

wing muscles (and this view has much to support it), then no close agreement of cephalic and thoracic sclerites may be expected. Granting the assumption, however, the arguments are impressive.

These authors have been the first to make any extensive examination of the skull in the light of embryology, and their creditable efforts will pave the way toward the true conception of the morphology of the skull.

ANOTHER NOTE ON DELTOCEPHALUS MELSHEIMERII.

BY C. F. BAKER, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIF.

Since there can be no more important work in taxonomy than the accurate determination of types, I feel inclined to add still another note to the discussion concerning this species. Mr. Gillette's voluminous remarks in Vol. 9, No. 299 of this Journal are both interesting and important. But he meets the old objections by the discussion of new propositions and leaves wholly out of consideration that point on which my whole argument was based. Both *minimus* and *affinis* have been well described; further argument as to their distinctness does not clear up our difficulty.

As it appears to me, the whole question is this: Where is the type of *Melsheimerii*? Some of Fitch's specimens are in Albany, some in the Nat'l Museum. In each place is a "type" of this species. It becomes a question as to which specimens the species was based on.

At the time I discussed the matter in

print the point was made that the size of the species as given in the original description agreed with the Natl. Museum type and precluded the possibility of its being *affinis*. My series of *affinis* contained a lot of specimens from all parts of the country and I could not find a true "*Melsheimerii*" in the lot. Mr. Gillette's study is very incomplete because it does not also include a report on the Natl. Museum "type." His failure to do this leaves the matter standing in essentially the same light as before the publication of his article. The comparison of the two types — the vital point in the whole discussion has yet to be made.

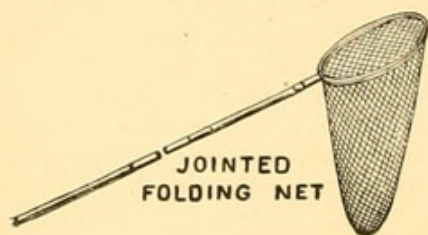
For the same reasons Mr. Gillette's remarks as to *Chlorotettix* are wholly invalidated. I hope he will give us a supplementary report on the really essential points at issue, with the necessary evidence in hand and set the matter finally and forever at rest.

A. SMITH & SONS, 146-148 WILLIAM ST., New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

GOODS FOR ENTOMOLOGISTS,

Klaeger and Carlsbad Insect Pins, Setting Boards, Folding Nets, Locality and Special Labels, Forceps, Sheet Cork, Etc. Other articles are being added, Send for List.





Baker, C. F. 1902. "Another Note on *Deltocephalus MelsheimerII.*" *Psyche* 9, 348–348. <https://doi.org/10.1155/1902/83263>.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/42922>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1155/1902/83263>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/183427>

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>.