. All occur in Navarin Island, both genera were new to science (see Insect Notes 881, 882, 906, 930) (from the Annals and Magazine of Natural History (1841), by courtesy of Taylor & Francis Ltd.) Abropus splendidus lives among the edible fungus Cyttaria darwinii Berkeley which grows on the Southern Beech (Nothofagus) and is eaten by the natives of Tierra del Fuego.
882. Harpalidous; the most abundant insect, under stones & c in the damp forest. [Navarin Island].

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Migadops virescens* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 136 (gen. & sp.), pl. 3, fig 2), above data given, six in the BM (1885–119, 1842–14, 1863–44), Tierra del Fuego, one with printed number 882 (= *M. laeta* Guérin). Champion (1918a) places this species in *Brachycoelus*. See Fig. 15.

883. Harpalidous I: the only insect which I found inhabiting the very bare Summits of the mountains. n.b. The woods are all more or less elevated above the sea.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Migadops ovalis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 139, pl. 3, fig. 3) may refer here, see fig. 15, also entries 908, 911 and 1049.

884. Lamellicorn ['Sericodes Reichii Guerc.' comment inserted by unidentified hand. See also entry 968.] common in the forest.

COLEOPTERA, Scarabaeidae: *Sericodes glacialis* F., one in the BM (1885–119), Tierra del Fuego with printed 884 and handwritten 'reichii Guerc'.

906. Coleoptera; wooded hills [Navarin I.]

Carabidae: *Abrotopus splendidos* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: genus 134, species 135) (= *Habropus carnifex* F.), one in the BM (1863–44) numbered 906, see Fig. 15 and also entries 881 and 1839. *Antarctica blassa* Dejean, one in the BM (1880–43), Tierra del Fuego and numbered 906. *Antarctonomus peroni* Chaud (Champion, 1918b) (= *A. complanatus* Blanchard), two in the BM (1885–119), Tierra del Fuego, numbered 906. *Bembidionomorphus convexum* Champion (1918b: 44, 45), one in the BM (1885–119), Navarin and numbered 906, see also entries 1010, 1049 and 2449. *Treichus arcticus* Dejean, one in the BM (1885–119) numbered 906, see also entries 1061, 1151 (Now in *Treichisebus* see Jeannel, 1927).

Scarabaeidae: *Listronyx testaceus* F. (= *Sericoides*), one in the BM (1885–119), Tierra del Fuego, numbered 906.

Staphylinidae: *Nordenskjoldella flavitaris* Enderlein (Champion 1918b) probably refers here.

908. Coleoptera—from the very summit under stones; Katers Peak. Katers Peak abrupt cone of Greenstone 1700 feet high, in Hermit Island near Wigwam Cove not far from Cape Horn.

Carabidae: *Cassellius nitidus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1840c: 255), two in the BM (1863–44), Tierra del Fuego and Navarin I. *Migadops ovalis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 139), two in the BM (1880–43), see Fig. 15, also entries 883, 911, 1049. *Treichus hornensis* Fairmaire, 12 in the BM (1885–119), numbered 908, see also entry 909.

Curculionidae: *Antarctobius lacunosus* Fairmaire (Champion, 1918b) (= *Listroderes*), three in the BM (1880–43), numbered 908, see also entry 2415. *A. rugirostris* Champion (1918b: 54), one in the BM, Hardy Peninsula, Cape Horn (= *Listroderes*). *Listroderes katerensis* Champion (1918b: 53), two in the BM (1880–43), numbered 908. *L. quadriruberculatus* Champion (1918b: 51), two in the BM (1880–43), one numbered 908.


COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Treichus hornensis* Fairmaire, one in the BM (1885–119) with printed number 909 (= *Treichisibus*, see Jeannel, 1927). See also entries 908, 1025.

910. Carab: under stones sea beach. Wigwam Cove also in hills Navarin Island.


911. Carab: (same as 883?) very abundant, summit Katers Peak.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Migadops ovalis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 139, pl. 3, fig. 3) may refer here. See also entries 883, 908, 1049.

912. 913. Heterom. common very summit Katers Peak.


914. **Curculio** on *Fagus antarcticus* [Tierra del Fuego].


Dr G. Kuschel, in a letter to R. T. Thompson, says *L. vitulus* is the commonest weevil on *Nothofagus* and that *L. longipes* (= *Alastoropus strumosus* Olivier) is confined to *Nothofagus*.

923. **Ricinus**, from Albatross, Cape Horn, Jan: 1833.

**Phthiraptera**: no specimen found.

925. **Libellula**, Navarin Island.

**Odonata**: no specimen found.


967. **Hymenoptera**, Ponsonby Sound.

No specimen found.

### 1833

**Insects**: **Tierra del Fuego**: **Jany**: 13.

968. **Lucanus** in rotten Beech, Ponsonby Sound. [*Dorcus femoralis* Guerin see my Catalog no 520 (*D. rubripes*—Dupont) this comment added to ms by unidentified hand. See also entry 884.]

**Coleoptera**, Lucanidae: *Dorcus darwini* Hope (1841: 33; 1844: 279), one in Oxford which Hope (1844: 280) erroneously recorded from Chile though the species does occur there (see 2773) (= *Sclerognathus femoralis* Guerin). There are other non-Darwin specimens of this species in the BM from Tierra del Fuego. See also eponyms for dedication.

969. **Hemiptera**, in great numbers under rotten bark Ponsonby Sound.

**Hemiptera**: no specimen found.

1005. **Alpine Colymbetes**. Hardy Peninsula. Feby.

**Coleoptera**, Dytiscidae: *Colymbetes roundicollis* Babington (1842: 7), alpine situation in Tierra del Fuego, two in the BM (1863–44), one with a red printed 5 [= 1005] (= *Lanceletes*). See also entry 1049.


1008. **Byrridae**. Do. Do. Do.

**Coleoptera**, Byrrhidae: *Morychastes australis* Blanchard (Champion, 1918b: 48), Champion regards two Darwin specimens in the BM as wrongly labelled Bahia and referable to Tierra del Fuego.

1009. **Carab Do.** Do. Do.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Cascellius aeneo-niger* Waterhouse, G. R. (1840c: 256), two in the BM (1863–44), Hardy Peninsula.

1010. **Carab Do.** Do. Do.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Bembidiomorphpum convexum* Champion (1981b: 44, 45), one in the BM (1885–119) with red printed 10 [= 1010]. See also entries 906, 1049, 2449.

1011. **Cimex.** Do. Do. Do.

**Hemiptera**: no specimen found.
1012. Haltica. Do. Do. Do.

Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae: *Docemina crassipes* Champion (1918b: 50), one in BM (1885–119) with printed red 12 [= 1012].

1021. 1022. 1023. 1024. Heteromerous insects. V. *infra* (No. 1043).


1025. Alpine (Bembidium) insect.

Coleoptera, Carabidae: *Bembidiorumorphum convexum* Champion (1918b: 44, 45), ‘Hardy Peninsula, near Cape Horn, Navarin Island, also Chile’ must refer here; see also entries 906, 1010, 1049. *Trechus hornensis* Fairmaire (= *Trechusibus*, see Jeannel 1927), one in the BM (1885–119) with red printed label numbered 25 [= 1025]. See also entries 908, 909.

1043. Heterom; under stone just above high water mark.

(a) [vide 1021] crossed out? by Darwin.

a) [from verso] The habitat of these insects, was the most singular I ever observed; it was in the fissures of slate rock and in which the genus Capulus [Limpet] was adhering to the stone alive, and therefore of course beneath high water mark:— from the wet condition of the insects and their inactivity I do not believe they remove themselves.—There would appear to be two sorts or they are in different states of maturity:— from the soft state of some specimens, the larva must have undergone its metamorphosis in this site.

Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae: *Parahelops pubescens* Waterhouse, C. O. (1875: 334), one in the BM with red printed 43 [= 1043]. See 1006, 1007. Something is wrong here as this species is now normally associated with alpine *Nothofagus* forest though some other *Tenebrionidae* are known to be intertidal (e.g. *Epantius, Phaleria*).

1044. Ricinus from the Falco (1028).

Phthiraptera, Philopteridae: *Ischnocera*, ‘Degeeriella group’, one tube of five specimens in the BM (1863–44), Tierra del Fuego, with red printed 44 [= 1044].

In the Denny collection at Oxford are 11 specimens mounted on celluloid from Tierra del Fuego which refer here.

The ‘Falco’ referred to is listed under 1028 in Darwin’s *Ornithological Notes* (Barlow, 1963) as ‘Falco P. Pezozorus’ and is referable to *Milvago chimango* (Vieillott) the Chimango Caracara. In the *Zoology* (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 14) it is treated by Gould, though somewhat doubtfully, as a separate species *M. pezozorus* Meyen. In the *Journal* Darwin (1845: 54–6) writes at some length on this and related species.


Carabidae: *Antarctoconomus peroni* Chaudoir (Champion, 1918b) (= *A. complanatus* Blanchard), one in the BM (1885–119) numbered 1049. *Bembidiorumorphum convexum* Champion (1918b: 44, 45), two in the BM (1885–119), numbered 1049, see also entries 906, 1010, 1025. *Migadops ovalis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 139), one in the BM (1844–3) numbered 1049, see also entries 883, 908, 911.

Dytiscidae: *Colymbetes rotundicollis* Babington (1842: 7), two in the BM (1863–44), numbered 1049, see also 1005.


Coleoptera, Carabidae: *Antarctica malachitus* Dejean (now = *Metius*), one in the BM (1885–119) labelled Tierra del Fuego but with a red printed number 50 [= 1050]. Clearly some error has occurred in labelling as the MS labels also indicate Tierra del Fuego, but the species also occurs on the Falkland Islands. G. S. Robinson (1984, *Insects of the Falkland Islands*, 38 pp. BM (NH)) lists Falkland insects.
1051. Ricinus from Scolopax (1048). Do.

PHTHIRAPTERA: no specimen found.

The comments under 1048 in the Ornithological Notes (Barlow, 1963: 213) link this to Scolopax (Telmecus) magellanicus King in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 131) which is now referable to the Puna Snipe (Gallinago paraguaiae magellaneica).

1057. Moth on leaf of black currant bush, Good Success Bay T. del Fuego.

LEPIDOPTERA: no specimen found.

1060. Harpal: (Sphodrus?). Falkland Island. Was this insect imported or is it an original inhabitant. March.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Merizodus maceyi Bates (Champion, 1918a) (= Oopterus solidadenus Guérin), one in the BM (1885–119), Falkland, may refer here.

1061. Harpal: abundant near coast East Falkland Island.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Trechus antarcticus Guérin (Champion, 1918a) ‘Falkland and Tierra del Fuego’ in Champion’s paper (= Trechisibus, see Jeannel, 1927), one in the BM (1885–119) with red printed number 86 [= 1061]. See also entries, 906, 1151.

1071. Fly.

DIPTERA, Helcomyzidae: Prosopontrum acquiseta Malloch (1933: 204), two in the BM (1885–119) may refer here.

1086. Harpalidous, insect Do. Both insects are common to Tierra del Fuego.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Migadops falklandicus Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 137), one in the BM (1863–44) with red printed number 86 [= 1086]. A different species of the same genus is found in Tierra del Fuego (see entries 882, 883, 910, 911).


Arachnida (spider)—not an insect.

1151. Coleoptera. Do.

Carabidae: Trechus antarcticus Dejean (= Trechisibus see Jeannel, 1927), five in the BM (1885–119) numbered 1151 (see also entries 906, 1061).

Curculionidae: Falklandius turbinatus Enderlein (Champion, 1918a), one in the BM numbered 1151, see also entry 1912.

Staphylinidae: Phytoes darwinii Waterhouse, F. H. (1879: 531) (Antarticephytos Champion, 1918a, now in Haltmaeus), may refer here.

1180. Diptera. Hardy Peninsula.

No specimen found.

1181. Scarabaeus. Feeding on horse dung and throwing up the sand, like Geotrupes, sand dunes Maldonado R. Plata.

COLEOPTERA, Scarabaeidae: no specimen found. See entry 1491.

1883 Maldonado: Insects March 14.

1182. Coleop: feeding on Lycoperdium [sic] and Fringi [sic—Fungi]

No specimen found.

1183. Notonecta.

HEMIPTERA, Notonectidae: no specimen found.
1225(a) [on verso]

(1225) Aphodius; one of the rare instances of finding these insects in this country, under horse dung which was however not quite fresh. Maldonado.


(1254) Brachinus; emits loud and visible explosions, lives in families, beneath stones in open plains—Maldonado.

**COLEOPTERA.** There is an Aphodius ‘Maldonado Point’ (1887–42) in the BM accessions. Some Coleoptera numbered 1291 may refer to 1254. See also entry 1491.

1291. Brachinus. Explosion very loud and visible; the skin of my finger, was for many days afterwards stained brown; at the instant of explosion a sensation of warmth was felt; taste of secretion very acrid, even when diluted. June.


No specimens found.

1299. 1300. Hymenoptera: Bay of San Blas. Do.

No specimens found.

1301. 1302. 1303. Lepidop. 1302 Coleoptera, taken 60 miles from nearest land, but much further in direction of wind, mouth of Rio Plata.

**LEPIDOPTERA.** No specimens found, but probably some species under 1597 refer here.


**COLEOPTERA,** Carabidae. See entry 1291.

1305. Hydrous. Do.

**COLEOPTERA,** Hydrophilidae: Hydrous palpalis Brullé, one in Cambridge has a red label printed 305 (= 1305) and a small green printed 43. Alongside is a handwritten label ‘Wrong no. attached. In Darwin’s list 305 refers to a termites nest from Fernando Noronha’. Clearly the writer had been misled by lack of knowledge of the colour code system of labelling previously explained.

1306. Hemiptera. Do.

No specimens found.


No specimens found.

1310. Coleoptera. Do.

Carabidae. Antarctia striata Putzeys, three in the BM (1885–119, 1880–43), two numbered 1310, see also entry 1839. Feronia chilensis Dejean (Waterhouse, G. R., 1841b) (= Pierostichus) one in the BM (1885–119), Maldonado, numbered 1310.

Chrysolomidae (Halticinae): Distignomoptera darwini Scherer (1964: 291), one in the BM (1887–94 error for 1887–42) numbered 1310 (see Fig. 18, also entry 1321). Epitrix darwini Bryant (1942: 101), one in BM (1885–119) numbered 1310. *E. uruguayatica* Bryant (1942: 102) may also refer here (or 1321).

Coccinellidae: Ceratomegilla 18-pustulatus Mulsant, one in the BM (1885–119), numbered 1310. *Heterodius* tetraspilotes Bréthes (see Bréthes 1925a), one in the BM (1887–94 error for 1887–42) numbered 1310. *Hyperaspis arrowi* Bréthes var. darwini Bréthes (see Bréthes, 1925a).

Curculionidae: Listroderes apicalis Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 123), one in the BM (1875–36), ‘Maldonado PI’, standing apparently as a syntype, is in fact a specimen of *L. delaigei* and since Waterhouse did not record apicalis from Maldonado this may be the specimen he determined as
'costirostris' Scho' and is also recorded from Coquimbo. Toreus nitidulus Hustache. Two in the BM (1885–119) 'Maldonado Plata', numbered 1310. Baridinae, two unidentified in the BM labelled Maldonado Pl., C.D., numbered 5182. 5183 (not Darwin numbers and 'D' [= Darwin] on a square label.)

Leiodidae: Adelogis darwini Jeannel (1936: 64, 66), one in the BM (1885–119), numbered 1310. Melyridae: Astylus quadrilineatus Germar (Champion, 1918e) may refer here.

Phalacridae: Philacrus picipennis Champion and P. stratiodes Champion (both 1925: 603), numbered 1310 refer here, see also 1321. In the BM there is also an unidentified species numbered 1310.

Scarabaeidae: Ataenius opatricus Blanchard, one in the BM (1887–42), Maldonado, numbered 1310 on verso.

Tenebrionidae: Scotobius tristis Guérin, one in BM (1885–119) numbered 1310. S. muricatus Guérin (= crispatius Germar) one in BM (1885–119).

1314. Fresh Water Coleoptera. Maldonado [Maldonado indicated by a bracket including 1314–1332].

Hydrophilidae: Enochrus, one in the BM (1885–119), numbered 1314. In Cambridge there are specimens of E. affinis Stein and E. vulgaris Stein which may refer here, but see also entries 875, 1505, 2367. Hughesottia darwini Knisch (1922: 90) may well refer here. The holotype and paratypes are in the BM (1922–127) ex Mus Cambridge. There are three paratypes in Cambridge. None have data labels or numbers but are attributed to South America. Other members of the genus are from Uruguay and Bolivia.

1316. Coleoptera. [Maldonado].

Carabidae: Feronia cordicollis Dejean. (Waterhouse, G. R., 1841) (= Pterostichus), one in the BM (1863–44), Maldonado, numbered 1316 (see also entries 678, 843). There is an Agonum sp. numbered 1316 in the BM (1885–119) accessions.

1321. 1322. 1323. Coleoptera. [Maldonado].

Anthicidae: Acanthinus postmaculatus Pic, one in the BM, Maldonado, numbered 1322 (det. Werner, 1940).


Chrysoidae (Halticinae): Distigmoptera darwini Scherer (1964: 917), one in the BM (1885–119), Maldonado, numbered 1321 (see also entry 1310). Longitarsus darwini Bryant (1942: 105) may also refer here (or 1310).

Coccinellidae: Heterodromus tetraspilous Brêthes (1924: 156), two in the BM (1885–119, 1887–42), Maldonado, numbered 1322. Nephopus darwini Brêthes, one in the BM (1885–119), Maldonado, numbered 1322.

Curculionidae: Listroderes costirostris Schoenherr, one in the BM (1845–63), Maldonado, numbered 1323.

Dermestidae: Dermestes maculatus Degeer, one in BM (1885–119), numbered 1323.

Dynastidae: Archopilitelus darwini Arrow (1937: 55) (Scarabaeidae, Dynastinae), one in the BM (1875–35), Maldonado, numbered 1323.

Dytiscidae: Cibister biungulatus Babington (1842: 3), Champion (1918b: 45) lists this as a synonym of Megadytes Brullé and points out that it was overlooked by Sharp (1882) in his important work on Dytiscidae, seven in the BM (1873–8), numbered 1323.

Lathridiidae: one, unidentified, in the BM (1885–119), Maldonado, numbered 1322.
Nitidulidae: one indet. in BM (1885–119) numbered 1321.
Phalacridae: Phalacrus picipennis Champion (1925: 603), numbered 1321, 1322 refer here.
Tenebriionidae: Crypticus platensis Fairmaire, two in the BM (1885–119, 1887–94 [error for 1887–42]), Maldonado, numbered 1321 (see also 491, 677).

1324. 1325. Leionotus.

COLEOPTERA, Dytiscidae: no specimens found.

This name has been used in Hymenoptera and Coleoptera but was undoubtedly familiar to
Darwin as a beetle name used in the Dytiscidae by Stephens (1827–45) for some of his captures. For
usage see Balfour-Browne (1950: 266, 271).

1326. 1327. 1328. Lamellicornis. [Maldonado].

COLEOPTERA: no specimens found.

1329. 1330. Orthoptera. [Maldonado].

Tettigoniidae: Meroncidius inornatus Walker (1870a: 453), one in the BM (1845–68), labelled Monte
Video may refer here. See also entry 633.

1331. 1332. Hemiptera. [Maldonado].

No specimens found.

1336. Pediculi from the Bay of St Matthes. Procellaria (1335).

Phthiraptera: in the Denny collection at Oxford there are six lice on one card with a red printed
The host was ‘caught on a bent pin on a string baited with fat’ and is discussed in the
Ornithological Notes (Barlow, 1963: 224) and described in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 140)
under Procellaria glacialoides Smith (= Fulmarus glacialoides, the southern fulmar).

1379. Forficula, near sand dunes; there is another species in the houses; they are held in extreme
dread; it is curious this prejudice against a harmless insect, being so general (July)—

Maldonado.

DERMAPTERA: Demogorgon patagonicus Kirby (1891: 515, pl. 12, fig. 2) (= labidura), two in the BM
(1885–100) erroneously labelled Patagonia but one specimen with a red printed label 379 [= 1379]
clearly refers them here.

1380. Coleoptera (chiefly Carabidous) under stones Guritti Island Maldonado.

See under entry 1397.

1381. Excrecences, containing larvae; aperture most beautifully constructed; one found in a
particular [continued]

1833    July    Insects    [Maldonado—crossed out]    15.

[continued] valley near M. Video. It is said, that a large fly, which bites horses is produced.

This sounds very like the work of semi-aquatic larval Tabanidae (Diptera) which are known to
construct mud cylinders in which they avoid dessication in times of drought (see Lamborn, 1929,
a specimen of Tabanus dorsiger Wiedemann (Walker, 1849: 180) M. Video, which attacks horses.


Arachnida, Opiliones—not an insect; a ‘harvestman’.

1395. Pediculi from Falco (1396).

PHTHIRAPERTA: in the Denny collection at Oxford is one unidentified louse mounted on a card with
a red label printed 395 [= 1395] and labelled ‘Circus megipilus? Maldonado’. This is the Circus
megaspilus Gould of the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 29) referable to Circus buffoni (Gmelin), the
long-winged harrier (Dr D. W. Snow in litt.).
1397. Coleoptera for (1380 number destroyed).

Carabidae: Feronia patagonica Waterhouse, G. R. (1841b: 126), one numbered 1397. F. submetallica Waterhouse, G. R. (1841b: 122) (= Pterostichus lucidus Curtis), two in the BM (1863–44), one numbered 1397; also one specimen Valparaiso; see also entries 2209–2213, 2776, 2837. Pterostichus sp., one in the BM, Maldonado, numbered 1397. There are also two Agonum sp. numbered 1397 in the BM (1885–119) accessions.


Carabidae: Pterostichus. One in the BM (1885–119) with a red label printed 488 [=1488].


COLEOPTERA, Scarabacidae: no specimen found. The page citation in this and entry 1492 refers to the Zoological Diary and a discussion of dung beetles, partly used in his long footnote on the subject in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 490) and with cross-references to 1181 and 1225 and which I have spread over 2102, 3506 and 3819. The footnote however lacks the following interesting comment: 'This absence of coprophagous beetles appears to me to be a very beautiful fact; as showing a connection in the creation between two animals as widely apart as Mammalia and the Insecta Coleoptera, which, when one of them is removed out of its original zone can scarcely be produced by a length of time and the most favourable circumstances'.

1492. Aphodius, flying by thousands, but not alighting on plentiful horse dung; 10 leagues north of Sierra de la Ventana vide p 200 (b).

COLEOPTERA, Scarabaeidae: no specimen found, unless any of the three last entries under 703 refer here. See comments under 1491.

1493. Hemiptera; very abundant in herbage. B. Blanco [a].

No specimen found.

1495. Coleoptera B. Blanco [a].

Coccinellidae: Pullus piceipennis Bréthes (1924: 170), one in the BM (1885–119), Bahia Blanca, numbered 1495. See also entry 721.

1496. Carabus. Bajada St. Fe.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: no specimen found.


COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: no specimen found.

1498. Heterom; St. Fe Bajada.

COLEOPTERA: no specimen found.


No specimens found.


COLEOPTERA: no specimen found.

1505. Coleoptera. Bajada. [St. Fe].


Hydrophilidae: Enochrus sp., one unidentified species in the BM, St. Fé, numbered 1505. In Cambridge there are two identified species which could refer here, but see also entries 875, 1314, 2367.

Melyridae: Astylus quadrilineatus Germar (Champion, 1918c) may refer here.
Scarabaeidae: *Ateuchus robustus* Harold, one in the BM (1887–42), St. Fé with 1505 on verso of label; see also entry 529. *Ateuchus robustus* Harold, one in the BM (1887–42), St. Fé and numbered 1505, see also entry 858.

Scaptiidiidae: *Anaspella* sp. Five in the BM (1885–119), St. Fé, one numbered 1505.

1507. 1508. 1509. Onthophagi caught crawling in a ditch, Buenos Aires.

**Coleoptera**, Scarabaeidae: no specimens found.

1596. *Cerambyx*. Maldonado.

**Coleoptera**, Cerambycidae: no specimen found.

1597. Moth flew on board in wonderful numbers. Mouth of Rio Plata.

**Lepidoptera**: moths located in the BM that were described from Monte Video but have no numbers are included here and probably include entries 1302 and 1598. See also entries 674 and 866.


Sphingidae: *Chaerocampa chiron* Drury (Walker, 1856: 132), no specimen found.

1598. Flew on board in considerable numbers, in Lat, of Rio Negro.

Order? May include some of the previous entry.

1712. *Cicindela* (2 specimens) taken on dry mud bank, incrusted with salt, habits like *Hybrida*.

**Port St Julian** Jany 1834

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae, Cicindelinae: no specimen found.

In the *Journal Darwin* (1845: 170), in an entry for 9 January 1834, says 'I found on the surface of the salt water near the head of the bay, a Colymbetes not quite dead, which must have lived in some not distant pool. Three other insects (a Cicindela, like *hybrida*, a Cymindis, and a Harpalus, which all live on muddy flats occasionally overflowed by the sea), and one other found dead on the plain, complete the list of the beetles. *Cicindela hybrida* is a British species.

For the *Colymbetes* see entry 1715.

1713. *Truncatipennis*, under salt, loving plant just above high water mark.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: by inference from the following entry, but no specimen found. The only Carabid I have been able to trace with such a name is the African *Cycloba truncatipennis* Boheman 1714. *Hab* Do. (young specimen).

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae; ?Pterostichinae, one in the BM (1887–42), St Cruz and with a red printed 714 [= 1714]. See entry 1713.

1715. Colymbetes, nearly drowned in salt water, head of Harbour; proving existence of fresh water although we could find none.

**Coleoptera**, Dytiscidae: *Colymbetes angusticollis* Curtis (Babington, 1842). See quotation under entry 1712.

1834 Jany Insects Port St Julian 16

1716. Diptera, very numerous, bite very badly. What animal did nature intend for them? they are out of all proportion too numerous for Guanaco and scarcely any other large animal existed here.

**Diptera**, Tabanidae: no specimen found but my colleague J. E. Chainey suggests it would probably be a *Dasybasis* sp. from these latitudes.

In the *Journal*, in an entry 9 January 1834, Darwin (1845: 170) says 'A good-sized fly (Tabanus) was extremely numerous and tormented us by its painful bite. The common horsefly, which was so troublesome in the shady lanes of E. England, belongs to this same genus. We here have the puzzle that so frequently occurs in the case of mosquitoes—on the blood of what animals do these insects...
commonly feed? The guanaco is nearly the only warm-blooded quadruped, and it is found in quite inconsiderable numbers compared with the multitude of flies'.

The guanaco (Lama guanaco) is a llama of the southern plains of South America and included in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pt. 2, 26) (as Auchenia llama Desm.) and written on at some length in the Journal (Darwin, 1845: 166). Darwin does not mention horses here but see entries 2524, 2525, 2569.

1717. Heterom (found dead).

COLEOPTERA: no specimen found, but see quotation under entry 1712.

1747. Cells of Bee (1748) adhering to round stones; (on the hills) plain cylinders applied side to side.

HYMENOPTERA: no specimen found.

1748. Bee. (Nest above).

HYMENOPTERA: no specimen found.

1749. Diptera.

No specimen found, unless any of the unnumbered specimens described from Port Famine refer here (see entry 1841).

1750. Curculio, sterile plain.

COLEOPTERA, Curculionidae: no weevil found with this number in the BM, but see entry 2049.

1751. Heterom Do. Do.

COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: Nyctela newporti Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 113), one in the BM (1863–44), Patagonia. Another in the BM, Patagonia Pte. St Julian C. Darwin with a red printed 751 [= 1751] and the accession number 1881–19 of the F. Bates collection and his type no. 1313. F. Bates, brother of H. W. Bates and a specialist in Tenebrionidae, must clearly have had some of the Darwin material, including some Waterhouse types (see also entries 3201, 3561). [A page width rule follows this entry].

1760. Coleoptera. Port Desire.

Carabidae: Cardiophthalmus longitarsis Waterhouse, G. R. (1840a: 360) (= Barypus), one in the BM (1863–44), Pt Desire. Odontoscclis curvistri Waterhouse, G. R. (1840a: 357), Port Desire, may refer here.

Cocccinellidae: Adalia deficiens Mulsant (Babington, 1842), one in the BM (1885–119), Pt Desire, Patagonia, numbered 1760.

Dytiscidae: Colymbetes nigro-rematus Babington (1842: 5). (= Lancetes varius F.), two Darwin specimens are in the BM without accession or other number.


1793. Heterom. Cape Negro (it is here that the features of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego are united).

COLEOPTERA, Tenebrionidae: Nyctela granulata Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 109), one in the BM (1863–44), Cape Negro, with a red printed label 793 [= 1793].


COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: Antareta blanda Dejean, one in the BM (1880–43) and a red printed label 794 [= 1794]. See also entry 906.

Carabidae: Abroopus splendens Waterhouse, G. R. (1842a: 134, 135 gen. et sp.). (= Hafroopus carnifex F.), one in the BM (1863–44) with Darwin's above data quoted, see also entries 881, 906. Antarctia striata Putzeys, one in BM (1863–49), see also entry 1310.


Diptera, Tachinidae: Pelycops darwini Aldrich (1934: 169), one in the BM (1885–119), Port Famine and with a red printed 841 [= 1841].

Other Diptera described from Port Famine but lacking a specific number are referred here although Darwin's entry is in the singular. See also entry 1749.


Tephritidae: Trypaneae nigriscens Malloch (1933: 283), one in the BM (1863–44).

Muscidae: Euphaonia fulvohumeralis Malloch (1933: 340), one in the BM (1863–44).

1842. Lepidop. Cape Negro.

The following moths described from 'Port Famine' must refer here.

Lasiocampidae: Amydona humeralis Walker (1855: 1413) (= Trabala), one in the BM (1846–38).


Doubleday (1848) records three Darwin butterflies from Port Famine: Pieridae, Pieris (p. 9); Satyridae, Chionabas and Erebia (p. 31). My colleague R. I. Vane-Wright has located these in the BM collections as follows: Tatichila theodice gymnodice Staudinger (Pieridae), one female, Pt Famine (BM 1846–38) and with red label numbered 842 [=1842]. Argyrophorus williamsianus Butler (1868: 159, pl. 4, fig. 1) (=Stuardosatyris), one male, Pt Famine (BM 1846–38) (see Herrera & Etcheverry, 1965, Publics Cent. Estud. ent. Univ. Chile 7: 74); Tetraphlebia? plumbeola Butler (1868: 95, pl. 2, fig. 11) (=Cosmosatyris leptoneurodes plumbeola), one male, Pt Famine (BM 1846–38) (see Herrera & Howarth, 1966, Publics Cent. Estud. ent. Univ. Chile 8: 78).

Vane-Wright also located another Darwin butterfly: nymphalid, Argynnis cytheris Drury, one male, Pt Famine (BM 1946–38). This is the specimen cited by Hall (1906–1919, Last notes, Book 1, microform sheet 168: 104) with the comment 'darwini is treated as a synonym and there is a specimen from Port Famine taken by Darwin himself'. Argynnis darwini Staudinger is included in the eponyms section and Vane-Wright tells me it represents a distinct species (now = Issoria lathonioides (Blanchard)).

1843. Bee P. Famine.

Hymenoptera: no specimen found.

1910. Sphodrus, with four indistinct orange spots (March) on elytra; under dead bird sea coast.
E. Falkland Id.


1911. Catops. under old dead calf: far in country.

Coleoptera, Leiodidae: Choleva falklandicus F. (Waterhouse, F. H., 1879: 531) (Champion (1918a) places this in Catops) (= Falcokholafa cribellata F. & G.), two in the BM (1879–34), Falkland Is. and E. Falkland.

1912. Curculio, in berry of Tea plant.

Coleoptera, Curculionidae: Falklandius turbicificus Enderlein (Champion. 1918a), three in the BM (1885–119). See also entry 1151.

1999. Fly. under dead birds, sea-beach from Falkland Islands.

Diptera, Helomyzidae: Paractora trichosterna (Thomson) (Malloch, 1933: 331), one in the BM (1885–119) with a red printed 999 [= 1999], and another (1863–44).
2002. Coleoptera, high up, St Cruz river all the Carabidous and Staphylini under stones on the beach.

Carabidae: *Bembidion* sp., seven in the BM (1885–119), St Cruz, one numbered 2002 but are obviously all the same series. *Treichisibus australis* Jeannel, subspecies *patagonicus* Jeannel: two in BM numbered 2002 (see Jeannel, 1927).

Coccinellidae: *Eriopis* sp., one in the BM (1885–119), St Cruz, numbered 2002.

Dytiscidae: *Colymbetes reticulatus* Babington (1842: 5) (= *Lanceites varius* F.), two in the BM (1873–8), St Cruz, numbered 2002.

Staphylinidae: no specimen found.


2049. Curculio lying dead by thousands on all parts of plains; interior, both far up and on sea coast St Cruz. April.

**COLEOPTERA.** Curculionidae: *Cylydrorhinus angulatus* Guérin (?)(Waterhouse, G. R., 1842b), three in the BM (1863–44, 1875–36), St Cruz, one with a green printed 49 [= 2049]. See also entry 1730 (Waterhouse included Port St Julian).

2050. 2051. 2052. Curious Heteromorous insects, [continued].

1834 April Insects St Cruz 17.

[continued] (2050 and 2051) far up the country, ['quite original' crossed out by Darwin] where no white man probably every before arrived.

**COLEOPTERA,** Tenebrionidae: *Cerostena punctulata* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 120) (= *Psectrascelis*), one in the BM (1863–44), St Cruz. *Nyctelio guerini* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 114), one in the BM (1863–44), St Cruz. *N. stephensii* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 113), two in the BM (1863–44), St Cruz, *N. sulcicollis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 115) (= *Psectrascelis*), one in the BM, St Cruz and a green printed 52 [= 2052].

2053. Lamellicorn, lying dead in great numbers; interior probably feed on Guanaco dung.

**COLEOPTERA,** ?Scarabaeidae: no specimens found.

The guanaco (*Lama guanaco*) is a llama of the southern plains of South America; see also entry 1716.

2054. Galeruca; a tribe very rare in such countries.

**COLEOPTERA,** Chrysomelidae: Galerucinae. No specimen found.

2055. Fly feeding on a Phallus.

**DIPTERA:** no specimen found.

The only *Phallus* (fungus) described by Berkeley (1842a) was from Maldonado.

[Darwin has ruled a line across the page to separate these entries and inserted Chiloc]

**Chiloc**

(a) 2102. Earth-bulls [sic for balls]

[on verso] (a) 2102. Geotrupes. This insect is excessively abundant, boring [sic] deep holes beneath every heap of horse dung (and once I saw sheep). Curious instance of increase in number and change of habit no large quadrupid [sic] in Chiloc. At the depth of 2 and 3 feet. balls of earth, lined with a darker kind, (dung?) containing larva are very commonly found, in Gardens (where dung is not directly present); from what I can hear, I have little doubt that no other beetle than the Geotrupes, exists in numbers proportionate to the balls. I saw a man dig up 10 or 12 in a few minutes.

When first found they are not quite so hard as at present. The larva of many had eaten their way out and had escaped.

**COLEOPTERA,** Scarabaeidae: 'Phanaeus', no specimen found. This beetle is so recorded by Darwin in the *Journal* (1845: 490) where he says 'on the opposite side of the Cordillera in Chiloc, another
species of Phanaeus is exceedingly abundant, and it buries the dung of the cattle in large earthen balls beneath the ground. There is reason to believe that the genus Phanaeus, before the introduction of cattle, acted as scavengers to man.

Darwin develops this theme in this long footnote on dung beetles in general. (See also entries 1491, 3506, 3819).

2107. 2108. Geotrupes.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: Pinotus torulosa Eschscholtz, two in the BM (1887–42), one with a green printed 108 [= 2108]


Coleoptera, Carabidae: Bembidion sp., one in the BM (1887–42), ‘Valparaiso’, and with a green printed 109 [= 2109].

2110. [2]111. The great curious Lucanus; given me by Mr R. Williams; caught when flying about in summer. The male insect is said to make a very loud clacking noise with its horns, when molested or even approached; is not very uncommon; is found abundantly in Mainland near Valdivia. In end of Jany, found 3 females, flying about during the day; when touched, stood on four hind legs, and raised their head, as in battle; very strong; caught male at Valdivia; fought most boldly, turning round to face enemy; the noise alluded to, is not very loud, and produced by friction of abdomen, when even frightened, but not touched; jaws not so strong as to produce pain to finger.

Mr Douglass, sent me 12 specimens of this fine insect and the following account: ‘I found them in the crutch of an Atemihue tree, thirty feet above the ground, in a nest of moss. I was led to the spot by following one of them morning and evening for several days and always lost sight of it near this tree. I at last climbed up the tree and discovered them as mentioned. This is in the Island of Cancahue.’

Chiloé

(1835)

Coleoptera, Lucanidae: Chiasognathus grantii Stephens, two in the BM (1837–1, 1837–2).

Darwin collected 12 specimens which he forwarded to Cambridge (Babington 1837, Westwood 1837). Darwin (1871: vol. 1, 377, 384) writes at some length on this species in the Descent (chapter 10, Sexual Selection) and in correspondence with H. W. Bates (Stecher, 1969: 113) says ‘I heard in Chile Chiasognathus Grantii squeaking loudly so I wd gladly pay £1 for a pr, if they can be bought: I brought home a dozen sp. T. but gave them all away’. A reply from Bates indicates that the dealer E. W. Janson had promised to try to obtain specimens.

1834 July Insects 18.


Tenebrionidae: Nyctelia angustata Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 116) (= N. brunipes Latreille), one in the BM (1863–44) described from ‘Patagonia’ probably refers here. N. newportii Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 113), was doubtfully recorded from St Julian. See also entry 1751.

2139 Cicada, very abundant, uttering shrill cry on the plains of Patagonia. Pt Desire &c.

2152a [on verso] a (2152) Pulex from Didelphis (2204)

2153 (2153) Ricinus from a Condor.—

(2139) Hemiptera–Homoptera, Cicadidae: no specimen found. Darwin (1871; vol. 1, 350) makes reference to Cicada song in the Descent (chapter 10, Sexual Selection) as follows: ‘The noise thus made could be plainly heard on board the “Beagle” when anchored at a quarter of a mile from the shore of Brazil; and Captain Hancock says it can be heard at the distance of a mile’. There is no entry for Cicada in the Brazilian section of the notes and the recollection may refer to this entry. See also entry 2507.

(2152) Siphonaptera: no specimen found but F. G. A. M. Smit suggests that this opossum flea was possibly a Polygenis sp. Four species of Didelphis (opossums) are included in the Zoology (Darwin, 1839: pt. 2, 93–7).
(2153) Phthiraptera: in the Denny collection at Oxford are three unidentified specimens on a card, from a condor, with green printed 153 [= 2153]. The host is the condor (Vultur gryphus L.) and is treated in the Zoology (Darwin, 1841: pl. 3, 3).

2158. Coleoptera. Onthophagus. Under stones not dung feeder; rolls up like armadillo.

?Histeridae: Onthophilus, no specimen found.

2209 . . . 2213. Coleoptera under stones on mountains, valley of Aconcagua.

Carabidae, tribe Agonini: one in the BM (1887–42), Valparaíso, with a green printed 210 [= 2210]. Feronia (Poeckius) chausoir Guérin. (Waterhouse, G. R., 1841b) (= Pterostichus), one in the BM (1884–119), S. America, with green printed 209 [= 2209], see also entries 3201 for this species.

2214. Serica flying about in evening great (August) numbers. 5000 feet, elevation:— on the Campana of Quillota, which is 6200 feet.

COLEOPTERA, Scarabaeidae: no specimens found.

2215. Dromius, under dead bark, foot of Andes.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: no specimen found.


COLEOPTERA, Carabidae, Harpalinae: six in the BM (1887–42), Valparaíso, may refer here. See also entry 2776.

2217. Septaira, under stones, brook valley of Changueres, high up. [Entry struck out—not entomological].


2219. Coleoptera, flying about in evening, 4000 feet elevation, Campana of Quillota.

No specimen found. See also entry 2214.

2303. 2308. Coleoptera, Diptera &c; all the latter and most of others taken by sweeping in the month of October, Valparaíso.

COLEOPTERA, Coccinellidae: Adalia deficiens Mulsant (Babington, 1842). Coccinella fulvipennis Mulsant (Babington, 1842), one in the BM (1887–42), Valparaíso.

Curculionidae: Adoristus angustatus, A. conspersus, A. punctatus and A. simplex, all described by Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 124–6) from 'Valleys at Petorca', may refer here. The specimens marked 'type' in the BM have, at first glance, no clear connection with Darwin but the accession numbers 1875–36 on some refer to types presented by Waterhouse to the Beetles section. The types of A. punctatus and A. angustatus bear accession numbers 1908–158 and 'formed part of Mr Bridges collection in Mr Bond's collection sold at Stevens auction 12.xii.07 and purchased from Mr O. Janson 26.v.08'. All four species appear under the original accession number (1875–36) in the Register!

Lathridiidae: one in the BM (1885–119), Valparaíso.

Melyridae: Asystylus guay Guérin (Champion, 1918c) may refer here, see also entry 2773.


DIPETERA, Sarcophagidae: Sarcophaga sp., one in the BM (1885–119).

HEMIPTERA, Hemioccephalidae, one in BM labelled Valparaíso.

2317. Hister, under dry human dung abundant. The red spots were much brighter [presumably Darwin means in life].

**Coleoptera**, Histeridae: No specimen found.

2318. Gonoleptes, certainly from West coast, of S. America, but I cannot find out what part, given to me.

?Arachnida, spider—not an insect.

2323. Curculio. First appears in November. Very abundant, injurious to young shoots of plums and peaches; this is time of year when many Lamellicorn beetles, first appear Valparaiso.

**Coleoptera**, Curculionidae: *Lophus eschscholtzi* Schoenherr (Waterhouse, G. R., 1840b), no specimen found in the BM, but the species would now be placed in the genus *Aegorhinus*.

2325. Lamellicorn **Do**: Flying in numbers round the young peach trees, first appeared in first week of November.

**Coleoptera**: no specimen found, but *Brachysternus castaneus* Guérin (Scarabaeidae), listed in the BM accessions book under 1845–63, may refer here.

2326. Coleoptera, in Fungus Decemr. Archipelago of Chiloe.

No specimen found.

2327. Blue Carabus, under logs of wood in the forest. Island of Lemuy. I notice all the [continued].

1834  

**Insects**  

**Archipelago of Chiloe**  

[continued] blue ones are males and coppery ones females, yet surely they are different species; do not Carabi, abound in one sex at one period. Emit a powerful acrid fluid, and smell like some of the Heteromerous insects very disagreeable and powerful.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Carabus darwini* Hope (1838: 129) (subgenus *Ceroglossus*), one in the BM (1863–44) Chiloe. See section on eponyms for Hope's dedication and other comment. See also entries 2328, 2329, where it can be seen that different species were involved though it appears that Darwin collected more specimens than have survived.

2328. Carabus, far more common same Hab. and locality.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Carabus insularis* Hope (1838: 129), one (bluish-black) in the BM (1863–44) with green printed label 328 [=2328] (s.g. *Ceroglossus*, as a variety of *C. valdiviae* Hope). See also entries 2327, 2329, 2520, 2914.

2329. Brighter variety (?) different locality.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Carabus chiloensis* Escholtz (Hope, 1838) (s.g. *Ceroglossus*, as variety of *C. valdiviae* Hope), the only specimen found in the BM (as *chiloensis* Hope) is labelled Valdivia. See entry 2520.

2330. Carab: Harpal same habitat and locality.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae, Harpalinae: no specimen found.

2331. Heterom. rotten wood.

**Coleoptera**: no specimen found.

2332. Do. under stones near beach

**Coleoptera**: no specimen found.

2333. Carab. Harpal. very abundant.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae, Harpalinae: no specimen found.


**Coleoptera**, Elmidae: *Elmis chiloensis* Champion (1918b: 48), four in the BM numbered 2338.
Coleoptera. Carabidae: Bembidion spp., three in the BM (1887–42), Chili and numbered 2367. [Tribe Agonini det. N.E. Stork], four in the BM (1887–42), Chili and numbered 2367. Subfamily Harpalinae, four in the BM (1887–42), Chili and numbered 2367.

The following Carabidae are also included here though lacking specific numbers: Antarctia circumfusa Géhin, one in the BM (1880–43) (det. Straneo); Cassellia aeneo-niger Waterhouse, G. R. (1840: 256), two in the BM (1863–44); Feronia (Pterostichus) bonellii Waterhouse, G. R. (1841b: 123); F. (Argutor) chilensis Dejean (Waterhouse, G. R., 1841b: 124), one in the BM (1863–44); F. nebrodensis Curtis (Waterhouse, G. R., 1841b: 124); Metopus flavipes Dejean (Straneo, 1951: 63) (= Antarctia), two in the BM (1885–119); M. femoratus Dejean (Straneo, 1951: 63) (= Antarctia), one in the BM (1880–43, wrong number); M. ovalipennis Straneo (1951: 71, 80) (= Antarctia), one in the BM (1880–43, wrong number), standing over an Antarctia chilensis Dejean label.

Cerambycidae: Calliprynis macropus Newman (1840: 1), Hephaestus macer Newman and H. ocreatus Newman (both 1840: 10) may refer here, all described from Chile. Darwin has usually made separate entries for the Cerambycidae but none fit these specimens (see entries 50, 62, 76, 81, 101, 127, 133). See Fig. 18.

Chrysomelidae: Autonodera darwini Champion (1918b: 51, gen. et sp.). Strichosoa eborata Blanchard, two in the BM (1885–119), Chile, one numbered 2368. Longitarus chiloensis (Bryant, 1942: 104) may also refer here. Crepidodora chiloensis Bryant (1942: 104), one in the BM (1885–119), numbered 2368.


Colydiidae: Philothermus cribricollis Champion (1918b: 48), four in the BM numbered 2369.

Curculionidae, Leptopini: three in the BM numbered 2369, 2372, plus one Dasystena hirtella Blanchard in BM (1885–119) Chile, numbered 2368. There is also one unidentified specimen (BM 1887–42) of Baridinae.

Hydrophilidae: Enochrus sp., one in the BM (1885–119) numbered 2367. There are also two Enochrus spp. in Cambridge, but see entries 875, 1314.

Languridae: one in the BM (1885–119), Chile, and numbered 2731, certainly an error for 2371.

Lathridiidae: seven in the BM (1885–119), Chile, numbered 2368 (1), 2369 (2) and 2371 (4).

Passandridae: Catogena decorata Newman (1839: 303) may refer here, one in BM (63.44) labelled ‘Type’ and on blue paper ‘South of Chile, C. Darwin’. Described from Chile in the cabinet of Mr. Melly.

Silphidae: Micra gyrtes ocelligerus Champion (1918b: 46, gen. et sp.), two in the BM numbered 2369. Hydobius fornicornis Champion (1918b: 47), one in the BM numbered 2369.

Staphylinidae: Polylobus darwini Bernhauer (1935: 96), one in the BM (1885–119) and numbered 2371.

Diptera. Some 120 specimens of unidentified Diptera are present in Dublin numbered 2368, 2369, 2532 and the following families are represented.—Agromyzidae, Calliphoridae, Ceratopogonidae, Chironomidae, Chloropidae, Clusiidae, Dolichopodidae (Sypycynem and Somillius), Empididae, Ephryridae (Hydrellia and Notiphila spp.), Laxuaniidae, Micropezidae, Muscidae, Mycetophilidae, Phoridae, ?Phiphilidae, Rhagionidae, Sciaridae, Sciomyzidae, Sphaeroceridae, Stratiomyidae, Tephritidae, Tipulidae. Of these the most interesting is the Dolichopodid genus Somillius (= Ionthodaphrys) (det. C. E. Dye) which was originally described as an Acalypratae.

Hemiptera: there are eight unidentified Homoptera in Dublin and ten Psyllidae in the BM (1885–119) acquisitions.

Hymenoptera: the following Chalcidoidea were described by Walker (1839) on the pages indicated.

Eurytomidae. Eurytoma philager (81).

Lamprobatidae. Lamprobatia nages (83), L. eleus (85).

Pteromalidae. Pteromalus prothetis (87), P. mydon (87), P. traulus (88), P. rhaeo (88), P. vulso (89).

Eulopidae. Lophocoma anaitis (91), Elachestes gyes (89), Eulophus laonome (90), Tetraschistus xenocles (90).
These probably all refer here but no attempt has been made to locate them in the BM collections. Little work has been done on this difficult group from these regions since Walker’s day and the labour involved in interpolating Walker’s work would merit only specialist attention for revisionary purposes (see Notes on Walker).

In Dublin there are about 20 small unidentified Hymenoptera from Chiloe.

2376. Elater. from considerable height. St Pedro [San Pedro Island at the S.E. extremity of Chiloe].

COLEOPTERA, Elateridae: *Elater luteipennis* Guérin, one in the BM (1845–63), Chiloe.

2414. Lampyrus? the genus to which this insect belongs, is in number of individuals and, species the most abundant kind in Chiloe and Chinos Archipelago.

COLEOPTERA, Lampyridae: no specimen found.

2415. Curculio (of Tierra del Fuego?) St Andrews Cape Tres Montes.

COLEOPTERA, Curculionidae: *Antaretonomus lacunosus* Fairmaire (Champion, 1918) (= *Listrodere*). See also entry 908.

2416. Locality. Do. Carab in rotten wood, high up on hilly forest.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: no specimen found.

2417. Curculio, Locality and Hab. same.

COLEOPTERA, Curculionidae: no specimen found.

2418. Harpal, under log of wood Locality Do.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Antaretonomus peroni* Chaudoir (Champion, 1918), one in the BM (1885–119). Tierra del Fuego and labelled with green 418 (= 2418). Clearly there is a labelling error here but the species also occurs in Tierra del Fuego (see entries 906, 1049).


HYMENOPTERA: no specimen found.

2420. Libellula. East coast of Chiloe.

ODONATA: No specimen found.

2424. Coleoptera. thick forest Chonos Arch: In the very thick (Crytographic [sic = Cryptographic] flora) damp forest, [continued]

1834 December Insects Archipelago of Chonos 20.

[continued] Pselaphidae and small Staphylinidae the most abundant insects.

No specimens found, but in the *Journal Darwin* (1845: 286, footnote) records ‘By sweeping with my insect-net, I procured from these situations a considerable number of minute insects, of the family Staphylinidae, and others allied to Pselaphus, and minute Hymenoptera. But the most characteristic family in number, both of individuals and species, throughout the more open parts of Chiloe and Chonos, is that of the Telephoridae’.

The comment on Telephoridae (= Cantharidae) is strange as this family is absent from Darwin’s collections (though not from the Region) and notes. This may be a slip for Tenebrionidae to which most ‘Heteromera’ references allude.

2438. Fly. bred from the soft putrid kelp on the coast of Tres Montes. I never saw such immense numbers in clusters under side of stones.

DIPTERA: no specimen found. The true ‘kelp-flies’ of the family Coelopidae are not known to occur south of Mexico and this fly would probably be a *Paractora* sp. (see entry 1999) (Helcomyidae) or a *Fucellia* sp. (Anthomyiidae).

2444–2455. Insects, from under stones at an elevation of 2500 feet, bare Granite mountain Patch Cove North part of Tres Montes 2444, 2446. Curious Hemipterous insects; it may be remarked there are 3 species of Curculio. The Elater in numbers were far most abundant; this
is a good example of the Alpine Entomology of this part; for I sedulously turned up very many stones; Libellula 2455 from base of mountain [clearly Sym's Covington had been unable to interpolate Darwin's writing in the original Notebooks and had left spaces here for Darwin's insertions].

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Bembidion morpheum convexum* Champion (1918b: 44, 45), one in the BM (1885–119), Tres Montes with green printed 449 [= 2449].

Curculionidae: *Antarcitobius laticauda* Champion (1918b: 54), one in the BM (1885–119) with green printed label 453 [= 2453] (now placed in *Telurus* Jusceli).

Tenebrionidae: *Parahelops darwini* Waterhouse, C. O. (1875: 334), one in the BM (1875: 35), 'Tierra del Fuego' but with a green printed 454 [= 2454].

**Hemiptera.** These may be the two Cambridge Pelagonidae referred to entry 677 but the above habitat hardly sounds suitable for semi-aquatic species.

2462. Carab. Trechus Yuche Island in the forest [a little to the N of Tres Montes].


2463. Curculio. Do. Do.

**Coleoptera**, Curculionidae: *Lophotus nodipennis* Hope (Waterhouse, G. R., 1840b), one in the BM (1863–44) probably refers here.

2474. Coronula from whale, Chonos Archipelago Jany 1835 [crossed out? by Darwin—not entomological].


Carabidae: *Catadorsa patagoniensis* Hope (1838: 129), one in the BM (1863–44) with green printed 484 [= 2484]. See also entry 862 for this species.

2485. Acari (black) under stones and on putrid vegetable matter on beach in immense numbers. **Chonos Archipelago**

Arachnida—not an insect.

2486. Fly (biting my flesh). Do.

**Diptera:** no specimen found.

2497. Fly. on coast Lowes Harbour. Do.

**Diptera:** no specimen found.

2505. 2506. Coleoptera, in dense forest. Do.

No specimens found.

2507. Cicada. Do.

**Hemiptera—Homoptera, Cicadidae:** no specimen found.


**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: no specimen found.


**Diptera:** many of the miscellaneous unidentified flies in Dublin from Chiloe, etc. may refer here, but they lack precise data.

**Hymenoptera:** the following Chalcidoidea described from 'Isle of Chonos' by Walker (1843c: 184–5) must refer here.

Lamproptatidae: *Lampropterus numitius*.

Pteromalidae: *Pteromalus oxynotus*.

Euophiidae: *Entedon uffen*, *Closterocerus pelor*.

See comments on Hymenoptera under entries 2367–2372.

**Coleoptera:** no specimens found.
2520. Carabus, Centre of Chiloé, in forest at level of water; all [what looks like small figure 3 here] under one log of wood [continued].


[continued] It is remarkable that the same variety (2329) is also a female and was equally found low down; is it distinct species?

**COLEOPTERA.** Carabidae: *Carabus chiloensis* Escholtz (Hope, 1838) (s.g. *Ceroglossus*). See entry 2329.


**COLEOPTERA.** Lampyridae: ?larva, no specimen found.

2523. Insects, sweeping, Chiloé.

**COLEOPTERA.** Chrysomelidae: *Crepidodera chiloensis* Bryant (1942: 104), one in BM (1885–119) numbered 2523 (see also 2368).

Curculionidae. *Rhopalomerus tenuirostris* Blanchard (det. R. T. Thompson), one in the BM (1887–42) and numbered 2523.

For the Diptera, Hymenoptera and Hemiptera see comments under entry 2367. Dublin material definitely referable to this day’s collecting and bearing numbers 2523 handwritten on small yellow labels are:

**DIPTERA.** Chloropidae, Empididae, Ephyridae (*Notophila*, det. B. H. Cogan). In the BM accessions there are also two unidentified Chloropidae (Diptera) numbered 2523.


Delphacidae: *Delphacodes chiloensis* and *D. darwini* Muir (1929: 78, 79), one of each in BM (1885–119), Chiloé, the latter numbered 2523.

Psyllidae: *Notophorina* sp. (det. D. Hollis), one in BM (1885–119) labelled Chiloé and numbered 2523. There are also unidentified Hemiptera of the families Cicadellidae, Lygaeidae and Miridae in BM accessions drawers.

2524. 2525. Flys [sic] which bite both men and horses the first especially abundant; Chiloé.

**DIPTERA.** Tabanidae: *Tabanus (Stygmia) anchoreta* Philippi (Kröber, 1930: 140) (= *Dasybasis* s.g. *Agelanius meridiana* Rondani), one in the BM (1885–119). E. Chili, certainly belongs here as two other non-Darwin specimens are from Chiloé.

It is possible that the Tabanid-like *Pelecorynchus darwini* Ricardo (1900: 102) (family Pelecorynchidae) is the second fly here as there is a specimen from Chiloé (BM 1885–119) and no other Darwin material fits here. However this species is a nectar-feeder and does not bite.

See also entries 1716, 2486, 2569.

2544. 2 Beetles from, either Cacao or Sugar, on board.

**COLEOPTERA:** no specimen found.

2545. Insects from S. Carlos de Chiloé.

?Order, no specimens found.

2546. Meloe, common. crawling about grass and flying about, Cudico, S. of Valdivia. The Padre told me, that the Indians use this as a poison, and likewise apply it as a caustic or Blister.

**COLEOPTERA.** Meloidae: no specimen found.

2557. 2558. 2559. Insects, sweeping, in and on borders of forest. Valdivia.

**HYMENOPTERA.** I refer here the Chalcidoidea described by Walker (1842b) as most likely to have been collected by sweeping: *Clusius xenodice*, *Dicyclus lynastes*, *Inostemma quinula*, *Lamprotragus bisaltes*, *L. natta*, *L. orobia*, *Pachylarthrus sariaster*, *Platygaster pachis*, *Pteromalus megereus*, *Romilias zotae*. 

The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online
2561. Pediculi. vide p. 315 and Pulex. The Fleas may be compared with some I collected at St Fe.

**Phthiraptera:** in the Denny collection at Oxford is a card mount of four unidentified lice bearing a
green printed 564 [= 2564]. See also entries 1185 in *Spirits of Wine List* (the page reference is to the
Zoological Diary which is cited under that entry).

**Siphonaptera. Pulex irritans** L., female, Chilo Island. In the Denny collection, Oxford. The other
human flea referred to is under entry 758 and other flea entries are 376, 790, 2152, 3200. However,
this is the only Darwin flea found.

2569. Fly which together with (2524–2525) torments man and horse in forest of Chiloe.

**Diptera:** no specimen found, but see 1716, 2524, 2525.


**Coleoptera:** no specimens found.

2764 to 2772 Small insects from Concepcion, S. C.

(a) [verso] (a) Insects of Coquimbo and Valparaiso taken in the winter, those of Concepcion in
the Autumn.

**Coleoptera,** Carabidae: *Antarctica femorata* Dejean, one in the BM (1880–43). Concepcion
(= *Metius*, see Straneo, 1951: 67). *A. euryptery* Putzeys, one in BM (1885–119) (det. Straneo,
flavipes* Dejean (Straneo, 1951: 63). Subfamily Harpalinae: four unidentified species in BM
(1887–42).

Coccinellidae: *Erasiopis 16-pustulata* Brèthes (1924: 149) (= *E. connexa* Germar), one in the BM
(1885–119).

Lathridiidae: two unidentified species in the BM accessions (1887–42), Concepcion, numbered
2770, 2772.

Melyridae: *Astylus gayi* Guérin (Champion, 1918c) may refer here.

**Diptera,** Empididae: *Phialopinus* sp. (det. K. G. V. Smith), one in the BM (1885–119).

Ephydridae: *Scatella vulgata* Cresson (1933: 108), one in the BM (1863–44), numbered 2770.

Pipunculidae: *Pipunculus posticus* Collin (1931: 59).

Sphaeroeridae: *Leptocera (Limosina) darwini* Richards (1931: 80), one in the BM
(1885–119), labelled 2772.

**Hymenoptera,** Walker (1843a: 30–32) describes the following Chalcidoidea: *Lamprotatlas alceand*
(p. 30), *Gastranomus cephalon* (p. 30), *Pteromalus calenus* (p. 31), *Dorostenus alcetas* (p. 31),
*Closterocerus cercus* (p. 31), *Bellerus anatis* (p. 32), *Tetrastichus naucies* (p. 32), *T. norax*
(p. 32). See comments on Walker’s Hymenoptera under entries 2367–2372.

2773 to 2777 Small insects Coquimbo. S. C.

**Coleoptera,** Carabidae: *Antarctica latagastriaca* Dejean, one in the BM, Coquimbo. *Feronia*
(*Steropus) marginata* Waterhouse, G. R. (1841b: 124), one in the BM (1885–119), Coquimbo
(= *Pterostichus blandus* Er. det. S. L. Straneo, 1950).

Coccinellidae: *Erasiopis connexa* Germar (= *E. 16-pustulata* Brèthes), one in the BM
(1885–119) (see also entry 2764).

Curculionidae: *Listrodes costrostris* Schoenherr and *L. robustus* Waterhouse, G. R.

Lucanidae: *Scelognathus femoralis* Guérin, one in the BM (1887–42) (= *Dorcas darwini*
Hope), see also entry 968. *Dorcas bauchii* Hope (= *Apterodorus*), one in the BM (1887–42).

Melyridae: *Astylus gayi* Guérin (Champion, 1918c), see also entry 2303.

Scarabaeidae: *Trox bullatus* Curtis, one in the BM (1885–119).

Tenebrionidae: *Psocotraceus pilipes* Guérin (Waterhouse, G. R., 1842b), ‘numerous’ but
only one in the BM (1885–119), Coquimbo. *Scotobius gayi* Solier, one in the BM (1885–119).
*S. rugosulus* Guérin is listed in the BM Accessions register under 1845–63 but has not been
found.

**Hymenoptera,** the following Chalcidoidea were described by Walker (1843d): *Gastranomus polies*,
*Lamprotatlas aeneus*, *L. tubero*, *Omaloderus affinis*, *O. intrepidus*, *Platygaster sycla*, *Platynerma*
*nephele*, *Pteromalus oenoe*, *P. rhoeus*, *P. iooxus*, *P. vitula*, *Tetramus naraceus*.

I have placed here unnumbered Valparaiso specimens unlikely to have been swept (see entries 2303, 2308).


2838. Lamellicorn. Island of S. Maria.

**Coleoptera**, Scarabaeidae: *Trox bullatus* Curtis, one in the BM (1887–42), Valparaiso.

2839. 2840. Insects. Copiapó.

No specimens found.

2841. Insects. Mendoza. Cicindela, Elmis. The Cicindela comes from the saline mud-banks of 'Río Estacado'; the Elmis and Colymbetes from the tepid and slightly mineral waters of Villa Vicencia in Cordilleras. The Cryptocephalus is Chilean insect.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Bembidion* sp. (det. N. E. Storck), one in the BM (1885–119), Mendoza

*Curculionidae*: *Adioristus subemudatus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842b: 126), Mendoza. These must refer here as they fit none of the other Mendoza entries for beetles, 2916, 2917.

2913. Bug mentioned by all authors, as so great a pest near Mendoza & in the *Traversias*; sucks very much blood, frequents houses; but this was [continued]

1835. Insects [Coquimbo—crossed out] 22.

[continued] caught in sandy ravine of cordilleras of Copiapó; called Benchua, caught in my bed.

**Hemiptera**, Reduviidae, Triatominae: *Triatoma infestans* Klug but no specimen found. See entry 3423 for a full account of the Benchua.


**Diptera**, Syrphidae: *Valdivia darwinii* Shannon (1927: 32), one in the BM (1885–119) (= *Valdiviomyia*).

2916. Heterom. high valleys of East cordilleras and *Traversia* of Mendoza.


2917. Lamellicorn, abundant Do. *Traversia*.

**Coleoptera**, Dynastidae: *Oryctomorphus pictus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1842c: 281), one in the BM (1845–63) may refer here.
3152. Locust v. private ground P. Mendoza.

ORTHOPTERA. Acrididae: no specimen found. See entries 1329, 1330 for other Acrididae.

In the *Journal* Darwin (1845: 329) records a swarm of locusts during his passage of the Cordillera, near Llurax. He says of the insects concerned ‘This species of locust closely resembles, and perhaps is identical with the famous Gryllus migratorius of the East’.

3195. Insect (interesting) from the country near Callao. (Peru) [the sea port of Lima].

Order? no specimen found, unless one of those under entry 3201 refers here.

3196. 3197. Male and female Crysomela [sic], about Lima. 1400 feet elevation, lower limit of winter vegetation. [Peru].

COLEOPTERA, Chrysomelidae: no specimen found.


3200. Pulex (I believe irritans) (Callao) [Peru].

SIGAPONPTERA: the human flea, see entry 2561.

3201. Insects, sweeping, Callao.

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Feronia eydouxii* Guérin (Waterhouse, G. R., 1840c) *Feronia peruiviana* Dejean (Waterhouse, G. R., 1841b), two in the BM (1863–44). *F. (Poecillus) unistriata* Dejean (= *Pterostichus caudoiri* Guérin), one in the BM (1863–44), Callao (see also entry 2209 for this species).

Dytiscidae: *Colymbetes sauleyi* ‘Dufour ms in Hope Collection’ (Babington, 1842: 9).

Tenebrionidae: *Melaphorus reichei* Guérin, one in the BM (1881–19, F. Bates) labelled ‘Callao, C. Darwin’ is numbered 1346. This number is not a Darwin number but refers to F. Bates’ collection though none of the species described by him appear to include Darwin material (except 3561). See also entry 1751 for F. Bates material.

HYMENOPTERA. Chalcidoidea: the following were described by Walker (1843b): *Dicyclus arduine*, *Einedon cleodora*, *Pachylarthus cleodoxa*, *Pteromalus archia*.

3227. Buprestis. common between Guasco and Coquimbo.

COLEOPTERA, Buprestidae: no specimen found.

*Galapagos Archipelago* [inserted between two short lines by Darwin]


Arachnida, Acari—not an insect, see also entry 3240.

3229. Fly from Caracara Do. Do.

DIPTERA, Hippoboscidae: *Ornithomyia intertopica* Walker (1849: 1144) (= *Icastanigra* Perty), three in the BM (1845–63), Galapagos Is. This ‘Caracara’ is *Buteo galapagoensis* Gould, the Galapagos hawk treated in the *Zoology* (Darwin, 1841: pt. 3, 23).

3230. 3231. 3232. Three Coleoptera, Heterom, under stones on hill. Do. [Chatham I. = San Cristóbal].

COLEOPTERA, Carabidae: *Feronia calathoides* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845: 21) is included here because the species is only recorded from here (Linsley & Usinger 1966: 141). Darwin’s specimen is labelled ‘Galapagos’.

Tenebrionidae: *Ammophorus galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 30, gen. et sp.) ‘under stones upon a hill in Chatham I.’. *Pedicelloces pubescens* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 36) ‘under stones on a hill on Chatham I. Sept’. *Stomion galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 27 genus, 29 species), this must refer here; there is a specimen in the BM with a (white, should be yellow) printed 231 [= 3231].

HEMIPTERA—Heteroptera, Coreidae: *Anasa obscura* Dallas (1852: 505), described from ‘Galapagos C. Darwin’ is recorded from San Cristóbal by Linsley & Usinger (1966) and Froeschner (1985) and may refer here although no Hemiptera are mentioned by Darwin in this entry.
3240. Acarus, same as (3228).
Arachnida, Acari—not an insect.

3241. Acarus, from Pudenda of common great land Tortoise.
Arachnida, Acari—not an insect.

3245. Scolytus, branches of dead Mimosa tree Do. [Chatham I.] (long cavities, in whole length of bough, very numerous).

**Coleoptera**, Bostriochidae: *Apane* sp. (Waterhouse, 1845a) cites Darwin’s data, Chatham I. (= *Amphicerus cornutus galapag anus* Lesne) (Linsley & Usinger, 1966: 151).

3246. Staphylinus, under dead bird. [Chatham I.]


3363. 3364. Small insects, sweeping high up, central parts of Charles Island. [= Floreana, = Santa Maria] October (Galapagos Is).

**Coleoptera**, Anthribidae: *Ormiscus vari egatus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 37, genus, sp. & var. β), Darwin’s data cited.


Coccinellidae: *Scymnus galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 39), two in the BM (1845–63), Galapagos; (1877–1) Charles I. numbered 3363 (see also entry 3366).

Curculionidae: *Otiophorus cuneiformis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 38) (= *Amphiderius*).

Dytiscidae: *Copelatus galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 23) may refer here although Linsley & Usinger (1966: 142) do not include Charles I.

Hydrophilidae: *Tropisternus lateralis* F. (Waterhouse, G. R. 1845a), see Blair (1933).


Scarabaeidae: *Oryctes galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845: 26) may refer here.


*Stomion helopoides* and *S. laevigatus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 30) may refer here.

**Diptera**: the following Diptera were not described from a specified island but Linsley & Usinger (1966) include Charles Island in their distribution.

Bombyliidae: *Anthurax primitiva* Walker (1849: 257) (= *Villa*).


Muscidae: *Anthomyia setia* Walker 1849: 956 (= *Ophyra aeneescens* Wiedemann).

In Dublin there are 35 unidentified Diptera from Charles I. representing the following families: Agromyzidae, Anthomyzidae, Astenidae, Bombyliidae, Ceratopogonidae (Dasyhelea? paracincta Wirth, det. R. P. Lane), Dolichopodidae (?*Chrysotus* sp., det. C. E. Dyte), Ephyridae, Otitidae, Syrphidae.

**Hymenoptera**, Braconidae: in Dublin are unidentified specimens of *Apanetes, Chelorus* and *Opious*. No Braconidae are recorded from Galapagos by Linsley & Usinger (1966) or Linsley (1977).


Fig. 16  Chalcidoid Hymenoptera depicted on Plate P in the first volume of the *Entomologist* (see Walker, 1840–42). This illustrated Darwin’s *Beagle* captures described by Walker in his *Monographia Chalcidium* (1839): 1, *Eucharis volusus* Walker (see Insect Notes, 3561, King George’s Sound, Australia); 2, *Thoracantha furcata* Fabricius (see 3858, Bahia, Brazil); 3, *Eucharis iello* Walker (see 3524, Hobart, Tasmania); 4, *Eucharis zalates* Walker (see 3561, King George’s Sound, Australia); 5, *Merostenus sadales* Haliday (see 3363, Charles Island, Galapagos). The *Thoracantha* should be compared with the illustration and comments on that genus in Fig. 17.
Fig. 17  Insects collected in Australia and Bahia, Brazil and described by G. R. Waterhouse: 1, *Allelidae ctenostonoides* (Coleoptera, Malachiidae, see Insect Notes, 3550, King George's Sound); 2, *Leptosomus acuminatus* L. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae, see 3528, Sydney); 3, *Thoracanthula la TILELL* (Hymenoptera, Eucharitidae, see 3858, Bahia); 4, *Alleloplasis darwinii* (Hemiptera, Derbidae, see 3561, King George's Sound and Eponyms). The *Thoracantha* should be compared with the species depicted in Fig. 16. These chalcid wasps have remarkable projections from the thorax over the abdomen so that from above they bear a strong resemblance to beetles of the genus *Mordella*. (By courtesy of the Royal Entomological Society of London from their Transactions for 1839).
Formicidae: *Camponotus planus* Smith (1877: 83); *C. macilentus* Smith (1877: 83), each of these ants have since been divided into several subspecies (mostly by Wheeler, 1919) on the different islands of the Galapagos (Linsley & Usinger, 1966).


Thynnidae: *Agriomymia vagans* Smith (1877: 83).

**Hemiptera**—Heteroptera, Lygaeidae: *Nysius (?) marginalis* Dallas (1852: 556). Ashlock (1967: 42) erected the genus *Darwinius* for this species.

Miridae: *Capsus darwini* Butler (1877: 89), 'a pretty and well-marked species' (= *Dagbertus*); *C. nigritus* Walker (1873: 112) (= *Polymerus*); *C. quadrinotatus* Walker (1873: 113) 'evidently a common species' (see Fig. 18 of the present paper); *C. spoliatius* Walker (1873: 112) (= *Dagbertus*); *Miris lineata* Butler (1877: 89) (= *Trigonotylus*).

Homoptera, Cieadellidae: *Jassus planus* Butler (1877: 91) (= *Agallia*); *J. striolarius* Butler (1877: 91) (= *Agallia*).


Several Hemiptera occur also on James I. (see entries 3365, 3366) (see also entries 3230, 3232).

**Orthoptera**. Acrididae: *Acridium litterosum* Walker and *A. melanocerus* Stal (Walker 1870: 582) may refer here.


**Coleoptera**. Carabidae: *Calosoma galapageium* Hope (1838: 130), island unspecified by Hope but see Linsley & Usinger (1966); *Ferona galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 21) (= *Pterostichus*); *Notiopus galapagoensis* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 23) (= *Bembidion*).


Chrysomelidae: *Diabrostica limbata* Waterhouse, C. O. (1877: 81) (= *Aclymema*).


**Melyridae**. *Ablechrus flavipes* Waterhouse, C. O. (1877: 79, gen. et sp.) (also listed in error by Waterhouse on p. 81 as *A. darwini*).

**Tenebrionidae**: *Ammophorus bifoveatus* (Waterhouse, G. R., 1845a: 31) (= *A. bifoveatus* subsp. *bifoveatus*), there is another subspecies *barringtoni* Van Dyke on Barrington I. (= Santa Fé).

**Pedonecidae**: *costatus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 35, gen. et sp.). *Stomion helopoides* and *S. laevigatus* Waterhouse, G. R. (1845a: 30 gen. et sp.) may refer here.

**Diptera**. **Piophilidae**. *Pipihila atrata* Meigen (Walker, 1849: 1065) (= *P. casei* L.), one in the BM (1845–63), 'Galapagos'; the well known 'cheese skipper' widely dispersed by commerce. This family is not recorded from Galapagos by Linsley & Usinger (1966) or Linsley (1977).

**Sarcophagidae**: *Sarcophaga inoa* Walker (1849: 832), 'Galapagos' is included here as Linsley & Usinger (1966) include Santiago though Lopes (1878) does not (= *Galapagomyia*). *S. violenta* Walker (1849: 826), 'Galapagos' is recorded from James I. by Lopes (1978) (= *Gigantotheca*).

**Tephritidae**: *Trypetra* (now *Euaresta*) aesia Walker (1849: 1006) 'St James's Isle, Galapagos' has not been reported since (Foote 1982), one specimen in the BM (1845–63), James Island number 3365.

**Hymenoptera**. **Cleonymidae**: *Lelaps sadates* Haliday (Walker, 1839: 93).

**Eulophidae**: *Cirropilus basileus* Walker (1839: 96).

**Pteromalidae**: *Spalangia endius* Walker (1839: 96) (= *S. nigra* Latreille).

All of these Chalcidid Hymenoptera are omitted by Linsley & Usinger (1966).

**Lepidoptera**. **Arctiidae**: *Deiopeoa ornatrix* L. var. (= *Uetheisata*) (Butler, 1877), 'Albemarle' is included here as there is no provision in Darwin's *Notes* for it. Linsley & Usinger (1966) record it from Isabella [Albemarle] and Baltra (= South Seymour).

**Hemiptera**—Heteroptera, Coreidae: *Stenocephalus insularis* Dallas (1852: 482) (= *Dicrocoelaphalus*).


Miridae: *Capsus quadrinotatus* Walker (1873: 113) (= *Dagbertus*); *C. spoliatius* Walker (1873: 112) (= *Dagbertus*).
Fig. 18  1. *Callisphyris macropus* Newman (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Chiloé, see 2367) (from the *Entomologist*, 1841); 2. *Distigmaoptera darwinii* Scherer (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Halictinae, Maldonado, see 1310) (by courtesy of the Museum G. Frey); 3. *Capsus quadrimotatus* (Walker) (Hemiptera, Miridae, Galapagos, see 3363) (by courtesy of the California Academy of Sciences); 4. *Cormodes darwinii* Pascoe (Coleoptera, Cleridae, Lord Howe's Island) 'An insect so suggestive of Mr Darwin's theory should appropriately bear his name' (see Eponyms) (from the *Journal of Entomology*, 1862); 5. *Calosoma galapageium* Hope (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Galapagos Islands, see 3366); 6. *Uetheis ornatrix* L. (Lepidoptera, Arctiidae, Galapagos Islands, see 3365). Last two from Hickin (1979).
Tingidae: *Monanthia cyatharina* Butler (1877: 90) (= *Corythaica*).
Homoptera, Cicadellidae: *Accephalus obliquus* Walker (1851b: 851) (= *Mesamia*). *Jassus incidus* Butler (1877: 91) (= *Bacthiia*).
Several Hemiptera are common to Charles I. (see entries 3363, 3364). See also entries 3230, 3232.

No specimens found.

3393. 3394. Insects. Do. Do.
No specimens found.

3415. 3416. 3417. 3418. Insects sweeping: Bay of Islands, New Zealand. December.

**Coleoptera**, Cerambycidae: *Oemona humilis* Newman (1840: 8, gen. et sp. in ‘Cabinet of the Entomological Society’); *Xyloites lentus* Newman (1840: 12, gen. et sp. in ‘Cabinet of the Entomological Society’).
Chrysomelidae, Alticinae: An unidentified specimen in the BM (1887–42) Accessions, New Zealand.

Cocinellidae: *Coccinella leontina* F., one in the BM, and some unidentified specimens in accessions (1887–41).
Ceracanthinae: *Clytia griseipila* Pascoe (Lea, 1926) probably refers here.
Lathridiidae: one in the BM (1887–42 accessions, numbered 3415).

**Diptera.** There are twelve unidentified specimens in Dublin, of the families Agromyzidae, Chloropidae and Syrphidae.

**Hemiptera.** Cixiidae: *Oliarius oppositus* (Walker) in the BM (1885–119) are two numbered 3415 and two numbered 3418 (det. C. Butler). Some unidentified Miridae and Pentatomidae (unnumbered) are present in BM accessions.

**Hymenoptera.** Pteromalidae: *Pteromalus lelex* Walker (1839: 95).

3420. Cicindela in extraordinary numbers, in all parts of the country. Do. Do.

**Coleoptera.** Carabidae: *Cicindela*. No specimen found.

1835

Deer | Insects | 23.
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[Some pages are crossed out here, by Darwin?, as they were thought to have been repeated; however, only parts of pages were repeated and entries 3421–3528 were not. The double entries are not included here]

3421. 3422. Insects inhabiting rotten wood. N. Zealand.
No specimens found.

3423. Bug, caught at Iquique, Peru. Is called in the Mendoza country, Benchuca; is mentioned by many travellers, as so great a pest and bloodsucker; inhabits crevices in old walls. This specimen when caught was very thin; even when showing it a finger, would, when placed on a table immediately run at it with protruded sucker. Being allowed, sucked for 10 minutes caused very little pain [inserted by Darwin]; became bloated and globular & 5 or 6 times the original size; 18 days afterwards was again ready to suck; being kept 4 and 3/4 months became of proper proportions, as thin as at first; I then killed it. A most bold and fearless insect.

**Hemiptera—Heteroptera, Reduviidae (Triatominiae):** no specimen found, but from Peru this would be *Triatoma infestans* Klug. This bug is one of the vectors of American trypanosomiasis or Chagas' disease (after its discoverer, Carlos Chagas).

Adler (1959) first suggested that Darwin may have contracted Chagas's disease during his sojourn in Mendoza and that his persistent ill-health in later life could be attributed to this disease, though it was not clinically recognized until 1909. This was contested by a number of authors including Woodruff (1965) and others (Winslow, 1971), largely on the grounds that victims usually presented
with cardiac symptoms and did not survive to Darwin’s age. Lewinsohn (1979) has recently reviewed the history of the disease and draws attention to the important rediscovery of Chagas’ first patient, still alive and well in 1979 (aged 72). This patient presented with similar symptoms to Darwin and led Lewinsohn to suggest that ‘Berenice is (and Darwin perhaps was) a carrier of the infection rather than the disease’.

To become infected a patient must not only be bitten by the bug but, since the infective stage of the causative protozoan (Trypanosoma cruzi) resides in the gut, the wound must be contaminated by its faeces. Almost invariably the bug defecates while sucking blood on the skin of its victim.

Darwin (1845: 330) records in the Journal observations similar to the entry in the Insect Notes above, but his additional comment shows that while the bug was indebted to one of the officers for the meal described above, it nevertheless establishes that Darwin too had been exposed to them on another occasion. Writing of a night spent in the village of Luxan [Argentina] he says ‘At night I experienced an attack (for it deserves no less a name) of the Benchuca, a species of Reduvius, the great black bug of the Pampas. It is most disgusting to feel soft wingless insects, about an inch long, crawling over one’s body. Before sucking they are quite thin but afterwards they become round and bloated with blood, and in this state are easily crushed’.

Entry 2913 also shows that on yet another occasion, this time at Copiapó in Chile, he was exposed to the attacks of the Benchuca. The chances of his contracting Chagas’ disease do therefore seem rather high. In all of these localities the bug concerned would have been Triatoma infestans and not Panstrongylus (= Conornithus) megistus (Burmester) as suggested by Poulton (1904) when comparing W. J. Burchell’s and Darwin’s experiences with these bugs. Burchell’s specimens were collected in Brazil where P. megistus is the principal bug biting man and thus the vector of Chagas’ disease. There is no evidence that Burchell suffered the symptoms of Chagas’ disease. Little is known of his later life but he died at the age of 80, by his own hand (Poulton 1905).

3445. Staphylinus; Carrion. Hobart Town. Van Dieman’s Land [Tasmania]. Feby.

Coleoptera, Staphylinae: no specimen found, but my colleague P. M. Hammond suggests that this might be Creophilus erythrocephalus F., a common carrion species frequently collected by early travellers in Tasmania. See also entry 708.

3446. Aphodius, Cows dung. Do.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: no specimens found. See entry 3506.

3504. Aphodius, Horses, dung. Do.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: no specimen found. See entry 3506.


Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: no specimen found. See entry 3506.

3506. 3507. 3508. 3509. 3510. 3511. 3512. I believe includes 3 species of Onthophagus; 2 latter common in cows dung:—from Do.

Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae: no specimens found.

In the Journal Darwin (1845: 490, footnote), in a discussion on dung beetles seen on the voyage, says ‘In Van Dieman’s Land, however, I found four species of Onthophagus, two of Aphodius, and one of a third genus, very abundant under the dung of cows; yet these latter animals had been then introduced only thirty-three years. Previously to that time, the Kangaroo and some other small animals were the only quadrupeds; and their dung is of a very different quality from that of their successors introduced by man’. (See also entries 1491, 2102, 3506, 3819). Bormemissa (1983) suggests that: Darwin’s four Onthophagus species were probably uritis Erichson, fuliginosus Erichson, mutatus Harold and posticus Erichson, all then undescribed; one of his Aphodius species was pseudotaesmaniae Given; his third genus was probably Proctamododes (= Proctophanes) sculptus Hope. He also verifies the accuracy of Darwin’s observations. No specimens have been found.

3513. Phalacrus, in rotten wood; has a Phalacrus been taken before out of Europe? Do.

Coleoptera, Phalacridae: Litocrus sydneyensis Blackburn, ‘King George’s Sound’; Phalacrus corruscans, Panzer, ‘King George’s Sound’.

These are the only Australian Phalacridae collected by Darwin, both recorded by Lea (1926: 281). Although the entry here apparently alludes to Hobart Town from the ‘Do’ I refer them here because
of Darwin’s special comment. The entries in the Notes are clearly out of sequence anyway as the Beagle visited Sydney, Tasmania, King George’s Sound, in that order. In fact Phalacridae had previously been collected during the voyage in Maldonado (entres 1310, 1321–2) and Galapagos (3563–4).

3514. Larva. beneath stones, fresh water. Do.

Order (?), no specimen found.

3524. 3525. 3526. Insects by sweeping. Do.

In the following list of Coleoptera BM data are only cited where new records or misidentifications of Darwin material are involved. All are from Lea (1926) unless otherwise indicated (Lea’s new species have the reference and pagination).

**Coleoptera**, Anthribidae: *Araecerus lindensis* Blackburn; *Xenotropis micans* Blackburn.

Carabidae: *Bradycellus promitus* Erichson.

Chrysomelidae: *Diptopus minutus* Lea; *Haltica variegata* Waterhouse, G. R. (1838: 133); *Idiopogonidae darwini*; *Streblus semibrunea*; *T. tasmanica* Saunders (1843: 317) (all ‘In Cabinet of Entomological Society’); *Monolepta ordinaria* Blackburn; *M. nigricornis* Blackburn; *Rhyparida commuta-bilis* Lea.

Coccinellidae: *Dionus pumilio* Weise, one in the BM; *Rhizobius alphabeticus* Lea; *R. pulcher* Blackburn; *Seymus maestus* Lea (1926: 287); *S. vagans* Blackburn.

Curculionidae: *Elleschodes tenuistriatus* Lea; *Eocosmita ventralis* Lea (1926: 282); *Epamechus ziczac* Lea; *Epamechus sp.*, one unidentified in the BM (1885–119), numbered 3524; *Eristus blackburni* Lea, one in the BM (1885–119), numbered 3524, but not included in Lea (1926); *Misophrice submetallica* Blackburn, one in the BM (1887–42), not in Lea (1926); *Rhamphus acaciae* Lea; *R setistriatus* Lea (1926: 285); *Streus brachyderes* Lea; *S. metasternalis* Lea (1926: 283); *Symbotinis squalidus* Blackburn (det. Lea), one in the BM (1887–42), not in Lea (1926); *Theca pygmaea* Pascoe, one in the BM (1885–119), my colleague R. T. Thompson informs me that this species was wrongly identified by Lea. *Tychius minutissimus* Boh.

Dermentidae: *Anthrenus ocellifer* Blackburn.


Malacostracidae: *Hypia annulata* Abdinominis Erichson.

Mordellidae: One unidentified specimen in the BM Accessions.


There are about 40 unidentified Diptera in Dublin representing the following families: Chamaemyiidae (*Pseudolypeopus fasciiventris* Malloch), Chironomidae *Chironomus* sp., det. P. S. Cranston), Chloropidae, Dolichopodidae, Empididae (*Hilaropsis* sp., det. K. G. V. Smith), Phoridae, Muscidae (including *Coenosia acetorum* Stein, det. A. C. Pont), Sciaridae and other small Nematocera and Acylerpatrae.

**Hemiptera**—Heteroptera. In Oxford there are a few specimens as follows: Pentatomidae (genus near *Nezara*, *Dinocoris* sp.), Coreidae (*Amorbus* sp.), Homoptera, Psyllidae. *Acitezia*. Three specimens of probably the same species in the BM (1885–119), Hobart Town and numbered 3524 and 3526 and another damaged Psyllid numbered 3524 (see also entry 3561).

Spodyliaspidae: three in the BM Accessions (1885–119), Hobart Town, numbered 3524 and 3526 (one a *Glycaspis* sp. det. D. Hollis).

These Homoptera were probably swept from *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus*. In Oxford there are some unidentified specimens of Homoptera.

**Hymenoptera**—The following Chalcidoidea were described or identified in Walker (1838, 1839, 1840–1842) and are grouped in families assuming Walker’s generic placements were correct.

Chalcidae: *Hockertia eracina*, *H. proxenus*, *Smiera teleuta*.

Encyrtidae: *Encyrtus arsanes*, *E. cheles*, *E. lucetius*, *E. odacon*, *E. salacon*, *E. xuthus*, *E. zebrina*.

Eucharitidae: *Eucharis eribotes*, *E. iello* (illustrated in Entomologist plate P, fig. 3, see Walker. 1840–1842)—see Fig. 16 of the present paper).

Eurytomidae: *Eurytoma eleuthor, E. pidites, E. volux, Isosoma ravola.*
Pteromalidae: *Pteromalus baton, P. niphe, P. oceia, P. thestor, P. unca.*
Torymidae: *Megastigmus horus, M. drances, M. laminus.*

NEUROPTERA, Mantispidae: one unidentified specimen in Oxford.
ORTHOPTERA, Acrididae: one unidentified in Oxford.

3527. Do. Alpine; Insects Mount Wellington, elevation 3100 feet. [Tasmania].

**COLEOPTERA.** Coccinellidae: *Seymus flavofater Lea (1926: 287).*

**HYMENOPTERA.** Pteromalidae: *Micromelus silamis* Walker (1843: 46).

In Dublin there are about 40 unidentified Diptera and Hymenoptera standing over the number 3527. The Diptera include the families Agromyzidae, Dolichopodidae, Empididae, Ephrydidae (*Hydrelia* and *Notiphila*, det. B. H. Cogan), Lauxaniidae, Phoridae, Strationiidae (*Actina* sp., det. J. Chainey), Tipulidae.

3528. Insects sweeping near Sydney, S. Covington.


The following list of Coleoptera are all recorded in Lea (1926), unless other references are cited.


Hydrophilidae: *Paracyamus lindii* Blackburn, *Paranacaeana* sp. near *horni* Blackburn, one in Cambridge with a label suggesting that it is Australian, as are other members of the genus.

Lathridiidae: *Crotica aurus* Blackburn.

Malacoderidae: *Latus cinctus* Redtenbacher.

Scarabaeidae: *Austrobus humilis* Blanchard.


**HEMIPTERA—Heteroptera.** At Oxford there are specimens of Pentatomidae (*Canthoecus, Dinocoris, Elasmostethus* and a genus near *Necara*); Lygaeidae (*Grapostethes* sp.), Reduviidae (immature); Corixidae (two *Sigara australis* Fieber) 'sent to G. W. Kirkaldy'); Lygaeidae: *Oxites darwini* Hamid (1975: 42), two in BM (1885–119) numbered 3528, see also 3561.

Homoptera. *Cephalphalus brunneus* (Waterhouse, G. R., 1839: 195). In the BM there are unidentified Cicadellidae (1) and Fulgoroidea (1) numbered 3528. At Oxford there are a few specimens of Cicadidae (*Melampsalta*), Flatidae (*Carthaea*), Cercopidae (*Orthophonidae*) and some unidentified genera.

**HYMENOPTERA, Gasteruptiidae (= Eulophidae): *Foerus darwini* Westwood (1841: 537; 1844: 259) (= *Hypiptaster*). In the 1844 version of this paper under *Monomachus falcator* Klug ms Westwood says 'Obs. C. Darwin, Esq. brought home a species of this genus which has for some time been in the hands of W. E. Shuckard, Esq., for description.'

Halictidae: *Halictus (Eulalaeus) darwinii* Cockerell (1932: 519). Cockerell comments on another Australian bee (*Ripenina testacea* Smith) possibly from the Beagle expedition via J. G.
Children's collection but the provenance is uncertain. Both bees are in Oxford and are the only Darwin bees so far located.

Chalcidoidea: Francis Walker (1838, 1839) described the following species from Sydney. These are placed in families assuming the generic placement to be correct, which knowing Walker's reputation may not be the case (see Notes to this paper).

Chalcididae: Chalcis phyta, Hockeria nyssa, H. proxemus.

Encyrtidae: Encyrtus pacorus.


Eulophidae: Entedon diocles.

Eupelmidae: Eupelminus eurozonus Dalman.


Torymidae: Callimone vibidia.

In Dublin there are about 25 Hymenoptera from Sydney, mostly Braconinae, Opiinae and Aparaneles (det. T. Huddleston). In Oxford there is one unidentified Chalcidid.

ORTHOPTERA. Acrididae: there are seven unidentified specimens in Oxford

Tettigouidae: there are two unidentified specimens in Oxford plus 14 other Orthoptera.

1836

Insects

[Entries 3390–3527 repeated and crossed out]

1836

Insects

25.


COLEOPTERA, Malachiidae: Allelida eustomoides (Waterhouse, G. R., 1839: 194). Six in the BM (1841–32). See Fig. 17.

3556. Curculio, one of the most abundant insects here [Hobart Town Feby—crossed out] King George's Sound March.

COLEOPTERA, Curculionidae: Belus testaceus Waterhouse (1839: 188).

Probably refers here as it appears to have been singled out for description by Waterhouse; all other weevils are included in the next entry.

3561. Small insects sweeping on coarse grass or brush wood. King George's Sound. March.

COLEOPTERA: In the following list all are recorded in Lea (1926) unless otherwise indicated (date and page given for Lea if his new species).

Clambidae: Clambus australis Lea (1926: 280).


Coccinellidae: Rhizobius occidentalis Blackburn, R. subhirtellus Lea (1926: 286), Scymnus flavifrons Blackburn.


Dascillidae: Cyphon fenestratus Blackburn.

Dytiscidae: Hydroplorus darwini Babington (1842: 13) (= Necterosoma); H. unidecrementa Babington, two in the BM (1863–44) are labelled Tierra del Fuego apparently in error as this species is referable to Necterosoma, a genus which does not occur in South America (Watts, 1978: 95).

Tenebrionidae: Hypaulax ampliata Bates, F. var. parryi Bates, F. (1874:20), two in the BM (1881–19, F. Bates acc. No.). ‘Voyage of the Beagle’ on blue paper. I refer these here although they are large beetles. The typical form came from Nicol Bay, Western Australia. Bates described the
two specimens of the var. on the same page and noted that they were ex coll. [F.J.S.] Parry, but the precise locality is unknown.


In Dublin there are about 20 Diptera in poor condition including several Dolichopodidae.

**HEMIPTERA—Heteroptera**, Lygaeidae: *Ontiscus darwini* Hamid (1975: 42), two in BM (1885–119), see also 3528.

Pentatomidae: Genus near Nezara, one in Oxford.


Derbididae: *Alloplasus darwini* Waterhouse, G. R. (1839: 194). See eponyms for dedication. See Fig. 17.

Eurymelidae: *Anipo darwini* Evans (1942: 144), one in BM (1885–119).

Psyllidae: *Aciza sp.*, one in the BM (1885–119), a different species from 3524–5.

**HYMENOPTERA**: Walker (1838, 1839) described the following Chalcidoidea. See comments under previous entries 3528.

Chalcididae: *Hockeria dexitius*.

Encyrtidae: *Encyrtus lucetius, E. xuthus, E. zameis, Erieydnus chryscus*.

Eucharitidae: *Eucharis voluaus* (Plate P) (see Fig. 16, present paper), *E. zalates* (Plate P, Walker 1840–1842) (see Fig. 16, present paper).

Eulophidae: *Euderus mestor, Eulophus megalarus, Tetraestichus lelaps*.

Eupelmidae: *Eupelmus dodone*.

Eurytomidae: *Eurytoma arethaeas, E. pidytes, Isoisoma oritius*.

Lamproptera: *Lampropterus nelo, Selanderma athanis, Semiotus dice, S. theope*.

Perilampidae: *Perilampus salicus*.

Pteromalidae: *Pteromalus fabia*.

Torymidae: *Callimone dainus, C. osinus*.

**3588.** Beetle taken on board the Beagle, Keeling Isd.

**COLEOPTERA**: no specimen found.

**3593.** Insects sweeping: the small ant swarms in countless numbers Keeling Isd.

In the *Journal Darwin* (1845, 456, footnote) says of the Keeling fauna 'of insects I took pains to collect every kind. Exclusive of spiders, which were numerous, there were thirteen species'. Of these one only was a beetle. A small ant swarmed by thousands under the loose dry blocks of coral, and was the only true insect which was abundant.' The superscript refers to a more informative footnote: 'The thirteen species belong to the following orders:—In the Coleoptera a minute Elater; Orthoptera, a Gryllus and a Blatta; Hemiptera, one species; Homoptera, two; Neuroptera, a Chrysopa; Hymenoptera, two ants; Lepidoptera nocturna, a Diopaea, and a Pterophorus (?); Diptera, two species.'

No specimens have been found. The *Deiopeia* was listed by Walker (1854: 567) as *D. pulchella* L., but Jordan (1939: 283) described this as subspecies *darwinii* of *Uetheisa pulchelloides* Hampson (Arctiidae) and records two males coll. C. Darwin plus other specimens. See entry 3594 for the *Chrysopea*.

**3594.** Hemerobius.—(last three in April) Do. [Keeling].

**NEUROPTERA**, Chrysopidae: this is undoubtedly the *Chrysopa* referred to in the *Journal* (Darwin, 1845: 456, footnote) (see entry 3593). There are two specimens in the BM (1885–119), Keeling Isd., one numbered 594 [=3594], the other bearing a label 'seems to be *Chrysopa innotata* but they are in fact *C. ramburi* Schneider (det. P. C. Barnard).

**3635.** Water beetles, mountain stream Mauritius. May.

**COLEOPTERA**, Hydrophilidae: *Limnaxenus* sp., one in Cambridge labelled 'South America' may refer here. Other specimens (non-Darwin) in the BM are from Europe, Ghana, S. Africa, Sandwich Is. and Australia.

**HEMIPTERA—Homoptera**, Cicadidae: *Stagira darwini* Distant (1905: 213), one in the BM (1885–119), Mauritius, is referred here as there is no other entry.

**Coleoptera**, Anthicidae: *Anthicus (Aulacoderus) atronitidus* Laferté, two in the BM (1885–119, 1887–42), numbered 3689 and 3691 (det. J. C. van Hille).

Chrysomelidae: *Aphonina bevis** Bryant (1942: 106), one in the BM numbered 3691. *A. capensis* Bryant (1942: 106) may also refer here.

Curculionidae, *Oosomus hariolus* (Dollman in Schoenherr), one in the BM (1875: 36), Cape of Good Hope, numbered 3689 and labelled 'examined by Lacordaire' by Waterhouse and marked with a double asterisk on a separate label. Another Cape specimen is present in the BM (1887–42) but represents a different species.


Hydrophilidae: *Prosthetops capensis* Waterhouse, F. H. (1879: 533, gen. et sp.).


Tropiduchidae: *Stenoconchopyroptera darwini* Muir (1931: 308, gen. et sp.), one in the BM numbered 3690.

3692. *Acarus*, from the common land tortoise of the Cape.—June.


3693. 3694. 3695. 3696. 3697. 3698. Small Aphodii very numerous beneath dung. Do.—June.

**Coleoptera**,Scarabaeidae: no specimens found.

St Helena. July.

3730. Small insects, sweeping high central land.

**Coleoptera**, Carabidae: *Calosoma helenae* Hope (1838: 130), one in the BM (1863–44) (= *Campalita chlorostictum* Dejean spp. *helenae*), see Wollaston, 1877, Basilewsky, 1972.

Elateridae: *Anchastus atlanticus* Candéz. Three in BM (1871.2, Coleoptera accession no.) 'St Helena', with small blue paper triangle.

Scyphidaeidae: *Anthicus wollastoni* (Waterhouse, F. H., 1879: 532), Champion (1895: 75) established that this is not an Anthicid but a Scyphidae, one in the BM (1879–34) (= *Euconus*).

Four previously described Wollastnon (1877) species of Coleoptera were also represented among Darwin's material (see Waterhouse, F. H., 1879) in the BM. These have only handwritten rectangular labels 'St Helena' with 3730 written on the verso and Coleoptera accession number 1879: 35 (error for 34):

Anthribidae: *Homoeodera pygmaea*, *Notioxenus ferruginus*.

Cryptopahgidae: *Cryptophagus gracilipes* (not found)

Staphylinidae: *Oxytelus alasaceifrons*.

The Coleoptera of St Helena have been recently assessed (Basilewsky, 1972).

**Diptera**, Scathophagidae: *Scatophaga stercoraria* L., one in BM (1885–119) St Helena.

The following St Helena Diptera are in Dublin:

-Chironomidae: *Chironomus* sp. (det. P. S. Cranston).


-Mycetophilidae: *Leila* sp. (det. A. M. Hutson).


There are 20 specimens of unidentified Hymenoptera in Dublin as follows:
Bracidae (Aphidius spp.), Ichneumonidae (Campopleginae) (det. T. Huddleston).
The Diptera and Hymenoptera of St Helena are assessed in Baslewsky (1977).

3819. 3820. Very common beetle beneath dung on higher parts of St Helena. This is the most extraordinary instance yet met with by me of transported, or change of habits of stercorovorous insects.

**Coleoptera.** Scarabaeidae: no specimen found, but see entries 3821, 3822.

In the *Journal* (Darwin, 1845, 490, footnote) in a lengthy footnote on dung beetles says of the St Helena insects: — Among these insects, I was surprised to find a small Aphodius (nov. spec.) and an Oryctes both numerous under dung. When the island was discovered it certainly possessed no quadruped, excepting perhaps a mouse: it becomes therefore, a difficult point to ascertain, whether these stercorovorous insects have since been imported by accident, or if aborigines, on what food they formerly subsisted. (See also entries 1491, 2102, 3506, 3821, 3822 for other parts of this discussion).

In the *Ornithological Notes* Barlow (1963: 211) cites Darwin’s use of the word ‘Krotophagous’ and says ‘Not in O. E. D. In the small pocket books Darwin carried with him on expeditions inland, he coins the word “omni-stercorivorous” for dung-eating Coleoptera; date, 4th September 1833.’

3821. 3822. Aphodius higher part of St Helena.

**Coleoptera.** Scarabaeidae: no specimens found but this and the previous entry could refer to *Aphodius* (Nialis) pseudolividus Balthasar or *A. granarius* (L.). Both species occur on St. Helena (Wollaston 1877, Decelle 1972).

3823. 3824. 3825. 3826. 3827. 3828. 3829. Flies [sic] and other insects taken on the mountainous parts and far from houses in Ascension July.

Duffy (1964) provides a faunal list of Ascension but even by using this no Darwin material has been found. See also entries 3865–3867.

3858. 3859. 3860. Small insects sweeping in forest and open places. These insects products of two whole days sweeping.—After winters rainy season. Beginning of August. Bahia. Brazil. August.

**Coleoptera.** Bruchidae: *Bruchus* with an apparently unpublished Pic name, two in the BM (1885–119, 1887–42), one numbered 3860. *Bruchus sp.*, one in the BM (1858–60).

Chrysomelidae: *Syphrea bahiensis* Bryant (1942: 107) may refer here (or 325). See also 618.

Curculionidae: Baridinae, three in the BM (1887–42) plus one *Geraeus sp.* (det. G. C. Champion) in BM (1885–119), Bahia, numbered 3680 (error for 3860).

**Diptera.** In Dublin there are about 100 unidentified Diptera and 20 Hymenoptera as follows:—


**Hymenoptera.** Braconidae (Braconinae, Opiinae, Microgastrini, including *Apanteles*, det. T. Huddleston) and Ichneumonidae (Phygaduontinae).

Sphingidae: *Stigma neotropicalis* Kohl. one in BM (1885–119), Bahia, numbered 3860.

The following Chalcidoidea Hymenoptera were described by Walker (1838, 1839) unless otherwise indicated. (See comments under entries 3528, 3561, and Notes).

Chalcididae: *Smiera punctata* F., *S. subpunctata*.

Encyrtidae: *Encyrtus ptyus*.

Eucharitidae: *Eucharis furcata* F. (= *Thoracantha*), *E. rapo*, *Thoracantha luteieli* Guérin (Waterhouse, G. R., 1839, pl. xviii, fig. 3, see Fig. 17 of the present paper).


Eurytomidae: *Decatoma daphius*, *Eurytoma euclus*, *E. menon*.

Lamprotatidae: *Lamprotatus dioxyper*.

Pteromalidae: *Pteromalus cosus*, *P. driopides*.

Torymidae: *Callinome caburus*, *C. sulcius*. 

The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online
Fig. 19  G. R. Waterhouse's map inserted at the end of the *Insect Notes* and showing Darwin's route including his overland journeys in Uruguay and Argentina. The map is drawn on thin paper watermarked 'J. Whatman Turkey Mill 1840' with the route shown in red ink. In the copy reproduced here the route has been inked over in black for clarity.

Inset in panel is a 'Rio' label in Darwin's hand and a 'B' label also in his hand, probably connected with sorting of material and present on some specimens (see *Insect Notes*, 493). A Darwin Printed number is also shown. The majority of labels are in unknown hands (see text).
Insects

1836

   See entries 3858–3860.

   See entries 3823–3829.

The Notes end with G. R. Waterhouse’s sketch map of South America (Fig. 19).
Eponyms

All generic and specific names formed from Darwin’s name and used in the Insecta are included here with indications of author and group. Where these names have been used for Darwin’s specimens, only author, date and page are given and the full reference will be found in the list of references and other comments elsewhere in the text (see Index). For names not based on Darwin material a full reference to the journal is given here which is not repeated in the main list of references. Where the name is not in Charles Darwin’s honour, e.g., based on the town (Port) of Darwin (Northern Territory, Australia) (which, incidentally should more correctly have been coined darwinensis not darwin; similarly darwini should have been darwini) etc., this is indicated. For the convenience of taxonomists in assessing the validity of any future eponyms all generic names are given first in alphabetical order (with full bibliographical data) and all specific eponyms are given in the alphabetical order of their original genera which are grouped into insect orders. Families and modern generic placings are also indicated where the latter information is already published. Some original dedications are quoted where of sufficient interest and reflect on Darwin’s standing among entomologists of the day.

Considering Darwin’s antipathy to the practice of taxonomists appending their names to new genera and species in perpetuity (Darwin, F., 1887: vol. 1, 364 et seq.), he would have probably been concerned at the superlative adulation of his name in the formation of so many eponyms.

Genera


Species

DERMAPTERA


ORTHOPTERA


ISOPTERA


106
ODONATA


HEMIPTERA

*Alleloplaxis darwini* Waterhouse (G.R.) 1839: 194 (Derbidae). King George’s Sound, Australia (Fig. 16).

‘Named after this gentleman who has done so much towards the advancement of science, and to whom entomology owes so much, since he has brought to this country an immense collection of insects from the various parts of the world, and particularly of the minute species which had been comparatively neglected.’

*Anipo darwini* Evans (1942: 144). (Eurymelidae). King George’s Sound, Australia.

*Capus darwini* Butler, 1877: 89. (Miridae Dadbertus). Galapagos, Charles I.


Named after Port Darwin, N. Australia.


*Delphacodes darwini* Muir (1929: 78). (Delphacidae). Chilo Island, Chile.


*Haploledaphax darwinii* Fennah (1965: 33). (Delphacidae). King George’s Sound, Australia.

*Ischnodemus darwinii* Slater (1964: 116). (Lygaeidae). Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. ‘Dedicated to the memory of its collector, the immortal Charles Darwin’.


*Oniscus darwini* Hamid (1975: 42). (Lygaeidae). King George’s Sound and Sydney, Australia.


*Stenoconchopiera darwini* Muir (1931: 308). (Tropiduchidae). Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

NEUROPTERA


Not based on Darwin material.


Named after the town of Darwin, Australia.


COLEOPTERA


‘I have dedicated this species to Charles Darwin Esq., M.A., V.P.R.S., whose enquiries into the obscurer phenomena of geographical zoology have contributed more than those of any other man living to our knowledge, in the general questions of animal distribution’.

Archiphileurus darwini Arrow, 1937: 55. (Sciaridae, Dynastinae). Maldonado, Uruguay.


Autonotia darwini Champion, 1918: 51. (Halticinae). Chilo Island, Chile.

Callimica darwini Hesperhheide, 1980: 15. (Buprestidae). Bahia, Brazil.


Carabus darwini Hope, 1838: 129. (Carabidae, s.g. *Ceroglossus*). Chilo Island, Chile.

"This beautiful insect I have named in honour of my friend Charles Darwin, Esq., a zealous entomologist. His exertions in advancing the progress of Zoology in general entitle him to thanks of the scientific world.' Kraatze's (1878, * Dt. ent. Z.* 22: 325) citation of this name probably refers to another species which has led to 'darwinii Kraatze' entries in catalogues, similarly with Gerstaecker (1858, *Linn. Ent.* 12: 435).


Chlamydopsis formicola King var. darwiniensis Lea, 1918, *Record of the South Australian Museum* 1: 85. (Histeridae). Named after the town of Darwin, Australia.


Colymbetes darwini Babington, 1842: 8. (Dytiscidae, (= Rhantus signatus F.)). Tierra del Fuego.

Cormodes darwini Pascoe, 1860, *Journal of Entomology*, 1: 17. (Cerataeidae). Lord Howe Island. (Fig. 18).

"An insect so suggestive of Mr Darwin's theory should appropriately bear his name." This dedication refers to the wingless condition of this beetle 'a condition due, as Mr Darwin tells us, in reference to other insular apterous Coleoptera, to "the action of natural selection but combined probably with disease".'

Ctenispa darwini Maulik, 1930: 51. (Chrysomelidae). Bahia, Brazil.


Distigmonota darwini Scherer, 1964: 297. (Chrysomelidae). Uruguay, (Fig. 17).


Hope (1844) says "The above insect lately received from Chile. It is named in honour of Charles Darwin Esq., who has greatly contributed to our acquaintance with the entomology of Valparaiso, Chile, and other parts of the South American continent".


Hugoscottia darwini Kniisch, 1922: 90. (Hydrophilidae, = Enochrus). South America—no further locality; see comment in introduction and *Insect Notes*, 1314.

Hydronymus darwini Babington, 1842: 13. (Dytiscidae, Neoteromosoma). King George's Sound, Australia.


Idiocephala darwini Saunders, 1843: 317. (Chrysomelidae). Sydney, Australia.

Longitarsus darwinii Bryant, 1942: 105. (Chrysomelidae). Maldonado, Uruguay.
Nephotopus darwinii Brêthes, 1924: 168. (Coccinellidae, Scymnus). Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Odontosceles darwinii Waterhouse (G.R.), 1840a: 356. (Carabidae, Clavicorona). Patagonia. (Fig. 13).
Oryrneus darwinii Brêthes, 1924: 158. (Coccinellidae). Chilo Island, Chile.
Not based on Darwin material.
Madagascar. Not based on Darwin material.
Sclerostomus darwinii sensu Burmeister is a misidentification for *Sclerognathus bacchus* Hope of *Dorcus darwinii* Hope see above.
Burma. Not based on Darwin material.
Stictocillus darwinii Brêthes, 1924: 154. (Coccinellidae). Chile.
Trechisus darwinii Jeannel, 1927: 38. (Carabidae). Argentina. Not based on Darwin material though other Darwin records are given for other species. Dedication as follows: ‘Cette espèce est dédiée à Ch. Darwin dont une partie des récoltes, faites au cours du voyage du Beagle, m'ont été communiquées par le British Museum et m'ont grandement facilité la revision du groupe difficile des Trechisus.’
Trichopteryx darwinii Matthews, 1889: 193. (Trichopterygidae). Rio de Janeiro (= Acrotrichis, Ptiliidae). Matthews says ‘I feel much pleasure in dedicating this insect to the memory of the late C. R. Darwin by whom it was found in a fungus near Rio de Janeiro’.

**DIPTERA**

Galapagos. Not based on Darwin material.
Named after the town of Darwin, Australia.
Pelocorynychus darwinii Ricardo, 1900: 102. (Tabanidae). Chile.
Pelycops darwinii Aldrich, 1934: 169. (Tachinidae). Tierra del Fuego.
Valdivia darwinia Shannon, 1927: 32. (Syripidae, Valdiviomyia) Chile.
LEPIDOPTERA


Mimacraea darwini Butler, 1872, Lepidoptera Exotica 104, pl. 38, f. 8 (Lycaenidae). West Africa. Not based on Darwin material.


HYMENOPTERA


Foemus darwini Westwood, 1841: 537; 1844: 259 (Gasteruptiidae, Hytiogaster). Australia.


Halictus (Eurylax) darwiniellus Cockrell, 1932: 519 (Halictidae). Sydney, Australia.

Haliictus eyrei darwiniensis Cockrell, 1929, American Museum Novitates, 346: 2. (Halictidae, Homalictus). Named after the town of Darwin, Australia.


Polynema darwini Girault, 1913, Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 2: 122. (Mymaridae). Queensland, Australia. Not based on Darwin material.


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I thank the Registrar and Librarian of the Royal Entomological Society of London for permission to study and quote from the Walker-Haliday correspondence in their care and to reproduce early illustrations depicting Darwin insects from the Society's *Transactions*.

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Finally I thank my wife for so cheerfully accepting Charles Darwin and his affairs as a normal concern of the family and for her careful and critical preparation of the typescript.
Notes

For further details of certain entries in these Notes see Freeman (1978) and for obituaries of entomologists, throughout the text, see Gilbert (1977). See also textual comments via the index.


9. Charles Cardale Babington (1808–95). Botanist. FRS 1851. Succeeded Henslow as Professor of Botany at Cambridge, 1861. He, like Darwin, was an original member of the Entomological Society of London and a keen entomologist in his early days. His collection and notebooks, including records of C.D.’s British captures are in the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology. He described C.D.’s Beagle Dytiscidae (1842) and there is a letter from him to C.D. in the Cambridge University Library which discusses this.

10. George Robert Waterhouse (1810–88). Mammalogist and entomologist. Keeper of Mineralogy and Geology at the British Museum (Natural History). Friend of C.D. and frequent visitor to Down House. Wrote section of Living Mammalia in the Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle. In 1843 C.D. wrote of him ‘If Waterhouse is hired he will enjoy his seven shillings a day from the British Museum as much as most men would ten times the sum!’ (see Life and Letters, Darwin, F., 1887: vol. 1, 344). In the Journal Darwin (1845:30, footnote) says ‘I am greatly indebted to Mr Waterhouse for his kindness in naming for me this and many other insects, and in giving me much valuable assistance.’ (G.R.W.) and two of his three Coleopterist sons (Charles Owen and Frederick Herschel) described most of C.D.’s beetles (see references). For obituary notes of these three entomologists see Entomologist’s mon. Mag, 1888, 24: 233–4; 1917, 15: 67–68 and 1920, 56: 17; others are cited in Gilbert (1977).

11. Francis Walker (1809–74). Entomologist. Assistant at the British Museum. Renowned for his prolific output of inadequate descriptions of new species (over 20,000 in all) such that an unsigned obituary [actually by J. T. Carrington] in the Entomologist’s Monthly Magazine (1874, 11: 140–141) began ‘More than twenty years too late for his scientific reputation, and after having done an amount of injury almost inconceivable in its immensity, Francis Walker has passed from among us’. On the other hand no lesser an entomologist than Edward Newman (1874, Entomologist, 7: 260–264) described him as the ‘most voluminous and most industrious writer on Entomology this country has ever produced’ and said of him ‘I never met anyone who possessed more correct, more diversified, or more general information, or who imparted that information to others with greater readiness and kindness’.

His ‘Catalogues of Insects in the British Museum Collections’ will always stand as a tribute to his industry. Walker (1836) also described the Diptera from Captain P. P. King’s collection made on the first surveying voyage of Adventure and Beagle.

Fortunately, many of his descriptions of Darwin’s insects will endure because they were of little known groups from little worked regions and most of his types are still in the British Museum (Natural History). For a recent balanced account of this remarkable man see Graham (1979).

12. Alexander Henry Haliday (1807–70). Entomologist and lifelong correspondent of Francis Walker. High Sheriff of Antrim 1843. Haliday described (1836) the Hymenoptera collected by Captain King’s first surveying voyage on the Adventure and Beagle (see FitzRoy, 1839), John Curtis (1839, 1845) described the Coleoptera and Francis Walker (1836) the Diptera. Haliday’s collections, including some C.D. specimens, are in the National Museum of Ireland (see O’Connor & Nash, 1982). See also comments under Walker (1840–1842) in References.
References

—— 1845. Journal of Researches into the Natural History and Geology of the countries visited during the voyage of H.M.S. Beagle round the world. London (John Murray). 519 pp. [First appeared in 1839 as volume 3 of the Narrative of the surveying voyages etc. etc. (see Fitzroy, 1839) and separately in 1839 from the same
sheets, hence with the same pagination. Later editions appeared under various titles including the familiar *A Naturalist's Voyage round the World*. The two main editions of 1839 and 1845 (both rare) have 615 and 519 pages respectively. Since many insect references are not included in the index of either edition, and in order to link comments made in the *Insect Notes* with the *Journal* comments, pagination is cited. The choice of edition for these citations is that of the 1845 edition as the majority of the later editions of John Murray (Darwin's publishers) have the same pagination. The differences in other printings can be established by comparing indexed entries.


FitzRoy, R. 1839. _Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle_. Vol. 2. London. 694 pp. [Darwin (1839) wrote volume 3 and Captain P. P. King wrote volume 1 which gave an account of the first surveying voyage. FitzRoy was editor of the whole work.]


— 1841. [Descriptions of some nondescript Lamellicorn beetles in his collection.] _Transactions of the Entomological Society of London_ 3 (Proceedings): xxxii–xxxiv. [Contains brief descriptions only but predates (December 1st 1841 published separately) the fuller descriptions in Hope 1844; see Wheeler (1912) for dating of the publications of this Society. These brief descriptions were also published (possibly simultaneously?) in _Annals and Magazine of Natural History_ 8: 302–303, December 1841 issue, and include Dorcus darwinii Hope.]


— 1933. Acalyptrata (Helomyzidae, Trypetidae, Sciomyzidae, Sapromyzidae, etc.). *Diptera of Patagonia and South Chile* (4): 177–391.


Saunders, W. W. 1843. Descriptions of some new Australian Chrysomelidae allied to Cryptocephalus. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (1) 11: 317. [Almost certainly the first publication of this work from which the names of the new species described therein must date (April 1st 1843). Also published (possibly simultaneously) in Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London 1842, June 6th meeting (actually published in 1843, see Wheeler 1911). Also published in fuller form with plates, see Saunders, 1845.]


[——] 1840–1842. Plate P. Entomologist 1. [In the first volume of the Entomologist are 15 plates lettered A–P which illustrate species described by Walker (1839). The plates were engraved from drawings made by A. H. Haliday (see Gradwell, 1967). The legend to the plates was issued with the index to the last part of volume 1 of the Entomologist, presumably in December 1842. The date of issue of the plates is unknown. Only plate P depicts Darwin material.]


—— 1855–66. List of the specimens of Lepidopterous insects in the collection of the British Museum. Pt. 2: 280–581 (1854); Pt. 3: 583–775 (1855); Pt. 6: 1259–1507 (1855); Pt. 7: 1509–1808 (1856); Pt. 8: 1–271 (1856); Pt. 9: 1–252 (1856); Pt. 10: 253–491 (1957); Pt. 12: 765–982 (1858); Pt. 17: 255–508 (1859); Pt. 24: 1021–1280 (1862); Pt. 26: 1479–1796 (1863); Pt. 27: 1–286 (1863) London (British Museum). [See also Doubleday 1848.]


—— 1877. Coleoptera. In Gunther, A. Account of the zoological collections made during the visit of the H.M.S. ‘Peterel’ to the Galapagos Islands. VII. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1877: 77–82.


—— 1840c. Carabidous insects collected by Mr Darwin during the voyage of Her Majesty's Ship Beagle [part; a continuation of 1840a but with a modified title]. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 6: 254–257.


—— 1842b. Descriptions of numerous species of Coleopterous insects from the southern parts of South America from H. Cuming, Esq., and C. Darwin, Esq. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 9: 105–126. [These descriptions were all repeated in an account of this meeting of 14 December, 1841 in *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* 10: 131–147.]


Westwood, J. O. [1837] [Meeting 7 December, 1835, noting information on Darwin insects received through Babington (1837)] *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of London* 1: lxix.


Geographical and Name Index

In addition to geographical place names this index includes the names of institutions, ships and the more important textual references to historic persons associated with Darwin and/or his insects.

Albrolhos, I, 15 (map), 16 (map), 49
Adventure H M S—ship, 114
Albatross expedition 49
Albemarle I (= Isabella), Galapagos 91
Alps 110
Andes 112
Anson G 54, 55
Arrow G J 20
Ascension I, 19, 49, 103, 105
Ashanti 108
Azores 15 (map), 19
Australia 15, 25, 30, 106–111

Babington C C 10, 24, 113
Bahia Blanca (Patagonia) 16 (map), 18, 19, 43, 61–5, 67, 73, 76, 86, 104 (map), 109
Bahia (Brazil) 15 (map), 16 (map), 18, 30, 39, 47, 48, 53, 56, 61, 64, 92, 93, 103, 105
Bairdston S D 22
Bajada St Fe (Argentina) 76
Barlow, Lady N 12
Barmouth (N Wales) 9, 56
Barrington I (= Santa Fe), Galapagos 94
Bates E 78, 90, 100
Bates H W 78, 81
Bay of Islands (New Zealand) 96
Bay of St Mathias 16 (map), 75
Beagle H M S 18–19 (itinerary); 45, 58; 59, 63, 66, 77, 101
(all insects on board)
Beagle Channel 17 (map)
Berencie (Chagas' patient) 97
Bigot J M F 29, collection 98
Blomefield L see Jenyns L
Bond collection 82
Botafogo Bay (Rio de Janeiro) 50
Bridges collection 82
British Association for the Advancement of Science 31
British Columbia 110
British Museum (Natural History) 5, 14, 20–25, 29, 35, 39, 114
Brunswick Peninsula (Chile) 17 (map)
Buenos Aires (Argentina) 16 (map), 65, 77, 104 (map)
Burchell W J 97
Butcher, C 133
Bynoe B 12, 35, 38, 113

Callao (Peru) 15 (map), 16 (map), 90
Cambridge 7, 8, 9; University 5, 10, 14; Museum of Zoology 24–28, 44, 51; Philosophical Society 10
Campbello Mt (Chile) 112
Campom Novos (Rio de Janeiro) 50
Canary Is 15, 45

Cancale I (Chile) 81
Canguenés Valley (Chile) 82
Cape Blanca (Africa) 45
Cape Corrientes 16 (map), 67
Cape of Good Hope (Africa) 19, 22, 102, 107
Cape Horn 15 (map), 17 (map), 69–71
Cape Negro (Chile) 17, 78, 79
Cape St Mary (Montevideo) 59
Cape Tres Montes (Chile) 16 (map), 85, 86, 104 (map)
Cape Verde Is 15 (map), 18, 19, 45, 46
Cauqueno see Corcovado
Chagas C 96; disease 4, 96–7
Challenger H M S 14
Charles I (= Floreana, Galapagos) 22, 91, 92, 109
Chatham I (= San Cristóbal, Galapagos) 90, 91
Chilean J G 99–100
Chile 21, 30, 43, 71, 106, 108, 109
Chiloe I (Chile) 16 (map), 18, 20, 29, 30, 61, 80, 81, 83–5, 87–8, 95, 107–9
China 106
Chonos archipelago (Chile) 16 (map), 85–6, 104 (map)
Christ's College (Cambridge) 5
Clarence I (Chile) 17 (map)
Cocos Keeling Is see Keeling Is
Concepcion (Chile) 15 (map), 16 (map), 18, 88, 104 (map), 109
Cook Captain James 14, 67
Copiapo (Chile) 16 (map), 18, 89
Coquimbo (Chile) 16 (map), 88, 104 (map)
Corcovado Mt (Rio de Janeiro) 54, 55
Cordillera of the Andes 89
Corrientes (Chaco, Argentina) 16 (map), 67
Coveington, Symms 11, 12, 22, 39, 40, 42, 44, 86, 99, 113
Crotch G R 25, 28
Cudisco (Chile) 87
Curtis, John 30, 31

Darwin (Argentina) 16 (map)
Darwin (Australia) 106–111
Darwin F 5, 7, 10, 25
Darwin G P 112
Darwin H 10
Darwin I (= Guerra, Culpepper, Galapagos) 107
Darwin L 10
Darwin Range (Chile) 17 (map)
Darwin's microscope 113
Denny H 29, 43, 75, 82, 88
Desolation I (Chile) 17 (map)
Devonport (England) 18
Dibbleday E 58
Douglass Mr 81
Down House 5, 10, 35–38
Dublin see National Museum of Ireland
Emerson Mrs 11
Entomological Society of London (later Royal) 14, 20, 21, 30, 52, 93, 96, 98, 114

Falkland Is 13, 15 (map), 16 (map), 18, 21, 22, 71, 72, 79, 106, 109
Falmouth (England) 19
Faraday, Michael 113
Fernando Noronha I, 15 (map), 47, 73
Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago) 38, 62
FitzRoy, Captain R 12, 38, 49, 66, 113
Flower Miss D 11
Flower Sir W M 11
Fox W Darwin 5, 10, 113
Freeman R B 3, 11
Fugelians 67
Fuller H 38

Galapagos Is 4, 15 (map), 18, 20, 22, 30, 32, 33, 90, 92, 94–96, 98, 106–110
Gallao (Peru) 19
Gautrey P J 11
Good Success Bay (Tierra del Fuego) 17 (map), 67, 72
Gorodnoña Río Parana (Argentina) 76
Gould John 59, 60
Gregory Bay (Patagonia) 43
Green Mount (Montevideo) 60
Guasco (Chile) 90
Guritti I (Maldonado) 75

Haliday A H 30–34, 49, 113
Hardy Peninsula (Chile) 17 (map), 69, 70–72
Haslar Hospital 35, 113
Hawaii 109
Henslow J S 5, 12, 14, 113
Herbert J M 5, 113
Hermit I (Tierra del Fuego) 17 (map), 69
Hermosa (Mt. Bahia Blanca) 63
Hobart Town (Tasmania) 15 (map), 18, 29, 30, 97, 100
Hope F W 5, 9, 14, 29, 30, 35, 108, 113
Hope Entomological Collections (Oxford) 29, 44, 112, 113
Hoste I (Chile) 17 (map)

Institute of Electrical Engineers 113
Iquique (Peru) 16 (map), 18, 19
Ireland National Museum of 14, 30–34, 54, 114

James I (Galapagos) 22, 94
Janson E W 28, 35
Janson O 82
Japan 107
Jenyns (later Blomefield) L 5, 10, 113

Kater’s Peak (Hermit I, Tierra del Fuego) 69
Keeling I, 15 (map), 15, 19, 21, 101, 110
Kew (Royal Botanic Gardens) 35
King George’s Sound (Australia) 15 (map), 29, 30, 39, 92, 93, 98, 100, 107, 108
King, midshipman [PG] 38

King P P (Captain) 114
Kirby W 45
Kirkaldy G W 38, 99
Krause E 11

La Plata 43
Lemuy I (Chiloe, Chile) 83
Lewinsohn R 97
Lima (Peru) 16 (map), 19, 90
Linnean Society of New South Wales 113
Locégo (Rio de Janeiro) 50
Lord Howe, I, 95, 108
Lowes Harbour (Chonos Archipelago) 86
Luxan (Argentina) 90, 97
Lyell C 5

Macaé R (Brazil) 50
Madeira 107
Magellan Straits of 17 (map), 18, 68, 104 (map)
Maldonado (Uruguay) 15 (map), 16 (map), 18, 43, 72–76, 98, 104 (map), 108, 109
Mandetiba (Rio de Janeiro) 50
Mauritius 15 (map), 18, 101, 107
Melly A 84
Mendoza (Argentina) 16 (map), 21, 89, 90, 96
Miaconagua (Chile) 16 (map)
Midship Bay (Chonos Archipelago) 85
Mitchel Library (Sydney) 38
Monte Hermosa (Bahia Blanca) 63
Montevideo (Uruguay) 13, 16 (map), 18, 20, 21, 40, 44–45, 58–60, 65–77, 75
Mount Darwin (Chile) 17 (map)
Mount (Green Mount, Montevideo) 61, 66
Mount Wellington (Tasmania) 21, 99

National Museum of Ireland (Dublin) 14, 30–34, 44, 49, 114
National Museum of Wales (Cardiff) 38
Navarin I (Tierra del Fuego) 67–71, 109
Negro (Cape, Chile) 17, 78, 79
Newman E 20, 21
New Zealand 15, 18, 21, 30, 33, 96
Nicol Bay (W Australia) 100

Oxford University 5, 10, 14; Hope Entomological Collections 29, 44, 112, 113

Parana R (Argentina) 76
Parry F J S 101
Patagonia 17 (map), 21, 61, 66, 67, 78, 81, 109
Patch Cove (Tres Montes, Chile) 85
Pernambuco (Brazil) 19
Peteroa (Chile) 16 (map), 82
Plas Edwards (Wales) 3
Plata R (boundary between Argentina and Uruguay) 16 (map), 59, 72
Ponsonby Sound (Tierra del Fuego) 17 (map) 70
Port Desire (Desceado, Patagonia) 16 (map), 18, 20, 64, 78, 81, 104 (map), 109
Porter D M 39, 41
GEOGRAPHICAL AND NAME INDEX

Port Famine (Strait of Magellan) 21, 79
Port St Julian (Patagonia) 16 (map), 18, 77, 81, 104 (map)
Porto Praya (Cape Verde Is) 19, 46
Poulton E B 5, 29

Quail I (Cape Verde Is) 45
Quillota (Chile) 16 (map), 82

Rat I (Montevideo) 40, 59, 66
Rhodesia 109
Riesco I (Chile) 17 (map)
Riley C V 3, 5
Rio Colorado (Patagonia) 76, 104 (map)
Rio Estacado (Mendoza, Argentina) 89
Rio Frade (Rio de Janeiro) 50
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) 13, 15 (map), 16 (map), 18, 21, 22, 25, 49–59, 104 (label), 108, 109
Rio Macae (Rio de Janeiro) 49, 50
Rio Negro (Argentina) 16 (map), 18, 66, 77, 104 (map)
Rio Paraná (Argentina) 76
Rio Plata 16 (map), 59, 77, 104 (map)
Rippon collection 38
Royal Entomological Society of London 14, 20, 21, 30, 52, 93, 96, 98, 114
Rozario R (Parana, Argentina) 76

St Andrews, Cape (Tres Montes, Chile) 85
St Catherine’s (Brazil) 54
St Cruz see Santa Cruz
St Domingo (Cape Verde Is) 46
St George’s Sound (Australia) 19, 67
St Helena 15 (map), 19, 22, 30, 102–3
St Jago (Cape Verde Is) 21, 45–47
St Julian (Patagonia) 16 (map), 18, 77, 104 (map)
St Martin (Cape Verde Is) 46
St Matthias Bay (Argentina) 16 (map), 75
St Mary (Cape, Montevideo) 59
St Paul’s Rocks 15 (map), 20, 31, 46, 47, 49, 110
St Pedro I (Chile) (Chile) 85
Samarang H M S 14
San Bias (Bay, Patagonia) 66, 67, 73
San Carlos de Chiloé (Ancud) (Chile) 87
San Pedro I (Chile) 85
Sandwich Islanders 43–4
Santa Cruz R (Patagonia) 16 (map), 18, 21, 77, 80, 104 (map), 107
Santa Fé Bajada (Argentina) 16 (map), 43, 76–78, 88, 104 (map)
Santa Gertrudis (Chile) 104 (map)
Santa Inés I (Chile) 17 (map)
Santa Maria I (Chile) 89
Scott H 24
Shackleton-Rowett Expedition 47
Sharp D 23, 24
Shropshire 5, 8

Shuckard W E 38, 99
Sierra de la Ventana (Argentina) 76
Simon’s Bay (South Africa) 102
Smith Adam 37
South Africa 15, 22, 106, 108 see Cape of Good Hope
South America (country unspecified) 15, 16 (map), 17, 21, 24, 25, 110
Stanley (ophtician) 11
Staten Island 17 (map)
Stephens J F 7, 9, 10, 25
Stevens auction 82
Stokes J L 37
Streits of Le Maire (Tierra del Fuego) 17 (map)
Streits of Magellan (Chile/Tierra del Fuego) 17 (map), 18, 68, 104 (map)
Sydney (New South Wales, Australia) 15 (map), 18, 21, 29, 30, 39, 98–100, 108, 110

Tahiti (Society Is) 15 (map), 18, 96
Tasmania (Van Diemen’s Land) 15 (map), 18, 30, 97–99
Terceira (Azores) 19
Thompson Sir Harry S M 5, 113
Tierra del Fuego 16 (map), 17 (map), 18, 20, 21, 67–70, 72, 78, 108–110
Traversias of Mendoza 89
Treadwell R 11
Tres Montes (Chile) 16 (map), 85, 86, 104 (map)

Valdivia (Chile) 16 (map), 18, 81, 87, 89, 104 (map)
Valparaíso (Chile) 13, 16 (map), 18, 20, 21, 81–3, 88–90, 104 (map), 109
Van Diemen’s Land (= Tasmania) 15 (map), 21, 39, 97 see Tasmania
Villa Vicencio (Cordilleras of Mendoza) 89

Wales 5, 8; National Museum of 38
Walker, Francis 30–32, 85, 113
Waterhouse C O 39
Waterhouse F H 22
Waterhouse G R 20–22, 29, 31, 39, 41, 104, 107, 113
Way A 5, 113
Wellington (Mt, Tasmania) 21, 99
Westwood J O 5, 14, 20, 21, 32, 113
Whitman J 42, 104
White A 35
Wicken Fen 9, 10
Wigwam Cove (Hermit I, Tierra del Fuego) 69
Wollaston T V 107

Yuche I (Tres Montes, Chile) 86

Zoological Society of London 14
Scientific Index

In addition to taxonomic names this index includes Darwin’s preliminary identifications, local common names and pabulum, to facilitate reference to this work by scholars using Darwin’s published and unpublished writings. Numbers in italics indicate illustrations. Scientific names are as recorded in the literature cited, but later generic and specific names are also indexed so that specialists can locate their groups under original or modern combinations.
Antarctophytus 72
Antheididae 47, 58, 73, 102
Anthicus atronitidius 102
wallassoni 102
Anthomyia corella 59
cutilia 59
felsma 59
setia (= Ophyra aecences) 91
Anthomyiidae 59, 85
Anthophoridae 110
Anthophorinae 110
Anthropus primitiva 91
reperia 54
Anthreus occifer 98
Anthribidae 91, 98, 102
Ants 48, 53, 60, 94, 101
Anystis taipeimensis 100
Apaneles 91, 100, 103
Apaie 91
Apera (guinea pig) 43
Aphengium sordidum 49
Aphidius 103
Aphodii 102
Aphodius 57, 73, 76, 97, 102-3
granarius 103
pseudozicus 103
pseudozicus 97
Aphthona bivinsi 102
capensis 102
Apidea 57
Apionina hesperum 50
Aplodes rubrofractaria var darwiniata 110
Aplera 20
Apodriscus bacchus 88
Arachnida 56 (collection), see Acari, mites, spiders, tick
Araneae ausensis 98
Archnophorus hirtipes 60
Arachtholus darwini 74, 108
Arctiidae 60, 95, 101, 110
Argmone 61, 76, 84
Argynnis darwini 79, 110
Argyrophorus williamsianus 79
Armadiello 43, 63
Arrow poison 87
Asaphes aenea 82
vulgaris 82
Asilidae 59, 98
Asilus maculius 59
Asopis vulgatis 45
Aspidiidae 91
Astya gavy 81, 82, 88
lineatus 49
quadritintiatus 65, 74, 76
Atacens opatroides 74
pictus 55, 77
rubripes 62
tenebrosus 55
sp 48, 55
Atenius tree 81
Ateneus robustus 66, 77
spallidum 49
Ateliragona tibetica 99
Atleta darwini 108
Auchenia llama 78
Auchenus aratus 10

Scientific Index

Acrotrichum 10
Aulodora darwini 84, 108
Aulomodus humilis 99

Bacillus 96
Banana 58
Bananidae 53
Baridinae 62, 74, 84, 103
Baridyllias clavicornis 66
longiarsiis 64, 78
rivalis 61, 74
speciosus 61
stephensi 63
subtilius 89, see Cardiophthalmus

Barnacles 113
Bathypogon 29, 98
Bats 48
Bees 11, 46, 54, 57, 65, 78, 79, 99, 100
Bellerus menis 88
Belostomus 66
Belus testaceus 100
Bembidini 49-51, 58
Bembidion morpium convexum 69-71, 86
Bembidion 10, 60, 67, 80, 94
destanum 10
embei 60, 61, 65
semipunculatum 10
sp 76, 79
Bembidium 71
Bembidius 12
Bembidion 55, 59
Benedict 51
Bibionidae 55, 59
Biodessus 51
Birds 45, 46, 49, 53, 60, 70-72, 75, 79, 81, 82, 91
Blabera brasiliana 60
dubia 60
Black-currant bush 72
Blackflies 54
Black skimmer 60
Blaps 38, 50
Blatta 46, 48, 50, 60, 101
Blatella 46, 50, 60
Blethina 7
multipunctata 7, 28
Bombus hororum 11
lucorum 11
pratorum 11
Bombbyliidae 54, 91, 103
Bombylius 54
Booby 46
Borborus humilisclavicornis 60
Bostrichidae 91
Brachelytra 58
Brachinus 73, 76
crepatus 10
maculis 73
nigrigera 73
platensis 73
Brachycoelus 69
Brachynemorus darwini 107
Brachysternus castaneus 83
Braconidae 33, 91, 100, 103
Bradycellus promtus 98
Bruchiidae 58, 103
Bruchus 63, 103
Brychius elevatus 7
Bubas bison 35
Buprestidae 9, 47, 90, 99, 107, 108
Buprestis 90
Buteo galapagoensis (Galapagos hawk) 90
Butterflies 49, 58, 59, 66, 73, 79, 110
Byrrhidae 70

Cacao 87
Caffroadix cyclopis 102
Calanotus (Calonota) helymus 59
Calandra oryzae 100
Calavaneae 58, 63
Callimima darwini 47, 108
Callimone caburus 103
damaus 101
eumelis 82
monacris 82
oxina 101
sucius 103
vividia 100
Calliphoridae 59, 84, 91, 103, 109
Calliphysa macropus 84, 95
Calystenitina victina 89
Calosoma darwini 66, 108
galapaganum 94, 95
heleaenae 102
patagoniense 29, 66, 86
Campalnia chloristictum ssp helena 102
Camponotus macilentus 94
planus 94
Campopleginae 103
Camptogramma corticae 77
Campyphius linearis 9
Canacidae 109
Cantharidae 85, 109
Cantharis darwini 109
Cantheconae 99
Canthidium breve 65
trinodosum 49
Canthon 58
Cape petrel pigeon 59
Capsida 54, 60
Capsus darwini 94, 107
nigritus 94
quadrinotatus 94, 95, 112
spollatus 94
Capulus 71
Carabidae 25, 46, 49–51, 55, 58, 60–73, 76–91, 94–6, 98, 102, 107–9
Carabus 67, 76
chloesti 83, 87
darwini 83, 108
insularis 83
suralis 67
valdiviae 71, 83, 89
Caracara (chimango) 90
Cardiocephalus trihuminata 99
Cardiophthalus see Bar[yll]pus
crivinoides 66;
longiarsis 64, 78
Carenus darwiniensis 108
Carollia perspicienti 48
Carion 12, 65, 79
Carithaea 99
Casciella aeneo-niger 70, 84, 89
greavesi 86
kingii 86
nittidus 69
Caterpillars 53, 56
Catageneus decoratus 84
Catops
falklandicus 79
sericeus 8
Cavia capybara 60
cobaia (= aperea) 43
Celina 51
Ceroxyx albolineata v. darwiniensis 110
Cephaleus brunneus 99
marginatus 101
Cephaleolea picta 58
Cephaloopsis darwini 107
Cerambycidae 47, 54, 61, 65, 84, 90, 95, 107–9
Cerambyx 54, 61, 77
Ceratina darwini 110
Ceratomegilla 18-pustulatus 73
Ceratopygus 55, 84, 91, 103
Cercopidae 99
Ceroglossus 67, 83, 87, 89, 108
Cerostoma punctulata 80
Certhia 43, 53
Cercyon 12
Chaeocampa chiron 77
Chalcridae 53, 88, 91, 98, 100, 101, 103
Chalcid [oidae] 32, 82, 84, 86–8, 90, 103
Chalcis cabira 91
phya 100
Chalcocoropis hesperas 57
Chamaemyiidae 98
Chanoplopus brevipes (= paradoxus) 71
Cheese skipper 94
Chelifus 91
Chiasognathus granitii 20, 35, 81
Chionidiae 79
Chironomidae 84, 98–9, 102–3, 109
Chironomus 98, 99, 102
Chilaenius braziliensis 74
holosericeus 10
nigricornis 10
platenisi 74
tristis 10
violaceus 74
westwoodii 74
Chlamydopis formicola var darwiniensis 108
Chloropidae 33, 84, 87, 96, 98, 102
Chmeodes terminalis 48
Choleva agilis 8
angustata 8
falklandicus 79
Chordonota inermis 50
Chromatomyia distincta 59
Chrysomela 60
Chrysolinae (incl. Halticidae) 9, 28, 47, 58, 61, 63, 71, 73–4, 80, 84, 87, 90–1, 94, 95, 96, 98–100, 102, 103, 108–9
Chrysops varians 50
Chrysops 91
Cicada 81, 86
Cicadellidae 87, 94, 99, 101–2, 107
Cicadidae 86, 99, 101, 107
Cicindela 9, 38, 50, 54–6, 77, 89, 96
Cicindelinae 80, 84, 56, 77
Cicindela appressata 79
Ciliophora f 60
Cimex 48, 50, 67, 70
Circus bufo ( = megaspilus) 75
Cirripedes 113
Cirrhostipus baselus 94

Cisseps puerula 99
Cixiidae 96
Climbidae 84
Clivinae 100
Clivipalpes 63
Cleaomidae 91, 94
Cleridae 21, 95, 108
Clitellaria arctica 50
Clivinae darwini 108
Clusius darwini 108
Cluzierocerus cerasus 88

Cleopatra 86
Cleopatra 87
Clytus mysticus 10
Cnemacanthus 63, 109

Coccus 61
Coccinella 60, 62
Coccus acaralis 61
Coccus angustifrons 82
Coccus leonina 96
Coccinellidae 47, 58, 61–2, 73–4, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 88, 91, 94, 96, 98–100, 108–9
Cochliomyia macellaria (secondary screw worm fly) 91, 103
Cocliopyx albolineata var darwinii 110
Coleophora inequis 99
Coleopidae 85
Coleostoma darwini 108
Coenobius spinus 99
Coenonia darwini 108
Coenonympha arcana ssp. darwini 110
Coenosia acuticornis 98, 99
Coereba flavoeola 53
Colesoptera 36, 37, 38, 45–91, 93–103, 106–109
Colesoptera larvae, as food of armadillo 43
Collis croceus 66
Colus 66
Colubella 66
Colymbetes 50, 59, 60, 61, 63, 67, 77, 81
Colymbotus 8
Colymbotus angustifrons 77
Colymbotus 8
Colymbotus calidus 50

Clytus elegans 50
Clytus exoluteus 8
Clytus magellenicus 67
Clytus nigro-remaus 78
Clytus notatus 8
Clytus pulvrosus 8
Clytus punctatus 8
Clytus reticulatus 82
Clytus rostracollis 70, 71
Clytus sadichyi 90
Clytus signatus 59
Clytus suturalis 82
Clytulus 77 see Coelomates
Codura (Fruit gryllus) 82
Codalystus 103
Coeptus 82
Coeptus galapagoensis 91
Coeptus posticus 50
Copeus 76
Copharaphephi 31
Coreidae 48, 90, 97
Corema 46, 60, 61
Coremya 24–5, 80, 99, 107
Coremode darwini 95, 108
Coremiula 86
Coremiula darwini 110
Coremiula 96
Coremiula darwini 107
Cosmosaurus leptonoerodes 79
Cosmosaurus pumbeola 79
Cows 81, 97
Creophila 87
Creophila erythrocephalus 97
Creophila vesiculosus 91
Crepidodera bahiensis 47
Crepidodera chiloensis 84, 87
Cricotopus 103
Cricotidae 28
Cricota caeruleofrons var. darwini 110
Cricotica arctilis 99
Cricotica 110
Crypta bipunctata 9
Crypticilus 45, 54
Crypticilus 56, 64, 71
Cryptocerus 89
Cryptocenthamidae 102
Cryptophagidae 102
Cryptophaga 102
Cryptophaga gracilipes 9
Cryptophaga 9
Cryptostetha juanae 63
Ctenicerus cupreus 9
Ctenosia darwini 47, 108
Ctenomyza brasilensis 43
Ctenuchidae 59
Culicoides 55
Curtulio 12, 57 (diamond), 60, 70, 78, 85, 100
Curculionidae 9, 47, 53, 57, 58, 60–1, 69–70, 72–4, 78–80, 82–8, 91, 93–6, 98–9, 100, 102–3
Cylindria biungulata (= Megadyles) 74
Cylocephalus 91
Cylocephalus 77
Cylocephalus 77
Cytopoche 91
Cytopoche diversa 100
Cytopoche diversa 99
Cyclone simipera 61

The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online
Cyprinodon anguinus 80
Cymindis 77
Cynthia planodisca 66
Cyphon fenestratus 100
Cyphosiermus 25
Cytaela gryseipila 96
Cyttaria darwini 67

Dagbertis 94, 107
Daption capense 59
Darwinella 106
Darwinhydros solidus 102, 106
Darwinivella fosteri 106
Darwinomyia 106
Darwinius 94, 106
Dascilididae 100
Dasybasis 77
clavillata 109
meridiana 87
Dasydema hirtella 84
Dasyelia paracincta 91
Dasyphus hybridus 43
minutus 43
Decatoma diphius 103
Decilaus molurus 100
Deiopita ornatrix 94, 95
palchiella 101
Delia platula 59
Delphacidae 87, 101, 107
Delphacodes 94, 96
chiloensis 87
darwinii 87, 107
Delphox simulans 94, 96
substitua 94, 96
vicaria 94, 96
Demogorgon patagonicus 75
Denticollis linearis 9
Deraeus rufus 25, 51
Derbiidae 93, 101, 107
Dermaptera 56, 61, 75, 106
Dermestes 60
maculatus (= vulpinus) 61, 74, 94
Dermestidae 61, 74, 94, 98
Derostenus aleter 88
Desianthus mallovensis 99
Dermatocnemis nitida 51, 52
Diabrotica bilineata 58
contigua 58
limbat a 94
Diamond beetles (Curculio) 57
Diastichus darwini 108
Dibolocole 25
Dicer a 31
Dichaetomyia reversa 38
Dichromyia sanguineiceps 59
Diceronephalus 94
Dictyopharidae 102, 107
Diecyclus arduus 90
lynesthes 87
Didelphus 81
Dilophus thoracicus 59
Dineutes acer 25, 46
subspinosus 25, 46
Dinocoris 98, 99

Dioms brasiliensi 47
effusus 58
genitalis 47
notescens 99
pumilio 98, 99
Dione 38
Drupaea 101 see Delopecia, Utetheisa
Diplatys darwini 106
Diplax frequens darwini 107
Dipthonius 59
Diptera 12, 32, 34, 38, 46, 49, 50, 53–5, 57, 59, 60, 65, 72,
75, 77–80, 82, 84–91, 94, 96, 98–9, 101–3, 106, 109
Distogomoptera darwini 73, 74, 95, 108
Ditropius inconspicuus 98, 99
jacobyi 100
lentus 99
minutus 98
stratipunctatus 99
Docena darwini 108
galapagoense 91
Docemina crassipes 71
Dolichopodidae 84, 91, 98, 99, 101, 103, 109
Dolichos 63
Donacia bracca 9
nigra 9
Dorcas bacchus 88
antarctica 70, 88, 108, 109; see Scleroptorum
Dorylinae 48
Draconflies (Odonata) 38, 57, 67, 70, 85, 106–7
Dromius 82
Drosophilidae 103
Dryophleps angustus 98
squalidae 98
Dung 12, 102, 103
bird’s 47, 62
cow’s 81, 97
guanaco 80
horse’s 76, 80, 97
human 48, 83
kangaroo 97
ostrich[rhea] 62
sheep 80
Dynastidae[n]e 74, 89, 108
Dytiscidae 25, 46, 50, 52, 59, 63, 67, 70–1, 74–5, 77–8, 80,
82, 90–1, 100, 102, 106, 108
Dytiscus conformis 8
marginalis 8

Ecton 48
Ecpantheria indecisa 60
Ectenmostega darwini 107
Edessa 61
Elachestus artoeus 98
catia 103
gyers 84
Elachiptera lyrica 102
Elaphrus uliginosus 10, 28
Elasmodesmus 99
Elater 48, 63, 85, 101
luteipennis 85
Elateridae 9, 21, 48, 63, 85, 94, 102
Elleschodes temulostriatus 98
Elmis 12, 55, 83, 89
chiloensis 83
Empididae 85, 87, 88, 98, 99
Empolis lea 99
Eucosmia venralis 98
Encyrtidae 98, 100, 101, 103
Encyrtus arseneus 98
chelis 98
epytus 103
lucetia 98, 101
odacron 98
pacorus 100
salacron 98
xuius 98, 101
zameis 101
zebina 98
Endalus 51
Endomychidae 58
Enhydras sulcatas 25, 56
Enochus 67, 74, 76, 84, 108
affinis 25
atomus 50
vulgaris 25, 74
Enopllus 25
Entedon antander 103
bdeas 82
cleodora 90
docles 100
flacilla 82
hegeiochus 103
hestia 98
hestias 103
ujens 86
Entimus imperialis 57
nobilis 57
Entomoderes erebi 21, 89
Entypus 54
Epamaebus ziczac 98
Epanthus 71
Epeira (spider) 53
Ephydryidae 84, 87-8, 91, 99, 103
Epipedononca
affinis 89
honariensis 61, 63
ebchina 89
erythropus 89
lata 78
multicosta 89
rugosa 89
Epirix darwini 73, 108
uruguayica 73
spp 58
Epuraea biguttata 8
darwiniens 108
limbaia 8
Erebia 79
Erechthis darwini 47, 110
Erychnus chrysus 101
Euplois
16-pustulata (= connesxa) 88
sp 80
Eustus blackburni 98
Erythraea 50
Ethadomorpha claudia 100
Ethra maledicta (= lateralis) 56
Etiella zinckelma 45
Euaresia 94

Eucalyptus 98
Eucharididae 32
Eucharis erithoe 98, 100
iucata 103
ielio 92, 98
rapo 103
theoeles 100
valdes 100
valusas 92, 101
xenides 100
zeleuses 92, 100
Eucharitidae 93, 98, 100, 101, 103
Euchurus longimanus 35, 36
Eucnemos 102
Eucratinium dentifrons 62
Euderus messor 101
Eudicella darwini 108
darwiniana 108
Eulophidae 84, 86, 94, 98, 100–103, 110–111
Eulophus
itea 98
laconome 84
megalurus 101
rihanus 82
Eumenidae 48, 56, 110
Eupelmidae 100, 101, 110
Eupelmus andone 101
eurozonus 100
Euphaoniulahumeralis 79
Euplectus bicoelar 98
Eurymelidae 101, 107
Eurytoma arenicola 101
eleuthor 99
exucus 103
menon 103
obet 100
pindides 99, 101
phaliger 84
tellis 100
vohax 99, 100
Euxesta 54
Evelaes 110
Eynisaeras extranea 59
Fagus antarctica (Nothofagus) 67, 70
Falco 71
Falklandius turbificatus 72, 79
Falkocholeova cribellata 79
Feronia 46, 60
aerea 89
apicalis 74
assimilis 61
audaxini 75
bonelli 84, 86, 89
bruliei 76
callioides 90
chaleea 74
chandori 82
chalesia 73, 84, 89
cordicellis 29, 61, 65, 74
corinthia 61, 74
dejeani 61
depressa 66
eydeuxii 90
Galapagoensis 94
Guarini 73
Marginata 88, 89
Maculosa 89
Nebroide 84, 88, 89
Obtusatus 29
Patagonica 61, 76
Peruviana 90
Rufipalpis 86
Submetallica (lucta), 61, 76, 89
Unistriata 90
Feroniola laticolis 61, 65, 74
Figites 32
Fireflies 51
Fish 14
Fitsen 30
Flattidae 99
Fleas 43, 88 see Siphonaptera
Foenus darwini 99, 110
Forficula 21, 56, 60, 61, 75
Formicinae 94 see ants
Fossils 14
Frugania 57
Frigate bird 49
Fuscilla 85
Fulgoridae 94, 96
Fulgoroida 99
Fulmarus glacialis 75
Fungus 12, 57, 67, 68, 72, 83, 84

Galapogomyia 94
Galapagos hawk (Buteo galapagoensis) 90
Galapogosana 94
Galapodacnem 108
Galeruca 60, 80
Gallinga paragatae magellenica 72
Ganthidium rufullicol 48
Gasteruptiidae 99, 110
Gastarctetus 88
Meroetes 100
Polles 88
Geobius subescens 74
Geometridae 66, 77, 79, 110
Geotrupes 48, 53, 57, 72, 80
Laevis 9
Sicerarius 35
Vernalis 9
Geraeus 103
Germarica littipusana 99
Gerris 46
Gigantotheca 94
Glow worms 87 see Lampyridae
Glycaspis 98
Gnat 59
 Gnathaphanus darwini 108
Gonatocerus darwini 110
Gonocanthon smaragdulus 53
Gonoleptes 72, 83
Grammicus chilensis 82
Graphiphora picta
Graptosternum 99
Gryllus 101
Migratorius 90
Guano 47
Guanoco 77–8, 80
Guinea pig 43
Guill 46
Gunpowder mites 43
Gyretes labratus 25, 57
Gyrvini 50, 56
Gyrinidae 24, 25, 46, 50, 56–7
Gyrinus 46, 57
Ovatus 25, 50
Parcus 25, 50
Habropus carnifex 67, 69, 79
Halictus (Evylaeus) darwiniellus 99, 110
eyrei darwiniensis 110
repertus 99
Halipha elephas 7
Halmaeura 72, 109
Halobates darwini 107
Halicta 60, 71
Acuminata 100
Aenea 99
Aeneo-nigra 100
Bicolor 99
Bivittata 100
Crassicornis 99
galapagoensis (= Docema) 91
Labialis 99
Nitida 100
Ochreae 100
Ovata 100
Picea 100
Pygmya 100
Scutellata 99
Subaenea 100
Substriata 100
Variegata 98
Halticidae 108, 110 see Chrysomelidae
Haplochela darwini 101, 107
Haptonemura darwini 108
Harmonia conformis 99
Harpales 60
Harpa[inae] (Carabidae) 61, 71, 82, 83
Harpalus 60, 65, 77
Puncticollis 10
Punctatus 10
Rubripes 10
Harrier, long winged 75
Hedylepta indicata 45
Helcymyzidae 85
Helcomyzidae 72
Helobata striata 25, 51
Helopeltis 25
Helops 49
Hemerobidae
Hemerothus 101
Hemiptera 20, 24–5, 29, 39, 47–8, 50, 54–5, 61, 66–7, 70,
72–3, 75, 80–2, 84, 86–7, 89–90, 93–4, 95–9, 101–2,
106–7
Henicocephalidae 82
Heptasternacmaer 84
Ocreta 84
Heterotroctes darwini 58, 108
tetraptalas 73–4
Heteromera 60–2, 65–6, 71–2, 76, 78, 80, 85, 88, 89, 90

The Complete Work of Charles Darwin Online
Heteronyx darwini 108
Heteropiera 94, 95, 96–9, 101–2
Hilarempis 98
Hippoboscidae 46, 49, 90
Hister 60, 83
quadristriatus 9
Histeridae 9, 57, 82, 83, 108
Hockeria davini 101
eracon 98
nyssa 100
proxenus 98, 100
Homalodiscus 110
Homalochilia niger 62
Homoeodera pygmaea 102
Homoptera 81, 84, 86–7, 94, 96, 98–9, 101–2
Hoplia 62
Horsefly 77
Horses 55, 75, 76, 80, 87, 97
Hugoscoittia darwini 25, 74, 108
Humble-bees 11
Hybos 99
Hydaticeps havaniensis 51
Hybneri 8
semitruncus 8
Hydrobius forcticornis 84
Hydradephaga 21
Hydrophilidae 84, 99
Hydrobii 12
Hydrobius 46, 52, 67
Hydroedon elongatum 69, 71
Hydroporomorpha parva 51, 52
Hydroporus 67
areolatus 7
darwini 100, 108
lepidus 7
nudius 51
obscursus 51
undecimlineatus 67, 100
Hydrus 52
Hydroporinae 12
Hydromorpha Helvetica 51, 52
Hydromus 46, 60
scriptus (= Hydromus lepidus) 7
Hymenophallus 56
Hymenoptera 20, 20, 46, 48, 53–4, 56–7, 65, 70, 73, 78–9, 82, 84–8, 90–4, 96, 98–9, 101–3, 110–111
Hypatia flavifasciata 98
Hypaulax
amplidata var parryi 100
Hyponapsis arrowi var darwini 73, 108
fusca 48
Hyphiomyrus maculatus 46
Hyphococcus rugiceps 9
Hypomima almena darwiniensis 110
Hypomemon 109
Hypogaster 99, 110

Ichneumonomidae 103

Icostia nigra 90
Idiocephala darwini 98, 108
semibrunea 98
tasmanica 98
Illeotis 96
Inostemmena quinata
Itonothophrys 87
Ischnocera 71
Ischnophyda 102, 107
Isogyria 109
Isotoma (termites) 47, 106
Issus oritis 101
ravula 99
Issoria lathonioides 79, 110
Issus rostrifera 94
varius 94, 96
Ixodes 20

Jassus lucidus 96
planus 94
striolarius 94

Kaapia darwini 102, 107
Kaloetermes darwini 106
Kalotermitidae 106
Kangaroo 97
Kelp flies 85
Kletter 56

Labidura 99
Latus cinctus 99
Lama guanaco 77, 78, 80
Lamellicornina 61, 63, 66, 75, 83, 89
Lampronia calhella 35
Lamprotaurus alexander 88
baro 99
bisselis 87
caviceps 82
circum 99
darmis 100
divipare 103
folios 84
hecatea 99
mycon 100
naevola 88
nages 84
nattia 87
negil 101
nicon 100
numius 86
orobia 87
thera 99
vulvula 88
Lampyridae 50–1, 53, 56–7, 59, 85, 87
Lampyris 51, 53, 55, 57, 59
occidentalis 51
Lampyris see Lampyris
Lanceipes nigricepus 70, 82
signatus 82
varius 78, 81, 82
Languridae 58, 84
Larentia evanescens 79
Lasiocampidae 79
Latriidius [sic] 12
Lathridiidae 74, 82, 84, 88, 96, 99
Lauxaniidae 55, 84, 99, 103
Lebiinae 21
Leguminosae 63
Leica 102
Leiodes 12, 56
Leiodidae 107
Leonini 75
Leipsis satipes 94
Leptidiarae 108
Lepidoptera 20, 37, 45, 47, 49, 58–9, 66, 72–3, 77, 79, 94, 95, 110
Leptocera 102
Leptopini [Curculionidae] 58, 84
Leptosomus acuminatus 93, 99
Leskia 102, 109
Leutrus cephalotes 35
Leucania extranea 59
Leuroneutes gaudicæ 82
Libellula 20, 55, 67, 70, 85
Libellulidae 107
Lice, see Phthiraptera 29, 82, 88
Licina
punctatulus 10
siphoides 10
Limniichidae 50
Limnoba 59
Limnogogo cereventris ssp leptocerus 46
Limnochenus 25, 101
Limosha 88
Limpet 71
Lissopieres quadrinotatus 79
Listroderes apicalis 61, 73
costrostris 73–4, 88
delaigeti 73
katerensis 69
lacunos 69, 85
quadrituberculatus 69
robustus 88
rugosirostris 69
Listronyx testaceus 69
Litochrous sydneyensis 97
Lixus 57
Lama guanaco 78, 80
Locust 45, 90
Longitarsus chiloensis 84
Darwini 74, 109
Lunatus 9
Lophia 51
Lophocoma anaisitii 84
Lophosmus eschscholtzi 83
Longipes 70
Nodipes 86
Vitis var bulbifer 70
Loxostege 110
Lucaniidae 70, 81, 88, 108–9
Lucanus 70
Lucilia
eximia 103 see Phaenica
Lunetius 25
Lycaenidae 110
Lycopods 72
Lygaeidae 87, 94, 99, 101, 102, 106, 107
Lycaenidae 82
Macaria subornata 66
Macroceuthus ellipticus 25, 50
Macronemuridae 107
Macronemurus darwini 107
Malachidae 93, 100
Malacostraeidae 98, 99
Malacoxyphus grossiventris 43
Mantis 48–9
Mantispidae 99
Mantodea 48, 49
Marcocoda egenaria 79
Mastotermes darwiniensis 106
Mastotermidae 106
Mecoccephala acuminata 61
Mecodema darwini 109
Mecocera parvula 47
Megachile darwiniensis 110
Megachilidae 110
Megapodites 74
Megalomus darwini 107
Megapodites patagonica 78
Megastigmus borus 99
draca 99
lamatus 99
Megalophae violacea 62
Melampsalata 99
Melaphorus reichel 90
Melanos 62
Meligethes 58
sphendidulus 102
viridulus 102
Melipona 57
Melipodes darwini 87, 107
Meloe 38, 61, 62, 65, 66, 87
Melolothini 61, 62, 66, 87
Melonthini 108
Melyporinae 49, 65, 74, 76, 82, 88, 94, 107
Mercurialis 35
Merizododes maceyi 72
Meroncithodes inornatus 75
Meroosteni satialis 91, 92
Mesamia 96
Mesovelidiae 106
Metis 88
bauriensis 74
femoratus 84
flavipes 84, 88, 89
malachitus 71
ovalipennis 84, 89
Microagrytes ocelligerus 84
Microberosiris exilis 100
Microclytites aranea 90
Micromelodes sitanus 99
Micropezidae 57, 84, 99
Micropterix 35
Migadipus darwini 70, 109
falklandicus 72
nigrogaerulus 70
ovalis 68, 69
virescens (= laeta) 68, 69, 70
Milvago chimango 71
pexopoulos 71
Monaira darwinia 110
Mimosa 91
Miridae 87, 94, 107
Mitri lineata 94
Misorphicea submetallica 98
Molops cornilba 61
Molaris 61
Molurus 22
Mortonia cy Dicharina 96
Monoleptina nigricornis 98
Monotriaea 98
Sordidula 99
Subsukralis 99
Monomachus falcator 99
Mordella 93
Mordellidae 98
Morphoides immaculatus 50
Myrtaceae australis 70
Mosquitoes 77
Moss 81
Moths 20, 35, 45, 47, 59, 60, 66, 72, 77, 79
Musca domestica 50
Gneta 59
Lycra 59
Phauda 91
Piona (= Phaedra) 91
Muscidae 38, 55, 59, 79, 84, 91, 98-9, 106
Mycetophilidae 84, 102-3
Mygalus 54
Myrmicidae 110
Myrioptera 59
Myrmecocystidae 107
Myriangina unipuncta 59

Nargus anisotomoides 8
Wilkins 8
Necrobia 60
Necrophorus interruptus 8
Necrostigma 8
Necterosoma 67, 100, 108
Nemoria 110
Neobrachypalus darwinii 62, 109
Neoheofilius politus 25, 51
Nepomphila darwinii 74, 109
Nets, of ants 53, 60
of bees 65, 78
of Hymenoptera 53
of Isopodera (termite) 47
Neuroptera 99, 101, 107
Neuroptera 59
Nezara (genus near) 98, 99, 101
Nileus 103
Nicrophorus 8
Nietla darwinii 94, 110
Nitidula limbatata 8
Obsolote 8
Punctatissima 8
Nitidulidae 8, 23, 56, 58, 62, 75, 91, 102, 108-9
Nocticancus darwinii 109
Noctuidae 77, 110
Noctua (Agratis) suffusa 77
Nolopes 60
Nomia darwinorum 110

Nomophila noctuella 45
Norden_kjoldella flavitaris 69
Nostima 103
Notaphus 60, 65
galapagoensis (= Bembidion) 94
Nothofagus 70, 71
Notiixenus ferrugineus 102
Notiphus 84, 87, 99
Notonecta 72
Nosophorina 87
Novius bellus 99
Sanguinolentus 99
Nycetia 62
angustata 81
brunnipes 81
darwinii 78, 109
erthrops 89
fitchroyi 78
grattata 78
Ouedini 80
newportii 78, 81
nodosa 63, 89
plicata 78
Puncticollis 62
rugosa 66, 89
saundersii 62
sulcata 78
Stephensi 8
Subsulcata 89
Substictolus 80
Nycetia 78
Nyctinibidae 48
Nymphalidae 38, 110
Nymphus marginalis (= Darwinia) 94, 106

Ochropleura plecta 9
Ochthebus macrognathus 98
Ocys tempestivus 7
Odonata (dragonflies) 38, 55, 57, 67, 70, 85, 106, 107
Odomoscelis curtissi 78
Darwinii 63, 64, 109
striatus 63
Substratius 89
tenetopyroides 89
Oedomeridae 53
Oenoma humilis 96
Oecodes darwinii 101, 109
Olana 100
Olfersia 20
acensens 46
Spinifera 49
Oliarius oppositius 96
Omaloderus affine 88
intrepidus 88
Oniscus 47
Onithophaga (agile) 77, 82
Onithophagus 35
auritus 97
darwinii 109
fissiceps 109
fuliginosus 97
haematopus 49
mutatus 97
posticus 97
Onthophagus 82
Ontiscus darwinii 99, 101, 107
Oopterus solidaderus 72
Ossonus hartoius 102
Ophelema sabella 98
ursidus 98
Ophyra agnassocens 91
Opinae 103
Opis 91
Opossum 81
Oribiha trierigena 100
Oroticus variegatus 91
Ornidea obea 103
Ornithomysia 46, 49
intermedia 46, 90
nigra 46
Orthoptera (s.l.) 45, 56, 59, 75, 90, 99, 100, 106
Orthoraphus 99
Orthostis darwini 110
Oxyctes galapagoensis 91
grus 35
nasicornis 35
Oxytomus pictus 89
Oryntus darwini 84, 109
Otohryynchus atroapterus 9
cuneiformis 91
Ottidae 54, 91
Oxytymus erythrurum 61, 65
Oxytymus cribratum 45
Oxygenys 56
Oxysarcom 103
Oxytelus aitaceifrons 102
Darwini 109
darwiniana 109

Pachydena flavolata 65
Pachylarthis clevoda 90
saraster 87
Pallok 58
Palmon oianus 100
Palpiblura 106
Panagaeus bipustulatus 10
crusmaxor 10
4-pustulatus 10
Panstrongylus megistus 97
Pantlina darwini 107
Papilio feronia 58
Parachus darwini 109
Paraclytus darwini 109
Paractira 85
trichaster 79
Paracymus armatus 25, 51
deblis 25, 51
indii 99
Parahelopsis darwini 70, 71, 86, 89, 109
pulverosa 69-71
quadricollis 72
Paralaxus darwinianus 110
Paramacraea 24-5
horni (sp near) 99
Parapalaeostenis plebela 99
Passalidae 53
Passeridae 84
Peach 83
Pedicul[lice] 43, 75, 88
Pediculus 59
Peulobomyia darwini 110
Pediculodes costatus 94
pubescens 90
Peele 60
Pelocorhynchus darwini 87, 109
Pelagomidae 24, 25, 61, 86
Pelurididae 107
Pterocnopes darwini 79, 109
Pteranthrura 88
Pentatoma 60
Pentatomidae 61, 98-9, 101, 107
Pepsis 54, 56
Peridroma feronia 58
Peridromus saleus 101
Perimylopidae 69, 71
Perizoma 77
Peryphus 60
Pheovica 91
Phalarichus atomarius 50
Phalacridae 74-5, 91, 97, 109
Phalacrus
coruscans 97
darwini 91, 109
picineus 74, 75
striatodiscus 74
Phalangium 75
Phaleria 71
Phillus (fungus) 56, 80
Pharaces 80
Phalata 94, 96
Philamachus cyaneus 60
Philonthus 31
cleni 47
Philopteridae 71
Philothoramus cribicollis 84
Phlebotominae 54
Phytaenodes darwini 110
Phorididae 84, 98, 99
Photorus fulvipes 51
Phrygonea 57
Phthiraptera (lice) 29, 43, 46, 48, 53, 59, 60, 70-72, 75, 82, 85
Phthiiropylsellagenor 43
Phyllostoma grayi 48
perspicillum 48
Physorhinus galapagoensis 94
Phytosus darwini 72, 109
Pichi 43
Pied Plover 60
Pieridae 66, 110
Piers 79
napi bryonia ssp darwiniana 110
Pinosus torrudos 81
Pinto 59
Piophila atrata (= casei) 94
Piophilidae 84, 94
Pipunculidae 88, 103
Pipunculus posticus 88
Plagiothynnus darwinianus 109
Platetaphes silphotides 78
Platygaster pachys 87
sylea 88
Platynectes magellanicus 67
Platyneura marina 61
Platypalpus 88
Platytersma nephele 88
Platytonus 108
Ploptopusica darwiniana 109
Plums 83
Piusia detrusa 77
Plytocalla (tree) 65
Poecllius 60, 66, 73, 82
Polygenis 81
Polyphobus darwinii 84, 109
Polymerus 94
Polyvena darwinii 110
Pomphilidae 54, 56
Ponpipus 56
Prionus 90
Pristerosaurus darwinensis 107
Prococellaria glacialoides (= Fulmarus) 75
Prococellaria modes (= Pococelphus) sculptus 97
Prosopanthurus acquiseta 72
Prostheops capensis 102
Psammococcus hippiquatus 9
Pseuropterus 80
pilipes 88
Pselfahh 12
Pselfhabidae 85
Pselfahhus 12, 83
Psephenidae 55, 109
Psephenus darwinii 55, 109
Pseulateria 59
Pseudoleucopis fasciventris 98
Ptilocheta chalybea 59
Psychodidae 54
Ptyliidae 84, 87, 98, 101
Pteromalidae 82, 86, 94, 96, 99, 101–3, 110
Pteromalus archia 90
bason 99
calamus 88
costis 103
driptodes 103
eoeolalus 94
fabia 101
gryneus 82
ipsea 102
lelex 96
megareus 87
mydon 84
nephe 99
oceia 99
oenoe 88
oxyphyes 86
proheus 84
rhoeus 84
rhoeus 88
theatus 99
toxius 88
traulus 84
urca 99
vitula 88
vulso 84
Pterophorus 101
Pterostichinae 77
Pterostichus 60, 74, 76, 81, 82, 94
blandus 88, 89
bonelli 86
chalybicolor 86, 89
chaudorti 90
galapagogeus 94
indoequalis 10
longicollis 10
lucidus 76
macr 10
picimanus 10
Ptiiidae 57, 109
Ptiniidae 98
Pomphagus
antisomatoides 8
medius 8
wilkiini 8
Pulex 43, 63, 81, 90
irritans 29, 88, 90
Pulius (see Scymnus)
caseyi 58
hans 58
piceipennis 62, 76
Pulsc (Leguminosae) 63
Puna snipe 72
Pyralidae 110
Pyrgotidae 59
Pyrophorus luminosus 48
Quedius 31
mesomelus 47
Reduviiidae 29, 89, 96, 97, 99, 107
Reduvius 97
Recepta testacea 99
Reptiles 14
Rhadinomus 99
Rhagionidae 84
Rhamphus acaciae 98
perpusillus 100
setistriatus 98
Rhantus
aberratus 8
adpersus 8
bistratus 8
exoletus 8
fronitalis 8
signatus 67, 82, 108
sutralis 8
Rhea americana 62
Rhincorynura 110
Rhizobius alphabeticus 98
debei 99
foresteri 99
occidentalis 100
pulcher 98
subbrietius 100
ventralis 99
Rhopalomus temuisto 87
Rhynchochites 47
Rhynochorophora 58
Rhynchos niger 60
Rhynchos parva commutabilis 98
Ricinus 53, 60, 70, 72, 81
Risius darwinii 102, 107
Rothius zotale 87
Sand-dunes 88
Sand-fly 54, 57
Saperda 65
Saprosties aspericeps 49
Sarcodexia 103
Sarcocnesia chlorogaster 59
Sarcophaga 82
iona 94
proera 59
tessellata 59
videns 94
Sarcophagidae 59, 81, 82, 94, 103
Satyridae 79, 110
Scaphiididae 49, 98
Scaphisoma elongatum 49
instabile 98
Scapia seminigra 54
Scarabaeidae 48, 49, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61–2, 65, 69, 72, 74,
76–7, 80–3, 88–9, 91, 97, 99, 102–3, 108–9
Scarabaeus 72
Scarabeytes halensis 7
Scalella vulgaris 88
Scathophaga stercoraria 102
Schistocerca gregaria 59
Scriaridae 84, 99, 103
Sciomyzidae 60, 84
Sclerognathus bacchus 109
femoralis 88, 108
Sclerostrorus darwini 109
Scolopax magellanicus 72
Scolytidae 109
Scolytogenes darwini 109
Scolytus 91
Scotiobius akioides 78
crispatus 63, 74
gavi 88
miliaris 65
muricatus 63, 74
ovalis 62
pilularius 65
rugosulus 88
tristis 74
Scaptidae 77
Screw worm fly (secondary) 91
Scydmaenidae 102
Scyphus 31, 58, 109 see also Nephipterus, Pullus
ehuis 99
flavifrons 100
flavolaterus 99
galapagoensis 91, 94
maestus 98
notescens 99
vagans 98
Scyomyza reversa 38
Seaweed 39, see Kelp
Seladerma athanis 100, 101
cerius 99
letus 99
Selenophorus galapagoensis 91
obscuricornis 91
Selitrichodes darwini 110
Semioitus dice 101
merula 99
theope 101
Sepsidae 99
Septuira 81
Serangium mysticum 99
obscures 99
Sericid 82
Sericolides Reichii 69
Sericidodes
ocularis 69
Sigara australis 99
Silpha 60
Silphidae 8, 61, 65, 84
Silvanidae 9
Simulium 57
perilus 54
Siphonaptera 29, 43, 63, 81, 88, 90
Siliophilus linearis 47
Smiera pietsch 53
punctata 103
subpunctata 103
teleute 98
Snipec, puna 72
Solanophila rufoventris 48
Somalibus 84
Soronta punctatissima 8
Spalangia endius 94
nigra 94
Sphaeroceridae 60, 84, 88, 102, 103
Sphexidae 53, 56, 94, 103, 110, 111
Sphex darwiniensis 111
Sphingidae 77
Sphingolabis porpexa 56
Sphodrus 72, 79
Spiders 48, 53, 54, 56, 72, 83
Spitcholece 53
Spodyliaspideae 98
Springtails 43
Stable fly 55
Stagira darwini 101, 107
Staphylini 12
Staphyllinae 62, 69, 72, 80, 84, 85, 91, 97, 102, 108–9
Staphylinus 20, 31, 47, 62, 91, 97
Steridota 58
Stenocephalus insularis 94
Stenoconyopiera darwini 102, 107
Stenolophus mixtus 10
tetanurus 10
vespertinus 10
Stenopteryx hybridalis 45
Stenontarsus arcticus 58
Steronomus solieri 24–5, 46
Stictosphenus darwini 84, 109
Stigmacoeculopsis 103
Stomion galapagoensis 90
helopoids 91, 94
laevigatus 91, 94
Stomoxys calcitrans 55
Stones 82, 83
Storeus brachyderes 98
measternalis 98
varabilis 100
Stratiomyidae 50, 84, 99, 103
Stream 83
Streblidae 48
Strepsiptera 55
Strichosa eborata 84
Strina aurichalcea 22
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Index</th>
<th>Page References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongyloneura darwini 109</td>
<td>scadius 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongylus 56</td>
<td>valens 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuarctosatyurus 79</td>
<td>valerus 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylopoidea 55</td>
<td>xenares 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylops 55</td>
<td>xenocles 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stytonisia 87</td>
<td>zaleucus 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar 87</td>
<td>Tettigonidae 75, 100, 106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sula 49</td>
<td>Thechita brevirostris 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbothinus squallidus 98</td>
<td>longirostris 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sympretum 107</td>
<td>pygmaea 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sympyrum 84</td>
<td>Therevidae 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphrea bahiensis 58, 103</td>
<td>Thoracantha furcata 92, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrphidae 91, 96, 103, 109</td>
<td>latreillii 93, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systosoma brevis 21</td>
<td>Thrips (Thysanoptera) 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanidae 50, 54, 75, 77, 87, 109</td>
<td>Thynnidae 94, 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanus 77</td>
<td>Thynnus darwiniensis 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>antachelota (= Dasybasis sg Agelantius meridiana) 87</td>
<td>Thysanoptera (thrips) 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darwiniensis 109</td>
<td>Ticks 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsiger 75</td>
<td>Tiger beetles 50 see Cicindelidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachinidae</td>
<td>Tineidae 47, 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachyna 49–51, 58</td>
<td>Tingidae 96, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachys 50</td>
<td>Tipulidae 59, 84, 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taeniopterina lasciva 99</td>
<td>Torocus nitidulus 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind 47</td>
<td>Tortoise 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanytarsus 59</td>
<td>Tormyidae 99–101, 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiochila gymnadeae 79</td>
<td>Tormydes 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theoidea 79</td>
<td>Torus phormio 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatusia 43</td>
<td>Totipalmes 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurocerastes patagonicus 21</td>
<td>Trabalia 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea-plant 79</td>
<td>Trachys pygmaea 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephoridae (= Cantharidae) 85</td>
<td>Trogloides 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephorus darwiniatus 109</td>
<td>Tryinea darwini 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telnatophilus typhae 9</td>
<td>Trechisbus 69, 71, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tethinus 72</td>
<td>australis ssp patagonicus 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrabula 86</td>
<td>darwini 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tephritidae 79, 84, 94, 103</td>
<td>poliulus 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termites (Isoptera) 47</td>
<td>Trechisbus 69, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tero-tero 60</td>
<td>hornensis 69, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tettanocera angulifera 60</td>
<td>quadristratius 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrathelia plumb околium 79</td>
<td>Triatoma infestans 48, 89, 96, 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tetrastichus archidens 103</td>
<td>Trichilium heydeni 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arses 98</td>
<td>Trichilopoda plauti 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>athenais 103</td>
<td>Trichogrammatidae 110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autonae 98</td>
<td>Trichoptera 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cactus 103</td>
<td>Trichopterygidae 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cleonica 103</td>
<td>Trichopteryx darwini 57, 109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damochus 103</td>
<td>Tricoptera 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darwini 111</td>
<td>Trigona 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deiloclus 103</td>
<td>Trigomomyia 94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dysmas 98</td>
<td>Trinicina pilipes 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fannius 103</td>
<td>Tringa 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>februs 103</td>
<td>Tropiduchidae 102, 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glycon 98</td>
<td>Tropisternus collaris 25, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hippasus 98</td>
<td>laevis (= nitens) 25, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lalaps 101</td>
<td>lateralis 25, 51, 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narcisae 88</td>
<td>nitens 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naucerae 88</td>
<td>nitidulus 25, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naxim 98</td>
<td>setiger 25, 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nora 88</td>
<td>Trous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trypanosomiasis (American) 96
Trypanoa nigroseta 79
Trypetia aetia 94
Trypoxylon 56
Tucutucu 43
Tycheus minutissimus 98
Uctethosa ornatrix 94, 95
pulchelloides ssp darwini 101, 110

Valdivia darwini 89, 109
Valdiviomyia 89, 109
Vanellus cayanus 60
Vespertilio 48
Volga westwoodi 48
Villa 91
Viridinsula 91
Vultur gryphus (condor) 82

Water beetles 101
Whale 86

Xanthacidura ?insecta 103
Xenos 55
Xenopsepsis sydneyensis 99
Xylocopa 20
darwini 111
Xylocopidae 110, 111
Xyloptoles lentus 96
Xynotropis micans 98

Ypsipetes impromissata 77

Zabrotes subfasciatus 58
Zeta 56
Zophosia nodosa 89
Zygaena 5
Zygropta (Odonata) 57