

Dr. Dyar said that in Lepidoptera there was quite a variation in the number of molts, and that if food was scarce the larvæ had more molts. He was of the opinion that cases occurred in the Lepidoptera similar to the one cited by Mr. Hooker, in which the number of molts occasionally varied under apparently similar conditions. Such an occurrence, however, is rather unusual.

Mr. Schwarz called attention to the fact that in one of the past volumes of Proceedings of this Society, note was made of a dermestid which lived on for years and continued to molt when deprived of food.

—Mr. Caudell presented the following paper :

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON ORTHOPTERA.

BY A. N. CAUDELL.

A genus with more than one originally included species, none of which have been designated as type, can be referred in part here and in part there, but when a type species is once designated the genus is given entity and must thereafter follow its type. Kirby refers *Phasma crawangense* Haan to his genus *Phasgania*. But *crawangense* is the selected type of *Dixippus* Stål and thus *Phasgania* must be placed in synonymy under that genus, which has priority. *Dixippus* is therefore resurrected from the synonymy under *Lonchodes* Gray, and under it is to be listed the species recorded in Kirby's catalogue under *Phasgania*.

*Phasma gravecolens* King\* is eligible to citation in catalogues in synonymy under *Anisomorpha buprestoides* Stoll.

Some time ago I showed the generic name *Phyllodromia* Serv. to be preoccupied by the earlier dipterous genus of the same spelling, and replaced Serville's name by the new generic name *Blattella*. This action has been almost generally accepted, but two noted English writers have not done so. As the reason for this one of the writers, Mr. Kirby of the British Museum, wrote me that he was not sure but that *Liosilpha* Stål was available for use in this connection and, until time permitted

\*Proc. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1867, p. LXXX (1867).

the settling of the point, he had thought best to use the Servillean genus with both *Liosilpha* and *Blattella* cited in synonymy. The other writer not accepting the change, Mr. Shelford, of the Oxford Museum, who is a specialist on the Blattidæ, writes as follows: "I note that you use *Blattella* for *Phyllodromia* Auct. What is wrong with *Liosilpha* Stål? Personally I stick to *Phyllodromia* and will do so until dipterists make use of it, which they don't do at present." Recently\* Mr. Shelford examined *punicata*, the type of *Liosilpha*, and found it not to be congeneric with *germanica*, the type of *Phyllodromia*. He thus proves *Liosilpha* unavailable for use in the place of *Phyllodromia*, but he still uses Serville's name, ignoring *Blattella*. This stand, which is in accordance with the nomenclatorial views expressed in the above extract, seems indefensible, and it is to be deplored that so able an entomologist should so arbitrarily set aside priority, the cornerstone of systematic science. *Phyllodromia* Zetterstedt, the dipterous genus of 1837, preoccupies *Phyllodromia* Serville, the orthopterous genus of 1839, no matter if the earlier name is in present use or not. Therefore, the replacing genus *Blattella* should be used in conformity with the laws of nomenclature.

*Ceratinoptera castanea* Shelford (Sjöstedt's Exp. Kil. Meru, etc., 17, Orth., 2 Blatt., 22, 23, 1907), is preoccupied by *Ceratinoptera castanea* Brunner (Syst. Blatt., p. 77, 1865). In view of Mr. Shelford's knowledge of the Blattidæ it seems inconceivable that this preoccupation is unknown to him. It is probably intentional on his part and in full accord with his avowed disregard of the law of priority. Deeming a new name for the preoccupied *Ceratinoptera castanea* Shelford a systematic necessity, I propose the name *shelfordi* for it.

*Nauphata basalis* Kirby has been referred to the genus *Paranauphata* and is preoccupied in that genus by *P. basalis* Serville. Kirby's species will require a new name if it is congeneric with Serville's species.

The new generic name *Polychitonacris* was proposed by Mr. Rehn† to replace the preoccupied genus *Polysarcus* of Saussure. *Pycnosarcus* was proposed for the same purpose three years earlier by Bolivar. Thus *Polychitonacris* Rehn falls as a synonym of *Pycnosarcus* Bolivar.

*Hadrotettix mundus* Scudder is a *Trimerotropis*, as determined by an examination of the types, and belongs in the

\*Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr., p. 120 (1908).

†Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. xxxvi, p. 162 (1909).

*pacifica* group. *Derotmema lentiginosum* Scudder is also a *Trimerotropis* and is synonymous with *T. gracilis* Thomas.

*Phyllonotus* Hancock\* was based upon three species, *plagiatum*, *sagrai*, and *saussurei*, all of which were soon afterwards shown to really belong to the genus *Choriphyllum* of Serville. This was all through an error of compilation, as later explained by the describer, but the genus *Phyllonotus* as published falls as a synonym of *Choriphyllum* and a new name is required for the species intended to be placed under *Phyllonotus*. These species are *Cicada rhombea* Linnæus, *Choriphyllum foliatum* Hancock, and *Choriphyllum westwoodi* Hancock, and for them I propose the generic name *Zaphyllonotum*, of which *foliatum* may be considered the type. *Phyllotettix* Hancock† can not be used for the above, as it sinks into synonymy under *Choriphyllum* along with *Phyllonotus*, the genus for whose replacement it was made.

*Orphulella walkeri* Bruner (Ohio Nat., vol. VII, p. 11, 1906), is preoccupied by *Orphulcla walkeri* of the same author described two years earlier (Biol. Cent.-Amer., Orth., vol. II, p. 73). The previous name was suggested to replace the *Stenobothrus mexicanus* of Walker (which Bruner refers to *Orphulella*) in case that species is not proved a synonym of *punctata* DeGeer. This is a reprehensible method of establishing new names, but, being published, the name has place in nomenclatorial literature and can not be ignored. The later species is from the same general region as the earlier one and is said by the describer, in discussion, to be a possible synonym of one of Walker's illy defined species of *Stenobothrus*. The *walkeri* of 1904 was made to replace Walker's *mexicana* in case it was found to be distinct and the *walkeri* of 1906 was definitely described as a new species and merely suggested as a possible synonym of one of Walker's species of *Stenobothrus*. Thus these two species *walkeri* can not be considered as the same conception and the later one, that of 1906, must fall. To replace it I propose the new specific name *losamatensis*.

Snodgrass (Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. IV, p. 439, 1902), describes *Sphingonothus trincotis* and says it occurs in three varieties and describes these as *chathamensis*, *indefatigabilensis*, and *albemarlensis*. As, by the laws of nomenclature, one of the varieties of a species must bear the species name, I designate the typical form as *chathamensis*, which name there-

\*Tett. N. Amer., p. 45 (1902).

†Ent. News, vol. XIII, p. 188 (1902).

fore is to be quoted in synonymy under *trinesotus*. The same conditions prevail in *Sphingonothus tetranesioides* on page 444 of the same article. Here four varieties, *charlesensis*, *barringtonensis*, *hoodensis*, and *indefatigabilensis*, are described, none being given the specific name. I here designate the last described variety, *indefatigabilensis*, as the typical form, thus sinking it into the synonymy under *tetranesioides*.

From a copy of Bolivar's article in Bol. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., vol. v, pp. 343-347 (1905) I find, from pen corrections entered by the author, that the *Rhacocleis gessardi* there mentioned, and noted by me in Genera Insectorum, Fasc. 72, p. 5 (1908), is an error for *maura* Bonn.

*Gryllacris incerta* Tepper (Trans. Royal Soc. S. Austral., vol. xv, p. 154, 1892) is invalidated by the previously established *Gryllacris incerta* of Walker (Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., vol. 1, p. 189, 1869). The first described one is now referred to another genus; but once a homonym always a homonym, so the last named species must be renamed. In place of Tepper's name I therefore propose *certa*.

*Prochilus* Brullé of 1835 is preoccupied by the mammalian genus of the same spelling by Illiger in his Prodr. Mammal. et Avium, p. 109 (1811). The name was also used prior to 1835 by Cuvier in ichthyology. To replace the preoccupied orthopterous genus I propose the name *Zaprochilus*.

*Sia* Giebel (Zeit. für Gesammt. Naturwiss., vol. VIII, p. 114) was probably published in October of 1861. This genus seems to be the same as *Licola* Walker (= *Bugajus* Brunner) and, being the earliest, is to be used. The type species, *S. ferox*, replaces Saussure's species *couloni*, as that species was not described until January 22, 1862 (Ann. Soc. Ent. France (4), vol. 1, p. 490, pl. xii).

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—Mr. Schwarz noted that the name of the species of the insect catching grass referred to in Volume VIII, page 5, of the Proceedings, should be *Cenchrus viridis*.

—Mr. Schwarz said that the species of Hymenoptera which was referred to in Volume X, page 62, of the Proceedings, was not the blue mud-dauber, but *Trypoxylon albitarse* Fabr.

—The following papers were accepted for publication: