

With respects of the author.

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1876

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Manuscript Notes from my Journal,

OR

ILLUSTRATIONS OF INSECTS,

NATIVE AND FOREIGN.

ORDER HEMIPTERA,

SUBORDER HETEROPTERA,

OR PLANT-BUGS.

BY TOWNEND GLOVER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Written & Etched by Townend Glover. Transferred to & Printed from Stone by J. C. Entwisle.

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I.

Manuscript notes from my Journal. or, Illustrations of Insects, Native and Foreign.

Heteroptera.

Plant Bugs.

Introduction.

It is now two years since a pamphlet was published on the *Dictyera* or two winged flies on a plan somewhat similar to the present work, as written by the Author himself, on prepared lithographic paper, from the original manuscript notes, and accompanied with figures, etched on copper plates. This plan of issuing the work in manuscript form, was adopted, because it was much cheaper, for a small edition, of only fifty or sixty copies, than regular typographic printing, & served the purpose equally well. The figures were etched, and then printed, and colored by hand, and, in fact, the whole work (except the printing) was done by the author during his leisure hours, either before or after the hours of official duty, and moreover, has been published entirely at his own expense, and not by the Department of Agriculture, (as has been most generally supposed) for gratuitous distribution to Agricultural, and Entomological Societies, or specialists, making a particular study of the suborder *Heteroptera*.

The thanks of the author are especially due to Professor P. R. Uhler of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, who has materially assisted in preparing the work, by furnishing the specimens, from which to figure, for advice, and correcting the text, and for the Classification, and valuable notes at page 124 &c., all of which have been taken from Prof. Uhler's last work "List of Hemiptera of the regions west of the Mississippi, including those collected by the Hayden exploring expedition," 1873. (Washington 1876) It being impossible in this manuscript copy, to correct proof, as in common typographical printing, no doubt, numerous errors, and omissions, will occur, which cannot be corrected without rewriting whole pages, but should the work be found worthy of a second edition, they can readily be corrected. As the names of the genera, and species, given from Professor Uhler's report, on p 124 &c. are the latest published, they will therefore have to be adopted, instead of the older names in the first part of this work, (which was already written before the report was published) & must therefore hereafter be considered merely as Synonyms. The figures on plate X, have been taken from Fieber. As the reasons for writing this work have already been given in the former "Introduction" to the work on *Dictyera*, we will conclude by repeating the latter part of said -

II.

introduction. "One of the principal reasons for publishing these notes at all, is the fact, that should the single manuscript copy be lost, or destroyed, it would be impossible to replace it, without going over the same ground again, and the labor of years be entirely lost, whereas, if merely a dozen copies are judiciously distributed, to the leading agricultural, or scientific societies, to be preserved in their libraries it will be very easy to refer to them, if necessary. Another reason for not expending more money on the work, or of issuing a larger edition, is the ephemeral character of the classification, and nomenclature of insects, in the present progressive age, as most probably, in eight or ten years the whole order will be revised, and most of the names will be changed. Should however the Entomologists, or Agriculturists, who see this work think it of sufficient value to be republished, the original note book can be revised by some competent specialist, and published in whatever manner the public think the best, and most advantageous. whilst all the other orders which are already written up, in like note books, and illustrated in a similar manner, can be added from time to time, as they are finished"

Downend Flour

Washington, D.C.

July, 1876.

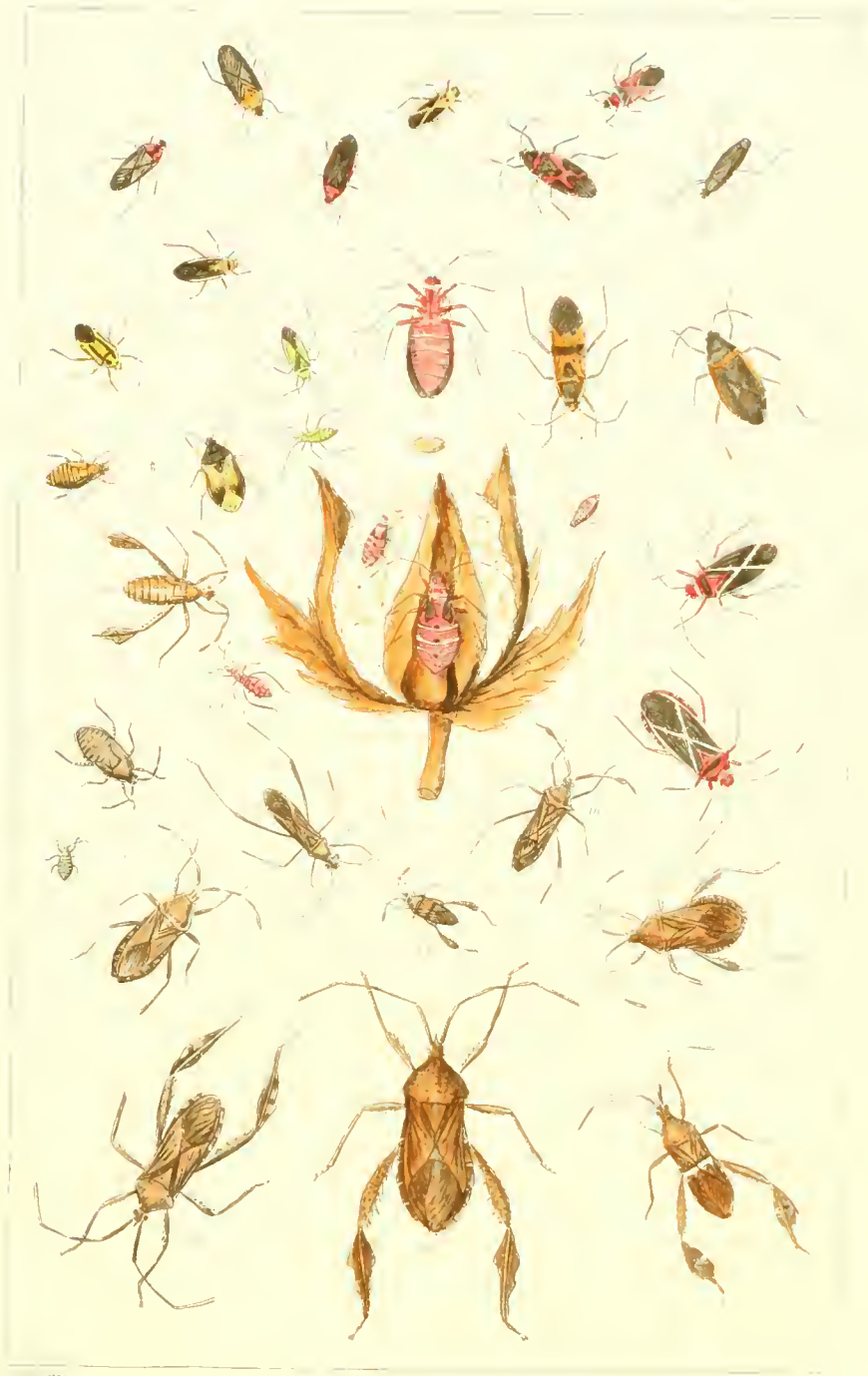




Plate III. Heteroptera.

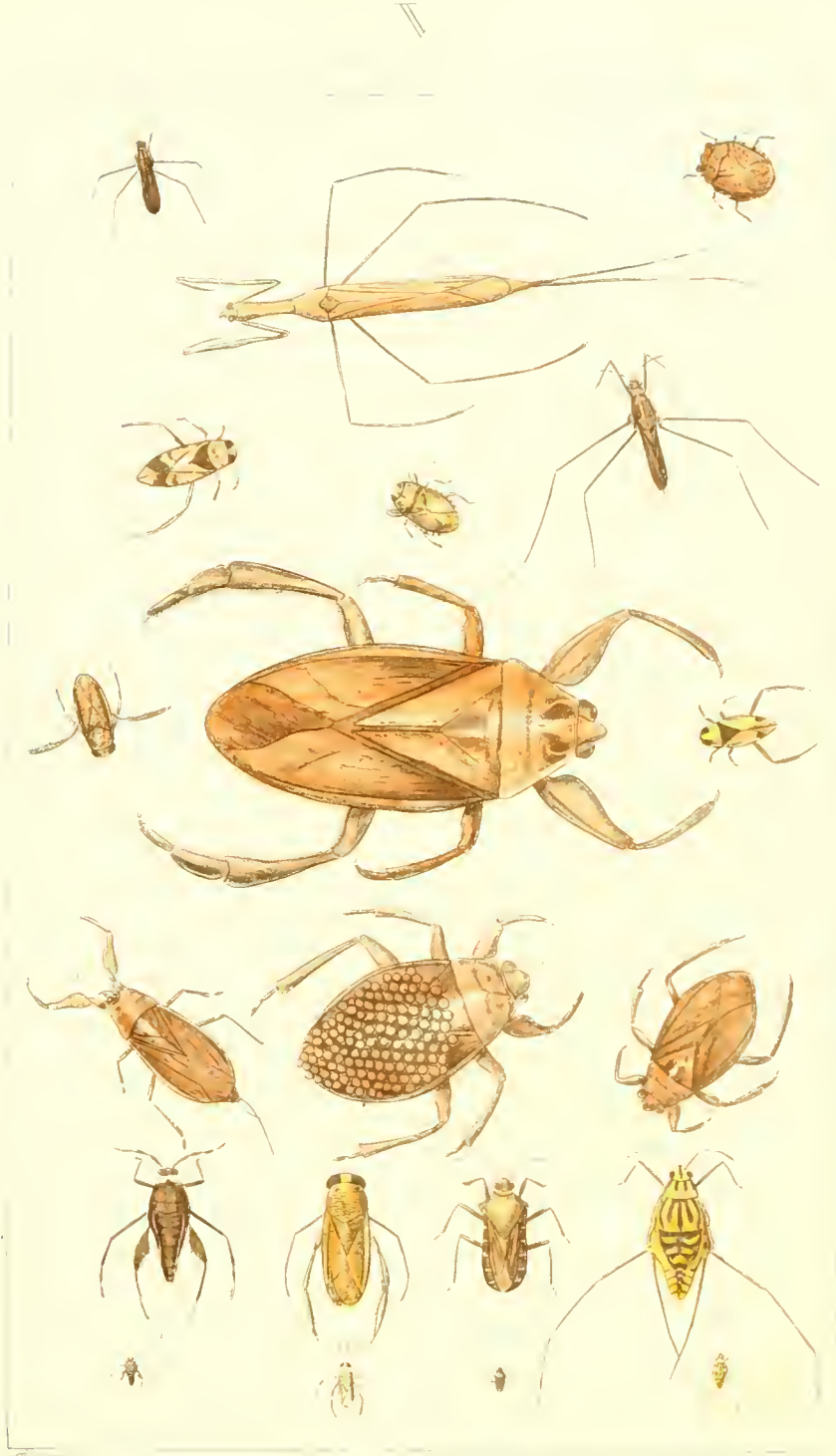
1. *Nabis* (Latr.) *formosus*. Linn. _____ Fam 7. *Nudirostri*.
2. *Garganius* (Stål.) *fusiformis*. Say. Capsus. Say. _____ " 5 *Bicellulati*.
3. *Aradus* (Fab.) *americanus*. H. Schf. _____ " 6 *Ductirostri*.
4. *Brachyrhynchus* (Lap.) *granulatus*. Say. Aradus Say. _____ " " " " _____
5. *Edanacala* (Amy.) *dorsalis*. Say. Miris. Say. 1. 348. _____ " 3 *Infericornes*.
6. *Hormostes* (Dall.) *reflexulus* Say. Syromastes. Say 1. 323 (var) _____ " 2 *Supericornes*.
7. *Myodocha* (Lat.) ? _____ on Tobacco. Fla. _____ " 3 *Infericornes*.
8. *Sinea* (Amy.) *multispinosa*. Degeer. ♀. _____ " 7. *Nudirostri*.
9. *Acanthia* (Fab.) *lectularia*. Linn. _____ " 6 *Ductirostri*.
10. *Neides* (Latr.) *spinosus*. Say 1. 28, & 328, Berytus (Fab.) Say. _____ " 2 *Supericornes*.
11. *Phytocoris* (Fall.) *nubilus*. Say. _____ Capsus. Say. 1. 321. _____ " 5 *Bicellulati*.
12. *Milyas* (Stål.) *cinctus*. Fab. Harpactor. Lap. _____ " 7 *Nudirostri*.
13. *Phymata* (Latr.) *erosa*. Fab. Tyrtis. Fab. _____ " 6 *Ductirostri*.
14. *Prionotus* (Lap. Amy 357) *cristatus*. Linn. Reduvius. Fab. noventarius. } 7. *Nudirostri*.
Say. 1. 71. Nabis Say 1. 358.
15. *Leptocoris* (Latr.) *tipuloides*. Latr. _____ " 2 *Supericornes*.
16. *Hammatoceus* (Burm.) *pinus*. Drury. Nabis (Amy) Say. 1. 358 " " *Nudirostri*.
17. *Ectrichodia* (Lep. & Serv.) *cruciata*. Say 1. 358. Petalochirus. Beauv. " " _____
18. *Evagorus* (Burm.) *rubidus*. Lep. _____ " " " " _____
19. *Conorhinus* (Lap.) *variegatus*. Drury. C. sanguisuga. LeCont. _____ " " " " _____
20. *Melanolestes* (Stål.) *abdominalis*. H. Schf. Pirates. Amy. _____ " " " _____
21. *Myodocha* (Lat.) *petiolata*. Say 1. 357. M. opetiolata. Say. error. _____ " 3 *Supericornes*.

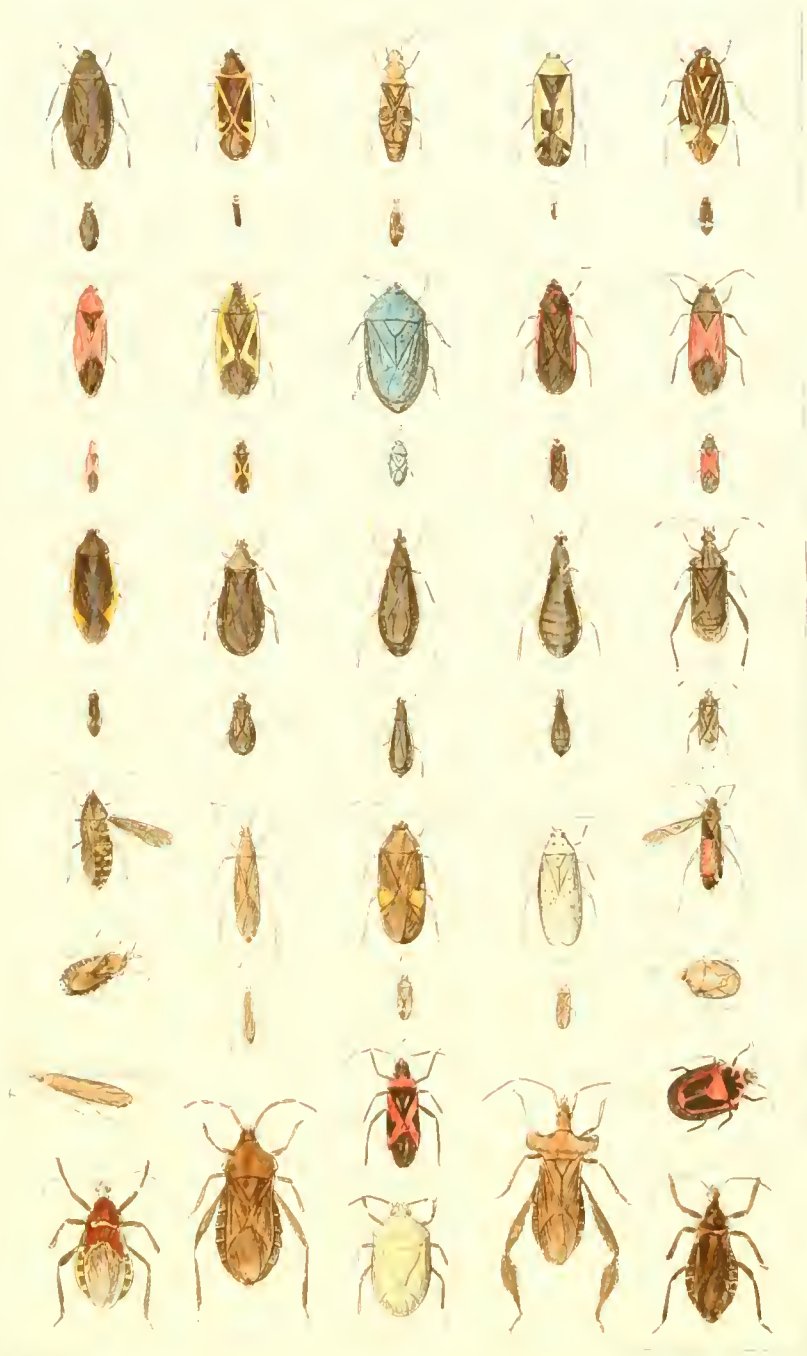


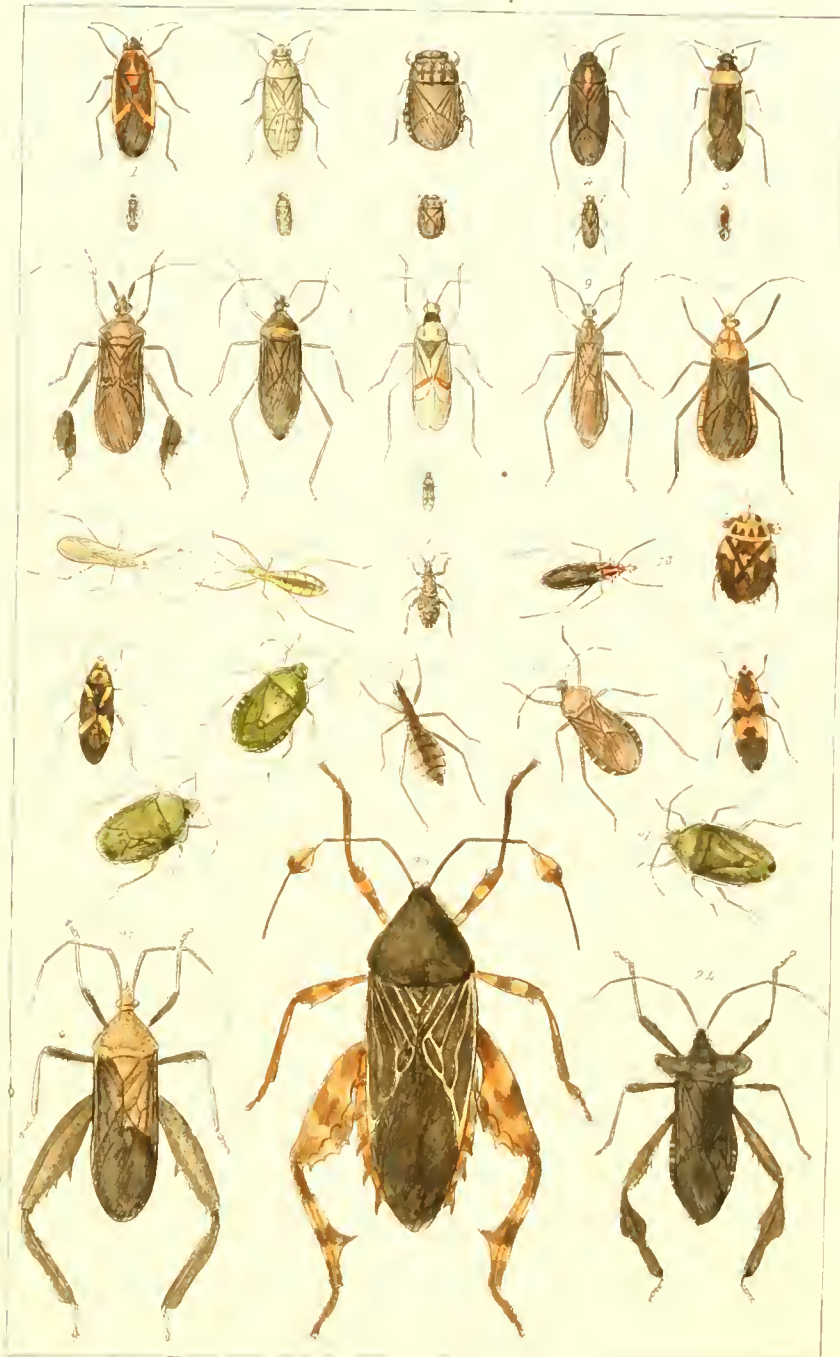


Plate V. Heteroptera.

1. Gerris. (Fab.) lacustris. Fab. ————— Fam 8. Ploteres.
 2. Galgulus. (Latr.) oculatus. Fab. ————— " 9, or 1. Bigemmi
 3. Ranatra. (Fab) 4. dentata. Stål. ————— " 10, or 2. Pedirapti.
 4. Notonecta. (Linn.) insulata. Kwei. ————— " 11, or 3. Pediremi
 5. Naucoris. (Geoff) proye. Guen. (var.) ————— " 10, or 2. Pedirapti.
 6. Gerris. (Fab) conformis Uhler. ————— " 8. Ploteres
 7. Corixa. (Geoff) interrupta Say 2. 250 Corixa. Amy. ————— " 11, or 3. Pediremi.
 8. Belostoma. (Latr.) americana. Leidy. Nepa. Linn ————— " 10, or 2. Pedirapti.
 9. Notonecta. (Linn.) undulata. Say 1. 368. ————— " 11, or 3. Pediremi.
 10. Nepa. (Linn.) apiculata. Harr. ————— " 10 or 2. Pedirapti.
 11. Serphus. (Stål) dilatatus. Say 1. 366. Zaitha. Amy Stollia. Amy — " — " —
 12. Zaitha. (Amy) fluminea. Say 1. 365. Pethostoma Leidy — " — " — " —
 13. Rhagovelia. (Mayer.) collaris. Burm. Velia. Latr ————— " — " — " —
 14. Corixa. (Geoff.) vulnerata. Uhler. ————— " 11, or 3. Pediremi.
 15. Hebrus. (Curtis.) americanus. Uhler. ————— " — 6. Ductirosti
 16. Halobates. (Esch) pictus. Hb. Schf. ————— " — 8. Ploteres —
-



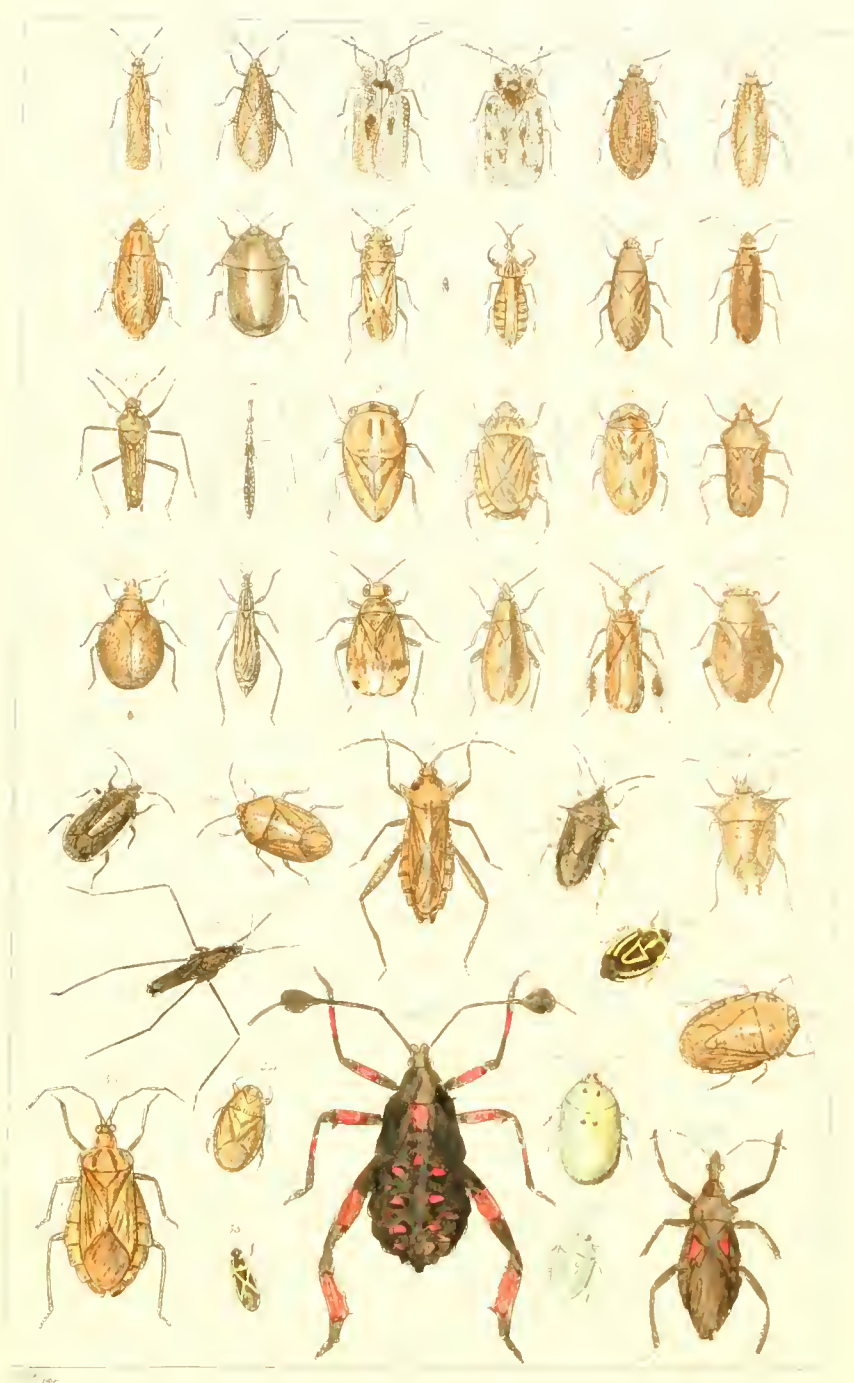


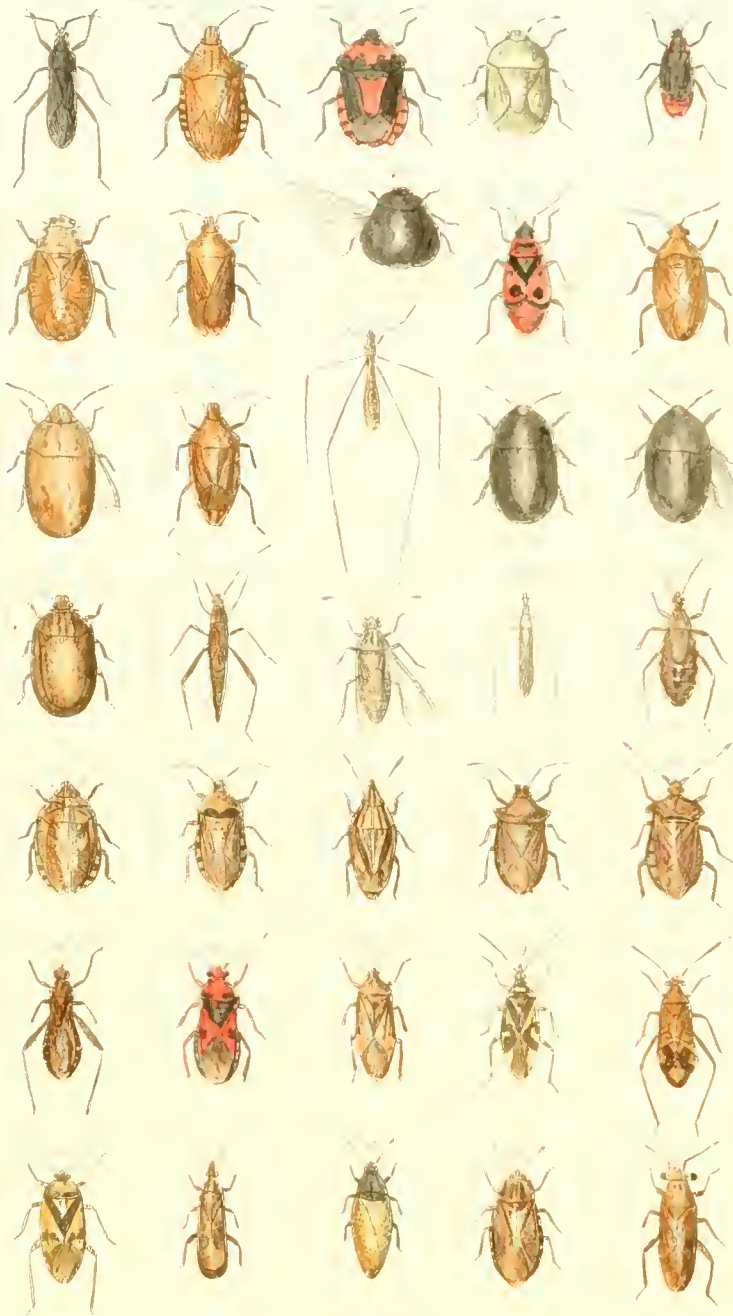


J. S. H. 1848

Plate VIII. Heteroptera.

1. *Monanthia*. (LeP & Serv) ? ————— Longis. Fab — (US) Sam 6 Ductirostri
2. " " " ————— plexus Say ————— Longis Say 1. 349 — " — " — " —
3. *Longis* (Fab.) *gossypii* Fab — Fieber. p 104. pl 1X. fig 1. — (West Ind) " — " — " —
4. " " *hyalina* Fieb. Fieber. p 103. pl 1X. fig 5. — (US) — " — " — " —
5. *Monanthia*. (LeP & Serv) ? ————— Longis ————— (US) — " — " — " —
6. " " " " ? ————— Longis ————— (US) — " — " — " —
7. *Pissona*. (LeP & Serv) *cinerea*. Say Losmerus. Burm. Longis Say 1. 349 (US) — " — " — " —
8. *Comimelaena*. (White) *pulchra*. Germar. ————— (US) — " — 1. Longiscuti.
9. *Nysius*. (Dalb.) *raphanus*. Howard. N. destructor. Riley. — " — " — 3. Infericornes.
10. *Macrocephalus*. (Suederus) *prehensilis*. Fab. ————— " — " — 6. Ductirostri.
11. *Rhyparochromus*. (Curtis) *fallax*. Say 1. 333. Pachymerus. Burm. — " — " — 3. Infericornes.
12. *Lygaeus*. (Fab) *facetus*. Say 1. 328 ————— " — " — " — " —
13. *Ulixa*. (Lat) *currens*. Lat. — Douglas p 571. pl XIX. 2 — (Eu) — " — 8. Plateres.
14. *Limnolates*. (Burm) *stagnorum*. Burm. Doug. p. 576. pl XX. 7. (Eu) — " — 7. Nudirostri
15. *Plea* (Leach) *minutissima*. Leach. Plea. Burm. " p. 591. pl XX. 3. " — " — 10 or 3. Pediremi.
16. *Aphelocheirus*. (Westw.) *estivalis* Westw. Doug. p. 578. pl XIX. 5. " — " — 10 or 2. Pedirapti.
17. *Sigara* (Fab) *minutissima*. Leach. — " p. 616 pl XX. 6. " — " — 10 or 3. Pediremi.
18. *Hebrus*. (Curt) *fusillus*. Curtis. — " p. 266 pl XIX. 4. " — " — 6. Ductirostri.
- x 19. *Myrmedokia*. Bärens. *coloptrata*. Bärens. ♀ } " p. 484 pl XVI. 1. " — " — 3. Infericornes.
 { ♂. Idiotropus exilis Fieb. Doug. }
20. *Pygolampis*. (Germ) *bifurcata*. Fieb. — " p. 539. pl XVII. 4. " — " — 7. Nudirostri.
21. *Salda*. (Fab) *pulchella*. H. Schaaf. — " p. 520. pl XVII. 9. " — " — " — " —
22. *Ceratocombus*. (Sgn) *muscorum*. Fab. — " p. 419. pl XXI. 5. " — " — " — " —
23. *Mastys*. (Amy) *fuscus*. Gray Amyot p 318 pl. 4 fig 4. — (Java) — " — 7. Nudirostri.
24. *Stiphrosoma*. (Fieb) *leucocephala* Fieb. — Doug p 482. pl XXI. 2. (Eu) — " — 5. Bicelluli.
25. *Lioderma*. (Uhler) *sauvica*. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 318 — (US) — " — 1. Longiscuti.
26. *Chlorochroa*. (Stål) *Uhlerii*. Stål. — " — " — " — " —
27. *Moxena*. (Amy 192) *lineolata* H Schf. — " — " — 2. Supericornes.
28. *Proxys*. (Amy) *tenebrosa*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 304. Proxys Spin. (US) — " — 1. Longiscuti.
29. *Arvelius*. (Spin.) *albopunctatus*. (Uhler coll) — (US) — " — " — " —
30. *Ferris*. (Fab) *remigis* Say 1. 362. — (US) — " — 8. Plateres.
31. *Perillus*. (Stål) *circumcinctus*. Stål. in Stettinger. Ent. Text. Vol XXII. — " — " — 1. Longiscuti.
32. *Aceratodes* (Amy 160) *cornuta*. Burm. Edessa Fab. } — " — " — " — "
 Pentatoma. *lufida*. Say. 1. 303. 322. }
33. *Spantocerus*. (Burm) *fuscus*. Humb. Coreus. *diffusus*. (var) Say 1. " — " — 2. Supericornes
34. *Naucoris*. (Geoff) *poeyi*. Guen. ————— " — " — 10 or 2. Pedirapti.
35. *Acinocoris*. (Hahn) *separatus*. Uhler. mss. ————— " — " — 4. Cecigenae.
36. *Pachylis*. (LeP & Serv) *gigis*. Burm. (Nymph. or pupa) — " — " — 3. Supericornes
37. *Augocoris*. (Burm.) *pallidus*. Burm. ————— " — " — 1. Longiscuti.
38. *Chlorochroa*. (Stål) *sayi*. Uhler. Coll. — " — " — " — " —
39. *Apionerus*. (Burm) *occidentalis*. Uhler. mss. ————— " — " — 7. Nudirostri.







5.9

Arrangement of Families &c of the Heteroptera. or Plant bugs.

As no catalogue, or synopsis of this order has yet been published in this country, it will be necessary to review what has already been done in Europe, and to give young Entomologists some idea of the order in which the various families have hitherto been arranged, we will cite the different classifications of four of the principal authorities on the subject, viz. Burmeister in 1835. Westwood in 1840. Amyot & Serville, 1843. and lastly Douglas & Scott in 1864.

Burmeister in his "Handbuch der Entomologie" vol 2. (Berlin 1835) classifies the Hemiptera in the following manner.

Principal group 1. Insecta ametabola, or Insects without change (with imperfect metamorphosis.)

Order 1. Rhynchota, or insects with beaks.

Stirpes. (Westw 2. 418.) 1. Pediculina. (Lice) - 2 Coccinea. (Bark lice) - 3. Phyllophyes. (Leaf lice) - & 4 Cicadina. (Nursery flies.)

These are now all classed under the Homoptera, the first great group of the Hemiptera, whilst the second great group consists of the true Heteroptera, which are again subdivided into two divisions, or tribes.

Tribe 1. (Stirpes 5. of Burm.) consisting of the water bugs. (Hydrocorae.)

" 2 (" 6. " ") which contains true land bugs. (Geocorae.)

The Hydrocorae are divided into 3 families. 1. Notonectici 2 Nepuni. & 3. Galgulinii.

The Geocorae. are divided into 7 families. — 1. Hyalomici. 2. Reparii. 3. Peduvini

4. Membracii. 5. Capsini. 6. Lygaeodes. & 7. Coreodes.

The Genera and their Synonyms, are then arranged by Burmeister in the following manner.

Burmeister's arrangement.

<u>Division</u> (Lunff Burm)	<u>Family</u>	<u>Genus</u>	<u>Synonyms</u>	
Division 1. Hydrocores. Water bugs.	1. Notonectici Swimmers on the back <i>Notonectides</i> , Lat. <i>Notonectites</i> , Lap.	1. <i>Corixa</i> Geoff. Latr — { <i>Sigara</i> Fab. Burm. p. 186. <i>Notonecta</i> Linn	2. <i>Sigara</i> Leach. Lat. Copee { <i>Notonecta</i> Linn Burm. p. 188.	
		3. <i>Ploa</i> Stephens — { <i>Notonecta</i> Burm Burm. p. 188. <i>Ploa</i> Leach.		
		4. <i>Notonecta</i> Burm — Burm. p. 190.		
		2. Nepini Water Scorpions.	1. <i>Naucoris</i> Burm. — Burm. p. 193	2. <i>Dichonychus</i> Lap. — { <i>Sphaeroderma</i> Lap. <i>nepa</i> , Fab. <i>Belostoma</i> , Latr.
	3. <i>Belostomatium</i> Burm. — { <i>Belostoma</i> Latr Burm. p. 195. <i>nepa</i> Linn. Fab.			
	4. <i>Nepa</i> Burm. — { <i>Nepa</i> Linn. Burm. p. 195.			
	5. <i>Ranatra</i> Burm. — { <i>Nepa</i> Linn. Burm. p. 199.			
	3. Galgulinii Shore scorpion bugs. <i>Galgulites</i> , Lap.		1. <i>Mononyx</i> Lap. — { <i>Naucoris</i> Fab. Burm. p. 201.	2. <i>Galgulus</i> Lat. Lap. — { <i>Naucoris</i> Fab. Burm. p. 201.
		3. <i>Pelozonus</i> Lat. Lap. — Burm. p. 202.		
		Division 2. Geocores. Land bugs.	1. Hydromici Water runners. <i>Ploteres</i> , Lat. <i>Amphicorises</i> L. Duf. <i>Hydrometrides</i> , Lap.	1. <i>Halobates</i> Esch. Lap. — Burm. p. 208
	3. <i>Limnobates</i> Burm. — { <i>Hydrometra</i> Fab. Burm. p. 210. Lat. Lap. Schum. Stejsk.			
	4. <i>Velia</i> Lat. Lap. Schum. — { <i>Hydrometra</i> Fab. Burm. p. 211.			
	5. <i>Hydroscia</i> Burm. — { <i>Velia</i> Leon Duf. Burm. p. 213. <i>Microvelia</i> Trich.			
	6. <i>Helorus</i> Westw — Burm. p. 211			
	2. Riparii Runners on Shores or banks.			1. <i>Sarda</i> Lat. Lap. — { <i>Acanthia</i> Lat. Lap. Burm. p. 215.
	• <i>Amphibicorises</i>			

over

Burmese Arrangement.

Division.

Family

Genus.

Synonyms.

Fam 5.
Capsine.
Blind bugs.
(no ocelli)

- 1. Miis. Burm. (Burm p. 264)
- 2. Phytocoris. Fall. (" - " - 265) { *Miris* Lygaeus. Fab.
Lygus. Lohs. Phyl. *Phyl.*
Polymerus. C. Cass. Hahn.
Gelisops. Method. Encycl.
Pacilosoma. Staph.
- 3. Capsus. Burm. (" - " - 273)
- 4. Heterotoma. Lat. (" - " - 275) { *Capsus*. Fab.
- 5. Cilius. Hahn. (" - " - 276)
- 6. Halcus. Hahn. (" - " - 277) { *Salda*. Fab. *Lygaeus*
Capsus. *Phytocoris*. Fall.
Cochonatus. Westw. Staph.
Bryocoris. Fall.
Ademma. Serv.
- 7. Labops. Burm. (" - " - 279)

Div 2.
Geocores.
Land bugs.
continued.

Fam 6.
Lygaeodes.

- 1. Largus. Hahn. Burm. p. 281. { *Euryopthalmus*. Lap.
Ademma. Ency. Method.
- 2. Pyrrhocoris. Fall. (" - " - 283) { *Platynotus*. Schill. Hahn.
Lygaeus. Fab. *Meganolus*
Odonotus. Lap.
Ademma. Lep. & Serv.
- 3. Microphysa. Westw. (" - " - 287)
- 4. Anthorvis. Fall. (Burm. p. 288) { *Lygaeus*. Fab.
Rhinarius. Hahn.
Pedeticus. Lap. (?)
Hylaphila. Westw. & Staph.
- 5. Hylsconis. L. Dup. (" - " - 289) { *Naogeus*. Lap.
- 6. Blissus. Kl. (" - " - 290)
- 7. Ophthalmicus. Hahn. (" - " - 291) { *Salda*. Fab. Lat. Serv. Lap.
Geocoris. Fall.
- 8. Cymus. Hahn. (" - " - 292) { *Lygaeus*. Fall.
Heterogaster. Schill.
Kleidocerus. Westw.
- 9. Heterogaster. Schill. (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus*. Fall. Fab.
- 10. Pachymerus. St. Jan. (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus*. Burm.
Schill. Staph. - - - - -
- 11. Lygaeus. Burm. (Burm. p. 297) { *Corisus*. Staph.

Fam 7.
Coreodes.

Corcites. &
Amisoccites. Lap.

- 1. Leptocoris. Hahn. (Burm. p. 305) { *Lygaeus*. Fab.
- 2. Corisus. Fall. Hahn. (" - " - 306) { *Coreus* & *Lygaeus*. Fab.
Rhopalus. Schill.
Kleidocerus. Westw.
- 3. Harmostes. Burm. (" - " - 307)
- 4. Pseudophilaeus. Burm. (" - " - 308) { *Coreus*. Pr. Fab. Schill.
Ureno-coris. Hahn.
- 5. Coreus. Burm. (" - " - 309) { *Merocoris*. Hahn.
- 6. Phylomorphus. Burm. (" - " - 310) { *Phylomorphus*. Laporte
- 7. Gonocerus. Lat. Lap. (" - " - 310) { *Coreus*. Burm.
- 8. Myrmus. Hahn. (" - " - 312) { *Rhopalus*. Schill.
Coreus. Fall.
- 9. Perustus. Fab. (" - " - 313) { *Neides*. Lat. Lap.
- 10. Syromastes. Burm. (" - " - 314) { *Coreus*. Fab. Burm.

over

● *Ophthalmicus*

Burmeisters Arrangement.

Division.

Family.

Genus.

Synonyms.

Fam. 7.

Coreodes.

Coreides et Anisocelites. Laph. continued.

- 11. Discogaster. Burm. (Burm p 315)
- 12. Homocerus. Burm (n 316) } Chondocera.
- 13. Chaeristerus. Laph. (n 316)
- 14. Crinocerus. Burm. (n 318) } Anthocerus. Beauv. Laph.
- 15. Hypselonotus. Hahn. (n 318) } Lygaeus. Fab.
- 16. Archimerus. Burm. (n 321) } Pachymeria.
- 17. Meropachys. Laph. (n 322)
- 18. Alydus. Burm. (n 323)
- 19. Calabothorides. Burm (n 323)
- 20. Myodochus. Burm. (n 324) } Myodocha. Lat. Laph.
- 21. Actorus. Burm. (n 327) } Laphocorira. Lat. Laph.
- 22. Stenocephalus. — (n 328) } Hyalomera. Laph.
- 23. Elysiolophus. Burm (n 328) } Anelytrum. Laph.
- 24. Copius. Thunb. — (n 329) } Alydus. L. Dup.
- 25. Anisocelis. Burm. (n 331) } Coreus. Fab.
- 26. Diactor. Burm. (n 333) } Dierunomerus. Hahn.
- 27. Paryphes. Burm (n 335) } Lygaeus. Fab. Anisocelis.
- 28. Nemalopus. Lat. Laph. (n 336) } Diactor. Partly.
- 29. Pachylis. Serv. (n 338) } Hypselonotus. Hahn.
- 30. Cerbus. Hahn. (n 339) } Lygaeus. Fab.
- 31. Physomerus. Burm (n 341) } Acanthocephalus. Laph.
- 32. Spartocerus. Burm (n 341) } Lygaeus. Fab.
- 33. Atractus. Laph. (n 343) } Anisocelis. Latr.

Division 2

Geocores.

Land bugs. continued.

Fam. 8.

Scutati.

Tongilabra. Lat. Pentatomites et Scutellorites. Laph.

- 1. Anaurus. Burm. (n 349) } Mignoneum. Guer. Laph.
- 2. Tesseraloma. Lat. Laph. (n 350) } Edessa. Fab. Full.
- 3. Asphionopus. Laph. (n 351) } Euthenes. Laph.
- 4. Oncomerus. Burm (n 352) } Edessa. Fab.
- 5. Agapophyta. Guer. (n 353) } Tesseraloma. Guer.
- 6. Edessa. Fab. Laph. (n 356) } Merocoris. Burm.
- 7. Uelia. Burm. (n 354) } Pentatoma. Lat. partly.

Division

6.
Burmeisters arrangement.
Family. Genus. Synonyms.

continued from p 5.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 8. <i>Acanthosoma</i> Curtis (Burm p 358) | } | <i>Cimex</i> <i>Odessa</i> Fab. |
| 9. <i>Atelocerus</i> Lap. — (" — " 361) | | <i>Pentatoma</i> Latr. — |
| 10. <i>Halys</i> Burm. — (" — " 362) | } | <i>Heteroscelus</i> Latr. — |
| 11. <i>Dinocoris</i> Burm. — (" — " 363) | | <i>Halys</i> Fab. —
<i>Pentatoma</i> Perty. —
<i>Leiodor</i> Lap. — |
| 12. <i>Cimex</i> Fab. — (" — " 364) | } | <i>Pentatoma</i> Latr. Lap.
& Hahn. — — —
<i>Raphigaster</i> Hahn.
<i>Tropocoris</i> Strachan
<i>Eusarcus</i> Hahn.
<i>Abelia</i> Fab. Lap. Hahn. |
| 13. <i>Dryptocephalus</i> Lap. (" — " 370) | | <i>Storthia</i> Perty. — |
| 14. <i>Phloeocoris</i> Burm. — (" — " 371) | | <i>Cimex</i> <i>Drumy</i> —
<i>Phlox</i> Lap. Serv. Lap.
<i>Paracoris</i> Hahn. |
| 15. <i>Sciocoris</i> Fall. — (" — " 372) | | <i>Lycinus</i> & <i>Halys</i> Fab.
<i>Discoccephala</i> Lap. |
| 16. <i>Cydonus</i> Burm. — (" — " 373) | | |
| 17. <i>Septocoris</i> Perty. — (" — " 376) | | |
| 18. <i>Asopus</i> Burm. — (" — " 377) | } | <i>Cimex</i> <i>Telyra</i> Fab.
<i>Discocera</i> <i>Stenatus</i>
<i>Pentatoma</i> Lap.
<i>Talla</i> Arma.
<i>Eusarcus</i> & Hahn. |
| 19. <i>Canopus</i> Fab. — (" — " 382) | | |
| 20. <i>Chlaenocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 383) | | |
| 21. <i>Thyreocoris</i> Sahr — (" — " 383) | } | <i>Telyra</i> Fab.
<i>Stutellera</i> Latr.
<i>Platycephalus</i> et
<i>Coptosoma</i> Lap.
<i>Globocoris</i> Hahn. |
| 22. <i>Odontoscelis</i> Lap. (" — " 385) | | <i>Telyra</i> Fab.
<i>Urosocoris</i> et,
<i>Thyreocoris</i> Hahn. |
| 23. <i>Pedopsis</i> Lap. — (" — " 386) | } | <i>Telyra</i> Fab. |
| 24. <i>Cryptocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 387) | | <i>Telyra</i> Fab. |
| 25. <i>Trigonosoma</i> Lap. (" — " 388) | } | <i>Trigonosoma</i>
<i>Quanosoma</i>
<i>Graphosoma</i> Lap.
<i>Scutellera</i> Hahn. |
| 26. <i>Telyra</i> Fab. — (" — " 389) | | <i>Scutellera</i> Latr.
<i>Eurygaster</i> Lap.
<i>Belloconis</i> Hahn. |
| 27. <i>Sphaerocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 390) | | <i>Telyra</i> Fab. |
| 28. <i>Pachycoris</i> Burm. (" — " 391) | } | <i>Telyra</i> Fab.
<i>Scutellera</i> Latr. Lap.
<i>Belloconis</i> Hahn. |
| 29. <i>Peltorhora</i> Burm. (" — " 393) | | <i>Scutellera</i> Guv. Lap.
<i>Telyra</i> Fab.
<i>Scutellera</i> Latr. |
| 30. <i>Callidea</i> Burm. (" — " 393) | } | <i>Callidea</i> Lap.
<i>Chrysocoris</i> Hahn. |
| 31. <i>Scutellera</i> Latr. (" — " 395) | | <i>Telyra</i> Fab. |
| 32. <i>Urogocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 396) | | |

Division 2
Geocores.
Land bugs
continued.

Fam. 8.
Scutati.
Longilabra Latr.
Pentatomites et
Scutellarites Lap.

7.
Westwoods' Classification

In the "Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects" by J. O. Westwood, F.L.S. published in London, 1840, in two volumes, the Order of the Heteroptera, or true plant bugs is divided into two sections 1. The Hydrocorisa or water bugs, and the Aurocorisa, or land bugs. (Geocoris of Burmeister). These two sections are then subdivided into Families as follows.

Section 1 Hydrocorisa. West. water bugs.	Family	1. Notonectidae. Leach. Westw 2. 459. <i>Notonectici</i> Burm
		2. Nepidae Leach. " " 460.
Section 2. Aurocorisa. West. Land bugs. <i>Geocores</i> Burm.	Fam.	1. Galgulidae. " " 463.
		2. Acanthiidae Leach. " " 465. - <i>Riparii</i> Burm. -
		3. Hydrometridae Leach. " " 467. - <i>Hyromici</i> Burm. -
		4. Reduviidae Stephens " " 471. - <i>Reduvini</i> Burm. -
		5. Cimicidae Westw " " 474. - <i>Membranacei</i> Burm
		6. Tingidae Westw. " " 477. " " "
		7. Capsidae " " " 479. - <i>Capsae</i> Burm. -
		8. Lygaeidae " " " 480. - <i>Lygaeodes</i> Burm. -
		9. Coreidae " " " 482. - <i>Coreidae</i> Burm. -
		10. Scutellaridae " " " 484. - <i>Scutellari</i> Burm. -

"Order. XI. of Westwoods General Synopsis." Vol 2. p. 119. Heteroptera.
Hemiptera Mc.L. Stephens. Hemiptera Heteroptera. Lat. Hemimeroptera Clair. Rhyngota Fab

<u>Section.</u>	<u>Family.</u>	<u>Genus.</u>	<u>Synonyms.</u> West Syn 119.
Section 1. <u>Hydrocorisa.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 457. <u>Hydrocores</u> Burm.	1. <u>Notonectidae.</u> Leach. Westw. 2. 458. <i>Notonectici</i> Burm.	1. <i>Notonecta</i> Linn.	
		2. <i>Plea</i> Steph.	<i>Plea</i> Leach.
		3. <i>Sigara</i> Leach.	<i>Notonecta</i> Linn.
		4. <i>Corixa</i> Geoff.	<i>Sigara</i> Fab. &
2. <u>Nepidae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 460.	1. <i>Naucoris</i> Geoff. 2. <i>Nepa</i> Linn. 3. <i>Ranatra</i> Fab.	<i>Nepa</i> Linn. &	
		<i>Nepa</i> Geoff. &	
		<i>Nepa</i> Linn. &	
Section 2. <u>Aurocorisa</u> Westwood. <u>Geocores</u> Burm. <u>Geocoriza</u> Lat	1. <u>Galgulidae.</u> West 2. 463.	1. <i>Galgulus</i> — no British species.	
		2. <u>Acanthiidae.</u> Leach. Westw. 2. 465. <i>Riparii</i> Burm.	1. <i>Aphelocheirus</i> Westw. — <i>Naucoris</i> Westw. — 2. <i>Acanthia</i> Lat. — <i>Salda</i> Fab. —
	3. <u>Hydrometridae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 467. <i>Plotoris</i> Lat. <i>Hyromici</i> Burm. <i>Amphicorises</i> L. Duf.	1. <i>Hydrometra</i> Lat. 2. <i>Velia</i> Lat. 3. <i>Microvelia</i> Westw. 4. <i>Ferris</i> Fab 5. <i>Helorus</i> Walker.	<i>Limnolates</i> Burm.
			<i>Hydrometra</i> Fab.
			<i>Hydrassa</i> Burm.
			<i>Hydrometra</i> Burm.
			<i>Lygaeus</i> Full. h.
	4. <u>Reduviidae.</u> Steph. Westw 2. 471. <i>Reduvini</i> Burm.	1. <i>Reduvius</i> Fab. 2. <i>Coranus</i> Curtis 3. <i>Prostemma</i> Lap 4. <i>Pygolambis</i> Germ 5. <i>Plicaria</i> Scop. 6. <i>Nabis</i> Latr	<i>Opsicactes</i> Klug
			<i>Gillicoris</i> Hahn.
			<i>Prostemma</i> L. Duf.
<i>Ochetopus</i> Hahn.			
<i>Ferris</i> Burm.			
<i>Aptus</i> Hahn. <i>Reduvius</i> Klug			
5. <u>Cimicidae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 474. <i>Membranacei</i> Burm	1. <i>Cimex</i> Linn	<i>Acanthia</i> Fab. — over.	

Westwoods classification. cont^d

Section .

Fam 6.
Singidae.
Westwood 2. 477.
Phymatites
Singidites
Cimiciles. Lap.
Membranacei Burm
Lat.

- | Family | Genus. | Synonyms. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Fam 6.
<u>Singidae.</u> | 1. <u>Cineurus</u> Curtis | <u>Aradus</u> . Fab. n |
| | 2. <u>Aradus</u> Fab. | <u>Cimex</u> . Linn. n |
| | 3. <u>Singus</u> Fab. | <u>Catoplatus</u> . Spm. |
| | 4. <u>Pisma</u> St Farg & Serv. | { <u>Ashidatomea</u> . Curt.
<u>Xosmerus</u> . Lap. & Burm. |
| | 5. <u>Agramma</u> . Westw. | <u>Pisma</u> . Lap. Sorenthuis. Sp. |
| | 6. <u>Phocanthia</u> . Enc Method. | <u>Singus</u> . Lap. f |
| | 7. <u>Galcatius</u> . Curt. | <u>Singus</u> . Burm. p |
| | 8. <u>Diclyonota</u> . Curt. | " " f |
| | 9. <u>Acalypta</u> Westw. | <u>Singus</u> . Pz. f |

Fam 7
Capsidae.
Westw 2. 479.
Capsini Burm.
Coreidae Steph
Astemmias Lap.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Fam 7
<u>Capsidae.</u> | 1. <u>Heterotoma</u> . Lat. | <u>Capsus</u> . Fab. n |
| | 2. <u>Capsus</u> . Fab. | <u>Lygaeus</u> . Hoff. n |
| | 3. <u>Chlamydatus</u> . Curt. | <u>Capsus</u> Hahn. f |
| | 4. <u>Astemma</u> . Lat. | { <u>Orthotus</u> . West. <u>Halicus</u> Hahn
<u>Curycetala</u> . Lap. <u>Byzocoris</u> Fall |
| | 5. <u>Lopus</u> . Hahn. | <u>Phytocoris</u> . Burm. p |
| | 6. <u>Pilophorus</u> . Hahn. | <u>Stobiceps</u> . Enc. Meth. |
| | 7. <u>Cittus</u> . Hahn. | <u>Phytocoris</u> . Fall. p |
| | 8. <u>Haropocera</u> . Curtis. | <u>Urimocera</u> . Steph. |
| | 9. <u>Famtilius</u> . Curtis. | <u>Lopus</u> . H. Schil. n |
| | 10. <u>Lygus</u> . Hahn. | <u>Cimex</u> . Linn. p. |
| | 11. <u>Polymerus</u> . Hahn. | |
| | 12. <u>Cillecoris</u> Hahn. | |
| | 13. <u>Phytocoris</u> . Fall. | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. p |
| | 14. <u>Miris</u> . Fab. | <u>Stenodema</u> . Lap. |

Section 2.

Aurocorisa

Westw.

Geocores. Burm.
Geocorixa Lat

Fam 8.
Lygaeidae.
Westw 2. 480.
Coreidae Leach Steph
Lygaeodes. Burm.
Lygaeites et.
Astemmites. Lap.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Fam 8.
<u>Lygaeidae.</u> | 1. <u>Lygaeus</u> . Fab. | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. n. |
| | 2. <u>Heterogaster</u> . Schill. | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| | 3. <u>Pyrrhocoris</u> . Fall. | <u>Platanolus</u> . Schill. <u>Megantennula</u> Lap |
| | 4. <u>Rhyparochromus</u> . Hahn. | { <u>Aphanius</u> Lap. <u>Pachytrachus</u> Hahn
<u>Pachymerus</u> St Farg. & Serv.
<u>Rhythyzus</u> . West. |
| | | { <u>Microstoma</u> . Lap.
<u>Polycanthus</u> . Lap. |
| | | <u>Platygaster</u> . Schill. |
| | | { <u>Rhinanus</u> . Hahn.
<u>Pedeticus</u> . Lap.
<u>Helycophala</u> . Kirb.
<u>Lygaeus</u> . Fab. |
| | 5. <u>Gastrodes</u> . Westw. | |
| | 6. <u>Anthocoris</u> . Fall. | |
| | 7. <u>Tylocoris</u> . Dufour. | |
| 8. <u>Microphysa</u> Westw. | <u>Loricula</u> Curtis. | |

Fam 9.
Coreidae.
Westw 2. 482.
Coreidae Leach Steph.
Coreodes. Burm.
Anisocolites. H.
Coreites. Lap.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Fam 9.
<u>Coreidae.</u> | 1. <u>Coreus</u> . Fab. | <u>Syromastes</u> Lat. |
| | 2. <u>Merocoris</u> Hahn. | <u>Coreus</u> Lat. |
| | 3. <u>Arenocoris</u> . Hahn. | { <u>Airactis</u> Lap. Curtis.
<u>Pseudophlaeus</u> Burm. |
| | | { <u>Rhopalus</u> Schill.
<u>Myrmus</u> . Hahn. |
| | 4. <u>Chorosoma</u> . Curt. | |
| | 5. <u>Stenocephalus</u> . Lat. | <u>Dicranoccephalus</u> . Hahn. |
| | 6. <u>Alydus</u> . Fab. | <u>Lygaeus</u> . Fab. |
| | 7. <u>Neides</u> . Lat. | <u>Demysus</u> Fab. |
| | 8. <u>Corixus</u> . Fall. | <u>Lygaeus</u> . Hal. p. |
| | 9. <u>Rhopalus</u> . Schill. | { <u>Corixus</u> p. Burm.
<u>Kleidocorys</u> Westw. |
| <u>Heterogaster</u> . Schill. | | |
| 10. <u>Cyrnus</u> . Hahn. | | |

Westwood's Classification continued.

Section.	Family.	Genus	Synonyms.
Sec. 2 continued. Aurocorisa. Westw. <i>Geocoris</i> Burm. <i>Geocoris</i> Lat.	Fam 10. Scutelleridae. Westw 2. 484 <i>Pentatomidae.</i> Leach & Steph. <i>Pentatomites.</i> & <i>Scutellerites.</i> Lap.	Subfam 1. <i>Pentatomitides.</i>	1. <i>Albia.</i> Fab. ————— <i>Come.</i> Burm. —————
			2. <i>Acanthosoma.</i> Curtis. ————— <i>Clinocoris.</i> Hahn. —————
			3. <i>Raphigaster.</i> Lap. ————— <i>Pentatoma</i> Curtis p. —————
			4. <i>Eurydema.</i> Lap. ————— <i>Strachia</i> Hahn. —————
			5. <i>Pentatoma.</i> Lat. ————— <i>Come</i> Aschus. Burm. —————
			6. <i>Cydnius.</i> Fab. ————— <i>Come</i> Linn p. —————
			7. <i>Sciocoris.</i> Fall. ————— <i>Cydnius.</i> Fab. p. —————
		Subfam 2. <i>Scutelleritides.</i>	1. <i>Coptosoma.</i> Lap. ————— <i>Thyreocoris.</i> Leach. —————
			2. <i>Odontoscelis.</i> Lap. ————— <i>Thyreocoris.</i> Hahn. —————
			3. <i>Urosocoris.</i> Hahn. ————— <i>Odontoscelis</i> Burm. p. —————
			4. <i>Podops.</i> Lap. ————— <i>Setyra</i> Steph. p. —————
			5. <i>Belloccoris.</i> Hahn. ————— <i>Eurygaster.</i> Lap. —————
			6. <i>Graphosoma.</i> Lap. ————— <i>Trigonasama.</i> Burm. —————

C. B. Amyot. & Audinet Serville, in their work on the Hemiptera. (1843) divide the Heteroptera into two sections, viz Section 1. Geocorisae. or the land bugs and Section 2. Hydrocorisae. or water bugs. These two sections are then subdivided into 8 families in the Geocorisae. and 3 families in the Hydrocorisae. These families being founded on some peculiarity of scutel. antennae. eyes. wings. beak. habit. or feet. as follows.

Section	Fam	Description
geocorisae	Fam 1. Longiscuti	Scutel long & reaching at least to mid abdomen
	" 2. Supericornes	Antennae inserted above the middle of the eye.
	" 3. Infericornes	" " " below " " " " " " "
	" 4. Coecigenae	Blind bugs having no ocelli.
	" 5. Bicelluli	having 2 cells in wings.
	" 6. Ductirostri	" " beak or rostrum in a duct or groove.
	" 7. Nudirostri	" " the beak naked or not in a duct.
	" 8. Ploteres	Rowers. with 4 posterior feet formed for gliding on the water.

Section	Fam	Description
Hydrocorisae	" 1 (or 9) Bigemini	having 2 ocelli.
	" 2 (or 10) Pedirapti	" feet for seizing prey. or raptorial.
	" 3 (or 11) Pediremi	" feet formed like oars. for propulsion on the water

These Families are again divided into Tribes as follows. Fam 1. Longiscuti
Tribe 1. Othuscuti. Scutel oval shaped reaching to or nearly to the extremity of abdomen (pl. X. 32)
" 2. Coniscuti " " cone shaped & not reaching to. " " " " " " " (pl. X. 33)

Tribe 1. Tetrangolocephali. bugs having heads square (pl. X. 34) 2. Trigonoccephali heads triangular (pl. X. 37) Families 3. Infericornes. 4. Coecigenae & 5. Bicelluli groups only. Fam 6. Ductirostri. contains.

Tribe 1. Spissipedes. Thick feet or legs. Thighs very thick. anterior feet raptorial.
" 2. Rupicolae. bugs inhabiting or frequenting shores, or banks.
" 3. Membranacei. " having elytra membranous. being a network resembling a coat of mail.
" 4. Corticolae. " inhabiting, or frequenting bark of trees.
" 5. Lenticolae. " " " " " beds.
Fam 7. Nudirostri.

Tribe 1. Ramicornes. Bugs having branching antennae. or
" 2. Spongipades. " " " spongy feet.
" 3. Conicipites. " " " cone shaped heads
" 4. Brevipites. " " " short heads.
" 5. Cylindricipites. " " " cylindrical heads
" 6. Longicorni. " " " long corae.
" 7. Stagnigradi. " " walking on the surface of stagnant or still waters.
" 8. Oculati. " " having large & projecting eyes.
" 9. Brevicornes. " " " short horns or antennae.
Fam 8. Ploteres. groups only.

The Hydrocorisae are divided into Families & groups only. Fam 1 Bigemini bugs with only 2 ocelli. Fam 2. Pedirapti. bugs having raptorial fore feet. & Fam 3. Pediremi bugs having oar shaped hind feet.

● Coecigenae

Amyot's Classification.

The tribes are finally subdivided into Races and groups as in the following table which we give in full for the use of young Entomologists.

Section, Family.

Section 1. Geocoridae.

Section, Family.	Tribe.	Race.	Group.	
1. <u>Longiscuti.</u> scutal long. reaching at least to the middle of Abdomen Amy XVI p. 19. Scutata Burm Gpl X fig 31.	1. <u>Orbiscuti.</u> Scutel orb shaped. or rounded. reaching to or nearly to the extremity of Abdomen Amy XV. <u>Scutellites</u> Lap. G. Pl. X. fig 32.	1. <u>angulosi.</u> Anteriorly angular. Amy. XVI. p. 24.	1. <u>Scutellerides</u> Amy p. - 25. 2. <u>Tachycorides</u> " " - 34. 3. <u>Telyrides</u> " " - 45. 4. <u>Eurygasterides</u> " " - 51. 5. <u>Todopides.</u> " " - 56. 6. <u>Oxynotides.</u> " " - 68.	
		2. <u>globulosi.</u> Anteriorly Globular. Amy XVIII. p. 60.	1. <u>Thyreocorides</u> " " - 60 2. <u>Odontoscelides</u> " " - 67. 3. <u>Canopides.</u> " " - 70.	
	2. <u>Coniscuti.</u> Scutel cone shaped. & not reaching to extremity of the Abdomen, leaving the base of the elytra uncovered. Amy XIX. p. 72. <u>Pentatomites</u> Lap. G. Pl. X. fig 33.	1. <u>Spissirostri.</u> Thick beaks. Amy XIX. p. 74.	1. <u>Stiretrides.</u> " " - 74. 2. <u>Asopides.</u> " " - 77.	
		2. <u>Spinipedes.</u> Spiny feet. Amy. XX p. 87.	1. <u>Cydinides.</u> " " - 87. 2. <u>Schinides.</u> " " - 96. 3. <u>Podoloides.</u> " " - 99.	
		3. <u>Nudipedes.</u> Naked feet. Amy. XXII p. 101.	1. <u>Halysides.</u> " " - 102. 2. <u>Phleides.</u> " " - 115. 3. <u>Sciocorides</u> " " - 116. 4. <u>Pentatomides</u> " " - 124. 5. <u>Rhaphygasterides</u> " " - 141.	
		4. <u>Brevirostri.</u> Short beaks Amy XXVII p. 155.	1. <u>Edessides.</u> " " - 155. 2. <u>Phyllocephalides</u> " " - 174.	
	2. <u>Supericorines.</u> Anten inserted on upper side of head above an ideal line drawn from the eyes to the origin of labrum Amy XXX p. 184 Corceles Burm Anisoscclites Lap G. Pl. X fig 34.	1. <u>Tetragonocephali.</u> Square heads. with or without a prolonged scale between antennae Amy XXX. p. 184 G. X. 36. 37.	5. <u>Canalirostri.</u> Beaks in a channel or Groove Amy. XXX p. 161	1. <u>Megimenides</u> " " - 181.
			1. <u>Sectifrontes.</u> Cut. for heads Amy XXX. p. 184.	1. <u>Spartocorides.</u> " " - 184. 2. <u>Mictides</u> " " - 187.
		2. <u>Trigonocephali.</u> Triangular heads. Amy XXX. p. 216 G. Pl. X. fig 38.	2. <u>Plenifrontes.</u> Full foreheads. Amy XXXIV p. 191.	1. <u>Nematopides</u> " " - 191. 2. <u>Homocorides</u> " " - 202.
			3. <u>Spinifrontes.</u> Spiny foreheads. Amy. XXXII. p. 206	1. <u>Pyromastides.</u> " " - 206. 2. <u>Acanthocorides</u> " " - 211.
1. <u>Linicornes.</u> Thread like antennae Amy XXXIV. p. 217.			1. <u>Anisoscclides</u> " " - 217. 2. <u>Aljades</u> " " - 225.	
2. <u>Nodicornes.</u> Node or knobbed Antenn. Amy. XXXV. p. 232			1. <u>Corcides.</u> " " - 232. 2. <u>Rhopalides</u> " " - 243.	
3. <u>Impicornes</u> antennae inserted below an ideal line drawn from the eyes to the beginning of the labium. — third joint of beak longer than the fourth. Amy. XXXVI. 248 G. Pl. X. fig 35.		1. <u>Lyzusides</u> " " - 248. 2. <u>Rhyparochromides</u> " " - 251. 3. <u>Anthocorides</u> " " - 262.		

Antennae uncovered. See.

Amoy's classification.

Section	Family	Tribe	Race	Tribe	Group
Continuation of Section 1 Geocoridae . Antennae uncovered & free	4. <u>Geocorinae</u>	with no ocelli	Amoy xxxviii & p 265		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Parnhorcedes</u>. Amoy p. 265. 2. <u>Largides</u>. " " 273. 1. <u>Mitides</u>. " " 277. 2. <u>Capsides</u>. " " 278. 3. <u>Astermides</u>. " " 283.
	5. <u>Bicellulæ</u>	membrane of wing with 2 basal cells & with no other nerves than those forming these cells last joint of antennae very fine & setiform, no ocelli	Amoy xxxviii & 276 Gpl x. fig 40.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribe 1. <u>Spissipedes</u>. thick feet, thighs very thick, anterior feet raptorial. Amoy xxxix. & p 268. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Phymatides</u>. " " 280. 2. <u>Macrocephalides</u>. " " 291.
	6. <u>Ductirostri</u>	Beak or pincer in a groove, or duct. & hairy ocelli. Amoy xxxix & 285 Gpl x fig 41.	Tribe 2. <u>Pipicolæ</u>	inhabiting or frequenting shores & banks. Amoy xl & p 293.	1. <u>Helbrides</u> . " " 293.
			Tribe 3. <u>Membranacci</u>	membranous the elytra being a net work, fine & rounded like a coat of mail. Amoy xl. 295	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Tingides</u>. " " 295. 2. <u>Pesmidæ</u>. " " 300.
			Tribe 4. <u>Corticolæ</u>	bugs inhabiting or frequenting the bark of trees. Amoy xli. & p. 303.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Brachyrhynchides</u>. " " 303. 2. <u>Aradides</u>. " " 307.
			Tribe 5. <u>Lecticolæ</u>	bugs inhabiting or frequenting beds. Amoy xli. & p 309	1. <u>Acanthides</u> . " " 310.
			Tribe 1. <u>Ramicornes</u>	Amoy xlii. & p 318. bugs with branching or ramiform antennae	1. <u>Hoplitolides</u> . " " 318.
	7. <u>Nudirostri</u>	beak or pincer naked or free & entirely disengaged, not being in a duct. Antennae much longer than body Amoy xli. & p 314. Gpl x. fig 42.	Tribe 2. <u>Spongipedes</u>	bugs having spongy feet. Amoy xlii. & p 321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Piratides</u>. " " 321. 2. <u>Reduvides</u>. " " 333. 3. <u>Ectrichodides</u>. " " 342. 4. <u>Macropides</u>. " " 345. 5. <u>Saljanatides</u>. " " 349.
			Tribe 3. <u>Conicipites</u>	having cone shaped heads. Amoy xliii. & p 350.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Opio merides</u>. " " 350. 2. <u>Harpactorides</u>. " " 355. 3. <u>Zelides</u>. " " 367. 4. <u>Holotrichides</u>. " " 376. 5. <u>Succollerides</u>. " " 379.
			Tribe 4. <u>Brevicipites</u>	having short heads. Amoy xlvii & p 381	1. <u>Spheridipites</u> . " " 381.
Tribe 5. <u>Cylindricipites</u>			having cylindrical heads Amoy xlvii & 383	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Conorhines</u>. " " 383. 2. <u>Stenopodides</u>. " " 386. 	
Tribe 6. <u>Longicoxi</u>			having long coxae. Amoy xlviii. & p 393. -	1. <u>Eones</u> . " " 393.	
Tribe 7. <u>Stagnigradi</u>			bugs walking on stagnant waters. Amoy xlix. & 398	1. <u>Hydrinmetrides</u> . " " 398.	
Tribe 8. <u>Oculati</u>			eyed bugs or having large eyes. Amoy xlix. & 401	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Lichtchides</u>. " " 401. 2. <u>Saldides</u>. " " 402. 	
Tribe 9. <u>Brunicornes</u>			having short antennae. Amoy xlix & 406	1. <u>Pelogrammides</u> . " " 407.	
8. <u>Plateres</u>			or rowers. the four posterior feet being formed for rowing or gliding on the surface of water. Amoy. l. 400. fig G. x. 43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ferrides</u>. " " 410. 2. <u>Velides</u>. " " 416. 	

Amyot's Classification, continued.

Section	Family 1. (or 9).	Tribe.	Race	Group
Hydrocorisidae. Water bugs. Antennae concealed.	<u>Belgermi.</u>	bugs having 2 ocelli. Amy J. 623, p. G. X. p. 44	Amy J. 623, p. G. X. p. 44	1. Galguledes Amy p. 423.
	2. (or 10) <u>Pedirapti.</u>	Anterior feet raptorial. Amy 4. 426 p. G. X. fig 45.	Amy 4. 426	1. Naucorides - " - 426. 2. Nepides - " - 437.
	3. (or 11) <u>Pedixemi.</u>	posterior tarsi generally in the form of oars Anterior feet not raptorial Amy 11. & p. 444. G. p. X fig 46.	Amy 11. & p. 444. G. p. X fig 46.	1. Corisides - " - 444. 2. Notonectides - " - 449.

Classification of the British Hemiptera.

by Douglas and Scott. London 1861. p. 10.

Suborder 1. Hemiptera. Heteroptera. Latr. - Rhynchota Heteroptera. Fieber

Division 1. Gymnocerata. Fieb. { Geocorisae Lat. Amy J. & Serv Geocores. Burmeister.

Subdivision 1. Geodromica. Fieb. { Aurocorisa. Westwood.
Geocores. Douglas. p. 10

Section 1. Scutatina. { Scutati Burm. Scutata Dall & Flor. Longicuti Amy & Serv.
Scutelleridae. Westwood. Cydnidae Telyphae & Macropeltidae Fieber.

Section 2. Coreina Doug 16. Coreodes Burm. Coreidae Westw. Supercornes Amy & Serv

Section 3. Berytina. " " Berytidae Fab. Coreodes p. Burm. Coreida p. Westw. Supercornes p. Am & S.

Section 4. Cæciginina — { Doug 19. Cæcigena. Am & Serv Lygaeodes p. Burm. Lygaeidae p. Westw.
Pyrrhocoridae Fieb

Section 5. Lygaeina. — Doug 20. Lygaeodes Burm. Lygaeidae Westw. Infericornes p. Am & Serv

Section 6. Singulina. — Doug. 23. Membranacei. Lat. Burm. p. Singules Amy & Serv. Singidae Westw.

Section 7. Hebrina. — Doug. 25. Hebrides Amy & Serv. Hydroemici. p. Burm.

Section 8. Corticolina. — Doug. 25. Corticolae Amy & Serv. Membranacei. p. Lat. Burm. Aradidae. Fieb

Section 9. Capsina. — Doug. 27. { Capsini Burm. Dicelluli. Amy & Serv. Capsidae Westw.
Physicoridae Fieb

Section 10. Anthocorina. — Doug. 36. { Lygaeodes Burm. Anthocorides Amy & Serv. Microphysidae
Anthocoridae. Acanthosidae & Ceratocombidae Fieb

Section 11. Oculatina. — Doug 38. — Oculati. Lat. Amy & Serv. Rapharii. Burm. Saldae Fieb.

Section 12. Reduvina. — Doug 38. Reduvini Burm. Reduviidae Westw. Nudirostri Amy & Serv.

Subdivision 2 of Div 1. (Gymnocerata) Hydrodromica Doug p. 40.

Section 1. — Hydrometrina. Doug 40. Hydrometræ & Zygdrassa Fieb.

Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

- Division 2 Cryptocerata, Fall. Douglas 11. & 577. Hydrocoronae, Westw.
 { Lat. Fall. Hydrocoronidae, & Naucoronidae, Fall.
 Subdivision 1. Litoralia, Fiel. Doug 11 & 43. contains only the genus Pologonus.
 { which is wanting in Britain.
 Subdivision 2. Aquatilia, Doug. 11. 43
 Section 1. Aphelochirina Doug. 43. Acanthidae Westw. Aphelochirae Fiel.
 - " - 2. Naucorina Doug 45. { Nepidae p. Seaciv Westw. Nepuni p. Burm. Naucoronidae.
 { Amy & Serv.
 - " - 3. Nepuna. Doug 45. 581. Nepidae Westw. Nepuni p. Burm. Nepidae Amy & Serv.
 - " - 4. Notonectina Doug 48 { Notonectidae p. Amy & Serv. Notonectici, Burm.
 { Notonectidae, Westw.
 - " - 5. Corixina - Doug 49 { Notonectici p. Burm. Notonectidae Westw.
 { Corixidae Amy & Serv.

Suborder 1. Hemiptera. Heteroptera Latw
 { Rhynchotha Heteroptera Fiel }

Division 1 Gymnocerata, Fiel Geocorinae Lat. Am & Serv. }
Geocores Burm. Aurocorinae Westw. }

Subdivision 1. Geodromica, Fiel. Geocores, Doug.

Section 1. Scutatina, Doug 11. { Scutati Burm. Longscuti Amy & Serv.
 { Scutelleridae Westw.

Section 1. Scutatina

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
| | Doug | | Doug. |
| Fam 1. <u>Cyrtidae</u> | (p. 12) | Genus <u>Schirus</u> , Am. | (p. 52) |
| - " - 2. <u>Odontoscelidae</u> | (-13) | - " - 1. <u>Corimelaemus</u> | (-58) |
| | | White | |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Odontoscelis</u> , Lap. | (-59) |
| - " - 3. <u>Sciocoridae</u> | (-13) | - " - 1. <u>Sciocoris</u> , Fall. | (-61) |
| - " - 4. <u>Eurygasteridae</u> | (-13) | - " - 1. <u>Eurygaster</u> , Lap. | (-64) |
| - " - 5. <u>Aeliidae</u> . | (-14) | - " - 1. <u>Aelia</u> , Fal. | (-68) |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Aeliodes</u> Dohrn | (-70) |
| - " - 6. <u>Podopidae</u> . | (-14) | - " - 1. <u>Podops</u> , Lap. | (-72) |
| - " - 7. <u>Pentatomidae</u> | (-15) | - " - 1. <u>Eysarcoris</u> , Hahn | (-74) |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Pentatoma</u> , Lat | (-77) |
| | | - " - 3. <u>Strachia</u> , Hahn | (-84) |
| - " - 8. <u>Asopidae</u> | (-15) | - " - 1. <u>Lierona</u> Amy | (-88) |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Talla</u> , Hahn | (-89) |
| | | - " - 3. <u>Rhacognathus</u> | (-91) |
| | | Fiel. | |
| | | - " - 4. <u>Asopus</u> , Burm. | (-93) |
| | | - " - 5. <u>Picromerus</u> , Amy | (-95) |
| - " - 9. <u>Raphigasteridae</u> . | (-16) | - " - 1. <u>Tropiconis</u> , Hahn | (-97) |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Piezodorus</u> , Fiel | (-99) |
| | | - " - 3. <u>Acanthosomus</u> , Curt. | (-101) |

Section 2. Coreina Doug. Coreidae Burm

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | | <u>Coreidae</u> Westw. | <u>Supericorines</u> Amy & Serv. |
| | | | Dou |
| | | Genus 1. <u>Syromastes</u> , Lat. | (-106) |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Enchlops</u> , Amy. | (-111) |
| | | - " - 3. <u>Gonocerus</u> , Lat. | (-113) |
| | | - " - 4. <u>Verlusia</u> , Spin. | (-115) |
| Fam 1. <u>Coreidae</u> | (p. 17) | - " - 5. <u>Coreus</u> Fal. | (-117) |
| | | - " - 6. <u>Spathocera</u> Slim | (-121) |
| | | - " - 7. <u>Pseudobryasus</u> | (-123) |
| | | Burm. | |
| | | - " - 8. <u>Ceraleptes</u> Westw. | (-125) |
| - " - 2. <u>Corvidae</u> | (p. 17) | - " - 1. <u>Therapha</u> Am | (-129) |
| | | - " - 2. <u>Corvids</u> Fall | (-131) |
| | | - " - 3. <u>Myrmus</u> Hahn | (-136) |
| - " - 3. <u>Chorosomidae</u> | (p. 17) | - " - 1. <u>Chorosoma</u> Curt | (-139) |
| - " - 4. <u>Stenocephalidae</u> | (18) | - " - 1. <u>Stenocephalus</u> Lat. | (-140) |
| - " - 5. <u>Alydidae</u> | (-18) | - " - 1. <u>Alydus</u> Fal. | (-143) |

Section 3. Berytina Doug Berytidae Fal

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| | | <u>Coreidae</u> Burm & <u>Coreidae</u> p. Westw. |
| | | <u>Supericorines</u> p. Amy & Serv |
| Fam 1. <u>Metaoanthidae</u> | { | genus 1. <u>Metaoanthus</u> Costa |
| | (p. 19) | 2. <u>Metatropis</u> , Fiel |
| | | 1. <u>Berytus</u> , Fal |
| - " - 2. <u>Berytidae</u> | (p. 19) | 2. <u>Neidos</u> , Lat. |

74.
Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Division 1. Gymnocerata Fieb.
Sub div 1. Eucromica Fieb.
Section 4. Coccigomina Doug. p. 19.
Exigens Amy & Serv Zygocodes Burm
Zygocidae p. Westw Pyrrhocoridae Fieb
 Fam 1 Pyrrhocoridae Doug. p. 2 Genus Pyrrhocorus Fieb p. 20.

Section 5. Lygaeina Doug. 20. Zygaecodes Burm
Zygaecidae Westw Infericomes p. Amy & Serv
 Fam
 {
 1. Gastrodes Westw (p. 165)
 2. Plociomerus Say (p. 164)
 3. Macronotus — (p. 20)
 Calyptronotus, Doug. (p. 171)
 4. Eremicoris Fieb — (p. 177)
 5. Diouchus Westw (p. 179)
 6. Scelopostichus, Fieb (p. 181)
 7. Dendroechus Fieb — (p. 187)
 8. Trapezonotus " — (p. 190)
 9. Ponosomus " — (p. 195)
 10. Erymophilus " — (p. 20)
 Drymus Fieb — (p. 197)
 11. Tropistethus " — (p. 200)
 12. Rhyparochromus }
 Curt (p. 201)
 13. Hypnophylus, Doug. (p. 208)
 14. Plinthysus Salt (p. 211)
 15. Stygnocoris Doug. (p. 213)
 Stygnus Fieb — (p. 213)
 16. Acompus Fieb (p. 217)
 17. Ischnodemus " (p. 219)

Section 6. Tingidina Membracea p. Lat Burm
Tingides Amy & Serv Tingidae Westw.
 Fam
 1 Agrammidae — p. 23 1 Agramma Westw (p. 242)
 2 Tingidinae — 24 {
 1 Monanthia Sep & Serv (p. 242)
 2 Derephysia Spun — (p. 233)
 3. Dictyonota, Curt — (p. 255)
 4 Campylostera Fieb — (p. 257)
 5 Orthostira Fieb (p. 260)

Section 7. Helvina Helvinae Amy & Serv
Helvinae p. Burm Doug
 Fam 1 Helvidae — Doug p. 25. Helvus Curt (p. 265)

Section 8. Corticolina Corticidae Amy & Serv
Membracea p. Lat & Burm Aradidae Fieb
 Fam 1. Aneuridae Doug p. 27 1 Aneurus Curt — (p. 267)
 " 2 Aradidae — " 27 2 Aradus Fieb (p. 264)

Section 9. Capsina Capsini Burm Bicellula Amy & Serv
Capsidae Westw Phytoconidae Fieb
Div 1. Unicellula Doug Doug
 Fam 1. Bryocoridae — p. 28. 1 Bryocoris Fieb — (p. 276)

Section 9 Capsina continued.
Div 2. Bicellula

Fam Doug Genus Doug
 2 Sikhanidae — p. 28 1. Pilhanus Fieb p. 281.

3 Miridae — p. 29 {
 1 Miris Fieb (p. 282)
 2 Acetropus Fieb (p. 290)
 3 Lophomorphus, Doug (p. 293)

4 Phytoconidae — p. 29 {
 1 Miridius, Fieb (p. 299)
 2 Phytoconus, Fieb (p. 301)

5 Deraeocoridae, p. 30 {
 1 Deraeocoris Kiesch. (p. 315)
 2 Pentilius, Curt (p. 332)

6. Lithosomidae, p. 30. {
 1 Lithosoma Doug (p. 334)

7. Phylidae, — p. 30 {
 1 Aetorhinus, Fieb (p. 246)
 2 Sphyracephalus, }
 Doug. } (p. 348)
 3 Byrsoptera Spun (p. 351)
 4 Phylus, Hahn (p. 354)

8 Camaronotidae, p. 30 {
 1 Camaronotus, Fieb (p. 358)

9. Globocephidae, p. 31 {
 1 Globoceph, Lat. — (p. 362)

10. Idolocoridae, p. 31 {
 1 Cyloconus, Hahn (p. 367)
 2 Systellonotus, Fieb (p. 369)
 3 Campyloneura, Fieb (p. 372)
 4 Idolocoris Doug (p. 374)
 5 Macrolophus, Fieb (p. 381)
 6 Malacoconus Fieb (p. 383)

11. Oncolytidae, p. 32. {
 1 Anoloprops, Fieb (p. 384)
 2 Macrocopus, Fieb (p. 387)
 3 Omblytylus, — (p. 388)
 4 Tenocerphalus — (p. 391)
 5 Oncolytus — (p. 392)
 6 Hoplomachus, — (p. 393)
 7 Conostethus, — (p. 397)

12. Psallidae p. 32 {
 1 Plagiognathus, Fieb (p. 400)
 2 Aphrocremnus " (p. 403)
 3 Psallus, — (p. 410)
 4 Sthenarus, — (p. 421)

13. Capsidae p. 32. {
 1 Neocoris Doug. (p. 428)
 2 Agalliaestes Fieb (p. 426)
 3 Orthocephalus " (p. 429)
 4 Heterocordylus " (p. 432)
 5 Atractotomus, " (p. 435)
 6 Heterotoma, Lat. (p. 437)
 7 Rhopalotomus, Fieb (p. 439)
 8 Capsus, Fieb — (p. 441)
 9 Polymerus, — (p. 443)
 10 Sylratellus, — (p. 443)

over.

Douglas & Scott's Classification continued.

Section 9. Capsina, continued.

Fam	Doug Genus	Fiel	Doug Genus	Fiel
14 Lygidae. — p 33	p 33	1. Charagochilus Fiel (p 443)	p 33	1. Charagochilus Fiel (p 443)
		2. Campitobrochus — (447)		2. Campitobrochus — (447)
		3. Liscoris. Fiel — (449)		3. Liscoris. Fiel — (449)
		4. Orthops Fiel — (451)		4. Orthops Fiel — (451)
		5. Lygus. Hahn — (456)		5. Lygus. Hahn — (456)
		6. Paeilocryptus. Fiel. (466)		6. Paeilocryptus. Fiel. (466)
15 Harpoceridae p 34	1. Harpocera Curt — (468)			
16. Myrmecocoridae 35	1. Myrmecocoris. — (p 34)			
16. Exoticoridae — p 47	1. Exoticoris. Doug. (471)			
17. Lopidae. — p 34	1. Lopus. Hahn. — (474)			
18. Dichrosyctidae. p 34	1. Dichrosyctus Fiel (477)			
19. Halticoridae. p 34	1. Halticoris. Doug (478)			
20 Stiphosomidae. p 35	1. Stiphosoma. Fiel (481)			

Section 10 Anthocorina Lygaeodes, p. Burm

Anthocorides Amy & Serv. Microphysae
Anthocoridae Acanthiidae, & Ceratocoma-
lidae Fiel.

Fam	Doug Genus	Fiel	Doug Genus	Fiel
1. Microphysidae. p 36	p 36	1. Myrmedobia Berens (p 488)	p 36	1. Myrmedobia Berens (p 488)
		2. Xygonotus Fiel. — (486)		2. Xygonotus Fiel. — (486)
		3. Tetraphleps Fiel. — (490)		3. Tetraphleps Fiel. — (490)
		4. Temnostethus " — (491)		4. Temnostethus " — (491)
		5. Anthocoris Fiel. — (494)		5. Anthocoris Fiel. — (494)
		6. Lycopocoris. Hahn. — (498)		6. Lycopocoris. Hahn. — (498)
		7. Pterostethus. Fiel. — (500)		7. Pterostethus. Fiel. — (500)
		8. Tripheps — — (502)		8. Tripheps — — (502)
		9. Brachysteles. Muls. (505)		9. Brachysteles. Muls. (505)
2. Anthocoridae. — p 37	p 37	1. Cardiaethus Fiel (507)	p 37	1. Cardiaethus Fiel (507)
		2. Xylocoris. L. Dup. (507)		2. Xylocoris. L. Dup. (507)
		3. Acanthiidae. — p 37		1. Acanthia. Fab. — (509)
		4. Ceratocombidae. — p 37		1. Ceratocombus Sign. (513)
				2. Lipsocoris. Hal. — (515)

Section 11. Oculatina. Oculati. Lat. Am & Serv

Reparii Burm. Saldae. Fiel.

Fam	Doug Genus	Fiel	Doug Genus	Fiel
1. Saldidae. — p 38	1. Salda. Fab. — (517)			

Section 12. Reduvina. Reduvini. Burm.

Reduvidae. Westw. nudiosini Am & Serv

Fam	Doug Genus	Fiel	Doug Genus	Fiel
1. Reduvidae. — p 39	p 39	1. Ploaria Scop. — (p 535)	p 39	1. Ploaria Scop. — (p 535)
		2. Pygolampis. Germ. (539)		2. Pygolampis. Germ. (539)
		3. Coranus. Curt. — (540)		3. Coranus. Curt. — (540)
		4. Reduvius. Fab. — (542)		4. Reduvius. Fab. — (542)

Suborder Hemiptera Heteroptera. con
Division 1 Gymnocerata. continued.

Subdiv 2 Hydrodromica.
Sect. 1. Hydrometrina. Hydrometræ &
Hydrossæ Fiel.
Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Hydrometridae p 41. 1. Hydrometra. Fall p 577.

2. Veliidae. — p 42.	1. Veliia Latr. — (569)
	2. Microvelia. Westw. (573)

Section 2 Limnobotina. Limnobotidae. Fiel

Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Limnobotidae. (p 43. 1. Limnobotes. Burm p 575.

Suborder. Hemiptera. Heteroptera.

Division 2. Cryptocerata. Doug 11. 571

Hydrocorisæ. Westw & c

Subdiv. 1 Litoralia. Doug 43.
contains only one genus. Pelogonus. which
wanting in Britain.

Subdivision 2. Aquatilia.

Section 1. Aphelochirina. Acanthiidae. Westw
Aphelochiræ. Fiel.

Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Aphelochiridae. p 46. 1. Aphelochirus. Westw. p 577.

Section 2. Naucorina. Doug 45. Nepidae.

p. Westw. Nepini p Burm.
naucorides Amy & Serv.

Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Naucoridae p 45. 1. Naucoris Geoff. (p. 579)

Section 3 Nepina. Doug 45. 581. Nepidae p Westw
Nepini p. Burm. Nepides Am & Serv.

Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Ranatridae p 46. 1. Ranatra. Fal (p 581)
2. Nepa Linn. — (p 583)

Section 4. Notonectina Doug 49.

Notonectides p Amy & Serv Notonectici p Burm
Notonectidae. p. Westw.

Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Notonectidae p 48. 1. Notonecta Linn — (p 585)

2. Pleidae — p 48. 1. Plea Leach — (p 590)

Section 5. Corixina. Notonectici p Burm.

Notonectidae Westw Corixides Amy & Serv.

Fam Doug Genus Doug.
1. Corixidae — p 50. 1. Corixa Geoff — (p 591)
2. Cymatua Flor. — (p 613)

2. Sigaridae — p 50. 1. Sigara Fal — (p 615)

In order to give a more general and condensed idea of the general classification of Heteroptera, as given by some of the best authorities, it will be necessary to recapitulate and we shall mention only the most important divisions as given by Burmeister West, Wood Omyat & Serville. & Douglas & Scott.

Burmeister as will be seen by referring to p. 1. to 6. Separated the Heteroptera into two great divisions, namely the water bugs Hydrocores, and the land bugs, Geocores, these were again divided into families viz.

Division 1 Hydrocores	{	Fam 1. Notonectici.
		" 2. Nepini.
		" 3. Galgulinii.
Division 2 Geocores	{	" 1. Hydropromici
		" 2. Ripariii.
		" 3. Reduviini.
		" 4. Membracii.
		" 5. Capsini.
		" 6. Lygaeoides.
		" 7. Coreodes

These families are then subdivided into genera & species

Westwood (see p 7) divides the Heteroptera into two Sections Hydrocoris, Water bugs and Aurocoris, Air (or land) bugs

Section 1. Hydrocoris	{	Fam 1. Notonectidae Leach
		" 2. Nepidae, Leach
Section 2. Aurocoris.	{	Fam 1. Fulgulinidae.
		" 2. Acanthiidae. Leach
		" 3. Hydroprometridae Leach
		" 4. Reduviidae. Steph.
		" 5. Cimicidae. West.
		" 6. Tingidae. Westw.
		" 7. Capsidae. "
		" 8. Lygaeidae "
		" 9. Coreidae "
		" 10. Scutelleridae "

Omyat & Serville divide the Heteroptera into two Sections. Geocores, & Hydrocores, as on p 9.

Section 1. Geocores.	{	Fam 1. Longisculi
		" 2. Supercornes.
		" 3. Infericornes.
		" 4. Cecigenae.
		" 5. Bickeliuli.
		" 6. Ductirostri.
		" 7. Nuderostri.
		" 8. Ploteres.
Section 2 Hydrocores	{	" 1. Bigemmi.
		" 2. Pedicapti.
		" 3. Pederemi.

These families are then subdivided into Tribes Races & Groups

Hauglas and Scott in their arrangement of the British Hemiptera Heteroptera, published in London 1865. adopt the following classification.

Suborder 1. Hemiptera Heteroptera.

Division 1. Gymnocerata.

Subdivision 1. Geodromica

Section 1. { Scutellina	Section 7. { Hebrina.
{ Scutari	
" 2. { Coreina	" 8. { Corticolina.
{ Coreidae	{ Coreidae. Fab
" 3. { Berytina	" 9. { Capsina
	{ Capsidae.
" 4. { Coccigenina	" 10. { Anthocorina.
{ Pyrrhocoridae	{ Anthocoridae.
" 5. { Lygaeina	" 11. { Oculatina.
{ Lygaeidae	{ Oculati.
" 6. { Tingidina	" 12. { Peduvina.
{ Tingidae.	{ Peduvidae

Subdiv 2 (of Div. 1). Hydromica. Hydrocorae

Section 1. Hydrometrina.

" 2. Limnolatina.

Division 2. Cryptocerata

Subdivision 1. Litoralia. (gen Pelogonus only.)

Subdivision 2. Aquatilia

Section 1. Arbelochorina.

" 2. Nauconina.

" 3. Nepona.

" 4. Kotonectina

" 5. Corixina

These sections are then subdivided into Families & genera as on page 12 & 13.

Alphabetical List of the Families, & Genera of Heteroptera

mentioned in this work. with Synonyms. Habits. Food. Habitat. &c.

As the works of Thomas Say on American Entomology, edited by J. De Coque - are in almost all Entomological libraries, and have been most frequently consulted, all the species mentioned by him are noted down in this list together with the names of the genera to which they have more recently been removed by Professor P. R. Uhler, and others.

The number of the plate on which a larva, pupa or perfect insect is figured, is distinguished by being in Roman numerals, whilst the number of the figures is in Italics, thus IV. 2. denotes that the insect is figured on Plate 4. figure - 2. Notes and Observations by Professor P. R. Uhler, will have his initials (P. R. U.) placed after them. The Synonyms will also be in Italics.

Acanthia. { Fab. Burm 252. Amex. Lin. Lap. Westw. 2 474. Acanthia, Fab. Amy 310. H. Doug 509.

" { Sch. & Lat. see Say 1. 359. small insects found under bark of trees, on beds &c.

Acanthia. { columbaria. Jenyns. Ann. Nat. Hist. III. 1839. Doug. 511. Pack 551. Verrill 103
Westw. 2. 477. Cimex. Pigeon bug.

This insect is smaller, and more orbicular than the common house bed bug,

the antennae shorter, &c. (see Douglas, p. 511) it infests Pigeons, & pigeon houses.

Verrill (p. 103) says "it is doubtful however whether (A. columbaria, A. hirundinis, & A. pipistrellia are not identical with the common species, (A. lectularia) at any rate it appears that the common bed bug will attack itself to bats, & various birds, when opportunity offers." Ins. infests pigeons. Luclerostris

Acanthia. { confluenta. Say 1. 361. (confluens.) U.S. is Salda. Fab. (P. R. U.)

Acanthia. { gossypii. see Tringis. Fies. p. 104.

Acanthia. { hirundinis. Jenyns. Ann. nat. hist. III 1839. Pack. Verrill. Westw. Douglas 511.

Cimex Swallow bug. The insect is less than A. columbaria, its antennae are comparatively short. Eyes not so prominent. Thorax much less hollowed out in front, &c. see Douglas, p. 511. Ins. infests swallows.

Acanthia. { humilis. Say 1. 360. (Fla) is Salda. Fab.

Acanthia. { hirta. Say 1. 369. (Ind) is Salda. Fab.

Acanthia. { interstitialis. Say 2. 248. "not uncommon on the shore of the Missouri river skipping nimbly about." Say. is Salda Fab

Acanthia. { lectularia. Lin. (Cimex) Amyot 33 Doug 510. Leunis 658. as Cimex lectularius
Am Ent 1. 87. Pack 551. Verrill 103. Westw. 2 475. Am Nat. IV. 358. (Eu US)
Ins. III. 9. In. Md.

Westwood states "it is generally asserted that this insect was brought over to England from America, whence it passed over to the continent of Europe, & that it was not known in England until 1700. Mouffett however

Acanthia (Fas), *Pectularia*. continued.

mentions its having been seen in 1503 Linnæus states that they probably originated in the East Indies. & says "it is a historical fact that they first appeared at Strasburg in the eleventh century." & that "they were first imported into London in the bedsteads of the banished Huguenots." Verrill states that this insect is mentioned by Pliny, Aristophanes, Aristotle and other ancient writers, and although it was seen by Mouffett in 1503 in England it does not appear to have been common there until a century later.

The eggs are white, oval, slightly narrowed at one end, and terminated by a cap, which breaks off when the young one escapes. The young ones, at first are very small, white, and transparent. It takes eleven weeks, before they attain their full growth. & they are said to cast their skins several times before attaining maturity. It is probable however that temperature, and food have much influence in accelerating, or delaying their final change into the full grown imago. The insects are gregarious in habits. & herd together in cracks, chinks, & corners of bedsteads. & return constantly, to the same hiding places morning after morning, like birds returning to their roosts. (Verrill) They are very tenacious of life, and have been kept hermetically sealed in glass bottles for more than a year, without food. & were yet lively, & had a good appetite. Linnæus mentions an instance where a female bed bug lived for six months in a tightly closed box which when opened was found to contain not only the mother, but also her numerous progeny, of young bugs. both mother and offspring being as transparent as glass from want of food. They hibernate in cracks and crevices of the walls, floor, & furniture. Linnæus also states that the female lays about fifty eggs. & that the principal months for oviposition (in Europe) are March, May, July, & September, but that the September brood perishes and only the fully matured insects are able to live over the cold of winter. Their food consists of blood. & they are very troublesome to mankind. & Bats, Swallows, pigeons, domestic fowls, &c. (Am. Ent. 1. 131) are very much infested by bed bugs, probably however of different species to our common house bed bug. (See *Acanthia columbiana*. &c.) These insects although apterous, are said to have been seen with wings, but this is probably an error. & some other insects - (*Cylocoris domesticus* &c.) have been mistaken for them. They are likewise said to have been found under bark of trees, in woods & fields, but Mr. Walsh... (Am. Ent. 1. 87) has never found them in such situations. & thinks that a small beetle, (*Prometopia sexmaculata*.) has been mistaken for them, as they inhabit such localities. Bed bugs are said to be destroyed by Cockroaches, (*Blattellæ*) by *Reduvius personatus*, probably by *Pirites biguttatus* (Am. Ent. 37 Pack 541) & *Conorhenis variegatus*, (*C. sanguisuga*.) (Am. Ent. Ducterostor

Acanthia. *legata*, Say. 1. 359. (Ind.) is *Salda*. Fab.
Acanthia. *lugubris*, Say. 1. 360. (Ma) is *Salda*. Fab.

- Acanthia pipistrelli*. Jernyns Ann. nat. hist 111. 1839. Doug 512. Pack. verrill. Westw.
 Bat bug. (Cimex)
 Insect with antennae of intermediate length between *A. leclerciana* and *A. columbiana*. 3^d joint obviously longer than the 4th. Eyes prominent. -
 Abdomen narrower & much more attenuated posteriorly, the whole insect very pubescent. ♀; See Doug. p 512. Ins. infests Bats (Eu) Stictirostri
- Acanthia saltatoria* Linn. (Westw. 2. 465. fig. 120. (Eu) ——— } ——— Stictirostri
 Pl. IX, fig 6. }
- Acanthiidae* (Leach) see also Westw 2 p 465. Ins. small. eyes large oval depressed -
 bodies. ♀; see Westw
- Acanthocephala* (Lap.) declivis. Say. Rhinuchus Say 1. 305. 327. Metapodius Westw
 (Geo. Louisiana. Say.) Anisoscelis Say. p. 305. 327. Ins. VII. 24. Supericornes
- Acanthocephala femorata* Fab. ♂. Rhinuchus nasulus. Say 1. 305. Anisoscelis. Say.
 1. 327. 305. Rhinuchus nasulus. Walsh. Am. Ent. 1. p 12. M. nasulus. Pack 546.
 (Geo Fla. Ga.) Ins. I. 20. Supericornes
 Eggs smooth short. oval. found arranged like beads of a necklace, in July
 on a leaf of white pine. (Am Ent 2. 25.) This insect in the western states
 is said to injure cherries by puncturing them with its beak. Sucking out
 the juices. Supericornes -
- Acanthocephala terminalis* Dallas. - Metapodius. - Ins. I. 19. Md. Sep.
 common on bushes. in low grounds near woods. (P.R.U) Supericornes.
- Acanthocephala thomasi*. Uhler. - - Metapodius. Ins. IV. 11. & VII. 22. "
- Acanthosoma* (Curtis) cruciata Say. Edessa Say 1. 311. Ins. IV. 13.
 "a species inhabiting New England. Canada & British America
 thus far not found south of Massachusetts." (P.R.U) Longiscuti.
- Acanthosoma grisea*. Burm. Pentatoma. Lat. Amy 154. Doug. 101. K&S. 203. Westw 486.
 (Europe)
 Insect found on Birch. May & Sep. De Geer in his "Memoires" gives a very
 interesting account of this insect he states that the females accompanied
 by their respective broods. each consisting of from 20 to 40 young ones. -
 are found in July. & that the mother conducts the young as a hen does
 her chickens, never leaving them. but assembling them together in a clus-
 ter. when restless. she beats her wings, as if to protect them. this is said
 to be in order to guard them from the males which otherwise would destroy
 them. in Leunis it is even stated that the mother is said absolutely to
 sit upon the eggs as if to hatch them, but this latter fact is somewhat doubt-
 ful more lately however Douglas states that Mr Parfit of Exeter. says -
 that he saw "the mother insect watching over & protecting her young" and
 adds "indeed I never before saw such affection exhibited by any insect."
Acanthosoma lateralis. of Say. is said by Prof. Uhler to be our north Ame-
 rican representative of this insect. Longiscuti.

- Cleanthosoma*. (Curtis.) *lateralis*. Say *Heteropt* p. 3. no 2. *Edessa* Say. 1. 312.
nebulosum Kirby *Ins.* IX. 7.
 "This is the North American representation of *C. grisea*. Burm. & agrees with it in pattern of markings very closely" (P.R.U.) Longiscuti.
- Aceratodes*. (Amy. 160) *cornuta*. Burm *Edessa* Tab. *Pentatomu bifida* Say. 1. 308. 322.
 (Southern States) *Ins.* VIII. 32. coll of Mr. Lebleu Longiscuti.
 Insect not yet discovered north of S.C.
- Acetropis*. Fieb. 302. 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. 2. pl 6 Fieb Bicelluli.
- Acinocoris* (Hahn Amy 274). *separatus*. Uhler (Califor). VIII. 35. Coccigenae
- Aelia*. (Fab) *acuminata*. Linn. *Amex* Linn *Pentatoma* Lat. Amy 134 Doug 68 pl. 2 fig 6.
 (Europe) *Ins.* IX. 23.
 Insect very common in France in summer. it frequents the extremities of the cereals especially the ears of barley (Amy). It is found also amongst grass in June. (Douglas.)
Ins. flavous or ochreous. with a green tinge. a black stripe down the middle. a strong raised yellow line being in the centre of the black stripe. Longiscuti.
- Aethus* (Dall) *bitineatus*. Say 1. 348. & 2. 242. *Cydinus* Latr Amy 91
 (Pa. Md. Misso) *Ins.* II. 11.
 "The fossorial legs fit it especially, for digging. & it is commonly found beneath sticks, and stones, on the ground, in Maryland." (P.R.U.) Longiculi.
- Agrammia*. (Westw.) *laeta*. Fall *Tingis* Fall. Doug 243. pl 9. fig 1.
 (Europe) *Ins.* found by sweeping grass. *Ins.* IX. 33.
Ins. black. anterior margin, & scutellar process. of pronotum & elytra, wholly pale ochreous. legs yellow brown. Quatinostri
- Allatomus* Fieb 303. 347. (Europe) side view head X. 23 pl 6 Fieb Bicelluli.
- Alydus*. (Fab) head prolonged. ocelli near together last joint antennae often twice as long as the two preceding ones together. body small. & slender Supericornes
- Alydus* (Fab. Amyot 225) *ater*. Dallas (US) *Ins.* IV. 26.
 "This is only the ♀ of *A. eurinus*. Say" (P.R.U.) see below.
- Alydus* — *calcaratus*. Linn. Amyot 226. Doug. 143. pl 5. fig 7. *Ins.* IX. 26.
 (Europe & US) This insect is common in the vicinity of Paris at the end of summer according to Burmeister it frequents plants of spurge (*Euphorbia*) but according to Schilling it frequents *Spartium scoparium*. & dyers weed. — (*Genista tinctoria*) Douglas states that it has been taken among heath & on *Ulex* & *Ononis* note "It has been found once or twice in the northern parts of the United States" (P.R.U.)
Ins. black. through which a dull ochreous ground color indistinctly shows, Supericornes
- Alydus*. — *eurinus*. Say & Lygaeus Say 2. 247. Pack. 546. "a widely diffused species."
A. ater above is the ♀. *Ins.* VI. 21. Md.
 "occurs in late summer & autumn sometimes in great numbers on Golden-rod, & other herbaceous plants growing rankly near the edges of woods, also on *Rhus glabra* (smooth sumach)" (P.R.U.) Supericornes

- Alydus* (Fab) *5 spinosus*. Say. *Zyqueus quinque spinosus*. Say. 2.267. Ins I. 16. Md.
 { (U.S. Md.) common in rank growth in damp meadows & woods. Supericornes
- Amblytylus*. Fieb 326. 347. (Europe) side view of head, X. 22. pl 6 Fieb. Bicelluli—
- Ambrysus*. (Stål) *signoreti* Stål. Naucoris. Geoff. Ins. VII. 14.
 { (Cal. Ariz. New Mex.) "An inhabitant of lakes, & still ponds. on the bottom among the slushy debris." (P.R.U.) Pedirapti.
- Amnestus*. (Dallas) see *Cydnus spinifrons*. Say 2.243 (Missouri). Longiscuti.
- Anasa* (Amy 209.) *armigera*. Say. Coreus armigerus. Say 2.244 Ins VII. 18. Supericornes
 { In Florida and the southern states. on low bushes and herbaceous plants. (P.R.U.)
- Anasa*. Trustis. Degeer. Coreus. (Lat Amy 237) Fieb. Harris. Reed Rept. Ontario fruit grow-
 ers ass? 1877. 74. 90. Piley 2^a rept. 1869. 31. 8^c Coreus ordinatus. Say 2.244.
Gonocerus (Lat Amy 238.) Pack 565. Squash bug. Ins I. 14. Md. —
 (U.S. Mass. N.Y. Va. Fla &c.)
 Eggs said to be round flattened on sides. & of a metallic brown color. deposited
 in little patches. fastened with a gummy substance to the underside of the leaves
 of Squashes & other Cucurbitaceae. in June, July, &c. until late Autumn. These
 eggs are not all deposited at one time on the plants, but in successive broods —
 during the whole season. The Larvae, Pupae, & perfect insects, all indiscrimin-
 ately attack the leaves and cause them to wither up by sucking out the
 sap and appear to poison the foliage. — They moult their skins several —
 times before attaining the perfect or winged state. & become more oval in form
 as they grow older. and as successive broods throughout the summer. they
 do much injury to squash, & pumpkin vines. These insects sometimes collect in
 masses around the stem. near the earth & injure the plant itself, by extracting
 its sap with their piercers. They also give out an odor somewhat similar to
 that of an overripe pear, but which is too powerful to be agreeable. The perfect
 insects late in the autumn or when cold weather begins. leave the plants. &
 hibernate, or pass the winter, under bark of trees, in moss, or in crevices of
 stone walls, and old fences. & in Maryland they have been found in mid-
 winter in great numbers in old decayed trees, & stumps, in a perfectly tor-
 pid state, but when exposed to moderate heat, they soon regain their vitality
 These insects have been reported by some farmers as beneficial by destroying
 the Colorado potato beetle. (*Lomyphora decimlineata*) but this most probably
 is incorrect. & the bug reported as seen killing the Colorado beetle was prob-
 ably. *Podisus* (*Arma*) *spinosus*. (an insect well known to feed on other in-
 sects.) as it somewhat resembles a Squash bug in size, shape, & color. & by —
 the uninitiated might possibly be mistaken for it, although the habits of the
 two insects are essentially different. the *Podisus* being highly carnivorous
 whilst the Squash bug confines itself to vegetable food. (Ann Ent 1. p. 47.)
 It is true however. that we once saw a mature squash bug, busily engaged in
 sucking the juices out of the body of a young insect of its own species. that —
 had been accidentally crushed to death on a squash leaf. Supericornes.

Aneurus. (Curtis) *politus* Say 1. 364. (Fla) — — — — — Ductirostri.
Anisoscelus. (Amy. 217. of Lat.) *albicinctus*, Say 1. 376. See *Leptoglossus phyllopus*. Supericornes
Anisoscelus (Lat) *corvicius* Say 1. 326 see *Leptoglossus*.

Anisoscelus { *declivis* Say 1. 305 327. *Rhinichnus* Kirby (Geo Low) see *Acanthocephala*.
 "posterior tibiae dilated & compressed their whole length. more prominent -
 towards exterior base"

Anisoscelus. *nasulus* Say 1. 305 327 *Rhinichnus*. (Geo. Fla. Louis) see *Acanthocephala* →

Anisoscelus { *oppositus* Say 1. 326. (Ind.) very closely allied to *A. albicinctus* but may be
 known by the small white point of the hemelytra. see also *Leptoglossus*.

Anthocorina. (*Lygaeodes*. Burm) (*Anthocorides*. Amy & Serv.) Doug 36. Section 10 of Subdiv
 ision 1. *Geodromocia*. (*Geocores*) it contains 4 families. Doug 36 & 483.

Anthocoris { Tall Amy 262. *insidiosus* Say. *Reduvius* Say 1 357. Pack. 544. Riley 2^d Rep 1869
 p 27. *A. pseudochinche* Tuck 295. *Tuphlops* Tuck. (Ma. Fla. N.Y. Va. &c.)

Insidious Flower bug or *False Chinck bug* L.P. Ins I. 13.

Insect found upon the same flowers & leaves, as the true chinck bug, & is frequent
 by mistaken for it. it is probably beneficial by feeding on other insects. Two
 European species "*A. minutus* & *A. nemorum*" have been well known as preying
 on plant lice. (Aphides) (Curtis Farm insects. p 439) The perfect insects inhabit
 flowers, & the immature ones wander about in search of plant lice, which they
 transfix with their sharp beaks, & suck out their juices. Our native species also
 probably preys upon the true chinck bug. (*Micropus leucopterus*) (Ann Ent)
 Mr Riley in the 2^d Report 1869 p 27. states that this insect does feed on the
 Chinck bug, as it does also on the grape leaf gall louse. (*Pemphigus viti/olia*)
 and in the Ann Entomologist. 1. p 248 a notice will be found where two in
 sects of this species were found in grape vine leaf galls, destroying the lice.

"It is very common in Maryland on the Ox eye daisy & is not un-frequent
 by upon the fruit of Raspberries, and Blackberries; This is one of the insects
 which produce such a disagreeable "chincky" taste when taken into the mouth
 with Blackberries, & Raspberries" (E. U.) Infericornes.

Anthocoris { *musculus* Say *Reduvius*. *musculus*. Say 1. 357

Anthocoris. *nemorum*. Linn. Doug 496. pl 16. 6. *Cimex* Linn (Europe) Ins IX. 29.

Insect found on trees & bushes. "Individuals of this species & also of *A. nemoralis*,
 are often found in the bladderly mines, made on the leaves of Oak, by the larvae
 of the genus *Lithocolletes*, (Lepidop) & Mr Stainton once saw an *Anthocoris* outside
 one of such mines, with its rostrum thrust through the loosened outer cuticle
 of the leaf, sucking the larva within. Infericornes

Ins. black. shining. elytra pale whitish yellow. membrane yellowish —
 white posteriorly. centre fuscous black. legs yellow.

Anthocoris { *nemoralis*. Fab. Doug 496. (Europe)

Ins. common on various trees from July to Sep. & for habits see *A. nemorum*.
 black with fine appressed yellowish hairs. 2^d joint of antennae broadly —
 yellow brown on the middle &c.

- Aphelochirina*. Doug 44. 577. Section 1. of Subdiv 2. *Aquatilia* or water bugs, containing only one family, *Aphelochiridae*.
- Aphelocheirus*. (Westw Syn 119. & 2463.) approximates nearly to *Naucoris* in being truly aquatic - whilst the elongated structure of its rostrum proves its decided affinity to *Pelagomus*. & *Salda*. (*Acanthia* of Westw.) Pedirapti.
- Aphelocheirus* (Westw.) *aestivalis*. Westw Doug 578. pl. 195. *Naucoris* Fab. (Europe) Ins VIII. 16.
Insect swims & dives like *Corixa*. it is also found in damp situations, near-water. & swims very fast. chiefly with its hind legs. & creeps slowly using only its fore legs. → Ins. smooth & of a dull light brown color. Pedirapti.
- Apiomerus*. (Pum.) Amy 351. *crassipes*. Fab. (U.S. Md.) *Reduvius* Say 1. 72. Insect raptorial in habits, & feeds on other insects. Ins VI. 30. *Nudirostri.*
- Apiomerus*. *linitaris*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 355. (U.S.)
- Apiomerus*. *spissipes*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 72 (U.S) Ins. VI. 24. " Ins feeds upon other insects. Has been reported as killing bees. "
- Apiomerus*. *occidentalis*. Uhler. mss. note. (U.S) Ins VIII. 39. " Ins probably raptorial in habits.
- Apiomerus*. *ventralis*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 355.
- Aquatilia*. Douglas 44. Subdiv 2 of Div 2. *Cryptocerata*. (*Hydrocorisae*) or Water bugs. It is divided into 5 sections. viz 1. *Aphelochirina* (Doug 44. 577) 2. *Naucorina*. (Doug 44. 579.) 3. *Neptunia*. (Doug 46. 581) & *Notonectina*. (Doug 48. 585) & 5. *Corixina* (Doug 50. 591)
- Aradus* (Fab. Amyot 307.) Beak longer than head. prothorax widely expanded. wing { covers rounded at base. " The species are said to feed on fungi." Doug 271.
- Aradus*. Fab. *acutus*. Say 1. 351. (Fla. Ind.) *Ductirostri*
- " " *aequalis*. Say 1. 352 (Ind) "
- Aradus*. { *americanus*. Hb. Schf. (Md) Ins III. 3. Md. " { Insect found under bark of dead trees, & not uncommon.
- Aradus*. " { *crenatus*. Say 1. 350. Pack. 553. (Mo. Ind.) { Insect cylindrical with edge of abdomen obtusely crenated. found under bark
- Aradus*. " *emarginatus*. Say 1. 354 (Mex.)
- Aradus*. " { *granulatus*. Say 1. 353. see *Brachyrhynchus*. (Fla. Ind.) { "possibly the connecting link with *Aneurus*." Say.
- Aradus*. " *lobatus*. Say 1. 354 see *Brachyrhynchus* (Ind)
- " " *ornatus*. Say 1. 352. (Ind)
- " " *quadrilineatus*. Say 2. 249. (Mo)
- " " *rectus*. Say 1. 352. (Mo Fla.)
- " " *similis* Say 1. 351. resembles *acutus*. Say.
- Archimerus*. Stål see *Pterogaster calcarator*.
- Arilus*. Hahn. see *Prionotus*. & *Reduvius*.

Arma (Hahn) Amy 85. Am Ent 1. 207. Soldier bugs. a carnibal group. the eggs are deposited in a round mass. with long slender sharp prickles around their tip see also *Podisus*. Longiscuti.

Arma. *bracteata*. Fitch see *Podisus cynicus*. (a var)

Arma. *grandis* Dallas. " " "

Arma. *modestus* Dallas. see *Podisus*.

Arma. *spinosa* Dallas. see *Podisus*.

Arvelius (Spin.) *albopunctatus*. *Taurocerus* Amy 151. (US) Ins VIII. 29. Longiscuti.

Asopus. (Burm Amy. 83) *deana*. see *Stiretrus*. (US) Longiscuti

Asopus. *emarginatus*. see *Euthyrhynchus floridanus*. (US) "

Asopus. *luridus*. Burm. (Europe.) Ins found Aug. & Sep. in damp places. Aug 95 "

Astemma. (Lat) see also *Boycoris* Bicellati

Astemma. { *apterum*. Linn. Amy 284. (Europe.) "

{ Insect common in France. on Gramineferous plants, & on Umbelliferse. "

• *Astemma*. *maurortina* Say 1. 337. (Pa. Fla. Ind. & Mo.) see *Cnemidius*. Infericornes.

Augocoris. (Burm. Amy 36.) *pallidus* Beauv. (U.S. Fla. Cuba) Ins VIII. 37. Longiscuti.

Aulacostethus. (Uhler) *marmoratus*. Say. *Setyxa* Say 1. 310. Pack. 567. Ins. IX. 11.

{ Insect very variable in arrangement & brightness of colors. it inhabits the pine regions of New Jersey. (Say) Ins. variegated. the costal margin of its wing being provided with transverse fuscous lines. (Pack) Longiscuti.

Clurocorida. (Westw) (Geocores. Burm) Section 2 of Westwood vol 2 p. 463. & gen. Syn p. 119. Containing the land bugs. It is divided into 10 families, viz 1. Galgulinidae. (Burm.) 2. Acanthidae (Leach) 3. Hydrometridae (Leach) 4. Reduviidae (Steph.) 5. Cimicidae. (Westw) 6. Tingidae (Westw) 7. Capsidae. (Westw) 8. Lygaeidae. (Westw). 9. Coreidae. (Westw) & 10. Scutelleridae. (Westw)

Banasa. (Stål) *calva* Say Pentatoma Say 1. 318 (U.S. Md. Va.) Ins IV. 15. Md.

{ Ins taken by Say in Va on the holly. Longiscuti.

Banasa *dimidiata*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 318. (Geo Fla.) "

Banasa. { *euchlora*. Stål (Md. N.J. Tex.) Ins VIII. 31. "

{ Ins. rare in Maryland. but quite common in Texas. -- (JBR)

Bed Bug. see *Acanthia lectularia*.

Behanus. Amy 352. Reduvius. Fab Apionomus. Burm. Amy. Nudirostri

Belonocheilus (Uhler) see Lygaeus numenius Say 1. 331.

Belostoma. (Latr. Amy 427.) Nepa. Linn. Pack 537. Westw. 2. 462. Say 1. 364 9. Podirapti.

{ Insects generally of large size. living principally in the water but coming out occasionally in the evening or at night. & taking long flights. some species measure 3. to 4 1/2 inches in length. their eyes are large, body elliptical. oval. the 2d to the 4th Antennal joints. are furnished with hook like expansions. the body is oval. elliptical. & flattened. the fore tarsi of the adult is two-jointed. with a single claw whilst the larvae have two claws. The hind ones are broad. flat. but not fringed. Their habits are predaceous. & they feed on aquatic larvae. insects & young fish. & probably destroy fish eggs

occ.

• *Infericornes* error should be Bicellati

Belostoma continuata.

also. The females of some species (Serphus, or Laidna) carry their eggs upon their backs, arranging them with great symmetry in a single layer. (Heslov) - Other species deposit their eggs, (which are smooth, cylindrical, & about 0.16 inch in length) in a mass of about 90 eggs, under logs, just at, but above the surface of the water. These eggs are attached by the posterior end to a mass of silk gum, and partially overlap each other, & the young escape by a round lid, indicated by a semicircular white one.

Belostoma. (Lair) americana. Ledy Jour. Acad. Nat Sc. Phil 2^d series, 1. 58 Say 2. 366.

B. annulipes H Sch. (Maine to Fla) Ins. V. 8. Md.
Insect aquatic & feeds on other insects & small fishes &c. A small goldfish in the aquarium of the Department of Agriculture was killed by one of these insects during the night, thus proving conclusively that they are injurious to fish, & should be destroyed in or near fish breeding establishments. They also leave the ponds at night time & fly to considerable distances Pediculari

Belostoma annulipes H Sch. Say 1. 365 syn of B. americana Ledy " "

Belostoma boscii Say 1. 364 see Laidna fluminea. " "

Belostoma dilatata. Say 1. 366. (Mex) Serphus Stål " "

Belostoma fluminea. Say 1. 364 see Laidna & Pentostoma. " "

Belostoma grandis. Say 1. 365. Gigantic water bug Am Ent 1. 119. 269. " "

Ins lives in the water & feeds on aquatic insects & small fish &c
" Does not live in North America. (Locy, Surinam Caraccas &c) P.R.U.

Belostoma guisea Say 1. 365. Nepea (Can to Fla) Ins 3 1/2 inches in length

Belostoma haldemanni. Ledy Tick 537. (Md.)

Ins. 3 1/2 inches in length & has black patches on underside of body. Pediculari

Berytus. Doug. (Coccones Burm) (Cocconidae Heslov) (Supercornes Amy & Serville)

Section 3 of sub div 1. Geodromica. (Geocores) Doug 19. 145. contains only 2 families; Berytus & Neides.

Berytus (Fab) muticus, Say 1. 328. (Nth West Terr.)

Ins. differs from B. spinosus, in being destitute of spines before the posterior coxae, & on the scutell. B. tipularis of Say 1. 328 has the head elongated before, & the hemelytra are spotted. Supercornes

Berytus spinosus. Say 1. 28. 328. pl 14. see Neides.

Berytus tipularis. Say 1. 328. see Neides.

Bicelluli. Fam 5. of section 1. Geocoridae, Land bugs, Amy & Serv, xxxviii. 275.

(Cassinii, Burm) Heteroptera or plant bugs which have the membrane of the wing presenting 2 basal cells, & no other nerves, but those forming the cells. the last joint of the antennae is very fine, & setiform, & the insect has no ocelli, it contains 3 groups, viz 1. Minides (Amy 277) Capsides. - (Amy 278) & 3 Astemmidides Amy 383 G. pl. X. fig 40.

Bicelluli. Douglas. Division 2. of section 9. Cassiniae. Doug 28. 281. it contains 20 families. see p. 15.

- Bigemmi*. Amyot. Fam 1. of Section 2. Hydnocorisae, or water bugs. Amyot & Serville. I. 423. they possess 2 Ocelli, hence name. it contains only one group viz. Galgulidae. (Amy) G. pl. X. 44.
- Brachycotus*. Fieb. 305. 347. side view head. X. 5, pl 6. Fieb (Europe) Bicelluli.
- Brachyrhynchus* (Lep Amy 304) *granulatus* Say *Aradus* Say 1. 353
 { Insect found under bark of a dead tree. (Md.) *Ins.* III. 4. Ductirostri
- Brachyrhynchus*. *lobatus*. Say. *Aradus*. Say 1. 353. "
- Brachystira*. Fieb 300. 347. side view head. X. 18 pl 6. Fieb (Europe) Bicelluli.
- Brachytropis*. Fieb 304. *calcaratus*. Fallén. (Md) *Ins.* IV. 1. Md. Bicelluli.
- Brevicornes*. Race 9. of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amy & Serv XLIX. 406. containing only -
 { one group. *Polygonides*.
- Brevispites*. Race 4. of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amy & Serv. XLVII. 381. containing only -
 { one group. *Spheridopides*.
- Brochymena*. (Amy 106) *arborca*. Say. Pentatoma Say 2. 230. Halys Fab. (Md) --
 { *Ins* found on trees in Maryland. & not uncommon. *Ins* II. 26.
 "Lives on trees in the city of Baltimore. and was active as late as Dec. 10th of 1874. in the streets on door steps". (P.R.U.) Longiscuti.
- Brochymena*. *annulata*. Fab. Halys Fieb. *Am Ent* 227. (Md) *Ins.* IX. 2.
 { *Ins* "large angular. color brown, speckled with grayish yellow. & having the edges of the body protruding from the half wings, the legs are marked transversely with black bars. Longiscuti.
- Brochymena*. *laticornis*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 315. (US)
- Bryocorus*. (Fallén) Orthotus. Westw Astemma Lat. & Westw. 2. 479.
 { Hind legs greatly elongated. with femora thickened. Insects of small size? they leap with agility, & the hemelytra are often destitute of the apical membrane. & are found generally on the ground, in sandy places. Westw.
- Bryocorus*. Fieb. *pteridis*. Fall. *Aug.* 277. pl 10. fig 1. Capsus. Fall (Europe) *Ins.* IX. 28.
 { The undeveloped form was found on *Pteris aquilina*. (Brake, or Bracken) in England Sep (Europe & U.S. Md.) Bicelluli.
Ins. black, somewhat shining, & thickly clothed with fine depressed golden hairs.
 "It has become quite common near Baltimore on a species of *Pteris*, but was unknown here prior to 1860". (P.R.U.)
- Cucigenae*. *Aug* Cucigenae Amy & Serv Sygaecodes p. Burm Sygaecidae Westw. Section 4 of Subdiv 1. Geodromiidae (Geocores) Douglas 20 & 163. it contains only one family Pyrthoconides. *Aug.* p. 163. See also Cucigenae. Amy. 265.
- Calicornis*. (Fieb) *limaculatus*. Hb Schf. Capsus Fab. (Md) *Ins* I. 10 Md. Aug. Bicelluli.
- Calicornis*. " *Palmerii* Uhler. (US) *Ins* from D^r & Palmer. *Ins.* VI. 7. Bicelluli.
- Calicornis*. (Fieb 304.) *rapidus*. Say. Capsus Say 2. 339. C. multicolor. Hb Schf. (Md.) Bicelluli.
 { *Ins.* very common in Maryland & "lives on *Eupatorium*" P.R.U.
Ins I 2. (var) & 8. Md. Aug. & Sep. "

- Camaronotus* (Fieb 322. 347.) *cinnamopterus* Krichb. Capsus Krichb. Doug. Pl 11 fig 8 & 359.
 (Europe) Ins IX. 30. & side view head. X. 28. Fieb. pl 6. -
 Ins. found on Pinus, & Oaks, & when at rest might easily be mistaken for
 a small specimen of the large wood ant. (*Formica rufa*) Bicelluli.
- Camptobrochys* (Fieb. 304. 347.) (Europe) side view of head. X. 4. Fieb. pl 6. Bicelluli.
- Camaronotus*, Fieb. *clavatus*. Doug. see *Globiceps*.
- Geocigenae*, Fam 4. of Section 1. *Geocorisae* or land bugs Amyot & Serv. 38. 265.
Lygaeidae Burm. *Heteroptera* or plant bugs having no ocelli, it con-
 -tains 2 groups. 1. *Pyrrhocorides*. (Amy 265) & 2. *Largidae*. (273 Amy.)
- Campyloneura* (Fieb 309) *vitripennis*. Say. Capsus Say. 1. 345. Riley 3^d Rep. 137
 "Glassy winged Soldier bug" of Riley. (Mo. Md. Va. U.S.) Ins. VII. 8 Uhles. Coll.
 Ins. taken in Aug. (Say) It is said to be beneficial by destroying the
 leaf hoppers. (*Erythroneura vitis*. Homop.) on the grape vine leaf. The
 insect is pale greenish yellow. head & thorax tinged with pink. The upper
 wings are transparent, with a rose colored cross. Bicelluli
 "It lives besides on the wild chicken Grape. in Maryland, becomes adult.
 in August. & thrusts its beak into small caterpillars to suck their juices."
 "P.R.U"
- Capsidae*. Mesl. 2. 479 Fam. 7 of Section 2 *Aurocorisa*. (*Geocoris* Burm.) contain
 -ing 14 genera. (see p. 8) Habits active. they frequent plants. fruits & trees.
 The females have the ovipositor nearly half the length of their bodies. somewhat
 sabre shaped. & received into a slit on the under side of the abdomen. The
 insects are active. running & flying with agility. they frequent plants
 & trees upon the juices of which they appear exclusively (? see below) to sub-
 -sist. some of the species are especially fond of fruit. such as raspberries
 which they suck with their rostrum. & impart a very nauseous taste to
 the fruit. (Westw) For figures of head & descriptions. see Fieber in
 -Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift. Vol 2. Nov. 1858. & plate 6.
- Capsidae*. Amy 278 Group 2 of Fam 5 Bicelluli. are distinguished from Group 3.
Astermiidae. by the existence of a membrane to the elytrae. & the constant pre-
 -sence of wings. Bicelluli.
- Capsini*. Fam 5 of Division 2. *Geocoris* Burm. it contains 7 genera. (see p 4)
 Insects of this family are found on plants, & flowers. where without
 doubt says Burmeister. (Amyot p. 276. Bicelluli) they hunt other insects
 the firmness of the last joint of their antennae leads us to suppose that
 by analogy they are carnivorous."
- Capsus*. (Fieb. Amyot 280.) Head triangular. convex. Antennae elongated. & having
 -the 2nd joint often thickened at the tip. the terminal joints very slender
 rostrum long. & 4 jointed. body convex. oval. & of soft consistence. (Pack 550)
- Capsus* (Fieb.) Mesl. Syn. 121. *Lygaeus* Wolff. Broadly ovate. punctured. antennae with
 3rd joint longest. clavate at tip. wings & hemelytra perfect. neck moderate
 or narrow. (Mesl.)

- Capsus* (Fab) { *amblyans.* (Fallen) (Europe.) Psallidi
 { Fallen states that the winged males are always found coupled with
 apterous females. Westw. 2. 454
- Capsus* (Fab Amy. 280) *bimaculatus* H. Schf. see *Calocoris*.
- Capsus*. — *bractatus*. Say 1. 348. see *Cylapus*. Say.
- Capsus*. — *chlorionis*. Say 1. 346. (Ind) Genus?
- Capsus*. — { *circumcinctus*. Say 1. 343. see *Resthenia*. "resembles *C. medius* but has
black thoracic vittae." Say
- Capsus*. — { *clavatus*. Fitch 1857 p 742. Club horned *Capsus*. (US 928)
Ins. found on pine leaf. 0.20. in length. oblong. black with 3 silvery
lines transverse on wing cases.
- Capsus*. — *color.* Say 1. 346 (Ind) Genus?
- Capsus*. — *cinnamapterus*. Kircht. see *Cameronites*.
- Capsus*. — *confluentus*. Say 1. 343. (Mo) (somewhat resembles *C. gomphorus*. Say.)
- Capsus*. — *confraterna*. Uhler. see *Resthenia*. (US)
- Capsus*. — *danicus*. (Foreign) mentioned by Pack 550. the pupa being clothed with
short & somewhat clavate hairs.
- Capsus*. — *dislocatus*. Say 1. 339. (Pa) on *Verbascum thapsus*. (Muller) Say. *Lygus*
- Capsus*. — *eremicola*. Uhler. see *Resthenia*.
- Capsus*. — *fusiformis*. Say 1. 339. see *Garganus*. Stål.
- Capsus*. — *geminus*. Say 1. 344 (Ind) Genus?
- Capsus*. — *gomphorus*. Say 1. 341 (Ark) see *Resthenia*.
- Capsus*. — *imbecilis* (Ind) Say 1. 345. Genus?
- Capsus*. — *insignis*. (Geo) Say 1. 342. see *Resthenia*
- Capsus*. — *institius* (Ind) Say 1. 340. see *Resthenia*.
- Capsus*. — *institus*. (Ind) Say 1. 345. see *Lygus*.
- Capsus*. — *innoratus* (Ind) Say 1. 346. see *Malacocoris*.
- Capsus*. — *lineatus*. (Fab) see *Lygus*. *Capsus quadrivittatus* Say 1. 339. is a Syn.
- Capsus*. — *lineolaris* (Beauv) (*Phytoconis* Fall) (*Capsus oblineatus* Say 1. 340) see *Lygus*
- Capsus*. — *medius*. Say 1. 341 see *Lopidea*
- Capsus*. — *minus*. Say 1. 338. (Mex) see *Dysdercus*
- Capsus*. — *multicolor*. H. Sch. see *Calocoris*. *rapidus*.
- Capsus*. — *nubilus*. Say 1. 341. (Ind)
- Capsus*. — *oblineatus* Say 1. 340. (Pa. Ind. Nth west Terr. Mo.) see *Lygus lineolaris*
- Capsus*. — ● *ochreatus*. Say 1. 338. (Geo) see *Dysdercus*.
- Capsus*. — *quadrivittatus*. Say 1. 339. (Nth west Terr. Pa. Ind. Mo. Geo. see *Lygus lineatus*
- Capsus*. — *pallicornis*. Fab. see. *Horticus*.
- Capsus*. — *pteridis*. Fall. see *Bryocoris*. (on Floris)
- Capsus*. — *rapidus*. Say 1. 339. (Ind) see *Calocoris*.
- Capsus*. — *scrupens*. Say 1. 342. (US) resembles (*C. insignis*. Say.) see *Phytoconis*.
- Capsus*. — *stygius*. Say 1. 344. (Ind) see *Stiphrosoma*. Fieb
- Capsus*. — *submarginatus*. Say 1. 347 (Mo. Ind.) Genus?

- Capsus. (Fab. Amyot 280.) succinctus. Say 1. 338. (Mex) see Largus Bicelluli.
- Capsus. — tennicornis. Say 1. 347. (Ind) see Cylapus.
- Capsus. — virgipennis. Say 1. 345. on Oak. Aug. (Pa. & Ind.) see Campyloneura.
- Catorhintha. (Stål) guttula. Fab. Metastemma. Amy. 327.
{ (South & west. U.S.) Ins. VI. 16. Uhlers coll. Nudirostri.
- Cerascopus. (Heincken) Emesodoma. Spin (allied to Ploiaria) Ins. domestic.
{ & never acquires wings. Nudirostri
- Cerascopus. marginalis (Eu) Ins. very slow in its motions. & so insectivorous, that a female killed & sucked a companion of her own sex. after only a few days fast. her own mate, & sucked her own eggs. Westw. 2. 473. Nudirostri
- Ceratocombus. (Signoret) muscorum. Fieb Bryocoris. Fall, Long 415. pl 24. 5. (Europe)
{ Ins found among moss on the ground. Aug & Sep. Ins VIII. 22.
{ This insect resembles a dipteran. (two winged fly) which occurs abundantly in their habitat.
{ "pronotum black. Scutellum blackish brown. Elytra olive brown, legs yellowish" Supericornes
- Charagocheilus. (Fieb) 309) venaticus. Uhler. (West. U.S.)
Ins pl. VI. 11. Uhlers coll. Bicelluli.
- Chariesterus. (Laf. Amy 210) antennator. Fab. Gonocerus. Lat-Say 1. 323. & Gonocerus.
{ dubius. Say 1. 323. (Pa. Ind. Md) Ins pl I. 16. Md. Supericornes.
- Chelidinea. (Uhler) vittigera. Uhler. Ins IV. 9. (U.S.) Supericornes.
- Chinch bug. see Micropus leucopterus.
- Chinch bug. false. see Anthrenus insidiosus.
- Chlorochroa. (Stål.) congrua. Uhler. (Colorado &c) Ins VI. 27. Longiscuti.
- Chlorochroa. faceta. Pentatoma. Say. 2. 242. (Mo) "
- Chlorochroa. legata. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 315. Fitch 390. (1856) Pack 54. 6.
{ P. rufocincta. H. Schf. Bound tree bug. Ins. IV. 23. (Md ny)
{ L.P.S. puncture leaves & suck sap of Hemlock & Grape Fitch 1857. 7. 8.
{ Ins large, green, vividly edged all round except head with pale red.
- Chlorochroa. Sayi. Stål Pentatoma. (U.S) Ins. VII. 16. Uhlers coll. Longiscuti.
- Chlorochroa. Uhleri Stål (West U.S) Ins. VIII. 26. " " "
- Chorosoma. (Curtis) Rhopalus Sch" Westw. 2. 463.
- Chorosoma. { Curtis Amy 231.) Schillingii Schumm. Amy 231 Fieb Doug 139 pl 5. pg 5.
{ Rhopalus. Schill (Eu) Ins in France taken on Rushes. Supericornes
- Cimex. Linn — acuminata Linn. see Uelia (Europe.) Longiscuti.
- Cimex. — apterus. Linn. see Pyrisacoris. (Europe.) Cecigenae.
- Cimex. — calcaratus. Linn. see Acydus. (Europe) Supericornes.
- Cimex. — cristatus Linn? see Pronotus (U.S) Nudirostri.
- Cimex. — bifurcata Gmelin. see Pygolumpus. (Europe) Nudirostri.
- Cimex. — leucocephala. Linn. see Stiphosoma. Europe Bicelluli.
- Cimex. — lectularius. Linn. see Acanthia. (Eu U.S) Ductirostri.
- Cimex. — marginalis. Linn. see Syromastes. Europe Supericornes.
- Cimex. — maurus. Linn see Enggaster. (Europe) Longiscuti.

- Cimex (Linn). nemorum. Linn. see Anthocoris. Europe.
- Cimex. " platycheilus. Uhler. (US) Ins. **VI**. 22. Uhlers Cole
- Cimex. — pratensis. Linn. see Lygus. (Europe) Bicelluli.
- Cimex. — rufipes. Linn. (Md) see Tropicoris. Longiscuti.
- Cimex. { subapterus De G. (Eu) See Coranus. Insect mentioned as emitting a sharp sound, probably with its rostrum, by moving its head up & down, 1843. 492. Nudirostri.
- Cimicidae. Westw 2. 474. Fam 5 of Section 2. Aurocorisa. Westw. (Geocoris Burm.) it contains only one genus. Cimex. (Linn) Acanthia (Fab) smoothish, body oval. Flat, mesothorax broad. head small, proboscis or beak, slender, three jointed & seldom, if ever, with wings. Westw.
- Cremodus. Hb Schf. mavortius. Say. Asterisma (Lat Amy 284) Say 1. 338. { (US, Ind. Pa. Fla. Mo. Md.) Ins. **I**. 7. Md. Infericornes.
- Ctenus. (Dallas) delia. Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 320. { (Md. Mo. Mass) Ins **II**. 5. Longiscuti.
- Ctenus. aequalis. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 317. (Ind) "
- Ctenus. viridicatus. Uhler. Ins. **IV** 19. (Tex Lau. Cal) "
- Conicipites. Race 3. fam 7. Nudirostri. Amy & Serv. 44. 350. It contains 5 groups, viz. { 1. Apiomerides. (Amy 357) 2. Camptorides. (Amy 355) 3. Helides. (Amy 367) 4. Holotrichides. (Amy 367) & 5 Saccoderides. (Amy 379)
- Coniscuti. Tribe 2 of Fam 1. Longiscuti. Amy & Serv. 19. & 72. Pentatomites. Lap. { Heteroptera or plant bugs having the scutel. cone shaped, triangular & not reaching to the extremity of abdomen, leaving the base of the elytra uncovered. it contains 5 races. viz. 1. Spissirostri. (Amy. 19. 74.) 2. Spinichides. (Amy, 20. 87.) 3 Nudipedes. (Amy, 22. & 101.) 4 Troxirostri. (Amy, 28. & 155.) & 5 Canalirostri. (Amy 29. & 186) fig^d G. pl **X**. 33.
- Conometopus. Fieb 304 & 307. (Europe.) side view head. **X**. 1. Fieb. pl 6. Bicelluli.
- Conorhinus. (Lap) rubrofasciatus. De Geor. Amy p 384. habitat, Brazil. Fab & Wolf? { say the East Indies. Burmeister South America. & we (Amyot. & Serville) doubt both the last localities. This insect is merely mentioned here, as by some, it has been considered as a synonym of the following. C. variegatus.
- Conorhinus. sanguisuga. Le Conte. see. C. variegatus. Nudirostri.
- Conorhinus (Lap.) variegatus. Drury. C. sanguisuga. Le Conte. Am. Ent. 1. 88. & 2. 28. 65 & Pack. 542. Blood sucking cone nose & Big bed bug. (Md Va) Ins pl **III**. 19. { Insect insinuates itself into beds, & sucks human blood, causing great pain & inflammation. it hibernates in both pupa, & perfect state, under bark. it is also said to prey on common bed bugs? (Acanthia lectularius) & probably likewise sucks the juices of other insects. (Am Ent.) Nudirostri.
- Coranus. (Curtis) subapterus. De Geor Aug 541. pl 18. fig 2. Amer. L. 9. Pack 541. { Cyllocoris. (Hahn) (Cyllocorus in Westw) pedicatus Fieb. Europe) Ins **IX**. 20. { Ins either entirely apterous, or with fore wings rudimental, although occasionally, it is met with having all four wings completely developed. it is found in dry sandy places, under Fur. & heather. July. to Sep. & if handled gives out ovum
- Infericornes error. should be Bicelluli

Coranus. (Curtis) *subapterus* continued.

{ a delicate odor like that of ripe pears. Ins. dull black, densely clothed with short, yellowish, gray, appressed hairs.

{ Westwood & Spinola, think that, especially in hot seasons, some apterous Hemiptera acquire full sized wings. (Westw. 2. 481.) (Eu) Nudirostris.

Coptosoma. (Lap. Westw. 124. Syn.) *globus*. Fab. Amy. 65. Westw. 2. 486. fig 122. (Europe)

Ins. IX. 8. Westw.

{ Ins. scutellum broader than long, fore wings also very long, & practically folded in repose. Longiscuti. -

Coreidae. Westw. 2. 483. (Supericornes. Amy) fam. 9. Section 2 Aurocoris (Westw.) Geocores (Burm). It contains 10 genera. (See p. 8) This family is distinguished by the large & either thickened, or elongated series of the terminal joint of the 4-jointed antennae, which are inserted near the lateral, & superior margins of the head, above a line drawn from the eyes, to the base of the rostrum. The insects are found upon trees & plants, upon the juices of which they appear to subsist. They fly & run well, especially in the heat of the day, in many exotic species the hind legs are singularly enlarged, especially in the males, in some, the femora are thickened, & the tibiae curved, & hooked at the tip, fitting to the femora like the fore leg of a Mantis. The antennae also of others have the intermediate joints of one of them occasionally dilated into a broad plate. The larvae & pupae of several species, differ from the perfect insect, in wanting ocelli, & possessing apparently only 2-joints to their tarsi. "Several adult forms, of Coreidae are known to be partially wingless" Pack 5p5.

Coreina. (Douglas 16) (Coreidae, Westw.) (Supericornes, Amy & Serv) Section 2 of.

{ Subdivision 1. Geodromica. Douglas, (Geocores Burm) it is divided into 5 families (see p. 13).

Coreodes. (Burm 305) Fam 7. of Division 2, Geocores. it contains 33 families (see p. 4)

Coreus. (Fab.) Antennae, with basal joints flattened, the 2^d & 3^d longer slender and nearly equal, the 4th is shorter, the sides of the thorax are clavate & not ciliated. Westw. Syn. 123.

Coreus. alternatus Say. Jour. Acad. IV. Say 2. 243. "This must fall as a Synonym of Piezogaster calcarator Fab. (P. R. U.) see also Eurygaster alternatus Dej. of Say 1. 94. & Coreus. 2. 243 (Mo) & which is an extremely distinct insect.

Coreus. antennator, Say 1. 323. see Charicsterus.

Supericornes

Coreus. armigenus, Say 2. 244, (Mo) See Anasa.

Coreus. confluentus, (Mex) Say 1. 325 see Sagotylus. Mayr "

Coreus. diffusus, (Geo) Say 1. 325, differ from confluentus by being somewhat more dilated & having the anterior lateral edge of thorax rectangular " see Spartocerus.

Coreus. lateralis, Say 2. 244. (Pa) see Coreus.

Coreus (Fab.) *marginatus*, (Eu.) N.S. 485. Pack 545.

Insects when hovering together in a sheltered sunny spot, emit a noise as loud as that of the hive bee. the eggs present a splendid golden appearance

Coreus. *ordinatus*, (U.S.) Say 2. 244. (Pa Mo Fla Md Va) a very common species & it diffuses an odor like a ripe pear. see *Anasa tristis*. the "Squash bug"

Coreus. *scapha*, (Europe.) Pack. 546. The larva differs from the imago in having the margins of the abdomen notched. Supercornis

Coreus. *tristis*. see *Anasa*.

Corimelaena. White. wing covers nearly covered by the scutellum, & resembles a small beetle, of a black color. The insects are generally of a shining black. they impart a very disagreeable taste, or bad bug odor, & flavor, to raspberries, and other fruits, when eaten with them. Longiscuti

Corimelaena. *albipennis*. Say. Thyreocoris, Say 1. 311. (Mo.)

Corimelaena. *atra* Amy. 68. (Galgapha Amy.) (U.S.) Ins IX. 15. Longiscuti

Corimelaena - *histeroides*. Say 1. 312. (Antk.) (Thyreocoris, Say) see *C. nituloides* "

Corimelaena. *lateralis*. Fab. (Md. Va.) Ins. II. 10. Md.

"said to be almost undistinguishable from *C. pulicaria* but is one half longer & wider" Riley. 2^d Rep. 35. Longiscuti

Corimelaena. (White) *nituloides*. Wolff. Thyreocoris (Schrank) histeroides Say 1. 20 (Antk.) Ins IX. 14. Md.

Corimelaena. *pulicaria*. Germar. Pack 547. Am Ent. 1. 207. 250. Can^o farmer. Aug 1867.

Pract Ent. 2. 119. Riley 2^d Rep 1869. 32. 45. (Mo. Md. Va.) Ins VIII. 8. Md. Insects abundant on Strawberries, Raspberries, and other fruit. They puncture the stems, and cause them to wilt. They also infest Cherry, & quince. On Cherry trees they occur in great numbers, & cause the stems of the young fruit to shrivel, and wither. They also injure flowers of Coreopsis, & other garden flowers. & may be considered as pretty general feeders. (Am Ent.) They also collect on the ends of Rosin weed. (Silphium) & the shoots of young pear. — (Am Ent 1. 250.) they also frequent *Geonothus americanus*. (the new Jersey tea plant. or red root.) *Veronica*. (or Speedwell) & *Portulacca*. (or purslane.) in June. in fact they breed on these plants. Their color is black with a white stripe on each side. & They resemble *C. lateralis* so much, that but for the fact — that they differ so much in size, & that there are no intermediate grades between the two species, they might be considered as merely varieties of the same insect" Riley 2^d Rept 1869 p. 35. (Md. Va. Mo. N.Y.) Longiscuti

Corimelaena. (White) *unicolor*. Beauv. Riley 2^d Rept. 1869 p 35.

Insect twice as long & wide as *C. pulicaria*, but has no white border whatever. Longiscuti

Corixa. Amy 445. see *Corixa*.

Pedromi.

Corixidae. (Latr) Coreus, &c. Pack. 542. see also Coreidae, Westw.

head flat, extended horizontally, & sunken up to the eyes within the pro-
= thorax. Antennae long, filiform, often clavate at the tips. & from 3. to 5 joint-
= ed. Beak sheath (Labium) 4 jointed, & claws provided with two suctional
pads. The membranous wingcovers have distinct, often forked, longitudinal
veins. This family includes Lygaeidae, Coreidae, & Pentatomidae.

Corixina. — Douglas. Sv. 391. Section 2 of Subdivision 2, Aquaticia, or water bugs, it
contains 2 families, viz. 1. Corixidae, & 2. Sigaridae. (Doug)

Corixa. — (Geoff. Amyot. 445.) prothorax large, & covers mesothorax, & characterized by
single jointed fore tarsi which are flattened, & strongly ciliated. The insects
frequent pools. Their motions are rapid in water, they dive when disturbed,
& sure hold of submerged objects. They also fly well, but walk with difficulty.
(Pack 536)

Corixa. — Westw 2. 460. Ins. "fore legs imperfectly prehensile, with tarsi composed of a
single large, & ciliated joint, the midlegs are slender with remarkably long
& slender claws, whilst the hind legs are long, with the two tarsal joints very
broad, ciliated, & well adapted for swimming, Westwood observed great
numbers of these insects of different species congregated, & huddled together,
at the surface of the water, beneath the ice when frozen. Many of them
had hold of each other, & they appeared to be very inactive. (Westw)

Corixa (Geoff) abdominalis. Say 1. 367. (Mex) Pediremi.

Corixa. — alternata. Say 2. 251. (Mo). smaller & darker than *C. interrupta*, & black
the prevailing color beneath. Say.

Corixa. — calva. Say 1. 366. (US)

Corixa. — femorata. Ins. found in Mexico, see Rept. of Dept. of Agriculture. Washing-
ton 1866. 38. "The eggs of this insect are said to be gathered from water
plants, and are used as an article of food by the dwellers near the lakes
where they abound. The natives cultivate in the lagoon of Chalco, a
sort of *Carex*, called *Toulé* on which the insects deposit their eggs very
freely. This *Carex* is made into bundles which are removed to Lake Texcoco,
& floated in the water until covered with eggs. The bundles are then taken
out, dried, and beaten over a large cloth, the eggs being then disengag-
ed, are cleaned, & pounded into flour." (see also *C. Mercenaria*) Pediremi

Corixa — interrupta, Say 2. 250 Corixa, Amy 445. Pack 536. (Md. Mo)

Ins not uncommon in pools of water. Ins V. 7. Md. Pediremi

Corixa — mercenaria, Say 1. 367. (Mex)

"passing through the market in the city of Mexico. I obtained a few
specimens from a quantity of at least a peck, exposed for sale, by an Aztec
woman. they are made use of as food." Say 1. 367. (See *C. femorata* where
it is said the eggs are used. & probably these insects have been confounded
together, or they may be synonyms.)

Corixa. Geoff. *striata*. (Europe) *Corixa*. De Geer states that this insect is found plentifully in all fresh waters. & that it does not swim upon its back. (like *Notonecta*) but upon its belly, it ordinarily suspends itself by the tail to the surface of the water. but at the least movement it precipitates itself quickly to the bottom, where it remains resting some time, clinging to a plant or stone. It walks slowly & badly on the ground. when resting tranquilly in the water, the posterior feet are advanced forwards, and pass the intermediate feet, so that the posterior feet are apparently the anterior. These insects exhale a strong & disagreeable odor like that of a bed bug). When they dive, the under part of their bodies appears silvery, which is caused by the air, which attaches itself, & remains adhering to the body under water, when swimming. if they encounter any small piece of grass they grasp it with their intermediate feet, & rise with it to the surface, but they also frequently fix themselves upon plants, at the bottom of the water. The insects are carnivorous - feeding upon other insects. (Amy & Serv 465) Peduremi

- Corixa* *vulnerata*. Uhler. (Dakota. U.S.). Ins. pl. V. fig 14. fm Uhler Coll. "
- Corixus*. Fall *Corixus lateralis*. Say 2. 244 Pa.
- Corticolae*. Amy & Serv. XLI. 303. Tribe 4 of fam 6. Ductirostri. Heteroptera or plant bugs inhabiting places in or under bark of trees, it contains 2 groups, viz 1. *Brachyrhynchides* (Amy 303.) & 2. *Aradides* (Amy 307.)
- Cosmoplepa*. Stål *carnifex* Fab. *Eysarcoris*. Dallas. (U.S. Md) Ins probably destroys other insects Ins. II. 6. Md. Longiscuti.
- Cremonodes*. Fieb 302. 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. 27. wing X. 30. pl 6. Bicelluli
- Crinocerus*. (Burm Amy 214) galeator. see *Euthrocta*. Supericornes.
- Cryptocorata* (Doug 11. 577.) *Hydrocoris* Westw. Division 2. Heteroptera it contains such bugs as have concealed antennae. & is divided into 2. subdivisions. viz 1. *Litoralia*. & 2. *Aquatilia*.
- Cydnius*. (Fab) Amy 91. "Insects which suck the sap of fruit & forest trees, vegetables, &c."
- Cydnius* *bilineatus*, Say 1. 323. & 2. 242. (Ind. Mo. Pa) see *Althus*.
- Cydnius* *ligatus*. Say 1. 322. *Schirus albomaculatus*, of Dallas, see *Schirus ligatus*. Longiscuti
- Cydnius* *spiniprons* Say 2. 243. (Mo) *Amnestus* Dallas.
- Cylapus*. Say *tenuicornis* Say. *Capsus*, Say 1. 347. (Ind) Bicelluli
- Cylapus*. Say *bractatus*. Say. *Capsus* Say 1. 348. (Ind)
- Cylocoris*. (Hahn in Doug 368) Fieb 312 pedestris see *Coranus subapterus* "
- Cylocoris* (Hahn.) genus 12. of Fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 122
- Cylindricipites*. Race 5 of Fam 7. *Nuctirostri* Amy & Serv. 47. 383. it contains two groups 1. *Conorhinides* & 2. *Stenopodides* (Amy 386)
- Dasycoris* (Dallas) *humilis*. Stål. (Western states.) Ins VI. 12. Supericornes.
- Dicyphus*. (Fieb. 327 347. (Europe). side view head. X. 14. Fieb. pl 6. Bicelluli.
- Diolcus*. (Mayer.) *Chrysorrhoeus*. fig 460. H. S. see *Scutellera viridipunctata*. Longiscuti.
- Dioleus*. *viridipunctatus*. see *Scutellera*. Say 1. 310.

- *Dioncis*. Feib. 308. 347. (Europe.) side view of head. X. 9. Feib. pl 6. Ductirostri •
- Diplodus*. (Amyot 370) *lunoides*. Stål. Preduvius Lep & Serv. Eragonus. (Burm.) viridis. —
- { Wheeler mss. Pack 542. Am Ent 1. 13. (U.S.) Ins IX. 19. Nudirostri
 The larva is very common on forest trees. it is wingless, & covered with a glutinous substance, to which little pieces of dust, & dirt, are commonly seen to adhere. The insect is winged & feeds on other insects amongst it is said to destroy the plum curculio. (Conotrachelus. nanus Har. Coleop.)
- Ductirostri*. Amy & Serv. 39. & 285. Membranacei. Burm. Heteroptera, or plant bugs, having their beak or proboscis in a groove, or furrow, & having ocelli it contains 5 tribes, viz 1. Spissipedes. (Amy 39. 288) 2. Ripicolae. (Amy 40. 293) 3 Membranacei. (Amy 40. 295.) 4 Corticolae. (Amy 41. 303). & 5 Lecticolae. (Amy. 41. 309) G. pl X. fig 4.
- Dysdercus*. (Amy. 272) *mimus*. Say Capsus. Say 1. 338. Cecigenae
- Dysdercus*. *ochreatus*. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 338.
- Dysdercus* *suturellus*. H. Schf. Pyrrhocorus. Burm. Report Dept. Agr 1858, p 121. & 1866 p 33. Red bug, or Cotton stainer. (Fla.) Ins I. 11 Fla.
 Eggs 20. to 30 deposited on the leaves, or stalks, of cotton. (Gossypium) When young, the larvae congregate together, but when older they separate, & spread over the plant. The larvae, pupae, & perfect insects, all suck the sap from the plants, & holls, after puncturing them with their rostrum or beak, thus causing the holls to become diminutive, & abortive, & the plant to become sickly, & weak. The principal injury however is caused by the insects sucking the juices of the seeds, & holls, & then voiding the excrementous, yellowish liquid over the cotton, in the opening or open holl, which stains the cotton fibre, yellowish, or reddish, in spots, these stains being indelible, very much depreciate the market value, of the cotton. It was thought at one time that this insect, from its beautiful red color, might be made useful by producing, a brilliant red dyeing material, but D. Chas. Jackson, of Boston, to whom specimens were sent, in order to test its coloring matter, wrote that "no red color could be extracted from them", but that a rich yellow, or ochraceous yellow lake, was made, which is readily fixed on woollen, or silken fabrics, & that the coloring matter would also serve as the yellow basis, for green, or brown dyes. (see Rept Dept. Agr. 1858. 272.) This insect has also been mentioned as staining cotton on Crooked Island, one of the Bahamas, so much, in places as to render it of little or no value.
 Ins when young red with black spots on top of abdomen, when older the ♀ is 0.65 to 0.70. in length, red with black mark on thorax, the upper wings are black, edged & marked across its upper surface with a St Andrews cross of a cream color. Cecigenae

Ectrichodia { Lep & Serv. Amy 343. constrictiventris, Stål. Ectrichodes, Burm. (Tex. U.S.)
Ins. VII. 10 Texas. Nudirostri

Ectrichodia. cruciata. Say. Petalochneirus. error in Leconte's edit. of Say 1.358 (P.R.U.)

{ Ectrichotes. Burm. (Ind. Mo. Gev. Md) Probably feeds on other insects
Ectrychnotes bicolor } Ins. III. 17. Md. rare. Nudirostri
see Say 1.358 }

Ectrichotes. bicolor. Say 1.358 see Ectrichodia.

Edessa (Fab, Amy. 158) cornuta. Burm. see Aceratodes. Longiscuti

Edessa. cruciata. Say 1.311. see Acanthosoma.

Edessa. lateralis Say 1.312 see Acanthosoma

Edessules. Group 1. Race 10. Brevirostri. Amy. 155.

Emesa. (Fab Amy 393.) feed on other insects. they resemble the thinnest bits of sticks fastened together, the antennae are long & delicate. The fore legs are raptorial. with long, thin, coxae, the body is also long, thin & hair like. — The wings are either wanting, or reach only to the middle of the abdomen. These insects are distinguished by the perfectly raptorial structure of the very small fore legs, with coxae greatly elongated, like those of the Mantidae. In motion they resemble the Tijula, or crane fly. (Diptera) balancing themselves on their long legs. (Hertz 2:472.) Nudirostri

Emesa (Fab) longipes De Geer. Pack 561. E. brevipennis Say 1.106 Ins. IV. 25 (Md)

Ins very common in some localities, it inhabits outhouses, where it may be observed generally motionless on the walls, when disturbed it moves its body up & down, on its legs, at the same time moving forwards,

Ins. reddish-winged. feet ringed, near the knee. Nudirostri

"This insect within the last 5 years, has appeared near Baltimore, on small pine trees, & is now widely distributed in the country" (P.R.U.)

Emesodema. (Spinola) see Cerascopus. Heincken.

Epiceridae. (Uhler.) equivalent to Supericornes of Amyot.

Exemecornis. (Fieb) fera. Say. Pamera Say 1.333.

Eurygaster. (Lap, Amy. 57.) alternatus. Say. Tetyra Say 1.94. (U.S.) Say pl 43.

Ins. IV. 4. Longiscuti

This insect must not be confounded with Say's Coreus alternatus, which belongs to Pterogaster (or Archimerus of Stål) & is one of the Supericornes

Eurygaster. maurus. (Linn) Amyot 53. Douglas 65, pl 11. Cimex. Linn. (Europe.)

According to Leon Dufour this species is common in France, upon the ears of wheat, which it pierces & sucks whilst in the green state, July, Sep.

Ins varies from fulvous brown, without markings, to luteous with stripes & shades of brown. Ins IX. 21. Doug pl 11, fig 6. Longiscuti

Eviagorus. Burm. viridis. see Diplodes. viridis

Nudirostri

- Evagorus*. (Burm. Amy 369. *rufus*. L. P. & Serv. *E. speciosus*. Burm., 265. Fla.)
 { Ins. III. 3. Fla. Larvae, pupae, & insects, prey upon other insects. & are very useful in destroying myriads of plant lice (Aphides, Homop) upon the Orange trees in Florida, where they are very numerous. Nudirostri
- Evagorus*. viridis. Walth Am. Ent. 1. 13. & Pack 542. see *Diplopus luridus*.
- Euschistus*. (Dallas.) *stericus* Linn. (Md US) Ins II. 15 Md.
 { "closely allied to *E. punctipes* Say, but the last ventral segment of the male lacks the black spot" (P. R. U.) Longiscuti
- Euschistus*. *luridus* Dallas. (Md US) Ins II. 13. Md. "
- Euschistus*. *punctipes*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. Riley, 5th Rep. 1873. p. 12. (Md. US)
 { common on Thistles & Mullen 11. 12. Md Longiscuti
- Euschistus* - *serva*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. "
- Euschistus* *tristigma*. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 314 Harr mss. Pack 565. (Md. Va. US)
 { Ins. IX. 24. Md. "Sp. not rare, it resembles *E. punctipes* but is smaller & distinguished by the 3 ventral spots, & black points on the lateral edge of the venter. (Say.)
- Euthoetha*. (Mayer) *galeator*. Fab. Grinocerus. Burm. Amy. 214 (Md. US)
 { Ins. I. 18. Md July Supericornes
- Euthyrhynchus*. (Dallas) *floridanus*. Linn. Asopus. Burm. Amy. 83. Pentatoma emarginata
 { Say 1. 313. Ins. IV. 12. Md. Longiscuti
- Eysarconis*. (Dallas.) *carnifex*. see *Cosmoplepa*.
- Fitchia*. (Stål) *nigrovittata*. Stål. (US) Ins VII. 12. fm Uhlers coll. Nudirostri
- Fitchia* *spinulosa*. Stål. (US) Ins. VII 11. fm Uhlers coll. "
- Galgulidae*. (Galgulini) Burm. "head broad, with peduncled eyes. antennae 4 jointed concealed beneath eyes, ocelli present. body short, broad, & flattened. hind legs formed for running." These insects somewhat resemble miniature toads at first glance, in both form & color "The form of the four feet & peduncled eyes clearly show these insects to be predatory, & feeding upon other insects. The legs are cursorial. A Mauritian species, is found under stones, & wet leaves on the coast. (Westw 2. 666) These insects are said to live on the edge of the water, burying themselves in the sand. especially in the larva state. & form a link between the aquatic & terrestrial plant eating species" Pack 539. Bigemmi
- Galgulidae* Sam 1 of Sect 2. *Aurocorisa*, Westw 2. 658. (Geocores. Burm.)
- Galgulini* Burm. Sam 3 of Div 1. *Hydrocores*. Burm 201. Bank, or Shore Scorpion bugs - Divided into 3 Genera. 1. *Mononyx*. Latr. (Burm 201.) 2 *Galgu-*
 = *lus*. Latr. (Burm 201.) & 3 *Pelagonus*. Latr. (Burm 202)
- Galgulus* (Latr Amy 424.) *oculatus* " Fab. Ins. V. 2. Md. Aug. Bigemmi
 { Ins. taken in Md running on the sand near a swift stream. In my day book I find it noted down. that professor Cyrus Thomas says, they feed upon *Dixa terminalis* or *D. apicalis*, but Professor Uhler to whom I mentioned it, expresses much doubt about this fact.

- Galgupa. (Amyot 68.) see Corimelaena atra.
- Garganius. (Fal.) fusiformis. Say. Carsus Say 1. 344. U.S.
 Ins III. 2. fm Uhlers coll Longiscuti.
Bicelluli.
- Geocores Burm. Div 2 of Order Heteroptera. Burm 208. containing the Land bugs & divided by Burmeister into 8 families. viz 1. Hydromeci —
 (Burm. 208.) 2. Ploteres Lat. & Amy. 75. 2. Riparii. (Burm. 215.) 3. Reduvini.
 (Burm. 223.) 4. Membranacci (Burm 254) 5. Capsini (Burm 264) 6. Sygaeodes
 (Burm. 281.) 7. Coreodes. (Burm. 305.) & 8. Scutati (Burm 349)
- Geocorisae. Amy & Serv. Section 1. of Amyot & Scville. Heteroptera Land bugs contain-
 ing 7 families. viz 1. Longiscuti. 2. Supericornes. 3. Infericornes. 4. Cecigenae.
 5. Bicelluli. 6. Ductirostri. 7. Nudirostri. & 8. Ploteres. see pl X.
- Geodromica. Fieber. (Earth runners) Geocores. Doug. Subdivision 1. of Div 1. Gymnocerata.
 Fieb & Doug. (Geocores Burm) it contains 12 Sections viz 1. Scutatina. —
 (Doug 11.) 2. Ceresia. (Doug. 19.) 3. Berytina. (Doug 18.) 4. Cecigenina. (Doug 19)
 5. Sygaina. (Doug 20) 6. Tingidina. (Doug 24) 7. Hebrina. (Doug 25.)
 8. Corticolina. (Doug 27) 9. Capsina. (Doug 28) 10. Anthocorina. (Doug 36)
 11. Oculatina. (Doug 38) & 12. Reduvina. (Doug 39)
- Gerris. (Fab. Amy 414.) Pack. 539. H.S. 158. (Water boatman) Insect very active & skims
 the surface of water with great velocity. when gliding over the water.
 the hind feet act conjointly as a rudder. & the longer middle feet, are used
 somewhat as Oars. not dipped into. but merely brushing along the surface —
 (Heston 2. 468) The prothorax is very long, & covers the mesothorax. The ocelli
 are present. & the larvae are much shorter. & have broader bodies than the
 adults. There are some apterous forms among them. they feed on other in-
 sects & the eggs in Europe are destroyed by a parasitic insect. Teleas.
 (see Hymenoptera)
- Gerris Fab { canaliculatus. Say 1. 363 Ins. differs from G. marginatus. in having
 an obvious groove beneath extending to the venter. (Geo) Ploteres.
- Gerris " { conformis. Uhler. (Md. U.S.) Ins V. fig 6. md fine
 Insect taken in Maryland feeding on dead flies on the surface of the
 water. Ploteres.
- Gerris. " currens. see Velia. " "
- Gerris " lacustris. Fab (Md) Ins V. 1. Md " "
- Gerris " marginatus Say 1. 362. (U.S.)
- Gerris " remigis. Say 1. 362. (Mex. Say) Ins. VIII. 30. (U.S. generally) (PRU) Ploteres.
- Gerris " { rufoscutellatus. Fab (U.S.) Pack 540
 Insect of a reddish color. Ploteres.
- Gonocerus. tristis. see Anasia. Supericornes
- Gonocerus. antennator. see Chamesterus Pa Ind "
- Gonocerus. dubius. Say 1 328. see Chamesterus antennator. "



- Globiceps* (Latr.) *clavatus*. Linn. Camaronotus Doug. 360. (Europe) Bicelluli
 { Burmeister says this insect is common on Red currant.
- Globiceps*. *selectus*. Fiel, Doug. 368. (Europe.)
 { Ins. males taken on umbelliferous flowers, & both sexes were found among
 grass, at the roots of Broom, & other bushes in July. (Europe) Bicelluli-
Gymnocerato. (Fab) Douglas. Geocorisae, Amy. & Serv. Geocores, Burm., Aurocorisa, Westw.
 { Division 1 of suborder 1. Hemiptera Heteroptera, Doug.
- Haetorkinus*. Fiel 318. 347. (Europe) side view head X, 8. Fiel pl 6. Bicelluli
- Halobates*. (Esch) Antennae first joint as long as the two following, put together.—
 { Ocelli 0. Mesothorax very large, & elongated posteriorly. wings 0. fore
 legs short, outstretched with thickened femora. Middle pair of legs longest.
 Insect formed for swimming on the surface of the ocean, in the tropics.
 Far from land. (Pack 540) (P.R.U.)
 "Common on our streams of water" (P.R.U.) Ploteres.
- Halobates*. (Esch. Amyot 410) *picatus*. Sch (Md. U.S.) Ins V. 16. Ma. "
 { "Lives both solitary, & in swarms, on the surface of lakes, & streams, in
 the U.S" (P.R.U.) Ploteres →
- Halys*. (Fab) see *Brochymena arborea*. Longiscuti.
- Harmostes*. (Dallas.) *fraterculus*. Say. Syromastes. Say. 1. 326 (Geo Ind) Supericornes.
- Harmostes*. *obliquus*. Say. Syromastes. Say 1. 326. (U.S.)
- Harmostes*. *reflexulus*. Say. Syromastes. Say 1. 323. Rhopalus. Schull (Pa)
 Ins VI. 15 Md & var III. 6. Supericornes.
- Halticus*. (Fab) *pallicornis*. Fab. Capsus. (Md. U.S.) Ins II. 18. Md Bicelluli →
- Harpactor*. (Lap) head convex behind eyes. Ocelli distant. Antennae 1st joint as long
 & stouter than the two succeeding ones together.
- Harpactor*. *cinctus*. see *Milyas*. Nudirostri.
- Hammato-cerus*. (Burm. Amy 345) *furcis*. Drury. Furcis. Amy 346. Nabis (Amy 330)
furcis. Say 1. 358. (Md. Geo. Fla) Ins pl III. 16. Nudirostri-
- Hebrus*. (Curtis) *pusillus*. Curtis. Doug. 266. pl. 19. fig 4. Westw 2. 470 (Europe)
Lygaeus. Fall. Ins found among aquatic plants June July (Europe)
 on Lemna. &c Ins VIII. 18. (color black, dull.) Ductirostri. —
- Hebrus*. (Curtis Amyot 293.) Insects of this genus do not walk on the water their
 feet not being adapted for it? (Amy 294) although Mr Westwood says they
 live on the surface of the water, but add upon the Lemna, or duck weed.
 "They do skim over the surface of the water with great rapidity in
 Maryland. (P.R.U.)
- Hebrus*. *americanus*. Uhler. Ins. V. 15. (U.S.) Ductirostri
- Hemiptera, of fresh water, are sometimes infested with a parasitic species of
 water mite. (Hydrachna) Pack 661.
- Hemiptera. Heteroptera. Latr Douglas & Scott. Rhynchota. Heteroptera. Fieber
 Sub order 1. Douglas & Scott.

Henestaris, (*Spin. Amy.* 250) *laticeps*. *Curtis. Doug.* 229. 8. fig 5. *Heterogaster*. *Curtis* —
 { (Europe). Ins found under a stone. color ochreous. more or less clouded
 with brown. & with very fine short yellow hairs. Ins **IX.** 35. *Infericornes.*

Heracus (*Stål*) *insignis*. *Uhler.* *Pachymerus*. *Sepell. Schill. Leunis* 657.
 { Ins. **VI.** 3. fm Mr Uhler's coll. *Infericornes.*

Heterogaster. see *Henestaris*. *Spinola. Amy* 250.

Heteroptera. *Westwood.* 2. 450 " Insects having four wings. the anterior pair larger than the posterior. lapping partly over each other, the basal part coriaceous the apical part being membranous, body depressed. antennae generally elongated. filiform. mouth arising from the anterior & inferior part of the head. *piromuscitate*. (ie in the form of a projecting beak, or trunk) pupae active. *semicomplete*. The nutriment of these insects consists — solely of the juices of plants, and animals, which are pumped up the labial canal by the gradual contraction of that organ. The substance from which such juices are derived having been previously wounded by the four internal sharp setae. most of them are found on plants, some however feed on other & weaker insects. The larvae have not even the rudiments of wings. as pupae the wings are to be observed, upon the back of the meso- & metathorax in a rudimentary state. & the ocelli are only developed in the perfect insect. Almost all the terrestrial *Heteroptera* on being suddenly alarmed, or touched. emit a peculiar odor, more or less disgusting. The exhalation of this scent, is not however continued, for if suddenly snered, & plunged into a fluid, innumerable minute bubbles will be observed to issue from the two pores between the hind feet, which on bursting at the surface, immediately emit the scent peculiar to the species. Some of the *Heteroptera*. — *Reduvius*. &c. are able to inflict severe wounds, by means of their strong curved beaks, emitting at the same time a drop of poisonous fluid, — into the wound. Among the *Heteroptera* may sometimes be found undeveloped individuals without wings, which pair and are fertile & this fact has led some naturalists to imagine that the pupae are sometimes able to copulate, as they have seen such *in coitu*, whilst in fact the supposed pupa, was one of these what *Westwood*, calls "imperfect perfect insects" This being the case in the *Heteroptera* — may not the same occur with the *Orthoptera*? as sometimes we have ourselves seen a perfect winged grasshopper & an apparently wingless pupa, also *in coitu* *Westwood* says "a peculiarity, occurs in some of these insects, where analogous instances have been noticed among *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Aphidae*, & even a species of the *Chalcididae* (*Reymon*) viz the undeveloped state of some specimens in the Imago state, which are as capable of reproduction, as others of the same species, which have fully developed wings. (*Hesl.* 2 454). the larvae are —
 over

Heteroptera continued.

42.

said to cast their skins three times, in most instances before they reach the pupa state. Then the insect is more like the imago but some of its parts, such as ocelli, wings, & claws, are either rudimentary, or are barely indicated, & only become perfect after the last moult.

Heterocordylus Fieb 316. 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. G. Fieb pl 6 Bicelluli
Homocemus (Dallas) *aeneifrons* Say. Scutellera Say 1.198. Pachycoris (Burm. Amy 37)
exilis. H Schf. (Md. U.S.)
Ins IV. 8. Md. Longiscute.

Homocemus *parvulus*. H Schf. Pachycoris. Burm. (Md U.S.)
Ins II: 1. Md. Longiscuti

Hydrocores (Burm) Div 1. of Order Heteroptera. Burm p 186. contains water bugs
{ It is divided into 3 families. 1 Notonectici. (Burm 186). 2. Nepini. (Burm 193.)
& 3. Galgulinii. (Burm 201).

Hydrocorisa (Westw) Section 1. of Westwood. 2. 657. & gen. Synopsis 119. contains water bugs, & is divided into 2 families, viz. Notonectidae (Leach) & 2 Nepidae - (Leach) The insects are aquatic. The antennae are very short, & concealed in cavities beneath the eyes. the legs are more or less fitted for action in the water, & generally ciliated on the last pair, whilst the fore legs are short, & fold, forming a pair of claws, whereby the insects seize their prey, which consists of other insects. The eyes are often of large size. - These insects are compelled continually to resort to the surface of the water in order to attain fresh supplies of air. Nearly all the *Hydrocorisa* are of a dull brown, or obscure black color. (Westw) Some of them sting severely, & at night fly from pond to pond.

Hydrocorisae (or *Hydrocorises*) Amyot & Serville Section 2. of Order Heteroptera "Water bugs" Amy & Serv. 50. 422. contains water bugs, with concealed or hidden antennae, & is divided into 3 families, viz. 1. Bigemmi. 2. Pedinapta. & 3. Pediremi. These families are subdivided into tribes, races, & finally into groups. (See p 12.) most of these insects feed on other insects.

Hydrometra (Lat) *lineata*. Say 1. 361. resembles *H stagnorum* (La.) Nuderostri.

Hydrometra *palidum* see Gerris

Hydrometra (Lat Amy 399.) *stagnorum* Amy 400. (Limnolates Burm) Nuderostri
{ Ins found throughout Europe on the margin of stagnant water, & often on moist earth, along brooks, or on the water, but they do not live an exclusively aquatic life. the weakness of their feet & their want of agility, constrain them to keep themselves hidden, amongst the low herbage, or in the little hollows. see also Limnolates Burm Westw Syn 119.
In Westwood Syn p. 119 the difference between *Hydrometra* & *Gerris* is as follows. *Hydrometra* (Lat). Linear. first & 2^a joints of antennae short 3^a longest legs formed for walking whilst *Gerris* (Lat) *Hydrometra*. Burm. has the basal joint the longest & 4 hind legs very long, & at a great distance from the fore legs.

- Hydrometridae*. (Leach.) Westw 2, 467. *Ploterus*, Latr. Fam 3 of Section 2 *Aurocorisa* Westw. (*Geocoris* Burm.) it contains 5 genera, viz. 1 *Hydrometra* (Lat.) 2 *Velia* (Latr) 3 *Microvelia* (Westw) 4 *Gerris* (Fab.) & 5 *Helorus* (Walk)
- Westwood states that the genus *Hydrometra*, merely creeps slowly on the surface of the water, the body of the insect being considerably elevated, hence it is found amongst low plants, growing out of, or at the side of water. (Westw 2, 468.) Douglas (p. 558) says "the *Hydrometrae* live on the surface of running, or stagnant water, where they propel themselves rapidly, by a rowing motion of their second & third pair of legs, feeding upon any insects that may come in their way, catching them by springing upon them. They can also dive when alarmed." These insects are sometimes known as water measurers, & are found on the borders of ponds, on the herbage
- Burmester says "they walk on the surface of water as other insects do on land, by alternate movements of their feet." Schummel says "they inhabit stagnant water, where they walk slowly on aquatic plants, some apterous forms are found among them, (Pack 539) They subsist on aquatic insects. (1848. 158)
- Hydrodromica*. Subdiv 2 of Division 1, *Gymnocerata*. Doug 41 & 557. contains 2 Sections
Hydrometrina & *Limnobatina*.
- Hydrometrina*. Doug 41 & 557. Section 1. of Subdiv 2 *Hydrodromica* (Doug) it contains
 2. Families. 1. *Hydrometridae*. & 2. *Velidae*.
- Hymenarcys*. (Amyot. 124) *nervosa*, Say. *Pentatoma* Say 1. 321. (U.S. Ind)
 Ins II. 14. Md. *Longicute*.
- Infericornes*. Amyot & Serville, 35. 268. Fam 3 of Section 1 *Geocoridae*, or Land bugs. *Heteroptera*, or Plant bugs, having their antennae inserted on the under side of the head, below an ideal line drawn from the eye, to the beginning of the labium. - the third joint of the beak is longer than the fourth. This family contains 3 groups, viz. 1. *Lygaeidae*, (Amyot 248)
 2. *Rhyparochromides*. (Amy 251) & 3. *Anthocorides*. (Amy 262) p. X. 35.
- Ischnorhynchus*. *reseda*. *Lygaeus geminatus* Say 1. 330 (P.R.U.)
- Jadera*. Stål. *haematoloma*, Burm. Ins IX. 5. Mr. Wickers Coll. *Supercornes* (P.R.U)
- Labops*. (Fab. 316) (Burm 279) *hesperius*, Uhler. Ins IV. 3. *Bicelluli* —
- Largus*. (Hahn, Amy 278.) *succinctus*, Linn. *Capsus* Say 338. (Mex. Say.) Md Pa & Va (P.R.U.)
 Ins. I. 12. Md. *Ecigenae*.
- Lecticolae*. (Amy & Serv. 41-309. Tribe 1. of Fam 6. *Ductirostri*. *Heteroptera* or bugs inhabiting beds. it contains only one group *Acanthides*.
- Leptocoris*. (Hahn) *lucivittatus*, Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. vol. VI.
 Ins. IV. 24. *Supercornes* (P.R.U)
- Leptocoris*. (Lat. Amyot 228.) *tipuloides*, Latr. (Md. U.S.)
 Ins III. 15. *Supercornes*.
- Leptoglossus* (Stål & Guerin) *corculus*, Say 1. 326. (var) (Md. U.S.) *Amisocelis* Say 1. 326 (Fla)
 Ins. VI. 28 *Supercornes*

- Leptoglossus* (Stål & Guer.) *oppositus*, Say, *Anisocelis*, Say 1. 326. (Ind.)
 { very closely allied to *A. albicinctus*, but may be known by the small, white
 point of the hemelytra. (Say) *Supercornis*
- Leptoglossus*, *phyllopus* Linv., *Anisocelis* (Latr. Amy 217.) *albicinctus*, Say 1. 326.
 { (Md. S.C. Md. U.S.) 1. 21. →
 Insect feeds on & destroys other insects. a correspondent Mr E. J. Earle of
 Evergreen, S.C. June 1869, wrote a letter to the department, in which he stated
 that he caught this insect destroying the cabbage plant bug, *Strachia*
histrionica. Say 1. 326, says that the male of *A. albicinctus* has only two
 denticulations, on the dilated edge of the posterior tibiae whilst the female
 has three. *Supercornis*.
- Leptoglossus*, *xonatus*, Dallas. (N Mex.) *Ins.* VII. 6. "
- Limnobates*, Burm. Pack. 450. Insect aquatic & runs over the surface of the water, like
 Gerris. The prothorax is as long as the rest of the thorax, body linear & hind
 wings are absent. Pack 540. (P.R.U.) *Nudirostri*
- Limnobates*, *stagnorum* Burm. Doug. p. 576. pl 19. fig. 7. (Europe) *Ins.* VIII. 14 *Nudir*
 { *Ins.* common on ponds, amongst Duck weed. (Lemna) from Spring to Au-
 tumn. These insects move but slowly, on the surface of the water, color black.
 " *Limnobates* is remote from *Hydrometra* & does not belong to *Ploteris* (P.R.U.)
- Leptoterna*, Fieb. 302, 347. Side view of head, X. 3 pl. 6. (Europe) *Bicelluli*, -
- Lioconis*, Fieb. 309, 347. " " " X. 15 " (") "
- Lioderma*, (Uhler) *saucia*, Say, *Pentatoma*, Say, 1. 318. *Ins.* VIII. 25. (U.S.) *Longiscuti-*
Lioderma, *senilis*, Say, *Pentatoma* Say, 1. 316. (U.S.) "
- Litoralia*, Doug. 43. Subdiv 1. of Div 2. *Cryptocerata*, (*Hydrocoris* as Hestw.) it contains
 { only one genus *Pelagonus*.
- Lobistethus*, Fieb. 300, 347. (Eu) side view of head, X. 19, pl 6. Fieb. *Bicellule*
- Longicoxi*, (Amy & Serv. 48. 393) Race 6. of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*, it contains only one
 { group. *Emesides*. (Am 393.
- Longiscuti*, Amy & Serv. XV. 19. Fam 1. of *Geocoris*. Plant bugs having the scutell
 { long, " reaching at least to the middle of abdomen, & divided into two
 tribes. 1. *Orbiscuti*, & 2. *Coniscuti*, fig. G X. 31.
- Lopidea*, (Uhler) *media*, Say, *Capsus* Say, 1. 361. (Ind.) *Ins.* VI. 6. *Bicelluli*.
- Loxops*, (Fieb 314. 347.) (Europe.) side view of head, X. 21. Fieb. pl 6. "
- Lygaeidae*, Hestw. 2. 480. Fam 8. of Section 2. *Aurocoris* (W) (*Geocores*, Burm.) it con-
 { tains 8 Genera. (see p 8.) These insects have the antennae 4 jointed, attached
 " below the middle of the side" (P.R.U.) of the head. the beak is tolerably long,
 & the scutellum is of normal size. (Pack 522) Many of the exotic *Lygaeidae*, are
 remarkable for their various colors, in which Red or yellow & black are the
 most conspicuous. They are mostly found on plants, others however of a smaller size,
 & obscure colors, are distinguished by having greatly thickened fore legs these are
 found on the ground at the roots of plants. (Hestw 2. 481.)

45.

- Lygaeina*. { Doug 20. 165. (*Lygaeodes* Burm.) (*Lygaeidae*. Westw.) (*Infericornes*. Amyx)
 Section 2. of Subdiv 1. Geodromica. Geocores. contains only one family —
Rhyparochromidae.
- Lygaeodes*. Burm 281. Fam 6. of Div 2. Geocores. contains 71. families. (see. p 4.) —
Lygaeus. (Fab.) Amyx. 249. Insects with head "conical in front." (PRU) eyes globular. —
 { ocelli distinct. with "moderately" slender antennae, scarcely half as long as
 the body, & slightly clavate. (Pack 543)
- Lygaeus* (Fab) *admirabilis*. Uhler in Hayden's survey. Ins pl VII. 1. (US) Infericornes.
Lygaeus. *aulicus*. an Exotic species from Brazil.
Lygaeus. *bicrucis*. Say 2. 246. (Md. Misso. Geo)
 { Insect taken under bark in winter. in Md. I. 3. Md.
Lygaeus. *histriangularis*. Say 1. 329. (Mex. Say.) (Ariz. Texas, & PRU)
 { Ins. allied to *L. bicrucis*. but not half so large (Say) Ins VI 10
Lygaeus. *circumcinctus*. Stål. (US) Ins. VI. 9.
Lygaeus. *disconotus*. Say 1. 330 (Mo)
Lygaeus. *eurinus*. Say 2. 247. (Mo. Ark.) see *Alydus*.
Lygaeus. *facetus*. Say 1. 328. (Fla) Ins. VIII. 12..
Lygaeus. *falicus*. Say 1. 331. (Mo.) see *Micropeus*.
Lygaeus. *geminatus*. Say 1. 330. (Ind. Mo) see also *Ischnorhynchus vesedae*.
Lygaeus. *fasciatus*. Dallas. (Md US) Ins I. 11x. & VII. 19. Md
 { Ins. found at the Md. Ag. Coll. in great abundance. on flowers of Milk or
 silk weed. (*Asclepias*) Aug 6th 1868. in company with caterpillars of
Euchetes. Egle. (Lepid) by Mr Pech.
Lygaeus. *gutta*. H. Sch. (Mex. Calif)
 { Ins VII. 15. coll of Mr Uhler Infericornes
Lygaeus. *leucopterus*. (Chinck bug) Say 1. 329. (Va) see *Micropeus*.
Lygaeus. *numenius*. Say 1. 331 see *Belonocheilus* Uhler.
 { Ins resembles *L. scolopax*. but the 2^d joint is longer than the 3^d. and
 the rostrum is more elongated. (Say)
Lygaeus. *pusillus*. see *Helmus*.
Lygaeus. *quinque* (5) *spinosis*. Say 2. 247. (US.) see *Alydus*.
Lygaeus. *reclivatus*. Say 2. 245. (Mo) Say 1. 328) VII. 26. Uhler's coll. (Mex) Infericornes
 { This insect resembles *L. turcicus*. (Fab) but is distinguishable by the large-
 white spot. on the membranous moiety. of the hemelytra. (Say)
Lygaeus. *scolopax*. Say 1. 330. (Ind.) see *Nysius*.
Lygaeus. *sandarachatus*. Say 1. 328. (Mex)
Lygaeus. *turcicus*. Fab. Pack 543. (Md.) Ins I. 6. Infericornes
 { Ins "noticed once or twice preying upon small caterpillars on —
Asclepias the milk or silk weed.
Lygus. *dislocatus*. Say 1. 339. (Pa.) on *Verbascum thapsus* (Mullein)
Lygus. *invitus*. Say 1. 345. (Ind.)
Lygus. see also *Capsus*. also.

Lygus (Hahn.) *lineatus*. Fab. *Capsus quadrivittatus*. Say 1. 339. Am Ent 1. 246.

Phytocoris (Fall.) *quadrivittatus* Le Baron 1st Rept 1871 p. 61. Saunders Report - Ontario, Canada, 1871. 40 "Four striped plant bug" Le Baron Insect 1. 9. Md Insect very common in Maryland. The female when dissected by Dr. Le Baron was found to contain 14 to 24 oblong, subcylindrical, flask shaped, eggs. The larvae pupae & perfect insects puncture the leaves, abstract the sap, & produce a blighted appearance in the foliage, sometimes even causing it to wither away. These insects are found on currants, Parsnips, (Saunders & Le Baron) Mint (Saunders) & in May on Weigelia, Dietria &c. Fitch in the Trans. N. Y. St. Ag. Society, 1869. p. 518. states that *Lygus lineatus* also injures Bitter sweet, Burning bush, Currant, Dahlia, Plantain, Raspberry, Snapdragon Soap wort, Sumach, - Tansey, & Heigolzi.

Lygus... *lincolniensis* (Beauv.) *Phytocoris* (Fall.) Harris 201. *Cercus linearis* Brauer. *Capsus linearis*. Pack. 550. Le Baron, 1871. 63. *Cypus linearis* Say 1. 320. - Am Ent 1. 227. & 276. 271. &c. Riley 2^d Rept 1869 113, Am Ent & Bot. 2. 276. Prairie Farms. May 2^d 1863. "Little lined Plant bug" of Harris. (N.B. Md. Va Ill &c) Insect. pl. VI. 5 Md. very common on almost all kinds of plants, it appears in April, but is more abundant during the summer, when it injures plants, by sucking their sap, & the punctures made by them appearing to be poisonous - (Am Ent 1. 227) This insect injures Pear twig, & Grape vines, comes Potatoes stems - & Strawberry vines, Fruit trees, quince &c. & is very fond of congregating on flowers of Cabbage. It is stated to have injured the crops in Illinois to the amount of \$ 1000. & has been taken in the perfect state in winter. Dr. Le Baron (1871. p. 63) says it destroys the eggs of the Colorado Potato bug (*Doryphora decimlineata*) & the Amⁿ Ent (1. 228) reports it as destroying the eggs of other Insects.

Insect head yellowish, with 3 longitudinal reddish stripes. Thorax yellow, with 5 longitudinal yellow lines on it. Ins. 0.20 in length, & the males are darker colored than the females. (Pack)

Lygus. *pratensis*. Fieb 311 Douglas 464 pl. 15 fig. 2. (Europe) Comen Linn. Insect found on flowers in woods, in blossoms of Furz & roots of Heath.

Macrocephalus (Swederus.) scutellum entirely covers the wings. "They probably - feed upon other insects, as the raptorial character of their fore legs - indicates" Westw 2. 478

Macrocephalus. (Swed.) Amyot 292. *prehensilis*. Fab. (Partid) (N.S) Ins. VIII. 10. Uhler coll.

Macrocoleus. Fieb. 325. 326 (Europe)

Macrolophus. Fieb. 326 347. (")

Malacocoris. Fieb. 326. *irroratus*. Say. *Capsus* Say 1. 346. (Md. U.S) Ins VI. 20 Md. Aug.

{ Great numbers of these insects were taken in Aug & Sept^r on a wild sunflower. (Helianthus) near the Maryland Agricultural college.

Mallophaga. includes the Bird lice, & is placed by Lacord in the Hemiptera. (although the mouth parts are mandibulate, see in Orthoptera (Gloss)

- *Maotys* (Amyot.) *fuscus* (Gray) Amyot p. 318. pl. IV 4 (Hb. Jav.) *Aphidocornus*. Westw. Ins VIII. 23 This insect is figured from Amyot. merely as a specimen.
- *Maotys*. of the *Ramicornes* no specimen being in our collection. *nudirostris* (The *Ramicorn* belongs to this continent" (P. B. U.)

- Marquis* (Latr) *inconspicuus*. H. Schf. (Arizona, Texas, &c) Supercornes.
 Ins VII. 17. Uhlers Coll
- Mecomma*. Fieb. 313. 347. (Europe.) Ins. X. 17. Fieb. pl 6 Bicelluli.
- Melanolestes* (Stål) *abdominalis*. H. Schf. Pirates, Amy 324.
 (Md. U.S.) Ins III. 20. Ins. common under logs, moss, dead bark, &c it
 preys upon other insects, & if handled incautiously is capable of inflicting
 a very severe wound with its beak Nudirostri.
- Melanolestes*. *picipes* H. Schf. Pirates. Amy. Am Ent 1 87. & 2. 108 (Md. Ill. U.S.)
 Ins IX. 1. Ins. said by Walsh to be found underground, where no
 doubt it feeds on subterranean larvae. (Am Ent 2. 108.) in Maryland
 it is found under logs, stones, &c. & is capable of inflicting a severe
 sting with its beak. it lives on other insects. Nudirostri.
- Membranacei* Amy & Serv. 40. 295. Tribe 3 of Fam 6 Ducterastri Heterantera or
 plant bugs having membranous elytra, or rather the elytra present
 the appearance of a net work, of fine & rounded meshes, like a coat-
 of mail. it contains 2 groups. Singides. (Amy 295) & Piesmidis (Amy 300.)
- Membranacei* (Latr.) Burmeister. 251. Fam 4, of Div 2. Geocores. it contains twelve
 genera (see p. 3.)
- Membranacei* (Lat) Pack. 551. Antennae 4 jointed, clavate or knobbed. ocelli, for
 the most part 0. beak, gutter like. Sheath (calium) 3 jointed. tarsi
 3 jointed.
- Meneclis*. (Stål) *inserta* Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 317. Longiscute.
- *Mononyx*. (Lap Amy 425) *baduis*. H. Schf. (So. Calif. Mex &c.) Bigemmi.
 Ins VII. 3. Uhlers Coll.
- Microcoris*. (Fent. Amy. 243) *distinctus*. Dallas. Harmastes. (Burm. (Md. U.S.)
 Ins. I. 17. Md. Supercornes.
- Metapodius (Hestw. Amy 192.) *declivis*, see Acanthocephala. Lap. Supercornes.
- Metapodius " " *femoratus*. " " " " "
- Metapodius. " " *nasulus*. see Acanthocephala femoratus.
- Metapodius. " " *terminalis* " Acanthocephala.
- Metarobius. " " *Thomasii* " " " " "
- Micropus*. (Spinola.) *falicus*. Say. Lygaeus Say 1. 331. Fitch. N.Y. St Ag Rep. 1855. 526.
 (N.Y. U.S. Mo) Black veined Micropus. Fitch.
 Habits unknown. The base of the thorax is elevated, & smooth, the
 wing covers & wings reaching only to the anterior edge of the
 last segment of the abdomen, & frequently shorter, with wings
 entirely wanting, or rudimentary. Wing covers dull white, with
 black longitudinal stripes, following the veins, to the tip. Insect,
 longer & narrower than the chinch bug length 0.20. Infericornes
 " Is sometimes abundant in sandy places, on, and around, rankly
 growing plants" (P.R.U.)

Micropus (*Spinola*) *leucopterus*, Say *Lygaeus* Say 1. 329. *Phyparochromus* (Curtis) Amy
253) Pack 543. &c. *P.* *devastator*. Le Baron in *Prairie Farmer*, 1850. Warus 198:

see also Le Baron. 2^d Rept. 143. *Am Ent. (Walsh)* 1. 169. 172. &c. Fitch. 1855. 309.
Pract. Ent. 1. 47. & 2. 21. Pack 1st Mass. Ag. Rep. 5. Ruby 2^d Rept. 1869. p. 10.
Saunders. Rept. Ontario. 1871. 55. Shimer. *Trans. Nth. Illinois. Hort. Soc.* 98. —
Smith. Rept. Connt. Bd. Ag. 1871. p. 204. Atalsh. *Illinois. Ag. Soc. Vol. 4.* 436 &c.
Amⁿ Agriculturist. 1864. 39. *Prairie Farm* 1845. H. & S. 92. &c. &c.
"Chinck bug", "Mormon louse" (Atalsh. *Am. Ag.* 1864. 39). 11. 16. 17. —
Eggs to the number of about 500 laid in the ground about June, upon
the roots of plants, (or elsewhere) & the young larvae are said by some to
remain underground for some time, after they are hatched out, sucking
the sap from the roots. They have been found in great abundance at the depth
of an inch or more. The female is said by Shimer to be occupied about
20 days, in laying her eggs, which remain in the egg state about 15 days.
The first brood matures from mid July, to mid August, & the second-
brood hatches out late in the summer. Although only 2 generations
are usually produced in the course of one year, in Illinois, & the more
northern states, yet in the south they may be three brooded. Some of
the perfect insects continue alive throughout the winter concealed un-
der brush heaps, logs, bark, stones, or moss or even in the earth, & revive
in spring to deposit their eggs in the ground. These insects, attack &
destroy almost every description of garden vegetable. Grain. Maize.
Herds grass. Wheat. Oats. potatoes. buds of Pear. (*Am Ent.* 1. 12) &c. &c.
preferring principally the most succulent parts as buds, & terminal
shoots, puncturing them with their beaks, & apparently poisoning the
parts attacked. In the summer of 1865 according to Dr Shimer the
progeny of the broods of the preceding year, were entirely swept off by
an epidemic disease, which was doubtless produced by deficient light,
heat, & electricity, combined with the excessive humidity of the at-
mosphere. (Pack) This insect was named and described by Say in 1831,
as from Indiana, & in 1854, did considerable injury in Missouri.
In hot dry seasons these insects are most destructive, but heavy rains
destroy them. In the single state of Illinois, Dr Shimer estimated the
damage done in 1864 to the wheat & corn crops by the Chinck bug -
alone, at over seventy three millions of dollars. (*Am Ent.* 1. 197.) & to give
some idea of how these insects swarm in some localities, it is stated in
the *Practical Entomologist* that in Ogle Co. Illinois as many as 30 to
40, bushels a day were taken out of holes dug to entrain them, & the
process was repeated until only 3 or four bushels could be shovelled
out of the holes. It is probably the normal habit of the perfect
Chinck bugs, to take wing in vast droves, in spring & summer, during
their love season, but at other times they appear unwilling to use their

wings at all. it is said that there are two varieties, one with long & the other with short wings, & in the Proc Ent 2.21 it is stated that this insect was found in Canada. It was remarkable for having the wings only half as long as the abdomen. These insects multiply much faster in dry seasons - wet weather being unfavorable to them. Another insect is frequently mistaken for the true Chinch bug, as it resembles it somewhat, in size, shape, and color, for the differences between the two insects see pl 1. fig 13. which is *Anthrenus insidiosus* or the false Chinch, & plate II fig 16., which represents *Microfusus leucopterus* or the true Chinch, by consulting these figures it will be seen that the false Chinch bug, is much smaller, of a broader form, & is also marked in a different manner. Kirby & Spence (p 92) mention the true Chinch bug, & say that in smell & color, they resemble the bed bug, (*Acanthia lectularia*) & travel in immense columns from field to field, destroying everything as they proceed, & add that their ravages are confined to the 40th degree of north latitude. Chinch bugs, (*Microfusus*) are destroyed by several parasitic insects, two lady birds have been mentioned *Hippodamia maculata* & *Coccinilla munda*, (Am Ent 1. 194) 2 species of *Scymnus*, (also Coleoptera & lady birds) have been reported as destroying them. A neuropterous insect, the larva, of *Chrysops floribunda* of Fitch, and another *Chrysops Illinoensis*, is also said to feed on them. The insect also so frequently mistaken for it *Anthrenus insidiosus* before mentioned is also said to prey upon Chinch bugs. & The common quail (*Oxyx virginianus*), is stated to destroy numbers of them (Am Ent 1. 197 & 1866. p 39.) These birds should therefore be preserved as much as possible by the farmers, wherever this noxious insect does much injury to the grain crops. especially as it is stated that the stomachs of some quails shot in a wheat field were found filled with these destructive pests of the farmer. The young insects are wingless, & of a bright red color *Infericomes*

Microvelia, (*Pestis*) *pygmaea*, (*Pestis*) Doug. 574 pl 19 3. (Europe.)

Insects move more slowly than *velia*, mostly among aquatic plants. The females seem more numerous than the males. The winged specimens are very rare (Doug 576.) " This is true of England, but not of temperate U.S. (P. 26.) *Palares*.

Milyas (Stål.) *cinctus* Fab. *Cartractor*. Lap. Amy. 365. Am. Ent. 1. 47 & 2. 25. Am. Nat.

(Shimoz) 3. 98. LeBaron rep 1871. 63. Proc Ent 1. 3. Pack 542, Found in Report of Ontario, Canada 1871 p. 74 (Ma. Can. Illus 28 &.) Ins III. 12. Md. *Androsia* Ins. destroy the larvae of *Doryphora decimlineata* or the Colorado Potato bug & probably also of *Tortrix malviorana* (Lep) LeBaron. Am Nat. 4. 209.

Miris. (Fab. Amyot 277) (Wahn Fab. Weiner, Ent. Zeitung, p 304.) Head elongated, triangular. Basal joint of antennae the thickest (Cassin) *Picelluli*

Miris. Fab. *debilis*. Uhler. Ins. VI. 16. Uhler, Coll. (US)

Miris. " *dorsalis*. Say 1. 348. Pack 550 (US) Antennae rather stout, tapering. Rufous. Ins. pale, yellowish, rufous, immaculate. " an unrecovered species PRU *Picelluli*

Miris. " *vagens* Fab Say 1. 348. (US) "



- Monanthia*. (Lepell & Sm. Amyg. 292) *cardus*. Linn. (Amy. 299. (Europe)
 { Ins on Shuttle heads, & on *Serratula*, near Paris. Euctrostri-
- Monanthia*. ? (U.S.) Ins. VIII. fig. 1. (U.S.) " "
- Monanthia*. ? (U.S.) Ins. VIII. fig. 5. " "
- Monanthia*. ? (U.S.) Ins. VIII. fig. 6. " "
- Monanthia mutica*. Say. Lingis. Say 1. 349. (Ind.) " "
- Monanthus plexus*. Say. Lingis. Say 1. 349. (U.S.) Ins. VIII. 2. " "
- Mormidea*. (Amy 136) *lugens*. Fab. (Md.) Songiscuti.
- Mormidea. *typhaea*. Fab. see *Obalus*. " "
- Mormon. *lice*. see *Micropus leucopterus*. or *Chinich bug*.
- Moxenia*. (Amy. 192) *lineolata*. H. Schff. in "Wanzenartigen insecten."
 { Ins. VIII. 27. Uhlers. Coll. Supericornes
- Myodocha*. (Lat. Amy. 256) *petiolata* Say 1. 337. (*M. petiolata* Say error in Sec.)
 { not uncommon in many parts. Ins III. 21. Infericornes.
- Myodocha*. ?
 { Insect abundant on Tobacco in Florida Ins III. 7. Infericornes
- Myrmecodia*. (Bärens) *coleoptrata* Bärens. Berlin Ent. Zeit. 1858 Doug 484. pl 16 fig 1.
 { *Salda*, Fallow. Ins. VIII. 192. (Europe)
Myrmecodia, in Germany is said to be found in the nests of ants, the ♂ is very active, & instantly takes flight. The insects were found under leaves on a hedge bank.
 { Ins ♀. black, & red. shining. head red. Elytra black. Pronotum red or red brown. sternum red sides dusky, & abdomen red. The male is winged & somewhat resembles a *Capsus*. The female at first sight resembles the coleopterous insect, "*Alexia pilifera*," which was found with it. Infericornes.
- Nabis* (Latr Amy 330) beak slender, & extending to the hind legs the anterior tibiae have an apical cushion." (Pack 541) Nudirostri
- Nabis*. (Lat) *coleoptratus*, Kirby. N. marginatus, Riley 2^d Rep. 32. (Northern, U.S.)
 { Ins VI. 13. winged form. Nudirostri
 VI. 14 apterous form.
- Nabis* — *ferus*. Latr. Proc Ent. 2. 63. 94 &c (Md. Va. U.S.)
 { Insect said by Dr Fitch to destroy the plant lice (Aphides) on grain, it also feeds on other insects. Nudirostri
- Nabis*. — *marginatus* of Riley's 2^d Rept p 32. see *Nabis coleoptratus* Kirby. "
 { Ins said to smell like a bedbug. "
- Nabis*. — *purcis*. Drury. Say 1. 358. see *Hammatocerus*.
- Naucorina*.
 { Doug. 45. & 579. Section 2. of Subdiv. 2. Aquatilia. it contains one family. *Naucoridae*.
- Naucoris*. (Geoff. Amy. 431.) *astivalis*. see *Aphelocherus*. Pedirapti.
- Naucoris*. (Geoff.) ? (Ill. Md.) V. 5. Pedirapti.
 { Specimen from Illinois it closely resembles *N. poepp*. on next page & probably is only a var "It gives a severe pain by plunging its beak into the finger that touches it." (P.R.W)

- Naucoris*. (Geoff. Amy 433). *cinicoides*. (Europe.) (Amyot. 433. Pedirapti)
 { Ins. swims swiftly, & frequently leaves the water during the night, to fly over the country. It feeds upon all kinds of small insects it can capture when swimming. (Amy 433)
- Naucoris*. - *poeyi*. Guerin. Amy 434. (Md. Ill. 918.) Ins VIII. 34.
 { Insect uses its four hind legs in swimming. The eggs are said to be glued to the blades or leaves of water plants, in April, feeds on other insects. Pedirapti
- Naucoris*. *profunda*. (Mex) Say 1. 363.
- Naucoris*. *signoretii*. See *Amirysus*.
- Naucoris*. { *stygica*. Say 1. 364. Sp. probably apterous, the hemelytra being united by a rectilinear suture, a new genus has been proposed for it by Say to be called "Nestora"
- Neides*. (Lat. Amy. 233.) Insects with body remarkably thin, & slender. (Pack 525) Supericornes
- Neides*. - { *elegans*. Ins. found in Europe, in great profusion about the roots, & young stems of Rest harrow, (*Ononis arvensis*). "As the larvae & pupae were discovered in company with the imago, it appeared evident, that this was its food plant"
 Hestru 2. 483. Supericornes
- Neides*. - *spinosus*. Say 1. 28. Berytus. Fab Amy 328. (Md. Va. Ill.) Ins III. 10 " Supericornes
- Neides*. - { *tipularia*. Linn. Amyot. 233 Berytus. Fab. (Europe)
 { Insect not very common in France, found in humid obscure places, climbing & crawling slowly upon high plants. Woelff. found it common in sand, at the roots of different plants. (Amy) Supericornes
- *Neotiglossa*. (Kirby) *undata*. Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 319. (Md. Ill.) Ins IV. 7. Longisculi
- Nepa*. - *Nepa*. (Linn. Amy. 437). Water scorpion.
 Antennae very short, 3 jointed, the last 2 joints being expanded laterally. Body flat, oval, with 2 respiratory tubes. Thorax trapezoidal, thighs dilated, with a notch to receive the tibia, which is curved, & soldered to the tarsus. (Pack 539.) The eggs are deposited in water, they are oval in form & surmounted by seven elongated filaments, which serve while the egg is in the oviduct, to form a kind of cup for the reception of the next egg, but which are recurved, when the egg is discharged. These insects are not lively, & drag themselves along at the bottom of the water, when in a vase, they are carnivorous, not even sparing their own species. They seize their prey between the claws of the tarsi, which they fold under the thigh, & retain it in this manner, whilst they suck its juices. The four posterior feet are used, only for swimming. This insect living in water, is compelled to resort to the surface continually, in order to obtain a fresh supply of air, which it does with the assistance of the two appendages, at the extremity of its body, which conduct the air to the 2 spiracles, at the side of the anus. (Hestru)
 "The tracheary system is largely developed, on the under side of the body" (Pack 537.) Pedirapti
- Nepa*. *apiculata* Herr Ins V. 10 (Mass. Md. Ill.) Pedirapti

Nepa, Linn. *Amy.* 437. *Cnerea*, Linn. *N.S.* 158. *Doug.* 584. *Amy.* 439. (Europe.)

In common in the mud & stagnant water. (Doug) DeGeer found in a female about 80, elongated, eggs, of a yellow white color, having 7 elongated filaments at one end. These hatch at midsummer, & the complete development of the insect requires 2 months. (De Geer) This insect is very common in stagnant water, near the edges, & the female fastens her eggs to aquatic plants, they are very voracious, & prey upon other aquatic insects. (Amy). Kirby & Spence. (p 158) state that a *Nepa* put into a basin of water, with several young tadpoles. Killed them all, without attempting to eat them. It is therefore very evident that they will destroy young fish. It should be exterminated in, or near, any fish breeding establishments.

Pederapiti

Nepa - *grisea*. see *Belostoma*.

(*Nepidae*.) - (Leach.) Body depressed, head small, with large lateral eyes, fore legs strongly raptorial, the 2 other pair of feet, are alike in structure, & formed for creeping amongst the roots of aquatic plants. extremity of body in the typical species, furnished with 2 long & slender filaments. Antennae, short & variable in structure, & only 3 jointed in the typical species. rostrum short, & robust. (Westw 2. 461)

Nepina - Douglas, 467 581. Section 3 of subdiv 2. Aquaticia, or water bugs. - containing only one family, *Ranatridae*.

Nepini. - (Burm.) Sam 2. of Liv 1. *Hydrocores*. (Burm 193) Water scorpions - divided into 5 genera. viz 1 *Naucoris* (Burm p 193) 2 *Diplonychus* - Lap. (Burm 194) 3 *Belostoma* (Burm p 195). 4 *Nepa*. (Burm 195). & 5 *Ranatra*. (Burm 199) Some of the *nepina* according to Leunis, are often covered "with the pear shaped red cases of water mites". some of these insects, sting severely (see *Naucoris* &c)

Pederapiti

Neothra. - Say new genus, proposed by Say for *Naucoris stygica*. Say 1. 364 see *Naucoris*.

Nezara. - (Amy 143) *hilans*. Say. *Pentatoma*. Say 1. 306. *Rhaphigaster*. (Lap) *pennsylvanicus*. Fitch (see DeGeer.) 3^d Rep. 1856. 389. 452. (Md. Mo. 724 Geo 45.)

In 11. 23. Large green tree bug. of Fitch

In punctures leaves, & sucks the sap, of grape, Hickory, Willow, & other trees
In flattened, grass green, edged all round with a yellow line, interrupted at each joint of abdomen by a small black spot.

This insect is the *Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus*, of Fitch. it differs from *R pennsylvanicus* of DeGeer, in having the posterior angles of the pronotum triangular instead of rounded. (P. R. U.)

note. A species of *Rhaphigaster* resembling this, being "a large green insect about 1/2 an inch in length. has also been mentioned in the Am Ent. 2. 121. as "being found preying upon the larva of *Doryphora 10 lineata*," it was also observed sucking a wild bee (*Andrena*)" (Walsh)

Longisuti

Nerara (Amy. 453) pennsylvanica Degeer. Rhaphigaster pennsylvanicus. Error of Fitch. 3^d Report, 1856. 389 & 62. Ind. IX. 14. Longiscute

This insect is not the R. pennsylvanicus, of Fitch, but an entirely different insect. & differs from R. hilaris (which is the pennsylvanica of Fitch) in having the posterior angles of the pronotum rounded, in stead of triangular, as in R. hilaris. the two insects are entirely separate as species. (D.R.U.)

Nerara. - viridula, Linn. Pentatoma. (Southern U.S.) Ind. VIII. 20. Ukers. coll. -

Natonecta. Linn. Amy. 450. K.D.S. 148 & 5. Body somewhat prismatic. uniform. hairy. beneath fore tarsi 3. jointed. hind legs very long. (Pack 536) The eggs are white & elongated and are said by Roese to be attached to the stems & leaves of aquatic plants. they are of an oval form. & are hatched in about 15 days. The young make their appearance at the beginning of the spring, & the parent survives until they have arrived at maturity. The newly hatched young are broad & oval. (Westw.) These insects living in the water, are obliged to come to the surface, in order to obtain air. in doing this the extremity of the body is thrust out of water. whereby a supply of air is introduced beneath the wings & the upper surface of the abdomen, where it is retained by rows of hairs. with which the segments are dorsally furnished. (Westw. 2. 457.) — When stationary on the surface of the water, in still hot weather. — they are able by a single stroke of their oar like paddle feet, which are generally stretched out at full length. to descend into the water out of sight. Their motions in the water are quick but on the ground they are scarcely able to walk. their hind wings being exceedingly delicate, they fly well. (Westw. 2. 459) Thus they generally do in the evening or at night, passing in this way from pond to pond. they are carnivorous & the insects attacked die very soon after they have been pierced. supposed to be in consequence of some poisonous liquid, like that of spiders. (Amy. 453) These insects swim very rapidly, with the back downwards. using their legs as oars. whence their name of boat flies. — Their rostrum is capable of inflicting a severe wound, in the hands of those who take hold of them, without due care. (Doug 587) In the Practical Entomologist, (2 p 57.) it is stated that the insect punctures the skin, causing a sort of sting, but Mr Walsh believes there is no poison bag attached to the instrument. He & ourselves have experienced the pain caused by their sting, & should think that some poisonous liquid must have been introduced, to cause the prolonged pain, & subsequent inflammation, as also the almost immediate death of the insects pierced by them, as mentioned by Amyat. M. Brulle states that the Curval arrive at their perfect state in the course of the Summer. but that their life is seldom prolonged until the following over.

spring. (Amy 453.) According to Ballot, two Mexican species deposit their eggs upon water plants, where the Indians collect them, & use them in the preparation of different articles of food. (Laurus) In the Popular science review for 1875. Jan. p 81 it is said that "a not less curious article of food, is the egg of an insect, which inhabits the fresh waters of Mexico, & which is made into cakes, under the name of "Hacoutle" This most probably refers to the eggs of *Corixa femorata*, before mentioned, & not to *Notonecta*, as the specimens in the Museum of the Department of Agriculture presented by M Gueron Moneville belong undoubtedly to *Corixa*, but as both these insects inhabit the same waters, they may possibly have been taken at the same time, & confounded together. Tedeschi.

Notonecta. (Linn) *insulata*. Kirby (Md. U.S.) Ins V. 4. very common (Md. May. Sep.)
Ins in ponds & stagnant pools.

Notonecta. " *irrorata*. Uhler. Pack. 536. a very common form in Mass.

Notonecta. " *minutissima* (Fab.) Flea. Doug 591. pl xx. 3.

Notonecta. " *minutissima* (Linn) Sigara. Doug. 616. pl xx. 5.

Notonecta. " *undulata*. Say 1.368. Pack. 536. (Mass Md. Mo. Ind. U.S.)

Ins pl V. 9. common Md

Tedeschi

Notonectici. " Burm. 186. Fam 1. *Hydrocores* Water bugs which swim on their backs, divided into 4 genera. 1 *Corixa* Geoff (Burm 186.) 2. *Sigara* Leach (Burm. 186.) 3 *Plea* Stephens (Burm 198) & *Notonecta* (Burm p 190)

Notonectidae. (Latr) see. Pack 536. Water Boatmen. Head large, & nearly as wide as rest of body, with broad, & rounded front. antennae 4 jointed, and concealed beneath the eyes. Ocelli 0 body convex above, but flat beneath. habits aquatic. hind legs very long, ciliated & formed for swimming

Notonectina. Doug 48. & 585. Section 4. of Subdivision 2. Aquatilia. or Water bugs - containing 2 families. *Notonectidae*, & *Pleidae*.

Nudirostri. (Amyot & Serv 41. 314) Fam 7. of Section 1. *Geocorisae*. or land bugs having the beak or rostrum entirely naked or free & disengaged The antennae are much longer than the body. it contains 9 tribes viz. 1. *Panicornes* (Amy 42. 318) 2. *Spongipedes* (Amy 42. 321.) 3 *Conicipites* (Amy 42. 350) 4. *Brevicipites*. (Amy 47. 381.) 5. *Cylindricapites*. (Amy 47. 383) 6 *Longicoxi*. (Amy 48. 383.) 7 *Stagnipede*. (Amy 49. 398) 8 *Oculata* (Amy 49. 401.) & 9 *Breucornes* (Amy 49. 406) G. Pl. X. 42.

Nysius. (Dallas) Doug. 225 fig pl. 8. 4.) californicus. Uhler. (Cal. U.S.) Ins VII. 2. Injericornes.

Nysius. " *raphanus*. Howard in Phillips southern Farmer. N. destructor. Riley 5th report 1873 III. Ins VIII. 9.

Ins sucks the sap of plants. causing them to wilt The leaves injured show little rusty circular spots. where the beak of the insect has been inserted & little irregular holes. which look more as if made by a flea-beetle. (Coleopt.) They injure Radishes. Mustard. Lettuce. Cruciferous plants

over

Nysius raphanus, continued.

Grape, cabbage, Potatoes, & other vegetables. There are probably 2 or 3 broods annually. The insect itself has a disagreeable scent. (Mr Howard in Phillips southern Farmer, & in Canadian Entomologist)

Note. As this insect was described by Mr Wm R Howard Sept 15th 1872 in Phillips southern Farmer, & the Country Gentleman, & in Nov. 1872, in the Canadian Entomologist. Whilst Mr Riley merely announced his intention to describe it, in the western planter, June 29. 1872. of course the priority of name, is given to Mr Howard, especially as Mr Riley's description, first appeared in 1873.

Nysius (Fall.) *scolorax*. Lygaeus. Say 1. 330. Infericornis.

Oculati. (Amy & Serv. 49. 401. Race 8. of Fam 7. it contains 2 groups viz 1 Leptopides (Amy 401) & Saldides (Amy 404)

Oculatima. Doug 38. 577. *Oculati* Lat Amy & Serv. Reparii. Burm. Fed. 11 of subdiv 1. Geodromica. (Doug) Geocoris it contains one family Saldidae.

Albalus (Stål) *typhaeus*. Fab. Mormidea. Amy 134. Pentaloma. Say 313. (Md. U.S. Geo.)
Ins. II. 11.

Pentaloma augur. (Say 1313. agrees in most respects with *P. typhaeus*, but has no sanguineous marks in the middle of the Hemelytra (Say). Longiscuti.

Acanthia (Amy 258) *dorsalis*. Say. Miris. Say. 1. 348. (U.S.) Ins III. 5. Infericornis.

Odontoscelis (Lap.) *lineolata*. Say. Scutellera. Say 1. 198. (Nth West Ter) Longiscuti.

Oncerostrachelus (Stål) *acuminatus*. Say. Reduvius. Say 1. 356

Oncotylus. Fieb 318. 347. Side view of head. X. 7. pl 6 Fieb. (Eu) Bicelluli.

Oncotylus militaris. Uhler. VII. 5. Bicelluli.

• *Ophthalmicus* (Schill. Amy 260) *bullatus*. Say. Salda Say 1. 336 (U.S.) punctipes, var. Infericornis

• *Ophthalmicus* *picus*. Say. Salda. Say 1. 336 (U.S.) Ins II. 2. "

• *Ophthalmicus*. *punctipes*. Say. Salda. Say 1. 336. (U.S.) a variety of *O. bullatus* "

• *Ophthalmicus*. *uliginosus*. Say. Salda Say 1. 336 (U.S.) resembles *O. bullatus* but is darker. "

Orisicute. Amy & Serv. 15. Scutellonites Lapp. Heteroptera or plant bugs having the scutellor-shaped, or rounded & reaching to, or nearly to the extremity of the abdomen. it contains two races. 1. Angulosi. (Amy 14 20) & 2. Glabosi (Amy 18 & 60) G. pl X 32.

Orthostephacis. Fieb 316. 347. (Eu) side view head. X. 16. Fieb. pl 6. Bicelluli.

Orthostephacis. *thetis*, var. Pygocoris. Fall Bicelluli.

Orthops. Fieb 311. 347. (Europa) side view head. X. 10 Fieb pl 6. Bicelluli.

Orthosternus. (Fergus) Fieb sur Hemipt p 130

Orthotylus. Fieb 315. *discoidealis*. Uhler Capsus. Ins VII. 4 (Ma. U.S.)

Ins very common on Ragweed (Ambrosia) in Aug. & Sept. at the Maryland Agricultural College. Bicelluli

Tachycorus (Burm. Amy 51.) *chrysothoracensis* = Scutellera viridipunctata. Say. 1. 310. see also Dixley, Mayer.

Ta-hycaus. *coris*. see Homocorus. *semifrons*

• Ophthalmicus

Pachycoris. (Burm. Amy. 37.) Fabricii. Linn. Mant. p. 534. (Calif. Mex. U.S.) Longiscula.
 } Ins. **IV**. 6.

Pachycoris. pavulus. see Homocemus.

Pachycoris. chrysorrhæus. see Dolous. Stal & Scutellera viridipunctata. Say 1. 310.

Pachylis. (Lep & Serv. Amy. 194.) gigas. Burm.

2 Specimens were sent to the Dept of Ag^r from Arizona.
 } Ins. **VII**. 23. Nymph. **VIII**. 36. Uhler. coll. Supericornes

Pachylops. Fieb. 318. 347. (Europe.) side view of head. **X**. 26. Fieb. Pl. 6. Bicelluli.

Pamera (Say) bilobata. Say 1. 334. (Louisiana. Mex.) see Plociomerus. Amy. Infericornes

Pamera. constricta. Say 1. 332. (U.S.) see Plociomerus. (Amy.)

Pamera. (Lepell & Serv. Say. contracta. Say 1. 332. (Nth. west. Terr.) see Plociomerus. Amy

Pamera. dorsalis. Say 1. 335 see Plociomerus Amy.

Pamera. (Pachymera.) fallax. (Nth West. Terr.) see Rhypanochromus.

Pamera. sera. Say 1. 333. (U.S.) see Eremocoris. Fieb.

Pamera. una. Say 1. 333. (Ind.) see Megalonotus. Fieb.

Pamera. vincta. Say 1. 333. (Fla.) see Plociomerus. Amy.

Pamera. Lepell. & Serv. Say. "The original word of Lepell & Serv is Pachymera, which
 } Latreille informs us is preoccupied." (Say)

Pachymera. is pamera of Say. see above.

Pachymerus. St. Farg. Schill. Steph. (Burm 293.) Lygaeus. Burm.

Pachymerus. insignis. see Heracus.

Pirates. & Pirates. see Melanolestes.

Pedinapti. Amyot & Serville. 50. & 126. Fam 2. of Section 2. Hydrocorisae. it contains
 } water bugs. having their fore legs raptorial. or adapted for catching their
 } prey. & is divided into 2 groups. viz 1. Nauconides. (Amyot 426.) and.
 } Nepides. (Amy 437.) G. pl **X**. 45.

Pedivomi. Amyot & Serville. 51. 444. Fam 3. of Section 2. Hydrocorisae. Water bugs
 } having their posterior tarsi. generally in the form of oars. & the anterior
 } feet not raptorial. it contains 2 groups. 1. Corisides. (Amy 444) & Notonc
 } tides. (Amy 449) G. pl **X**. 40.

Pelionotus. (Uhler.) abbreviatus. Uhler. Ins **II**. 4. (Ind) Infericornes
 } Ins. very common on bushes. & tall herbage. in woods near the Ag^r Coll.
 } Aug. & Sep. Maryland.

Pelagonus. (Fabr. Amy 407) marginatus. Westw. 2. fig 120. 8. page 465. (Europe.)

Ins **IX**. 6. Ins. found on banks of rivers, where it runs quickly
 } & probably feeds on other insects. Neurostere

Pentatoma (Oliv. Amyot 128.) Ins subelongate. ovate. head oblong. legs smooth. tarsi
 } 3 jointed. scutellum not covering abdomen. Eyes slightly prominent. —
 } (Westw. Syn 124) The beak is somewhat slender & reaches to the end of breast.
 } with its first joint lying in the furrow of the throat. Scutellum two thirds
 } length of abdomen. (Pack 546. see also Amyot p 128) Colors generally bright
 } over

and the insects are of large size, they are found on shrubs, trees, &c— sucking the leaves, & often transfusing caterpillars to extract their juices, by sucking, & eventually killing them. The eggs are generally of an oval form, attached by a glutinous secretion to leaves, the other end, being furnished with a cap, which the young larva bursts off, when it hatches out. The larvae are more convex, & less flattened, out than the adults.

- Pentatoma*. (Oliv. Amy. 128.) *abrupta*. Say 1. 317. (Geo) see *Nerara* Pennsylvania. Degeer (P.R.U.)
- Pentatoma*. *acuminata*. (Europe.) see *Abba*. Longiscuti.
- Pentatoma*. *aequalis*. Say 1. 319. (Ind.) see *Cœnus*.
- Pentatoma*. *arborea*. Say 2. 239. (Mo.) see *Brochymena*.
- Pentatoma*. *augur*. Say 1. 313. (Geo) see *Abalus* *typhaeus*.
- Pentatoma*. *ludens*. R. & S. 158. (Eu) "six or eight of these insects shut up in a room swarming with bed bugs for several weeks completely extirpated the bed bugs. (Kuhn.)
- Pentatoma*. *bifida*. Say 1. 303. 322. (Louisiana) see *Aceratodes* *cornuta*.
- Pentatoma*. *bioculata*. Say 1. 322. unknown to P.R.U. (South St)
- Pentatoma*. *calceata*. Say 1. 320. (U.S.) see *Thyanta* (Stål) *custator*. Fab.
- Pentatoma*. *calva*. Say 1. 318. (Va.) see *Banasa*.
- Pentatoma*. *clanda*. Say 2. 240 (Mo) see *Perillus*.
- Pentatoma*. *custator*. Fab. see *Thyanta*.
- Pentatoma*. *cynica*. Say 1. 312. (Mo) see *Podisus*.
- Pentatoma*. *delia*. Say 1. 320. (Mass Mo.) see *Cœnus*.
- Pentatoma*. *dimidiata*. Say 1. 318. (Fla.) see *Banasa*.
- Pentatoma*. *emarginata*. Say 1. 313. (Geo) see *Euthyrhynchus* *Floridanus*.
- Pentatoma*. *exapta*. Say 2. 240. (Mo.) see *Perillus*.
- Pentatoma*. *gamma*. Say 1. 322 see *P. lugens*. Fab.
- Pentatoma*. *hilaris*. Say 1. 304. 316. (U.S. Geo. Misso.) see *Nerara*.
- Pentatoma*. *insecta*. Say 1. 317. (Misso. Ark.) see *Meneles*. Stål.
- Pentatoma*. *jūniferana* (U.S.) Linn Ins VII. 21. Longiscuti
- Pentatoma*. *ligata*. Say 1. 315. see *Chlorochroa*. (Mo)
- Pentatoma*. *laticornis*. Say 1. 315. see *Brochymena*.
- Pentatoma*. *lugens*. Fab. Say 1. 322. Ins II. 9. Md. July. to Sep. *P. gamma*. Syn.
- Pentatoma*. *nervosa*. Say 1. 321 (Ind.) see *Lyomenarcys*.
- Pentatoma*. { *punctipes*. Say 2. 241 (Mo. Pa) Say 1. 314. see *Euschistus*. found on
Mullein & Thistles }
- Pentatoma*. *rufipes*. (Europe.) Amex. Ins. destroys caterpillars. Linnus.
- Pentatoma*. *rufocincta*. (H. Sch.) Say 1. 315. (Mo. Tex) see *Chlorochroa* *legata*.
- Pentatoma*. *rugulosa*. Say 1. 319. (Nth west Terr.) see *Thyanta*.
- Pentatoma*. *saucia*. Say 1. 318. (U.S.) see *Lioderma*.
- Pentatoma*. *semivittata*. Say 1. 322. (Ind.) see *Trichopopla*.
- Pentatoma*. *senilis*. Say 1. 316. (U.S.) see *Lioderma*.

- Pentatoma. (Oliv. Amyot 128. sericea, Say 1. 314 (U.S.) Euschistus. Longiscuti.
- Pentatoma. tenebrosa. Say. 1. 314. (La. see Proxys.
- Pentatoma. tristigma. Say. 1. 314. Harr. Mss. Pack. 565. (Mass. Md. U.S.)
 see Euschistus. Ins has 3 or 4 black dots on the underside of the abdomen, of which the posterior is the largest. Ins 7/20. inch in length
- Pentatoma. undata. Say 1. 319. (Nth. west. Terr.). see Neotiglossa.
- Pentatoma. viridula. Linn. see hexara. Longiscuti.
- Pentatoma. wing. fm Douglas. pl 3, fig 1. G. X. 41.
- Perillus. (Stål) circumcinctus. Stål. Stettiner Ent Zeit vol 22. Recd. Repts. fruit growers.
 (Assn. Ontario. Canada. 1871. p 73. Riley 6th Rep. p 19.
 "Ring banded Soldier bug. (Riley) This insect is reported as killing the Colorado potato bug. (Doryphora decimlineata) in Ontario Co. Canada & in Mo. Ins VIII. 31. (Missou Md. Canada)
 "Color rich polished brown, marked with pale yellow underneath, on the venter is a large patch, containing 4 black spots, equilaterally arranged, & a yellow border extends round the body". (Riley) Longiscuti
- Perillus. (Stål) claudus. Say. Pentatoma. Say 2. 240 (Md. Va. U.S.) Ins II. 21. "
- Perillus. exaptus. Say. Pentatoma Say 2. 240. Licrona. Amy 86. (Mo. Md. Va.)
 Ins IV. 5. Md.
- Perthostoma (Leidy) aurantiacum. Leidy. syn. Belostoma fluminea. Say 1. 365
 see Laitha fluminea Pedirapti.
- Perthostoma fluminea. see Laitha.
- Petalochirus. (Beauv) Say 1. 358. Petalochirus. Say 1. 307. & list. (Error in Say) biguttatus
 { Say. 1. 307. 353. (La.) see Pirates. biguttatus. (See also P. muillarius) Nudirostri.
- Petalochirus. (Beauv) (Error in Leconte Say.) cruciatu 1. 358. (Ind. Mo. Geo)
 see Ectrichodia bicolor. Ins. III. 17. Md. muliro tri
- Phloea (Lep. Serv.) antennae. 3 jointed, the first joint longest. Body much flattened, & expanded laterally, into leaf like flaps. (Pentalomidae) Longiscuti
 "can never be found in N. Amer because too tropical." (P. R. W. (South Am))
- Phloea (Lep. Serv.) corticaria. Linn. Pack. 546. (Brazil)
- Phymata (Lat.) crassipes. (Europe) is said by Dufour to fly rapidly & to emit "no scent" Vestis. 2. 476.
- Phymata (Lat.) erosa. Fab. Amyot 290. Syrletis Latr. Pack 552. (Mass N.Y. Md. U.S.)
 Ins III. 13. Md.
 Ins. stings severely. it is in wait for its prey in flowers. &c (Am Ent 2. 25)
 it is said to prey upon small bees, & wasps. (Am Ent 1. 1st) & is useful in destroying plant lice, (Aphides) (Am Nat. 1. 329. Pack 552. a specimen of this insect was taken at Ft Belvoir near the Md. Ag. college. as it was by me concealed among the petals of a rose. busily employed in sucking out the juices of a small blue butterfly, which it had caught, & killed. many others were also observed apparently lying in wait for various kinds of other insects that might be attracted to them Lactarostri

- Phytocoris*. Fabric. An mac slender, w. first joint, as long as head, & thorax, (1st & latter not margined) head broader than long, hind legs very long. (Hestw. 192 Amy 216.) *Phytocoris* differs from *Capsus* in having a smaller head, the thorax also under behind, & narrower in front. the second joint of the antennae is the stoutest. Pack 569.
- Phytocoris*. *carcelii*. (Lep & Serv.) Amy. 274. (Europe) Buccellus
- This insect gives out a peculiar odor like that of the *Hyacinthus racemosus*.
- Phytocoris*. *insularis*. *Capsus obtincatus*. Say 1. 340. see *Lygus*.
- Phytocoris*. *nubilus*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1. 341. (Ma. U.S.) Buccellus
- Phytocoris*. *serripens*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1. 342.
- Piesma*. (Lep & Serv) *clivata* Say *Singis* 1. 349. Duchirostri
- Piesma*. *cinerea*. Say. *Singis* Say 1. 347. Am Ent 1. p 19. *Aug 2^d Rept*, p 33. Duchirostri
- Losmerus* Burm. *Ins VIII* fig 8. (M. Mo. Va. U.S.)
 Ins injures the bud of blossoms of grape vines. it also attacks fruit trees & fruit bearing bushes. it hibernates under bark. especially of Shagbark Hickory.
- Pirates*. (Amy. 324.) *abdominalis*. see *Melanolestes*. Duchirostri
- Pirates*. (Amy. 324.) *bifurcatus*. Say. *Petalochirus* (Error) Say 1. 307. *Pirates*. Serv. Duchirostri
- Ins. IV. 22.* (Illin. Md. Mex. Louis. Texas. Calif. U.S.) Spotted Conair.
 Ins found between the mattresses of a bug infested bed. in South Illin. it is allied to *Reduvius personatus* of Europe which feeds upon bed bugs.
- Pirates*. *mutillarius*. Fab. *Petalochirus* (Error) Say 1. 307. Duchirostri
- Ins very much resembles *P. bifurcatus* Say.
- Pirates*. *pricipes*. see *Melanolestes*.
- Pirates*. *struculus*. (Europe) This insect makes a loud noise, by the friction of the neck within the prothoracic cavity. Hestw 2. 473. Duchirostri
- Pterogaster*. (Amy. 197.) *alternatus*. Say *Coreus* Say. Journ Acad IV. *Archimerus*. Stål
 see below as *P. calcarator*. Supericornis
- Pterogaster*. (Amy.) *calcarator*. Fab. *P. alternatus* of Say (above) (U.S.) Supericornis
- Ent VI. 25.*
- Pithanus*. Fieb. 303. 307 (Europe) wide new head. X. 13. Feb. pl 6. Buccellus
- Plea*. Leach. *Ploa*. Burm. *Notonecta*. Fab. it differs from *Notonecta* in the fore wings — being coriaceous, & united together by a straight suture. and do not overlap each other in the least. (Pack 536. Pediremi
- Plea*. Leach. *minutissima*. Fab (Europe) Douglas p 591. pl 20. 3. *Ploa*. Burm.
 Ins VIII. 15. Doug. Insect common amongst vegetation in Spring & autumn. color cinereous gray clouded with brown.
- Plochionera* of Say. Error see *Plochionera*.
- Plochionerus*. (Amy. 255.) *bilobata*. Say *Pamera* Say t 255. Louis Mex) *Pachymerus* Schill
- Plochionerus*. " *vineta* Say *Pamera*. Say 1. 333. *Pachymerus* Schill Supericornis
- Plochionerus*. " *contracta* Say. *Pamera*. Say 1. 334 (U.S.) *Pachymerus*. Schill "
- Plochionerus*. " *contracta* Say. *Pamera*. Say 1. 332. (Nth West Ter) " "
- Plochionerus*. " *dorsalis* Say *Pamera*. Say 1. 335. (Ind.) " "

- Ploaria* (Scop. Amy 396.) Insect distinguished by the perfectly raptorial structure of its very small fore legs, with coxae elongated like those of *Miridae*. in motions they resemble *Tikula*, or the crane fly (Dip), balancing themselves on their long legs (Westw 2. 472) habits raptorial, frequenting gardens, — These insects are remarkably slender, & thread like, with long hair like posterior legs. (see Douglas) *Ploaria maculata* of Hald. is very rare. it looks like a *Tipula* of small size. It is found in Pa. & Mass. Nudirostri
- Ploaria* (Scop) *erratica*. Fieb. Doug. 536 (Europe.) Fieber. Europ. Hemip. 149. 2. 1861. Ins. found in Thatch in Autumn. The larva according to Burmeister covers itself with dust. Insect taken on July Nudirostri
- "*P. erratica*, of Sahlb. Geoc. Fen 149 & Fieb 150 p. 1861. is said to be a synonym of *P. vagabunda*, of Linn" ?
- Ploaria*. *errabunda*. Say 1. 359. Insect closely allied to *Ploaria vagabunda*, Fieb. It is said to be a synonym of *P. maculata*. (Hald. Tr Acad. Nat Sci. Phil. 3. 151. Nudirostri
- Ploaria*. Scop. *fraterna*. Say 1. 358.
- Ploaria* " *maculata*, Hald. Tr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. see *Perrabunda nudirostri*
- Ploaria* (Scop) *vagabunda*. Linn. H&S. 451. *Ploaria*. Amy. 397. *Gerris*. Fab. *cinnam* *vagabunda*. Linn. Doug. 537. 18 fig 1. ⁴⁷² Ins IX. 13. (Europe.) Nudirostri
- Ins. with very short anterior legs, or rather arms, whilst the two posterior pair are very long. When walking it moves very slowly, with its fore legs (which are perhaps useful in climbing or to seize its prey.) which are applied to its body, whilst the antennae, being bent at their extremity which is rather thick, are made to rest upon the surface on which the insect moves & so supply the place of fore legs. The insect is found on trees, it vacillates or trembles, & balances itself constantly, like a *Tipula* or Crane fly (Dip); Scop Degeer says it is found in houses, it walks slowly, but flies easily, and quickly. Burmeister states that the larva covers itself with dust & lies on prey. In England it is found in Thatch in Autumn. It is not scarce
- Ptochiomera* *nodosa*. Say 1. 335. Error see *Ptochiomera*
- Platexis*. Ramburs. Amyot & Serville. 50. 409. Fam 8 of Section. 1. *Geocorisac*. Bugs having the four posterior feet formed for rowing, or gliding, on water. it contains only 2 groups. 1. *Gerrides*. (Amy 410) & 2. *Uclides* (Amy 418) G X. 43.
- Podisus*. (Stål) *cynicus* Say. *Pentatoma*. Say 1. 213. *Arma*. (Hahn Amy 86) *grandis* Dallas. Fitch. N.Y. St Ag. Rep. 1856 335. ● *Arma bracteata*, is only a short shouldered variety (Ohio. N.Y. Md Va. US) Large tree bug (Fitch)
- Ins II. 29. Md. common. L.P.S. puncture the leaves & tender limbs, & suck the saps from, July, to the end of the season, of Apple, Oak, & other trees. Geo B Morlon. M.D. of north east Island Ottawa Co. Ohio 1871, found this insect sucking the juices of a young Colorado potato beetle. (*Loryphora 10 lineata*) OVO

The insect is somewhat the shape of a pumpkin seed, with a conspicuous sharp spine projecting outwards on each side, anteriorly. The color is dull pale yellowish, with numerous minute punctures, of brown above, & of red on the underside, with two burnished brassy green dots, near each anterior angle of thorax. male 0.60, female 0.75. (Fitch)

note

Arma bracteata of Fitch is only a variety of *Podisus cynicus*, found by Fitch (1856. 336) puncturing leaves. Small branches of Apple trees, it is darker colored than *P. cynicus*, & has in addition to the brassy green dots, one, on each anterior angle of the thorax, 2 on the mid anterior edge, & two others back of these last, & was therefore named by Fitch the "Spanged-Tree bug"

Longiscuti.

Podisus (Stål) *modestus*. Dallas. *Arma*. Fitch 3^d Rept. 1856. 390. (N.Y. Mus. 28.)

In. sucks the sap from leaves, & tender branches of trees & shrubs. Yrupⁿ
In. IX. 12. Mr. Walsh in the Am. Ent. 1. p. 47. says that an allied species, in the larva & pupa state inhabits the nests of *Cyphanthria textor*, or the Gall web worm (Lepid) & destroys the caterpillars. Mr. Walsh bred it from the larva to the pupa state, feeding it with caterpillars. Mr. Riley, in the 5th Rept. 1873. p. 133. says it destroys the caterpillars of *Hemideuca maia* (Lepid)

In. tawny yellowish gray, dotted with brown punctures, & having a spine like point, at the base of underside of abdomen very short, & the angular projections, on each side of thorax, not drawn out to a sharp point. Length 0.40. to 0.46.

Longiscuti

Podisus - *placidus*. Uhler. Am. Ent. & Bot. 2. 203 Saunders. Rept. Ontario Can. 1871 p. 31. fig² In. IX. 22.

Longiscuti.

In. destroys the larvae of *Nematus ventricosus* (Hymen) or the imported Gooseberry saw fly, at the rate of about two worms per diem it also probably sucks sap of trees & shrubs.

Podisus - *spinosus*. Dallas. *Arma* (Hahn) *spinosus* Fitch 3^d Rept. 1856. 336.

Am. Ent. 1. 14. 46. fig. Pack 574. Le Baron 1871 63. Riley 2^d Rept. 1869 p. 32. Shiner Am. Nat. 111. 98. Walsh Am. Ent. 1. 13. Reed Rept. Fruit growers Assⁿ Ontario Can. 1871. 73 (Can. Ill. Med. & Ag. 24. Mar. 92, Spined tree bug (Fitch) In. II. 28 Ind

Longiscuti

In. found puncturing the leaves & limbs of Apple trees, & sucking out the sap. (Fitch) it is however also beneficial as destroying the larvae of the Colorado potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) by puncturing them with its beak, & sucking out their juices. It also destroys Lady bugs, (*Coccinella*). (Am. Ent), *Andrena*, a wild bee & the American Gooseberry saw fly (*Pristiphora grossulariae* Walsh) also the Cicada (Am. Ent. 1. 47) This insect is said to be one of the bitterest enemies to the Colorado potato bug, & therefore although it may perhaps do some injury to fruit trees, it ought to be regarded as a public benefactor, as it destroys

Podops (Laf.) *dubius*. Beauv. *Setyra cinctipes*. Say 1. 94 (Md. Mid. St.) *Longiscuti*,
 { In 18. 16 found. under stones, & rubbish, in valeses. Spring, & Fall. (1822)

Podops (Laf.) *inunctus* Laf. (Europe) Is not uncommon in sandy places amongst roots
 { of grass, in Spring & Autumn. Aug 74. *Longiscuti*

• *Pacilocyrtus*. Fieb 310 *diffusus*. Vhler. Ins VI. 2. *Bicostule*

Poinotus. (Laf Amy 357.) *cristatus*. Linn. *Reduvius*. Fab. *noventarius*. Say 1. 71. & 358.

Am Ent 1. 96, & Rept Dept Ag 1866. 43, *Nalis* Say 1. 368. *Trionolus*

cristatus, Linn, Amy 357. & Ins. III. 14. Md. Nine pronged wheel bug,
 & sometimes in Md. Devil's horse (*Cimex* of Linn) *Nudrosabi*

Eggs to the number of from 70. to 130. deposited in a hexagonal mass, cemented together with a thick brown viscid substance, each egg when separated from the mass, presenting the appearance of a somewhat square flask, standing on its own bottom. This mass of eggs is placed on the bark of a tree, a fence rail, under the eaves of outbuildings or wherever the female chances to be, at the time of oviposition. The larvae when young, are blood red with black marks, & do not resemble the adult insect, at all, excepting somewhat in form & habits. The larvae preys & perfect insects feed upon all other insects, they can overcome, not even sparing their own brethren. When very young, they destroy great numbers of Plant lice. (Aphides) & when older they prey upon caterpillars, or indeed upon any other insect they can overpower, they kill their prey by inserting their proboscis into it & which emits a most powerful poisonous liquid into the wound. The victim thus pierced dies in a very short time, they then leisurely suck all the juices out, & snap the empty skin. The perfect wheel bug is a large, & very singular looking insect, of very slow, & deliberate motions when undisturbed, & stealing up to its prey. It is of a gray color, & has a high semicircular ridge or projection on the crest of its thorax, armed with 9 perfectly arranged teeth, or cog like protuberances, like very short spokes, or cogs of a wheel, hence the vulgar name of "Wheel bug". The young shed their skins several times before attaining their full size. As this insect is constantly employed from the moment it is hatched, in searching for & destroying noxious insects, it may be considered a friend to the horticulturist & farmer - - A dozen or so of these insects placed near the nest of some of those caterpillars, so destructive to our fruit, & forest trees, will destroy almost every caterpillar in it in a short time, as they are exceedingly voracious, & each insect will kill & destroy several caterpillars daily. Great care must however be taken, when handling the adult insects, as they are very apt to sting, or rather insert their strong, curved beak into the naked flesh, & the poisonous fluid ejected, when the wound is inflicted, is extremely powerful, & is much more painful than the sting of a large wasp, or hornet, one of these insects having stung over.

the writer, the pain lasted for several hours. & was only alleviated by applications of Ammonia. Several days afterwards the flesh immediately surrounding the puncture, was so much poisoned, that it sloughed off, leaving a small hole in the thumb injured. (see Rept. Dept. of Agriculture, 1866. p 43. (see also Prionolus. (Arclus) serratus or the "wheel bug" of the West Indies.

"This insect must not be left under Reduvius (where it formerly was placed.) it is a Prionotus, & is quite remote from Reduvius of modern times." (P.R.U.) Nudirostre

Prionotus (Laf.) novemarius. See P. cristatus.

Prionotus. serratus. "Wheel bug of the west Indies."

Insect so called from its singular prothorax, which is circularly elevated, & toothed like a cog wheel. It is stated by Kirby & Spence (p 110) to be able to "communicate a sharp electric shock to the person whose flesh it touches" & an instance is given where it gave a considerable shock, as if from an electric jar, with its legs, six marks being observed upon the hand, where the feet had stood.

note. Our native species Prionotus cristatus, above mentioned, & which is said to differ from its west Indian relative in the number of notches or teeth in its rounded prothorax only, is certainly able to shock any person who handles it, but it is by the painful sting, it is able to inflict, with its short, stout, & crooked proboscis, or piercer, & not by electricity at all see Prionotus cristatus. Nudirostre

Proxys (Spinola) (Proxys, Amy. 139) brevispinis. Guer. . see P. tenebrosa. Longiscuti.

Proxys. -- { tenebrosa. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 304. 322. P. brevispinis. Guer. Prox.
Ins VIII. 28. coll of Mr. Uhler. Longiscuti.

Proxys. vector. Fab. Ins IV. 16. "

Prostemma. (Laf.) guttula. Fab. Pack 541. (Europe)
Insect generally found in an undeveloped imago state. Westwood & Spinola think that especially in hot seasons some apterous hemiptera acquire full sized wings. Nudirostri.

Protenor. (Stål) beltragei. Hagland. Ins VI. 23. Supericornis.

Ptilocnemis (Westw) fuscus. see Maotys. Nudirostre.

Pthia. (Genon.) picta. Drury. (Mex?) Ins VII. 7. Supericornis.

Ptochiomera. (Say) nodosa. Say 1. 335. not Ptochiomera of Say. Intercones.
{ Ins. II. 19.
"Ptochiomerus of Amyot 255. has no affinity whatever with Ptochiomera, or Ptochiomera (Error) of Say. (P.R.U.)

Pygolampis. (Germ) bifurcata. Fieb. Daug. 539. pl 17. 4. P. pallipes. Fab see Amy 292.
{ Ins found beneath a piece of Sandstone. in England. Sep.
Ins VIII. 20. Ins. dull brown. with fine appressed hairs.

Pygolampis pallipes see P. bifurcata. Nudirostre.

- Hygolampis*. (Germ. Amy. 391.) *pectoralis*. Say *Reduvius*. Say 1357. 306. (Sic. Ind. Jour.)
 } Ins. **IV.** 17. Nudirostri
- Pyrhocoris*. (Fall. Amy. 267.) *apterus*. Linn. 1783. 293. 521. Westw. 2.475. fig 121 Cumex. Linn.
 } *Pyrhocoris calmaricensis*. (Fallen.) *Papterus*. Pack. 539. 43. Doug. 165. pl. 6. fig 3.
 } Ins. **IX.** 7. Ins. social in habits & hibernates in associations together.
 } found in Europe. "occasionally in the greatest profusion, & seen sucking water
 } berries, and seeds" they feed also on dead insects, but will not attack li-
 } ving ones. "they moult 3 times before arriving at the Image or perfect
 } state." (Westw. 2.475.) Cecigenae
- Pyrhocoris*. *sutiniellus*. see *Dysdercus*.
- Rameurs*. Amy. & Serv. see *Ploterus*.
- Ramicornes*. Amy. & Serv. 42. 318. Race 1. of Fam 7. Nudirostri, contains one group.
 } *Holoptilides*. represented -- by *Mastys*. of *Amyg.* see. pl. **VIII.** 23.
- Ranatra*. (Fall. Amy. 441.) Pack 538. Insect. body long, with a long double tube at
 } the end for respiration. the eyes are prominent. the two fore legs are
 } raptorial, the other legs are long & slender - the prothorax is greatly
 } elongated. This insect living in the water, is compelled to come to the
 } surface for air, which it obtains with the assistance of the two appen-
 } -dages at the end of its body, which conduct the air to the spiracles -
 } placed at each side of the anus. (Westw. 2.457) The eggs are more
 } elongated than in *Nepa*. (furnished above, with slender setae). Raescl
 } states that the eggs are deposited at random, in the water, but Geoffroy
 } & Amygat say that they are introduced into the stalks or blades of -
 } Aquatic plants. the elongated filaments alone being exposed. These in-
 } -sects are very voracious. feed on other aquatic animals. They -
 } fly principally in the evening, & at night, from one pond to another.
 } especially when the waters begin to dry up. Pedivapti
- Ranatra*. *fusca*. Beauv. Pack. 538. (Man. Md. US)
 } This is a common species it feeds on Aquatic larvae, *Ephemera* &c
 } & also destroys small fish. Pedivapti
- Ranatra*. *linearis*. Linn. Amy 444. Douglas 582. (Europe.)
 } This insect is common in stagnant water in spring, & it is rare to
 } meet with individuals of this species, that do not carry attached
 } to their feet, very small grains of a lively red color, which adhere
 } firmly to them. These are as we have heard the eggs of an aquatic
 } mill. probably *Leptus* (?) (Latr. Amy. 444.) The insects are mostly
 } found at the bottom of stagnant water, as they swim badly.
 } Doug. 582. Pedivapti
- Ranatra*. *quadridentata*. Stål. (US) Ins. **V.** 3.
- Reduvina*. Doug 39. Reduviidae. Westw. Nudirostri. Amy & Serv, Section 12
 } of Subdivision. 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. (Geocoris) it contains 2 families
 } 1 *Reduviidae*. & 2 *Nabidae*.

Reduviidae. (Stephens) Westw. 2. 471. Fam 4. of Section 2. Geocoridae (Westw.)

(Geocoridae) Burm. it contains 6 genera! (Westw.) see p 4.

Insect terrestrial, with short, thick, naked, curved, rostrum. Labrum asserted, head narrowed behind into a more or less elongated neck is furnished with two large & prominent eyes, & two ocelli antennae of moderate, or of considerable length, with terminal joints very slender. Prothorax often spined, as well as more or less divided into 2 parts — legs long, & fitted for running. tarsi 3 jointed, & simple the basal joint being very short. anterior tibiae in some species terminated by an oblique hollow fleshy tube. The membranous parts of the fore wings often extend to the base of the wings. habits extremely predaceous feeding on other insects. The Reduvii, & other carnivorous species, with strong curved beaks, when alarmed or disturbed, are able to produce a smart pain by plunging their rostrum into the flesh, & emitting a drop of fluid discharged from the salivatory glands. (Westw. 2. 454 & Pack 540.

Reduvius. (Burm. p 223) Fam 3 of Div 2 Geocoridae it contains 30 Genera (see p 3.)

Reduvius. (Fab. Amy. 337. Pack. 541. Antennae with 2^d & 3^d joints longer than the first. 4th joint hair like. beak short. stout limbs densely hirsute.

Reduvius. acuminatus. Say 1. 356. (Ind) see Oncerostrachelus Stål

Reduvius. biceps, Say 1. 356. (Pa) genus unknown to J.R.H.

Reduvius. crassipes. Say 1. 72 pl 31. (Car. & Ark.) see Apiomerus.

Reduvius. insidiosus. Say 1. 357. Common on flowers. (U.S.) see Anthocoris.

Reduvius. limitaris. Say 1. 355. (Ind.) see Apiomerus.

Reduvius. musculus. Say 1. 357 (Nth. West Terr.) see Anthocoris.

Reduvius. novenarius. Say 1. 72 pl 31. see Pneonotus cristatus.

Reduvius. spectoralis. Say 1. 306. & 357. see Dygolambus.

(Ind. Fla. & Louis.) "a complicated spine beneath the eye, & a projecting spine, on each side of the pectus, before."

Reduvius. captatorius. Say 2. 249. (Mo Pa. Md. va. U.S.) see Sinea mullispinosa

+ Reduvius. luridus. see Diplodus

Reduvius. spissipes. Say 1. 72 & 2. 250 (Ark) see Apiomerus.

Reduvius. ventralis. Say 1. 355. (Ma.) see Apiomerus.

+ Reduvius. mullispinosus. see Sinea.

Reduvius. personatus. Linn. Amycol. 337. Am Ent. 1. 13 & 87. N. U.S. 158. 495. 497. & Douglas 546. Ins VII. fig 9. (Europe. U.S.)

Ins. not rare in houses, where it is generally found dead, & hanging on spiders webs. Burmeister says that the spiders do not suck it — as its puncture is very poisonous, but let it encumber their webs until it dies of hunger. This insect is said to exhale a disagreeable & something like that of snice, it hibernates without taking any food when its body becomes meagre, & fat, but on the return of fine weather it recovers from its lethargy, & commences to hunt for such insects as

form its prey (Army) The larva & pupa cover themselves with a mask of dust, & dirt, even to the legs and antennae. & so disguise themselves, as scarcely to be distinguished from the places it frequents. & prey upon the bed bugs, (*Acanthia lectularia*) It is said that the larva is covered with a glutinous substance, to which the particles of dust adhere, & when hunting for its prey it is said to move in a very leisurely manner, so as not to disturb them. Kirby & Spence state that this insect makes a noise which Ray compares to the chumping of a grasshopper. (KDS 492.) In regard to the covering of dust, & dirt, already alluded to. M. Boullé says, that a specimen shut up by him which had undergone one of its moultings, during its imprisonment, divested its old skin of its coat of dust, in order to recover itself there-with. Douglas says it is found occasionally in houses, and foul houses, & flies at night to light in windows. An insect very similar to the larva as described, & covered with dust in a similar manner, was found in an old discarded insect box, at the Maryland Agricultural College but it unfortunately escaped, before attaining the Imago state. Medurostri

Prepipta, (Stål) *taurus*. Fab. Zelus Fab. Army 373. (US) Ins VII. 13 Uhlers coll. Meduros

Resthenia. Spin. Army 280. *confraternata*. Uhler. Capsus. Fab. Md.
Ins I. fig 4. & 5. var. Bicelluli

Resthenia. *goniphorus*. Say. Capsus *goniphorus* Say 1. 341.

Resthenia. *insignis*. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 342.

Resthenia. *insitiva*. Say New Harmony p 21. no 8. Capsus Say 1. 340. (Md 98)
Ins I. fig 1. Md. Bicelluli

Resthenia. *eremicola*. Uhler. Capsus. Ins VII. 4. Uhlers coll.

Rhagoletia. (Mayer) *collaris*. Burm. Velia. Latr. Army 414. US. Platexis
Ins V. 13. Uhlers coll.

Rhaphigaster. *vilensis*. see *Nerara*. Longiscuti

Rhaphigaster. *pensylvanicus*. see *Nerara*.

Rhaphigaster (Lap.) *punctipennis*. Illiger. Army 146 (Europe) The female deposits her eggs near each other, but never heaped up. it is found in all Europe in cultivated fields, in gardens & sometimes on the trunks of large trees, especially of Elms, which line the high roads. According to Mr Blanchard, it is one of the first plant bugs that makes its appearance in spring in France. (Army) Many of the Geocoridae or land bugs are especially provided with an organ which exhales a scent more or less disagreeable, when irritated or menaced with danger, & if *Rhaphigaster punctipennis*, is suddenly seized and placed in a vessel containing clear water, a number of small bubbles will be seen to issue from its body, & rise to the surface, then burst, & give out this disagreeable odor, this scent however is not always disagreeable altogether, but in some species, it resembles the smell of ripe pears. (Army et.) Longiscuti

Rhaphigaster. (Laf.) surpinus. Dallas. Say 1. 305. see Nexara hilaris. Longiscut.
Rhaphigaster. Base of venter with a spine projecting forwards. Antennae with the
 { first joint shortest. & the 3^d shorter than the 2^d. (Westw Syn 124.)

Rhinuchus. (Kirby.) see also Metapodius.

Rhinuchus. declivis. Say 1. 305, 327. Anisoscelis. (Geo. Louisiana.) see Acanthocerhala

Rhinuchus. nasulus. " " " " (Geo. Fla. La.) see Acanthocerhala

Rhopalotomus. (Fieb 307. pacificus. Uhler. (US.) VI. fig 1. Uhlers coll. Bicelluli.

Rhopalus (Schill Amy 245. lateralis Say. Walsh Am Ent. 1. 12. (Ill. US) Supercornis.

{ Ins IX. 18. " an insect allied to this. is one of the commonest bugs -
 near Rock Island, Ill. & ruins the buds of the pear tree." Walsh

Rhopalus see also Chorosoma. & "genus allied to Alydus" (Pack 546.)

Rhopalus. reflexulus. see Harmostes.

Rhynchota. Hemiptera. Burm. Westw. 2. 450. see Heteroptera.

Rhynchota. Heteroptera. Fieb. see Hemiptera Heteroptera. Douglas

Rhynchota. p. Tab. Westw. 2. 450 Heteroptera.

Rhyparochromus. (Curtis) Dallas 2. p. 532. Membrane destitute of basal cells. the

{ nervures not united by transverse ones. anterior thighs spinous beneath
 body, oblong or elongated. not flattened. abdomen as broad as the -
 hemelytra. basal joints of the antennae not longer than the head.

> Rhyparochromus. (Curtis Amy. 253.) (Westw. 2. 122) fallax. Say. Pamera. Say 1. 334

{ Ins VIII. 11. coll of Mr C Dodge. Supercornis

Riparii. Burm. 215. Fam 2. of Div 2. Geocores. Bugs running on the banks

{ or shores: it contains but 2 genera. Salda. Lat. (Burm 215) &
Leptopus. Lat. (Burm. 216.)

Ripicolae. Amy. & Serv. 40. & 293. Tribe 2 of Fam 6. Ductrostri. Heteroptera.

{ or plant bugs in or on banks or shores. containing only one group. } Hebrus

Sagotylus. Mayr. see Coreus confluentis. Say 1. 325.

Salda. Fab. Amyat 405. antennae long. thread like, beak reaching to end of

{ breast. the second joint being at least 6 times as long as the first.
 body small. elliptical. flat. legs short & slender. species found mostly
 in Europe. along shores of the ocean. & inland waters (Pack 511)

Salda. { bullata. Say 1. 366. nudirostri

{ bullata Say 1 366 & var punctipes. see Ophthalmicus

Salda -- coelestrata see Myrmedobia

Salda. -- confluenta Say Acanthia Say 1. 361. (US)

Salda. -- hiria. Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 359. (Ind)

Salda. -- humilis. (humilis) Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 360 (Fla)

Salda. -- interstitialis. Say. Acanthia. Say 2. 238. (Mo)

Salda. -- legata. Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 360 (Ind)

Salda. -- lugubris. Say. Acanthia. Say 1. 360. (Mo)

Salda -- pulchella. (Curtis) H Sch. Doug p 520 pl 17. 9. Europe Acanthia Curtis

{ Ins VIII. 21. Doug. all the species live on the margin of ponds & over

Insect. Rhyparochromus. decurtatus. leucepterus. see Micropus.

Salda pictipennis continued.

67.

- Salda* { rivers, or on the sea coast running, jumping, & flying, with great activity. & are very difficult to catch. (Doug.) Nudirostris
- Salda* { Ins. ovate, black, shining, legs ochraceous in ♂, yellow brown.
- Salda* *fab. picea*, Say 1. 336. (Mass.) see *Ophthalmicus*.
- Saldula* *fructifera*, Say 1. 336. (var. of *S. bullata*.) see *Ophthalmicus*.
- Salda* *saltatoria*, Liniv. (Mass Me) Ins. IV. 18. Nudirostri
- Salda* *Signoreti*, Guerin, (Md.)
- { "the largest, & most beautiful species, yet discovered in this country, it extends from Cuba, to coast of Delaware. (P. R. W.)
- Salda* *uliginosa*, Say 1. 336. see *Ophthalmicus*, it resembles *S. bullata*, but is darker
- Scutati* Burm. 349. Fam. 8. *Geocores*. (Shield bugs,) it contains 32 Genera. (see p 5)
- Scutatina*, Doug. 12. 52. (*Scutati* Burm.) (*Longiscuti* Amyot & Serr.) Section 1 of Subdivi.
- { *Geodromica*, (*Geocores* Burm) Divided into 12 Families. Doug. (see p 13)
- Scutellera* (Lam.) Insects remarkable for the large size of the scutellum, hence name
- { Antennae, 5 jointed, 2 first joints small, the three last long, quite large scutellum an elongated triangle, which covers not only the entire abdomen, but also the wings, species of gay metallic colours. (Pack 547) Longiscuti
- Scutellera* *aemulans*, Say 1. 198. (Nth west Terr.) see *Homaemus*.
- Scutellera* *binotata*, Say 1. 198. (Nth west Terr.) see *Odontoscelus*.
- Scutellera* *viridipunctata*, Say 1. 310. Pack 547. *Pachycoris chrysothorax*, Fab. & see
- { *Dileus* (Mayer) *chrysothorax*, fig 460. H. Sch. (S. B. Fla. Wis. U.S.)
- { Ins 7. 20 inch long color piceous, with green impressed punctures. Longiscuti
- Scutelleridae*, Westw 2. 484. (*Scutati* (Burm) Fam 10. of Section 2 *Aurocorisa*, Westw.)
- { (*Geocores* Burm) it contains 2 Subfamilies viz 1. *Pentatomides* & 2 *Scutellerides*. The eggs are varied in form, but generally are of an oval shape attached to leaves by a glutinous secretion, by one end the other end being furnished with a cap, which the insect detaches on bursting forth. (Westw 2. 486.)
- Scutellerides*, (Westw 2. 484.) Subfam. 2. of Fam 10. *Scutelleridae*, it contains six
- { families, (see p. 9.) (see also *Pentatomidae* Lesch.)
- Schizus*, (Amy 96.) *ligatus*, Say. *Cydonus*, Say 1. 322. *S. albonotatus*, Dallas. Longiscuti
- { Ins. II. 8. Md.
- Serphus*, (Stål) *dilatatus*, Say, *Belostoma*, Lat. Say 1. 366. *Xaitha stolliv.* Ann & Serr.) Ins V. 11. (Ariz. Cal. Utah) Pedinarta
- Sigara*, (Fab. Amy 448) *minutissima*, Liniv Doug. p 616. pl 20 fig 6. *Nolonacta*, Linn (Europe) Ins. VIII. & not rare in Cambridgefens Eng. (dk gray) Pedinarta
- Sinea*, (Amy 375) *multispinosa*, ♀ De Geer., *Xelus*, (Fab. Amy. 373. *diadema*? Fab
- { *Reduvius raptatorius* Say Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. 4. 327. Am Ent 7^o fig Walsh. Am. Ent. 1. p 13. LeBaron. 1871. p 63. Prac. Ent 2. 43 Feed. Report Ontario fruit gravers Ass. & Ont. p 73 (imada). & possibly *R. diadema*, Sinea, also L.P.J. destroy plant lice (Aphides) Colorado Potato bug (*Doryphora 1. undata* & other insects. Ins III. 8 (Md. Can. Va. N.Y. & Ill.) Nudirostri

- Spartocorus*. Burm. fuscus. Thunb. var. diffusus, Say. Coreus diffusus, Say 1. 325.
 { Ins VIII. 33. Uhlers coll. Supericornes.
- Spheridopides*. Group 1. of Race 4. *Provicipites*, fam *Nudirostri*. Amy. 47. & 381.
- Spissipedes*. Amyot. & Serv. 39. & 288. Tribe 1. of Fam 6. *Ductirostri*. *Hexiptera*.
 { or plant bugs, having thick feet, or thighs very thick. The fore feet are
 raptorial, it contains 2 groups, 1 *Phymatides*. (Amyot 288.) & *Macroceph-*
alides. (Amy 291.)
- Spongipides*. Amyot. & Servillo. 42. 321. Race 2 of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*, it contains
 { 5 groups: viz 1. *Pyratides*. (Amy 321.) 2. *P. dividens*. (Amy 333.) 3. *Ectricho-*
dides. (Amy 342) 4. *Macropides*. (Amy 345) & 5 *Sylvatides*. (Am 349)
- Squash bug*. see *Anasa tristis*.
- Stagnigradi*. Amyot. & Serv. 49. 398. Race 7. of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*, containing only
 { one group. *Hydrometrides*. (Amy 398.)
- Stenopoda*. Lap. Amy 390. cinerea. Lap. (U.S.) Ins VII. 16. Nudirostri.
- Stiretrus*. (Lap.) *diana*. Fab. Asopus. (Burm Amy 83.)
 { Ins IV. 20 & VI. 29. Md. *Ins.* destroys other insects & found preying
 upon the Squash lady bug. (*Epilachna borealis*. Coleop) at the Md
 Agricultural college. Longiscuti.
- Stiretrus*. *fimbriatus*, Say. Tetyra Say 1. 93 & 311 fig 43 fig 1. *Stiretrus*. Walsh Com
 { Ent. page 14 & 47. pl 1. Pask 527. Rees Rept. Fruit growers Ass? Ontario.
 Canada. 1871 p 74. "Bordered Soldier bug. Ins II. 20 & IV. 14. & ar
Ins preys upon other insects. & also upon the larvae of the Colorado -
 potato beetle. (*Domyphora 10 lineata*. (Coleop) 7 or 8 individuals of this species
 were found in the web nest of a social caterpillar. & also were seen
 destroying the larva of the *Papilio asterias*, or *Asterias* butterfly. by
 Mr Walsh. Longiscuti.
- Stiretrus*. *violaceus* Say. Tetyra. Say 1. 94 (Fla)
- Stiphnosoma*. Fiel 312. 317. (Europe.) side view head. X. 12. Feb. pl 6. Bicollis
- Stiphnosoma*. Fiel. *leucocephala*. Linn. Doug p. 482. pl 21. fig 2. Amex Linn (Europe)
 { Ins VIII. 24. Doug. *Ins.* found among grass abundantly on the
 cliffs at Scarborough. England, & on flowers of a *Vicia cracca*. in
 July. - Color black, with short whitish hairs. Bicollis
- Stiphnosoma*. *Stygius*. Say. Carpus. Say 1. 344.
- Strachia* (Hahn. Amyot 127.) *histrionicus*: Hahn) Trac Ent 1. 110 Ann Ent. & Bot 2. 78. 177.
 { Pravie farmer 18. 152. Kept Ag. Rep. 1867 p 71 Ins II. 52. Md.
 (Texas Car. Geo. Dial. Miss. Tenn Md. Va. U.S.)
 { Harlequin Cabbage bug.
 L.P. injure cabbages, Turnips Radishes. Mustard & cruciferous plants
 by puncturing the leaves, & sucking the sap, & apparently poisoning the
 parts attacked. Dr Lincecum of Texas, has given a very interesting
 account of this insect, & the injury done by it, in his state.

The eggs generally 10. to 12. in number. are deposited mostly on the under side of the leaves. about the 15th of March, or beginning of April. These are set in two rows. on end. cemented together on the leaf & require a - about 6 days in April. or only 4 days in July. to hatch out. There are 2 - broods annually. the first brood hatching out in April. & the second in July. The young larva resembles the perfect insect. with the exception of being wingless. 12. 16. or 18 days elapse from the deposition of the egg to the developement of the perfect insect. which passes the winter or hy - bernates. in the perfect or imago state. issuing forth from its winter re - treat at the approach of warm weather. These insects do very great injury to the plants above mentioned. especially to cabbages. The leaves they have punctured immediately wilting. as if from the effects of poison they are said to be exceedingly numerous. & destructive in Texas & other southern States) as many as 47,000. having been (in one instance) gathered by hand. (Am Ent & Bot.) Longiscute.

Supercornes. Amy & Serv 183. Fam 2. of Section 1. Geocorisae. Coreodes. Burm.

Anisoscelites. Lap Heteroptera or Plant bugs having their antennae in - serted on the upper side of the head. above an ideal line. drawn from the eyes to the origin of the labium. it contains 2 tribes 1 Tetragono - cephalis. (Amy 30. 184) & 2. Trigonoccephali. (Am xxxiv & 216. G X. 34.

Syromastes. Lat. Fraterculus. Say 1. 324. (Geo. Ind.) see Harmostes Supercornes.

Syromastes marginatus. Linn. Daug p 110. pl 4. fig 3. Cimex Linn (Europe)

Enoplops. Amy 208. Ins. IX. 25. common Autumn on plants & said to be frequent Bramble & Columbine. Supercornes.

Syromastes obliquus. Say 1. 325 see Harmostes. distinguished by the remarkable obliquity of the terminal line of the corium.

Syromastes reflexulus. Say 1. 323. (Pa) see Harmostes.

Syrtes (Latr) Pack 552 head small. compressed. laterally. fore legs raptorial Ductirostri

Syrtes erosa. see Phymata.

Systellonotus. Fieb. 326 & 347. (Europe) side view of head. X 29. Fieb pl 6. Bicelluli.

Systellonotus. (Daug 443) nigritus. H Sch. Capsus.

{ Ins taken by sweeping amongst Stachys (Hedge nettle) sylvatica. in July Bicelluli

Taurocerus Amy 151. see Arvelius.

Tetragonocephali. Amy & Serv. 30. 184. Tribe 1. of Fam 2. Supercornes. Heteroptera (or plant bugs having the head square. with or without a prolonged scale between the antennae. it contains 3 races. viz 1. Sectiprontes. (Amy xxx. 184) 2. Pleniprontes. (Amy xxxi. 1911) & 3 Spiniprontes. (Amy xxxii. 196.) G X. 36. & 37.

Tetyra (Fab. Amy 46) scutellum nearly covers the whole of the abdomen. but leaves the side of the wing covers exposed. Antennae slender. 1st joint longer than 2^d. the 3^d being the shortest. & the 5th is twice as long as the 4th.

Setyra (Fab. Amy 46) alternata, Say 1. 94. pl 43. (Middle States) See Eurygaster Longicula

Setyra - bipunctata. H.S. Ins II. 27. Longicula:

Setyra. - cinctipes. Say 1. 94. (Mid States) see Podops dubius.

Setyra. - fimbriata. Say 1. 94. (Pa. La.) see Stinetus.

Setyra. - marmorata. Say 1. 340 - (H. ab. Pine regions of New Jersey) see Aulacostethus.

Setyra { silphoides. Fab. Amy 63. (Europe) Longicula
These insects sometimes assemble in great quantities upon the heads of rice
& the natives pretend that they commit great havoc with the plant (Amy.)

Setyra. - violacea. Say 1. 94. (Flu) see Stinetus.

Therapha (Amy 246) hyoscyami. Linn. Doug 129. pl 5, fig 2 (Europe) Sulzericornis.

Coxius. Fall. Ins IX. 27

Ins common on Hensbane. De Geer says it takes its nourishment from
this poisonous plant, sucking the leaves & twigs, it exhales a strong agree-
-able odor of Thyme. (Amy) found on Thistles, & rest narrow. (Doug)
color scarlet with black spots, above & beneath. Sulzericornis.

Thripidae Fallen. Pack. (Thripoides)

Placed by Latreille amongst the Homoptera although acknowledged
to resemble Orthoptera in their free biting parts, & to which they are
referred by Geology. Packard places them amongst the Heteroptera.
& considers them as degraded Lygaeids. Geology however has been followed
in this work & the Thripidae will be found in the Orthoptera.

Thyanta (Stål) custator Fab. Pentatoma, calceata. Say 1. 320. (Md. va)

{ Ins II fig 24. Md July Aug.

Longiscuti

Thyanta (Stål) rugulosa, Say Pentatoma. Say 1. 319

Thyreocoris (Schrank) body short, transverse, being broader than long, scale shaped,
{ or semicircular in form, wing covers nearly covered by scutellum, which
is wider behind than before, (Pack 547.)

Thyreocoris (Schrank) albiventris. Say 1. 311. (Missouri river) see Corimelaena.

Thyreocoris. histeroides, see Corimelaena nituloides, Wolff. Say 1. 311 (Ark. U.S.) Part 547.

Thyreocoris. nituloides, see Corimelaena.

Tichorkinus. Fab 314. 347. (Europe) side view head. X. 24. Fab pl 6. Bucciduli

Tingidae. - Hestus 2. 477. Fam 6 of Section 2. Aurocorisa. Geocoris (Burm) it
{ contains 9 genera, (see p 8) Insects small, & distinguished by the broad
& depressed form of the body. Antennae with joints not thinner than
the preceding). rostrum very short, & 3 jointed, received into a gutter,
on the underside of head. Tarsi of leg 2 jointed. Thorax generally cov-
-erished with a membranous dilatation on each side, & posteriorly pro-
-duced, in place of a scutellum. some have fore legs strongly subornate,
& are found on the plants & trees in which they subsist. (Hestus)

Tingidina. { Douglas, 234. 262. Membranaceae. Lat. Burm. Tingides. Amy. Ser.
Section 6. subdivision 1. Geodromica. Doug. (Geocoris (Burm) it
is divided into 2 families 1. Agrammidae. & 2. Tingidinae

- Tingis*. Tab. body ovate, depressed antennae naked with the third joint longest. {
 frons scarcely dilated at the sides extending triangularly behind. like
 a scutellum, with three elevated lines. (Heslo Syn. 120, Amy 296,
 small insects, with beak extending to end of breast. four legs simple
 thorax & wing covers spread out leaf like. (Pack 552.)
- Tingis*. Tab. *arcuata*, Say 1. 350. (Miss. Fla. US), Ins. **IV**. 2 Miss. uclerastoe
 { Ins. resembles *T. ciliata*, but is distinguished by the brown bands &
 the arcuated edge of the hemelytra. Say these insects live on the sap of
 plants & trees & were found especially on the quince in Mississippi,
 Florida, where the bushes were entirely covered with them, in all stages as
 Larvae, pupae & perfect insects. Some trees were very much injured & not
 entirely destroyed by them. the insects are able to sting severely, when on
 the naked flesh of mankind.
- Tingis*. *ciliata*, Say 1. 348. very common in the US.
Tingis. *cinerea*, Say 1. 349. (US) not uncommon. see *Piesma*
Tingis. *clavicornis*. (Europe) described by Reaumer, as attacking flowers of *Leu-*
 { *crium* (Germander) *chamaedrys*, preventing the blossoming, & causing
 them to swell out to a disbarbortionate size. (Heslo 2478.)
- Tingis* *schii*, Wolff, Amy 297. (Europe.) Ins. found on Vipers bugloss or blue
 weed. (May)
- Tingis* — *Gossypii*. Tab. *Tut* p 104, pl 1x, fig 1. *Acanthia* Tab (West. Ind.
 Ins. **VIII**, 19 3 Ins probably taken on Cotton: *Gossypium*,
- Tingis*. *hesiniellus*, Richter, Pack 552, fig. magnified.
 Insect from Ceylon. Larva black. Ins. sticks close to leaf of Brignall,
 & there undergoes its changes from the larva to the perfect state.
- Tingis*. — *hyalina*. H. Schf. *Tut* 103, pl 1x, 5. Pack 552. (US)
 { Ins **VIII**. 4 for Fieber. Said by Packard (552) to be abundant on
 the Willow.
- Tingis*. *juglandis*. Fitch 3^d Rep. 1856. p 466.
 { Ins. punctures the leaves, & sucks the sap of Butternut, Birch, Willow, &
 other trees. from May to Nov.
 Ins. o. 14. resembles a flake of white froth, its whole upper surface being
 composed of a net work of small cells, with an inflated egg shaped prolu-
 -terance, like a small bladder, on the top of head & thorax, wing cover.
 small & square, with corners rounded, there is a broad blackish spot
 on the shoulder, & a broad blackish band on their tips with an irre-
 -gular whitish spot on the shoulder. a spot on the hind inner corner.
 body beneath black. Antennae & legs. honey yellow. (Fitch)
- Tingis*. — *laeta*, see *Agramma*.
- Tingis*. — *mutica*, Say 1. 369. (Ind.) see *Monanthia*
- Tingis*. — *plexus*, Say 1. 349. (US), see *Monanthia*.
- Tingis*. — *oblonga*, Say 2. 248. (Mo.) *Ductrosia*

- Tingis*. (Fab.) *pyri*. Tab. Amyt. 297. (France, Europe) Stictinotus
 { Ins. injure Pear trees, and are found attached to the underside of the leaves.
- Tingis*. (Fab.) *teucii*. Host (Europe) injures flowers of *Teucrium scaberrimum*, in a similar manner to *T. clavicornis*, above mentioned.
- Tricephalus*. Fies 318 347. Europe. side view head. X. 11. Fies pt 6. Bicelluli
- Trichopopla*. (Stål) *semivittata*. Say Pentatoma Say 1. 332 (Ind), Ins II. 3. Longiscuti
- Trigonocephalus*. Amy & Serv. 34. 216. Tribe 2 of Fam 2 *Suhicornes* *Heteroptera* or
 { plant bugs, having triangular heads. it contains 2 races 1 *Liniornes*,
 (Amy xxxiv. 217.) & 2 *Modicornes*. (Amy xxxv. 232) G X. 38.
- Trigonotylus*. Fies 302, 347. (Europe.) side view of head. X. 20. Fies pt 6. Bicelluli
- Tropiconis*. Hahn. *rufipes*. Linn. Cimex Linn Amy 149. Pentatoma Lep & Serv. Longiscuti
 { Ins IV. 21. very common near Paris, in woods, gardens &c it exhales
 a very disagreeable odor. & De Geer has observed that it is carnivorous
 roving on trees, & searching for caterpillars, in order to suck their juices.
- Unicelluli* Douglas. xxviii 276. Div 1. of Sect. 9 *Capsina*. Doug. it contains only
 { one family. Bryocoridae.
- Velia*. (Lat. Amy 419) Head triangular. & sunken in thorax, up to the eyes. Ocelli 0.
 { Thorax large. wings present. There are however some apterous forms.
 (Pack 520) These insects run swiftly upon tranquil & shady water, &
 feed upon small insects (Amy) they live gregariously on the surface of
 streams, and ponds, where they look like spiders, & move rapidly by little
 leaps. Feed on insects &c. " Doug 571. Pedicornis
- Velia* (Lat) *collaris*. see *Chagovelia*.
- Velia*. — *curvirostris*. Lat. Douglas. 571 pt xix. 7. Germis. Tab. (Europe) Ins VIII 13.
 { Doug The apterous form is common in small companies, on clear streams
 from March to Sep. (in England.) The winged form is rare. (P. 2 468
 says "Velia skims along the surface of water, in a similar manner to
 Gerris, but has a slower action".
 Head & antennae black. pronotum reddish brown with 2 large white
 glossy spots. Elytra brown black, with four clear white spots.
- Velia*. — *pygmaea*. (Europe) observed by DuRoi having only two or three with
 { wings, out of some hundreds of specimens. (Metc 2. 468)
- Vitissira*. (Spin.) *violacea*. Fab. Pl IX. 3. coll of Mr Ichler. Longiscuti
- Xylocoris*. L. Dup. differs from *Anthocoris*, only in the 2^d basal joints of the antennae
 { being rather longer, & the terminal joint of antennae more slender. The
 Hemelytrae are sometimes imperfect. (Heslop Syn. 123 & Amy. 263)
- Xylocoris*. — *ater*. L. Dup. Doug. 506 Ins 17. fig 6. (Europe.) Ins IX. 32. Americans
 { Ins. gregarious, found under bark of dead trees, nearly all the year
 round. Ins. black smooth. Dshining.
- Xylocoris* — *domesticus*. (Hahn) Fitch 1855, p. 527. *Xylocoris* of Doug 499, p. 17. fig 1
 { Ins. mentioned by Fitch as being common in America as well as Europe

- Zaitka. Amy. 430. lividivata. Hald. see also Belostoma dilatata. Say 1.366.
 { & Serphus dilatatus. Pedirapti
- Zaitka. Boscii. see Belostoma fluminea. & Z. fluminea. (Say 1.364)
- Zaitka. { fluminea. Say. Belostoma boscii. Say Coler. p 37 & 1.364.
 { Porthostoma Leidy. (US) pl V. 12. Ins aquatic. Pedirapti
 { ana feeds on other insects.
- Zaitka. Stollii. HSch. 9.292. Say 1.236. see Serphus dilatatus. Pedirapti
- Zelus. Fab. Amy. 373. (Alydus. Fab) diadema. Fab see Sinea multispinosa.
- Zelus. — { hilobus. Say 1.306. (Geo. Lou.) Nudicastris
 { Ins like taurus. but much larger. & unarmed.
- Zelus — taurus. see Pepipta.
- Zicrona. (Amy 86) cuprea. Dallas. Brit Mus. Cat. Ins. VI. fig 8. Longiscuti.
- Zicrona. exapta see Perillus exaptus.
- Zosmerus. see Picima cinerea.
- Zosmerus. (Lap.) quadratus. Fieb Doug 238. pl 8. fig 9. (Europe) Infericorne
 { Ins IX. 34. Ins. found on the ground under debris. & at roots of
 grass.
 { Ins. pale gray. with dark gray. or blackish spots. but sometimes pale
 greenish white. pale gray. or pale red. & spotted.

Alphabetical List of Predaceous or Parasitic Heteroptera
The Larvae, pupae, or perfect insects, of which destroy
other Insects ~

- Acanthocoris*. *insidiosus* destroys Plant lice.. (*Aphides*) chinch bugs. (*Macropsus*
{ *leucopterus*) & Grape leaf gall lice. (*Pomphigus vitifoliae*) (Homop.)
Anasa. { *tristis*. (Squash bug) reported as destroying (*Doryphora decim lineata*)
The Colorado potato bug (Coleop) but probably erroneously. it has however
been seen sucking the juices out of a dead insect of its own species.
which had been accidentally killed.
Anthocoris. { *nemoralis*. & *A. nemorum*. (Europe) destroy small caterpillars of a
leaf mining moth (*Lithocolletis*) on Oaks.
Apimorvus. { *crucisipes*. & *A. spissipes* destroy & feed on other insects. *A. spissipes* is
said also to kill bees (*Apis mellifica*) (Hym)
Campyloneura. *vitipennis* is said to destroy the grape vine leaf hopper. (*Erythro-*
{ *neura. vitis*) (Homop.) & caterpillars.
Capsidae. destroy small insects, but they likewise injure plants. &c.
Cerascopus. *marginatus* (Eu) destroy other insects, not sparing even their own species.
Conorhinus. *variegatus*. destroys other insects, & are said to be beneficial by destroying
{ Bed bugs (*Acanthia lectularia*).
Corixa. - destroy other insects, principally aquatic, or those falling in water.
Cosmopepla. *carnifex*. destroys other insects.
Diplodus. { *lunoides*. destroys other insects including also the Curculio or plum
weevil. (*Conotrachelus nemophar*) (Coleop)
Ectrichodia *cruciata*. destroys other insects.
Emesa. - *longipes*. " " "
Evagorus. *rubidus*. " " " including plant lice (*Aphides*) (Homop.)
Galgulus. { *oculatus*. " " " *Lynx* (Orthop) said to be amongst the
number destroyed. (but somewhat doubtful.)
Gerris *conformis*. &c. destroys other insects on the water & is itself destroyed (in
{ Europe) by a *Telusa* (Hym) when in the egg state.
Hydrocoris (water bugs) destroy other insects principally aquatic.
Leptoglossus. { *phyllopus*. (*Anisocelis albocinctus*) reported as destroying the Cabbage
bug. *Strachia histriomicha*.
Macrocephalus. probably destroys other insects.
Melanolestes. *abdominalis*. & *M. picipes* destroy insects.
Milyas. { (*Harpiactor*) *cinctus* destroys other insects, amongst which are the
Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) & probably *Tortrix*
malivorena. (Lepid)
Nabis. *ferus*. destroys other insects, including the grain plant lice. (*Aphides*) (Homop.)
Pezara. *hilanis*. said to destroy the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*)
& (*Andrena*) wild bee. (Hym) - see Walth.

Parasitic or Predaceous Heteroptera.

- Nepa*. { cannibal insects, feeding even on their own species. & also destroying other insects, principally aquatic.
- Notonecta*. destroys other insects, principally aquatic.
- Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu) probably destroys insects.
- Pentatoma bidens*. (Eu) said to destroy bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) (Holt)
- Phymata erosa*. destroys insects, amongst which are Aphides (Plant lice) small bees, wasps, & butterflies &c.
- Pirillus circumcinctus*. feeds on other insects. & destroys the Colorado potato bug.
- + *Ploaria* { *Doryphora 10 lineata* Colop.
vagabunda (Eu) destroys other insects.
- Podisus cynicus*. destroys insects the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) &c.
- Podisus modestus*. destroys insects caterpillars of (*Hyphantria textor*) the fall web worm. (*Hemiteusa maia*) &c. (Lepidopt) it also injures foliage of fruit trees &c.
- Podisus placidus*. destroys insects. larvae of the imported gooseberry saw fly. (*Parnassius ventricosus*) &c. it also injures fruit trees, by sucking sap.
- Podisus spinosus*. destroys the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) lady birds (*Coccinella*) wild bees (*Andrena*) the Harvest fly, commonly but erroneously called the Locust. (*Cicada*) the American gooseberry saw fly. (*Pristiphora grossulariae*) &c. but also damages fruit trees by sucking the sap.
- Pronotus cristatus*. destroys caterpillars, plant lice. (*Aphides Homop.*) & other insects.
- + *Pirates* - *biguttatus*. is said to destroy bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*. (Holt))
- Pezomachus apterus* (Eu) feeds on dead insects
- Phaphigaster* (see *Neraxa hilaris*.) said to destroy. *Doryphora 10 lineata* (Col.) &c.
{ *Andrena*. (Hym)
- Ranatra*. destroys insects, principally aquatic.
- Reduvius personatus*. destroys bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*.) & other insects.
- Sinea*. - *multispinosa*. destroys the Colorado potato bug. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*. Col)
{ plant lice. (*Aphides*. Holt) & other insects.
- Stinetrus deana*. found destroying the Squash lady bird. (*Epilachna borealis*. Col)
- Stinetrus fimbriatus* destroys insects amongst which are the Colorado potato beetle. (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) caterpillars, & the larva of a butterfly, (*Papilio asterias*) &c.
- Uelia*. destroys insects, on the water.

Alphabetical List of Vegetable, and Animal substances,
frequentated, injured, or destroyed.

By Heteroptera.

- Abies*. ? (Fir ?) The insect of *Dyllocoris. ater.* (Europe.) is found under the barks of *Fir Abies. canadensis.* (Hemlock, Spruce) Sap sucked by *Chlorochroa ligata.*
- Ambrosia.* (Ragweed) frequentated by *Orthotylus. (Carpus) discoidalis.*
- Aphides* see Insects of other orders. (Homop.)
- Apple.* see *Pyrus malus.*
- Avena.* (Oats.) injured, & destroyed, by the chinch bug (*Micropus leucopterus.*)
- Aquatic.* *Ambrysus signoreti* &c in Lakes & ponds on the bottom amongst the lushy debris.
- Aquatic.* *Aphelocheirus aestivalis* (also in damp situations)
- Aquatic.* *Belostoma, Corixa* &c - sometimes fly in the evening, or dark wet weather.
- Aquatic.* *Halobates.* on surface of water chiefly.
- Aquatic.* *Hebrus.* amongst aquatic plants.
- Aquatic.* *Hydrocorisae.*
- Aquatic.* *Hydrometra.* (water measurer) on surface of water. *Microvelia pygmaea.* &c
- Aquatic.* *Nauconis. Nepa. Notonecta* & *Ranatra.*
- Aquatic.* *Velia.* on the water.
- Aquatic.* on aquatic plants in stagnant water. *Hebrus pusillus* & *Plea.*
- Aquilegia.* (Columbine) frequentated by *Syzomastes marginatus.* (Eu)
- Asclepias.* (Milk, or Silk weed. frequentated by *Lygaeus fasciatus.* & by *Lygaeus turcicus*
{ the latter insect killing the caterpillars infesting the plant.
- Banks of rivers, ponds, &c frequentated by *Galgulus ocellatus.* *Pelogonus.* *Salda*
{ *gylchella.* &c
- Bark of dead trees. *Aradus americanus.* *Brachyrhynchus granulatus.* the
{ *Corticolae.* &c are found under bark.
- Bark of trees. used by *Lygaeus bicrucis.* as a secure place under which to hibernates.
{ the Insect of the bed bug. (*Acanthia lectularia*) is said to have been
{ found under bark of trees, but this fact has been doubted. (see *Acanthia*)
- Bats, are infested with bed bugs. (*Acanthia pipistrellae*) (Eu. U.S.)
- Barley. see *Hordeum.*
- Beds, are infested by bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) & are also sometimes frequentated
{ by *Conorhinus variegatus.* *Pirates biguttatus* *Pedurus personatus.* &
{ other insects which are said to feed upon & destroy, bed bugs.
- Bed bugs see *Acanthia lectularia.*
- Berries & leaves when fallen are sucked by *Pyrhocoris apterus.* (Eu)
- Betula.* (Birch) is frequentated by *Acanthosoma. (Pentatoma) grisea.* (Europe)
{ *A. lateralis.* of the United States, is said by Prof Uhler to be the
{ representative of *A. grisea* in this country. The birch (*Betula*) is also
{ infested, & injured by *Tingis juglandis.* (U.S)
- Blackberry. see *Rubus villosus.*
- Blood. see Mantid.

Animal and vegetable substances injured. &c.

Blue weed, or Tangles. see Echinum.

Brake, or Bracken. see. Pteris.

Bramble. see Rubus villosus.

Brassica {oleracea, (Cabbage) foliage & plant injured & destroyed by Nysius raphanus. & Strachia histrionica The flowers are frequented by Lygus lineolaris. (Capsus oblineatus. of Say.)

Brassica rapa. (Turnip) foliage & plant injured by Strachia histrionica.

Broom. see Genista.

Brigonal. (Ceylonese plant) frequented by Tingis histricellus

Bushes & shrubs. frequented by Pelionotus abbreviatus. (US) &c &c. see also Ceonothus. Flex &c.

Butternut. see Juglans cinerea.

Cannibal. (ie insects eating even their own species.) Nepa. Arasopus marginatus Prionotus cristatus (when young) &c. &c.

Carnivorous. see Insects destroying other insects.

Carya alba. & Shagbark, or Shell bark (Hickory). sap sucked by Nesiara vilans. &c. The insect of Piesma cinerea, hibernates under the bark.

Carya glabra. Pignut hickory. injured, & frequented, by the same insects as infest, Carya alba.

Cerasus - Cherry. infested & injured by the insects, of Corimelaena pulicaria. &c. which puncture the stems & cause the young fruit to wither

Cerasus. - in the western states said to be injured by Acanthocephala femorata. (Metapodius nasulus). which punctures the fruit, & sucks out the juices

+ Ceonothus americanus. (Red Root, or New Jersey Tea) is infested & injured by Corimelaena pulicaria. &c.

Cereals. - (Wheat, Rye, Barley, &c) the extremities of the plants are frequented in France by Aelia acuminata. (Eu) (Barley especially.)

Chunch bug. see Micropus leucopterus.

Cirsium. {Thistle. is frequented by Therapha hyoscyami. (Eu) Euschistus punctipes (US) the heads of thistles are frequented by Monanthia cardui (Eu) (carduus, or plumless thistle. Gray. 234.)

Citrullus vulgaris. Water melon. (Cucurbitacea)

Columbine. see Aquilegia.

Corn (Indian) see. Zea mays.

Coneopsis. flowers frequented by Corimelaena pulicaria. &c.

Cotton. see Gossypium.

Cruciferae (Mustard &c) foliage injured by Nysius. raphanus Strachia histrionica. &c.

Cucumis sativus. (Cucumber) C. melo. (Muskmelons) C. Citrullus. (Water melon)

Cucurbita. pepo. (Pumpkin) C. melopepo. (round squash) C. verrucosa (long squash) all belong to the Cucurbitacea. (See. cucumber squash. &c.)

Animal and vegetable substances injured by

Cucurbita melopepo. Cucurbitaceae. Fr. & squash. injured by Anasa tristic
Cucurbitaceae includes Cucumber, melons, pumpkins squashes etc.

Currant. see Rubus.

Cydonia. vulgare. (Quince) twig & leaf injured by Comptosia pulicaria
{ Tingis arcuata Lygus lineolaris. Capsus obscurus Say }
Schium. Supers buglass. Blue weed on langes frequented & injured by Tingis flavicornis

{ red & T. cohu. (Europe.)

Electric shock. said to have been given by Psephenus serratus (West Indies)

+ Eruca (heath) frequented by Alydus calcaratus. Eu. Coranus subapterus. Lygus pratensis. (roots)

+ Elm. see Ulmus.

Eupatorium. (Thoroughwort) frequented by Calocoris rapidosus W.

Euphorbia. (Spurge) frequented by Alydus calcaratus. Eu.

Vietsia. foliage injured by Lygus lineolaris. Capsus trillialis Say

Dyers weed, or Broom. see Genista tinctoria.

Duck weed. Lemna.

Fish. see Albis.

Fish. Eggs & young fish are destroyed by Nera Belostoma canaliculata &

Flowers frequented (probably for the sake of the insects attracted by them) by Anthrenus
{ insidiosus (US) Lygus pratensis (Eu) Psephenus serratus (W. I.)

Fumaria garum. (Conopsis fr.) injured by Comptosia pulicaria. fr.

Food for Mantisid see Insects used as food.

Grass. infested by a species of beet bug. Acanthia

Fragaria (Strawberry) plants fr. injured by Comptosia pulicaria fr. which puncture
the stems causing them to wilt & the insect itself when inadvertently
swallowed in the fruit, gives it a peculiarly nauseous bad taste.
The plants are also injured by Lygus lineolaris. (Capsus obscurus Say
many of the other coccinellid impart a very disagreeable taste when
accidentally taken into the mouth with fruit
Fruit. when ripe, infested with Capsidae. Comptosia. Lygus. fr. which not only
injure fruit, but also taste very disagreeable when accidentally eaten
with it.

Fruit trees are injured by Psephenus cinerea. (see also Trape. Apple &c)

Fungi. are said to form food of Anadus.

Gall like swelling. see Teucrium.

Germander. see Teucrium.

Genista tinctoria. (Dyers weed or broom). the grass near roots of genista is frequented by
{ Alydus calcaratus (Eu) & Globiceps selectus. Eu.

Golden Rod. see Solidago.

Gold fish. Killed by Belostoma americana

Animal and vegetable substances injured &c.

Gossypium. Cotton. frequented & probably injured, by *Tringis Gossypii* (West Ind.)
 { The bolls and seed are pierced by *Dysdercus suturalis*. (*Pyrrhocoris*)
 { the red bug or cotton stainer of Florida, & the cotton is stained by
 { the excrementitious matter, & oily exudation of sap, &c.
 Grain. in general. (Wheat, Oats, barley &c.) is injured by the Chinch bug. (*Micro-*
 { *pus leucopterus*.)

Graminiferous plants, in France, are frequented by *Astemma apterum*, (Eu.)
 Gramineae. (grasses.) under this general term are included our common grasses,
 { *Dactylis*, (orchard grass) *Elysius*, (yard or crab grass) *Festuca*, (Fescue)
 { *Poa*, (meadow grass) *Phleum* (cat tail grass) *P. pratense* (*Timothus* or
 { herds grass.) &c. see below

Grass. roots. near Dyers broom. *Genista tinctoria*, frequented by *Glabicops selectus* (Eu.)
 Grass. roots. frequented, by *Podops inunctus*, (Eu.) *Loxmerus quadratus*, (Eu.) &c.
 Grass. herbs grass, & other grasses. (*Phleum pratense* Gray, 541) &c. are injured by,
 { *Micropus leucopterus*, (US) (the chinch bug),

Grass. frequented by *Allia acuminata*, (Eu.) *Agramma lactea*, (Eu.) *Stephanosmu-*
 { *leucocephala*, (Eu.) &c.

Haoutle. an article of food used in Mexico, it is made into cakes, from the
 { eggs of a water insect, either *Corixa* or *Notonecta* (but most probably
 { of *Corixa* as the specimens sent from Mexico, in the museum are un-
 { doubtfully, *Corixa*) (see Popular science Review, Jan 1875 p. 81)

Heath. see *Erica*.

Hedge nettle. see *Stachys*.

Helianthus (Sunflower) frequented by *Malacoconis*, (*Carpus*) *innotatus*, (US)

Heimlock. spruce. see *Abies canadense*.

Hickory. see *Carya*, *alba*, &c.

Hensbane. see *Lycoclamus*.

Holly see *Ilex*.

Hordeum, (Barley.) (4th grass) the ears & extremities are frequented by *Aelia*,
 { *acuminata*, in France.

Ilex (Holly) *Banasa calva*, was taken by Say on Holly.

Insects, when dead are occasionally sucked by *Anasa tristis* or the squash bug.

Insects, are destroyed by *Apiomerus*, *crassipes* & *A. spissipes*.

Insects, are destroyed by *Arma*, (see *Tabisus*.)

Insects principally aquatic, are destroyed by *Belostoma*.

Insects, are destroyed by certain species of *Carpus*.

Insects, are destroyed by *Cerascopus marginalis* (Eu) these insects are so carnivore
 { rous that they kill & destroy even their own species

Insects, are destroyed by *Cosmoprepia*, (*Cysarconis*) *carnifex*.

Insects, principally aquatic, are destroyed by *Corixa*.

Animal and Vegetable substances injured, &c.

Insects are destroyed by *Conorhinus variegatus*, &c.

Insects are destroyed by *Diplodus lunicus*. (*Eragorus viridis*) amongst
 { which is said to be the Curculio, or Plum weevil (*Conotrachelus*
nemophar) (Coleop)

Insects are destroyed by *Ectrichodia cruciata*, *Eragorus rubiculus* & *Emesa longipes* &c.

Insects aquatic & on the surface of the water, are destroyed by *Gerris conformis*.

Insects are destroyed by *Galgulus*, see also *Tya* (Orthop)

Insects principally aquatic, are destroyed by the *Hydrocorisae*.

Insects probably destroyed by *Macrocephalus*, as their fore feet are raptorial.

Insects are destroyed by *Leptoglossus phyllopus*. (*Anisocelis albicinctus*) inclu-
 { ding *Strachia hustrionicha*, or the Cabbage bug.

Insects, especially under logs & stones, are destroyed by *Mcclanolestes abdominalis*
 & *M. picipes*.

Insects are destroyed by *Milyas cinctus*. (*Harpactor cinctus*) & *Nabis ferus*.

Insects, principally aquatic, are destroyed by *Nepa*, *Notonecta*, &c.

Insects, are destroyed by *Plovanea*, & probably also by *Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu)

Insects, including *Hemileuca maia* (Lepid) & *Hyphantia lator* (Lepid) are
 { destroyed by *Podisus modestus*, it also sucks sap of trees.

Insects, including the Colorado potato bug, *Doryphora 10 lineata*, are destroyed by
 { *Podisus cynicus*, (also sucks sap of trees)

Insects, including *Nematus ventricosus*, or the unported gooseberry saw fly (Hym) are
 { destroyed by *Podisus placidus*, it also sucks sap of trees.

Insects, including *Doryphora 10 lineata* (Colorado potato bug, Coleop) *Prestiphora*
 { *grossulariae*, (the native gooseberry saw fly) (Hym) (bees weed)
Andrena, *Cicada* (or harvest fly commonly known as the Locust)
 (Homop) &c are destroyed by *Podisus spinosus* This insect
 also sucks sap of trees.

Insects, in general, caterpillars, plant lice, & even their own species when young,
 { are destroyed by *Prionotus cristatus*. (*Peduvius novemarius*)

Insects, when dead, are eaten or sucked, by *Pyrhocoris apterus*, (Eu)

Insects principally aquatic destroyed by *Ranatra*, & by *Microvelia* & *Velia*

Insects, destroyed by the *Peduvidae* in general, by *Linea multispinosa* -
 { by *Sticticus diana*, *S. fimbriatus* &c.

Insects, { *Heteroptera*, used as Food by Man kind. *Corixa mercenaria*.
 (Mex) Say. the eggs of *Corixa femorata* (Mex) (Rept Dep Ag.)
 & 2 species of *Notonecta*. (Mex) see Linnis, are said to be used
 as food in Mexico, all these being water insects & having similar
 habits, have doubtless been confounded together, by different writers.
 see also *Haoutle*, or cakes made of these eggs.

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured. &c

- Juglans*. (walnut.) *Juglans cinerea*. (Butternut.) foliage injured by *Empis juglandis*.
- Juncus*. (rush.) The insect of *Chorosoma Shillingii* in France. is taken on Rushes.
- Lactuca*. (Lettuce.) injured by *Nysiis raphanus*.
- + *Lettuce*. see *Lactuca*.
- Limna*. Duck weed. is frequented by *Hebrus*. *Limnolates* &c. &c.
- Leucanthemum vulgare*. (Oxeye daisy. White weed) The flowers are frequented
 { by *Anthocoris insidiosus*. or the false church bug.
- + *Leaves*. when fallen are sucked by *Pyrrhocoris apterus*. (Eu)
- Maize*. (or Indian corn.) see *Tea mays*.
- Mankind*. { Heteropterous insects, used as food by Mankind. The eggs (or
 { insects of *Conia femorata*. (Eggs) *C. mercenaria* (Say Insect) (Mer.) & 2
 { species of *Notonecta* or Boatflies. (see also Insects used as food.)
- Mankind*. injured and annoyed by *Acanthia lectularia*. (Bed bug) the
 { insect of which sucks blood. beds are also sometimes frequented by -
 { *Cororhinus variegatus*. (Sanguisuga Lec) which is said to have the same
 { habits.
- Mankind*. injured & stung by the piercers of *Melanolestes abdominalis*. *M. picipes*.
 { (Terrestrial.) *Maucoris*. *notonecta*. & prob. *Belostoma*. & *Ranatra* (aquatic)
 { *Phymata rrosa*. *Reduvius personatus*. *Tingis arcuata*. also cause some
 { pain by plunging their beaks into the flesh. & probably injecting a
 { poisonous or acrid liquid into the wound.
- Mankind*. stung most severely by the piercer or beak of *Prionotus cristatus*.
 { (*Reduvius novenarius*)
- Mankind*. A kind of Electric shock is reported to be given by *Prionotus serratus* or
 { the wheel bug of the West Indies. to mankinds when handled incautiously
- Melons*. see *Cucumis*.
- Mentha*. (Mint.) leaves &c injured by *Lygus lineatus*. (*Capsus quadrivittatus*)
- Moss*. is frequented by *Leptocombus muscorum* (Eu) &c. &c. & many other heteroptera
- Mullein*. see *Verbascum*.
- Mustard*. see *Sinapis*.
- Nettle Hedge*. (Europe) see *Stachys*.
- New Jersey Tea*. see *Ceanothus americanus*.
- Nicotiana tabacum*. (Tobacco) frequented & injured in Florida. by a species of
 { *Myodocha*?
- Oak*. see *quercus*.
- Oats*. see *Avena*.
- Odors*. given out by the Heteroptera when disturbed explained (see *Rhaphigaster*
 { *punctipennis*)
- Odor like bed bugs* given out by *Acanthia lectularia*. *Conia striata*. *Nabes*
 { *marginalis* &c. &c.

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured &c.

Odor, like overripe pear, given out by *Anasa tristis*, (US) *Rhaphigaster functus*.
 pennis. (Eu) & *Coranus subapterus*, Eu. &

Odor, like *Hyacinthus racemosus*, given out by *Phytocoris carceus*, Eu

Odor, disagreeable, given out by *Tropidocoris rufipes*, (Eu) &

Odor, like mice, given out by *Reduvius personatus*.

Odor, like Thyme given out by *Therapha hyoscyami*, (Honsbane) Eu

Uronis, (Pest harrow) frequented by *Ulydus calceolatus* (Eu) *Therapha hyoscyami* (Eu) &

{ The roots & young stems are frequented by *Neodes elegans* on which plant the insect probably feeds. (Eu)

Oryza, (Rice) frequented, & probably injured, by *Setyca sylphoides*, (Eu) the insects assembling in great numbers on heads of rice.

Or eye daisy, see *Leucanthemum vulgare*.

Parsnip, see *Pastinaca*.

Pastinaca, (Parsnip) leaves &c. injured by *Lygus lineatus*.

Pear, see *Pyrus communis*.

Pigeons, Pigeon houses, infested with Bedbugs, or Pigeon bugs, *Acanthia columbaria*.

Pine trees, (*Pinus*) frequented by *Emesia longipes*, (US) leaves frequented by *Capsus*, etc.
 { *vatus*, (US) &

Pinus sylvestris, (Eu) *Camaronotus cinnamomifera*, (Eu) from which tree the insect was beaten off.

Pine regions of New Jersey, frequented by *Aulacostethus marmoratus*, (US)

Portulaca, (Purslane), frequented by *Corimelaena pubescens*, & (US)

Potatoes, see *Solanum tuberosum*.

Predatory, see Insects destroying other insects.

Pteris, (Brake or Bracken) frequented by *Bryocoris pteridis*, (Eu)

Pumpkins, see *Cucurbita pepo*.

Purslane, see *Portulaca*.

Pyrus communis, (Pear) injured by *Corimelaena pubescens*, the insects collect on the ends of the young shoots the twigs, are injured by *Lygus lineolatus*, *Capsus oblineatus*, Say) & the buds are injured by *Microtus*, (*Rhypanochromus leuconterus*, (US) or the Chench bug (Am. Ent. Soc. 1. 10 &c.) the buds are also injured by *Rhopalus lateralis*, (US)

Pyrus malus, (Apple) the twigs & leaves are injured by *Podisus cynicus*, (Forsk.)
 { *bracteatus* var) *Spinosus* &c. &c. (US)

Quercus, (Oak) frequented by *Antilocoris nemoralis* & *A. nemorosum*, Eu which destroy

{ the caterpillars of leaf mining small moths *Lithocolletae*, (Lepidopt.)
 The insect of *Campyloneura vitridennis* (US) is also taken on oak, but is said to be beneficial by destroying Grape leaf hoppers, *Erythroneura vitis*, (Homopt.)

Quercus (Oak) frequented by *Camaronotus cinnamomifera* (Eu) & injured by *Podisus cynicus* which sucks the sap.

Animal and Vegetable substances injured &c.

Quince, see *Cydonia vulgaris*.

Radish see *Raphanus*.

Rag weed see *Ambrosia*.

Raphanus. (Radish.) leaves, &c. injured by *Nysius raphanus*, & *Strachia hibernica* (Es)

Rapportal, see Insects destroying other insects.

Raspberry, see *Rubus idaeus*.

* *Ribes*. (currant) foliage, &c. injured by *Lygus lineatus*. (*Carpus vittatus* Say) (Us)

" Red currant. (Eu) frequented by *Globiceps clavatus* (Eu)

Red Root, see *Ceanothus*.

Rest Harrow, see *Ononis*

Rhus glabra (Sumach smooth) frequented by *Alydes eurinus*. (Us)

* Rice, see *Oryza*.

River banks, frequented by *Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu) (see also Banks.)

Rosin weed, see *Silphium*.

Rubus idaeus. (Raspberry) infested & injured by *Corimelaena pulicaria* &c.

{ This insect punctures the stems, & causes the fruit to wilt. it also imparts a taste, or flavor, like that of bed bugs to the fruit, when accidentally eaten with them. the raspberry is also frequented by *Anthrenus insidiosus*, which although it may also destroy other insects, is accused of imparting a nauseous flavor to the fruit. - Some species of the *Capsidae* are likewise said to give a disagreeable taste to the fruit, in a similar manner. also injured by *Lygus lineatus*

Rubus villosus. (Blackberry, Bramble.) frequented, by *Anthrenus insidiosus*, to the

{ fruit of which, when eaten by man blind, these insects are said to impart a very disagreeable taste. (Us) The bramble in Europe is also frequented by *Syromastes marginatus*.

Rush, or Rushes, see *Juncus*.

Salix. (Willow) Sap sucked by *Nerana helans*. (Us) frequented & probably

{ injured by *Singis hyalina*, & *J. juglandis*. (Us)

Sap of forest, fruit trees, vegetables, &c. &c. sucked by *Cydonus*, &c. &c. see

{ apple, Willow &c.

Seeds when fallen sucked by *Pyrothocoris apterus* (Eu) &c.

Serratula, frequented by *Monanthia cardui* (Eu)

Shag, or Shell bark: Hickory, see *Carya*.

Shrubs, see *Ceanothus*, &c. &c.

Silphium. (Rosin weed.) frequented by *Corimelaena pulicaria*, & the insects of

{ which collect on the shoots.

Sinapis. (Mustard.) injured by *Nysius raphanus*, & *Strachia hibernica* (Us)

Solanum tuberosum. (Potato) foliage &c. injured by *Nysius raphanus*, by the

{ Church bug, *Micropus (Rhyparochromus) leucotenus*, & by *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Carpus oblineatus* Say.)

Animal and Vegetable substances injured, &c.

- Solidago. (Golden rods) frequented by *Alydus eurinus*. (U.S.)
- + Speedwell. see *Veronica*
- + Spartium. (Europe) frequented by *Alydus calcaratus*.
- Spurge. see *Euphorbia*.
- Squash. see *Cucurbita*. injured by *Anasa tristis*
- + Sting. see Mankind injured or annoyed.
- Sumach. see *Rhus*.
- + Stachys Hedge nettle. (Eu) frequented by *Systriaticus (Carpus) nigritus*.
- Sticks & Stones. *Aethus bilineatus* (U.S.) is found under Sticks & Stones.
- Strawberry. see *Fragaria*
- Sunflower. see *Helianthus*.
- Swallows. infested with bugs. *Acanthia hirundinis*.
- Tadpoles. killed (but not eaten) by *Nepa cinerea*.
- Teucrium. (Germander) flowers attacked & injured by *Tingis clavicornis*. (Eu) causing them to swell out to a disproportionate size, somewhat resembling galls. -
 { *Teucrium* is also infested by *Tingis teucrii*. (Eu)
- Thalot. (Europe) frequented by *Ploiarca erratica*.
- Thistle. see *Cirsium*.
- Thoroughwort. see *Eupatorium*.
- Thyme. (Thymus) odor like Thyme given out by *Therapha hyoscyami*. (Eu)
- Tobacco. see *Nicotiana*.
- Trees frequented by *Brochymena arborea*. (U.S.) &c. & by the *Coccidae*, upon the sap
 { of which these insects appear to exist. (see also Oak &c.)
- Trees forest. frequented by *Diplois luridus*. (*Evagorus viridis*) & the sap is sucked
 { by *Hexara hilaris*, *Podus cynicus*. &c. (see also oak &c.)
- Trees fruit. see Apple &c
- Triticum vulgare (Wheat) ears in France, infested and injured by *Eurygaster
 maurus*. (Eu) & in the United States wheat is injured & destroyed by *Micro-
 { -pus. (Rhyparochromus) leucopterus*. &c.
- Turnip & Brassica. Rape.
- Ulex. (Whin) (Europe) frequented by *Alydus calcaratus*. (Eu) The flowers are frequent
 { -ed by *Lygus pratensis*. *Coranus subapterus* is also found under
 { Turnip or Whin. (Eu)
- Ulmus. (Elm) Trunks. &c. frequented by *Chaphugaster punctipennis*. (Eu)
- Umbelliferous plants. frequented by *Globiceps selectus*. (Eu) & in France by *Astem-
 { =ma. apterum* (Eu)
- Vegetables. injured by *Micropus. (Rhyparochromus) leucopterus*. or the chinch bug
 { & by *Nysius raphanus*. &c. &c. (see also Cabbage &c.)
- Verbascum. (Mullein) frequented by *Lygus. (Carpus) dislocatus* Say, & by *Euschistus
 { punctipes* &c. (U.S.)
- Veronica (Speedwell) infested by *Corimelaena pulicaria*. &c. &c. (U.S.)
- Wetch. see *Vicia*.

Animal & Vegetable substances injured, &c.

- Vicia (Vetch) frequented by *Piphrusoma* (*Capsus*) *leucocephala*. (Europe)
- Vipers bugloss see *Echium*.
- Vitis. (Grape vine) The four principal wild species growing in the northern & middle states are as follows. *Vitis aestivalis* (the Summer Grape) - *Vitis labrusca*. (the northern Fox grape.) *Vitis cordifolia* (the winter or Fox Grape & *Vitis vulpina* (the Muscadine or Southern Fox grape (see Gray p 77)
- Vitis ? (Chicken Grape) frequented by *Campyloneura vitripennis* where it destroys caterpillars.
- " Grape blossoms (caries & foliage) are injured by *Pesina cinerea* (U.S.) - the canes & foliage are injured by *Lygus lineolaris* & *Nysius raphanus* - Sap is sucked by *Chlorochroa*. (*Pontatoma*) *ligata* (Fitch 1857. p 748) In *Merara hilaris* *Podisus modestus* &c. (U.S.)
- Vipers bugloss. or Blue Tangles. see *Echium*.
- Walnut see *Juglans*.
- Water insects see Aquatic
- Wheat. see *Triticum vulgare*.
- White weed or Ox eye daisy. see *Leucanthemum*.
- Whin. or Furz. see *Ulex*.
- Weigelia. foliage injured by *Lygus lineatus* (*Capsus 4 villatus* Say)
- Willow. see *Salix*.
- Sea mays. Maize or Indian corn. is injured by the Church bug. *Micropus* (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*.

Phytocoris lineatus is said by Fitch in the Trans of the North State Ag Soc 1869. p 513 to injure the following plants. shrubs &c.

- Bitter sweet. *Solanum dulcamara*.
- Burning bush. *Euonymus*
- Currant. *Ribes*.
- Dahlia.
- Euonymus* see Burning Bush
- Linaria* see Snapdragon.
- Plantain *Plantago*.
- Plantago* see plantain.
- Ribes* see Currant.
- + *Snapdragon* *Linaria*
- + *Saponaria*. see Soapwort
- Soapwort. *Saponaria*
- Tanacetum*. see Tansy
- Tansy. *Tanacetum*.
- + *Solanum dulcamara*. see Bitter sweet.
- Weigelia*.



Alphabetical List of Insects - of other orders -
 either destroying Heteroptera, or destroyed by them.

- Andrena. (Hym) Wild bee. destroyed by *Phymata erosa*. (Het. Us). & *Podisus*. -
 { *spinosus*. (Het. Us)
- Ants. (Hym) (*Formica*, &c) the nests are inhabited or frequented by *Myrmecodia* (Het. Us)
 { in Germany.
- Aphides. (Homop) Plant lice, are destroyed by *Anthrenus nemorum*, & *A. minutus*.
 { (Eu. Het.) *Evagorus rubidus*, *Nabis purcis*, *Podisus spinosus*, *Prion-*
 { *atus cristatus*, *Sinea multispinosa* (Het. Us.) &c
- Apis mellifica*. (Hym) Honey bee, is killed & the juices sucked out by *Apisomeris sp.*
 { *sipes*. (Het. Us.)
- Bee wild see *Andrena*. (Hym) Bee honey see *Apis mellifica*. (Hym)
- Blatta. cockroach. (Orth.) is said to destroy the bed bug, *Acanthia lectulama* (Het)
- Butterflies (Lep) small. destroyed by *Phymata erosa*. (Het. Us.)
- Campyloneura vitripennis*. (Het. Us) destroys leaf hoppers, see *Erythronera* (Het)
- Caterpillars. (Lep) (on Chicken grape) are destroyed by *Campyloneura vitripennis*
 { (Het. Us.)
- Caterpillars. are destroyed by *Lygaeus turcicus*. (Het. Us.) (*Pentatoma. rufipes*)
 { *Tropicoris rufipes*. (Het. Eu) *Prionatus cristatus*. (Het. Us) (*Reduvius*
 { *novenarius*) *Sticticus fimbriatus*. (Het. Us) &c &c
- Chrysops. *illinoensis*, & *C. floribunda* (Fitch) (Diptera) Larvae destroy the
 { chinch bug. *Micropus (Rhyparochromus) leucopterus*. (Het. Us.)
- Cicada (Homop) Harvest fly. (or improperly known as the Locust.) is destroyed by
 { *Podisus spinosus*. (Het. Us) &c
- Coccinella*. (Coleop) Lady bird, is destroyed by *Podisus spinosus*, (Het. Us.)
- Coccinella munda*, & others (Coleop) destroy the Chinch bug, *Micropus leucopterus* (Het. Us)
- * Colorado. potato bug. (Coleop) see *Doryphora decimlineata*.
- * Cockroach. see *Blatta* (Orth)
- Conotrachelus nemophar*. (Coleop) the Curculio, or Plum weevil, is said to be destroy-
 { ed by *Diplodus luridus*. (Het)
- Doryphora. decimlineata* (Coleop) (The Colorado Potato beetle, 10 lined Spearman
 { &c.) is said to be destroyed by *Anasa tristis*, but it is doubtful, and
 { most probably a somewhat similar insect. *Podisus (Arma) spinosus*,
 { which is known to prey upon other insects, has been mistaken for the
 { squash bug *Anasa tristis*. The Colorado beetle is destroyed by
 { *Podisus cynicus*, *P. spinosus*, *Lygus lineolaris* (probably when in the
 { egg) *Milyas cinctus*, *Pemillus circumcinctus*, *Sinea multispinosa*, &
 { *Sticticus fimbriatus*. (Het. Us) &c &c
- Epilachma borealis*. (Coleop) The squash vine lady bird, is said to be destroyed
 { by *Sticticus Diana*. (Het. Us)

Insects of other orders destroying Heteroptera, or
destroyed by them.

- Erythronaura vitis*. (Homop) Grape leaf hopper, is destroyed by *Campylonaura*
 { *virginensis*. (Hbet. US)
- Formica*. see Ant.
- Goosberry*. (*Grossularia*.) Goosberry sawflies. (Hym) see *Pristiphora grossulariae* (US)
 { & *Nematus ventricosus* (Ev)
- Grape vine leaf Gall louse*. (Homop.) see *Pemphigus vitifoliae*. (US Hbet.)
- Hemileuca macia*. (Lep) is destroyed by *Podisus modestus*. (Hbet US.)
- Hydrachna*. a species of water mite, which infests fresh water Hemiptera.
- Hemiptera*. infested by water mites (*Hydrachna*)
- Hippodamia maculata*. (Coleop) destroys the Chinch bug *Micropus leucopterus*. (US Hbet.)
- Hyphantria textor* (Lep) caterpillars destroyed by *Podisus modestus*. (Hbet US.)
- Insects destroyed by Heteroptera, or destroying them. see *Apioneris*, *Conotrachelus* &c
- Insect. eggs, destroyed by *Lygus lineolaris*. The *Lygus* however also injures plants &c
- Insects when dead, eaten by *Pezrhoris apterus*. (Ev) (Hbet)
- Leptus* (?), a water mite. "grains of a lively red color. supposed to be the eggs of a
 { water mite. (*Leptus*?) are found deposited on the feet of *Ranatra linearis*
 { (Europe. Hbet.)
- Lithocolletis* { a leaf-mining small moth. the caterpillars are destroyed by *Anthrenis*
 { *nemoralis* & *A. nemorum* in Europe. (Hbet.)
- Micropus* (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*. the Chinch bugs, are destroyed by *Coccinelli*
 { *dæ* or lady birds (Coleop.) *Chrysops illinoensis* & *C. piloribunda*. Lace
 { wing flies. (Neurop) by *Anthrenis insidiosus*, or the false Chinch bug (Hbet)
 { probably & by quails feeding on them in the fields.
- Mites water. (Arach) see *Hydrachna* & *Leptus*.
- Nematus ventricosus*. imported goosberry Saw fly. (Hym) is destroyed by *Podisus*
 { *placidus*. (Hbet. US)
- Ortyx*. (quail). destroys great quantities of Chinch bugs. *Micropus leucopterus*. (US Hbet.)
- Pemphigus vitifoliae*, the grape leaf gall louse. (Homop) is said to be destroyed
 { by *Anthrenis insidiosus*. (Hbet US)
- Plant lice. see Aphides
- Plum weevil. or *Curculio*. & *Conotrachelus nenuphar*. (Coleop.)
- Pristiphora grossulariae*. native goosberry saw fly. (Hym) is destroyed by *Podisus*
 { *spinatus*. &c (Hbet. US)
- Quail. (a bird) see *Ortyx*.
- Raptorial. see Insects preying on other insects. as *Phymata*. *Prionatus*, &c
- Scymnus*. (*Coccinella*. Col) destroys Chinch bugs. *Micropus leucopterus*. (US Hbet)
- Squash vine Lady bird. see *Epilachna borealis*.
- Tadpoles. (young of Frogs.) are killed, but not eaten, by *Nepa*. the water scorpion (US Hbet)
- Teleut*. (Hym) destroys eggs of *Loricis* Europe (Hbet)
- Ten lined Spearman. see *Doryphora decimlineata*
- Toxotrix malivovana*. (Lep) probably destroyed by *Milyas*. (*Harbactor*) *unicus*. (US Hbet)
- Vespa*. Wasp (Hym) small wasps destroyed by *Phymata rosea*. (Hbet. US)
- Vya*. (Orthop) said to be destroyed by *Salgulus ocellatus*. (but doubtful) (Hbet US)

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and of Authorities, or Societies, &c. referred to in this work.

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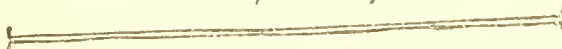
Abbreviations used in this work

Alab. Alabama.	J. or Ins. Imago or Insect.	Phil. Philadelphia.
Anat. Anatomy.	Iowa.	Pa. Pennsylvania.
Apr. April.	Jan. January.	Pl. Plate.
Arach. Arachnida.	Kans. Kansas	Rh. Isl. Rhode Island.
Ark. Arkansas.	Ky. Kentucky	S. Am. South America.
Aug. August.	L. or Lat. Latin.	Sep. September.
Cal. California.	L. or Lar. Larva.	S. C. South Carolina.
Can. Canada.	Lep. Lepidoptera	Sp. Species or Specimen.
Car. Carolina.	La. Louisiana.	Syn. Synonym.
Cat. Catalogue.	Me. Maine.	Syn. tab. Synoptical table.
Coc. Cocoon.	Md. Maryland.	Tenn. Tennessee
Coll. Collection	Mass. Massachusetts.	Terr. Territory.
Conn. Connecticut	Mich. March.	U. S. United States.
D. C. District of Columbia	Mex. Mexico.	Verm. Vermont.
Dec. December.	My. May.	Va. Virginia
Del. Delaware.	Mich. Michigan.	Wis. Wisconsin
Deriv. Derivation.	Minn. Minnesota.	Wash. Washington
Dipt. Diptera.	Miss. Mississippi.	♂. male.
Eu. Europe.	Mo. or Misso. Missouri	♀. Female.
Ex. Example.	Myth. Mythological	♀ neuter.
Fam. Family.	Neb. Nebraska.	7 ^u 7 lines or 12 th of an inch.
Feb. February.	N. J. New Jersey.	1" 1 inch.
Fig. Figure	N. Y. New York.	1' 1 foot.
Fla. Florida.	Nov. November.	♀. Doubtful. This note
Gen. Genus.	N. C. North Carolina.	of interrogation affects the
Geo. Georgia.	Oct. October.	term to which it is applied.
Gr. Greek.	Ohio.	if affixed to the generic -
Hab. Habitat.	Oreg. Oregon.	name, it indicates that
Hemipt. Hemiptera.	Or. or order.	it is doubtful, whether the
Het. or Heter. Heteroptera.	Orth. Orthoptera.	species is referred to the
Hom. Homoptera.	O. S. Cat. Osten Sacken's	proper genus. If ♀ affixed
Hym. Hymenoptera.	} Catalogue.	to the specific name, it
Ill. Illinois.	p. page.	shows a doubt as to the
Ind. Indiana.	P. pupa.	species ♀ (Let Baron)

Three inches Paris measurement from Lewis



The French foot measure is somewhat longer than that of England & the U.S. being as 12:780 English inches, to only 12000 of our measurement.
from Weights & measures. by W. S. D. Woodhouse. London



Remedies reported to be serviceable
in destroying Insects
of the suborder Heteroptera or Plant bugs.

A patient study in the open field of the natural history, habits, instincts and favorite food or haunts, of the insects injurious to the crops, is absolutely indispensable to the working naturalist, who wishes to find out successful methods of destroying them, as it is only by knowing what substances are especially disagreeable to their taste, or smell, that we can drive them away, or by placing substances they are especially fond of in their haunts, that we can allure them to destruction. A thorough knowledge of their habits, and instincts will also teach us where to look for them, at what time, and on what plants. Take for example, although Paris green is eaten by the larvae of the Colorado potato beetle when sprinkled on the outside of the leaf of the potato, and proves certain death to millions of them, as the larvae possess jaws, and eat the whole substance of the leaf, poison and all, yet a plant bug on the same leaf would probably escape without injury, as insects of the suborder Heteroptera do not eat any of the leaf itself (not having jaws) but merely pierce the outer cuticle in order to reach the parenchyma, or inner substance, to suck the sap, and most probably not a particle of the poison on the outside of the leaf would enter the piercer or sucker of the plant bug.

Again the Tobacco fly, moth, or Sphinx by means of its very long, flexible trunk or sucker is enabled to reach the nectar at the bottom of the long tubular flowers of Tobacco and James-town weed (*Datura*) which it sucks during the evening twilight, advantage has been taken of this habit, to drop poisoned syrup or honey, into these flowers, which, being imbibed by the Sphinx, causes its death in a short time, without giving it a chance to deposit its eggs. Yet the same remedy in the same flowers would be of no use if applied to destroy moths of the cut-worms (*Agrotis* &c) as their trunks are much too short to reach the poisoned liquid at the bottom of the long blossom of the tobacco plant. It is also necessary for the naturalist to find out — whether certain insects are beneficial to the farmer, by killing other noxious insects, or not, before wantonly taking their lives, as although an insect may frequent a particular plant or tree, it is by no means certain that it feeds upon the plant, it frequently happening that the insect visits such plants, merely, for the sake of feeding upon other insects that are on the habit of injuring the plant itself, or are attracted by its flowers.

In the suborder Heteroptera, however, it is very difficult to distinguish friends from foes, or even to decide whether certain plant bugs are more beneficial or injurious, as many of them at almost the same time are herbivorous, & carnivorous, one minute sucking the sap of the plant itself, and the next minute draining the life juices of some insect which feeds upon & destroys the same plant. If poison be used to destroy insects of this suborder it should be in a liquid state like very thin syrup, so that the insect can take it into its stomach through the very narrow sucking tube. A double net of cotton or gauze (as described in a former report) will be found exceedingly useful in capturing the agile Capsidae, and other small nimble plant bugs, the net is brushed lightly against, and under, the plants, until a sufficient number of the noxious insect have been collected in the second net or bag, which can be emptied out into boiling water or its contents otherwise destroyed. For the cabbage bug (*Strachio histrio*) the Squash bug (*Anasa tristis*) and insects of this same habit, the same remedies here mentioned will answer. Hand picking early in the morning and before they have thawed out into life & activity is always a sure & good but slow method the females, & bunches of eggs, should be sought for early in the season, before the young bugs hatch out & move over neighboring plants, & it must be remembered that anything which contributes to bring the plants forward rapidly, & promotes the vigor & luxuriance of their foliage, renders them less liable to succumb to the attacks of insects, A weak solution of good guano, or water drawn from a cow yard or mixed with well rotted manure, applied to the roots, is very invigorating to young plants, & causes rapid & healthy growth but care should be taken not to make the mixture too strong else it would probably do more injury than good. When plant bugs injure Cabbages, Squashes, &c. planted singly or in rows, it would be well to leave the ground rough upon the hills, or between the rows & to lay loose shingles on it near the plants, under which the bugs will crawl at night & where -

and where they may be found in the morning & killed. Small heaps of old trash, such as Corn-stalks, weeds, &c. may be made here and there on the ground, near the plants to be protected. These heaps should be examined frequently, to see if the bugs have taken refuge under them either from the heat of the Summers sun, or from the cold of winter. & if they have done so, in sufficient numbers, when the brush is dry, fire can easily be applied. & the trash and bugs destroyed together. The crushed stalks of Sugar cane, & heaps of old refuse cotton seeds, have been used in this manner in Florida, to destroy the Red bug or Cotton stainer. & found to be very useful, as these substances furnish the bugs, not only with shelter, but also with abundance of food. Large leaves of plants, Cabbage, squash &c. may be cut off the parent plants, & placed on uneven ground. These withering leaves form excellent traps for several plant bugs. The leaves however should be examined early in the morning, before the insects have been warmed by the heat of the sun, & escaped from their nocturnal shelter. Small wooden boxes covered with gauze are frequently used to protect very young plants, from insects, until they have acquired size & strength to resist their attacks. An oblong four-cornered hole, about twelve (or more) inches in depth, and a little smaller than a pane of glass (say seven by ten inches, or larger if required) dug in the earth, in a place where there is a sandy subsoil, or good drainage, & then half filled up with good rich soil in which to plant a few seeds, & the hole then covered over with the glass, & loose earth heaped over the edges to exclude the air and insects, forms a very good miniature hotbed for cucumbers, squashes, melons, &c. as likewise for striking cuttings of roses &c. if sand be employed instead of rich earth & should the sun prove too powerful, a slight scattering of sand, or loose soil, over the glass will protect them. When the plants have grown some size, the glass can be removed, & the hole filled up to its former level. The glasses can afterwards be gathered together & stored away in some out-house in much less space, & with less trouble than so many unwieldy wooden boxes.

A mixture of one part of Peruvian guano, with three parts of plaster, or lime, is said to be offensive to most insects. A strong decoction of quassia, or berries & leaves of the Pride of China tree, might drive plant bugs away from the plants. Paris green, or Hellebore sprinkled over the leaves when moist with dew or rain, would doubtless destroy many larvae of beetles & other insects having jaws, but probably would not have much effect on insects having suckers, as in the Heteroptera or plant bugs although they might make them visit the plants.

Sulphur, soot, wood ashes, lime & even dry road dust, sprinkled over young plants, have in some cases proved beneficial in driving away insects. & paper, rags, or sawdust, soaked in kerosene or carbolic acid & water are said to be so offensive to insects as to cause them to leave the plants. Soap suds made from Whale oil, or Creylic soap, Tobacco water &c. have also been highly recommended by some of our correspondents as being very disagreeable to the organs of smell, if not of taste of many plant bugs. As remedies for these insects Dr Harris recommends sprinkling with alkaline solutions, potash and water decoctions of Walnut leaves, & perhaps a decoction of the leaves of the China berry tree might answer in the Southern state as a correspondent in Georgia says that they have been used with very beneficial effect to drive away cut worms. Most of the plant bugs hibernate, or remain all winter in a somnolent state under bank of old trees, stones, moss &c. it would therefore be advisable, at the approach of spring to burn all old stumps, & dead or decaying wood, weeds &c. near the garden. Old stone fences piles of loose stones, hedge rows of weeds, & briars, & dead trees, are the places where many of our plant bugs and other noxious insects spend the winter, & whence they issue forth in spring to deposit their eggs. Innumerable larvae & pupae of noxious insects are also found in the same places waiting only for the warm weather to complete their changes. If these places are examined in midwinter, the entomological student can procure a very good collection of specimens for his cabinet, even when the ground is covered with ice and snow. Mr Walsh speaking of the canker, a small nimble plant bug, very numerous & destructive to the foliage of plants, says "If my own trees were attacked, I should go to work early in the morning, while they are dull & sluggish, shake them off the trees, on a cloth, & crush them between the finger & thumb."

Junkies, Fowls, Ducks - insectivorous birds, & some small animals, are also useful agents, by destroying multitudes of injurious insects, even common mice have been known to dig up, and eat the larvae of the peach tree borer in a grape house, where the gardener had almost extirpated them as injuring the roots of his vines whereas the animals had made the holes merely, to search for animal food. & had not touched the roots at all.

Several of the remedies above mentioned under the Cabbage bug (*Strachia lustrionicha*) — are also recommended to be used for several other Heteropterous insects, having somewhat similar habits, such as the plant bugs injuring squashes, &c. (*Anasa tristis*) *Rhopalus lateralis*. *Nysius raphanus* & many others. The Chinch bug, *Micropus* (*Rhyssolochromus*) (*fuscipennis*), is exceedingly destructive in the grain fields of the West, and many remedies have been recommended — or suggested for their destruction, or to drive them away, among the rest lime is said to have been used with good effect, when dusted over the plants when the insects first appear. Other farmers however assert they have used lime, and have derived no benefit from it., Burning the ground before ploughing, or after the infested crops have been removed, has also been recommended, & all the chaff, and refuse remaining after unthreshing grain, ought likewise to be burnt & as before mentioned, if small piles of refuse or trash be heaped up here and there in the fields, and after cold weather sets in, if these heaps are dry enough to burn, they are fired on a chilly morning & all the insects sheltering under them will be burned & destroyed, as Chinch bugs are very apt to take shelter under such heaps, from the inclemency of the weather. From other farmers, we have received reports as to the efficacy of gas lime, in driving the insects away from growing crops, but they say nothing about the benefit or injury the plants themselves receive from such an application. —

In a former report, Mr Saughlin states that although he used lime with no effect whatever, yet the "application of salt to only one acre of wheat in the proportion of one bushel to the acre — drove all the insects away, & saved his crop on that single acre, while the rest of 10 acres planted — was destroyed by chinch bugs." Salt however when applied too freely would be very apt to injure the plants themselves. Mr Saughlin also states that he was satisfied that if he had sown $1\frac{3}{4}$ — bushels of rock salt (not more) to the acre, by the first of June, or 10 to 14 days sooner, he would have saved his whole crop. At the same time he recommends a spoonful of salt, to be put on each hill of maize. Some farmers at the west, tried the experiment of sowing Hungarian grass with wheat and other grains, & state that their crops have been saved, by the Chinch bugs preferring the — tender grass, leaving the grain uninjured. Open ditches or trenches dug around the fields, overrun with Chinch bugs, have been highly recommended, as preventing the migrations of these insects — from an infested field to another uninfested field in the immediate vicinity. These trenches — should be dug a foot or more in depth having a sloping side towards the infested field, and a — perfectly perpendicular side toward the field intended to be protected, so that the insects could — readily crawl into the trench from the field already injured, & not being able to crawl up the per — pendicular side toward the uninjured field, would fall back into the trench and could be de — stroyed by lime or gathered up & burnt, but by no means be only half killed and buried, as they might revive & make their escape out of the earth. It would even be better, if the — perpendicular side of the trench should slope somewhat inward, at the bottom, so as to make its upper edge project a few inches over the trench, & then it would be almost impossible for any of the wingless larvae or pupae to ascend & crawl into the neighboring fields.

Fence or fence boards set lengthwise, & close together or the ends even a little overlapping each other, & sunk a little in the earth so that the chinch bugs could not creep through the crevices made by the joining of the boards, or underneath, & the upper edge of this fence kept moist with coal tar, will also prevent the migration of Chinch bugs from field to field as they are unable to cross the tarred line & fall to the ground inside the fence.

For Bed bugs (*Cimex lectularius*) washing the bedsteads with boiling water — mixed with salt or alum. Corrosive sublimate & alcohol, Lard & quacksilver, have been highly recommended, especially the corrosive sublimate, although if the bedsteads are varnished care should be taken not to use any substance that will take off or discolor the polished surface, as we have known varnished bedsteads almost totally disfigured by — the incautious use of some of these mixtures. Poisonous Insect powder (only when perfectly — fresh) blown into the crevices with bellows made for that purpose, will stupify & destroy many — but the great remedy is cleanliness, & a constant care & vigilance every few days to ex — amine all the crevices & joints, to make sure that none of the pests are hidden away, and as — these insects deposit their eggs in cracks on the floor, or walls, under carpets, in old iron — ware & in all secret or dark places they can find, it is necessary that the application of all the remedies used should be very thorough & perfect cleanliness should be preserved by — frequent scalding & whitewashing where practicable.

There are a few Heteropterous insects that feed upon Bed bugs, mentioned under the head of *Acanthia lectularia* in the former part of this work, but they are not numerous enough to do much good, & besides that, some of them frequently also attack mankind. From their size, & strength, inflict much more severe wounds than the bed bugs themselves. Many of the carnivorous Heteroptera, *Prionotus cristatus*, & others, are able to inflict very severe wounds with their beaks, or piercers, which they thrust into the flesh, at the same time ejecting a poisonous liquid into the wound. The pain from such stings or punctures may be very much alleviated by an application of liquid ammonia.

In conclusion we would again urge farmers to clear up all weedy fence corners — remove all old heaps of loose stones, & rubbish and to burn all trash, rotten stumps, and decaying wood, as such places serve only as a shelter to all noxious insects, during the winter & from which they issue forth in spring, to scatter themselves over the whole farm & lay the eggs of the millions of injurious insects, which in summer, & autumn destroy the hopes of the husband man, & are most generally not observed until they have become too numerous to be destroyed without immense labor and toil.

The following list of some of principal Families, and Genera, of the order Heteroptera has been compiled from the works of Burmeister, (1835) Westwood, (1840) Amyot, & Serville, (1843) Douglas, & Scott (1865), and others, and is intended for the use of young Entomologists who wish to study this order. & have no better work to refer to. A synopsis, and Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the United States by Professor Philip R. Uhler Librarian of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Maryland. We are happy to say is now in the course of preparation and almost ready for publication. In this list many of the synonyms found in Burmeister, and the others, have been purposely omitted, as serving only to perplex young beginners, and for the same reason, many of the genera mentioned in Douglas & Scott, have also been omitted, not yet having been recorded as existing in this country. Their names therefore would only serve to swell the list, and confuse beginners. The derivations of names, are taken principally from Agassiz, Amyot, and other good authorities, and when there is much doubt, as to whether they are correct as having been taken merely from dictionaries, such names will be distinguished by having a note of interrogation (?) placed after them. As the classification of this suborder by Amyot & Serville, appears to us to be the most natural, and readily understood for young beginners, we have therefore given the name of the family in which each genus either would be or is placed in Amyot's classification, so that by consulting Amyot, as on page 9, 10, 11 & 12. Young collectors will have some guide by which to arrange the specimens in their private cabinets, until a better & more complete system of classification is adopted by some future Entomologist.

Alphabetical list of Sections, Families, and Genera of the
Hemiptera. Heteroptera.

with Derivation of names Etc Etc.

- Acalyptera. Westw. Genus 6, of Fam 6 Tingidae, Westw Syn. 121. Deriv. Gr. a without Kalypter a covering
- Acanthia. Fab. in fam 3. Acanthiidae, Doug p. 509. Burm p. 253. Westw Syn. (Lat.) p. 119. }
" Schp. Lat. (teste Say 1. 359) } Gr Deriv. akantha a thorn or prickle. }
- Acanthiidae, Lach. fam 2, of Sect 2. Aurocorisa, Westw 2, 465. & W Syn p. 119. also fam 3. of Sect 10. Acanthocorisa. Doug 37. 509 & 4.
- Acanthides. Group 1. Tribe 5. Lenticolae, Amyot, p. 310.
- Acanthoccephala, Laph. (Syn. Diator. Anisocisus, Metapodius, Rhinuchus.) Burm. 333 Deriv
Gr. akantha a thorn & kephala head }
- Acanthocoridae. Group 2, of Race 3. spumronides, Amy 211. Low Gr. akantha a thorn & kori's bug — }
- Acanthosoma (Curtis) Genus 2 of fam 10 Scutellariidae Westw Syn. 124. Gr. akantha. & soma body. }
- Aceratodes (Amy & Serv 160, (Coniscuti.) Edana. Fab. Deriv Gr. a priv. or without. Keras. horn. }
- Acetropis (Fieb). in fam 3. Miridae Douglas 240. Gr. ake, sharp & tropis, keel or ridge. }
- Acinocoris (Fahm) Agassiz says akinos (acinus) the stone or kernel of fruit. ? }
- Acompus, (Fieber) Genus 16, in fam 1. Rhyssochromidae Doug 217. Gr. a without. Kompos nose. }
- Actonus. (Burm) 327. Genus 21, of fam 7 Coreodes, Burm. Gr. aktor, a lentor Agas. ? }
- Aelia. (Burm) 356. genus 7 of fam 8 Scutata (Burm) Westw Syn 123 (Fab) Amyot 133. Doug & Fab }
Aeliidae. Fam. 5. Douglas. Sect 1 Scutata. Doug 14. 68. } Aelius. a name given to Jerusalem. }
- Aeliodes (Wohn) genus 2, in fam 5 Aeliidae, Doug 14. 70.
- Aethus, Hall. (Syn Cydnus. Lat) in Longscuti. Say 1. 343 & 2. 242. Gr. aithos black }
- Aelorchinus, (Fieb) Genus 1. in fam 7. Phylidae. (Carsina) Doug 356. Gr. aetos an eagle & Rhin beak. }
- Agallastus, (Fieb) 321. genus 2 in fam 13. Capsidae Doug 426. Gr. agallo exorns to embellish, adorn }
- Agonosoma, Laph. Burm 388, (Syn Trigonomoma, Laph) fam 8 Scutata, Amy 45. Longscuti }
} Gr. a without gona, angle & soma body }
- Agapophytia (Guér) Genus 5 of Fam 8 Scutata Burm 358. Amy. 162. Gr. agapas to love. phytos a plant. }
- Alydidae. Fam 5. of Sect 2 Coreina, Doug. 18. 143. Deriv unknown to Amy. (ul alius [vass] to wander, (Agas)) }
- Alydides. Group 2 of Race 1. Sinicornas, Amyot. 225
- Alydus. Fabi Burm. 323. genus 18. of Fam 7 Coreodes. Burm. Amy. 225. Westw Syn 123 Doug 143.
- Amaurus. Burm 349. Genus 1. of fam 8. Scutata, Burm. Deriv. Gr. amauroo to darken, or obscure. }

- Amblytylus*. Fieb. 324. Doug. 388. in fam 11. Oncotylidae Deriv. fr. Amblyus Hunt. ? & tylus. a lump or swelling?
- Amblysus*. Fieb. in fam 2 Pedirapti of Amyot.
- Alloetomus*. Fieb. 303 & 369 in Bicelluli. Amyot.
- Agrammus*. Westw. Syn 120. in fam Agrammidae Doug 262 & Deriv. a without. gramma a line or written mark
- Agrammidae*. Fam 1 of Sect 6. Tingidini. Doug 23. 262.
- Ametabola*. Insects having an incomplete metamorphosis. In Deriv. a without metabola. change.
- Amnestus*. Wall. see *Cyrtus spinifrons* Say 2. 263. in Longiscuti & Deriv. amnestos. forgotten.
- Amphicoxides*. L. Raf. see in fam 1 Hydrornici of Div 2 Scocores Burm 208. Deriv. fr. amphi around or on both sides & Koris bug . . . }
- Anasa*. Amy. 209. (Syn. *Coveus*, *Gonocerus* &c) in fam 2. Supericornes. Am Deriv Sanscrit anasa without a nose.
- Anelytrum*. Laph. Burm. 327. (Syn of *Aetorus* Burm. . . . & Deriv ana without elytron a wing cover.
- Aneurus*. Curtis. Laph. Burm 253. Genus 4 of fam 4. Membranacei. (Burm). in fam 6. Tingidae Westw Syn 120 (aradus. Fab. Westw) Amyot 306. in fam Ductirostri. Vii fam 1 Aneuridae. Doug 267.
- Aneuridae*. Fam 1 Sect 8. Corticolina Doug. 27. & 267. Deriv. a without neurum a nerve.
- Angulosi*. Race 1. of Tribe 1. Orbiscuti Amyot 16. & 24. Deriv. angulosus. having angles.
- Anisocelides*. Group 1. of Race 1. Liniicornes Amy. 217. Deriv anisos. unequal. skelis (femur) leg.
- Anisocelites*. Laph. Syn of *Coreodes*. Burm 305. fam 7 Coreodes.
- Anisocelis*. Burm. 331. genus 25 of fam 7. Coreodes.
- Anisocelis* Lat. Amy 217. in fam Supericornes (Syn *Leptoglossus*.)
- Anstrops*. Fieb. in fam 11 Oncotylidae Doug. 384. Fam 5. Bicelluli. Amy. Deriv. fr. anistos higher. ops sight.
- Anthocerus*. Beauv. (Syn of *Crinocerus*) Genus 14 in fam 7. Coreodes Burm 318. Deriv. fr. anthos a flower & Keras. horn
- Anthocoridae*. Fam 2 of Sect 10 Anthocorina Doug 37. 490. Deriv Anthos a flower. & Koris a bug
- Anthocorides*. group 3. in fam. 3. Infericornes Amy 262.
- Anthocorina*. Sect 10. of Geodramica. Doug 36. & 483.
- Anthocoris*. Fall. in fam 3 Infericornes. Amy. 262 Burm. 288 Westw Syn 122. Douglas 694.
- Aphanus*. Laph. (Syn of *Rhypanochromus* Hahn Westw Syn. 122. Deriv fr. a without phaine to lighten. from the absence of supposed luminous cephalic prolongation. see *Aphana* in Homop. Amyot. }
- Aphelochirina*. Sect 1 of subdiv 2 Aquatilia Doug 46. 577. Deriv fr. aphelos smooth cheir hand. ?
- Aphelochiridae*. Fam 1 of Sect 1. Aphelochirina Doug. 44. 577.
- Aphelocheirus*. Westw Syn 119 Genus 1 in fam 6 Acanthiidae Westw Syn 119. & genus 1 in fam 1. Aphelo } = chiridae Doug 577.
- Apiomerides*. Group 1. in Tribe 3. Conicipites Amy. 350. Deriv fr. apios long or pear shaped. & meros. thigh
- Apiomerus*. Burm. Genus 9. of Fam 3. Pedurini. Burm 230. & Amyot 351 in fam Nudirostri
- Apocremmus*. Fieb. 320. Doug 403. in fam 12. Psallidae (Bicelluli) Deriv fr. Apokremnos steep.
- Aptus*. Hahn. (Syn. *Nabis* Lat) Westw Syn 120. Deriv aptus (adprochensus) taken hold of or caught. Agas.
- Aqualia*. Subdiv 2 of Div 2 *Cynplocorata* Doug. 44. 577. Deriv Lat Aqua. water.
- Aradidae*. Fam 2. Sect. 8. Corticolina Doug 27. 269. Deriv aradus. name of an ancient town in Syria. Amy. or arados a umbling in the stomach (*hirvitus*) Agas }
- Aradides*. Group 2. Tribe 4 Corticolae. Amy. 307.
- Aradus*. Burm. 225. Genus 7 of fam 4. Membranacei. & Amyot. p. 307. in fam 6. Ductirostri. West Syn 120
- Aradus*. Fab. Doug. 296.
- Archimerus*. Burm. 321. (*Pachymeria*. Laph) genus 16 of Fam 7. Coreodes Burm. Amy 197 Supericornes Deriv arke principally? meros thigh ?
- Arenocoris*. { Hahn. Genus 3 of fam. 9 Coreidae Westw Syn. 123. (Syn of *Alraachus* Laph & of *pseudophlebus*. Burm. 308. Deriv arena Sand & Koris bug
- Anilus*. Hahn. Genus 7 in fam 3. Pedurini Burm 297. (Syn *Priorotus* & *Pedurinus*) in fam. Nudirostri. } of Amyot. . . . Deriv Super name Agas.
- Arma*. Hahn. Amyot 84 (Syn *Sodisus*) . . . Deriv. Arma arms weapons.
- Arvelius*. Spinola. (Syn. *Taurocera*) Amyot. 151. Fam 1. Longiscuti. Deriv anagram of valerius.
- Asopidae*. Fam 8. Sect 1. Scutaria Douglas. 15. 88 Deriv unknown to Amyot - (proper name Agassiz)
- Asopides*. Group 2. Race 1. Spudirostri Amyot 77.
- Asopus* Burm. 377. Genus 13 of fam 8 Scutari (Burm) Doug 73.
- Aspongopus*. Laph. Burm. 331. Genus 3 of fam 8 Scutari Burm. Amy 173. } Deriv fr. a without. Spoggios sponge. & pous. foot. }
- Aspidatoma*. Curtis. (see *Pasma* St. Jarg & Serv) Westw Syn 120. Deriv fr. asphal a shield & } teme a joint segment. Agas }

- Astemma*. Lat. Amy. 284. a genus in fam. Bicelluli, Amy 284. (Syn *Brisconis*, *Cnemodius*, &c.)
 Westw Syn. 121. in fam 7. *Capsidae*. Deriv Gr a mithrat, stemma ocelli; Amy? or inula mitre (Agass?)
- Astemmides*. Group 2. fam. 5. *Bicelluli*. Amyot. 283.
- Atelocerus*. Laph. Burm 361. genus 4. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. Amyot. *Longicula*. Deriv gr atelos imperfect. Kerashon.
- Atractotomus*. Fieb 377. genus in fam *Capsidae*. Doug. 435. Gr. atraktos, a spindle. & tome, a stump or cut end.
- Atractus*. Laph. Burm 343. genus 33. of fam 7. *Coreodes*. also see *Arenconis*. Hahn. & Amyot 209
- Attus*. Hahn. Burm 277. genus 5. of fam 5. *Capsini*. Burm. (Syn *Phytoconis*.) genus 7. of Fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 121. . . . Deriv Proper name. Agass.
- Augocoris*. Burm 396. genus. 32. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. Amy (Longiculi) 36. Deriv Gr auge light or brightness & Koris. a bug. . . }
- Aulacostethus*. (Uhler) (Syn *Telyra*, *marmorata*. Say 1. 310. in fam *Longiculi*. Deriv. Gr aulakiro. (sulco) to plough or make furrows. }
- Auroconisa*. Westw 2. p. 436 (see *Geocoris*. Burm.) Sect 2. Westw. containing the land bugs. Gr. aura, air & Koris. bug.
- Azinecera*. Steph. Westw Syn. 121. (see also *Harpocera*.) Deriv. Gr. akinos, a kernel or stone of a fruit. & Keras. horn. Agass (or axine an axe?)
- Banasa*. Stål (see also *Pentatoma*.) . fam *Longiculi*. Amy. Deriv Banasa. a city of Mauritania. behar stupid }
- Behanus*. Amyot. (Syn *Apionerus*. Burm. *Reduvius* Fieb. 85) in fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy 352. Deriv Hebrew. }
- Belloconis*. Hahn. (*Eurygaster* Laph) genus 5. of subfam 2. *Scutellerides*. Westw Syn. 124. (*Telyra* Fieb) Burm 398. (*Pachyconis*) Burm. 391. . . . Deriv. bellus, beautiful. Koris bug.)
- Belostoma*. Lat. Amy 427. Westw 2. 462. in fam *pedirapti*. of Amy. Deriv Gr belos a dart. & Stoma mouth.
- Belonochelilis*. Uhler. (*Lygaeus numenius*. Say 1. 251. Syn.) Gr. Deriv. belos, a dart or arrow. & chilos. Lip or trunk.
- Berytidae*. Fam 2. of Sect 3. *Berytina*. Doug 19. 149. Deriv. Beryth a town in Syria?
- Berytina*. Sec 3. of Subdiv. 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. " "
- Berytus*. Fieb. Burm. 313. Amyot. 232. Doug 149. (Syn *Neides*) in fam. *Supericornes*. Amyot
- Bicelluli*. Fam 5. of Sect 1. *Geocoridae*. Amyot 37. 275. Deriv. Lat. having two cells.
- Bigenomii*. Fam 1. of Sec 2. *Hydroconisae*. water bugs. having 2 ocelli. Amy 30. 623. Deriv Lat. having 2 ocelli
- Blissus*. Klug. Genus 7. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 296. Deriv. Gr. Blisso to cut the comb of bees?
- Brachycoleus*. Fieb. 305 & 347. *Bicelluli*. Deriv Brachys, short. Koros, sheath?
- Brachyrhynchodes*. Group 1. Tribe 4. *Coreolae*. Amy 303 Gr. Deriv Brachus, short rynchos-snout.
- Brachyrhynchus*. Laph. Burm 256. Genus 5. of fam 4. *membranacci*.
- Brachystelus*. Muls. Genus 7. of fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug. 505. Deriv Gr brachus, short. & Stele, a post or pillar.
- Brachystira*. Fieb 300. 347. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv brachus short. & stira-a knee?
- Brachytopis*. Fieb. " " " " tratus, a knee?
- Brevicipites*. Tribe 4. of fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy 47 & 381. Deriv Lat brevis, short & Caput, head.
- Brevicornes*. Tribe 9. of fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy 49. & 406. (Example *Pelagonus*) Deriv Lat brevis short & cornu, horn
- Brevirostri*. Race 4. of Tribe 2. *Anisoculi*. Amy 27 & 155. Deriv Lat. brevis short & rostrum beak.
- Brochymena*. Amy in fam 1. *Longiculi* Amyot 106. . . Deriv brochos (maui) a ring or coat of mail. & umen membrane.
- Bryocorisidae*. Fam 1. in Div 1. *Unicelluli*. Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug 28 276. Deriv Bryon, low moss. & Koris. bug. Agass.
- Bryocoris*. Fieb. (see *Astemma*. Genus 4. in fam 7. *Capsidae* Westw Syn 121) *Bryocoris*. in Div 1. *Unicelluli*. scabin 9. & *Capsina*. Douglas. 276.
- Bursoptera* Spin. in fam *Phylidae* (*Capsina*) Doug. 265. Deriv. Bursa, a purse or sac. & pteron wing.
- Cacigenina*. Sec 4. of Subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Doug. 20 & 186. (*Cecigenae*. Amyot.) Deriv Lat cacius blind
- Calabothristes* Burm 324. genus 19. of fam 7. *Coreodes*. . . Deriv Gr Kalobos short?
- Calidea*. Laph. see *Callidea*. Burm. 393.
- Callidea*. Burm. 393. genus 30. of fam 8. *Scutati*. (*Calidea* Laph.) Amy 31. in fam *Longiculi*. }
- Calocoris* Fieb 305. Calus. Deriv. Kalos, beautiful. idea. form or aspect. }
- Calocoris*. Fieb 305 (*Capsus*) fam. *Bicelluli* Amyot Kalos beautiful. Koris. bug.
- Calyptenatus*. Doug. Genus 3. in fam 1. *Rhyssocochronidae*. Doug 171. Gr Kampto to cover or hide notos as insect
- Camano notidae* Fam 8. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug. 30. 358. Deriv. Gr Kamara, an arched vault & notos }
back }
- Camaronolus*. Fieb 322. in fam 5. *Camaronotidae*. Doug. 360.
- Camptobrochis* Fieb 304. 367. in fam 14. *Lygidae* Doug 447. in fam 5. *Bicelluli*. Amyot. }
Deriv Gr Kampto. to curve or crook. brochos a snout or nose? }
- Campyloneura*. Fieb 309. (*Capsina*) Doug 327. (Syn *C. vitripennis* Say 1. 310) Deriv Gr Kamptozos, curved. neurion, a nose.
- Campylostira*. Fieb Genus 4. Fam 2. *Lygidae* Doug. 257.
- Canopus*. Fieb. Burm 353. genus 19. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. Westw Syn. 121.
- Canopides*. Group 3. Race 2. *Holulosi*. Amy 70. *Longiculi*.

- Canalirostri*. Race 5. of tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amyot. 294 181. Deriv. Canalus, a channel, or groove Prostrum. Lat.
- Capsidae*. fam 13 of Sec. 9. *Capsina*. Douglas 32. 423. Deriv Lat. Capsa a chest or box. ?
- Capsides*. Group 2 of fam 5. *Bicelluli*. Amy 278. or Kapts. caps. to be in waist or tars. Agassiz
- Capsinae*. Sec. 9. *Geodromica*. Doug. 276.
- Capsini*. Burm. fam 5. *Geocores*. Burm 264.
- Capsus*. Burm. 273. Fiel 307. genus 3, fam 5. *Capsini*. Doug. (Fab) 441.
- Cardiastethus*. Fiel genus 2 of fam 2 *Anthocoridae*. Doug 507. Deriv Gr. Kardia heart. & stethos breast.
- Catoplatus*. Spin. Syn of *Tingis* Fab Westw Syn. 120. Gr Deriv Katis below. plat broad.
- Catorhintha*. Stål. (*Metastemma*. Amy. 327) *nudirostri*. Deriv. Gr meta below. rhintha nosed. ?
- Cecigenae*. Fam 4 of Sect 1. *Geocorisae* Amyot. 38 & 265. (see also *caccigenas*)
- Centropunctus*. Hahn. Burm. 353. (Syn *Edessu*, Fab) Deriv. Centron a needle or point & ?
- Ceraplus*. Costa. genus 8 in fam *Coreidae* Douglas 127. Deriv Gr. Keras horn & leptos thin.
- Cerapopus*. Heinicke (Emesodema) Spin. Westw 2. 473 (allied to *pleoraxia*) Deriv Keras a horn & Kopi }
a cup or ? }
& Kopi a strip of cloth ? }
- Cerato combidae* Fam 4 a Sect 10 *Anthocoridae* Doug 57. 513. Deriv Gr Keras a horn & Kopi a strip of cloth ?
- Cerbus*. Hahn. Burm 339. (*Lygacus* Fab) genus 20 of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm Deriv. proper name.
- Charagocheilus*. Fiel. 309. in fam 14 *Lygaeidae* Doug. 445. In fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy Deriv Gr charagos notch }
& cheilos margin }
- Chariesterus*. Laph. Amyot 210 Burm. 316. (Syn *Coreus*) in fam *Sapericornes* Amy. Deriv Gr Kharisteros. }
very graceful. (*grator* Agas }
- Chelinidea*. Uhler in fam 2 *Supericornes* Amyot Deriv. Chelys a tortoise & idea form.
- Chlaenocoris*. Burm (*Octyra* Fab) genus 20. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm 383. Amy Longiscuti. h 36 }
Deriv Gr Klaina a mantle or Koris a bug }
- Chlamydatus*. Curtis (*Capsus* Hahn) Genus 3 in fam 7 *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 121. Amy 285 in *Bicelluli* }
Deriv Gr. Klamas a mantle ? }
- Chlorochroa*. Stål (*Pentatoma* Oliv) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amyot. Deriv Gr Chloros green Chroa skin.
- Chondrocera*. Burm 316. *Coreodes*. Syn of *Homeocorus*. Gr. Deriv Chondros cartilage. gristle & Keras horn.
- Chorosoma*. Curtis. genus 1 of fam 3. *Chorosomidae*. Doug 139. & genus 4 of fam 7. *Coreidae* Westw }
{ Syn. 123. (*Rhopalus* Schil.) Amyot 231 in fam *Sukem*. Deriv Gr Koros (chor) chorus or choir }
& Soma. body. Amy h 231. }
- Chorosomidae*. Fam 3. of Sect 2. *Coreinae*. Doug. 17. 139.
- Cimbus*. Laph. (see *Tiarodes*. Burm) Fam 3 *Reduvini*. Burm. 237. Deriv. Kimbe a kind of wasp. ? (*sordide* Am)
- Cimbus*. Hahn. Burm 245. Genus 26. of fam 3 *Reduvini* Deriv. Kimbe cymbal) a kind of boat ? Agas
- Cimex*. Fab genus 12 Burm 364 of fam 8 *Scutati* Westw (Spin) Syn. 120. Deriv. Lat. cimex a bug.
- Cimicidae*. Westw. 2. 474. fam 2. of Sect 2. *Aurocorinae*.
- Cimicides* Laph. see fam 4. *Membranacci*. Burm.
- Cimicoris*. Hahn. Syn of *Acanthosoma*. Curis. Westw Syn. 124. Deriv Gr. Kime bed or couch & Koris bug. ? or Kimo to incline ?
- Cnemodus*. (H Sch) (Syn *Asteroma* Fab) in fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy 253. Gr. Deriv. Cnemodes. well edged. Agas }
to define }
- Coenus*. Dallas. (*Pentatoma*. Latr) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. name of one of Alexander's *Quercus*, or Koinos }
to define }
- Collicoris* Hahn. (Syn of *Levanus* Curtis) Westw Syn. 120. Deriv Gr. Kolla glue & Koris bug. ?
- Conicipites* Tribe 3 of fam 7. *Nudirostri* Amy 464 350 Deriv Lat conus a cone & caput head.
- Coniscuti*. Tribe 2 of fam 7. *Longiscuti*. Amyot 19. & 72. (*Pentatomites*, Laph) Deriv conus a cone & scutum shield.
- Conometopus*. Fiel. 304. 307. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv Conus a cone & metopon forehead.
- Conorhinides*. Group 1. in tribe 5. *Cyrticipites*. Amyot. 383. Deriv. Gr Konos a cone & rhinos nose.
- Conorhinus*. Laph. Amy 383. Burm 245. in fam 7. *nudirostri* Amy.
- Conostethus*. Fiel 318. in fam 11. *Oncolytidae* Doug 377. & in fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv Gr Konos a cone & stethos }
breast }
- Copius*. Thunb. Burm. 329. Genus 24 of fam 7. *Coreodes* Deriv Gr Kopion a small oar. ? was doubted.
- C. plosoma*. Laph. genus 1. or subfam. ? *Scutelleridae*. Westw 2. 464. W. Syn. 124. in *Longiscuti*. Amyot 65. Deriv Koplo to hit. soma body.
- Coranus*. Curtis Genus 3. of fam 7 *Reduvinae*. or Sect 12. *Reduvinae* Douglas 560. should be *skell* *coranus* }
Deriv Gr. Korai no to hunt }
- Coreidae*. Westw 2. 482 Syn 123 fam 7. or Sect 2. *Aurocorinae* & fam 1. of Sect 2. *Coreinae* Douglas 17. 109.
- Coreidae*. Group 1. of race 2. *Nudirostri*. Amyot 232. Deriv Gr Korus a bug.
- Coreinae*. Sect 2. of subtribe 1. *Geodromica*. Fiel. Douglas 16.
- Coreites*. Laph see fam 7. Burm. 305 & c
- Coreodes*. fam 7. Burm. 305 & c
- Coreus*. Fab. Amyot 237. Doug 117. Westw syn 123 (Syn *Arasa* ?) Gen fam *Longiscuti*. Amyot.
- Coreus*. of Burm. 309 (*Merocoris* Hahn.) is genus 5 in fam 1 *Coreidae* Burm.

- Corinidactena*. White Genus 1. in fam 2. *Colubr. caedua* Doug 58 in 7 am *Longicauda*, *Umyd* }
 } Deriv Gr. *Coris* any 3 *micis melano* = black.
Corinidactena group 1. in fam 3. (or 11) *pediculus* Linn. cl 44
Corinidae. Fam 2. of Section 2. *Comina*. Doug 17 11.
Corinus. Hahn. see *Zygurus* Burm. 27. Genus 11, 4 fam 6. *Zygurus*. Burm
Corixus. Burm. genus 2. in Burm in am 7. *Corixoda*. Burm 306. *Umyd* Syn 123. 4 genus 2. in am 2.
 } *Corixoda*. Aug 131.
Corixa. Geoff. genus 1. in fam 1. *Corixidae*. Doug 571. Burm. Genus 1. Fam 1. *holonectici*. 4 *Umyd* Syn 114.
 } see also *Corixa* *Umyd*. 445.
Corixidae Fam 1. of Sect 5. *Corixina*. Doug 50 541
Corixina. *Notonectidae* *Hestio* Syn 119. Sect 2. of *Subori* 2. *Umyd*. 2. *Umyd* 50 541
Corticolae. Trib 2 of fam 6 *Auctorostri* *Umyd*. 41. 333 Deriv Lat *cortex* bark & *colae* to inhabit.
Corticolina. Sect 8. of *Geotromeca*. *Membranacea*. Burm *Douglas*. 27. 207.
Corynoconis Deriv Gr. *Koruz* cub. 4 *Koruz* wag. ?
Cosmopsepha Stål. (Syn *Eysarconis*. A. A.) in *Longicauda*. *Umyd*. Deriv Gr. *Kosmos*. ornament. 4 *Hesperis* rose.
Cremnodus. Fieb. 302 37. *Biculus*. Deriv Gr. *Cremnos*. Scoring.
Crinocerus. Burm. 313. genus 14 of fam 7. *Conodes*. Burm. 4 *Umyd* of p 216 (see also *Eulithia*.)
 } Deriv. *Krino* to separate. 4 *Keras* horn. }
Cryptocera Sect 2 of *Subori* *incompleta*. *Heteroptera*. Doug 11. 577. Deriv Gr. *Kryptos*. concealed. *Kerys*. horn.
Cryptocoris Burm 387. Genus 24 of am 8 *Scutata*. Deriv Gr. *Kryptos*. concealed. *Koris* bug
Cylleconis. Hahn. of *Umyd*. Syn. 122. Genus 12. of am 7. *Caprioidae*. Deriv *Kullis*. crooked. *Koris* bug. ?
Cyllocoris. Hahn in fam 10. *Idolocoridae*. Doug. 37. Tab 312.
Cymatia. Flor. genus 2. in fam 1. *Corixidae*. Doug. 615. Deriv Gr. *Kuma* a swelling. any thing swollen ?
Cymus Hahn. Genus 8 of fam 6. *Zygurus*. Burm 292. 4 genus 10 of fam 9. *Corixidae*. *Hestio* Syn 123
 } *Umyd*. *Infericornes* fam 3.
Cydnidae Fam 1. *Geotromeca* Doug. 12. 52. Deriv Gr. *Kudnos* famous. *Umyd*. or prop name *Agass* ?
Cydnus. Fav. genus 6. in am 10. *Scutellaria*. *Hestio* Syn 124. *Umyd* 91. in fam *Longicauda*
Cygnus. (radialis, *tenicornis*.) name proposed by Sig 1. 348. for *capus*. Deriv *Kobos*. hollow. ops eye. }
 } or should be just *Cyrtaphus*. crooked root. }
Cylindricepite. Trib 5 of fam 7. *Auctorostri* *Umyd* 47. 353 Deriv Lat. *cylindrus* a cylinder 4 *capus* head
Cyrtocoris. *Halictus*. in am *Infericornes*. *Umyd*. Deriv Gr. *cyrtos* thion 4 *Koris* bug.
Cyasynus. Burm 341. (Syn. *Startecma*. *Lap.*) fam 7. *Conodes*. Burm. Deriv Gr. *Hassure*. (aspero) to make rough.
Ceraecoridae. fam 3. of Sect 9. *Caprina*. Doug 30. 315. Deriv *Cera*. neck. 4 *Koris* bug.
Ceraecoris. *Mischk*. Doug. 315. genus in fam *Ceraecoridae*.
Cerephylax Spin. Genus 2. Fam 2. *Tringidae*. Doug. 253. Deriv *Cere* neck 4 *phylax* a swelling or bladder
Diator. Burm. (*Acanthocephala*, *Lap.*) Genus 26. Fam 7. *Conodes*. Burm 333. Deriv Gr. *diator* a name of *Diety* }
Dicranoccephalus. Hahn (see *stenocephalus*.) *Corixida*. *Hestio* Syn. 123. Deriv Gr. *dicranos* two pointed. *Umyd* }
 } *head* }
Dicranomerus. Hahn. in genus 22 *Corixus*. *Fab*. Burm. 328. Deriv *Dicranos* two pointed 4 *meros* thigh.
Dichroscyrtidae fam 15. of Sect 9. *Caprina*. Doug 34. 147. Deriv *Dichroos*. orbed on cept.
Dictryonota. *Curtis*. (see *Jingis*) Burm 25. 4 in fam 6 *Hestio* Syn 120. *Tringidae*. 4 genus 3 fam 2.
 } *Tringidae*. Doug 255 4 Deriv. *dikturon* a net. 4 *notos* a back.
Dicyphus. *Fieb*. 327. 367. *Biculus* *Umyd*. Deriv *di*. two. 4 *Kornos*. burm.
Dieuchas. *Bohm*. Genus 5 in am *Hyperochromata*. Doug 170. Deriv. *dieuchas*. prop name.
Dimidor. *Lap*. genus 11 of fam 8 *Scutata*. Burm 363 Deriv Gr. *dimis* to whirl round or rotate. ?
Dimidor. *Perty*. Syn. *aliphonorus*. Burm 35. A. A. *Longicauda*. p 110.
Dimicoris. Burm 363. genus 11. in fam 3. *Scutata*. Burm. Deriv Gr. *dimis* rotation 4 *Koris* bug. ?
Diolcus. *Mayer* (Syn *Scuticera* *vinthunclata* Sav 1. 310) *Longicauda*. *Umyd*. Deriv Gr. *di*. two. *olko*. rounded or bent. }
Dioncus. *Fieb*. 305. 347. *Biculus* of *Umyd* Deriv. *di*. two. *ogkos* swollen.
Diplodus. *Umyd* 370. in am *nudirostri* (see also *Evagorus*. Burm 366. Deriv. Gr. *diplos*. double.
Diplonchus *Lap*. genus 2. am 2. *Capini*. Burm 144. Deriv *diplos* double. *onyx*. nail or claw.
Dipsocoris *Hal*. genus 2 in fam 4 *Aratorombida* Doug 315. 4 Deriv *dipsos* - *Koris* *Thurly* bug
Discophala *Lap*. (Syn of *Scidaris* *Javan*) Burm 372. Deriv *discos* a disc or quail. 4 *Keputa* head.
Discocera *Lap*. (Syn of *Asopus*) genus 16 of fam 8 *Scutata*. Burm. 377. Deriv *discos* 4 *Keras* a horn
Discogaster Burm 315 4. mis 11 in fam 7. *Conodes*. Deriv Gr. *diskos* 4 *gaster* belly.
Drymophilus. Doug 21 4 197. Deriv Gr. *drymos* a thicket or wood. 4 *philos* pine. *pidet* or lover.
Drymus. *Fieb*. genus 10. in fam 1. *Hyperochromata*. Doug. 147.

- Peocorisae.** Section 1. *Heteroptera*. *Amyot.* & *Serville*
- Geodromica*, Subdiv 1. of Div 1. *Gymnocerata* *Doug* *Deriv* Gr. ge, earth, dromos, runner
- Perrides*, Group 1. in fam 8. *Ploteres*, *Amy.* 410. *Deriv* Lat. peris, name of a small fish
- Gerris*, *Fab.* *Amyot* 416, *Burm* 223. *Westw* Syn 119. *genus* 4. in fam 3. *Hydrometridae*. & in fam 8. *Ploteres*, *Amyot*.
- Globicipidae*, fam 4. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. *Douglas* 31. 362. *Deriv* Lat. globus, a globe, & caput, head.
- Globiceps*, *Ency. Method.* see *Phytoconis*, *Fab.* *genus* 2. of fam 5. *Capsina*. *Burm.* p 265 *Philophorus*. *Hahn.* *West* Syn. 121.
- Globiceps* *Fab.* *Amy.* 283. *Doug* 362. in fam *Globicipida* *Doug.* (see *Capsina*) *Fab.* 319.
- Globocoris*. *Hahn* Syn of *Thyrocera*, *Hahn.* *Burm.* 383. *Deriv* Lat. globus a globe, & coris, a bug.
- Globulosi*. *Race* 2. of *Tribe* 1. *Orthoculi*. *Amy.* 18. 00. *Deriv* Lat. globulus, globe shape.
- Gonocerus*, *Fab.* *Amyot* 293. *Burm.* *Genus* 7. of fam 7. *Conocles*. *Burm.* 310. (*Unasa*) *Amyot* 309. *Doug* 113. & in fam 2. *Supericornis*, *Amy.* 238. *Deriv* Gr. gonia an angle & keras, horn or antenna.
- Graphosoma*. *Laf.* *Genus* 6. of *Subfam* 2. *Scutigeridae*. *West* Syn 124. *Trigonosoma* (*Burm.* *Hahn*) *Burm* 388. *Amyot* 54 *Songiscuti*. *Deriv* Gr. grapho, to write & soma, body.
- Gymnocerata*. *Fab.* & *Doug.* Div 1. of *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*, *Doug.* *Deriv* Gr gymnos, concealed (*Keras* horn)
- Haeterhinus*. *Fab.* 318. 347. *Bicelluli*. *Deriv* Gr aetos, eagle. chinos, beak or snout.
- Hyalobatis*. *Esch.* *Amy* 11. *Burm* 208. *serus* 1. of fam 1. *Hydromicri*. *Burm.* in fam 8. *Plot* res *Amy* } *Deriv* Gr hals sea or ocean & haino to } walk }
- Hallicoridoe*, *Fam* 19. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. *Doug* 35. 478. *Deriv* Halticus, good at capino, & keras lung.
- Halticocoris*. *Doug* p 478. in fam 19. *Halticocoridae*. & in fam 5. *Bicelluli*. *Amyot*.
- Halticus*. *Hahn.* *Burm.* *Genia* 6. in fam 5. *Capsina*. *Burm* 277. (*Burm.* *Fischer* 312, see also *Asterina*. *Lat.* *genus* 4. in fam 7. *Carsidae*. *Westw.* Syn 124. & *Amyot* in fam *Bicelluli*.)
- Halyus*. Group 1. *Race* 2. *Mutipides*. *Amyot* *Songiscuti*. 103. *Deriv* proper name of a river in Asia minor
- Halys*. *Burm* 362 *Genus* 10 of fam 8. *Scutali*. *Burm.*
- Halys*. *Fab.* Syn of *Leucocoris*. *Burm* 263. & of *Bnochymona*. *Amyot* 108 in fam 1. *Songiscuti*.
- Hamatorcerus*. *Burm.* *genus* 14. *Fam* 3 *Reduvini*. *Burm* 235. *Westw* 2. 474. *Rhopalus*. *Schill* *Amy* 245. } *Deriv* amma, a knot or knot. & keras horn. . . }
- Harmastes*. *Burm* *Genus* 3. of fam 7. *Conocles* *Burm.* 317. & Syn of *Theroconis*. *Amy* 243. *Deriv* Gr he notis a } *governor* }
- Harpocoridae*. *Fam* 15. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. *Doug* 34. 468. *Deriv* Gr harpe, a sickle, & keras horn. }
- Harpoceridae*. Group 2. *Tribe* 3. *Conicipida* *Amy* 355.
- Harpocera*. *Curtis*. *genus* 8. of fam 7. *Capsidae*. *Westw* Syn. 121. *Fab* 317. *Douglas* 468. in fam 3 *Harpocoridae*.
- Harpactor*. *Laf.* *Amyot* 364. *Burm* 227. *genus* 8. in fam 3. *Reduvini*. & in fam 7. *Amyot*, in *diractor* } *Gr* *Doni* *Harpactor* a robber }
- Hebridae*. *Fam* 1 of Sec 7. *Hebrina*. *Doug* 2. 265. *Burm* *Hydromicri* 208. *Deriv* Gr Hebrus, a river in *Thrace*.
- Hebridae*. Group 1. *Tribe* 2. *Rhipicols*. *Amy.* 298.
- Hebrina*. Sect 7. of Subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. *Doug.* 265. & 25.
- Hebrus*, *Curtis*, *Amyot*. 293 *Burm.* *Genus* 6. in fam 1. *Hydromicri*. *Burm* 214. *Douglas* (*Curtis*) 265. } *in* fam *Rhipicols* *Amyot*.
- Hebrus*, *Walk.* *Westw* Syn. *genus* 3. in fam 3. *Hydrometridae*. *Westw* Syn. 119.
- Hemiptera*. *Heteroptera*, *Fab.* *Subor* 1. *Douglas* 9. *Rhinchota* *Heteroptera* *Fab.* *Heteroptera* *Westw* 2. 450. Syn 119. & *Hemi*, half *pteron*, wing.
- Honestaris*, *Spin.* *Amyot* 250 *Heterogaster*, *Curtis*. in fam *Infericornes*. *Am.* *Deriv* Anagram of Theres }
- Heracus*, *Stål* *Pachymerus*. *Laf.* & Syn. *Infericornes*. *Amy.* *Deriv* proper name son of *Sycaon*. }
- Hepta*. *Geoff.* see *Hepta* *Loain* *Westw* Syn 119 *Kanabra* *Amy* 441 in fam *Pedocopte*. *Deriv* Hepta the liver? }
- Heterocordulus*, *Fab* 316. *Donis* 432 in fam 13. *Carsida*. *Bicelluli*. *Amy.* *Deriv* eteros, dissimilar. } *Kordula*, a swelling or tumor. }
- Heterogaster*, *Schill*. *Burm* 293. *genus* 4. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. *Burm* (*Syn* of *Cynus*. *Hahn.* *Burm.* 292) *genus* 2. of fam 8. *Lygaeidae*. *Westw* Syn 122. (*Syn* *Lygaeus*, *Fab.* *Westw*) *Amy.* 257 in fam *Infericornes*. & *Syn* of *Honestaris*. *Deriv* Gr eteros, dissimilar. gaster belly
- Heteroscelis*. *Fab.* Syn of *Halys*. *Burm* 362. *Deriv* eteros, dissimilar. skelos, leg.
- Heteroptera*. *Burm* *Westw*. *Order* XI. *Vol* 2 p 450. Syn 119. *Hemiptera*, *Heteroptera*. & *Douglas*. & *Rhinchota* *Heteroptera* & *Fischer* *Deriv* Gr. eteros dissimilar pteron wing.
- Heterotoma*, *Fab* *Burm* 273 *Capsus* *Fab* *genus* 4 in fam 5. *Capsina* *genus* 1 in fam 7. *Capsida* *Westw* Syn 121. *Doug* in fam 13. *Capsidae* p 437. *Amyot* 283. in fam *Peocorisae*. *Deriv* Gr eteros, dissimilar. lome, section or joint }

- Holoptilides*, only group in tribe 1. *Camicornes*, *Urin* 318. *Deriv* Gr. *olos*, oil. *ptera* down, soft hair, plumage
- Holoptilus*, *Le P. Serv.* *Burm* 248. Genus 30, of *Fam* 3, *Reduveni*. *Westw* 2. 474. *Philocerus*, *Gray*.
- Holotrichides*, Group 4 of *Tribe* 3. *Conocipites*, *Amy* 376. *Deriv* Gr. *olos*, all. *trichis*, hair.
- Holotrichus*, *Burm* 247. Genus 29, of *Fam* 3 *Reduveni* *Burm*.
- Holymenia* *Lat. Lap.* syn of *Copius* *Hahn* *Deriv*. *olos* ad? *menia*, mud or furrows?
- Homaemus*, *Dallas*, *Tachycoris*, *Burm* 391. *Amy* 37. in *fam* 1, *Longiscuti* *Amy*. *Deriv* Gr. *Hornaimus*, similar? or related to?
- Homocerides*, Group 2, or race 2 *parifrontes*, *Amy* 203.
- Homocerus*, *Burm* 316. genus 12. *Burm* in *fam* 7. *Coreodes*.
- Hoplomachus*, *Fieb* 324. *Laug* 395. in *fam* 11. *Oncolytidae*, *Laug*. in *Peculiar*, *Amy*. *Deriv* Gr. *Hoplomachus*.
 { fighting with heavy arms?
- Hybrassa*, *Burm* 213. (*ura*, *L'Éc.*) *Deriv* *Hybrassa*, *Westw* genus 5. *Burm* in *fam* 1. *Hydrocini*, *Udroes*.
 { aquatic.
- Hydroceres*, *Urin* 1. *Burm* 186. *Water* bugs. *Deriv* Gr. *Hydro*, water. *Hydro*, bug
- Hydrocorusa*, *Westw* Sect 1. (*gen* *Syn* 119.) *Urin* 2. 487.
- Hydrocorusae*, *Sect* 2. *Amyot* 50. 422.
- Hydrometra*, *Lat.* Genus 1. *Fam* 3. *Hydrometridae*, *Westw* *Syn* 119. *Amy* 397. in *am* 7. *Hydrostro*
 { *Deriv* Gr. *Hydro*, water. *Metra*, to measure
- Hydrometra*, *Fieb*. *Burm* 209. genus 2, *fam* 1. *Hydrocini*. *U* genus 1. of *fam* 1. *Hydrometridae* *Drug*.
- Hydrometridae*, *Leach*. *Westw* *Syn* 119. *Fam* 3. of *Sect* 2. *Aurocorida*. *U*, *fam* 1. of *Sect* 1. *Hydrometra*.
 { *Douglas* 41. & 557.
- Hydrometrids*, *Lap.* *Hydrodromidi*. *Fam* 1. *Burm*. *Geocores*. *Burm* 208. *U* only group in *Tribe* 7.
 { *Stannigradi*, *fam* 7. *Hydrostro*. *Amy* 378.
- Hydrometrina*, *Fieb* 1. of *Subtribe* 2. *Hydrodromicia*, *Laug* 11. of *Fieb* & *Flor.* *Deriv* Gr. *Hydro*, & *dromos*, runner?
- Hydrodromicina*, *Subtribe* 2. of *Tribe* 1. *Gymnocalis*. *Laug*.
- Hydrodromi*, *fam* 1. of *Tribe* 2. *Geocores*, *Burm* 208.
- Hydrophilia*, *Hilly* & *Stålhus*. see *Genus* 4 *Anthracis* *Fieb*. of *fam* 6. *Lycopodes*, *Burm* 288. *U* *Antis* *coris*.
 { *Westw* *Syn* 122. *Deriv* Gr. *Hydro*, wood or forest. *Hydro*, friend.
- Hymerocys*, *Amy* 124. in *fam* 1 *Longiscuti* *Amyot*. *Deriv* Gr. *Hymer*, a membrane. *Hymer*, a net.
- Hyphophilus* *Laug* 208. Genus 13 in *fam* 1 *Rhypharochromidae* *Laug* 208. *Deriv* Gr. *Hyphos*, mass. *Hyphos*, friend.
- Hypselopus*. 328 Genus 23 of *fam* 7. *Coreodes*. *Deriv* *hypselos*, high & *opus*, foot.
- Hypselnotus*, *Hahn*, *Burm* 318. syn of *Anisocelis*, *Burm* p 331. genus 15 of *fam* *Coreodes*, *Burm*.
 { (*Lygaeus*, *Fab*) *Deriv* Gr. *Hypselnotus*, having a very back.
- Idiotrochis*, *Fieb*. *exilis*. *Fieb* syn of *Myrmecobolia*, *coloptrata*, *Dallas*. *Deriv* Gr. *Idio*, -trochis, peculiar, keel.
- Idolocoridae*, *Fam* 10. of *Sect* 9. *Capsini* *Drug* 31. 267. *Deriv* Gr. *Idio*, -trochis, peculiar, keel.
- Idolocoris*, *Drug* 374. in *fam* 10, *Idolocoridae*. *Deriv* *Idio*, -trochis, peculiar, keel.
- Imericornes*, *Fam* 3. of *Sect* 1. *Geocoris*, *Amy* 36. & 248. *Deriv*, *Lat* *imicus*, beneath, & *cornu*, horn.
- Ischnoderms*, *Fieb*, Genus 17. in *fam* *Rhypharochromidae* *Laug* 217. *Deriv* Gr. *ischnos*, thin *dermas*, body?
Ischnorhynchus, *resedae*. syn of *Lygaeus geminatus*, *Say* 1. 330. *Deriv*, *Amy*. *Deriv* *ischnos*, thin *rhynchus*, beak.
- Jadera*, *Stål* *haematomoma*, *Burm*. in *supericornes*, *Amyot*. *Deriv*?
- Jalla*, *Hahn*. genus 2. in *fam* 8, *Asopidae*. *Laug* 89 (syn of *Asopus*, *Burm*. 377. genus 18. of *fam* 2.
 { *Sentati* *Burm*. *Deriv* perhaps from *Jalla*, to fling, or dart.
- Kleidocerus*, or *Kleidocerys*, *Westw*, see *Cymus*. Genus 8. of *fam* 6. *Lygaeodes*. *Burm* 292. *Westw* *oc*.
 { syn. 123. *Syn* of *Cororus*, *Fieb*. *Burm*, p 306. Genus 2, of *fam* 7. *Coreodes*, *Burm*.
 { *Deriv* Gr. *Kleidos*, a key & *Keras*, horn.
- Labiops*, *Burm* 279. genus 7. of *fam* 5. *Capsini*, *Burm*, *Fieb* 316. *Deriv* Gr. *Labis*, a handle, & *ops*, face or eye
- Largides*, Group 2. in *fam* 4. *Cevigoni*, *Amy* 273. *Deriv* *Lat*, *Largis*, large?
- Largus*, *Hahn*, *Amyot* 273. *Burm*. Genus 1. *fam* 6. *Lygaeodes*, *Burm* 287.
- Largus succineus*, *Say* (*Max*) syn of *Capsus*, *Say* 1. 338. *Deriv*, *Lat*, *latus*, a bed, & *colis*, to inhabit.
- Lactidius*, *Tribe* 5. of *fam* 6. *Ductinastri*, *Amy*. 41. 309. *Deriv* Gr. *Lactis*, slender, & *Koris*, bug.
- Leptocoris*, *Lat* a genus in *Amyot* p 229. *Supericornes*. *Deriv* Gr. *Leptos*, slender, & *Koris*, bug.
- Leptocoris*, *Burm*. 226. a syn of *Myrdolus*, *Burm*. Genus 20 in *fam* 7. *Coreodes*.
- Leptocoris*, *Hahn*, *Burm* 305. Genus 1 in *fam* 7. *Coreodes*. (*Lygaeus* *Fieb*.) in *fam* *Supericornes*, *Amy*.
- Leptoploss*, *Fieb* & *Guérin* (*misconced* of *Lat*) *Amyot* 27. in *fam* 2. *Supericornes*, *Amyot*.
Deriv Gr. *Leptos*, slender *glossa*, tongue
- Leptoploss*, Group 1. in *Tribe* 8. *scutellati*, *Amyot* 301. *Deriv* *Leptos*, slender, & *plous*, foot.

- Leptopus*. Lat. genus, 2, Burm. in fam 2, *Pipera*.
Leptoscelis. Lat. syn of *Anisocelis*. Burm 331.
Limnobotas. Burm 210. Genus 3. of fam 1. *Hydromini*. Burm. Genus 1. of fam *Limnobotatida*. Doug 575.
Hydrozometra. Westw syn 119. in fam 3. *Hydrozometridae*. Derw. Gr. *limnos*, a marsh, & *metra*, a line.
Limnobotatidae. Fam 1. in Sec 2. *Limnobotatina*. Doug 43. 575. *Hydrozometridae*. Westw. syn 119.
Limnobotatina. Sect 2. of sub div 2. *Hydrozometra*. Doug 43. 575.
Linicornes. Race 1. of Tr 2. *Triginocephali*. Amy 34. & 217. Derw. Gr. *linum*, a thread, & *cornu*, horn.
Lioconis Fiel 307. 307. Doug 449. in fam 14. *Sygidae*. Amy *Bicellus*. Derw. Gr. *leios*, smooth, & *cornu*, horn.
Lioderma Uhler. (sawc. Say 1. 319. *Mutaloma*) in fam *longiculi*. Amy. Derw. Gr. *leios*, smooth, & *derma*, skin.
Litoralis. Subdiv 1. of Div 2. *Cryptocerala*. *Hydroconis*. Westw. Douglas 43. contains only one fam. (*Pelagonis*) Westw 2-465. Amyot. 409. in *Nuderastri*. Derw. Lat. *litus*, a shore or bank.
+ *Leptoterna*. Fiel in *Bicelluli*. Derw. Gkles slender. & ?
Litosoma. Doug fam *Litosomidae*. s. *capsina*. Doug 334. Derw. Gr. *litos*, smooth, & *soma*, body.
Lobastethus. Fiel. 300. 347. *Bicellus*. Amy. Derw. Gr. *lobos*, a hole, & *stethos*, breast.
Longicoxi. Table 6. of fam 7. *Nuderastri*. Amy 398. ex *emisa*. Derw. Lat. *longus*, long, *coxi*.
Longiscuti. Fam 1 of Sect 1 *Geocoris* Amy 15 *scutata* Burm. Derw. Lat. *longus* long, *scutum* shield.
Longicaltra. Lat. see fam 8 *scutata* Burm. 349 Derw. *longus* & *caltrum* lip or labrum.
Lophocephalis. Lat. genus 25. of fam 3. *Reduvinis*. Burm 244. Derw. *laphos*, a crest, & *kephale* head. Gr.
Lophomorphus. Doug 292. in fam *Miridae*. *Carsina*. Derw. *laphos*, a crest, & *morphe*, form.
Lopidae Uhler. Syn *Capsus medius* Say 1. 341. in fam *Bicellus* Amy Derw. Gr. *lope*, bank (corlex legs).
Lopus. Hahn. (*Phytoconis*, Burm 265. Genus 5. of fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw syn 121. Doug. in fam 17. *Lopidae*.
 Doug 474. *Capsina* Doug 34 & 474.
Lonicorus. Hahn. See genus 17. *Ectrichotes*. Burm 237. in fam 3 *Reduvinis*. Burm. Derw. Gr. *loron* & *longus*.
Lonicula. Curtis. see *Microphysa*. Westw syn 123. Derw. *Lonicula*, a small breast plate.
Loxops. Fiel 314. 347. *Bicellus*. Amy. Derw. Gr. *loxos*, slanting, *ops* eye.
Lycocoris. Hahn. Genus 4. of fam 2. *Anthocoridae*. Doug 498. Derw. Gr. *lyce* Darkness, & *coris*, bug.
Lygaeidae Fam 8. *weulu* syn. 122. Derw. Gr. *lygaios*, obscure, or dark.
Lygaeides. Moir 1. in fam 3. *Infericornes*. Amyot 248.
Lygaeina. Sect 5. of Subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Doug 20. 166. fam 3. *Infericornes*. Amy.
Lygaeodes. Fam 6 Burm. 381. *Geocores*.
Lygaeus. Fiel. Amy. 249. in fam *Infericornes*. Amy. Westw syn 122. genus 1. fam 8. *Lygaeidae*.
Lygaeus. Burm. 297. Genus 11. of fam 6. *Lygaeidae*. Burm.
Lygidae. Fam 14. of Sec 9. *Capsina*. Doug 33. 465.
Lygus. Hahn. Fiel 311. Westw syn. 122. genus 10. in fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw syn 121. Doug 456.
 in fam 14. *Sygidae*. Derw. Gr. *lyge*, darkness.
Macrocephalides Group 2. of Tr 1. *Spissipedes*. Amy 291. Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, *kephale* head.
Macrocephalus. *Suederus* Amy 293 in fam *Nuderastri* Amy.
Macrocoleus. Fiel. Doug 378. in fam 11. *Oncotylidae* Amyot. in *Bicelluli* Derw. Gr. *makros*, & *colus* sheath.
Macrolophus. Fiel 326. in fam 10. *Idolocoridae*. Doug 382. Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, & *lophos* crest.
Macronotus. Doug 20. in fam 1. *Chrysomelidae*. Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, & *notos* back.
Macropetidae. Fiel See *Scutatina*. Douglas p. 11. Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, & *pete*, a shield.
Macropides. Gr 4. in Tr 2. *Spongipedes*. Amy. 349. *Nuderastri*. Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, & *pedis* foot.
Macrops. Burm. 232. *Macrophthalmus*. Lef. Genus 10. in fam 3. *Reduvinis* Burm. Amy 367.
Nuderastri Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, & *ops* eye.
Macrophthalmus. Lef. see *Macrops*. Burm 232. Derw. Gr. *makros*, large, & *ophthalmos*, eye.
Malacocoris. Fiel 327. Doug 383. in fam 10. *Idolocoridae*. *Bicellus* of Amyot. Derw. *makros*, a meadow, & *koris* a bug.
Mallophaga. (Bird lice) placed by Packard in *Hemiptera* although the mouth is mandibular & not hussellat. see in *Orthoptera*. Derw. Gr. *mallos* hair, & *phagere*, to eat.
Maotys. Amy. 318. *Ptilocnemis*. Westw. & see Amyot in fam *Nuderastri* Derw. *Chinese*, *mao-ty*, hair, & body.
Margus. Lat. in fam *Supericornes* Amyot. Derw. *Margus*. mad or furious. ?
Meconma. Fiel 313. 347 in *Bicelluli* of Amyot. Derw. Gr. *makros* long, *omma* eye.
Mega notus. Lef. see Genus 2. *Pyrthocoris*. Fiel. fam 6. *Lygaeidae*. Burm 283. & *Pyrthocoris* genus 3 of fam 8. *Lygaeidae*. Westw syn 122. Derw. Gr. *mege* large, & *notus* back.
Megalonotus. Fiel. *Pamera una* of Say 1. 358 syn.

- Mezarthynchus*. Lapp. Syn of *Albia*. Burm. 356. Amy. 179. Longiscute. Deriv. fr. meza, large, syntho, sweat.
- Megymenides*. Gr 1. of Race 5. Canalirostri. Amy. 181. Longiscuti. Deriv. fr. mezas, large uomen, membrane.
- Megymenum*. Guer. Lapp. Burm. 349. Syn of *Amaurus*. Burm. 349.
- Melanolestes*. Stål. (Protes, Amyot 324) in fam Nudirostri. Amy. Deriv. fr. melas, dark. & lestes, robber.
- Membranacci*. Lat. Amy 40. & 295. Inids. 3. of fam 6. Tuctirostri. Amy. & fam 4. Burm. 257.
 { (Ex. Tinguis) Membranaceus.
- Memecles*. Stål. Pentatoma. inserto. Say 1. 317.
- Menenotus*. Lapp. Burm. 361. Syn of *Spartocerus*. Deriv. fr. menis, the moon & notos, back.
- Menocorid*. Perty. Amy. 243. in fam *Supercornis*. Amy. see also *Hermostes*. Deriv. meros, the thigh & koris, bug.
- Menocoris*. Burm 352. Syn of *Oncomerus*. Burm. Kai. Westw. Syn. 123. in am. *Corcida*.
 & Syn of *Coreus*. genus 5. of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm 352.
- Meropachys*. Lapp. Burm 322. genus 17. Burm. of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm. Deriv. fr. meros thigh,
 & pachus short thick.
- Metacanthidae*. Doug. fam 1. Sect 3. Peryteria. Doug 145. 19. Deriv. meta, behind. akantha, a spine.
- Metacanthus*. Costa genus 1 in fam 1 *Metacanthidae*. Doug. 145.
- Metapodius*. Westw. Amy 192. (*Metopodius*. Amy) see also *Acanthocathala*. in fam 7. *Nudirostri*.
 Amy. Deriv. fr. meta, from the forehead. & podus a tooth.
- Metastemma*. Amy 327. in fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amy. & in fam 2. *Nabidae*. Doug. 55.
 { Deriv. fr. meta, behind. stemma, vessel.
- Metatropis*. Fieb. genus 2. in fam 1. *Metacanthidae*. Doug 147. Deriv. fr. meta, behind. & tropis, area.
- Myrmecolia*. Bären. genus 1. fam 1. *Microphysidae* in Sect 10 *Anthocorina*. Doug. 483. *Supercornis*.
 { Amyot. fr. Deriv. Myrmecol, an Ant. nest. & lio, to live.
- Myrmex*. Hahn. genus 3. in fam 2. *Coreidae*. Doug 126. *Rhopalus*. Ichus. Genus 8. Burm 3. 2.
 { in fam 7. *Coreodes*. & see *Chorosoma*. of Ants. Myrmex syn. 123. Deriv. fr. Myrmex exant?
- Nalidae*. Fam 2. of Sec. 12. *Peduvina*. Doug 39. 545. Deriv. Lat. nalis, sheep. Amy. prot. name. lyas.
- Nalis*. Lat. { Amy 330. Westw. Syn. genus 6. in fam 4. *Peduvidae*. in fam 2. Doug. *Nalidae*. Sp. 4.
 { in fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amyot.
- Naucorus*. Lapp. see genus 5. (*Cylocoris* L. Lat. in fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 289. Deriv. fr. naus, to inhabit.
 { & ge, the small.
- Naucoridae*. Fam 1. of Sect 2. *Naucorina*. Doug. 45. Deriv. fr. naus, a ship. & koris, bug.
- Naucorides*. Group 1. in am 2. (or 10) *Pederapti*. Amy 426.
- Naucorina*. Doug 45. Sect 2. of Subdiv 2. *Aquatilis*. Doug. in fam *Pederapti*. Amy.
- Naucoris*. Geoff. { Burm. Genus 1 in fam 2. *Nepini* Westw. Syn 119. Burm 193. in fam *Naucoridae*.
 { Doug. 579. & Amy. 431.
- Naucoris*. Fab see *Mononyx*. 8. Burm 201.
- Neides*. Lat. Amy 233. (*Cerytus*. Fab.) Westw. Syn. 123. Genus 15. in fam *Lygaeidae*. Doug. 160.
 { Deriv. unknown to Amyot & G. nels (miscus, ignorant. Agassiz.
- Nematopides*. Group 1. of Race 2. *Pleurfrontes*. Amy 151. *Supercornis*. Amy. Deriv. fr. nema, thread. pedis, foot.
- Nemalopus*. Lat. Burm 330. *Lygaeus*. Fab. genus 28 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm. Amy 179. in fam 2. *Nepini*.
- Neocoris*. Doug. 423. in fam 13. *Carsidae*. Doug 423. *Pselliuli*. Amy. Deriv. fr. neos, new. koris, bug.
- Neotiglasa*. Kirby (undata (pentatoma) Say 1. 319. in fam *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv. neos, new. & tiglasa, a tongue?
- Nepa*. Linn { Westw 2. 450. & Sem. 119. *Acopa*. Gen. 1 genus 2. in fam 2. *Nepidae*. Lach. Kirby.
 { genus 2. in fam *Ranabridae*. Doug 583. Amy 437. in fam 10 (or 2) *Pederapti*. Lat nepa.
 a scorpion.
- Nepa*. Burm. genus 4. in fam 2. *Nepini*. Burm. 195.
- Nepides*. Group 2. in fam 2. (or 10) *Pederapti*. Amy 437.
- Nepina*. Sec 2. of Subdiv 2. *Aquatilis*. Doug 45. 581.
- Nepini*. Fam 2. of Div 1. *Hydrocorae*. Burm. 193.
- Nerthra*. Say 1. 304. name proposed for *naucoris*, *lygicæ*, *pederapti*. Amy. Deriv. fr. nerthra, a god's.
- Nerora*. Amy 143. (*Pentatoma* & *Rhaxhigaster*. Syn. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv. nerora *lemalia*.
 { nera guided with a cord.
- Nodicornes*. Race 2. of Tribe 2. *Trigonocephali*. Amy 35. & 232 (ex *Rhopalus*). Deriv. Lat. nodus, a node. cornu.
Notocryptus. Burm 227. (*Peduvius*. Fab) genus 6. in fam 3. *Peduvina*. Burm. Amy 68.
 { Deriv. fr. notos, back. & cryptus, covered.
- Notonecta*. Linn Burm Genus 4. in fam 1. *Notonecti*. Burm 190. *Vespa* 2. 439. Say. 11. genus 1 in am 1.
 { *Notonectidae*. Doug 585. Amyot. fam. 11. (or 3) *Pederapti*. Deriv. fr. notos, back. & necta, to swim.

Notonectici, Burm 186. fam 1. of Div 1. Hygrocores, Burm 186

Notonectidae, Westw., Illus 489 585. fam 1. of Sect 4; Notonectina, Doug

Notonectides, Latr. Tab. see fam 1. Notonectici Burm. 4 Group 2. in fam 3 or 11. Pedonomi, Amy. 189.

Notonectina, Doug 48. Sect 4 a subse 2 Aquatella Doug 585.

Notonectiles, Lap. see fam Notonectici, Burm.

Nudipedes, Race 3. of 2. Coniscuti, Amy. 22. 101. in fam 1. Longiscuti. Ex Pentatoma nudus, natis, nei, fot.

Nudirostri, Fam 6. of Sect 1. Geocorisae. Am 41. 3 312. Deriv. fr nudus, natis, rotundum, brack.

Nysius, Dallas Doug 225. Genus 2 Lygaeina. in fam Infericornes, Amy. Nysios, a name of Bacchus.

Ochetopus, Hahn. see Pygalampus, Germ. Burm 243. genus 23. in fam 3. Reduvini, Burm.

{ Deriv. fr. Ochetos, a channel or groove of feet, foot

Oculati, Trib 8. of fam 7. Nudirostri, Amy. 49. 440. (Ex Salda) Latr oculatus, having eyes

Oculatina, Sect. 11. of Subdiv 1. Geotromica, Doug 38 516. Riparu, Burm.

Obalus, Stål (Mormidea, Amy) in fam 1. Longiscuti, Amy. name of a Spartan King.

Edancala, Amy 258. in fam 3. Infericornes, Amy. Deriv. fr oculos, a swelling, agkara, the bent arm.

Odontopus, Lap see genus 2. Pyrrhocoris Fall) of fam 6 Lygaeodes, Burm. 283 Deriv fr edous, a tooth & foot. }
Odontascelidae, Fam 2 Sect 1 Scutellina Doug 13. 58. Deriv. fr edous, a tooth & skels. leg. }
Odontascelides, Group 2. of Race 2. Habulosa, Amy. Longiscuti.

Odontascelis, Lap, Burm 385. genus 22. of fam 8. Scutali, Burm. & genus 2. of subfam 2. Scutelleridae, Westw. }
{ Syn 124. Douglas 57. Amy of Longiscuti

Oncerothraeus, Stål. Reduvius acuminatus, Say 1. 356 Deriv. fr Ogkos, a swelling, & tracheos, throat.

Uncocephalus, Klug, Burm. 242. Genus 22 of fam 3 Reduvini, Burm. Amy 386 fr ogkos, a curve & Kephan, head

Oncomerus, Burm. 352. (Oncomeris, Lap) Genus 4 of am 8. scutali, Burm. Amy 168. in fam 1. Longiscuti. Deriv fr Ogkos, a tumor or swelling, Amoros, thigh.

Oncotylidae, Doug 32 & 392. fam 11. of Sect 9. Capsina, Doug. in Bicelluli. & Amyot, fr ogkos, a swelling }
{ & tyceus the frontal ridge. }

Oncotylus, Fieb 318-347. Doug 392 in fam 11 Oncotylidae, Capsina, Doug

Opsicatus, Klug. see genus 13. Reduvius, Burm. 234. Westw. Syn 120. Deriv fr Opsichotos (sero dormiens Agar)

Ophthalmicus, Hahn, Burm. 291. Genus 7. of fam 6. Lygaeodes, Burm. } young late to disp. }
{ fr. Ophthalmos, the eye. }

Ophthalmicus, Schill. Amy 260. in fam 3. Infericornes.

Orbiscuti, Trib 1 of fam 1. Longiscuti, Amy 16. & 24. (Scutellerites, Burm) Longiscuti, Amy. Deriv. orbis, in orb. & scutum shield

Orthocephalus, Fieb 316. 347 Doug 429. in fam 13. Capsidae, Bicelluli, Amy. fr Orthos, straight, Kephan, head

Orthonotus, Westw. Syn. 121. See genus Astemma Latr Westw. Syn. genus 6. in fam 7. Capsidae, Westw.

{ Syn 121. see also Haliicus, Hahn. genus 6. in fam 5. Capsini, Burm 271. also Tryocoris. }
{ in fam. 5 Bicelluli, Amy. Deriv fr orthos, straight, notes, back. }

Orthops, Fieb 311. 347. Doug 451. in fam 14 Lygidae, Bicelluli, Amy. Deriv orthos, straight, ops, eye.

Othostera, Fieb. genus 5. of fam 2. Tingidae, Doug. 260. Deriv. fr ortho, straight, & Steira, a reel.

Oxyntoides, Group 6. of race 1. Angulosi, Amy 58. Longiscuti, Amy. Deriv. fr oxus, sharp acuti, notos, back

Pachytrachus, Hahn. see Rhyparochromus, Hahn. Westw. Syn 122. Deriv. fr pachus, thick, Brachion, arm.

Pachycoridae, Group 2. Race 1. Angulosi, Amy 34. Deriv fr pachus, thick, & Kora, leg.

Pachycoris, Burm 391 Genus 28. fam 8. scutali (See also Thomasmus, Dallas) in fam 1. Longiscuti, Burm.

Pachylis, Lap & Seru Burm 338 Lygaeus, Latr. genus 29 of fam 7. Coreodes, Burm. in fam Sapericornes, Am. }
{ Deriv pachyis, at or thick. }

Pachylops, Fieb 314 347. Baile. Deriv fr pachus, thick ops, face or eye?

Pachymera, see Say 1. 332 as Pamera, Deriv pachus, thick meros, thigh.

Pachymeria, Lap. syn of archimeres, Burm. 321.

Pachymeris, Burm. 293. Genus 10. fam 6. Lygaeodes (see also Rhyparochromus) in fam Infericornes, Amy

Pachynormus, Klug. genus 19. in fam 3. Reduvini, Burm. 240. Deriv. ukruuru to Amyot.

Pamera, Say, 1. 332. name proposed by Say, for pachymera as being preoccupied (see Plocumerus)

{ Deriv no meaning, but perhaps Pamaeno to uyus, & tau, thigh. }

Pantileus, (Ant) Lepus 1150h. genus 9. of fam 7. Capsidae, Westw. Syn 121. Douglas 382, in fam 8.

Paracoris { Deracoonidae, See Capsida, Deriv fr pantileus, perpendicular (Agon) part of leg. }

Paracoris, Hahn. syn of phlaeocoris, Burm 371 (see also Scutellera Say) Deriv fr para, beyond, Kora, leg. }

Paraphes, Burm. Lygaeus, genus 27 of fam 7. Coreodes, Burm. 335. Amyot. 202. in fam Sapericornes.

{ Deriv, parape, a Roman garment. }

- Pedeticus*, Lef. see *Anthocoris*. Fall. genus 4. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 288. Westw Syn. 122.
Deriv. fr pedetes. one who hinders? etc.
- Pedraza*. Fam 2, 10 or 10.1. of Sect 2. *Hydrocorisae*. Amy 50. & 626. Lat. 1. cruv. pes, a foot, & rapta. seized.
Pedura. Fam 3, 10 or 11. of Sect 2. *Hydrocorisae*. Amy 50. 446. } taken by force }
} pedura a foot & nemul. nooar }
- Pirates*. Serv. (*Pirates* Amy. 324 (see *Melanolestes*, in fam 7 *nudirostri* Amy. Deriv fr pirate a pirate.
- Pelionotus*. Uhler. in fam *infericornes*, Amy. Deriv pelios discolored, notes back.?
- Pelagonides*. Group 1. in Tribe 9 *Infericornes*. Amy 407. Deriv fr pelos, dark covered: or mud: & gone race.
- Pelagonus*. { Lat. Amy 409. Burm 202. genus 3. am 3. gulgulari. Westw 2. 465. Syn. Doug 43.
} in fam *Nudirostri*. Amy.
- Peltophora*. Burm. genus 29. in fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm 393. Deriv fr pelta. a small shield, & phoros, bearing.
- Pentatoma*. Pal de Brauw, anterior to either Oliv, or Satr. Deriv fr pente, five, tomos, division, or segment.
- Pentatoma*. Oliv Amy 128. See also *Abba* *Banasa*. *Conus*. *Chirochroa*, *Scirillus*, & in fam *Longiscuti*. Amy.
- Pentatoma*. Lat. (Amex. & *Asopus*. Burm.) Westw Syn. 124. genus 5. fam *Scutellidae*. Doug. 77.
- Pentatomides*. Group 4. Race 3. *Nudepedes*. Amy 124.
- Pentatomites*. Lef. see fam 8 *Scutati*. Burm 349.
- Perillus*. Stål. (Syn *Pentatoma*. *Licrona*.?) in fam *Longiscuti*. Amy Deriv. name of a Greek slaveboy.
- Perithostoma*. Laidy. see *Laita*. Amy 430. in fam 10 (or 2) *Pedraza*. Amy Deriv fr peritho to ravage, destroy.
} stoma mouth.
- Peritreskus*. Fieb. Genus 7 in fam 1. *Rhykarochromidae*. Doug 187. Deriv fr peritrescho, to spin around?
- Petalochirus*. Pal de Brauw genus 28 in fam 9. *Reduini*. Burm 246 Westw 2. 473 Amy 277.
} in fam *Nudirostri*. Deriv fr petalon a leaf, or petals, & cheir hand. (*Petalochirus*)
- Phalophorus*. Hahn, see *Glabiceps*.
- Phloea*. Lef. Serv. (Syn of *Phloeocoris*. Burm 371. (*P. corticana*. Brari: is in *Pentatomida*.
} Pack. Am 117. *Longiscuti* (?), Deriv fr phlois, bark
- Phloeocoris*. Burm 371. genus 14. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. Deriv phlois, bark, & Koris, bug.
- Phlaeides*. Group 2 Race 3 *Nudepedes* Amy 115.
- Phyllocephala*. Lef. Burm. 356. Syn of *Abba* of Burm. Deriv fr phyllon, a leaf, & Kephala, head.
- Phyllocephalides*. Group 2. of Race 4. *Brevirostri*. Amy 174.
- Phyllocephalus*. Burm. Genus 6. Fam 7. *Corceles*. Burm 310. Amy 235. *Supericornes*. fr phyllon, & moche form.
- Phyllocephala*. Laporte. in *Phyllocephalides*.
- Phylidae*. Fam 7. of Sect 9. *Capsina* Doug 30 346. Deriv fr phyle, a race or kind.
- Phylus* Lahn. Fieb 323. Doug 354 in fam *Phylidae* *Capsina*
- Phymata*. Lat. Amy 266. (*Syrtes* Lat.) in fam *Lactorstri*. Amy 407. Deriv fr phyma, a tumor or swelling.
- Phymatides* fam 4 *Membranacci*. *Gercora* fr 1. or 1. *Spissipedes* Amy 285.
- Physomerus*. Burm 341 (*Lygaeus* Fall) Genus 31. of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm. Deriv fr phus, a bladder? *Ameros* thigh
- Phytocoridae*. Fam 4. Sect 9. *Capsina*. Doug. 29 299. Deriv fr phuton a leaf, & Koris, bug.
- Phytocoris* Fall. Amy 278 Burm 266. Genus 2, am 3 *Capsini*. Westw Syn 122. Fieb 306. *Bicelluli* Amy.
- Phytophthyrus*. leaf lice, Aphides. in *Bicelluli*. Amy Deriv fr phuton, a leaf & thyr animal. Louse?
- Physomerus*. Amy. Genus 5. in fam 8 *Asopidae* Doug 95 Amy 84 *Longes*. Deriv fr phus sharp or pointed,
Phthia. Oron. in fam *superconstrum*. Deriv *Phthia* P. name daughter of Amphion's wife. } *Ameros* thigh }
Pirates? Westw 2. 473 see *pirates*
- Pisoma*. Lef. Burm. 257. Genus 8. of fam 4. *Membranacci*. Burm. Lef. & Serv. in fam *Lactorstri* Amy
(*Losmerus*. Syn) Westw Syn 120. Deriv fr pisma. anything pressed or squared.
- Pisomides*. Group 2. fr 3. *Membranacci*. Amy 300.
- Ptilocercus*. Gray syn of *Holoptilus*.
- Ptilocnemis*. Westw see *Maotys* Amy 438 in fam 7 *nudirostri*. Deriv ptilon down or soft hair. nema. thread
- Ptochomera*, Say 1. 335. (*Plociomera*. Say Error) *Infericornes*. Deriv fr ptochos a beggar, & Ameros thigh.?
- Pygolampis*. Germ. Westw Syn 120. genus 4. fam *Reduividae*. Syn *Ochtopus*. Hahn *Ptochos* genus 2 in am 1.
Reduividae. Doug 539. Amy 391 in fam 7 *nudirostri*. Deriv fr pyga the hinder part, & lampis a comb
- Syrhocoris*. Fall. Amy 265. Burm 283 genus 2 in fam 6. *Lygaeodes* Doug 163. Amy 407, am 4. *Cocigenae*
} Deriv fr *Syrchos* a red flame, & Koris bug-
- Syrhocoridae*. Group 1. in fam 4. *Cocigenae*. Amy 407.
- Rameurs*. Amy. see *ploteris*. Deriv French. *ramure*, or towers.
- Ramicornes* Tribe 1. of fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy 427 318. Deriv Lat *ramus* a branch, & cornu, horn.

- Ranatra*, Fab. *Metw. Syn.* 119. Genus 3. of fam 2 *Nepidae*. *Leach. Insect. Syn.* 49. Genus 7. of fam 10. of Sect 1. of *Metw.*
 { *Ranatridae*, *Doug* 581. *Amy.* 441. in fam 10. (or 2. *pedicapti*). *Fal. ranatra*, a frog or toad.
- Ranatra*, *Burm* 199. Genus 5. of fam 2. *Nepidae*.
- Ranabidae*, *Fam* 1. Sect 3. *Nepidae*. *Doug* 16. 4 581.
- Raphigaster*, *Lap.* (See also *Rhaphigaster*. *Westw Syn* 124. Genus 3. fam *Siatelliridae*. *Wied.*
 { *Doug* 16. *Raphigasteridae* See also *Merara Pentatoma* & *Rhaphigaster* (right P. 581)
- Raphigasteridae*, *fam* 9. Sect 1. *Scutellina*. *Doug* 16. 97. { *Genus* *Rhaphis* a name. *jun.* & *gaster*. belly.
- Reduvidae*, *Stål*. *Westw Syn.* 120. Vol 2. 471. fam 4. of Sect 2. *Aurocorisa*. *Fam* 1. of Sect 12.
 { *Reduvina*. *Doug* 39. 353. *Derw.* *Reduvias* old or cast off clothes. or *reduvii* a small ulcer. on the border of the nails. (*Amy.*)
- Reduvidae*, *Group* 2. *Tribe* 2. *Spongipedes*. *Amy.* *nudirostri*. 333.
- Reduvina*, *Sect* 12 of *Subdiv* 1. *Podromica*. *Doug* 335. 59.
- Reduviolus*, *Kirby*. see *Nabis*. *Fal.* *Westw.* *syn* 120.
- Reduvius*, *Fab.* *Westw Syn* 121. *Ursicetus*. *Klug.* genus 1. in *fam* *Reduvidae*. *Burm.* genus 13. in
 { *fam* 3. *Reduvini*. *Burm* 234. genus 4. in *fam* 1. *Reduvidae*. *Doug* 39. See also
Prionotus. & *Arilus*. in *fam* *nudirostri*. *Amy* 337.
- Rapista*, *Stål* (*Zelus*. *Fal.*) *Am* 373. in *fam* 7. *nudirostri*. *Amy.* *Derw.* *in* *rapista* to come towards?
Aethenia, *Spin.* *Amyot* 280. (*Capsus*) in *fam* *Bicuculi*. *Amy.* *Derw* *Anagram* & *Thoresina*. *Amy.*
- Rhacoznathus*, *Sub* genus 3. in *fam* 8. *Asopidae*. *Doug* 91. *Derw* & *Rhacoznathus* a name. *gnathos* a name {
- Rhagoletus*, *Meyer* in *fam* 8. *Psoteris*.
- Rhaphigaster*, *Lap.* *Amy* 158. See also *Raphigaster*. *Rhaphigaster* being right. as from *Rhaphis*. *Stål*
- Rhaphigasterides*. *Group* 5. *race* 3. *Nudipedes*. *Amy* 141.
- Rhinuchus*, *Norby* *Say* 1. 305. See *Acanthocephala*. *Sukh* *Icones*. *Derw* 49. *Rhin* a name.
- Rhopalides*, *Group* 2. in *race* 2. *Nodicornes*. *Amy* 263. *Sahericornes*. *Derw* fr *Rhopa* a name.
- Rhopalotomus* *Fieb* 307. in *fam* 13. *Capsidae* *Doug* 439. *Psyll* *Am*. *Derw* fr *Rhopalotomus* & *tem.* a name.
- Rhopalus*, *Schill* (*Coverus* *Burm*) genus 9. *fam* *Comidae* *Westw Syn* 123 *Amy* 263. *Race* 2
 { *Nodicornes* in *Sahericornes*
- Rhynanius*, *Hahn*. genus 4. *Anthocoris*. *Fal* of *fam* 6. *Lygaeodes*. *Burm* 208. *Westw Syn* 122.
 { in *Sygacidae*. *Derw* *rhyn* a name.
- Rhynchola*, *Heteroptera*. see *Fieber*. & *Douglass*. *Hemiptera*. *Heteroptera*. *Fal* & *Doug*. *Rhynchola*
 { *Derw* fr *Rhynchola* a name or nostrum
- Rhynchota*, *p.* *Fal.* *Westw* 2. 630. see *Rhynchola*. *Heteroptera*.
- Rhypanochromidae*, *Fam* 1. of *Sect* 5. *Sygacina*. *Doug* 20. *Derw* fr *Rhypanos*. dirty. *chromes*. *cris*.
- Rhypanochromides*. *Group* 2. in *fam* 3. *Infericornes*. *Amy* 251.
- Rhypanochromus*. *Curtis* *Genus* 12. in *fam* 1. *Rhypanochromidae*. *Doug* 201.
- Rhypanochromus*. *Hahn* *Westw Syn* 122. *Genus* 4. in *fam* *Sygacidae*. (or *sex Syn*. see *Westw*)
 { *Microtus*. *Syn.* *fam* *Infericornes*. *Am* 253.
- Riparis*, *Fam* 2. *Burm* 215. *Ripicolae*. *Amy.* *Derw* *Fal.* *Ripa*. the bank & a river &c
- Ripicolae*. *Tribe* 2. of *fam* 6. *Leuctrostrid*. *Amy* 40. 393. (ex *Holrus*) *Derw* *Ripa*. & *Coco* (to inhabit).
- Saccoderes*, *Spinola*. (*Erstic*) in *Reduvidae*. *Westw* 2. 470. *Derw* fr. *Saccos*. a sack & *deres* neck
- Saccoderides* *Group* 5. *Tribe* 3. *Concupites* *Amy* 379. *fam* 7. *nudirostri*.
- Sagolytus*, *Mayer*. *Syn* of *Covae*. *confluentis*. *Say* 1. 325. *Longiscuti*. *Derw* fr *Sagos* a name. *tylos* ridge
- Salda*, *Fab.* *Genus* 1. *fam* 1. *Saldidae*. *Doug* 517. *Amy* 604. *Burm* 215. *Fal.* *Genus* 1.
fam 2. *Riparii*. *Fal* see *Halticus* *Hahn*. *Burm* 277. in *fam* *Capsidae*
 in *nudirostri*. *Amy.* *Derw.* a *prop* name. *Agass.* or. perhaps from *Salle* to jump.
- Saldidae*, *Fam* 1 of *Sect* 11. *Oculatina*. *Doug* 38. 517.
- Saldides*, *Group* 2. of *Tribe* 8. *Oculati*. *Amyot* 400.
- Selyavatides*, *Group* 5. of *Tribe* 2. *Spongipedes*. *Amy* 349. *Derw* *Sanskrit*. *Saiya*. a porcupine
 { & *valo*. resembling
- Scaphiphora*, *Guer.* *Lap.* *Burm* a *syn* of *Plethophora*. *Burm.* { *Derw* fr *Scapto*. (to dig. or. phone. to bear.)
- Scaptocoris*, *Perty*. *Burm* 376. *Genus* 17. of *fam* 8. *Scutali*. *Burm.* *Derw* fr *scapto*. to dig. & *coris*. bug
- Sciocoridae*, *Fam* 3. of *Sect* 1. *Scutellina*. *Doug* 13. 59. *Derw* fr. *Skia* shade & *coris*. bug.
- Sciocorides*, *Group* 3. of *race* 3. *ruderedes*. *Amy* 116. *Songiscuti*
- Sciocoris*, *Fal* *Burm*. 372. (*Cybus*. *Haltys*. *Fab*) *genus* 15. of *fam* 8. *Scutali*. *Burm*. *Genus* 7. of
 { *fam* 10. *Podliridae*. *Westw Syn* 124. *Doug* 61. *Amyot* 120. *Songiscuti*.

- Scelopostethus*. Fieb. genus 1. in fam 1. *Phyparochromidae*. Doug 181. Fr *Skulors*, acute. *Stethos*, breast
Scutellera. Lat. Burm. 395. (Syn *Setyca* Fab. genus 3, or fam 8. *Scutali* Burm. } Deriv. *Scutella* a
Scutelleridae. Westw 2. 484. & Syn 123. fam 10. (or 12.) of sect 2. *Aurocoris*. *Geocoris* } plate, dish, or small
Scutellerides. Amy 25. Group 1. of race 1. *Angulosi*. Amy 25. *Longiscuti*. } shield?
Scutellerites. Lap. in fam 8. *Scutali*. Burm.
Scutali. fam 8 Burm. Deriv. *Surtam*, a shield.
Scutatina. Sect 1. of subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Fieb & Doug.
Sectiprontes. Race 1. of Tr 1. *Tetragonocephali*. Am 30. 184. Deriv. Lat. *Sectus*, cut., *frons*, forehead.
Schirids. Group 2. Race 2. *Spinipedes*. Amy 96 *Longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. Hebrew. *schir*, bursting with pricks.
Schirus. Amy 96 (*Cymus* Fab. am 91.) Doug genus 1. of fam 1. *Cydnidas*.
Serenthia Spin. (See *Agramma*. Westw Syn 120. Amyot 300. *Ductirostri*. Deriv. Anagram. of *Thoresina*.
Serpinus. Stål. (*Lattha*) Amy. 436 in fam *Pedirophi*. Deriv. Fr *Serpilos*. a small winged insect.
Sigara. Fab. Genus 2. of fam 1. *Nolonectici*. Burm 188. Amy 448. (*Nolonecta*) Doug 618. Westw Syn 119.
 } in fam 11. (or 3) *Pecoroni*. Amy ? Deriv. Fr *sigatobesilant*? Deriv. unknown to Amyot.
Sigariidae. fam 2. of sect 5. *Couxina*. Doug 50. 4615.
Sinea. Amy. 375. in fam *Nudirostri*. Deriv. Hebrew. *sen*, a prickly bush.
Spartocrides. Group 1. in race 1. *Sectiprontes*. am 2. *Supercornis* Amy 184. Deriv. Fr. *Sparton*, a cord & *cris*,
Spartocerus. Burm 341. Genus 22. in fam 7. *Comodis*. Burm. in fam *Supercornis*. no.
Spathocera. Stein. genus 6. in fam 1. *Coreidae*. Doug 121. Deriv. Fr *Spatha*, a broad blade, or *spatula* & *keras*, a horn.
Sphaerocoris. Burm 390. (*Setyca* Fab) Genus 26. of fam 8. *Scutali* Burm. Amy 40. fam 1. *Longiscuti*.
 } Fr Deriv. *Sphaira*, & *sphera*, & *keris*, bug.
Sphaeroderma. Lap. *Diplonychus*. Lap. in Burm. 194. Deriv. Fr. *Sphaera*, a sphere, & *derma*, skin.
Sphaeridopides. Group 1. of Tr 4 *Brevicirites*. *Nudirostri* Amy 381. Fr *Sphaera* a sphere & *ops*, face, appearance
Sphaeridops. Amy 381. in tribe 4 *Brevicirites*. eye.
Sphracephala. Doug. 348. Genus 2. in fam *Phylidae* (*Capsina*) Deriv. *Sphaera*, & *Kethale*, head.
Spinifrontes. Race 3. of Tr 1. *Tetragonocephali* Amy 32. & 206. in *Supercornis*. Lat *Spina*, a spine, & *frons*.
 } forehead.
Spiniger. Burm 234. (*Reduvius* Lap) genus 12. of fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm. Lat *Spina*, a spine, & *gero*, to bear.
Spinipedes. Race 2. of Tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amy 20. 87. *Longiscuti*. " " " " *Vies* a foot.
Spissipedes. Tribe 1. of fam 6. *Ductirostri*. (Ex *Phymata*) Amy 19 & 74. *Spissus*, thick, feet, foot.
Spissirostri. Race 4. of tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amy 19. & 74. (Ex *Asopus*) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*, *Spissus*, & *rostrum*, beak.
Spongipedes. Tribe 2. of fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Am 42. & 321. (Ex *perates*) Deriv. Lat. *Spongia*, a sponge, & *pes*, foot.
Stagnigradi. Tribe 7. of fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Am 49. & 398. (a *Hydrometra*) Lat *Stagnum*, a still pool, & *gradi*, a step.
Stenocephalus. Lat. Lap. Burm. 328. Genus 22. of fam 7. *Coreidae* Burm. Westw Syn 123 (*Liranocapitatus*)
 } Hahn } genus 5 of fam 9. *Coreidae* Westw Doug 140. *Supercornis*. Amy Deriv. Fr *stenos*.
 } narrow, & *Kethale*, head.
Stenocephalidae. fam 4. of sect 2. *Coreana*. Doug 18. & 140.
Stenodema. Lap. see Genus 14. (*Muris* Fab) in fam 7 *Capsidae* Westw Syn 122 *Bicelluli*.
 } Deriv. Fr *stenos* narrow, *dema* band.
Stenopoda. Lap. Amy 390. Burm 243. genus 26. of fam 3 *Reduvini* Amyot 390 Burm in fam 7
 } *Nudirostri*. Deriv. Fr. *stenos* narrow, & *pous*, foot.
Stenopodides. Group 2. in Tribe 5. *Cylindricirites*. Amy 386. *Nudirostri*. Amyot.
Sthenarus. Fieb 320. Doug 421. in fam 12. *Ballidae*, *Bicelluli*? Deriv. Fr. *sthenos*, strength.
Stiphrosoma. Fieb. Doug 481. in fam 20. *Stiphrosomidae*, *Bicelluli*. Deriv. Fr. *Stiphros* compact, soma, body
Stiretrides. Group 1. Race 1 *Spissirostri*. Amy 74. fam 1 *Longiscuti*. Deriv. Fr *staira* & *Paul* & *Etrom*, under belly.
Stiretrus. Lap. Amy 75. (*Asopus*, Amy 83) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*.
Strachia. Hahn } (syn *Murgantia* Stål) Amy 127. Doug 184. genus 3. *Scutalaria*. see also *Carydema*.
 } Lap. Westw Syn 124. fam 4 *Longiscuti* Amy. Fr. *straggeo* (*stilla*) to trickle down, or dry, Ag.
Stygnocoris. Doug genus 15. of fam 1. *Phyparochromidae*. Doug 218 (see also *Stygnus* of Fieber)
 } Deriv. Fr. *stygnes*, *hald* *keris* bug. Agas.
Supercornis. Fam 1. of Sect 1. *Geocoridae*. Amy 30. Lat *super*, above, & *cornu*, horn
Synomates. Lat Burm. 314. Genus 10. in fam 7. *Coreodis*. (See *corcus* Fab) genus 1. in fam 9.
 } *Coreidae* Westw Syn 123. Doug 109. Amyot 206. in fam 2. *Supercornis*.
 } Deriv. a proper name, a nail from under a pool.
Synomastides. Group 1. Race 3. *Spinifrontes*. Amy 206. Doug 109.
Syrtes. Fab. Burm. 257. (*Phymata* Lat) in fam 6. *Ductirostri*. Amy Deriv. Fr. *Syrtis*, a sand bank?
 } proper name, Agasix.

Licrona, amy { Genus 1. in fam 8. Aschitae Doug 58 Amygd 86. see also Penna
 in fam 1. Longisculi Derw. Luron. odorous.
 Losmerus, Lap. Berm 262. Genus 12. fam 4. Membranacei. Berm. ex also Pleisma Herles Syn 120.
 } Genus 4. fam 6. (or 8) Longisculae Doug 238 Amy 301. in fam 7. Quadratostr.
 Lygonotus. Fies. Genus 2. in fam 1. Microchysidae. Sect 10 Anthocorina Derw Ex Losmos. (cingulum) e gaudi
 Doug 486
 or Derw Lygon a yote notes back }

Alphabetical List of Species. of the Hemiptera. Heteroptera

abbreviatus.	Pelionotus. Lat abbreviated	antennator.	Chariesterus.
abdominalis.	Lat, or or belonging to the abd. } men	"	Conus. Chariesterus.
"	Corixa.	"	Ponocerus. do.
"	Meinonistes.	apiculata.	Nepa. apiculata. pointed.
"	Pirates. Melanoestes.	apterus.	fresh, a without. pleron wing.
abrupta.	pentatoma. abrupt. or cut off.	"	Cimex Pyrrhocoris.
acuminatus.	acuminate. or coming to a } sharp point.	"	Pyrrhocoris.
"	"	arbores.	of a tree, branching. arbores.
" a.	Alba.	"	Brochymena.
"	cimex alba.	"	Pentaloma. Brochymena
"	Oncerostrachelus.	arcuata.	Tingis. curved. like a bow.
" a.	Pentatoma. Alba.	armigera	Arma. arms. gero. to bear
"	Reduvius. Oncerostrachelus.	"	Anasa.
acutus.	Aradus. acute. or pointed.	"	Conus. Anasa.
admirabilis.	Lygaeus. admirabilis.	ater.	Alydus. ater. black.
aeneifrons.	aeneus, iraxen, frons, forehead } frons	"	Xylocorus.
"	Homocemus.	atra.	Corimelaena
"	Scutellera. Homocemus.	"	Galgatha. see Corimelaena.
aestivalis.	of or belonging to summer	augur	an auger. or Soothsayer
"	Aphidiocheirus.	"	Pentatoma
"	Naucoris Aphidiocheirus.	aureus.	of the court or court like.
aequalis.	equal.	"	Lygaeus
"	Aradus.	aurantiacum.	orange yellow.
"	Caenus	"	Pentostoma.
"	Pentatoma. Caenus.	badius.	Menomys. bay. or chestnut color.
albicinctus.	albus white. & cinctus. banded.	belfragei.	Protenor. proph name.
"	Anisocelis.	biceps.	Reduvius twice tipped or pointed
albipennis.	albus white. pennis. a pennis. wing	bidens.	Pentatoma. bidens. two toothed.
"	Corimelaena.	bicolor.	Ectrichodia. of two colors.
"	Trypocoris. Corimelaena	"	Ectrichotes. see Ectrichodia.
albo punctatus.	albus, white. punctatus. dotted.	bicrucis.	Lygaeus. bicrucis. having 2 crosses.
"	Arvelius.	bifida.	Pentatoma. cloven cut in 2 parts.
alternatus.	alternate. intervalled.	bifoveate.	bis. foveatus. having 2 cavities. or } holes.
" a.	Corixa.	bifurcatus.	two forked.
"	Tetira. Eurygaster.	"	Cimex. see Pygocampus.
"	Conus. Pterogaster.	"	Pygalampis.
"	Eurygaster.	biquittata.	having two droops. or spots.
"	Pterogaster.	"	Pirates. Pirates.
ambulans.	Carabus. ambulans. walking.	"	Petaiocheirus. error.
americanus.	Aradus. american.	bilineatus.	bis. lineatus. having 2 lines.
" a.	Belostoma.	"	Abthus.
annulata.	Brochymena. annulata. ringed	"	Cytrus. Actrus.
annulipes.	annulus a little ring. pes. bot.	bilobatus.	having two lobes.
"	Belostoma.	"	Parara. plociomorus.
antennator.	{ distinguished by 25 antennae. or antennae bearer.	"	Belclomorus.

113.
List of Species.

<i>bilobus</i>	<i>Xclus</i>	<i>cinerea</i>	<i>Nepa</i> grey, ash colored.
<i>bimaculatus</i>	bis. maculatus two spotted	"	<i>Pesma</i>
"	<i>Calocoris</i>	"	<i>Stenobothrus</i>
"	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>Calocoris</i>	"	<i>Tingis</i> , <i>Pesma</i>
<i>binotatus</i>	bis. notatus, twice murred.	"	<i>Zotimerus</i> <i>Pesma</i>
"	<i>Edontoscelis</i>	<i>cinnaopterus</i>	<i>Cinnamon</i> , colored, wing.
"	<i>Scutellera</i> , <i>Edontoscelis</i>	"	<i>Camaronetes</i>
<i>bisulcata</i>	two eyed, or spotted.	"	<i>Carus</i> , or <i>Camaronetes</i>
"	<i>Pentatoma</i>	<i>circumcinctus</i>	bordered, with a band.
" <i>bipunctata</i>	having 2 points, or prickles.	"	<i>Sygonus</i>
"	<i>Tetyra</i>	"	<i>P. rufus</i>
<i>bistriangularis</i>	bis- triangular, twice triangular.	<i>Clauda</i>	<i>Pentatoma</i> , crude = shut up = closed
"	<i>Sygasus</i>	"	<i>P. rufus</i>
<i>boscii</i>	<i>Belostoma</i> , prop name.	<i>cevalus</i>	<i>Camaronulus</i> , club, or club shaped
"	<i>Zaitka</i> , (<i>Zumma</i>)	"	<i>Capsus</i>
<i>bractatus</i>	bractatus, sprinkled with gold.	<i>clavicornis</i>	<i>Tingis</i> , club horned
"	<i>Capsus</i> <i>Cylapus</i>	<i>Colophrata</i>	like a beetle <i>Colophrata</i>
"	<i>Cylapus</i>	"	<i>Myrmadobus</i>
<i>bracteatus</i>	<i>Arma</i> , plated, yellowing.	<i>colophrata</i>	with wings closely covered, or sheathed.
<i>brevipennis</i>	<i>Arma</i> short & narrow wing.	"	<i>Nalis</i>
"	<i>Emesa</i> , having short wings	"	<i>Salda</i>
<i>brevispinis</i>	<i>Proxys</i> , <i>Proxys</i> having short spines	<i>colicam</i>	<i>Stagovelia</i> , collar.
<i>bullata</i>	<i>Ophthalmicus</i> <i>bullata</i> a boss or bump	"	<i>Veria</i> , or <i>Stagovelia</i>
<i>bullata</i>	<i>Salda</i> embossed or stud-d.	<i>Colon</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , colon, or with 2 close tabs.
<i>californicus</i>	<i>Nysius</i> , Californian.	<i>cosmobaris</i>	<i>Acanthia</i> , <i>cosmobaris</i> a low or pigeon.
<i>caecarator</i>	<i>Archimexus</i> <i>Pterogaster</i> <i>caecar</i>	<i>confluens</i>	confluent, or joining together.
"	" " " " " "	"	<i>Capsus</i>
"	<i>Pterogaster</i> , thorn (or hook) bear	"	<i>Carus</i> <i>Desolus</i>
<i>calcaratus</i>	<i>Alydus</i> , with spurs.	"	<i>Sagotus</i>
"	<i>Brachytrochis</i> , with spurs.	"	<i>Daida</i>
"	<i>Cornex</i> , <i>Alydus</i>	<i>conformis</i>	mixed or formed alike.
<i>calceatus</i>	shod, from <i>Calceus</i> , a shoe.	"	<i>Formis</i>
<i>calva</i>	<i>Banasa</i> <i>calva</i> , bald.	<i>confraternus</i>	brotherly, or related to.
"	<i>Cornix</i>	"	<i>Testaceus</i>
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , <i>Banasa</i>	<i>congruus</i>	came to meet or agreeing with.
<i>canaliculatus</i>	Having a small channel, or groove	"	<i>Throcoraca</i>
"	<i>Gerris</i>	<i>constrictus</i>	constricted, or in ones together.
<i>carcelii</i>	<i>Phytocoris</i> , prop name.	"	<i>Limora</i> , <i>Phloeomerus</i>
<i>cardui</i>	<i>Mouranthis</i> , or the thistle.	"	<i>Phloeomerus</i>
<i>caruifera</i>	<i>Eysarcoris</i> <i>Cosmopepla</i> , assassin	<i>contracta</i>	<i>Stenobothrus</i> , contracted.
"	<i>Cosmopepla</i>	<i>cornutus</i>	<i>Diphloglossus</i> , prominent
<i>chlorionis</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>chloros</i> green.	<i>cornutus</i>	<i>Acoratodes</i> , having horns
<i>chrysorrhoeus</i>	<i>Diabacus</i> , <i>Edont</i>	"	<i>Carusa</i> , or <i>Acoratodes</i>
"	" or <i>Scutellera</i> <i>viridipunctata</i>	<i>corticaria</i>	<i>Stilbaea</i> , cortex bark.
"	<i>Pacl</i> , <i>cornis</i> " " "	<i>clavicornis</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>clavicornis</i> , <i>Danic</i>
<i>ciliata</i>	<i>Pesma</i> , ciliated, or fringed.	<i>debilis</i>	<i>Mixis</i> , weak, or crippled.
* <i>cimicoides</i>	resembling a <i>cimex</i> , or bug	<i>declivis</i>	slanting, or bending downwards.
"	<i>Naucoris</i>	"	<i>Acanthocephala</i>
<i>ciliata</i>	<i>Tingis</i> , ciliated or fringed.	"	<i>Metajodius</i> , <i>Acanthocephala</i>
<i>cinctus</i>	<i>Tetyra</i> , <i>cinctus</i> , girded, feet fast	"	<i>Rhanuchus</i> , <i>Acanthocephala</i>
<i>cinctiventris</i>	<i>Ectriochodis</i> , girded, or banded belly.	<i>delia</i>	to destroy, or to destroy?
"	"	"	<i>Cornus</i>
<i>cinctus</i>	<i>Harpactor</i> , <i>Milyas</i>	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , <i>Cornus</i>
"	<i>Milyas</i> , a band, or girdle.	<i>destructor</i>	<i>Nysius</i> , destroyer
<i>cinereus</i>	<i>Amerous</i> , ash color.	"	" or <i>N. ruficornis</i>

List of Species.

devastator.	destroyer.	facetus.	Lygaeus.
"	Rhyssarochromus. see	fulvius.	Lygaeus. see Macrocoris. not listed
"	Mucropera. leucotarsus.	"	Microcoris. } Lat. in.
diadema.	Zelus. a diadema.	fulvax.	deceitful.
deanu.	Asopus. Slenderus. a yellow.	fulvax.	Pumila. see Rhyssarochromus.
dianu.	Slenderus.	"	Rhyssarochromus.
diffusus.	diffuse, or spread around.	fasciatus.	Lygaeus. banded.
"	Careus. diffusus. Spartocerus fusca.	femoratus.	distinguished by long hairs
"	Pezomacrus.	"	Acanthocera. etc.
dilatata.	dilated, enlarged, or made wider.	"	Conexa.
"	Belostoma. see Scaphus.	"	Melapodina. see Acanthocera. etc.
"	Scaphus.	fera.	Evanoconis. see Lat. not to be listed
dimidiata.	Planasa. halved.	Lenus.	Nabis.
"	Pentatoma. Westw.	fera.	Pamer. see Evanoconis
discoideus.	discoidea.	fimbriatus.	Stiretrus. fin. pointed. etc.
"	Orthotylinus.	"	Telyra. see Stiretrus.
discondus.	disca. a disc. 4 angles back.	floridarius.	Euthyrhynchus. etc.
"	Lygaeus.	fluminis.	fluminis. 2 rivers. or stream.
dislocatus.	dislocated. or dislocated.	"	Belostoma. see Lat. in.
"	Capsus. see Lygaeus.	"	Orthostoma. see Lat. in.
"	Lygaeus.	"	Lat. in.
distinctus.	Macrocoris. distinct.	fraterculus.	(a little brother) Cyranostus.
dorsalis.	dorsal, or belonging to the back.	fraterna.	Ploaria. fraternal. or brothers
"	Meris. see Aldanella.	furcis.	Hammatorcoris. forked?
"	Pamera. see Ploceomerus.	fuscus.	Maotus. fuscus. dark brown.
"	Ploceomerus.	"	Stilocnemis. see Maotus.
dubius.	Macrocoris. dubius. see	"	Panatra.
"	Chama. Terus. unternator.	us.	Spartocerus.
"	Podopis. dubius. doubt id.	fusiformis.	fusus. formis. spindle form. or shape.
Echii.	Tingis. of the Echium. ticks. lugos.	"	Capsus. see Garganius.
Elegans.	Neides. elegant. graceful.	"	Garganius.
emarginatus.	Emarginatus. edges broken into } obtuse notches.	galeator.	one who wears a helmet.
"	Aradus.	"	Crinocerus. see Euthochia.
emarginatus.	Asopus. see Euthyrhynchus.	"	Euthochia.
"	Pentatoma. do.	gamma.	Pentatoma. a Greek letter
ermicula.	Capsus. see Rethmia. Comit.	generalis.	doubled. or twin.
"	Rethmia.	"	Lygaeus.
erosa.	Phymata. eroded. or gnawed.	geminis.	Capsus.
"	Surtis. see Phymata.	glossus.	Coptosoma. a globe.
erratica.	Ploaria. wandering. erratic.	gomphorus.	Gomphus. a stone or hook. phorm. etc.
errabunda.	"	"	Capsus. see Rethmia.
Euchiona.	Parasa. bright green.	"	Rethmia.
evanescens.	Alysi. Euronus. cut. etc.	gossypii.	Gossypium. cotton.
"	Lygaeus. see Alysi.	"	Acanthii. see Tingis.
exoptus.	very opt. 7 ft.	"	Tingis.
"	Pentatoma. confusus.	grandis.	large. grand.
"	Perillus.	"	Ar. etc.
"	Microcoris.	"	Belostoma.
exilis.	Pachycoris. slender. thin.	granulatus.	granulate. or grained.
fabricii.	Pachycoris. propinqua.	"	Aradus. see Brachyrhynchus.
facetus.	elegant. graceful. but probably } should be spelt phaeus. now.	"	Brachyrhynchus.
"	Gr. phaeus white? }	griseus.	+ a grayish color.
faceta.	Chlorochromus.	"	Acanthosoma.
		"	Belostoma.
		"	Nona. see Belostoma.

List of Species

gutta	Lygaeus. gutta a drop.	jugicandis.	Tingis of the walnut.
guttula	a little drop.	juniperana	Pentatoma. juniper
"	Catorhyntha.	lacustris.	Torus. lacus a lake
"	Metasternina. see Catorhyntha	laeta	Agramma. cheerful glad
"	Prostemma? Eu.	"	Tingis, see Agramma.
haldemanii.	Belosoma. Haldeman.	lateralis.	lateral, or or belonging to the side
haematoloma.	Jadera. Red-border.	"	Acanthosoma.
hesperus.	Labops. towards sunset, western.	"	Corvus see Acanthosoma.
hilarius.	Nerara. joyful, or cheerful.	"	Corimelaena.
"	Pentatoma see Nerara.	"	Corvus
"	Rhaphigaster. " "	"	Edessa. see Acanthosoma.
hirta.	Acanthia. see Salda. rough.	"	Rhopalus
"	or hairy.	laticornis.	latus broad carus head.
"	Salda.	"	Heterogaster. see Hoenelaris.
hirundinis.	Acanthia. of the swallow	"	Hoenelaris.
histeroides.	Corimelaena. resembling a hister	laticornis	Brochymena. broad horns or antenn.
"	see C. nituloides.	"	Pentatoma. see Brochymena.
"	Thyreocoris see Corimelaena	lectularia.	Acanthia. lectus bed.
histicellus.	Tingis. histicus. belonging to an	"	Comex. see Acanthia.
"	" " actor.	leucocephala	leucos. white hephale, head, &
histrionicha.	Strachia. Histrion. a mimic or actor.	"	Comex. See Stiphrosoma.
humilis? or humilis?	Acanthia, see Salda. humile.	"	Stiphrosoma.
"	Dasyconis.	leucopterus.	Lygaeus. see Microptus.
hyalina	Tingis. hyaline, or glassy	"	Microptus. 4 leucos, white pteron wing.
hyoscyami.	Therapha. hyoscyamus, a plant.	"	Rhyssarochromus. see Microptus.
ictericus.	Euschistus. of a yellow color.	ligatus.	bounded, or margined.
imbecilis.	Capsus. imbecile, or weak.	"	Acanthia see Salda.
inconspicuus.	Margus. inconspicuous.	"	Chlorochroa.
insorta.	Menecles. put into or inserted.	"	Cydneus see Schirus.
"	Pentatoma. see menecles	"	Pentatoma. see Chlorochroa.
insidiosus.	Mischewous. hurtful.	"	Salda.
"	Anthoconis.	"	Schirus.
"	Reduvius. see Anthoconis.	immaris.	consisting of lines, lined.
insignis.	remarkable, or beautiful.	"	Ramatra.
"	Capsus. see Anthoconis.	lineatus.	Capsus. see Lygus. lined.
"	Anthoconis.	" a.	Hypometra. line like.
"	Horaeus.	" us.	Lygus. with lines
"	Pachymenus see Horaeus.	lineolaris.	Capsus with little lines see Lygus
insitrus.	Spurious. not genuine.	"	Penticoconis see Lygus
"	Capsus. see Penthemia.	"	Lygus.
"	Penthemia.	lineolata.	Morona.
insulata.	Notonecta. insulated. by deep	lineolaris.	lonium woolly? fm Linum? arborescens
interstitialis.	interstitium, an interval, or break	"	Reduvius see Arimenes.
"	Acanthia see Salda.	longipes.	Emasa long foot.
"	Salda.	lobatus.	Aradus. lobed.
interrupta.	Corixa. interrupted.	lugens.	Mormidea lugens. to mourn
inunctus.	Podops. inunctus smeared or	"	Pentatoma. see mormidea
"	" anointed	liquibris.	Acanthia. see Salda. see l.
invictus.	Capsus. see Lygus. unwilling or	"	Sacche.
"	Lygus. reluctant.	lividus.	livid. dusky or red
irroratus.	speckled, or besprinkled.	"	Adorus.
"	Capsus. see Malaccoris.	"	Lixodes.
"	Malaccoris.	"	Easchelus.
" (a)	notoncei.	"	Reduvius. see in can.

List of Species

maculata	Stenaria see also Perrabunila	novenarius	novenus. nine (alluding to 7-tooth on thorax)
	maculatus, spotted.	"	Pruonotus. see Pruonotus. cristatus
marginatus	marginated, or bordered.	"	Reduvius " " "
"	Amex. Syromastes.	nubilus	Capsus. see Phytocoris. "
"	Cerascopus.	"	Phytocoris. cloudy, or gloomy.
"	Coreus.	numenius	A curlew from birds, with long bill
"	Gerris.	"	Belonocheilus.
marginatus	Nalis, see N. coleoptratus.	"	Sygus. see Belonocheilus.
"	Pelagonus	oblineatus	Carsus smeared or bespattered
"	Syromastes.	"	see Sygus lineolaris.
marmoratus	Aulacostethus. marbled.	obliquus	Syromastes. oblique;
"	a. Jetyus. Aulacostethus.	oblonga	Singus.
maurus	Amex. Eurygaster. Moorish, dark	occidentalis	Apionerus. occidental western.
"	Eurygast.	ocreatus	furrowed with grooves booted.
marvontina	Astemma See Cnemodus Mars.	"	Capsus see Dysdercus.
"	Cnemodus. belonging to Mars.	"	Dysdercus.
medius	Capsus. (see Lepidea medius modest)	oculata	Salgulus. oculatus. eyed.
mercenaria	merchantable saleable.	oppositus	unisoscelis. see Septoglossus. opposite
"	Corsax.	ordinalis	Coreus well ordered.
militaris	Oncotylus. military	ornatus	Aradus. ornamented.
mimus	Capsus. Dysdercus.	pacificus	Rhopalotomus. fm Pacific side.
"	Dysdercus. mimus. a mimic.	gallicornis	Carsus. with pale horns.
minutissima	Nolomecta. see Plea. Sigara. } the smallest	pallidus	Augocoris. pale.
"	Plea.	pallipes	Dryolampis. with pale feet.
"	Sigara.	palmerii	Caicocoris. fm Dr Edward Palmer.
modestus	Arma Podisus. of modest appearance	pallidum	Hydrometra. palus. a marsh. bog.
"	Podisus.	parvulus	thomaenus. very small.
multicolor	Capsus. see Caicocoris rarisus.	"	Pachycoris. see Thomaenus.
"	of many colors..	pectoralis	Dryolampis. pectoral. or of the breast.
multispinosus	Reduvius. see Sinea. many spined	"	Oxaluvius. See Dryolampis.
"	a. Sinea.	pedestris	Cyloconis. pedestral. or gay on foot
muscorum	Ceratocombus. of mouses	peninsularis	Nexara. Pennsylvanian.
musculus	Anthocoris. a small mouse	"	Rhaphygaster. see Nexara.
"	Reduvius. see Anthocoris.	personatus	Reduvius. personatus. masked
mutica	Monanthia. unbearded.	pedicellata	Myodocha. petiolat. having a } stem
muticus	Borytus.	rhyllopus	Leptoglossus. phullon leaf. four foot
"	Singus. see Monanthia.	ruccia	Salta. see Aphthalmicus.
mutillarius	Pirates. maimed. mutilated. or the } mutilator	ruccius	Aphthalmicus. ruccius. itchy
"	"	ruccius	Melanolestes. ruccius. red foot
"	"	ruccius	Pirates. " "
nasulus	Anisocelis see Acanthophrasia	ruccius	Pheia. pictus. painted.
nasulus	a small nose) (femorata	rupisnelli	Ucanthia. or the lark
"	Metahodius. see Acanthophrasia. fem.	ruccius	Podisus ruccius. calm.
"	Rhinuchus " " " "	platycheilus	Amex. piatus broad. cheilos. lip.
nemorali	Anthocoris. belonging to wood. or } grove.	ruccius	Singus. painted. see Monanthia
nemorum	" of the woods.)	"	Monanthia.
"	Amex. See Anthocoris	poeyi	Kaucois. Poey. prop. name.
nervosa	Hymenarays. nerved.	podius	Ancurus. poished.
"	Pentatoma. see Hymenarays.	pratensis	Amex. see Sygus.
nigritus	Syrtratiotys. nigritus. blackened	"	Sygus. pratensis. or the field
nigrovittata	Fitchia. black striped.	prehensilis	prehensile. (or meadow.)
niduloides	Conimelaena. resembling nidulus.	triquanda	Macrocephalus
"	Thyreocoris. see Conimelaena.	placidus	Uryocoris. floris. a plant
nodosa	Plochiomera. error see Plochiomera	"	Capsus. See Bryocoris.
"	Plochiomera. full of knots. knotty		

List of Species.

<i>fulchella</i>	<i>Salda</i> . the little beast, the one	<i>sauvica</i>	<i>Lioderma</i> , wounded or injured
<i>fulvicaria</i>	<i>Curimelaena</i> . fuler, a flea, sea line.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Lioderma</i>
<i>punctihornis</i>	<i>punctus</i> , & penna, dotted or spotted	<i>sayi</i>	<i>Chlorochroa</i> . Sayi, a day
"	" " wings.	<i>scapna</i>	<i>Coranus</i> , scapha, a shell, or boat,
"	<i>Rhaphigaster</i> .	<i>schillingii</i>	<i>Chlorosoma</i> , prop name.
<i>functicres</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> , functus, pres. cool.	<i>svolopus</i>	<i>Lygaeus</i> s. <i>Nysius</i> , a woodcock
"	<i>Uphthamiscus</i> .	"	<i>Nysius</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Euschistus</i>	<i>scrupens</i>	<i>capsus</i> , see <i>Phytoconis</i>
"	<i>Salda</i> , see <i>Cyrtotrimeria</i> .	"	<i>Phytoconis</i> , rough, shaggy.
<i>furcis</i>	<i>Nabis</i> , s. furcis.	<i>semit vittate</i>	half lined, or striped.
<i>fusillus</i>	<i>Lygaeus</i> , small or little.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Trichopepla</i>
<i>pygmaea</i>	<i>Microrana</i> , pygmy	"	<i>Trichopepla</i> .
"	<i>velia</i> .	<i>senilis</i>	senile, or old
<i>hyxi</i>	<i>Tingis</i> , of the pear.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Lioderma</i>
<i>quadratus</i>	<i>Loxmerus</i> , quadrate	"	<i>Lioderma</i> .
<i>quadridentata</i>	<i>Panatra</i> , four toothed	<i>separatus</i>	<i>Acinosis</i> , separati.
<i>quadrlinatus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> , four lined	<i>serratus</i>	serrate, or having teeth like a saw.
<i>quadrevittatus</i>	<i>Carpus</i> s. <i>Bygus</i> , lineatus.	"	<i>Trionolus</i> .
"	<i>quadrevittatus</i> four striped	<i>serva</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> s. s. a female name.
<i>quinquespinosus</i>	<i>Clypeus</i> , five spined.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Euschistus</i>
"	<i>Lygaeus</i> , see <i>Alydus</i>	<i>Signorelli</i>	<i>Ambrysus</i> , prop name.
<i>raphanus</i>	<i>Nysius</i> , raphanus, radish.	"	<i>Naucoris</i> see <i>Ambrysus</i>
<i>rapidus</i>	<i>Bahus</i> , see <i>Calocoris</i> , rapid.	"	<i>Salda</i> .
"	<i>Calocoris</i> .	<i>setiphoides</i>	<i>Setipra</i> , resembling a <i>Setipra</i> } beetle
<i>captatorius</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Sinea</i> multispinosa	<i>similis</i>	<i>Aradus</i> , alike, or similar.
<i>captatorius</i>	rapt to seise violently, snatch.	<i>spiniprons</i>	having a spinig forehead, or front
<i>reclivatus</i>	<i>reclivis</i> , bending back.	"	<i>Amnustus</i> .
"	<i>Lygaeus</i> .	"	<i>Cydus</i> , see <i>Amnustus</i> .
<i>rectus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> recti, or true.	<i>spinosus</i>	<i>Arma</i> see <i>Podisus</i> , full of spines
<i>reflexus</i>	<i>Harmastus</i> , reflexo to turn back	"	<i>Borytus</i> , see <i>Nabis</i> .
"	or a little bent.	"	<i>Neides</i>
"	<i>Syromastes</i> , see <i>Harmastus</i> .	"	<i>Podisus</i>
"	<i>Rhopalus</i> , " "	<i>spinulosa</i>	<i>Tetania</i> , little spined.
<i>resedae</i>	<i>Ischnorhynchus</i> resedae	<i>spissipes</i>	spissus, thick, pes foot.
"	of the <i>magnonotte</i> .	"	<i>Apicomerus</i> .
<i>rufidus</i>	<i>Evagonus</i> , reddish.	"	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Apicomerus</i>
<i>rufifasciatus</i>	<i>Conorhinus</i> , red banded.	<i>stagnorum</i>	<i>Stagnum</i> , a pool of still water lake.
<i>rufipes</i>	<i>Cumex</i> , see <i>Tropicoconis</i> , red foot.	"	<i>Xyrometra</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> " "	"	<i>Limnabatis</i> , see <i>Hytrometra</i> .
"	<i>Tropicoconis</i> .	<i>stollii</i>	<i>Lailha</i> , prop name. Stoll
<i>rufocincta</i>	red margined	<i>striata</i>	<i>Conexa</i> , striate, streaked.
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Chlorochroa</i>	<i>stridulus</i>	<i>Stridulus</i> , making a whistling
"	<i>legata</i> .	"	<i>strates</i> , (or hissing sound)
<i>rufoscutellatus</i>	having a red scutel.	<i>Stygicus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Stiphrosoma</i> Stygian
"	<i>Gerns</i> .	"	<i>Naucoris</i>
<i>rugulosa</i>	full of little wrinkles.	"	<i>Stiphrosoma</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Thyanta</i> .	<i>subapterus</i>	partially without wings.
"	<i>Thyanta</i> .	"	<i>Cimex</i> , see <i>Coranus</i> .
<i>saitatorica</i>	<i>Acanthia</i> , see <i>Salda</i> , a jumper	"	<i>Coranus</i>
"	<i>Salda</i> .	<i>submarginalis</i>	somewhat bordered, or margined.
<i>sanguisuga</i>	<i>Sanguis</i> , blood & <i>sugo</i> to suck.	"	<i>Salsus</i> see <i>Largus</i>
"	<i>Conorhinus</i> , see <i>C. variegatus</i> .	<i>succinctus</i>	<i>Largus</i> , <i>Succinctus</i> , short.
<i>saxpinus</i>	<i>Saxpo</i> to cut or cut off.	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Largus</i> .
"	<i>Rhaphigaster</i> , see <i>Nerara</i> <i>hiloni</i>	<i>saturellus</i>	<i>Dysdercus</i> , slender small.
"		"	<i>Pyrrhocoris</i> , see <i>Dysdercus</i> .

List of Species.

taurus	<u>Rapista</u> . taurus a bull.	viridifunctata, green pointed or dotted.
"	<u>Felis</u> , see <u>Rapista</u>	" <u>Diolcus</u> .
tenebrasa	<u>Pentatoma</u> , see <u>Proxys</u> , dark.	" <u>Scutellera</u> , see <u>Diolcus</u> .
"	<u>Proxys</u> <u>Proxys</u> .	<u>virides</u> <u>Evagorus</u> , see <u>Diploodus</u> , <u>Coridor</u>
tenuicornis	<u>Tenuicornis</u> , tenui, slender, cornu } horn }	<u>viridula</u> a little green, or greenish.
"	<u>Carsus</u> , see <u>Cyrtopus</u> .	" <u>Hexara</u> .
"	<u>Cyrtopus</u> .	" <u>Pentatoma</u> , see <u>Hexara</u> .
teucii	<u>Teugis</u> . (Plant) German dor.	<u>viridipennis</u> vitreus, glassy, transparent, ? } " <u>Pennis</u> , a wing }
terminalis	<u>Acanthocephala</u> , terminal.	" <u>Campylocnura</u> .
"	<u>Melapodius</u> , see <u>Acanthocephala</u> .	" <u>Carsus</u> , see <u>Campylocnura</u> .
thomasi	<u>Acanthocephala</u> , Prop name.	<u>virigera</u> <u>Chelidonia</u> , shape bearing,
"	<u>Melapodius</u> see <u>Acanthocephala</u>	<u>virinerata</u> <u>Conna</u> , wounded.
tipularia	<u>Neides</u> , <u>Tipula</u> a crane fly.	
tipularis	<u>Berytus</u> , see <u>Neides</u> .	
tipuloides	<u>Leptocoris</u> , like a crane fly.	
tristigma	<u>Cuschetus</u> , three spots or marks.	
"	<u>Pentatoma</u> , see <u>Cuschetus</u> .	
tristis	<u>Anasa</u> , sad, or dark colored.	
"	<u>Coveus</u> , see <u>Anasa</u> .	
"	<u>Gonocerus</u> , " "	
trivittatus	<u>Leptocoris</u> , three striped	
turcicus	<u>Lygaeus</u> , turcicus, Turkish (word)	
tymphaea	<u>Tymphaea</u> (Stupor) because they sleep	
"	<u>Mormidea</u> , see <u>Albalus</u> , (death.)	
"	<u>Albalus</u> .	
"	<u>Pentatoma</u> , see <u>Albalus</u> .	
uhlerii	<u>Chlorochroa</u> , Prop name.	
uliginosus	moist, wet, or marshy.	
"	<u>Ophthalmicus</u>	
"	<u>Salda</u> , see <u>Ophthalmicus</u> .	
una	one, together, or associated with.	
"	<u>Megalomatus</u> .	
"	<u>Pamera</u> , see <u>Megalomatus</u>	
unicolor	<u>Covermeasna</u> , one color.	
undata	<u>Neottiglossa</u> , wavy, wave like.	
"	<u>Pentatoma</u> , see <u>Neottiglossa</u> .	
undulata	<u>Notanecta</u> undulate.	
vagabunda	a wanderer or vagabond	
vagans	<u>Miris</u> , wandering, roving	
variegatus	<u>Conornimis</u> , variegated.	
venaticus	<u>Charagochelus</u> , pertaining to } hunting }	
ventralis	ventral, or relating to the belly.	
"	<u>Apimerus</u> .	
"	<u>Reduvius</u> , see <u>Apimerus</u> .	
vincta	<u>Pamera</u> see <u>Plocimerus</u> .	
"	bound or girl.	
"	<u>Plocimerus</u> .	
-violaceus	of a violet color.	
"	<u>Sticticus</u> .	
"	<u>Tetyra</u> , see <u>Sticticus</u>	
violacea	<u>Ulsinea</u> , violet	
viridusatus	made fresh, or green	
"	<u>Cornis</u> .	

ORDER HEMIPTERA. Suborder Heteroptera.
Plant Bugs

Genera as arranged in the Entomological Cabinet of the Museum of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1876.

The general Classification is from Amyot & Serville.

It must be observed that this arrangement is only provisional, and prepared merely for convenience of reference in the general collection, and to serve temporarily until a complete scientific list (which is now in the course of preparation) by Prof. F. A. Uhler of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Maryland is published.

Genera mentioned in Amyot. will be distinguished by having the letter A and the number of the page placed after them and the genera in Italics, after the general name either are or were Synonyms.

Section.	Fam.	Tribe.	Race.	Genus.	Page.	Section.	Fam.	Tribe.	Race.	Genus.	Page.	
Section 1. <u>Geocorinae</u> .	Family 1. <u>Geocoridae</u> .	Tribe 1. <u>Orsini</u> .	Race 1. <u>Angulosi</u> .	<i>Angocoris</i> .	A 36.	Section 1. <u>Geocorinae</u> .	Family 1. <u>Geocoridae</u> .	Tribe 2. <u>Conisati</u> .	Race 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	<i>Chlorochroa</i>		
				<i>Dactylocoris</i> .	A 37.					(syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>agata</i> Say)		
				<i>Homaemus</i> . syn <i>Dactylocoris</i>						<i>Cornus</i> . syn <i>P. cania</i> Say.		
				<i>Tetrapa</i> .	A 46.					<i>Euschistus</i> . (syn <i>Cosmopterus</i>)		
				<i>Aulacolettus</i> .						(syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>penicillatus</i> Say.)		
				Syn <i>Tetrapa</i> <i>Dactylocoris</i>						(syn <i>Eysarcoris</i>)		
				<i>Eurygaster</i> .	A 51.					<i>Lidexima</i> . syn <i>P. saucia</i> Say.		
				<i>Putliciera</i> .	A 51.					<i>Menecles</i> . syn <i>P. inusta</i> Say.		
				<i>Proctus</i> . syn <i>Scutellera</i>						<i>Mormidea</i> . (syn <i>P. typhacea</i> Say.)		
				<i>Podops</i> .	A 56.					<i>Neottiglossa</i> .		
		Tribe 2. <u>Conisati</u> .	Race 2. <u>Globulosi</u> .	Race 1. <u>Spidrosini</u> .	<i>Thyreocoris</i> .	A 61.	Tribe 3. <u>Proxysini</u> .	<i>Obolus</i> . (syn <i>P. typhasa</i> Say)				
					<i>Commetaria</i>			<i>Perillus</i> . (syn <i>pen. exapta</i> Say)				
					Syn <i>Thyreocoris</i>			<i>Thyanta</i> . (syn <i>P. calceata</i> Say)				
					<i>Cartosoma</i> .	A 65.		<i>Liorona</i> . (syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>amy</i>)				
					<i>Palpupha</i> .	A 63.		<i>Cosmopterus</i> near <i>Pentatoma</i> .				
					<i>Adontoscus</i> .	A 69.		<i>Eysarcoris</i> .				
					Tribe 3. <u>Conisati</u> .	Race 1. <u>Spidrosini</u> .		Race 2. <u>Stimipedes</u> .	<i>Stiretrus</i> .	A 75.	<i>Strachia</i> .	A 127.
									<i>Asopus</i> .	A 83.	<i>Alcia</i> .	A 125.
									<i>Arma</i> .	A 84.	<i>Proxys</i> .	A 139.
									<i>Podisus</i> . syn. <i>Arma</i> .		<i>Ulserea</i> .	A 142.
<i>Talia</i> .	A 85.	<i>Nizara</i> .	A 148.									
Tribe 3. <u>Conisati</u> .	Race 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	Race 4. <u>Proxysini</u> .	<i>Lucrona</i> .	A 86.	{ syn <i>Rhaphigaster</i>							
			<i>Cydus</i> .	A 91.	{ syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>pennsylvanicus</i>							
			<i>Arthus</i> . syn <i>Cydus</i> .		<i>Tropicoris</i> .							
			<i>Amnestus</i> . "		syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>rufipes</i> Serv.							
			<i>Scherus</i> .	A 96.	<i>Amelius</i> .	A 150.						
Tribe 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	Race 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	Race 4. <u>Proxysini</u> .	<i>Brochymena</i> .	A 106.	<i>Tauocerus</i> .	A 151.						
			<i>Nalys</i> .	A 108.	<i>Acanthosoma</i> .	A 153.						
			<i>Phlaea</i> .	A 117.	<i>Edessa</i> .	A 158.						
			<i>Discocephala</i> .	A 122.	<i>Aceratodes</i> .	A 160.						
			<i>Hymenocys</i> .	A 124.	<i>Brachystethus</i> .	A 160.						
<i>Pentatoma</i> .	A 124.	<i>Oncomerus</i> .	A 168.									
<i>Banasa</i> .		<i>Alpionopus</i> .	A 173.									
			syn <i>Pentatoma</i> <i>calca</i> Say									

Arrangement in Cabinet.

Sect. Fam. Tribe. Race

Genus.

Sect. Fam. Tribe Group

Genus

Race 1. <i>Setiferontes</i> .	<i>Spartocerus</i> .	A. 184.
	<i>Miclis</i> .	A. 167.
Race 2. <i>Planifrontes</i> .	<i>Mixona</i> .	A. 192.
	<i>Melapodius</i> .	A. 192.
	<i>Acanthocephala</i>	
	syn. <i>Melastodius</i> <small>Emery</small>	
	<i>Ichinostus</i>	
	syn. <i>Aca...</i> <i>dicutis</i>	
	<i>Pachylis</i> .	A. 194.
<i>Pterogaster</i> .	A. 197.	
<i>Merochrysis</i> .	A. 198.	
<i>Hemiatopus</i> .	A. 199.	
Race 3. <i>Spinifrontes</i> .	<i>Enoplopus</i> .	A. 208.
	<i>Aarmostes</i> .	
	syn. <i>Syromastes</i> <small>text</small>	
	<i>Syromastes</i> .	A. 208.
	<i>Anasa</i> .	A. 209.
	syn. <i>Gonocerus</i> <small>triple</small>	
	<i>Charastenus</i> .	A. 210.
<i>Ctenocerus</i> .	A. 214.	
	<i>Eub. oetha</i> .	
	syn. <i>Ctenocerus</i> <small>gaudio</small>	
Race 1. <i>Spinicornes</i> .	<i>Anisocelis</i> .	A. 217.
	<i>Liploglossus</i> , near <i>Anisoc.</i>	
	<i>ptua</i> .	" "
	<i>Diactor</i> .	A. 218.
	<i>Liplocerus</i> .	A. 219.
	<i>Alydus</i> .	A. 225.
	<i>Chelidonea</i> , near <i>Alydus</i> .	
	<i>Andenor</i> .	
	<i>Stenophaeus</i> .	A. 226.
	<i>Leptocoris</i> .	A. 228.
	<i>Thorsoma</i> .	A. 231.
Race 2. <i>Spinicornes</i> .	<i>Bexylus</i> .	A. 232.
	<i>Milles</i> .	A. 233.
Race 2. <i>Nudicornes</i> .	<i>Conus</i> .	A. 237.
	<i>Margus</i> , near <i>Conus</i> .	
	<i>Sagobius</i> <small>Emery</small>	
	syn. <i>Conus</i> <small>Say</small>	
	<i>Gonocerus</i> (<i>Anasa</i>)	A. 238.
	<i>Meroconis</i> .	A. 243.
	<i>Theraphis</i> .	A. 244.
	<i>Rhopalus</i> .	A. 245.
	<i>L. asperus</i> , near <i>Rhopalus</i> .	
	<i>Tadera</i> .	" "
<i>Lertocoris</i> .	" "	
<i>Pseudophaeus</i> .	A. 246.	

Tribe 1. *Tetragonocephali*.

Tribe 2. *Stigmocephali*.

Family 2. *Supericornes*.

Section 1. *Geocoridae*.

Section 1. <i>Geocoridae</i> .	Fam 3. <i>Supericornes</i>	Tribe 0.	Group 1. <i>Sygaetids</i> .	<i>Lygaeus</i> .	A. 249.
				<i>Pezonocampus</i> (<i>rubor</i>)	
				syn. <i>Lygaeus</i> <i>numenius</i> <small>Say</small>	
				<i>Hemistylus</i> .	A. 250.
				<i>Onmodus</i> , near <i>Hemistylus</i> .	
				<i>Stenocleus</i> .	" "
				<i>Heterogaster</i> .	" "
				<i>Ischnorhynchus</i> .	
				syn. <i>Lygaeus</i> <i>q. minutus</i> <small>Say</small>	
				<i>Nysus</i> .	
				syn. <i>Lygaeus</i> <i>Strockeri</i> <small>Say</small>	
				<i>Paronymus</i> .	
				syn. <i>Lygaeus</i> <i>Burm.</i>	
				<i>Pamera</i> , see <i>Pachymerus</i> .	
				<i>Geracus</i> .	
syn. <i>Pachymerus</i> <i>insignis</i> .					
Group 2. <i>Phypharochromides</i> .	<i>Phypharochromus</i> .	A. 253.			
	<i>Micropus</i> , sun. <i>Phyphar.</i>				
	<i>Proconocerus</i> .	A. 255.			
	<i>Myodochia</i> .	A. 250.			
	<i>Edanocle</i> .	A. 258.			
<i>Cymus</i> .	A. 259.				
<i>Uphtharimus</i> .	A. 260.				
Group 3. <i>Anthracorides</i> .	<i>Anthracoris</i> .	A. 262.			
	<i>Myrmedocia</i> .				
	(<i>q. l. Anthracoris</i>)				
<i>Dycoconis</i> .	A. 263.				
Group 4. <i>Syrphocorides</i> .	<i>Syrphocorus</i> .	A. 264.			
	<i>Edontopus</i> .	A. 270.			
	<i>Uclercus</i> .	A. 272.			
	syn. <i>Capsus</i> <i>creatus</i> <small>Say</small>				
Group 5. <i>Staphylinids</i> .	<i>Targus</i> .	A. 273.			
	<i>Acinacus</i> .	A. 274.			
Group 6. <i>Staphylinids</i> .	<i>Miris</i> .	A. 277.			
	<i>Brachytropis</i> , near <i>Miris</i> .				
	<i>Phytocoris</i> .	A. 278.			
	<i>Pezkeria</i> .	A. 279.			
	<i>Capsus</i> .	A. 280.			
Group 7. <i>Staphylinids</i> .	<i>Glabicera</i> .	A. 282.			
	<i>Heterosoma</i> .	A. 283.			
	<i>Utemma</i> .	A. 284.			

* For more extensive arrangement of Capsus see end of this list.

123.
Caspini.

"Generische Theilung der Phytocoridae by Dr. Franz, Laver. Fieber."
"Separat-abdruck aus Nr 11, des bandes der Wiener Entomologischen Monatschrift"

Genera as arranged in collection

Bryocoris,
Ceratocombus,
Myrmecoris,
Miris.
Bachytropis.
Lobostethus.
Acetropis.
Leptoterna.
Cremnodes.
Pithanus.
Ailonetomus.
Camptobrachys.
Brachycoleus.
Calocoris.
Miridius.
Phytocoris.
Pesthenia.
Lopidea.
Rhopalotomus.
Capsus.
Trigonostylus.
Lopus.
Dioncus.
Parganius.
Dichrooscyrtus.
Charagocheilus.
Lygus.
Pecilascyrtus.

Hadrodema.
Orthops.
Stehrosoma.
Galicus.
Cylapus.
Globiceps.
Mecomma.
Cyrtorhinus.
Haeterhinus.
Pachylaps.
Texops.
Tachorhinus.
Orthostylus.
Heterostoma.
Heterocordylus.
Leucoris.
Orthocephalus.
Salops.
Atractotomus.
Cinometopus.
Harrocera.
Oncotylus.
Conostethus.
Tinicophalus.
Brachyarthrum.
Plagiognathus.
Aprocromnus.
Psallus.

Sthenarus.
Aguicicastes.
Malthacus.
Camaronotus.
Dioncus.
Haplomachus.
Macrotylus.
Amblytylus.
Macrocoleus.
Macrolophus.
Malacocoris.
Systello notus.
Brachyceraea.
Dicipterus.

Extracts from the list of Hemiptera

of the region west of the Mississippi
including those collected by the Hayden Explorations of 1873.

by I. R. Uhler, Baltimore, Md. Washington 26 Jan 1879

Since the foregoing notes were written, Eng^r I. R. Uhler of Baltimore, Maryland, has published a list of the Hemiptera of the region west of the Mississippi in which he has arranged the families in a somewhat different manner than in the authorities before quoted on pp 1, 7, 9, 12 & 119, & which we will give as below for the benefit of our students.

Order. Hemiptera.		Suborder Heteroptera	Division Gymnocerata	
Sutelleroidea	Superfamily	Fam Coreoidea	Subfam. 0. { Genus <i>Coreoidea</i> White, 9.	
		Fam Pachycoridae	Subfam. 0. { Genus <i>Pachycorides</i> Dill. 26	
			Subfam. 0. { Genus <i>Aulacostethus</i> Uhler 10	
		Fam Pentatomidae	Subfam. Eurygastriina	Genus <i>Eurygaster</i> Lap. 268
Subfam. Podopina	Genus <i>Podopis</i> Lap. 268			
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam Cydnidae	Subfam. 0. { Genus <i>Fangasia</i> Stal. 29	
			Subfam. 0. { " <i>Cydnus</i> V. 20.	
			Subfam. 0. { " <i>Amnestus</i> Dali. 212.	
			Subfam. 0. { " <i>Macroporus</i> Uhler V. 212.	
			Subfam. 0. { " <i>Schirus</i> V. 213.	
		Fam Pentatomidae	Subfam. Adopina	Genus <i>Staretrus</i> Lap. 215
			Subfam. Adopina	" <i>Pentus</i> Stal. 215
			Subfam. Adopina	" <i>Licrona</i> Amy. 215
			Subfam. Adopina	" <i>Parabus</i> , V. Stal. 215.
			Subfam. Halydina	Genus <i>Brochymena</i> Amy. 217.
Fam Pentatomidae	Subfam. Pentatomina	Genus <i>Alba</i> Fab. 218		
		" <i>Neotaglossa</i> Kirby 218		
		" <i>Mormidea</i> Amy 219		
		" <i>Albaud.</i> Stal 219.		
		" <i>Euschelus</i> F. 210.		
		" <i>Proxys</i> Spin 2120		
		" <i>Homocidus</i> Spin. 224.		
		" <i>Conus</i> Dali 221		
		" <i>Menaca</i> , V. 222		
		" <i>Chlorochoris</i> F. 221.		
		" <i>Trichoprella</i> Stal 223		
		" <i>Pyrausta</i> Spin 223		
" <i>Murpinea</i> Spin 224				
" <i>Strachis</i> Spin 224				
" <i>Donata</i> Stal 225				

(Notes from Uhler)

Fam. Coreidae.	}	(Subfamily Spheroceina	{ Genus	Spheroceera Lap v. U. 25.	
			Subfam. Characterina	{ "	Characterinus, Sap. U. 25.	
			Subfam. Coreina.	{	"	Margus, Lat. U. 26.
					"	Cheridinea Uhler U. 26.
					"	Catorhyntha, Stal. U. 26.
					"	Anasa, Amy. U. 27.
			Subfam. Alydina	{ "	Alydus, Fab. U. 27.	
			Subfam. Leptocorisina.	{	"	Leptocoris, Lat. U. 28.
					"	Protenor, Stal. U. 29.
			Subfam. Merocorina.	{	"	Corynocoris, Mayr. U. 29.
					"	Merocoris syn.
			Subfam. Miclina.	{	"	Pachylus St. Jar U. 29.
					"	Morona Amy. U. 29.
					"	Archimorus, Burm. U. 31.
					"	Sagotylus, Mayr. U. 31.
"	Eutholka, Mayr. U. 31.					
Subfam. Acanthocephala	{	Genus.	Acanthocephala, Lat. U. 31.			
			"	Metapiculus, West. U. 31.		
Subfam. Anisocelidina.	{	"	Leptoglossus, Guér. U. 32.			
		"	Syn. Anisocelis Pthia, Stal. U. 33.			
Subfam. Berytina.	{ "	Neides, Lat. U. 33.				
Subfam. Pseudophlaena.	{	"	Berytus syn.			
		"	Dasyconus, Lull. v. U. 33.			
Subfam. Rhopalina.	{	"	Harmostes, Burm. U. 34.			
		"	Covirus, Fall. U. 34.			
		"	Leptocoris, Havn. U. 35.			
		"	Jadera, Stal. U. 36.			
Fam. Lygaeidae.	}	-	Subfam. 0	{ "	Lygaeus, Fab. U. 36.	
			"	Erythrorhynchus, Stal. U. 37.		
			"	Melanoholurus, Stal. U. 37.		
Fam. Lygaeidae.	}	-	Subfam. Nysina.	{	"	Nysius, Lull. U. 38.
					"	Belonochelus, Uh. U. 38.
					"	Orosellus, Lat. U. 39.
Fam. Lygaeidae.	}	-	Subfam. Cyrena.	{	"	Ischnorhynchus, Fab. U. 39.
					"	Ischnodemus, Fab. U. 39.
					"	Microplus, syn.
					"	Blissus, Burm. U. 39.
Subfam. Blissina.	{	"	Microplus, syn.			
		"	Syn. <u>Chyparochromus</u> .			

Notes from Uhler

Family Lygaeidae.	Subfamily Geocorina	{ Genus Geocoris, Fallen. 260.	
	Subfam. Pachygronthina	{ " O. dancusa, Amy. 261.	
	Subfam. Oxycarenina	{ " Crochus, Stal 261	
	Subfam. Mydochina	"	" Stochomera, Say 262
		"	" Cnarnodus H. Schf. 262
		"	" Mydocha, Lat. 263.
		"	" Heracus, Stal. 263
		"	" Samera, Say 264
	Subfam. Pyrrhocorina	{ Genus Lyzelercus, Am. 264	
			Subfam. Largina
Family Phytocoridae. { Subfamily O.		"	" Genus. Largus, Hahn. 264.
		"	" Genus. Monas, scoris, Loh. 269
		"	" Trigonotus, Fieb. 250.
		"	" Leptolema, Fieb. 250
		"	" Brachytrochus, Fieb. 250.
		"	" Minis, Uhler. 250.
		"	" Phytocoris, Lat. 251
		"	" Lophidea, Uhler. 251.
		"	" Hadroneura, Uhler. 251.
		"	" Lygus, Hann. 252.
		"	" Carocoris, Fieb. 252.
		"	" Rosthenia, Amy. 252.
		"	" Pseudoscytus, Fieb. 252.
		"	" Rhopalotomus, Fieb. 253
		"	" Labatis, Sturm 253
		"	" Camptobrochys, Fieb. 253.
		"	" Tomicapharus, Fieb. 253.
"	" Plagiognathus, Fieb. 253.		
"	" Agalmotus, Fieb. 253.		
"	" Exochorus, Uhler. 253.		
Family Anthocoridae.	{ Subfam. O.	{ Genus. Anthocoris, Uhler 254.	
		" Anthocoris, Fall. 255.	
Family Aradidae	{ Subfam. O.	{ Genus. Aradus, Lat. 255.	
		" Frachyrhynchus, Lap. 257	
Family Phymatidae.	{ Subfam. O.	{ Genus. Phymata, Lat. 258.	
		" syn Surtis	
		" Macrocephalus, Swed 258	
Family Validae.	{ Subfam. O.	{ Genus. Valgus, Stal. 259.	
		" Coriscus, Schranz. 259.	
		" syn Nabis, Lat	

(Notes from Uhler.)

Superfamily, Reduvioidae.

Fam 0.

Subfam. Reduviina.

- Genus *Binea* Am. 2.60
- " *Uchoda*. Stal. 2.60
- " *Promotus* Say. 2.61
- " *Atracheus*. Am. 2.61
- " *Fitchia*. Stal. 2.61
- " *Ricpipta*. Stal. 2.61
- " *Telus*. Lat. 2.61
- " *Litodius*. Stal. 2.61
- " *Pindus*. Stal. 2.62
- " *Muyos* Stal. 2.62
- Barriator Syn

Subfam. *Apionerina*.

- Genus *Apionerus*. Wagn. 2.62.

Subfam. *Hammatorina*.

- Genus *Hammatorus* Burm. 2.63

Subfam. *Ectrichodina*.

- Genus *Ectrichoda* Grav. 2.63.

Subfam. *Piratina*.

- Genus *Piratina* Spin. 2.63
- Indusoides* Stal. 2.64

Subfam. *Acanthaspidina*

- Genus *Conarhinus* Grav. 2.65

Family *Stenopodidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Stenopodus* Grav. 2.66
- " *Stenopoda* Say. 2.66

Fam. *Emesidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Emesa* Lat. 2.66.

Fam. *Saldidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Salda*. Jac. 2.67.
- " *Acantria*. Syn

Fam. *Velidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Macrolela* Univ. 2.68.
- " *Velia* Lat. 2.68.
- " *Rhizophora* Muyr 2.68.

Fam. *Hygroplitidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Limnophorus*. Stal. 2.69.

Fam. *Pelagonidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Pelagonus*. Lat. 2.69

Fam. *Galyptidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Galyptus*. Lat. 2.70.
- " *Mononyx* Lat. 2.71.

Fam. *Paucoridae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Mucoris*. Esq. 2.71.
- " *Umbryses*. Stal. 2.71.

Fam. *Belostomatidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Belostomat.* 2.71.
- " *Belostoma* Stal. 2.71.
- " *Leizha* Am. 2.71.
- " *Scaphisoma* Stal. 2.72.

Fam. *Nepidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Nepa* Lat. 2.72

Fam. *Notonectidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Notonecta* Lat. 2.73.

Fam. *Corixidae*. { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Corixa* Geop. 2.73

Notes from Uhler.

The following interesting notes on the habits of Heteropterous insects with the latest changes in the nomenclature, position & classification of the various Families, Subfamilies Genera & species have been taken from Prof. S. S. Uhler's list of the Hemiptera of the region west of the Mississippi river including those collected during Hayden's explorations of 1873. The older names will be distinguished by being in Italics.

- Acanthia legubris Say see Salda Fab found in Maryland Saps on black marshy spots overgrown with crosses. near a broom & clear water. U. 267.
- Acanthocephala declivis This species varies greatly in size, shape & acuteness of pronotal wings, in the number of spines in the middle & shape of expansions of tibiae &c. U. 31
- Acanthocephala temorata see Metapodius U. 31.
- Acanthocephala Thomasi see Metapodius granulosus U. 32.
- Acydus ater Dall is A. eurinus U. 27.
- Anasa armigera is very rare in Maryland only a single specimen having thus far been known to be captured in this state Uhler p. 27.
- Anasa tristes (Squash bug) In the larval stage they are often guilty of cannibalism, the stronger ones sucking the juices of the weaker, leaving only their dried empty skins to attest their pieces on the squash vines. Uhler. 27.
- Anisoscelis albicinctus is Leptoglossus Guer U. 32
- Anisoscelis declivis Say see Acanthocephala U. 31.
- Anisoscelis oppositus Say is Leptoglossus U. 32.
- Anthrenis insidiosus (pseudochunche) should be Trichlepis, Uhler. 53.
- Arma grandis Dall (Psittatoma cynica of Say) is Podisus cynicus. Uhler. 16.
- Astemma marvortia Say is Enemodius marvortius Latre 42.
- Arvicus albimaculatus Syn Taurocercus of Amy p. 121. is not in Uhler's list. p. 24
- Banasa erichsoni (not figured at pl. VIII. Error) feed beneath bark of Cedar trees Texas U. 25.
- Belostomat grisea found from Mar. to Jld. is Benasthenis. Stab. U. 71.
- Campybrochus (Fel) nebulosus. Fel in Maryland is sometimes common in crosses of the bark of Linden and in Mass. preys upon the females, & perhaps the eggs of the Cantier moth, U. 53.
- Capsus lineolaris see Elytus U. 52.
- Capsus medius Say see Lonidea U. 51.
- Capsus nubilus Say see Phyllocoris U. 51.
- Capsus rapidus Dun see Calocoris U. 52
- Capsus succinctus Say see Largus cinctus U. 47.
- Chalinidea (Uhis) vittigera in Texas according to Mr. DePrago lives on a species of Orontia U. 26
- Chlorochroa serena new sp. Uhler. found in Colorado by Sicut Carthornter. U. 52.
- Coreus alternatus Say see Urchimerus calcarator. U. 71.
- Coreus armigera Say See Anasa. U. 27
- Coreus confluentus Say see Sagotyus Mayr U. 31
- Coreus diffusus Say see Spantocera cinamomica Dall U. 25
- Coreus galeator Fab. Cinocerus syn see Euthoccha Mayr U. 31..
- x Enemodius H. Sch. marvortius (i. e. Astemma marvortia Say) found beneath stones &c. Mich. to Nov. Md. U. 2.
- x Conorhinus variegatus & C. sanguisuga have been classed as Synonyms. but Prof. Uhler at p. 65 mentions both separately, & of C. sanguisuga which inhabits Va. Md. Ohio. Tex. Illor & Panama. he says: "The extended geographical range of this bloodsucking tenant in beds in houses, is noteworthy. & no doubt it has, like its congener C. gigas been culled in its range by human agency." U. 65
- Commelaena is the next in South. Order of Uhler's list Epulicaria is found from Quebec to Fla. & Texas &c. U. 5.
- Corynoconis distinctus Salt Md. amongst small weeds & shrubs growing luxuriantly as late as October. (Syn Meroconis) U. 29.
- x Coriscus subocleoptratus. syn Natus U. 59.
- x Coriscus lateralis. Md. first brood late in May. to early July 2^d brood Aug. Sex & Oct. found in rank growth on borders of woods.
- Cynocercus galeator Dall. see Euthoccha. U. 31.

x Use on name signified it is misread in the Orthographical list.

Notes from Uhler.

- * *Corvus sedae*. Fab "on one occasion in the cavity part of June this species occurred in considerable numbers near the city of Baltimore but since that time, not a single specimen has been captured in this vicinity" Uhler 35.
- Corixa mercenaria*. Say (used as food in Mexico) Hab. Mexico? California U. 7.
- Cydnius bilineatus*. (Oethus) see *Tangaeus*. Stål. U. 9.
- Dysdercus* (Cory) *obrius*. (*Perrhocoris*.) Say
- Ectrichodia cruciata*. Stål (*Pelaeochorus*.) Say. Tex., Miss., Texas, U. 63.
- Emesa longipes*. "This species within a few years has spread into the region adjoining Baltimore, living in the branches of small pine trees, & in outhouses, or barns". U. 66.
- Euschistus fasciatus*. Walk. (*Sperditor*.) Stål. see *Thyanta* Stål. percher. from Nebraska to Venezuela. = *cla*. & varies much in form & size U. 19
- Euschistus punctipes*. Fall. see *E. variolarius*. Par de Beauv. U. 19.
- Euschistus tritigmus*. *Pentatoma* Say *Euschistus lividus*. Latr. sometimes occurs in large numbers on bushes in damp situations. No species thus far discovered in this country exhibits such a wide range of differences in the form of pronotum. U. 20.
- * *Eurygaster alternatus*. "cold division of the north temperate zone." Not found as far south as Ind. 28.
- Eysarcoris carnifex*. see *Cosmoptera*. U. 18.
- Fitchia*. Stål. *negrovittata* Stål. Texas, Kansas, Indian Terr. & Colorado. U. 61
- Galgulus oculatus*. Md. There are sometimes two broods annually, in May, & Aug. Prof. Cyrus Thomas observed this species capturing to seine (as he supposed) *Dya terminalis*. (Orth) in the state of Illinois. U. 70.
- Gerris remigis*. Say. is *Hergrotrechus*. Stål. U. 69.
- Gonocerus tristis*. is *Anasa tristis* U. 26.
- Hammatocerus*. (Burm) *purced*. of Emery is *H. furcus* Blanch. U. 3.
- Homoemus aeneiprons*. is rare in Maryland, & affects the colder parts of the state U. 6
- * *Harpactor cinctus*. is *Melyas cinctus* of Stål. U. 62.
- Hymenarops nervosa*. is *Pentatoma* of Say. U. 21.
- Ischnorhynchus*. *fulv. didymus*. (*Lygaeus*.) of Say in Maryland is found sparingly upon bushes, & shrubby near edges of woods. U. 27.
- Leptocoris tifuloides*. Hab. Tex. Mex & central America, but not mentioned as being found in the more northern regions, by Uhler 28.
- Lopidea* (Uhler) *medea*. (*Capsus medius* Say) Colorado. by Lewis Compton. U. 51.
- Lygaeus admirabilis*. Uhler. is *Melanocoryphus* Stål U. 37.
- Lygaeus ulicus*. H. Sch. *fasciatus*. Dallas is *Erythriscus fasciatus*. of Stål. U. 37.
- Lygaeus bicinctus*. of Say is *Melanocoryphus*. Stål. U. 38.
- Lygaeus histriangularis*. of Say. is *Melanopleurus*. Stål U. 37.
- Lygaeus didymus* of Say. is *Ischnorhynchus*. Ful. U. 39.
- Lygaeus eurinus* of Say. is *Ulydes* Fab. U. 27.
- Lygaeus facetus*. of Say is *Melanocoryphus*. Stål U. 37.
- Lygaeus falcatus* Say (*Micropus*) is *Ischnodemus*. Ful. U. 39. "hibernates under stones, &c."
- Lygaeus geminatus* Say. is *Ischnorhynchus didymus*. Stål. U. 39.
- Lygaeus gutta*. H. Sch. is *Oncoseltus*. Stål U. 36.
- Lygaeus leucopterus* Say (*Micropus* & *Rhypharochromus*) Chinche bug. is *Bleesus*. Sturm. U. 40.
- Lygaeus lateralis*. Dall. is *Melanocoryphus*. of Stål U. 38.
- Lygaeus numenius*. Say. is *Belonochilus*. of Uhler p. 39 "very rare in Maryland."
- Lygaeus*. *Fab. reclinatus*. Say. *Graptolomus*. Stål "lives like its congeners, on a sp. of *Asclepias*". U. 36.
- Lygaeus scolopax*. Say. is *Orsillus*. Dallas. U. 39.
- * *Lygaeus lineola*. Dall. is *Ochrostomus*. of Stål. U. 37.
- * *Lygaeus spinosus* Say (*Ulydes cruentus* H. Sch.) is *Megalotomus*. Ful. U. 22.
- Pygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus*) found about the timber line in Colorado, & on the bald summit of mountains in north Carolina. U. 52.
- Menocoris distinctus* Dall. see *Corynoris* Mayr. common in field corners, adjoining woods, C. C. U. 29.
- Metapodius*. see also *Acanthocephala*. U. 6.
- Micropus*. (see also *Rhypharochromus*) *paucus*. see *Ischnodemus*. Ful. U. 39.
- Micropus leucopterus*. see *Bleesus*. U. 40
- * Before a name signifies it is misplaced in the alphabetical list.

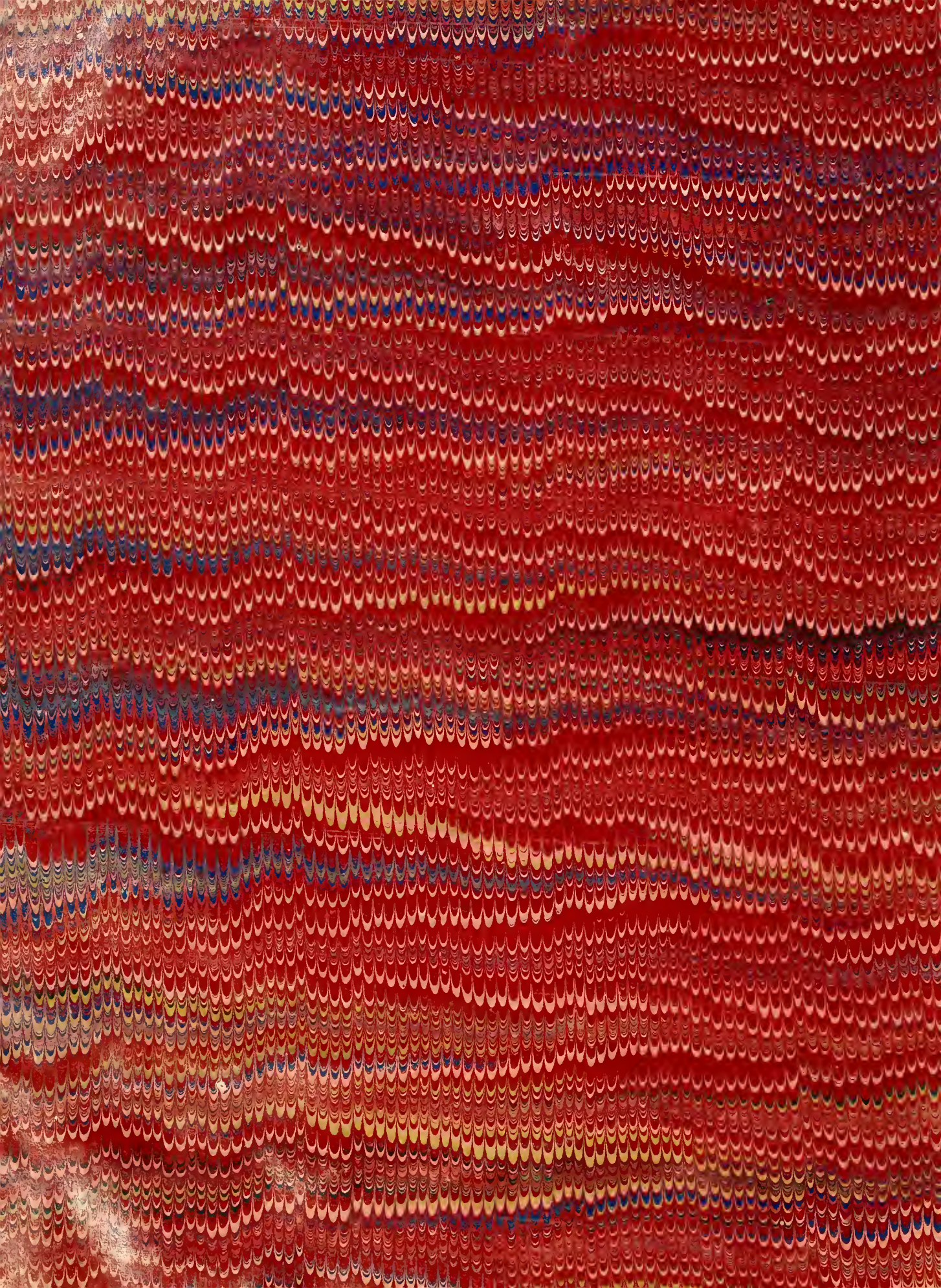
Notes from Uhler.

- Monalocoris. Laha (Eu) found late in summer, Autumn, on ferns U 44
- Myndochu. pelliculata Say erroneously named Orthisula see M. semipes Osh. found beneath stones in spring & autumn & hibernates in crevices of bark &c U. 2.
- Nabis ferus Linn. see Conicus Shrank. Md. & Europe, U. 54.
- Nabis coelestratus is Conicus subcoelestratus Herb. U. 54.
- Notonecta undulata. Maryland. "whenever the fairer part of a dirty stream, & slimy ponds it revels in full enjoyment of the filth." U. 73
- Notonecta. insulata Herb. lives in clear cold water U. 73
- Nysius. californicus. Stål rare in Maryland, but common in California, U. 35.
- Oebalus. lyphaeus Stål (Pentatoma Auger Say) is Oebalus pugna. Feb. 20. 1841. Maryland in low spots in meadows, June Aug & Sep U. 14
- Odonotocelis. lateralis & pubescens, see Conmeizana, U. 3.
- Oedancala. (Pamera Say) dorsalis, Say. common in Maryland, U. 1
- Pachycoris. concolor. see Comaenus Fall U. 6
- Pamera Say U. 15. Fall. Maryland, found in region of metamorphic rocks, living in grass & wheat fields in summer & spring. hibernating beneath rocks U. 14.
- Pamera. constata Say is Lezygocoris Stål U. 13.
- Pamera. fabia Say is Troparonotus (Fieb) nebulosus Fall. U. 45.
- Pamera. vera Say is Esomacoris. Feb. U. 45.
- Pelognus. (Stål) emerens & l. sp. quite rare in collections. occurring near water, in places overgrown with marsh plants. U. 70.
- Pamera. dorsalis. Say see Oedancala, U. 1
- Pentatoma. cupreus Say, see Homocorys. hibernates beneath stones. U. 24
- Pentatoma. arborescens Say is Dorochemena Amy. U. 17
- Pentatoma. calceata Say. is P. Custator of H. Sch. see Hyanta Fall. U. 23
- Pentatoma. delia Say. is Conus "alt." U. 25
- Pentatoma. granulosus Uhler, is Chlorocroa Say, Stal. U. 21.
- Pentatoma. undata. Say is Menocis maculata Fall. U. 21.
- Pentatoma. ligata Say. is Chlorocroa. U. 22.
- Pentatoma. pusillata ? of Say. Eucinetus. Fall. Euschelus variicornis, Paide Paide to U. 19.
- Pentatoma. punctipes ? of Say. is Asoplaea under Mormidea. & is syn of Blayana of Stal. It was captured near Wm. Stal at above sea level. U. 4.
- Pentatoma. rugosa of Say, is Hyanta. Stal U. 24
- Pentatoma. tenebrosa. of Say see Proxys punctulatus, Paide Paide, U. 20.
- Phymata. Lat. rosea. (Synth.) from Maryland is very useful in destroying caterpillars, & other vegetable feeding insects but is not very discriminating in its habits & would as soon seize the useful honey bee as the poisonous saw fly, it lurks about in the brick, orange & the garden & conceals in the ear of a tree or stem it grasps suddenly with its fore claws the insect that may get near it & thrusting its stout jaws into the body with velocity, forces a stream of poisonous & its juices. U. 38
- Phygadeuon (Fall) nubilus. (Lepidus Say) in Maryland found on Eupatorium in Aug. U. 11
- Pleocomara. nudata, see Pleocomara.
- Pronotus (Laf.) crinitus. (Oreolus novemcinctus) in Maryland found upon Scirpus & Trifolium & make haunts in caterpillars & other insects which come within its reach U. 1. (in the Smithsonian grounds, Washington Dc. found also on deciduous trees & upon & feeds insidiously upon their insects. &c
- Proteron (Stål) Beipagea Stal. found in Maryland. U. 24
- Ptocheomera. (Say) nuda. Say. (Ptocheomera Eric) Will find under stones in crevices in soil to become active in spring. In autumn it is found as long as it is not or drying near the water which has brooded the larvae U. 22
- Reduvius. unitarius Say is epimerus crassipes Stal U. 22
- Reduvius. novemcinctus. is Reduvius crassipes. U. 61.
- Reduvius pactorius. Say see Reduvius U. 22
- X before name signifies that it is not in the genus (U. hab.) of order

Notes from Uhler.

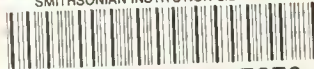
- Reduncus. repitatorius Say see Sinea diadema. U. 60. see also S. multispinosa Amy.
- Reduncus. mississches, Say. see Achilomerus. U. 2
- Repitha, Stal lunus. Texas Mex Fla. syn Xelus. U. 61.
- Rhenuchus: see Acanthocerthale & Melichodius. U. 31.
- Rhyparochromus. see Microtus bonnicholms & Blais. U. 3
- Salicidae. Of this family Prof. W. ... "that it is interesting to record that the few colored species inhabit the white sandy spots near the beaches, whilst S. ligula lives on the black gneiss boulders of our streams and S. interstitialis & other black species select the black sandy loam, adjacent to water, for their dwelling places" thus showing that the light or dark varieties of the same families select a similarly colored habitat to themselves. "They are known to escape their enemies & not be too conspicuous" Salda repitatorius inhabits the U.S. Canada & also Europe. U. 68.
- Sinea. multispinosa. de Geer. & Achille. Stal. U. 60 ?
- Sinea. multispinosa. Amy & serv is Sinea diadema. Jab. U. 61.
- Spartoceryx. Westw is Spartocera. Sap. U. 25.
- Stelirus (Lap.) diana Jab is S. anchorago. Jab, very variable in color from yellow (fimbriatus) through the red & blue diana, to the uniform violet. var. violacea. U. 15.
- Syromastes. inconspicuous. H. Schf. is Margus. a Chilid. U. 26.
- Syrilus. erosus see Rhymata. also syn of Macrocephalus. U. 58
- x Strachia. histrionica, Hahn is Murgantia Stal Hab. from Delaware to Fla & Louisiana. The colors of this insect vary ranging from yellow to steel blue markings also vary. "In the Atlantic region the species seems to be steadily but slowly advancing northward. Its introduction into Maryland has been effected since the late war. It now is known as far north as the vicinity of the Pennsylvania boundary line in Delaware." Common also in the Mississippi valley, in Illinois, Missouri. U. 24.
- Tetyra. cinctipes. see Podops. dubius. Moss. to Ja. U. 6
- Thyanta. custator. (Pentaloma calceata Say) Atlantic region, Quebec to Fla. U. 23.
- Thyanta. Stal perditor. (Euschistus fasciatus. Walker. with as far as Nebraska. South as far as Venezuela. U. 23.
- Trigonatylus. (Scob) varicornis, Fall. (Meris) inhabits grass & weeds, in brackish marshes in Maryland. & salt marshes in Maryland. U. 5.

x. before a name signifies that it is not in the regular Alphabetical order.



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