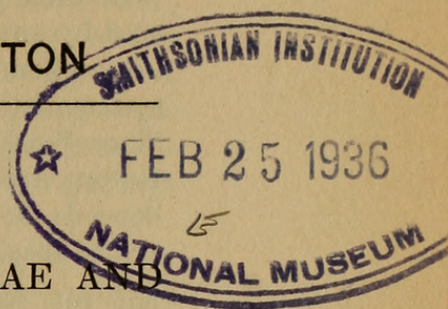


PROCEEDINGS  
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FURTHER NOTES ON NAMES OF EMESINAE AND  
OTHER RHYNCHOTA.

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Five names for genera of Heteroptera proposed by Johann Friedrich Wolff in 1811 have been overlooked by compilers of the great zoological nomenclators as Agassiz, Scudder, Sherborn, and Waterhouse. We are indebted to Dr. E. Bergroth for reference to the work in which these names occur, namely, *Icones Cimicum Descriptionibus illustratae*, Fasc. V, Erlangen, 1811. It is due to Dr. Bergroth that we note his opinion that these names are *nomina nuda*, but as they are acceptable under the International Code of Nomenclature, the A. O. U. Code and the Entomological Code, works which guide the great majority of American taxonomists, we are unable to concur in Dr. Bergroth's view.

On page IV of the introduction of the work cited, Wolff reviews the increase in the number of heteropterous genera since the publication of his first fascicle in 1800. The activities of Fabricius in this respect are especially noted and Wolff goes on to say that he accepts the new Fabrician genera and names some others himself. He then gives in each case the new name, a German vernacular name, and the number of the species to which the name is applied. These numbers refer to full specific descriptions and to figures on colored plates which are numbered to correspond throughout the work. The names with accompanying citations are:

No. 161. <i>Orius</i> , Waldwanze.	page IV
169. <i>Thyreocoris</i> (previously by Schrank in Fauna Boica) Schildwanze.	" "
187. <i>Coryna</i> , Keulenwanze.	" "
192. 193. <i>Aellopus</i> , Schnellwanze.	" "
197. <i>Empicoris</i> , Mückenwanze.	" "
200. <i>Himacerus</i> , Peitschenwanze.	" "



Of these generic names *Orius* and *Himacerus* appear not to have been used by any other authors. Whether *Coryna* has been used elsewhere is in question while each of the others has been employed by one or more systematists. Except in the case of *Thyreocoris*, Wolff's names have priority. Since Wolff mentioned but one species in connection with each genus (except *Aellopus*) he established genotypes and upon the identity of these depends the application of his names.

The species cited and their equivalents in current catalogs are:

- No. 161. *Salda nigra* Wolff = *Triphleps nigra* Wolff.  
 169. *Tetyra lateralis* Fabricius = *Thyreocoris lateralis* Fabricius.  
 187. *Corizus sidae* Fabricius = *Corizus sidae* Fabricius.  
 192. *Lygaeus aterrimus* Fabricius = *Microtoma atrata* Goeze.  
 193. *Lygaeus rolandri* Linnaeus = *Calyptonotus rolandri* Linnaeus.  
 197. *Gerris vagabundus* Linnaeus = *Ploiariola vagabunda* Linnaeus.  
 200. *Reduvius apterus* Fabricius = *Nabis apterus* Fabricius.

Thus seven genera are affected by the acceptance of Wolff's names, the result in each case being briefly summarized below:

*Orius* Wolff 1811 preoccupies *Triphleps* Fieber 1860 but by chance the genotype remains the same.

*Thyreocoris* is avowedly used by Wolff in the sense of Schranck, Fauna Boica, 1801, but as Wolff cites only one species, he therefore designates the genotype, which is *lateralis* Fabricius, instead of *scarabaeoides* Linnaeus as now accepted.

*Coryna* Wolff 1811 preoccupies the genus *Corizus* Fallen 1814 and the subgenus *Niesthrea* Spinola 1837 to which the species *sidae* is currently assigned. This species becomes the genotype instead of *hyoscyami* Linnaeus as given in present-day catalogs. These statements are made with knowledge of Agassiz's entry to the effect that there is a *Coryna* Gärtner in Pallas, Elenchus Zoophytorum, etc., 1766. Sherborn reports inability to locate this name and we also have inspected the work cited in vain. Should such an early *Coryna* be found valid the changes here suggested will not be necessary.

*Aellopus* Wolff 1811 is earlier than any identical name in nomenclators, the earliest of which is by Koch 1843 an Arachnid name, the successor of which we do not attempt to trace. Since Wolff cited two species for this genus we select the first as genotype; as it is the same as the genotype of *Microtoma* Laporte 1832, this action substitutes *Aellopus* for that name. The combination *Calyptonotus rolandri* is left undisturbed.

*Empicoris* Wolff 1811 preoccupies *Empicoris* Hahn 1834, a genus of Pentatomidae for which the next available name according to Kirkaldy's catalogue is *Dinocoris* Burmeister, 1835. The genotype being *Gerris vagabunda* Linnaeus, *Empicoris* becomes the name for the Emesinae known as *Ploiariola* Reuter 1888 (= *Ploiariodes* White, 1881).

*Himacerus* Wolff 1811 while a unique name in nomenclature does not preoccupy a genus in Heteroptera since its genotype is the same as that of *Nabis* Latreille 1802; it does, however, replace the subgeneric name *Aptus* Stal 1873.



In relation to our previous nomenclatorial paper (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 35, p. 95, Aug. 30, 1922) it must be pointed out that *Empicoris* is to be substituted for *Ploiariodes* in every case. We take the opportunity also of correcting an error in that article; the wrong varietal name was cited as the prior equivalent of *Ploiariodes canadensis* Parshley. In nomenclature as modified by the present paper the latter name equals *Empicoris vagabunda* var. *vagabunda* Linnaeus.

*Tridemula* described as a new genus by Horvath (Miscellanea Hemipterologica XV. Ann. Mus. Nac. Hung. 12, 1914, pp. 654–646) we would rank as a subgenus of *Empicoris*. Before seeing Horvath's paper we had submitted for printing a manuscript containing a subgeneric name for the same segregate based on *Ploiariodes calamine* Kirkaldy (A Catalogue of the Hemiptera of Fiji; Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., vol. 33, p. 372, 1908, of which we have seen a specimen, apparently the type (Bueno collection). The name of Horvath's genotype, *pilosa* being preoccupied in *Empicoris* by *pilosa* Fieber 1861 we propose as a substitute for it the specific name **horvathi**.

*Hadrocranella* Horvath (op. Horv. cit., pp. 647–648) seems to be a distinct genus, and parallel to the preceding case we had decided to name it on the basis of *Ploiariodes medusa* Kirkaldy (op. Kirk. cit., p. 373, Pl. IV, fig. 12). The description, and figure of the hemelytron of this species indicate that it is strictly congeneric with Horvath's genotype (*imbellis*) from New Guinea.

*Calphurnia* Distant, Oriental Rhynchota Heteroptera (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. Ser. 8, III, 1909, pp. 502–503) if correctly identified by Horvath (op. cit. p. 649) is a synonym of *Emesopsis* Uhler 1893; certainly Horvath's species (*pacalis* from Formosa) belongs to that genus.

*Orthunga bivittata* Uhler (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 19, p. 272, 1896) the type of which we have seen (U. S. National Museum) is a synonym of *Myiophanes tipulina* Reuter.



McAtee, W. L. and Malloch, John Russell. 1923. "Further notes on names of Emesinae and other Rhynchota." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 36, 161–163.

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