

PSYCHE.

MANUSCRIPT NOTES BY THE LATE T. W. HARRIS ON SAY'S INSECTS AND PAPERS. — I.

[The Harris library in the Boston Society of Natural History contains a very large number of separates of Say's entomological papers, including *all* the rarer ones, received by him directly from the author. These contain various MS. notes in pencil by Harris with a very few corrections or additions by Say himself; thinking that these may throw some light upon the time of publication of the papers or help determine the insects treated, I have here collected such as seem to have any present importance or interest, referring, for ready convenience, to the Complete Writings edited by Le Conte. A few comments of my own are added in brackets. — Samuel H. Scudder].

VOLUME I OF COMPLETE WRITINGS.

Page 74. *Tremex sericeus*. In the Western Quarterly Reporter is added: Length, exclusive of the oviduct, nearly one inch.

P. 74. *Tremex obsoletus*. In the W. Q. R. is added: Length $\frac{4}{5}$ of an inch. A male; the lateral abdominal spots are very indistinct.

P. 92. *Pompilus formosus*. In the W. Q. R. is added: Length of the body of

♂, $\frac{9}{10}$ of an inch; to tip of wings more than $\frac{1}{10}$? of an inch; of the body of ♀, 1 inch and $\frac{2}{5}$.

P. 98. *Phryganea fasciata*. In the W. Q. R. is added: Length to the tip of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ of an inch; of body nearly $\frac{7}{10}$ of an inch; of antennae $\frac{2}{5}$ of an inch; of superior wings nearly $\frac{9}{10}$ of an inch.

P. 111. *Philanthus canaliculatus*. Length $\frac{11}{20}$ of an inch in W. Q. R.

P. 112. *Philanthus zonatus*. Length $\frac{1}{2}$ inch is W. Q. R.

P. 161. Article ix. Published probably first of April, 1823, John D. Godman, Editor.

P. 163. *Anomalon flavicornis*, line 3 add: and Massachusetts.

P. 164. *Plesia marginata*. We have one large species in Massachusetts, but not the marginata.

P. 164. *Sapyga subulata*. Pennsylvania. The wing nervures are not like those of Sapyga nor Plesia Jur., and I should be inclined to retain the genus Elis F., to which the insect certainly belongs. Illiger thought also that the genus Elis should be retained and the sexcincta, with the above, are by no means congeneric with Plesia Jur. According to Latreille, the recurved anal style is the character of the

male; if his observation be correct, the Carolinian species, *Tiphia namea*, *severia*, *obscura* will exhibit the anal style in the male. I have only one male of the present species.

P. 167. *Crabro 10-maculatus*, line 3; add: and Massachusetts.

P. 169. *Megachile latimanus*, line 4; add: and Massachusetts. Line 12, for tarsi, read posterior tarsi.

P. 176. Long's Second Expedition. Many of the species here described are stated to inhabit the "Northwest Territory." The region thus designated by Mr. Say corresponds to what are now called Wisconsin and Minnesota.

P. 189. *Cistela sericea*, line 7; for elytra, read elytral punctures.

P. 192. *Coccinella labiculata* var. α = *C. ocellata* var. Melsh., Cat.; var. β . = *C. ocellata* Melsh. Cat.

P. 192. *Rhynchites rubricollis*. A variety of *Anthrribus collaris* [in Say's handwriting.]

P. 196. *Altica taeniata* [note to reference to *Crioceris vittata*]. This name should be *striolata*, a correction made by Fabricius himself in his Index Syst. Eleuth. Fabricius reserves the specific name *vittata* for a *Crioceris*, which does not belong to Geoffroy's genus *Haltica*, and which, as is observed by Fabricius, inhabits the cucumber vines in North America.

P. 214. *Dolerus arvensis*. var. β , black spot above wings obsolete.

P. 215. *Sigalphus sericeus*. In *Sigalphus* the abdomen consists of three segments, but in *Chelonus* of one. *Cryptus*

irrorator [see p. 216] is a true *Sigalphus*, while *oculator* and *sulcatus* are *Cheloni*.

P. 222. *Hedychrum ventrale*. [Say corrects the last of the description so as to read]: terminal segments *slightly* longer than the preceding one, *very obtusely and slightly emarginate at tip*.

P. 225. *Ceropales bipunctata*, line 8; add after punctures: and a pale yellow spot just below the tip.

P. 226. *Bembex monodonta*, line 10; for base, read tip.

P. 231. *Crabro tibialis*, line 7; for postpectus, read *pleura* [correction by Say].

P. 259. North America *Curculionides*. The title upon the cover is as follows: Descriptions of new species of *Curculionides* of North America, with observations on some of the species already known, by Thomas Say. New Harmony, Indiana, July, 1831 [Received by Dr. Harris May 5, 1832.]

P. 266. *Chlorophanes acutus*. *Brachystylus harrisii* Schönh. in litt.

P. 278. *Erodiscus myrmecodes*. *Otidoccephalus americana* Schönh.

P. 279. *Balaninus rectus*. *B. rectirostris* Schönh., iii, 376.

P. 280. *Baridius trinotatus*. *B. vestitus* Schönh.

P. 281. *Baridius picumnus*. *Olivaecus* Say in litt. and Schönh.

P. 293. Supplement. [Received by Dr. Harris, Dec. 26, 1832.]

P. 295. *Cryptorhynchus palmarcollis*. *Curculio clathratus* Melsh. Cat.

P. 300. New species etc. found by Barabino. [See next entry.]

P. 310. Heteropterous Hemiptera. Only the first eight pages of this tract were printed in 1831, as is evident from the fact that on p. 19 [322 of Compl. Writ.] under *Pentatoma bifida*, Say's new species etc. found by Barabino [p. 300] is referred to, which was printed "January, 1832." All the remainder of this tract, therefore, must have been issued after that date. [The first signature also contains, on p. 5 [316], under the description of *Pentatoma hilaris* a similar reference. A copy of the original tract is in the Boston society of natural history.]

P. 364. *Belostoma fluminea*. [var. *a*, immaculatus does not appear in the first Barabino pamphlet.]

P. 369. Correspondence. See Southern Agriculturalist, Charleston, S. C., Vol. i, p. 203. [There follows in the Disseminator an apology to Dr. Capers for publishing his letter without consult-

ing him, signed T. S. Dr. Harris's copy of this Correspondence is bound up with a New Harmony pamphlet (Compl. Writ., ii, 521) as a leaf from the Disseminator (with other matter) pasted between the title page and the paper proper and unnumbered; whether it was printed earlier or later does not appear; my own copy of the pamphlet does not contain it.]

P. 373. Description of Hymenoptera. [Dr. Harris gives January, 1829, as the date of publication.]

P. 387. line 1; for scutel, read suture.

P. 390. *Elater unicolor*. Nails pectinated.

P. 393. *Elater erosus*. Compare this with *Eucnemis atropos*; it is possible it may be congeneric.

P. 395. *Elater silaceus*. Length nearly three tenths of an inch.

P. 395. *Elater rubricus*. Abdomen black.

ON ALEBRA AND RELATED GENERA.

BY C. F. BAKER, ST. CROIX FALLS, WISC.

The Typhlocybid genus Alebra is separated from others of the tribe by the fact that the elytron possesses a well developed appendix. The wing resembles that of the higher Jassids in being distinctly margined, and with three apical cells.

There are in my collection fourteen Brazilian species of the Typhlocybini in which the elytron possesses an ap-

pendix. As far as the wings are concerned, however, twelve of these species are not at all like Alebra, as in these the margin of the wings is entirely obsolete around the apex.

Five of these Brazilian species which I had loaned Mr. Gillette were described under Alebra in his late paper on the Typhlocybini. (Proc. Nat. Mus. XX). Only one of these (*dor-*



1899. "Manuscript Notes by the Late T. W. Harris on Say's Insects and Papers. —I." *Psyche* 8, 399–401. <https://doi.org/10.1155/1899/38353>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/44238>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1155/1899/38353>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/183270>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Smithsonian

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

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>.