name *Potamida* Meigen (1800). He also definitely associated several 1800 and 1803 names by noting that Meigen had changed in the two papers from *Erinna* to *Xylophagus*, *Eulalia* to *Odontomyia*, *Chrysozona* to *Haematopota*, *Zelima* to *Xylota* and *Clythia* to *Platypeza*. He concluded with these words which presaged his 1908 work: "Leider sind keine typischen Arten angegeben, wodurch die Deutung mancher Gattungen, unmöglich wird. Ich werde auf diese Arbeit Meigen's noch einmal ausführlicher zurückkommen."

Bezzi (1907, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 26: 55-56) listed all Meigen 1800 names, as given in Sherborn.

In addition to these six references, it is also possible to infer knowledge of Meigen (1800) by Billberg (1820, Enum. Insect. in Mus. Billberg). On page 81, Billberg proposed *Ailus* as a substitute name for *Zelima* Fabricius (1807) in the Lepidoptera. He did not mention what preoccupied the latter, but there is no other use in botany or zoology to which Billberg could have referred except *Zelima* Meigen (1800).

ALASKAN SALDIDAE

(HEMIPTERA)

BY CARL J. DRAKE, *Iowa State College, Ames*

Very little is known about the Hemiptera of Alaska. Through the kindness of Dr. Reese I. Sailer, U. S. National Museum, the writer has recently received a small collection of Alaskan Saldidae, which were collected by him during the summer of 1951. As this collection was taken beyond the timber line, the species are of particular interest.

This collection is represented by five species divided among four genera as follows: *Chiloxanthus stellatus* (Curtis), Kotzebue, June 26; *C. pilosus* (Fallén), Kotzebue, June 26; *Salda littoralis* (Linnaeus), Kotzebue, June 28, 1951; *Saldula pallipes* (Fabricius), June 28; and *S. monae* Drake, new species.

Other Alaskan saldids recorded in the literature or in the writer's collection are as follows; *Calacanthia tribomi* (J. Sahlberg), *Micracanthia fennica* (Reuter), *Salda anthracina* Uhler, *S. bouchervillei* (Provancher), *S. opacula* (Zetterstedt), *S. fernaldi* Drake, *Teloleuca bifasciata* (Thomson), and *T. pellucida* (Fabricius). In addition, four other European species — *Micracanthia marginalis* (Fallen), *S. arenicola* (Scholtz), *S. c-album* (Reuter) and *S. hirsuta* (Reuter)—are recorded in the literature as occurring in Canada or United States. *Saldula xanthochila* (Fieber) and variety *limbosa* Horvath are recorded from United States, but the records are based upon wrongly determined specimens; *Saldula opiparia*

Drake and Hottes, *S. coxalis* (Stal) and an undescribed species from eastern part of United States are the species wrongly cited as *xanthochila* and its variety. *Saldula scotica* (Curtis) is also wrongly listed in Van Duzee's Catalogue as occurring in America.

Of the above 16 speices, 14 are holarctic in distribution and only two (*Saldula fernaldi* and *S. monae*, new species) are indigenous to the Americas. *Saldula pallipes* is the commonest and most widely destributed of the holarctic species in the Americas. It ranges from Alaska south through Central and Insular America into Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, and is the commonest shore bug in Canada and United States. Although not so abundant, *S. saltatoria* and *S. opacula* are widely dispersed in Canada and United States; *saltatoria* is also recorded from Mexico.

Saldula monae, new species

Rather large, elongate-ovate, blackish usually with several small flavous or testaceous spots on each hemelytron. Head, pronotum and scutellum rather deep black, somewhat shining; hemelytra not as dark, with considerable bluish bloom. Male usually smaller than the female. Length, 4.50 mm. (male), 6.00 mm. (female); width, 2.20 mm. (male), 3.00 mm. (female).

Head.—Head black, feebly shining, clothed with very short grayish pubescence; front shallowly grooved on median longitudinal line; with two large, swollen, testaceous callosities (one on each side) not meeting at apex; vertex with two testaceous spots on each side near each eye; ocelli reddish brown, separated by less than the diameter of one of them; clypeus swollen, convex above, testaceous, almost twice as long as wide, a small testaceous callus in adjoining area on each side. Eyes large reddish brown, converging anteriorly, with a few scattered, short, dark bristles growing out of each of them. Rostrum long, black-fuscous, shining, extending to hind coxae. Antennae long, brownish black, shortly pilose with a few scattered short bristles but without long bristly hairs, with most of one side of basal segment testaceous; formula—I, 40; II, 100; III, 50; IV, 50 (male); I, 40; II, 105; III, 60; IV, 60 (female).

Thorax.—Deep black, slightly shining, densely clothed with grayish pubescence, more than twice as wide at base as median length (120:45, male and 150:60, female), moderately narrowed anteriorly with the outer margin straight, deeply widely emarginate behind; callus large, moderately elevated, deeply transversely impressed on the disc, not extending laterally on explanate margins of pronotum, set-off behind with a deep arcuate furrow, its median length distinctly greater than that of the hind lobe; hind lobe about one-half as long as fore lobe. Scutellum concolorous with and as densely pubescent as the pronotum, slightly wider at base than median length, transversely impressed just in front of the middle. Legs brown-black with sides of femora testaceous, usually

with a row of small dark spots in the testaceous areas, densely clothed with short pale hairs which are longer beneath on the femora; tibiae dark or with apices whitish, with usual spines; tarsi dark with the second segment testaceous, the apical segment of hind legs longer than the preceding; coxal plates testaceous.

Abdomen.—Blackish beneath, clothed with short pale hairs. Hemelytra brown-black with bluish bloom, each hemlytron usually with five or six flavous or testaceous spots, one subapical on clavus, one or two subapical spots on outer clavus and a subapical, a median and a subbasal spots on inner clavus, any or all the spots may be missing and hemelytra entirely dark in some specimens; membrane with four long cells, dark at the base and usually with a large dark spot in each cell just beyond the middle of each cell; short hairs (or long pubescence) moderately dense, but not as dense as on scutellum and pronotum, golden in color. Wings whitish, extending beyond tip of abdomen.

Types.—Type male, allotype female, and many paratypes: Kotzebue, Alaska, June 28, 1951, collected by R. I. Sailer. Type no. 61415, U. S. N. M., Washington, D. C. Named in honor of Mrs. Mona MacKinnon. She and her husband have spent several years at Kotzebue as weather observers. Their advice on local arctic weather conditions as well as their generous hospitality contributed much to the success of Dr. Sailer's in that region.

In general appearance and coloration, *S. monae* very much resembles the European *S. scotica* (Curtis), but it lacks the long hairy clothing on the dorsal surface of the body. *S. varabilis* (H. S.) is also quite similar in general aspect, but is narrower and has different hemelytral markings as well as shorter pubescence. *S. monae* is not readily confused with its Eurasian congeners, and the markings, shape, and pubescence also separate it from related species occurring in Alaska and Canada.

Teloleuca pellucens (Fabricius)

Acanthia pellucens Fabricius, Reise Norweg., p. 234. 1779.
Salda riparia Fallén, Suppl. Mon. Cim., 2:1. 1826.
Salda affinis Zetterstedt, Ins. Lapp., p. 269. 1840.
Salda luteipes Herrich-Schaeffer, Wazn. Ins., 6:40, fig. 597. 1841.
Salda conspicua Douglas and Scott, Ent. Mo. Mag., 4:93, pl. I, fig. 1. 1867.
Salda elongata Uhler, U. S. Geol. Surv., 3:448. 1877 (New Synonymy).
Chartoscirta (*Chartolampra*) *cursitans* Bueno, Bull. Brookl. Ent. Soc., 18:151. 1923.
Acanthia celeripedes Bueno, Can. Ent., 56:298. 1924.

An examination of the type female labeled "Brit. Col., G. R. Croldi., *type* no. 808" in Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, shows *elongata* Uhler to be identical with

the European *T. pellucens* (Fabr.), and is here suppressed as a synonym. Recently, Bueno's species, *Chartoscrita cursitans* as well as his subgenus *Chartolampra* were synonymized as indicated above. Also, *Acanthia bellatrix* Bueno was made a synonym of *T. bifasciata* (Thomson). Widely separated records show that these two holarctic shore bugs are widely dispersed in Alaska, Canada, and Northern United States. both species exhibit considerable variation in color markings of hemelytra, which seems to account for part of the confusion and synonymy. *T. bifasciata* may be separated from *T. pellucida* by the subbasal, marginal, flavous spot on each side of the pronotum.

BOOK REVIEW

AN INTRODUCTION TO ACAROLOGY, by Edward W. Baker, G. W. Wharton. Small 8vo., cloth, 465 pp., 1 col. pl., 377 figs., N. Y., Macmillan Co., 1952. $10.00.

This book should have an especial appeal to our Society's local members. It deals with a subject that to many of us is reminiscent of long association with Nathan Banks, with Henry Ewing, and with others of our colleagues who for years were pioneer laborers in this field. The mere mention of those names brings back to us pleasant memories of enjoyable associations and valued friendships.

The need for a down-to-the-minute, comprehensive work on this subject has been intensified recently by the rapid advancement of our knowledge concerning the use of DDT and other of the newer insecticides in control of Acarina and other pests, some of which are known to carry human diseases. It has been the urgency of this need that has led to the preparation of this book. "An introduction to Acarology" has been designed not only for the professional acarologist, but also for the growing number of students in related fields of entomology, parasitology, and medicine.

This notice (definitely not a critical review) is limited to furnishing a general idea of the scope and purpose of this book. In addition to a short introduction covering the general structure, development, and ecology of mites, this volume considers each family as a unit. Keys are provided which are designed to enable the reader to place any acarine in its proper family. In the discussion of each family, information (where known) is given as follows: a diagnosis of characters, a list of genera and their type species, a discussion which includes the biology, the economic, or medical importance with emphasis on the important species, and a list of references to pertinent literature. In addition, 377 line drawings of the representatives of the families are included.

The section by Vitzthum on Acari published in 1942 in Bronn's "Klassen und ordungen des Tierreichs," proved of extreme helpful-