IV. Some Observations concerning Insects made by Mr John Banister in Virginia, A. D. 1680. with Remarks on them by Mr James Petiver, Apothecary and Fellow of the Royal Society.

There are divers kinds, long and slender wasted all, these make their Nests of Dirt, and are therefore called Dirt Wasps. Some of them make their Nests contiguous to one another, each adjoyning Cavity having in it 2 or more partitions: Others build them in clamps one upon another; they six them against a Wall or Ceiling of an house, or any where where dry. There is not above 2 Wasps belonging to one of these Vespary's, for when they have made one Cell, and put into it 6 or 8 live Spiders, they close it up to work upon another, leaving them to brood upon their young, something like that of Aristotle in his Hist. Animal. Lib. 1. cap. 20.

The young ones of these are cased over with a thin transparent horny skin of an Amber colour; those of the other are contained in a brown case, with a certain number of regular protuberances at one end thereof, some again lye in brown ones that are smooth, and some (if I mistake not) naked. I have not had leisure this year to inquire so far into their generation, production, &c. as I would, vid. Mart. Lister Hist. Animal, cap. 5. libr. de Araneis in genere.

We have several other coloured Wasps.

Two black and white, that build their Nests on the small branches of Trees: Of the lesser kind of Nest, there is a very good Figure and Description in Piso his Nat. Hist. of Brasile lib. 5. cap. 12. p. 287. only as it seems to stand erect, it should have been made pendulous: This is of an oval form, M m m m m

and about the bigness of a Goose Egg. The other is much larger and more round; the Wasps also are somewhat bigger. A Third fort I found in shape and colour like our common English Wast, whose little Nest was half round (like the Bell of a Clock) fixt under the covert of a rotten Logg. These Nests in colour resemble brown paper, only the last tends to a Brimstone colour. Here are others brown with purple wings, and fome with streaks of yellow under their bellies. These make their Combs of the same matter the former do, but naked without any cover, and therefore commonly choose the shelter of a house, &c. tho I have seen them slick. ing in a Bulb: Here are also some Philamot ones with purple wings, and other large ones black and yellow, with a Mouth like a Brieze or Stout, and one Red and Black without wings, whose sting is very long. This last is a very singular Wasp, and the only one I have as yet seen without Wings, it was first given me by Mr James Marshal, who had it from Virginia, since which I have received it from Carolina, among ft several other curious. Insects, my kind Friend Mr Edmund Bohun was pleased to send me from thence. I also remember to have seen it amongst those our very ingenious Friend, Dr David Krieg, Fellow of this Society, made whilst in Maryland. I think it may not improperly be called Vespa Virginiana impennis, ex nigro rubrog;, mixta.

Bombylus Teredo. These Bees eat into Timber, and there make their Nests. This was in the Joyce of a House so sirm and sound, that it was very hard entring with a Peircer, the hole was but just big enough for the Bee, to creep in at, and went right up, about 2 inches in the Wood, and then in a transverse line at least half a foot on each side, which seem'd to me (as I probed it with a knitting Needle) to be twice as wide as the entrance, how many Bees belonged to it I cannot tell, 3 there was in, and

I heard one or two about the door-

Mouffet at the latter end of his 6th Chapter de Propoli. p. 36 fays, there are 4 forts of Hyve-drofs. 1. 'A Populo nigra tantum colligitur, quam Ægyrinam vocant, co-<sup>e</sup> lore flavo aut fulvo, tractatu mollis est & Visci instar sequax, odorem habet suavem, jucundum capiti gratum, ' somniferum, styracis æmulum, sapore Populneis gemmis respondet. The young Buds of common Black Poplar I know do yield some such glutinous matter, of which is made the Unquentum Populeon of the shopps. But there is a Tree in the lower parts of this Country called the Balsam Tree, whose Leaves both in smell and shape refemble those of Black Poplar. The People there call it Balsam, and make use of it for Green Wounds, &c. believe it may be worth enquiry, whether the Hyve-dross there differs from that in other parts of the Country. where this Tree does not grow, or whether what the Bees in England extract from the Black Poplar be as good. or whether this Balm be not better to make up Salves, as it comes from the Tree, or for any other use this Propolis is so much commended.

Oestrum. Forte Asilus Virginiensis Pennei.

Musca carnivora Vivipera. A small brown Fly, that extrudes live Maggots.

5.

6.

Cicada & earum exuviæ, Mouf. 130. Those insects that destroyed the Trees in New England were Cicadæ.

Phil. Trans. No. 8. p. 137.

I this day (viz. May, 20. 1701.) received from the Reverend Mr Hugh Jones in Maryland, amongst other Infects, &c. a very large Cicada, which exactly agrees with the 2 uppermost bigger ones, Figured in Monsset, pag. 130. towards the right hand, but I cannot with Mr Banister think, it were these Insects that destroyed the Trees, because they have no Forcipes or other Grinders to eat the Leaves, but only a Tube, through which they suck in Dew, which is all the Nourishment that I can understand they live on, and most Writers consirm the same. Mousset cap. 17. p. 127. lin. 3. M m m m m 2

Rore Vitam sustentans satis Arboribusq; non nocens. Virgil also says, Pascuntur dum rore Cicadæ, to which also Theocritus the Greek Poet alludes un πρώπας στίζετι ασπες τεττίξ Doth he live on Dew like a Cicada or Dew-sly? for so I chuse rather to render it, and not a Grashopper, as most Authors do, which is the next, viz.

Locustæ. Grass-hoppers. Barrard in Exod. 667. 8.

I have from these parts a very rare kind, whose wings are wholly green, and without any spots or veiny retticulations, as the common great one always has, for which reason I thus distinguish it. Locusta Americana major, alis viridibus opacis. This or one very like it, I remember to have seen amongst those Insects Dr Sloan brought from Jamaica.

Mantis. Tis neither of the Tree that Monffet defcribes p. 118. Nor are those 2 Figures in his appendix like it. That of Piso most resembles it, lib. 5. cap. 21. p. 317 but his of an Insect becomes a Vegitable, which I dare

not aver of mine.

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12.

Blatta. These Cockroaches are one of the Plagues of this Country. They are Oviparous strange and large, that had I not seen one half extruded, I should not have believed them theirs. The Peruvians call these Araners, Mousset p. 139. But I rather think he meant the Brasilians, and that his Serius should be Levius, who wrote a Voyage to Brasil in French A. D. 1594. where p. 159. he calls them Arauners and not Araners. Clusius also in his Exoticks p. 306. in his notes on Monardes takes notice of the same.

10. Blatta Volans. These are very rare, I have seen but

this one here.

11. Cimices. Wall-lice. These are another of our Plagues, for where there is not great care taken to destroy them, they are as numerous in our Beds, as the former are in our Kitchens.

Cicindela mas. The Fire-fly.

Cicindela Mariana vaginis teneris fuscis marginibus fulvis

Act. Phil. 246. p. 397, 16:

This

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(014)	
This is not that great Virginian kind, whose head	
thines, nor is it that imaller one, which Pijo lays-the	
Brasilians call Memoa, nor the common kind, tho much of that shape and size. This emits its light at 2 Crescents,	
of that shape and size. This emits its light at 2 Crescents,	
but the whole tail of ours thines, which it contracts and	
dilates at its pleasure. Its sheath wings are of a dark	
purple edged with yellow, and so is its head or helmet.	
This is exactly described, and the same with those of Ca-	
rolina and Maryland from both which places I have received	
several of them. Yet amongst those from Carolina, which	13.
my ingenious Friend Mr Edmund Bohun sent me, I find a	٠.ر -
variety, whose sheaths were wholly blackish, but the Helmet	
edged with yellow: This I call Cicindela Caroliniana vaginis	
omninò nigricantibus.	
Cicindela Fæmina. The Glow-worm. Is armed Bark	Ť.
and Head in Joynt Armour of a deep Murray colour fast-	T 4.
ned to the Thorax; The Tail made of 9 shelly rings, in	
the last of which are visible the 2 shining points. Its	
Head is black, so small one cannot without the help of a	
Glass, perfectly discern the contexture of it. Its Eyes (if	
it have any) like those of a Snail, stand on the tops of	
2 horns. It has 6 legs,	
Scarabeus Hautunepus mas seu minor, Moffet 149.	15:
Scarabeus niger ore cornuto seu forcipato, capite & sca-	16.
pulis colore succino elytris lute is eleganter notatis.	
Scarabeus ore cornuto, Elytris purpureis, scapulis nigris	17.
cuti more cavis. This is found among rotten Wood, Loggs,	
cuts more cavis. This is found among rotten Wood, Loggs, and when he is caught, makes a small squeeking noise.	
Scarabeus Naficornis ore cornuto.	18:
Scarabeus Melolonthes Nasicornis.	19.
Scarabeus Magnus nostratus ex nigro eleganter albo de-	20.
pictus. Found on a rotten Log, 60 miles above the habi-	
rable parts of James's River.	
Scarabens Bungos cornibus obtuss.	żτ.
Scarabues Aryanspas.	22.

This is the Holy Beetle in the Tab. Hieroglyphica mentioned by the Learned Mr Gregory in his Preface. are multitudes of them in the Summer time. often inspected their rowling Pellets, yet could not find any alteration in the mass of matter thro their motion, till at length I met with one of these then deserted balls. in the center whereof lay a small white grub, which possibly might owe its life to the motion. I since found in one of these Balls 2 very little young Beetles, differing in nothing but magnitude from the old.

Scarabeus Stercorarius alter, ore forcipato.

Scarabeus Stercorarius Capite, Scapulis & Elytris quasi 250 sculptura excavatis. An Cantharus Carolinianus obscure cuprofus, vaginis inæqualibus nobis.

Scarabeus Stercorarius Noctu tantum volans.

26. Scarabeus Melolonthes. This and that other Dung-27. Beetle you find amongst the Nasi-cornes are not described, but may I think be very aptly rankt with those of this kind.

Scarabeus luteo-viridis. They are found amongst 28. Fames-Town Weed, i. e. Strammonium.

Scarabeus minor viridi-caruleus. These lye among the

Flowers of the Apocynum.

24.

-29.

30.

31.

g.,

Scarabeus colore viridi auro radiante & luteis maculis eleganter notatus. An Cantharis Anglica viridis, maculis aureis infignitis, Att Phil. No 246. p. 397.17. I know not but these 3 last may be Cantharides.

Here is also a smaller kind, all Black.

Scarabens colore grisco, scapulis binis quasi oculis nigris mollitie pubescentibus notatus. It is found among rotten Wood, and is called a Snapper, from the noise it makes by thrusting part of its Neck into its Breast, and springing it back again: It something resembles the Cicindela Virginiensis of Monfet, but its Head shines not.

I have made the fame Observation as Mr Banister has of the springing faculty of this elegant Beetle, and also fully

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( 415 )	
described it (in the Philosophical Transactions No. 246:	
p. 396. No. 13. ) by the name of Scarabeus elasticus major	
Americanus, capite bimaculato, to which I refer the Reader.	
Scarabeus arboreus pilosus.	33
Scarabeus arboreus minor glaber.	34
These two kinds they say the Indians eat.	.,, 1
The following Beetles I have also received from those parts.	
Eesides these I have mentioned from Maryland in the Philo-	
sophical Transactions, N. 246. p. 395, &c.	
Buprestis Mariana viridis, vaginis sulcatis & punceatis.	
I am very much obliged to the Reverend Mr Hugh Jones	35
in Maryland, from whom I just now received this ele-	
gant Beetle, with the great Cicada above mentioned, as	
also some Birds, Fish, Fossills and Plants, all very curi-	
oufly preferved.	
Cantharis Carolinianus niger, undis pallescentibus.	35.
Cantharus Marianus viridis perelegans, vaginis sulcatis	-
signaturis flavescentibus ornatis, Gazophylacij Nasuræ nost.	37.
Tab. 2. Fig. 2.	
Cantharus Marianus minor, vaginis ex nigro flavoq; stria-	ુ8,
tis.	5.
Capricornulus Carolinianus vaginis ex nigro luteoque mix-	35.
tus. This differs from No. 20. in the Act, Phil. 246. p.397.	223
in having its shoulders black, and only edged with yellow,	
and its sheath wings equally mixt, whereas that from	
Maryland has most black in its sheaths, and a yellow ring	
round the midst of its scapula.	
Crio-ceros Marianus Castanei coloris, antennis tortilibus	4ে
membranaceis. This resembles the 2d Figure in Mouffet	•
p. 153.	
Crio-ceros Marianus Castanei coloris, antennis tenuioribus	41.
genicularis. This is slenderer than the last, both in Body	•
and Horns especially, otherwise very like. I believe they	
are Mule and Female.	
Curculio Carolinianus ruber, maculis nigris.	4.2
Melolonthes Marianus maximus, maculatus.	43
Mela	• 45

Melolonthes Marianus viridis, marginibus flavis. 44.

Nasicornis Tauroceros Marianus splendens Castanes coloris. 45.

Scarabeus Carolinianus, oblongus, niger, forcipatus, va-46. ginis striatis.

Scarabeus Carolinianus subrotundus niger lævis.

47. Scarabeus Marianus Pediculosi nostro simile. The sulca 4.8. or furrows on the Vaginæ in this are larger, otherwise very like No. 9. in our Museum. p. 4.

Scarabeolus Carolinianus nigro flavog; mixtus.

49. Testudinulus Carolinianus stavus margine transparente. 50.

These two last and the rest from Carolina, I received fome time fince, from my hearty and worthy Friend Mr Edmund Bohun, who hath given me advise of many others he hath now fent me from thence, with several curious Plants, Seeds, &c.

Phalena magna cinerea cruribus spinulis armatis. 51. The Horn worm Fly, so called from a horn'd Eruca, or Caterpillar, that feeds on green Tobacco, and towards the fall creeps into the ground, and becomes an Aurelia of a reddish brown colour, in which the proboscis of our Moth has its involucrum, &c.

Tinea Scorpiuncularis libros depascens. Monffet tells 52. us in 2 several places of such an Insect, which he has defcribed in his Chapter of Scorpions, p. 172. Whether that of ours be that he means, I cannot define, till I find the description he talks of. It has 8 Legs besides its Claws, and creeps very fast, both backward, nosward and sideways, and is found in old musty Books.

Phalangium Imperati 681 desc. and 692 Fig. Monffet has in his appendix given 2 figures of this Spider, in that that shews its fore parts, you have the site and position of the 4 greater eyes, but the 4 smaller ones, that lye in a straight line under them, discernable also to the naked eye he has omitted to express.

Phalangium alterum oculis quatuor majoribus in segmen-54. to arcu circuli, sursum curvanti totidemo; minoribus simili more subtus in fronte dispositis. V. A

53.