

what is apparently this species, all collected by F. C. DRESCHER at Baturraden, Mount Slamet, 1000 m, C. Java, 9.IV.1930. They are labelled *X. fornicatus* Eichh. but according to their size, which is 2.6—2.8 mm (with one exception in a specimen of 2.45 mm), they belong to *X. xanthopus* Eichh. Out of these specimens 16 have the host label totoman (*Breynia microphylla*, fam. Euphorbiaceae), 3 are from angrung (*Trema orientale*, fam. Ulmaceae) and the remaining single specimens are from sengon (*Albizia chinensis*, fam. Leguminosae), dadap duri (*Erythrina lithosperma*, same family), plempeng (*Adinandra dumosa*, fam. Guttiferae), and kalapatjung (fam. Myristicaceae). No details are available about the condition of the host trees, but most of DRESCHER's Scolytids have been collected from dying or felled trees.

For Madagascar SCHEDL (1951) has recorded two hosts for *X. xanthopus*, viz. *Enterolobium cyclocarpum* (fam. Leguminosae) and *Vernonia appendiculata* (fam. Compositae).

DISCUSSION.

No further observations have been made on the fate of the infested plot of kipare trees, nor has a similar outbreak of *X. xanthopus* been encountered in later years, but this can be explained by the fact that *Glochidion* species have been scarcely used in more recent forest plantations.

Now the single instance described may be considered to be meagre evidence of the capacity of the species to occur as a primary borer, nevertheless the observations made at the time appear to allow of no other conclusion. Therefore the assumption may be justified that *X. xanthopus* has about the same characteristics as the closely related *X. fornicatus*, since it appears to be able to attack and multiply rapidly in the living tissues of a very suitable host where this occurs in some numbers under optimum conditions of the borer, and besides lives as a secondary borer in various hosts. While *X. fornicatus* as shot-hole borer of kesambi, castor and tea is at home in the plains and lower hills, *X. xanthopus* evidently lives in the mountainous districts and probably finds its main hosts in the Euphorbiaceae.

References

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Aglia tau L. komt op licht ! Toen ik op 7 mei 1958 in de buurt van Hoog-Soeren op een vliegplaats van *Aglia tau* lichtte, kwamen tot mijn grote verbazing in 20 minuten niet minder dan zes nagenoeg verse mannetjes van deze soort op de oppomplamp af. Mogelijk hebben zowel *A. tau* als *Endromis versicolora* twee vliegtijden: een bruidsvlucht overdag en een gewone 's nachts.

Dat ook *tau* dit jaar aan de late kant was, spreekt wel haast vanzelf.

W. J. BOER LEFFEF, Korteweg 53, Apeldoorn (med. R.I.V.O.N.).