

Antennae as long as body, excluding ovipositor, of 41 segments. *Head* nitid, in dorsal view genae about as long as eyes; latter rather flat, bare; vertex convex, nitid, impunctate; sides of head and upper eye margins with short sparse hairs. *Ocelli* forming equilateral triangle; stemmaticum surrounded by impressed lines forming a triangle produced anteriorly into a short groove on front; latter somewhat excavate above base of antennae. *Mesonotum* nitid, largely impunctate; parapsidal sutures well marked cephalad for about half length of mesonotum, then obsolete, passing into deplanate caudal portion of mesonotum where they are represented by irregular bands of sparse hair-bearing punctures. *Scuto-scutellar* groove strongly punctured. *Scutellum* nitid with a few scattered, rather large, punctures. *Propodeum* with indications of a longitudinal median carina interrupted mesad by large sub-circular coarsely rugose area. *Abdomen* oblong-ovate; ground colour of tergites II-VI reddish yellow, with only median one third of II black; this median area increasing in extent on succeeding segments; VII entirely black above. *Petiole* nitid, with strong lateral groove bordered externally by thickened margin; median portion of post-petiole tumid, coarsely rugose. *Suturiform* articulation sinuate. *Tergite* III with very fine sculpture proximad but without rugosity. *Terebra* rather short, approximately five-sevenths the length of posterior tarsi. *Legs* normal for the genus; tarsal segments not dilated. *Wings* fuscous, infumated; veins and stigma piceous.

Length (excluding ovipositor) 5 mm.

♂. Resembles female in most characters including coloration. Latter somewhat variable; in paratype all coxae reddish yellow and median black area of abdomen much reduced; in allotype intermediate and caudal coxae largely black and black markings on abdomen more extensive than in type. *Antennae* 40-47 segments. *Abdominal* tergites I-III rugose, IV-VI with fine sculpture; rugosity less extensive in smaller than in larger specimens.

Length 4.5 mm. (allotype), 5.5 mm. (paratype).

Types: Holotype ♀, Spurn Peninsula, V.C. 61: Walker Butts Bank Dyke 22.vii.1948 (*W. D. Hincks*); Allotype ♂, same locality, 18.vii.1948 (*W. D. Hincks*); Paratype ♂, Kilnsea V.C. 61: Long Bank Dyke, 21.vi.1947 (*W. D. Hincks*). All specimens in the collections of the Manchester Museum.

With Marshall's key (1885, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*: 13) *B. spurnensis* would belong to Section 3 and run to *B. robertii* Wesmael, from which it differs markedly in having the suturiform articulation sinuate. With Fahringer (1927, *Opusc. braconol.* 1:231) it falls in the section '*Lucobracon*' (p. 248) and runs to the couplet including *nigricollis* Wesmael and *epitriptus* Marshall (var.), neither of which it resembles at all closely. Using an artificial manuscript key of my own the present species runs to a group, several of which are yet unidentified, including the common *B. fulvipes* Nees. *B. spurnensis* appears to be allied to the latter but differs in its much larger size, infusate wings, less extensively sculptured abdomen, entirely black head without microsculpture and in other characters.

Dept. of Entomology, Manchester Museum, The University, Manchester 13.

March 29th, 1951.

The Use of the Generic Name Diraphia in the Psyllidae.—The use by Dr. G. Heslop Harrison in a recent paper on Psyllidae (1949, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist* (12), 2:245) of the name *Diraphia* Waga without reference to previous papers by Hedicke (1920, *Dtsch. ent. Z.*, 1920:65-75) and Enderlein (1921, *Zool. Anz.*, 52:118) who use the name *Diraphia* in a different sense calls for some comments, for both those authors give *Diraphia* Illig. priority over *Livia* Latr.

Latreille described *Psylla juncorum* in 1798 (*Bull. Sci. Soc. Philom.*, no. 15:113), and referred to the malformation on *juncus articulatus* caused by it. In 1802 (*Hist. nat. des Fourmis*: 321-325) he has a 'Mémoire sur une nouvelle espèce de Psylle' where *Psylla juncorum* is dealt with fairly fully but he does not refer to his earlier description. In a footnote (p. 321) he says that it might quite well be assigned to a new genus. Illiger in reviewing this paper (1803, *Mag. f. Insekt.*, 2:284) in a footnote erected the genus *Diraphia* for the species *junci*; from the context it is clear that *junci* was a lapsus for *juncorum*. In the interval, however, Latreille (1802, *Hist. nat. gen. et part. Crust. et des*

Insect., 3:266) had himself erected the genus *Livia* with *Psylla juncorum* as 'exemple' and the only included species. In 1804 (the first date quoted by both Hedicke and Enderlein) Latreille in vol. 12 of the same work, pp. 374-377 deals again with *Livia*, but not as a new genus, and although *juncorum* is not mentioned by name, the account obviously refers to that species. In 1807 (*Gen. Crust. et Insect.*, 3:179) he redefines *Livia* and reduces *Diraphia* Illig. to a synonym of it. From the dates given (and the dates are those generally accepted for these works) *Livia* Latr., 1802, takes precedence over *Diraphia* Illig., 1803, and not the reverse as given by both Hedicke and Enderlein.

In a paper headed '*Diraphia*, novum insectorum genus Liviæ Proximum' (1842, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.*, 11:275) Waga knowingly used a preoccupied generic name for his *limbata* sp.n. because in the concluding sentence of his paper he says 'le mot *Diraphia*, employé ordinairement par Illiger, pour désigner le genre que Latreille avait nommé auparavant *Livia*, fait allusion à deux stylets ou soies inégales qui terminent l'apex de l'antenne, circonstance qui se rapporte également à ces deux genres.' This preoccupied generic name of Waga Hedicke quite rightly renamed *Neolivia* (1920, *op. cit.*: 71) and it takes the same type, *limbata*. It is in this sense that Dr. Heslop Harrison has used the name *Diraphia*. The spelling *Dirhaphia* of Agassiz (1846, *Nomen. Zool. Index Univ.*) was an emendation for *Diraphia* Illiger and not for that of Waga, and is not, therefore, available.

Although *Neolivia limbata* and *N. crefeldensis* (Mink) seem to have been confused (according to Hedicke by Loew, 1882, Puton, 1886, Reuter, 1908), the coloured figure given by Waga together with the figures of the tegmina and the comparison of the two by Hedicke should make these two species easy to separate, and those British students who like to draw tight boundaries to their genera may place *crefeldensis* (first recorded for Britain by Edwards in this magazine in 1908, p. 85) in *Neolivia*.

Arising out of this review is the question of the specific name *juncorum*. Schrank in his well known work of 1801 (*Fauna Boica*, 2(1):142) described his *Chermes junci* which has always been accepted by psyllidologists as a synonym of *Livia juncorum*, and gave a reference to his earlier work of 1789, namely *Baiersche Flora*, Bd. 1. No one, with the possible exception of Walker, seems to have consulted this, but here we find on p. 616, under no. 558, dealing with *Juncus articulatus*, remarks on diseased specimens of the plant attributed to a member of the genus *Chermes* followed by a description of the insect which may be introduced here for the benefit of those students of the group who may not have access to Schrank's *Flora*: '*CHERMES junci* spadicus, elytris pallidioribus; antennis conicis; articulo secundo albo, apice nigra (sic)'. The species is omitted by Sherborn (*Index Animalium*, 1758-1800). *Livia juncorum* (Latr.), 1798, sinks, therefore, to *Livia junci* (Schr.), 1789.¹

Several of the early botanists had commented on the malformation found on *Juncus articulatus*, and Hoy read a note on the subject before the Linnean Society on December 6th, 1791 (1794, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 2:354) when he concluded that the insect responsible was *Chermes graminis* L. This has been treated as a misidentification, *graminis* L. occurring on *Aira flexuosa* (1761, Linné, *Fauna Suec.*, no. 1001: 262; 1758, *Syst. Nat.*: 453), a species which has been omitted by Aulmann (1913, *Psyllidarum Catalogus*) and whose identity is in doubt. Linné says that it does not jump, and presumably, therefore, it was not a psyllid; it may have been a psocid, the phrase '*alae aqueae, venis fuscis variis anastomosibus*' lending some support to this view, and from the colour and habitat one might hazard the guess that it was what is now known as *Kolbia quisquiliarum* Bertkau, 1883, but it would be inadvisable to substitute *graminis* L. for the specific name of the latter insect.²

Three species described under *Livia* by Caldwell have been omitted from, and should be added to, the list given by Dr. Harrison (*op. cit.*: 244-5) namely *Livia alba* (Yellowstone Park, Wyoming) and *L. vernaliforma* (N. Dakota) (1940, *Ohio J. Sci.*, 40:49) and *L. mexicana* (Mexico) (1944, *Ohio J. Sci.*, 44:57). The first is compared with *coloradensis* Crawford, and *vernaliforma* and *mexicana* with *vernalis* Fitch, and on this basis the three would appear to be referable to *Neolivia*.

The conclusions reached may be summarised as follows: *Livia* Latreille, 1802, type *Psylla juncorum* Latr., 1798 = *Chermes junci* Schrank, 1789 = *Chermes graminis* Hoy, 1794 (misident.).

(= *Diraphia* Illiger, 1803, type *junci lapsus pro juncorum* Latr.; Hedicke, 1920; Enderlein, 1921).

Neolivia Hedicke, 1920, n.n. pro *Diraphia* Waga, 1842, nec Latreille, type *limbata* Waga; Harrison, 1949.—F. LAING, 17 Luttrell Avenue, Putney, S.W.15: May 9th, 1951.

¹ Although students have not always recognised *Diraphia* Waga as being distinct from *Livia* it has seldom been misunderstood. Provancher, however, in *Petite Faune ent. Canada*, 3: 306-307, attributing the genus to Latreille, has evidently done so, for judging from his descriptions *D. quadricornis* and *D. sanguinea* appear to belong to *Psylla*, as Crawford suggests, and of the two species *Livia* described *sallatrix* is probably a *Neolivia* and *bifasciata* a true *Livia*. The date of his paper containing the *Psyllidae* is constantly misquoted, if quoted at all; it was published in March, 1890.

² Mr. J. V. Pearman suggests (in litt.) that *Trichopsocus dalii* McL. would fit the description of *graminis* better, provided the latter were a psocid.

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(continued from page xxxi)

No type is designated, but *A. ancylus* is included and may be taken as the type'; this designation was followed by Leonardi (1898, *Riv. Pat. veg.*, vi:50[210], 55[215]). Neave in his *Nomencl. Zool.* gives as the reference to *Diaspidiotus*, 'Berlese, 1896, *Riv. Pat. veg.*, vi:350' which is to the description of *Aspidiotus* (*Diaspidiotus*) *patavinus*. This reference would automatically make *patavinus* the genotype of *Diaspidiotus*; but this species has been shown by several Continental workers, including our author, to be the same as *pyri* Licht., which is sufficiently similar to *ostreaeformis* for the two to have been confused from time to time. Thus the name *Diaspidiotus* would have to supplant *Quadraspidiotus*. Once, when the reviewer discussed the position with him, Cockerell was under the impression that he may have got his facts in a letter from Berlese or Leonardi, but fortunately it will be found that Cockerell's action was based on, and is validated by, a footnote by Berlese in 1895, *Riv. Pat. veg.*, iv:82, and this should be noted and not overlooked.

As might have been expected from his experience and studies, the author is particularly good in his discussions on desert and arid region species. The numerous misspellings and misquotations of dates may not be due entirely to the author whose knowledge of languages and literature is both extensive and accurate; he deserves our support and encouragement in a piece of work which even at its present stage is of very great value and when completed will lay his fellow-workers under a deep debt of gratitude.—F. LAING.

'NORDENS EUPITHECIER'. By KNUD JUUL. 8 × 6 ins., 147 pp., 6 coloured and 7 plain plates, numerous maps and figures in the text. Aarhus (Gravers Andersens Forlag). 1948. Price 34s.

This is an attractively produced little work dealing with the Fennoscandian and Danish species of the genera *Eupithecia*, *Gymnoscelis* and *Chloroclystis*; all the British species are included with the exception of five (*Eupithecia expallidata* Guen., *E. extensaria* Freyer, *E. alliaris* Strand, *E. millefoliata* Roessler and *Eucymatoge agnata* Hbn.).

The text is written in Danish, but a slightly abridged description in English is provided for each species, giving times of appearance, wing-pattern and genitalia characters,

(continued on page xxx)