

Mr. Bond exhibited a series of small pale examples of *Lasiocampa trifolii*. He had made a similar exhibition a year or two since, and Mr. Mitford, their discoverer, furnished the following information, tending to prove that they formed, at any rate, a distinct local form. The locality is Romney Marsh, Kent, and the larvæ were first found by Mr. Mitford in May, 1866, feeding in the tufts of a very wiry grass growing in the shingle above high water mark; they were again found and bred in May, 1867: in August, 1868, two dead moths, exactly similar, were observed in the same locality: and in August, 1871, eighteen examples were bred. While hunting for these larvæ, Mr. Mitford's son found smaller caterpillars, which produced *Lithosia caniola*, thus showing an entirely new locality for this species.

Mr. Bond further exhibited two remarkable varieties of *Clisiocampa castrensis*. One of them, a female, had the left-hand wings shaped like those of the male, though the insect otherwise showed no tendency to be gynandromorphous; the other, also a female, had the right-hand under wing marked and banded as in the upper wing.

Mr. Stainton exhibited, on behalf of Mr. D'Orville, a singular variety of *Agrotis comes*, of Hübner, according to Staudinger's recent Catalogue, equivalent to the *Triphæna orbona* of authors.

Mr. McLachlan exhibited a striking case of mimetic resemblance between two common North American Libellulidæ, not very closely allied. These were *Libellula pulchella*, of Drury, and *Plathemis trimaculata*, of De Geer. In *L. pulchella* the sexes were nearly similar with respect to markings; in *P. trimaculata* they were dissimilar, and the female bore a remarkable resemblance to either sex of *L. pulchella*, both in the ornamentation of the wings and in the thoracic markings.

Mr. Bates said he had never observed any similar instance, and was inclined to consider this case as one in which the markings had repeated themselves, rather than as indicating actual mimicry.

Prof. Westwood suggested that observations should be made as to whether the female was liable to the attacks of fishes when depositing her ova, and instanced the case of *Ephemera*, in which the fish eagerly devoured the female insect when full of eggs, but rejected the male as affording no nutriment. A discussion ensued as to the liability of dragon-flies to the attacks of birds. Mr. F. Smith had seen swallows engaged in the pursuit of small Agrionidæ, and Mr. Briggs had witnessed, in the streets of London, a combat between a sparrow and a large dragon-fly, probably an *Æschna*, and in this case the insect overcame the attacks of the aggressor. It was suggested whether this latter case might not have been an exemplification of the natural pugnacity of the sparrow, rather than an indication that the bird attacked the insect with a view to food. Mr. Jenner Weir incidentally mentioned that he had himself witnessed the fact of an Agrion descending into the water to deposit its eggs. The President thought the larger species