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**Bulletin, Gulf Biologic Station,**

Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and  
Immigration., 1902-1910.

<https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/bibliography/6167>

**no. 2 (1904):** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28426>

Article/Chapter Title: A Contribution to the Entomology of the Region of  
the Gulf Biologic Station

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Subject(s): Insecta, Hemiptera, Delphacidae

Page(s): Title Page, Page 65, Page 66, Page 67, Page 68

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SECOND REPORT  
OF THE  
GULF BIOLOGIC STATION.  
1903.

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BULLETIN No. 2,

ISSUED MAY, 1904.

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ISSUED BY THE LOUISIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IMMIGRATION,

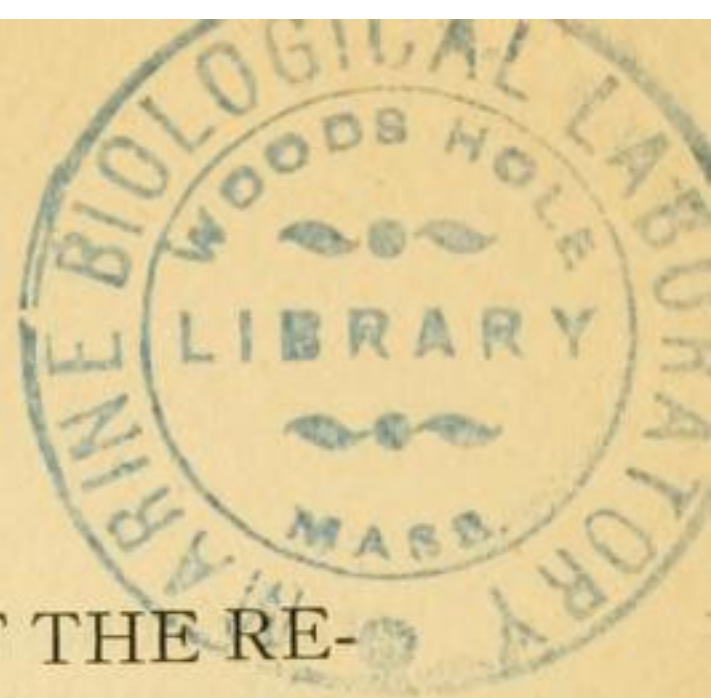
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NEW ORLEANS.  
AMERICAN PRINTING CO., LTD.  
1904.





## A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTOMOLOGY OF THE REGION OF THE GULF BIOLOGIC STATION.

JAMES S. HINE.

This short paper is the result of some secondary work at collecting insects during a stay of two weeks at the Gulf Biologic Station in August 1903. Although many of the species mentioned are common the list given below will serve to give some idea of the insect fauna of the region at that season. All species mentioned are represented by one or more specimens actually collected and a number not yet determined are excluded from the list.

To the Division of Entomology at Washington under whose direction I took the trip, and to those in charge of the Gulf Biologic Station who granted me many privileges I wish to express my appreciation. I am also indebted to Professor Herbert Osborn of the Ohio State University for determining all the Hemiptera, and to Messrs Ashmead and Coquillett of the U. S. National Museum, and Mr. Charles Dury of Cincinnati for determining the Hymenoptera, Diptera and Coleoptera preceded by an asterisk (\*).

Since the primary object of my trip was the study of stock pests, the forms most attractive to me were mosquitoes, horseflies of the family Tabanidae, dragonflies, and a few species of predaceous Hymenoptera and Diptera.

Mosquitoes are abundant and consequently annoying to both man and beast. The salt-marsh species especially is furnished with ideal breeding grounds, and as its bites are very severe it is a pest of paramount importance. The question of its control furnishes an important insect problem which the director of the station has taken up with enthusiasm and if he reaches a successful solution the people of the locality will be greatly indebted to him.

The large dragonfly, *Anax junius*, is exceedingly abundant and swarms of the species appear in the evening and busy themselves at feeding on small insects. Although there is no way of knowing just how much good these predaceous insects do, it is certain that they should be considered in connection with the mosquito problem of the locality.

Not many species of horseflies were observed, but three species were abundant. The country furnishes abundant breeding grounds for these three species and for that reason the problem of their control is an immense one. Although the successful control of these flies has always been accompanied with difficulties I am of



the opinion that a thorough study of their life histories and habits will yield good results. In Louisiana as well as in other states a number of predaceous insects contribute towards checking the ravages of these Diptera.

Among Hymenoptera the large horse guard, *Monedula carolina*, has striking predaceous habits. It is not uncommon to see from one to half a dozen of these flying around an animal catching horseflies which they carry away to their nests. I was much interested in the species and one who observes it for a time cannot help but admire its industry and skill. The regret is that it is not ten times more abundant at the season when horseflies are so plentiful.

Another species of the same family as the last, *Bembex belfragei*, was commonly observed catching Tabanids from grasses and sedges in marshy places. This species was common but on account of its habits was not so often observed as the preceding.

Another predaceous Hymenopteron, *Crabro io-maculatus*, was of a great deal of interest but its habits when catching its prey were different from either of the others. This species was always observed flying around the building watching for flies resting on the siding; when one was located it hovered for a time three or four feet from its prey, then making a dash so rapidly that the eye could scarcely follow it, secured and flew away with its prize.

As Tabanids were so common everywhere I suspect many predaceous insects that usually fed on other species, fed upon them largely during the time my observations were made. Some of the robberflies were rather common about the fields where the cattle were pasturing and were busy capturing horseflies which had filled themselves with blood and had left the animal and alighted on a weed or blade of grass.

Most of the general collecting I did was done close to the station building, and many of the species were taken by sweeping, but some were taken from windows and some were found resting on the siding of the building.

Beetles of the family Cicindelidae were numerous in individuals but not many species were noted. *T. carolina* was observed in a few cases at dusk running on the ground and in one or two cases I came across it by turning over boards or rubbish. *C. togata* is a very pretty and active species. It appears to be rather common but only a few specimens were taken. *C. repanda* and *dorsalis* were extremely common.

The species of *Eristalis* taken were common among the flowers of composite plants that grew in abundance on the higher ground.



*E. vinetorum* was plentiful and the sound of the vibrations of their wings could be heard on every hand when one entered a patch of flowers.

The *Tachina* flies were quite plentiful in individuals but the number of species was rather limited. *Beskia aelops* was the most interesting to me of all these flies taken, as I had never seen it before and it is rather attractive when on the wing. All the other Tachinids given below were procured in numbers and the widely distributed *Archytas analis* could be seen on every hand.

The earwig I have identified as *Labidura riparia* was abundant at one spot but I saw it no where else. Under a board that lay near where I often passed I observed a large number of specimens in various stages of development. They had burrows into the ground beneath the board but seemed to leave these at times and crawl some distance away.

One of the most interesting Hemipterons to me is the one called *Tinobregmus vittatus*. It is a large species of the family Jassidae and appears to have selected as its food-plant the common woody composite that seems to agree with the description of *Iva frutescens*. Professor Osborn has treated this insect in the November number of the current volume of *The Ohio Naturalist*.

*Odonata*—*Ischnura ramburii* Selys. *Anomalagrion hastatum* Say. *Anax junius* Drury. *Pantala flavescens* Fabr. *Tamea carolina* Linn. *Micrathyria berenice* Drury.

*Euplexoptera*—*Labidura riparia* Pall.

*Orthoptera*—*Schistocerca obscura* Fabr.

*Hemiptera*—*Cicada tibicen* Linn. *Stictocephala festina* Say. *Acutalis calva* Say. *Bothriocera bicornis* Fabr. *Scolops dessicatus* Uhler. *Phylloscelis atra* Germ. *Stobaera* sp. *Pissonotus* sp. *Clastoptera xanthocephala* Germ. *Macropsis robustus* Uhler. *Agallia cinerea* O. and B. *Agallia constricta* V. D. *Xerophloea grisea* Burm. *Tettigonia hartii* Ball. *Draeculicephala reticulata* Sign. *Tinobregmus vittatus* V. D. *Athysanus texanus* O. and B. *Athysanus exitiosa* Uhler. *Platymetopius frontalis* V. D. *Chlorotettix viridia* V. D. *Phlepsius* sp. *Ceroplastes cirripediformis* Coms. *Oebalus pugnax* Fabr. *Mozena lunata* Burm. *Ischnodemus* sp. *Pamera longula* Dall. *Pamera bilobata* Say. *Poecyloscytus basalis* Reut. *Phymata erosa* var. *fasciata* Gray.

*Neuroptera*—*Brachynemurus abdominalis* Say. *Myrmeleon tectus* Walker. *Ululodes hyalinus* Latr.

*Lepidoptera*—*Hylephila phylaeus* Drury. *Prodena eridania* Cramer. *Paectes abrostoloides* Guen.

*Diptera*—*Odomtomyia cincta* Oliv. *Nemotelus trinotatus*



Meland. *Chrysops flavidus* Wied. *Tabanus lineola* Fabr. *Tabanus costalis* Wied. *Tabanus atratus* Fabr. *Tabanus quinquevittatus* Wied. \**Deromyia* (?) *ternata* Lw. *Atomosia puella* Wied. *Erax maculatus* Macq. *Exoprosopa dodrans* O. S. *Anthrax lucifer* Fabr. *Heterostylum robustum* O. S. *Synechus simplex* Walker. *Microdon coarctatus* Lw. *Pipiza pulchella* Will. *Mesograpta politum* Say. *Mesograpta marginatum* Say. *Volucella fasciata* Macq. *Eristalis albiceps* Macq. *Eristalis latifrons* Lw. *Eristalis vinetorum* Fabr. *Myiolepta aenea* Wied. *Hypostena floridensis* Towns. *Beskia aelops* Walker. *Pachyophthalmus signatus* Meig. *Senotainia trilineata* v. d. W. \**Brachycoma intermedia* Towns. *Trichophora ruficauda* v. d. W. *Archytas analis* Fabr. \**Johnsonia elegans* Coq. *Chrysomyia macellaria* Fabr. *Pseudopyrellia cornicina* Fabr. *Musca domestica* Linn. \**Haematobia serrata* Desv. *Stomoxys calcitrans* Linn. *Limnophora cyrtoneurina* Stein. *Tetanocera pictipes* Lw. *Chaetopsis aenea* Wied. *Eumetopia rufipes* Macq. *Eumetopia varipes* Lw. *Sapromyza quadrilineata* Lw. *Dichaeta furcata* Coq. \**Psilopa flavida* Coq. *Psilopa fulvipennis* Hine. \**Notiphila* (?) *erythrocerus* Lw. *Caenia spinosa* Lw. \**Hippelates pusio* Lw. \**Oscinis dorsata* Lw. *Agromyza aeneiventris* Fall.

*Coleoptera*—*Tetracha carolina* Linn. *Cicindela repanda* Dej. *Cicindela dorsalis* Say. *Cicindela togata* Laf. *Anisosticta seriata* Melsh. \**Scymnus caudalis* Lec. \**Lacon rectangularis* Say. *Photinus umbratus* Lec. *Collops tricolor* Say. *Collops balteatus* Lec. *Canthon laevis* Drury. *Malledon melanopus* Linn. *Leptostylus aculiferus* Say. \**Exema conspersa* Mann. \**Pachybrachys luridus* Fabr. \**Systema blanda* Melsh. *Opatrinus notus* Say. \**Paratenetus punctatus* Sol. \**Mordellistena pustulata* Melsh. *Eudiagogus pulcher* Fah. \**Copturus quercus* Say. \**Centrinus* (?) *rectirostris* Lec. \**Sphenophorus pertinax* Oliv. \**Sphenophorus* (?) *sayi* Gyll. *Calandra oryzae* Linn.

*Hymenoptera*—*Myzine sexcincta* Fabr. *Pelopoeus cementarius* Drury. *Chlorion caerulium* Drury. *Sphex lauta* Cr. \**Bembex belfragei* Cr. \**Monedula carolina* Fabr. \**Crabro io-maculatus* Say. *Xylocopa micans* St. Farg.