elongate, recumbent, white pilosity, lying exactly backwards on elytra; shorter rostrum which in the male is hardly longer than thorax; thorax rather longer than broad, cylindrical and coarsely punctate with the discal sulcus extending to near centre; elytra quite parallel-sided and very narrow for an *Apion*, with interstices convex and about breadth of striae, both with a single row of white hairs; the male has front tibiae compressed near apex beneath, which compression is shallowly emarginate and fringed with dense pubescence, and basal joint of hind tarsi strongly hooked externally at apex. Length (exemp. Brit.) 2½ mm. ♂ ♀.

It is curious that a new kind, also referable to the subgenus *Ceratapion*, has recently been described (1941, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **77**: 14), considering that his *Apion carduorum* alone has represented it in Britain ever since the Ven. William Kirby, of Barham in Suffolk, issued his 'Genus *Apion* . . .' (1808, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, **9**: 1-80), well over a century ago.

Monks Soham House,
nr. Framlingham, Suffolk.
January 25th, 1941.

NOTES ON THE ODONATA AND NEUROPTERA OF NORFOLK ISLAND.

BY D. E. KIMMINS.

Professor G. D. Hale Carpenter has obtained, through the Island Fauna Fund of the University of Oxford, aided by a grant from the Royal Society, a number of insects from Norfolk Island, collected by Mrs. I. McComish. The collection contains examples of three species of Odonata, two of which are new to the Norfolk Island list, and of three species of Neuroptera, of which one is new to the list; the specimens have been presented to the National Collection. I believe that this is the first collection of Odonata and Neuroptera to have been made in Norfolk Island since Mr. A. M. Lea was there in November and December, 1915. The latter collection was worked out by Dr. R. J. Tillyard,[1] and included two species of Odonata and eleven of Neuroptera. Sufficient material is not yet to hand to form any very definite conclusions as to the origin of the fauna. One can say, however, that most of the recorded Neuroptera are endemic (seven species of *Chrysopa* and two varieties of *Drepanacra binocula*). The remaining three species occur also in Australia, and have possibly been introduced with cultivated plants. No endemic dragon-flies have been recorded; this is not surprising

[1] Odonata, Neuroptera and Trichoptera of Norfolk and Lord Howe Islands. Tillyard, 1917, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, 42: 529-544.

in view of their well-known powers of migration. One species is Australian, one Australian and East Indian, and the remaining two occur in Samoa, Fiji, New Hebrides and New Caledonia.

List of Species.

** Collected by I. McComish, and new to Norfolk Island list.
* Collected by I. McComish.

Odonata.—Corduliidae: *Hemicordulia australiae* (Rambur)**. Caenagriidae: *Ischnura aurora* (Brauer); *Agriocnemis exsudans* Selys**; *A. vitiensis* Tillyard**.

Neuroptera.—Hemerobiidae: *Drepanacra binocula* var. *insularis* Tillyard and var. *norfolkensis* Tillyard; *Carobius pulchellus* Banks; *Eumicromus tasmaniae* (Walker)*. Chrysopidae: *Synthochrysa lutea* (Walker)**; *Chrysopa anomala* Tillyard; *C. metastigma* Tillyard; *C. nautarum* Tillyard; *C. leai* Tillyard; *C. araucariae* Tillyard*; *C. waitei* Tillyard; *C. norfolkensis* Tillyard.

Odonata.

Hemicordulia australiae (Rambur, 1842).

Cordulia australiae Rambur, 1842, *Hist. Nat. Ins. Nevr.*: 146.
Hemicordulia australiae Selys, 1871, *Bull. Acad. Belg.*, (2) **21**: 255; Kirby, 1890, *Cat. Neur. Odon.*: 47; Martin, 1906, *Coll. Zool. Selys*, **17**: 15; id., 1914, *Gen. Ins.*, **155**: 23; Tillyard, 1917, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, **42**: 529-544.

Norfolk Island, 300 ft., flying high in paddock, 10.iv.1939, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Previous distribution: Australia (Queensland, Victoria, N.S.W.), Norfolk Island.

Agriocnemis exsudans Selys, 1877.

Agriocnemis exsudans Selys, 1877, *Bull. Acad. Belg.*, (2) **43**: 148; Tillyard, 1913, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, **37**: 461; id., 1924, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1923**: 335; Fraser, 1925, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1924**: 432; id., 1927, *Ins. Samoa*, **7** (1): 21; Kimmins, 1936, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (10) **17**: 71.

Norfolk Island, 200 ft., flying over creek, among grasses, dry season, 29.iv.1939, 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀.

Previous distribution: New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa.

Agriocnemis vitiensis Tillyard, 1924.

Agriocnemis vitiensis Tillyard, 1924, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1923**: 337; Fraser, 1925, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, **1924**: 432; id., 1927, *Ins. Samoa*, **7** (1): 21; Kimmins, 1936, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (10) **17**: 71.

Norfolk Island, 200 ft., flying over creek, among grasses, dry season, 29.iv.1939, 16 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀.

Previous distribution: New Hebrides, Fiji, Samoa.

Neuroptera.

Eumicromus tasmaniae (Walker, 1860).

Hemerobius tasmaniae Walker, 1860, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, n.s., **5**: 186.
Micromus tasmaniae McLachlan, 1869, *Ent. Mon. Mag.*, **6**: 27; Tillyard, 1916, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, **41**: 307; id., 1917, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, **42**: 529-544; Esben-Petersen, 1918, *Ark. Zool.*, **11** (26): 33; Tillyard, 1923, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, **54**: 223; Kimmins, 1936, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (10) **17**: 88.

Norfolk Island, 250 ft., beaten from shrubs, 29.vi.1939, 2 ♂♂.

Previous distribution: Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, New Hebrides.

Synthochrysa lutea (Walker, 1853).

Chrysopa lutea Walker, 1853, *List Neur. Ins. B.M.*, **2**: 272.
Apochrysa lutea McLachlan, 1867, *J. Linn. Soc.*, **9**: 270.
Oligochrysa gracilis Esben-Petersen, 1914, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, **39**: 369.
Synthochrysa lutea Kimmins, 1940, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, (11) **5**: 443.

Norfolk Island, 300 ft., 4.v.1939, at light in house, 1 ♀.

Previous distribution: Australia (Sydney, Moreton Bay, Brisbane, Toowoomba, Bulimba).

Chrysopa ? araucariae Tillyard, 1917.

Chrysopa araucariae Tillyard, 1917, *Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W.*, **42**: 539.

Norfolk Island, 19.iii.1939, on bush, 1 ♂.

Previous distribution: Norfolk Island.

This specimen has more gradate cross-veins in the inner series of fore-wing, and is slightly larger.

British Museum (Nat. Hist.),
London, S.W.7.
March 10th, 1941.

Obituary.

Mrs. H. H. Brindley (1891—1941).—The sudden and untimely death of Mrs. H. H. Brindley has deprived us not only of an able entomologist, but also of one of the most accomplished field naturalists and ornithologists of her generation.

Maud Doria Haviland spent a large part of her early life in S.E. Ireland, where she lived with her step-father, the Hon. Edward Stopford, and it was here as a schoolgirl that the love of birds and wild animals first developed. Although her outlook at first was that of a sportsman and field naturalist (she was a keen rider to hounds and a good shot), she was never contented with the superficial knowledge obtained by field observation alone, and she was soon teaching herself Vertebrate anatomy from textbooks and taking every opportunity to practice dissection. When she was only nineteen she published the first of a series of nature books for children which had well-deserved success, and scientific publication began in 1913 with papers on ornithological subjects. In 1914 she went to Siberia as naturalist to a small anthropological