

2. *Colias hyale* (Linnaeus). Only two specimens in the south of Dutch Limburg on 14th August.
3. *Colias croceus* (Fourcroy). One specimen in the same place on 15th July.
4. *Vanessa atalanta* (Linnaeus). One on 4th April, a few in May, sporadic in June and July, more specimens in August (but highest daily total only 19!), rapidly diminishing after mid September. Last observation 19th October. Total: 746, the lowest ever recorded.
5. *Cynthia cardui* (Linnaeus). First on 5th May, then three in June followed by seven in July. But in August observed on most days. A small second generation in autumn. Last on 24th October. Total number 156.
6. *Issoria lathonia* (Linnaeus). Only one specimen outside the dune area. In that area present from the end of April till about mid October in presumably three generations.
7. *Acherontia atropos* (Linnaeus). Only two specimens. (*Agrius convolvuli* (Linnaeus). No observations!).
8. *Macroglossum stellatarum* (Linnaeus). Only two specimens.
9. *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel). First on 17th June, a few in July and August. In September and October very mediocre. Last on 15th November. Total number: 37.
10. *Peridroma saucia* (Hübner). Three specimens in October.
11. *Mythimna vitellina* (Hübner). Two specimens in the night of 12-13th October.
12. *Trichoplusia ni* (Hübner). One on 22nd September in Dutch Limburg.
13. *Macdunnoughia confusa* (Stephens). A few specimens of the first generation in Dutch Limburg. The second generation flew from the end of July till mid October. Total number 161.
14. *Autographa gamma* (Linnaeus). First specimen only 30th April. Rare till the end of July. Highest figures in the second and the beginning of the third decades of August. Then a sharp decline followed by a short recovery in the second week of October. After that the moth became very rare, although it was seen on most days. Last observations 17th and 18th November. Total number 3400, the lowest so far observed.
15. *Nomophila noctuella* (Denis & Schiffermüller). Only one specimen on 13th October.
16. *Plutella xylostella* (Linnaeus). First on 3rd May followed by a few specimens in the same month. Very erratic and rare in June and July (but in one locality 75 on 5th June, clearly a small immigration). In the rest of the season as a rule in very low figures. Last observation 28th October. Total number 196.

The meagre results of 1978 are no doubt caused by the low immigration during the spring and the unfavourable weather of the summer. The strong autumn immigration observed in the British Isles was only very feebly represented in the Netherlands.

LITERATUUR

Bretherton, R. F. & J. M. Chalmers-Hunt, 1978. The immigration of Lepidoptera to the British Isles in 1978. — *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.* 91: 81-91, pl. II, III.

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VERZOEK OM MEDEWERKING. Onze grootste kever, het vliegend hert (*Lucanus cervus* (Linnaeus)), is één van de twee bij de Natuurbeschermingswet beschermde insectensoorten (de andere is de grote vuurvinder, *Lycaena dispar* (Haworth)). Hoe vreemd 't ook mag klinken: over het voorkomen van het vliegend hert, en meer in 't bijzonder over de handhaving van populaties in Nederland, weten we erg weinig. Veel van het geschrevene in de populaire literatuur berust op herhaling van oude gegevens. J. Krikken & H. C. Pijpers zijn bezig de bestaande gegevens samen te vatten en aan te vullen met nieuwe. Dit geschiedt in overleg met de Commissie voor Inventarisatie en Natuurbescherming van de Nederlandse Entomologische Vereniging. Zij willen graag gegevens hebben over Nederlandse waarnemingen: vindplaatsen, jaren, vliegtijden, aantallen, milieu, e.d. De details van de vindplaatsen worden niet gepubliceerd, wel het voorkomen in de bekende 10×10 km-hokken (VTM-grid van het EIS). Desgewenst zal de informatie vertrouwelijk worden behandeld. Help mee om de legendes over het vliegend hert te vervangen door feiten. Adres:

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