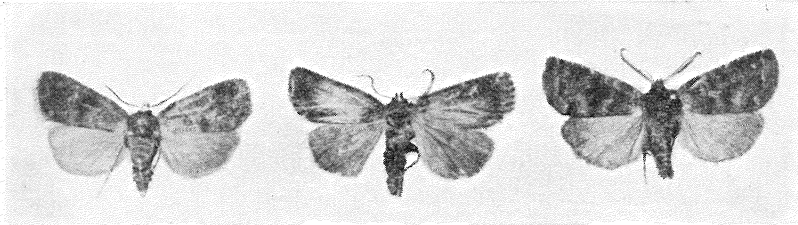


A Gynandromorphic Moth.

By J. G. Worm-Hansen.

When he served his time in the Danish Brigade in Germany during the summer of 1947, N. Haarløv, M. Sc., was permitted to collect insects for the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen. By studying the collected material I found the figured bisexual specimen of the moth *Stygiostola umbratica* Goeze (*Rusina tenebrosa* Hb.).



Normal female

Right side: male
Left side: female

Normal male

It is well known that the male is somewhat bigger than the female and this characteristic is distinctly seen on the gynandromorphic specimen, the right wing of which is bigger than the left one, but of course the male-pectinate antennae of the right side is the most conspicuous character.

The moth was collected on the 21st June 1947 at Jever in Oldenburg.

Light-trap catching by ultraviolet rays.

By F. Madsen, Copenhagen, Denmark.

In "The Entomologist" vol. LXXX, 1947 Dr. Adamczewski of Warsaw published an account on some experiments on catching Lepidoptera by ultraviolet rays, which were carried out in Poland during the war. As due to the blackout normal visible light could not be used, Dr. Adamczewski tried his hand at the practicability of using ultraviolet rays as a medium of attraction.

The experiments were carried out by help of a lamp designed for medical use, radiating ultraviolet rays, but practically no visible rays.

The results were exceedingly noticeable in that species which normally are not attracted by visible light were attracted by the