

ogía, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, San Nicolás de los Garza, N. L., México; ²Laboratory for Environmental Biology, The University of Texas, El Paso 79968; ³Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station 77843.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bolton, B. 1990. Army ants reassessed: the phylogeny and classification of the doryline section (Hymenoptera, Formicidae). *J. Nat. Hist.* 24:1339–1364.
- Borgmeier, T. 1955. Die Wanderameisen der neotropischen Region. *Studia Entomol.* 3:1–720 + 87 plates.
- Gotwald, W. H. and A. W. Burdette. 1981. Morphology of the male internal reproductive system in ants: phylogenetic implications (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.* 83:72–92.
- Gotwald, W. H. and B. M. Kupiec. 1975. Taxonomic implications of doryline worker ant morphology: *Cheliomyrmex morosus* (Hymenoptera: Formicidae). *Ann. Ent. Soc. Am.* 68:961–971.
- Rzedowski, J. 1978. La Vegetación de México. Limusa, México. 432 pp.
- Skwarra, E. 1934. Ökologische Studien über Ameisen und Ameisenpflanzen in Mexiko. Selbstverlag der Verfasserin Druck: R. Leupold, Königsberg Pr. 153 pp.
- Snelling, R. R. 1981. Systematics of social Hymenoptera. Pages 369–453 in: H. Herman (ed.), *Social Insects*, Vol. II. Academic Press.
- Watkins, J. F. 1982. The army ants of Mexico (Hymenoptera: Formicidae: Ecitoninae). *J. Kans. Ent. Soc.* 55:197–247.
- Wheeler, W. M. 1909. Ants collected by Prof. F. Silvestri in Mexico. *Boll. Lab. Zool. Gen. Agrar. Portici* 3:228–238.
- Wheeler, W. M. 1921. Observations on army ants in British Guiana. *Proc. Am. Acad. Arts Sci.* 56:291–328.

Received 17 May 1995; accepted 4 October 1995.

J. New York Entomol. Soc. 103(2):220–221, 1995

A NEW NAME FOR *PSEUDOGRAMMA* CARPENTER (CALONEURODEA: PALEUTHYGRAMMATIDAE)

The extinct order Caloneurodea, characterized by the similarly shaped fore- and hindwings and in having veins CuA and CuP simple, is only known from Upper Carboniferous and Permian deposits (303–245 million years ago). The group is quite small with only 9 families and 16 genera (see Carpenter, 1992, for complete listing). Although some authors have suggested the Caloneurodea to be a basal neuropteroid order of the Endopterygota (Sharov, 1966; Rasnitsyn, 1980), the order is best considered a relative of the extinct order Protorthoptera in the Exopterygota (Burnham, 1984; Carpenter, 1992).

In 1943 Dr. Frank M. Carpenter erected a new genus, *Pseudogramma*, for the euthygrammatid species *Euthygramma aberrans* (Martynov, 1938). At that time, Carpenter also moved *Pseudogramma* into a new family, the Paleuthygrammatidae,

along with the genera *Paleothygramma*, *Vilvia*, *Vilviopsis*, and *Apsidoneura*. *Apsidoneura* was later moved into its own family with *Homaloptila* (Carpenter, 1961). Unfortunately, the generic name *Pseudogramma* is preoccupied. Thus, the following taxonomic changes are proposed to alleviate this difficulty:

Paleothygrammella, **new name**

Pseudogramma Carpenter, 1943, p. 70.; preoccupied by *Pseudogramma* Bleeker, 1875, p. 24 (Perciformes: Serranidae). Type species: *Euthygramma aberrans* Martynov, 1938, by original designation.

Etymology. The new generic name is a diminutive of *Paleothygramma*, type genus of the family Paleothygrammatidae.

Remarks. The genus is only known from the Upper Permian of Arkhangelsk Province, Russia and contains only the type species. The genus is distinguished from other paleothygrammatid genera in having vein M simple.

Paleothygrammella aberrans (Martynov), **new combination**

Euthygramma aberrans Martynov, 1938, p. 73.

Pseudogramma aberrans (Martynov): Carpenter, 1943, p. 70.

Remarks. This species is only known from the wings. The venation has most recently been figured by Martynova (1962) and by Carpenter (1992).—*Michael S. Engel, Department of Entomology, Comstock Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.*

LITERATURE CITED

- Bleeker, P. 1875. Sur la famille des Pseudochromidoïdes et révision de ses espèces insulindiennes. Verh. K. Akad. Wet., Amsterdam 15:1–31, 3pls.
- Burnham, L. 1984. Les insectes du Carbonifère supérieur de Montceau-les-Mines. I. l'ordre des Caloneuroidea. Ann. Paleontol. 70:167–180.
- Carpenter, F. M. 1943. The Lower Permian insects of Kansas. Part 9. The orders Neuroptera, Raphidiodea, Caloneuroidea, and Protorthoptera (Probnisidae), with additional Protodonata and Megasecoptera. Proc. Acad. Arts Sci. 75:55–84.
- Carpenter, F. M. 1961. Studies on Carboniferous insects of Commentry, France. Part III. the Caloneuroidea. Psyche 68:145–153.
- Carpenter, F. M. 1992. Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Part R, Arthropoda 4. R. L. Kaesler (ed.), Geological Society of America, Boulder, CO.
- Martynov, A. V. 1938. Permian fossil insects from the Arkhangelsk Province (northern border). Part V. Family Euthygrammidae and its relationships (with descriptions of a new genus and family from Chekarda). Tr. Paleontol. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR 7:69–80. [in Russian]
- Martynova, O. M. 1962. Order Caloneuroidea. Pages 186–189 in: B. B. Rhodendorf (ed.), Fundamentals of Paleontology, Vol. 9, Arthropoda, Tracheata, Chelicerata. English translation. 1991. Amerind Publ. Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- Rasnitsyn, A. P. 1980. Origin and evolution of hymenopterous insects. Tr. Paleontol. Inst. Akad. Nauk SSSR 174:1–190. [in Russian]
- Sharov, A. G. 1966. The position of the orders Glosselytroidea and Caloneuroidea in the systematics of insects. Paleontol. Zh. 1966:84–93. [in Russian]

Received 29 December 1995; accepted 6 March 1996.



Engel, Michael S. 1995. "A New Name for Pseudogramma Carpenter (Caloneurodea: Paleothygrammatidae)." *Journal of the New York Entomological Society* 103, 220–221.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/206708>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/180774>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In Copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder

Rights Holder: New York Entomological Society

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Rights: <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>.