

$\frac{1}{8}$ length of body. Genitalia normal. Legs with the femora almost completely dark. Wings with pale veins. Other characters about as in apterous viviparous female.

Colour. Seemingly black, but abdomen partly dark greenish brown.

Measurements in mm:

No.	Length body	Ant.	Siph.	Cau.	Rhin. on segment			Ant. segments			VI
					III	IV	V	III	IV	V	
1	1.53	1.97	0.20	0.09	50 & 51	18 & 17	6 & 5	0.49	0.33	0.23	(0.13 + 0.65)
2	1.52	1.95	0.19	0.07	45 & 52	2 & 20	2 & 5	0.49	0.35	0.22	(0.11 + 0.64)
3	1.60	1.99	0.20	0.07	49 & 53	17 & 22	4 & 4	0.49	0.34	0.24	(0.12 + 0.65)

(From *Valeriana officinalis*, Wageningen; 1, 1.X.'53; 2—3, 2.XI.'53; leg. D.H.R.L.).

Discussion. Considerable numbers of this aphid were found on the collar, rhizomes and roots of *Valeriana* plants in the Arboretum at Wageningen. The aphids lived rather deep in the soil and disappeared with surprising speed into the tunnels of a colony of *Lasius niger*, aided by the ants. Colonies were started on potted *Valeriana* on which the aphids were attended by *Lasius flavus*. The aphids multiplied seemingly well, but all the larvae developed into sexuales, so that evidently the gynoparae are apterous, for no alate females developed. The same happened in the type locality.

Dr BÖRNER sent me three sets of material of *brancoi*, 1. gynoparae and males transmitted from *Valeriana sambucifolia* to *Pirus malus*; 2. apterae viviparae (presumably 3rd generation) from *Valeriana sambucifolia*; 3. an aptera and an alate migrant from apple. All this material differs from that of *S. leefmansii* in having the hairs on VIIIth abd. tergite much longer than those on the tergites more cephalad, and by the regularity of spinal tubercles on abd. tergites VIII and sometimes VII. The marginal tubercles are smaller, the siphunculi more conical, considerably shorter and only basally pale. The rostrum and also the last segment are notably shorter than in *S. leefmansii*, while the hairs on the basal half of that segment are almost as long as those near its apex. In the males of *S. brancoi* which I examined the tubercles on the vertex are petiolate, rather like *Lycoperdon*, but I do not know whether that character is constant. In *S. leefmansii* the tubercles on the vertex are nearly flat and about as large as the ocelli or larger.

Confusion between *S. leefmansii* and the apple-infesting *S. brancoi* is likely to occur in future. It is clear that there exist two biologically different species on *Valeriana*, one migrating to apple, one completing its cyclus on *Valeriana*, but it is not certain that the differences enumerated above will hold for all samples.

Type s. In the author's collection.

Overwinterende *Polygonia c-album* L. Bij het schoonharken van een ruig begroeide slootkant op 9 October 1953 vond ik een exemplaar van *Polygonia c-album* L. in een geheel lethargische toestand tussen dor beukenblad en „onkruid“. Klaarblijkelijk een begin van winterslaap als imago.

Van sommige andere Lepidopteren, zoals *Aglaia urticae* L., *Gonepteryx rhamni* L. en *Scoliopteryx libatrix* L. vindt men overwinterende vlinders natuurlijk vrij geregeld, maar bij de Witte C-vlinder had ik het verschijnsel nog niet eerder waargenomen.

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