

thoscelis cinereus seemed to be particularly common and of large size in the New Forest at the end of the summer, and Mr. Sopp took it at Farnham (Surrey) and at Aldershot. By the discovery this season of the wart-biter (*Decticus verrucivorus*) a few miles from Dover, Mr. Burr has been able to place this handsome species in a much more secure position on our list. The wart-biter is one of the largest and most powerful of our Orthoptera; but authentic British records are few in number.

GRYLLODEA.—At last the little wood cricket (*Nemobius sylvestris*) has come to light outside the boundaries of the New Forest. Mr. F. Morey, of Newport (Isle of Wight), tells me that it has been found by himself in Parkhurst Forest, and by Mr. H. F. Poole in Bordwood, also in the island. It should be added, however, that Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain once told me that it had been taken at Willington, in Derbyshire, by Mr. G. Pullen.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES ON THE HEMIPTERA—No. 9.

By G. W. KIRKALDY.

IN my earlier papers in the 'Entomologist' I invariably employed the term "Rhynchota" as the scientific appellation of my favourite order. As I have in later years substituted for this "Hemiptera," and as I fell into error in No. 2 of these notes, and as a number of entomologists still use "Rhynchota," it will, I think, be well to see what is the correct term to employ, and why.

The Hemiptera were one of the original orders (1758) of Linnæus, and embraced eight genera, viz.: *Cicada*, *Notonecta*, *Nepa*, *Cimex*, *Aphis*, *Chermes*, *Coccus*, and *Thrips*; thus, except for *Thrips*, a form of doubtful affinity, corresponding exactly to modern conceptions of Hemiptera.*

In 1775 Fabricius altered all the ordinal names of Linnæus, Hemiptera becoming Ryngota. The genera were increased to seventeen, but except that *Pulex* appears now in this order, the latter is coterminous with the Linnean order.

In 1783 Retzius, professing to make a summary of De Geer's "Mémoires," split the order into three, as follows:—

Class 5. Siphonata (*Thrips*, *Aphis*, *Chermes*, and *Cicada*).

Class 6. Dermaptera (*Cimex* and *Nepa*).

Class 10. Proboscidea (*Coccus*).

In 1802 Latreille founded Homoptera and Heteroptera.

In advocating the retention of "Hemiptera," it is not

* *Pediculus*, placed by Linnæus in "Aptera," is referred by some modern authors to Hemiptera, but this does not affect the argument.

altogether on the grounds of "priority." In orders and suborders, it is almost, if not quite impossible, to achieve this, but if it must be enforced, then, unless it be used to supersede "Physapoda," "Siphonata" must be used for "Homoptera." It must be noted, however, that Siphonata and Proboscidea are equivalent together to Homoptera. I think that when two names, such as Hemiptera and Ryngota (now usually spelt Rhynchota) are practically coterminous, the earlier should have the preference.

The synonymy I propose is therefore:—

Order HEMIPTERA, 1758 (type *Cimex*) = *Ryngota*, Fabricius, 1775.

Suborder 1. HETEROPTERA, Latreille, 1802 (type *Cimex*) = *Dermaptera*, Retzius, 1788 = *Hemiptera*, Westwood, 1838.

Suborder 2. HOMOPTERA, Latreille, 1802 (type *Cicada*) = *Siphonata* and *Proboscidea*, Retzius, 1788 (type *Aphis* and *Coccus*, respectively).

Hemipterists have almost always cited the date of publication of Fieber's 'Europäischen Hemiptera' as 1861, for the whole of the volume, though Hagen, indeed, mentions three hefts as follows:—Heft i., pp. 16 and 108 (1860); heft ii., pp. 109 to 304 (1861); heft iii., pp. 305 to 444 (1861).

Unless there were two different editions, which is hardly likely, Hagen has made a mistake. When visiting my friend Mr. J. R. de la Torre Bueno, in New York, in 1903, my attention was drawn to a copy of this work in the original covers, the first one I had seen. Mr. Bueno has now refreshed my memory, and I find that the proper dates are:—Heft i., pp. 1 and 112, and two Plates (1860). The "16 pp." are part of the "108" (or rather 112). Hefts ii. and iii. (in one), pp. 113 to 304 (1861); heft iv., pp. 305 to 444, and iii. to vi. (the "Vorrede") (1861). No further details are to hand, but it is probable that heft i. was published early in 1860, as the "Vorrede" is dated October, 1859. One hundred and seventy-eight Fieberian genera and thirty-two species are thus to be dated 1860, instead of 1861, as regards this book.

FIELD NOTES ON BRITISH SAWFLIES.

BY CLAUDE MORLEY, F.E.S., &c.

(Continued from p. 177.)

THE species of *Amauronematus* do not appear so common, and I have only found *A. fallax* at Ipswich and Tuddenham Fen on birch in May; *A. viduatus* at Wicken, Tuddenham, and Brandon in June and July, by sweeping low plants; and *A. vittatus*, which I believe Dr. Cassal has also found at Ballaugh, in