

# BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES ON THE HEMIPTERA.—No. 3.

By G. W. KIRKALDY.

ALTHOUGH we have recently been favoured with Waterhouse's 'Index Zoologicus,' how much we are still in need of a thorough revision of generic names is evident by the following list of names not included in either Scudder or Waterhouse. I have added various notes which appear to me likely to be of use, and also a list of seventy-seven names, which must be employed instead of the same number previously used, which were preoccupied. It is remarkable that a considerable proportion of these come from the subfamily Membracinæ (sometimes raised to family rank), which has quite recently been monographed either wholly or in great part; the authors, however, did not, apparently, deem it necessary at the same time to revise the nomenclature.

I have completed a "Nomenclator Hemipterorum," which may possibly be published at an early date.

## (A). NECESSARY NEW NAMES.

### Fam. APHIDÆ.

*Panaphis* = *Ptychodes*, Buckton, 1881; *Dryaphis* = *Dryobius*, Koch, 1855-7; *Hamadryaphis* = *Kessleria*, Lichtenstein, 1886; *Dryopeia* = *Endeis*, Koch, 1855; *Hyadaphis* = *Siphocoryne Passerini*, 1863 (not 1860) (type *xylostei*).

### Fam. TETIGONIIDÆ.

*Alchisme* = *Triquetra*, Fairmaire, 1846; *Mysolis* = *Norsia*, Walker, 1869; *Thrasymedes* = *Phacusa*, Stål, 1864; *Gelastogonia* = *Oxygonia*, Fairmaire, 1846 (subg.); *Boëthoos* = *Parmula*, Fairmaire; *Eteoneus* = *Anomus*, Fairmaire; *Kronides* = *Argante*, Stål, 1867; *Sundarion* = *Pyranthe*, Stål, 1867; *Zanophara* = *Daunus*, Stål, 1866; *Gelastophara* = *Hypselotropis*, Stål, 1869; *Hesperophara* = *Leptophara*, Stål, 1869; *Dioclophara* = *Lucilla*, Stål, 1867.

### Fam. FULGORIDÆ.

*Kareol* = *Anagnia*, Stål, 1861; *Colgorma* = *Temora*, Kirkaldy, 1901; \* *Proutista* = *Assamia*, Buckton, 1896; *Xosophara* = *Rhinortha*, Walker, 1851 (subg.); \* *Southia* = *Paulia*, Stål, 1860; *Florichisme* = *Pæcilostola*, Stål, 1870; *Micromasoria* = *Cona*, White, 1879; *Bergias* = *Bergia*, Scott, 1881; *Hesperophantia* = *Carthæa*, Stål, 1861; *Thanatophantia* = *Alisca*, Stål,

\* I have much pleasure in thus remembering my friends, Mr. R. South and Mr. L. B. Prout, who have given me much assistance in clearing up several nomenclatorial points.



1871; *Gelastophantia* = *Cyarda*, Stål, 1866; *Xosias* = *Eteocles*, Stål, 1866; *Amfortas* = *Gastrinia*, Stål, 1859; *Gelastyra* = *Cibyra*, Stål, 1861; *Thanatophara* = *Clonia*, Walker, 1858.

Fam. CICADIDÆ.

*Xosopsaltria* = *Pydna*, Stål, 1861.

Fam. CHERMIDÆ.

*Trichochermes* = *Trichopsylla*, Thomson, 1877.

Fam. MIRIDÆ.

*Metriorrhynchomiris* = *Metriorrhynchus*, Reuter, 1875 (subg.); *Zanchisme* = *Schizonotus*, Reuter, 1892; *Kalania* = *Baracus*, Kirkaldy, 1902; *Bertsia* = *Berta*, Kirkaldy, 1902; *Reuterista* = *Brachybasis*, Reuter, 1900; *Ragnar* = *Melanocoris*, Champion; *Poronotellus* = *Poronotus*, Reuter, 1871.

Fam. REDUVIDÆ.

*Westermannias* = *Westermannia*, Dohrn., 1860; *Isachisme* = *Algol*, Kirkaldy, 1901; *Peregrinator* = *Microleptes*, Stål (subg.); *Mestor* = *Lamus*, Stål, 1859; *Brontostoma* = *Mindarus*, Stål, 1859.

Fam. TINGIDÆ.

*Phyllochisme* = *Physatochila*, Leth. & Sev., 1896; *Mæcenias* = *Tingis*, Leth. & Sev., 1896; *Gelchossa* = *Leptostyla*, Stål, 1873.

Fam. PYRRHOCORIDÆ.

*Antillocoris* = *Pygæus*, Uhler, 1894; *Botocudo* = *Salacia*, Stål, 1874 (subg.); *Probergrothius* = *Odontopus*, Laporte, 1832; *Peggichisme* = *Davila*, Distant, 1893; *Polychisme* = *Imbrius*, Stål, 1874.

Fam. LYGÆIDÆ.

*Althos* = *Margus*, Dallas, 1852; *Nanichisme* = *Nesiotes*, Stål, 1873 (subg.); *Dersagrena* = *Dalcera*, Sign., 1863; *Elachisme* = *Elathea*, Stål, 1867; *Ouranion* = *Bardistus*, Dallas, 1852; *Mari-chisme* = *Phidippus*, Stål, 1876; *Hæckelia* = *Microphyllia*, Stål, 1870.

Fam. CIMICIDÆ.

*Damellera* = *Damelia*, Distant, 1899; *Montandoneus* = *Gabonia*, Montandon, 1894; *Atelias* = *Aetius*, Distant, 1900; *Texas* = *Melanostoma*, Stål, 1872; *Grimgerda* = *Macrothyreus*, Fieber, 1852; *Menuthias* = *Ilerda*, Stål, 1869; *Bergthora* = *Cryptoporus*, Uhler, 1877 (subg.); *Xosa* = *Anubis*, Stål, 1864; *Acanthidiellum* = *Acanthidium*, Montv., 1864; *Stictocoris* = *Stictonotus*, Stål (subg.); *Lioderminion* = *Lioderma*, Uhler, 1871 (subg.); *Gueriniellus* = *Platycoris*, Guérin, 1838; *Burma* = *Paramecus*, Fieber, 1852; *Eupododus* = *Pododus*, Am. Serv. 1843; *Ochisme* = *Trachyops*, Dallas, 1851; *Dolichisme* = *Tetrisia*, Walker, 1867.



## (B.) OBSERVATIONS ON THE ABOVE NAMES AND OTHER NOTES.

## Fam. LYGÆIDÆ.

*Cletus*, Stål = *Peniscomus*, Sign., 1861 (Ann. Soc. Ent. France, p. 66).

## Fam. TINGIDÆ.

Champion has restricted (Tr. Ent. Soc. London, 1898, p. 58) *Stephanitis*, Stål, to *mitrata*, Stål, without providing a proper name for the remaining Palæarctic species. The type of *Tingis* is *cardui*.

Lethierry and Severin admit (1896, Cat. Gén. Hém. iii.) as separate genera, *Monanthia*, *Phyllontochila* (sic!), *Tropidochila* (sic!), and *Physatochila* (sic!); the three latter were founded by Fieber as subgenera of the first, which was not, at the same time, also subgeneric. It is obvious that three genera only can result from these four names, and that one must sink as homotypical with *Monanthia*; this will be *Physatocheila*, which contains the type of *Monanthia*; the synonymy will be:—

*Monanthia*, Lep. Serv., 1825; *techii*, 1832 = *Physatocheila*, Fieber, 1844.

*Onchochila*, Stål, 1874.

= subg. (*Phyllochisme*, Kirkaldy = || *Physatochila*, Leth. & Sev.

*Tingis*, Fabr., 1903, t. *cardui* (L.), Fabr.

= *Phyllontocheila*) Fieber, 1844; *Macrothyreus*, Westwood, 1841.

= || *Macrocephalus*, Swederus, 1797.

## Fam. ARADIDÆ.

*Aradus*, Fab. = || *Stenopterus*, Sign., 1865.

## Fam. CIMICIDÆ.

*Erga*, Walker, 1868 = || *Axona*, Stål, 1870; *Lelia*, Walker, 1867 = || *Prionochilus*, Dallas, 1850; *Eurysaspis*, Sign., 1851 = *Euryaspis*, Stål, 1876; *Eurus*, Dallas = || *Eurys*, Leth. & Sev.; *Eysarcoris fabricii*, n. n. = || *Cimex melanocephalus*, F. nec. L.

## (C.) ADDITIONS TO SCUDDER AND WATERHOUSE.\*

*Acantischium*, Am. Serv., 1843; † *Aphidioides*, Motschulsky, 1856; † *Aphioides*, Rondani, 1847; *Brysocrypta*, Westwood, 1840; *Dakulosphaira*, Shimer, 1866; *Diaphorina*, Loew, 1879; *Ascra*, Say, 1832; *Dysepicritus*, Reuter, 1885; *Dimorphella*, Reuter, 1885; *Forda*, Heyden, 1837; *Eurysthethus*, Mayr, 1865; *Embolophora*, Stål, 1853; *Euhadrocerus*, Reuter, 1885.

*Gonionotus*, *Acotropis*, *Cyllocoris*, *Physodera*, *Melanocoris*, *Psammocoris*, *Myrmedonobia*, *Tropidostethus*, *Ceratoleptus*, *Myr-*

\* Not recently seen.

† Full particulars will be given in 'Nomenclator Hemipterorum.'



*mecocoris*, *Eusarcocoris*, *Tropidocoris*, *Rhaphidogaster*, *Elasmatostethus*, *Platypus*, *Systolonotus*, *Stethotomus*, *Tmetostethus*, *Piestostethus*, *Piestodorus*, *Harma*, *Aparyphe*, *Cephalotenes*, *Cephalotonus*, *Embolimus*, *Piosomus*—Marshall, 1868. (These are all "emended" spellings properly proposed). || *Arytæna*, *Cybus*, *Dicranoneura*, Douglas & Scott, 1876; *Dikraneura*, Hardy, 1850; \* *Pendulinus*, Vieillot, 1816 (Aves); *Ancylopus*, Flor., 1860; *Clinocoris*, Fallén, 1829; *Corixidea*, Reuter 1891 (incorrectly cited *Corixidæ*! by Leth. & Sev.); *Mesocerus*, Reuter, 1888; *Kermaphis*, Maskell, 1866; \* *Loewia*, Lichtenstein, 1886 (not *Lowia*?); *Trama*, Heyden, 1837; *Sacchiphantes*, Ruricola, 1844; *Hoplobates*, Leth. & Sev., 1896; *Phlæophthiridium*, *Rhizophthiridium*, Vander Hoeven; \* *Pineus*, Shimer, 1869; *Stictosynechia*, *Orthosolenia*, *Wollastoniella*, Reuter, 1885; *Physatocheila*, *Tropidocheila*, Fieber, 1844; *Stroggylocephalus*, Flor., 1861; *Peniscomus*, Signoret.

(D.) NOTES ON SCUDDER'S 'NOMENCLATOR ZOOLOGICUS.'

P. 2, for *Acanthocephalus*, Lap., read *Acanthocephala*.

P. 43, for *Brachysteles*, Fieb., 1861, read *Muls. Reg.*, 1852.

P. 148, for *Hetorotoma* read *Heterotoma*.

P. 186, for *Magoura* read *Megoura*.

P. 95, *Diæretus*, Forst., is *Hym.*, not *Hem.*

P. 337, *Xylococoris*, 1871, not 1879; *Xerobia*, *Hem.*, not *Orth.*

P. 246, for *Phylloopsis*, Löw, read *Psylloopsis*.

P. 278, *Rhizaphis*, 1877. N.B.—In the *Zool. Rec.* v. p. 394 (for 1868), there is cited "*Phylloxera vastatrix* (nuper *Rhizaphis*, Planch.)", but I cannot trace any such prior usage.

P. 243, for *Phlegmatoptera* read *Plegmatoptera*.

P. 250, delete *Plagiostylus*.

P. 272, delete *Pycnos*.

P. 312, delete *Telesnemia*.

P. 8, *Ætalion*, 1810, not 1816.

P. 11, *Aleyrodes*, 1795, not 1807.

P. 179, *Livia*, 1798, not 1809.

P. 160, for *Ilburina* read *Ilburnia*.

(E.) NOTES ON WATERHOUSE'S 'INDEX ZOOLOGICUS.'

P. 99, *Darthula*, Kirkaldy, not *Dartrula* (nor, as in *Zool. Record*, *Darrhula*).

P. 1, *Abrieta* not *Abrieta*.

P. 2, *Acanonicus*, 1842, not 1852.

P. 120, *Elatiptus* not valid (mononymic).

P. 3, *Acantholybas*, not *Acanyholybas*.

P. 76, *Cicadatra*, *Cicadetta*, Kolenati, 1857. Amyot's names are not valid.

P. 136. Signoret spelt his genus, "*Eurysaspis*," and this

\* In the English translation these are spelt without the second "h."



was not altered to *Euryaspis* till 1876 (Stål). The Acarid genus *Euryaspis* is therefore not preoccupied.

P. 158, for *Handlirschiella* read *Handhirschiella*.

P. 176, for *Hygyops*, Am. Serv., read "Stål, 1866."

P. 208, for *Macrocephalus*, Swederus, 1887, read 1787.

P. 216, for *Melampsalla* read *Melampsalta*.

P. 276, for *Penthirus* read *Penthicus*.

P. 341, for *Semiotoscles* read *Semiotoscelis*.

P. 358, for *Stronachlachar* read *Sronachlachar*.

P. 372, for *Thaumatopsaltria* read *Thaumastopsaltria*.

P. 378, for *Tongorina* read *Tongorma*.

P. 287, &c., for *Phyllontochila*, *Campylostira*, and *Orthostira*, read *Phyllontocheila*, *Campylosteira*, and *Orthosteira*.

Pp. 371 and 376. *Tettigia*, Am., and *Tibicina*, Am., are not valid.

P. 371, for *Thalasia* read *Thlasia*.

P. 260, delete *Pachygrontha*, Reuter, 1881. This was due to a double misapprehension in the 'Zoological Record.'

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

ARGYNNIS EUPHROSYNE, VAR.—I received from a correspondent a very fine variety of this species, taken by him in the New Forest this season. It somewhat resembled that figured in Entom. xxvii. p. 1, fig. 1; but in my specimen the black area of hind wings is rather more extended, and the discoidal spots are larger, one on each wing being quite a blotch. The insect is a male in first-class condition, and was sent to me unset soon after capture.—E. SABINE; Erith.

EPINEPHELE JURTIMA AB. ANOMMATA (Verity). — I have a specimen of *Epinephele jurtina* (*janira*), male, which agrees with the form described by Mr. Verity (*ante*, p. 56) as a new aberration. I captured the specimen near Brockenhurst on June 23rd, 1904. The usual apical pupilled spot is absent from the fore wings, and there is only a slight indication of the tawny patch usually present. On the under side of the hind wing there are only minute black specks in place of the usual spots.—PHILIP J. BARRAUD; Bushey Heath.

SPRING DRAGONFLIES FROM THE SOUTH OF FRANCE. — I have received from Dr. T. A. Chapman a small collection of dragonflies made by him in the spring, in the South of France. From Hyères (March 20th till April 17th) there are one female *Brachytron pratense*; one female *Pyrrhosoma nymphula*; seven *Ischnura elegans*, one male only; and eighteen *Sympycna fusca*, five males and thirteen females. All except the last are British species, which in early seasons do not appear with us till the latter part of April, seldom so early; in fact, I have no record of *I. elegans* till May 17th. At Draguignan, from May 3rd till May 8th were taken one male *Gomphus simillimus*; three *Libellula depressa*, one teneral male and two females; and one female *Cordulegaster*



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## ON THE TUBERCLES OF THORAX AND ABDOMEN IN FIRST LARVAL STAGE OF LEPIDOPTERA.

BY AMBROSE QUAIL, F.E.S.

(PLATE IX.)

THIS is an interesting subject to which for some years I wished to pay attention, but paucity of material and time prevented. Larvæ of Lepidoptera have certain tubercles placed on the segments in approximately definite positions, and the single seta-tubercles of the first larval stage which prevails in many groups appears to be a primitive condition. Some have only single seta-tubercles in all stages (larval)—Hepialidæ, Cossidæ, Noctuæ, Geometræ, &c. Sometimes the first larval stage only has single seta-tubercles—Pieridæ, Sphingidæ, &c.; often in later stages with multisetiferous tubercles—Nymphalidæ, Arctiadæ (*Nystemera*), &c. More rarely in the first larval stage some tubercles have more than one seta—Liparidæ (*Porthesia*), Lachneidæ (*Lasiocampa*), &c.

Dr. Dyar established the value of the larval tubercular arrangement as an aid to classification of Lepidoptera, and gave us a system of identification numbers for the abdominal tubercles based on the adult larval stage; this is in general use. In duplicate the abdominal segments have the tubercles numbered from the anterior one near the medio-dorsal line downwards i to viii (fig. 2); the last being ventral, and vii including more than one seta on the base of abdominal feet; *tubercle vi* is not usually present in the first larval stage.

One *must* study the *first larval stage* when the condition and arrangement of the tubercles is most primitive; conclusions based on later larval stages when the tubercles are slightly, but nevertheless, specialized may only mislead.

The prothoracic tubercles exceed in number, and their arrangement differs widely from, the other thoracic tubercles.