

everywhere. Its occurrence in North Cornwall, where the normal form (as here also figured), does not seem to be at all exceptionally dark, is all the more striking. The only aberration indicated in Staudinger's 'Catalog' is a *whiter* form (ab. *pastoraria*, Joan.).

It will be observed that the fringes in both cases are paler in colour than in the typical form.

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## CURRENT CRITICISM.

By W. L. DISTANT.

MR. KIRKALDY is to be praised for the industry with which he pursues his task as reviewer of current entomology, but accuracy is always an advantage, and his last notes in the 'Entomologist' (1906, p. 283), so far as they apply to myself, require reply. In referring to my 'Catalogue of the Cicadidæ,' he writes:—"On p. 146, *Cicada angulata*, Hagen, is cited as a synonym of *Tibicen annulatus*; on p. 168 it is given by Distant as a synonym of *Cicadetta hageni*." This statement is almost a *suppressio veri*! On p. 166 (not 146) I give the synonymy as stated, but on p. 168 I am only referring to a species of which I have no personal knowledge, among others of a similar description, separated by a dividing line, and only quoted as probably belonging to the genus *Melampsalta* (not *Cicadetta*); thus *M.?* *hageni*. Fieber gives as its synonym part of Hagen's species—" *Cicada annulata*, Hag. (nec Brullé,)" and I therefore could not refer to the one without the other.

Mr. Kirkaldy's emphatic assertion that "Amyot's mononymics, accepted by Distant, have no place in trinomial nomenclature," is negatived by their employment by Stål, Karsch, and other qualified writers. His further remark, "as is often the case with this author, accuracy of dates seems a minor matter," seems to be an expression of Mr. Kirkaldy's opinion, and therefore concerns nobody but himself.

Mr. Kirkaldy has also referred to a difference of opinion between Dr. Reuter and myself regarding the classification of the Capsidæ, which he says, with perfect accuracy, "the learned Finlander resents." He also gives his decision that my groups are "entirely artificial," and that Dr. Reuter's "are based, as far as present knowledge permits, on philosophical principles." It therefore seems a little surprising that Mr. Kirkaldy should have recently (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 1906) proposed his own classification of the family, rather than follow that of "the learned Finlander," and in which he has proposed a division of some twenty-six tribes. It is only fair, however, to Mr. Kirkaldy to say that, in a subsequent publication of the same year

('Canadian Entomologist'), he has made some fifty-six corrections (or, as he describes them, "additions and emendations") to his paper, and therefore it is an immature publication, and one to which probably he does not desire a too serious notice, particularly as I observe. among some other matters not yet corrected, he has on p. 134 placed the genus *Angerianus*, Dist., in his tribe Cyclapini, while on p. 146 he enumerates the same genus under "Genera not described so as to admit of approximate location."

I take this opportunity to correct myself. In the homopterous subfamily Cixiinae I proposed (1906) the genus *Barma* for an eastern species, and in which I said the *Cixius finitus*, Walk., should also be included. *Barma*, however, must be suppressed in favour of *Borysthenes*, Stål (1866), which was described by Stål in his 'Hemiptera Africana,' without type or locality being given. But I overlooked the fact that in a subsequent and other publication he gave the *C. finitus*, Walk., as type of his genus, and that, therefore, settles the question.

## ON SOME HYMENOPTERA COLLECTED BY MR. G. C. DUDGEON AT BUXA, BHOTAN.

BY P. CAMERON.

I AM indebted to Col. C. T. Bingham for the species described in this paper.

### TENTHREDINIDÆ.

#### *Allantus dudgeoni*, sp. nov.

Black; the clypeus, a spot on the apex of the pronotum, broad at the base and incised in the middle there, gradually narrowed towards the apex, and broad bands on all the abdominal segments—the bands on the second and third narrowed in the middle—ivory white; the apical bands darker cream-coloured (perhaps through discoloration); the coxæ below and at the apex above, the four front femora and tibiæ below, the anterior tarsi, except the apices of the joints, and the middle tarsi for the greater part below, yellowish white. Wings hyaline, highly iridescent; the radial, fore half of cubitals, and the median cellules fuscous violaceous; the apex of costa and stigma dark testaceous, the nervures black; the base of transverse radial nervure running almost parallel with the costa, the apex sloped obliquely like the fourth transverse cubital nervure. ♀.

The male similar, but with the labrum white like the clypeus, and the mark on the apex of pronotum is smaller and triangular, not incised at the apex.

Length, 13 mm., ♀; ♂, 10 mm.