misplaced and several specimens apparently misidentified. If some day shells labelled “Taras antiquatus” should be discovered (and probably not, then, in the Paris Museum where I have failed to find them and where they have not been listed), it would be yet necessary to verify with much care if they are really the true Taras Risso has studied. So that there is only a very slight possibility that Taras can have status of any kind, and Diplodonta, therefore, can be confidently used.

I have failed to find, among numerous

BOTANY.—New species of grasses from

The genus Thrasya H.B.K., Nov. Gen. et
Sp. 1: 120. pl. 39. 1816, was based on a
single species, T. paspaloides H.B.K.,
lected by Humboldt and Bonpland on the
island of Panamuna, in the Orinoco between
Atures and San Borja, Venezuela. There are
now 12 known species of Thrasya, ranging
from Costa Rica to Brazil and Bolivia, four
of them from Venezuela, to which a fifth is
now proposed. In this genus the sterile
lemma is mostly firm, thinner and sulcate
down the middle and usually splitting to
the base, the margins of the split rolling
inward. In the species here described the
sterile lemma partly splits tardily or not at
all, as in T. campylóstachy a (Hack.) Chase
and T. hiteckcltii Chase, and the plant some-
what resembles Paspalum pilosum Lam.

Thrasya venezuelana Chase

Fig. 1

Planta perennis; culmi 50 cm alti, erecti,
dense hispides, nodis inferioribus ramosi; vaginae
et laminae appresso-hispidae; ligula minuta; laminæ 15–20 cm longæ, 6–8 mm latæ; racemi 1–3,
areati, 8–13 cm longi, rhachi 2 mm lata, marginibus longe hispidii; spiculae erébrae, 4 mm
longae, 2 mm latae, dense hispidae; gluma prima
obsoleta; gluma secunda et lemma sterile sub-
sequalla, 3-nervia, lemmate sterilis sulcato non
vel tarde fisco; fructus 3.5 mm longus, 1.5 mm
latus, marginibus lemmatios et palea appresse-
pubescentibus.

Perennial, in small tufts; culms 50 cm tall,
erec, appressed-hispid, branching from the lower
nodes, the lower internodes 4–5 cm long, the

carditid and lucid units, other unsettled
generic terms of the importance of those
here discussed; so that I think it was of
interest to study them in full, as I have tried
to do it in the present paper. It is very
satisfactory to see that a strict application
of the International Rules has succeeded in
saving well-known names. Wise decisions
of the Commission having already placed
several usual genera in the Official List, I
hope that Cardita, Lucina, and Diplodonta,
at least, may obtain the same favor.

Venezuela. Agnes Chase, Department of

Ichnanthus tamayonis Chase

Fig. 2

Planta annua; culmi ramosi decumbentes, 65–
90 cm longi, gracilimini, angulati, pilosi, internodiis
inferioribus brevibus, nodis tumidis, saepe radi-
cosis, superioribus ad 15 cm longis; vaginae

Planta annua; culmi ramosi decumbentes, 65–
90 cm longi, gracilimini, angulati, pilosi, internodiis
inferioribus brevibus, nodis tumidis, saepe radi-
cosis, superioribus ad 15 cm longis; vaginae
pilosae, marginibus ciliatis; ligula 0.3 mm longa; laminae anguste lanceolate, 5–10 cm longae, 4–7 mm lateae, acuminatae, basi rotundatae, tenues, laxae, subtus molliter pubescentes, supra scaberulae; paniculae terminales et axillares, 6–8 cm longae, 3–4 cm latae, laxae, ramis ascendentibus, 1–5 cm longis, ramulis 1–3 spiculás ferentibus; spiculae 4.2–4.4 mm longae, glumis et lemmate sterili acuminatis; fructus 2.6 mm longus, basi appendicibus nullis.

Annual; culms decumbent, 65–90 cm long, very slender, angled, pilose, the lower internodes short, the nodes swollen, few to several of them with slender prop-roots 4–10 cm long; sheaths, except the uppermost, 1–2 cm long, the uppermost 3–4 cm long, pilose (the uppermost sparsely), the margins densely ciliate; ligule membranaceous, 0.3 mm long; blades narrowly lanceolate, 5–10 cm long, 4–7 mm wide, long-acuminate, rounded at base, thin, lax, softly pubescent on the lower surface, the upper surface subglabrous, the fine nerves scaberulous; paniculae terminal and axillary on long very slender angled peduncles, pilose below the panicles; terminal panicles lax, 6–8 cm long, 3–4 cm wide (the axillary mostly smaller), the very slender angled axis sparsely pilose, the branches ascending, 1–5 cm long, with short ascending branchlets bearing 1–3 short-pedicellate spikelets, at least the lower axis pilose; spikelets 4.2–4.4 mm long; first glume long-acuminate, a little shorter than the sterile lemma, 3-nerved, the midnerve scabrous; second glume acuminate, 4.2–4.4 mm long, 5-nerved, the nerves scabrous, sometimes with a few hairs on the midnerve; sterile lemma 4–4.1 mm long, 5-nerved, the nerves scabrous; fruit 2.7 mm long, the basal wings reduced to scars.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1858484, collected in "sitios abrigados, Dist. Fed.:
Carretera Catia - El Junquito,” Venezuela, October 8, 1943, by Francisco Tamayo, no. 2564.

A duplicate of the type is in the herbarium of the Instituto de Botánica, Caracas, Venezuela.

**Ichnanthus nubilis** Chase

Fig. 3

Planta annua; culmi ramosi decumbentes, 60-100 cm longi, gracies, angulati, infra nodos papillosis-pilosii; nodi pilosi; vaginae papillosae-pilosae; internodii 1.2-2.5 cm longi, papillosis-pilosii, ciliati; ligula brevissima; laminae anguste lanceolatae, 5-10 cm longae, 4-8 mm latae, acuminatae, basi constrictae, tenues, infra obscure reticulatae; paniculae terminales et axillares, pedunculis gracilibus longissimis; paniculis 2.5-3.5 cm longis, 5-10 mm latis, 2-6 spiculas ferentibus; spiculae 3.5 mm longae, glumis et lemmate stellifer firmis; gluma prima acuminata 2/3-3/4 spiculae aquans, 5-nervis; gluma secunda 3.5 mm longa, subacuta, 5-nervis; lemma sterile 5-nerve, quam gluma secunda brevius; fructus 2.5 mm longus, basi appendicibus nullis.

Plants annual; culms decumbent, 60 to 100 cm long, slender, strongly nerved to angled, papillose-pilose below the nodes and sometimes along one of the nerves; nodes pilose; sheaths much shorter than the internodes (mostly less than 2.5 cm long), finely papillose-pilose, at least toward the summit and on the collar, finely ciliate; ligule minute; blades narrowly lanceolate, 5-10 cm long, 4-8 mm wide, acuminated, narrowed at base, thin, faintly reticulate on the lower surface, and sparsely pilose to glabrous on both surfaces; panicles terminal and axillary on long very slender angled peduncles, the panicles 2.5-3.5 cm long, 5-10 mm wide, the short ascending scabrous branches bearing 2-6 short-pedicelled spikelets; spikelets 3.5 mm long, the glumes and sterile lemma firm; first glume abruptly acuminated, 2/3-3/4 as long as the spikelet, 5-nerved, the midnerve scaberulous toward the apex; second glume 3.5 mm long, subacute, 5-nerved; sterile lemma similar to the second glume, slightly shorter, 5-nerved; fruit 2.5 mm long, the basal wings reduced to scars.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1762167, collected near the upper margin of cloud forest, El Junquito, Cordillera Costanera, Distrito Federal, Venezuela, March 12, 1940, by Agnes Chase, no. 12439.

A duplicate of the type is in the herbarium of the Instituto de Botánica, Caracas, Venezuela.

**Ichnanthus tamayonis** and *I. nubilis*, creeping, shade-loving species, resemble *I. angustifolius* Swallen of the Eastern Cordillera of Colombia, but are freely branching and bear axillary as well as terminal panicles with spikelets glabrous or with scabrous nerves only.

**ENTOMOLOGY.**—Notes on Bruchidae affecting the Anacardiaceae, including the description of a new genus. John Colburn Bridwell, Lignum, Va. (Communicated by Waldo L. Schmitt.)

Anyone interested in the Bruchidae is intrigued by the relatively few species that diverge from the usual family habit of feeding their young in seeds of legumes by attaching themselves to plants of other families. We have three records of Bruchidae affecting the Anacardiaceae, a family of plants represented in temperate North America almost entirely by the polymorphic genus *Rhus*, including the sumacs, poison ivy, and smokebush. The genera affected by Bruchidae are Chilean and Brazilian, and both are closely allied of *Rhus*. These genera are *Duwara* Kunth, now usually included in *Schinus* Linnæus, which includes the “California” peppertree, and *Litthraea* Miers, which includes the Chilean litre, *L. caustica* (Molina) Hooker & Arnott (venenosa Miers).

1. **GALL-MAKING BRUCHID OF Schinus huigan (Chile)**

Kieffer and Herbst (Zeitschr. Wiss. Insektd.-Biol. 1: 66. 1905) reported a bud gall in the axis of the flowering twigs of *Duwara dependens* DC (= *Schinus huigan* Molina), which is described as follows: These are easily dislodged, being attached at only a single point. The gall is ellipsoidal, 6-8 mm high by 5-6 mm broad, naked, red flecked with white, the middle of the flecks sometimes tuberculately prominent. The texture of the gall is somewhat woody. Within the gall lies a thick curved footless beetle larva with the body gradually thickened behind, 8-9 mm long by 2-3 mm broad, naked except for some scattered hairs on the anterior segments, mandibles dark.

This material was obtained by Pablo Herbst between Santiago and Valparaiso on November

View This Item Online: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/122703](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/122703)
Permalink: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/101830](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/101830)

Holding Institution
Smithsonian Libraries

Sponsored by
Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse
Copyright Status: Permission to digitize granted by the rights holder
Rights: [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/)

This document was created from content at the Biodiversity Heritage Library, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at [https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org](https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org).