

orientation is provided by the maggot of *Callifora erythrocephala*, which tends to move away from the light during the last few days before pupation. When crawling, it turns the head alternately from left to right (FRAENKEL & GUNN 1940). Vision in caterpillars possessing simple eyes is effectuated by the capacities of all units operating jointly. The twelve ocelli of lepidopterous larvae project twelve points of light on the receptive surfaces of the retinulae, thus forming an exceedingly coarse mosaik of light intensities. The weaving movements enable the advancing larvae to obtain a wider field of vision than would otherwise be possible with that number of photic points. This gives rise to a primitive type of form perception (DETHIER 1943). That author stated that the rhabdom or "Sehelement" in itself is not capable of form perception, but the behaviour of the larva makes this type of orientation possible. Both the ocelli and ommatidia of the compound eyes are built according to the same plan, but the first are more widely scattered over the head capsule. They are not rudimentary organs without function, as stated by PLATEAU. They do not have a simple kinetic, non-orientating function, such as KÜHN's topo-taxis, observed in *Paramaecium*, or the stimulating function of the sense organs, serving to raise the nervous tonus, as described by WIGGLESWORTH. The latter author pointed out that honeybees walked much slower when the ocelli were blinded, but he did not study their behaviour in the field.

Summary

Caterpillars of *Bupalus piniarius* L. move towards tree trunks after they have fallen to the ground and make weaving movements whilst doing so (KLEINHOUT 1957). From studies by DETHIER (1943) it is obvious that these movements should be interpreted in terms of klinotactic orientation. The ocelli do not have a simple kinetic, non-orientating function.

Literature

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 KLEINHOUT, J., 1957, Spinvermogen, stamoriëntatie en gezichtsvermogen bij de rupsen van de dennespanner, *Bupalus piniarius* L. (Lep.). *Ent. Ber.* 17.

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Cidaria fulvata Forster (Lep., Geometr.). Op 14 juli 1964 ving ik van deze soort een exemplaar in mijn lichtval in het Amsterdamse Bos. De soort was, voor zover mij bekend, nog niet daaruit vermeld. Wel uit Amsterdam door B. J. LEMPKE en L. VÁRI, die in 1941 over deze soort in „Amsterdam Natuurhistorisch gezien” opmerkten: „Zwerper, zeer zeldzaam, o.a. in 1939 en '40.” Als voedselplanten worden genoemd *Rosa rubiginosa* en *R. canina*. *Rosa* spec. komen inderdaad in de omgeving van de val voor.

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