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Additions and Corrections to Catalogue of Hemiptera

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ing jar conditions would be between three and four weeks. The bulk of the second generation disappeared about the middle of August, and if an incubation period of four weeks be accepted as something near an average, the larvæ of the third brood should have appeared shortly before the middle of September and would mature about the middle of October. That the mature brood appears before this calculated date, we have noted both in 1891 and in 1892, though we have no record as to the time when the larvæ appeared.

Deltocephalus inimicus Say had very nearly reached its maximum and was well gone by the end of the month. The larvæ of the second brood were very conspicuous during the early part of August and were maturing in the latter part of the month and early September. As an adult brood is known to be present about the middle of October it seems that there must be three broods of this insect also. *D. inimicus* seems to differ from *debilis* in its life history only in being about two weeks later in maturing its respective broods. It is possible that some of the very latest individuals of *debilis* represent a fourth brood as a few scattering specimens may be taken as late if not later than *inimicus*.

These insects have such a vastly important economic relation that some practical deductions from these studies will, I trust, not be considered out of place here. I have in earlier publications called attention to burning as a means of preventing the increase of these pests and some observations that showed advantage where this was practiced. Now that it is determined that the eggs of the most destructive species of the grass leaf-hoppers are deposited in the blades of grass during late autumn it is evident that there is a substantial basis for practical results from burning either in late fall or early spring and where the old growth of grass is too short to allow of ready burning it may be excellent policy to spread a thin layer of straw to assist the spread of flames or even to take stock from pasture early enough in fall to permit a growth of grass that will burn readily the following spring.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO CATALOGUE OF HEMIPTERA.

HERBERT OSBORN.

I desire here to make a few additions and corrections to the list of Hemiptera presented in last report.

Anasa tristis, DeG. The common squash bug reads *Banasa tristis*, and as there is a genus *Banasa* in a preceding family the correction is important.

The family *Berytidae* is made to include the species of *Corizus* and *Leptocorisa*, but should include only *Jalysus spinosus*, Say. This arrangement follows Uhlers Check list, but there the sub family Rhopalina is made to include *Corizus*, etc., all these being included with *Coreidae* in the super family *Coreoidea*. It would probably better the arrangement and still preserve the super family and the sub family

distinctions which have some desirable features to transfer *Berytidae* to the end of the *Coreoidea* bringing the sub family *Rhopalina* next to *Pseudophlœina*.

The previous list includes *Cymodema tabida* which should probably be omitted from the list entirely. The name was inserted in a preceding list from specimens from an excellent authority on Hemiptera, who has, however, since stated the determinations were incorrectly given to him, the species so named being *Cymus clavivulus*, and I find my specimens to agree with European specimens of this species. I am unable at present, however, to find any Iowa specimens of this species and fear that the former record was inadvertently made from other specimens.

Gypona flavilineata, Fitch. After a careful comparison of a large number of specimens of this form with Fitch's descriptions and with typical *octolineata* I am satisfied that it is a distinct form.

The entry of *Acocephalus* sp. was made from an early generic determination from Mr. Van Duzee who has since described the species as *Anthysanus comma*, and the species should so stand.

Grypotes unicolor, Fitch, is now made the type of Van Duzee's new genus *Chlorotettix*.

Chlorotettix tergatus, Fitch. This is a rather common species, having somewhat similar form and habits as *unicolor*, but of a tawny color

Phlepsius strobi, Fitch. This is a common species, and occurs commonly on the undersurface of the leaves of Pigweed, (*Chenopodium*) causing them to turn purple in spots. Its name—*strobi*—could hardly have been given with reference to its food habits, as it appears here to be quite constantly confined to Pigweed in larval stages and pretty generally, also, in the adult form.

Paramesus twiningii, Uhl., is the form entered in preceding list as *Paramesus*, sp. Mr. Van Duzee having reached this conclusion after careful comparison with the type of the species.

Telamona acclivata and *fagi* should be referred to the genus *Heliria*, Stal.

Euchenopa curvata is now included in *Campylenchia*, Stal.

Pachypsylla c-minuta Riley, is entered in previous list as *Pachypsylla* sp.

Pachypsylla c asteriscus, Riley, is another form occurring on the Hackberry.

In another paper will be found additions to the list of Aphididae.

I am indebted to Mr. E. P. Van Duzee for a number of these corrections.