

5—6 in outer. Forewing 11 mm; hindwing 10 mm. 2 ♀ Fort de Kock, February and June.

Chrysopa Esakii (n. sp.): Head yellowish, below the antennae yellowish white, strongly reddish tinged at each side below the eyes; at each side of clypeus a brown longitudinal streak. Maxillary palpi pale, brownish tinged. Antennae pale, becoming brown towards apex; basal joint stout, yellowish, with a faint reddish streak indicated exteriorly. On the occiput a faintly indicated reddish streak along the margin of each eye. Prothorax almost as long as broad, with rounded front angles; yellowish, greenish towards lateral margins. Meso- and metathorax greenish yellow; abdomen discoloured. Legs pale; claws brown, strongly dilated at base. Wings rather short, hardly acute at apex. Venation very conspicuous; pale green. In forewing 1st crossvein between *Rs* and *M*₁, 1st crossvein between *Cu*₁ and *Cu*₂ and all the gradate crossveins totally dark brown; all the other crossveins distinctly dark brown at both ends. Origin of *Rs* and origin of the branches from *Rs* dark brown. In hindwing the costal crossveins, the gradate crossveins, the basal and the apical crossvein between *Psm* and *Peu* totally dark brown. The radial crossveins dark brown at their ends. Pterostigma greenish; opaque. In forewing 19 costal crossveins, 10 radial crossveins, 4 crossveins between *Rs* and *M*₁; the basal one touches *M*₁ within the basal cell of the median fork. 5 crossveins in inner gradate series, 6 in outer series; in both pairs of wings the two series parallel to each other and to apical hindmargin of the wing, and the area between *Rs* and hind margin of the wing is divided into three areas of equal width. In hindwing 14 costal crossveins, 9 radial crossveins and 5/6 gradate crossveins. Forewing 11 mm; hindwing 10 mm.

1 ♀ Fort de Kock, December 1921.

I take de liberty to name this species in honour of my friend, Teiso Esaki, the well-known Japanese entomologist.

II. Megaloptera.

Neuromus testaceus Rambour, Hist. Nat. Névropt., 442, pl. X, fig. 1 (1842); v. d. Weele, Megaloptera, Collections Selys, 27, figs. 18 and 19 (1910). — Java, Borneo, Labuan, Sumatra.

1 ♀ Fort de Kock, January 1922.

Supplement

by E. Jacobson, Fort de Kock (Sumatra).

When treating on the metamorphosis of *Myrmeleon* and *Chrysopa* in his paper: „Mecoptera and Planipennia ef Insulinde“ in the Notes

from the Leyden Museum 1909, vol. XXXI, Dr. H. W. van der Weele communicated on page 40 and 68/69 a statement made by Mr. E. Jacobsen, to the effect, that the larvae of *Myrmeleon* and *Chrysopa*, when spinning their cocoons, provided already beforehand for a trapdoor for the exit of the imago. This same statement was repeated by Mr. Jacobsen in his paper: „Biological Notes on some *Planipennia* from Java“, in Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 1912, part. LV.

On page 99 we read sub *Myrmeleon frontalis*:

„The opening (of the cocoon), from which the imago emerges, is not cut out by the pupa, as has, hitherto, generally been supposed, but I found, that in making the cocoon, the larva already provides for a trapdoor, consisting of a semicircular flap, on one side (the hinge) continuous with the cocoon itself, and on the other three sides fastened with a few threads only. This trapdoor is easily pushed open by the pupa when emerging from the cocoon.

The pre-existence of the trapdoor can be easily proved, by pulling at a newly finished cocoon in different places with a pair of forceps. The trapdoor will then soon be found to yield to a gentle pull, whereas the other parts of the cocoon offer a greater resistance, before fragments can be torn from them. This arrangement is not only found with *Myrmeleon frontalis*, but all the other Myrmeleonidae, I observed in Java, showed the same structure of cocoons. It is, therefore, very probable to me, that it is a general habit of the *Myrmeleonidae* (and also of another family of the *Planipennia*, as will be seen further on), that it is not the pupa or imago, which, with its mandibles, cuts a hole in the cocoon, as an exit for the imago, but that the larva, in spinning the cocoon, already provides for a trapdoor.“

And on page 192 sub *Chrysopa jacobsoni*.

„When spinning the cocoon the larva provides for a trapdoor in the same manner, as has been described above for the larva of *Myrmeleon frontalis*.“

Mr. Jacobsen wrote to me as early as the 28. December 1920, that HE RETRACTET HIS FORMER STATEMENT, WHICH PROVED TO BE UTTERLY WRONG, HIS SUBSEQUENT RESEARCHES HAVING SHOWN HIM, THAT NEITHER MYRMELEON NOR CHRYSOPA PROVIDE FOR A TRAPDOOR WHEN SPINNING THEIR COCOON.

The erroneous conclusion was arrived at by the fact, that when pulling with a pair of forceps at the wall of such a cocoon, very often quite circular pieces are detached, which gave the impression of a pre-existing trapdoor.