

Enoclerus knabi (Wolcott).

Clerus ichneumoneus var. *knabi* Wolcott, 1910, Ent. News, 21 : 321.

When WOLCOTT described this form he indicated the possibility of its being a distinct species, however, in his recent catalogue¹⁾ he continues to regard it as a variety of *E. ichneumoneus* (Fab.). The present writer believes that *knabi* is deserving of specific rank.

The thoracic sternites of *knabi* are uniformly reddish and the integument of the elytra has a reddish subapical fascia whereas the thoracic sternites of *ichneumoneus* are blackish and the integument of the apical third of the elytra is entirely black. Moreover, specimens of *knabi* have only been seen from the state of Florida, while *ichneumoneus* is widely distributed over the eastern half of the United States and southeastern Canada.

Enoclerus virginienensis (Schaeffer).

Clerus rosmarus var. *virginienensis* Schaeffer, 1917, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 25 : 131.

This form should also be regarded as a distinct species. It has the white, median fascia of the elytra narrowly margined with black and the abdomen pale. The fascia of *E. rosmarus* (Say) is narrowly margined with black in front and the elytra are very broadly black behind the fascia, the abdominal sternites are black. *E. virginienensis* appears to be restricted to the extreme southeastern United States. *E. rosmarus* occurs throughout the entire eastern United States and southeastern Canada.

Lebasiella mesosternalis Schaeffer.

Lebasiella mesosternalis Schaeffer, 1908, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 16 : 135.

Necrobia mesosternalis, Leng, 1920, Cat. Coleopt. N. A., p. 152.

This species was described in the genus *Lebasiella*, but was later transferred to *Necrobia*. The writer has examined the type of this species and believes that it should be returned to *Lebasiella*.

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Kinderspel met spinnen. Het door de heer BANK beschreven spel (zie MAC GILLAVRY, D., Een mooie variant van het kinderspel met spinnen, 1950, Ent. Ber. 13 : 5) is in verschillende variaties in mijn omgeving bekend geworden door kinderen, die na de oorlog uit Indonesië hier gekomen zijn. Ook enkele kinderen, die in Japanse kampen geïnterneerd geweest zijn, brachten dit spel mee. Ik heb niet gezien, dat men de spinnen ving en liet spinnen, alleen, dat de webben opgenomen werden, hoewel mij verteld werd, dat het in Indië wel gebeurde. In de meeste gevallen zal het spel hier wel uit de Oost geïmporteerd zijn.

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Hetzelfde spel met spinnen wordt ook in Deventer en in Amstelveen gespeeld.

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¹⁾ WOLCOTT, A. B., 1947, Fieldiana : Zoology, 32 (2): 79.