

With respects of the author.

Townsend Glover

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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 Townsend Glover. Transferred to & Printed from Stone by J. C. Entwistle.

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I.

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

Homoptera.

Plant Bugs.

Introduction.

It is now two years since a pamphlet was published on the *Liptera* 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, it 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 Homoptera.

The thanks of the author are especially due to Professor P. H. 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 expeditions," 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 Friber. As the reasons for writing this work have already been given in the former "Introduction" to the work on *Liptera*, 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 books 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 were 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 Slory

Washington, D.C.

July, 1876.

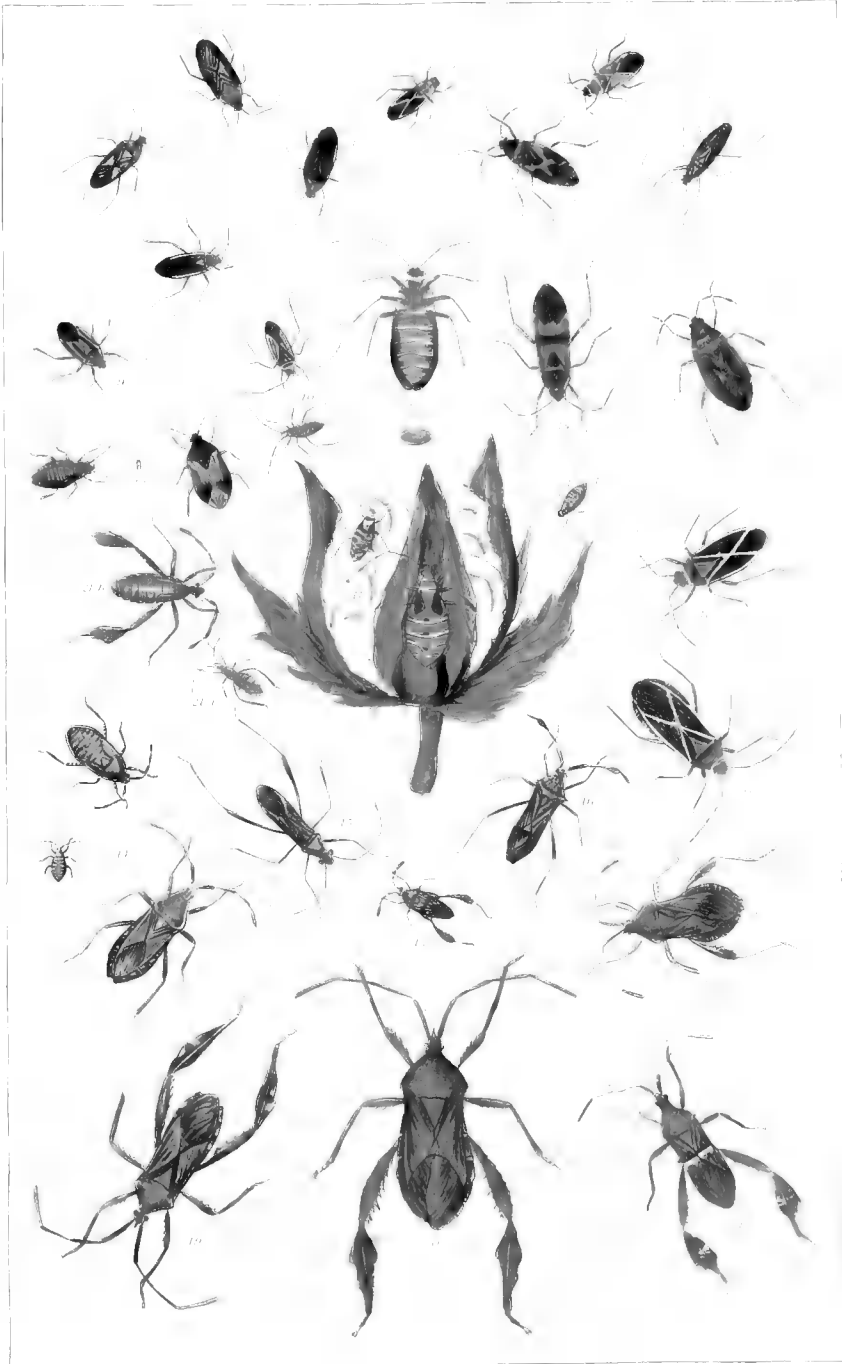


Plate II. Heteroptera.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Resthenia</i> . (Spin.) <i>insitiva</i> Say 1. 340. <u>Capsus</u> Fab. Say, _____ | Jam 5 Bicelluli. |
| 2. <i>Calocoris</i> . (Fieb.) <i>rapidus</i> . Say 1. 339. <u>Capsus</u> Say. _____ | " " " " |
| 3. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab.) <i>licrucis</i> . Say 2. 246. _____ | " 3 Infericornes. |
| 4. <i>Resthenia</i> . (Spin.) <i>confraterna</i> . Uhler <u>Capsus</u> _____ | " 5 Bicelluli. |
| 5. — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — | " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — |
| 6. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab.) <i>turcicus</i> . Fab. _____ | " 3 Infericornes. |
| 7. <i>Onemodus</i> . (H. Schf.) <i>navortius</i> . Say 1. 337. <u>Astemma</u> . Lat. Say. " — " — " — " — " — | " " " " " " |
| -8. <i>Calocoris</i> . (Fieb.) <i>rapidus</i> . Say 1. 339. <u>Capsus</u> Say _____ | " 5 Bicelluli. |
| 9. <i>Lygus</i> . (Hahn.) <i>lineatus</i> . Fab. <u>Capsus</u> 4. <i>vittatus</i> . Say 1. 339. _____ | " " " — " — |
| 10. <i>Calocoris</i> . (Fieb.) <i>limaculatus</i> . H. Schf. <u>Capsus</u> . _____ | " " " " " — |
| 11. <i>Dysdercus</i> . (Amy.) <i>sutunellus</i> . H. Schf. <u>Pyrrocoris</u> . Fall. _____ | " 4. Cecigenae. |
| 11 x. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab.) <i>fasciatus</i> . Dallas. _____ | " 3. Infericornes. |
| 12. <i>Largus</i> . (Hahn.) <i>succinctus</i> . Linn. _____ | " 4. Cecigenae. |
| 13. <i>Anthoconis</i> . (Fall.) <i>insidiosus</i> . Say. <u>Peduvius</u> . Say 1. 357. _____ | " 3. Infericornes. |
| 14. <i>Anasa</i> . (Amy.) <i>tristis</i> . Degeer. — <u>Gonocerus</u> Latr. _____ | " 2. Supericornes. |
| 15. <i>Alydus</i> . (Fab.) 5 <i>spinosus</i> . Say. <u>Lygaeus</u> . Say. 2. 247. _____ | " " " " " — |
| 16. <i>Chariesterus</i> . (Lap.) <i>antennator</i> . Fab. <u>Gonocerus</u> . Say 1. 323. <u>Coreus</u> . Fab. _____ | " " " — " — " — |
| 17. <i>Merocoris</i> . (Perty) <i>distinctus</i> . Dallas. _____ | " " " " " — |
| 18. <i>Euthoetha</i> . (Mayer) <i>galator</i> . Fab. <u>Crinocerus</u> . Burm. _____ | " " " — " — " — |
| 19. <i>Acanthocephala</i> . (Lap.) <i>terminalis</i> . Dallas. <u>Metapodius</u> . Westw. _____ | " " " — " — " — |
| 20. — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — | " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — |
| 21. <i>Leptoglossus</i> . (Stål & Guerin) <i>phyllopus</i> . Linn. _____ | " " " " " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — " — |

• Bicelluli

• albicinctus.



S. Flower

Plate II. Heteroptera.

1.	<i>Homoaemus</i> (Dallas) <i>parvulus</i> . H. Schf. <u><i>Tachycoris</i></u> , Burm.	—————	Fam 1. Longiscuti.
2.	<i>Ophthalmicus</i> (Schill) <i>piceus</i> . Say. <u><i>Salda</i></u> Say 1. 336.	—————	" — 3. Infericornes.
3.	<i>Trichopepla</i> (Stål) <i>seminittata</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . Say 2. 322.	—————	" — 1 Longiscuti.
4.	<i>Pelionotus</i> (Uhler) <i>abbreviatus</i> . Uhler.	—————	" — 3 Infericornes
5.	<i>Cœnus</i> (Dallas) <i>delia</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . Say. 2. 320.	—————	" — 1. Longiscuti.
6.	<i>Cosmopepla</i> (Stål) <i>carnifex</i> . Fab. <u><i>Eysarcoris</i></u> , Dallas.	—————	" — " — "
7.	<i>Albalus</i> (Stål) <i>typhaeus</i> . Fab. <u><i>Mormidea</i></u> . Amy.	—————	" — " — "
8.	<i>Schirus</i> (Amy) <i>legata</i> . Say. <u><i>Cydnius</i></u> . Say. 1. 322.	—————	" — " — "
9.	<i>Mormidea</i> (Amy. 134) <i>lugens</i> Fab. Say 1. 322. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u>	—————	" — " — "
10.	<i>Cominclaena</i> (White) <i>lateralis</i> . Fab.	—————	" — " — "
11.	<i>Alcthus</i> (Dallas) <i>bilineatus</i> . Say. <u><i>Cydnius</i></u> . Say. 2. 242, & 323.	—————	" — " — "
12.	<i>Euschistus</i> (Dall.) <i>punctipes</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . Say 1. 314.	—————	" — " — "
13.	<i>Euschistus</i> (Dall.) <i>lividus</i> . Dall	—————	" — " — "
14.	<i>Hymenarcys</i> (Amy. 124) <i>nervosa</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . Say. 1. 321.	—————	" — " — "
15.	<i>Euschistus</i> (Dall.) <i>istericus</i> . Linn.	—————	" — " — "
16.	<i>Micropus</i> (Spin) <i>leucopterus</i> . Say. <u><i>Lygaeus</i></u> Say 1. 329. <u><i>Rhyparochromus</i></u> . Curt.	—————	3. Infericornes.
17.	" — " — " — " — " — " — " — "	—————	" — " — "
18.	<i>Halticus</i> (Fieb.) <i>frallicornis</i> . Fab. <u><i>Capsus</i></u> .	—————	" — 5. B-celluli
19.	<i>Stochomera</i> (Say) <i>nodosa</i> . Say. 1. 335.	—————	" — 3 Infericornes.
20.	<i>Stiretrus</i> (Lap) <i>fimbriatus</i> . Say. <u><i>Setyra</i></u> . Say. 1. 94	—————	" — 1 Longiscuti.
* 21.	<i>Perillus</i> (Stål) <i>claudus</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . Say. Jour. Acad IV. 573.	—————	" — " — "
22.	<i>Strachia</i> (Kahn) <i>historionicha</i> . Kahn.	—————	" — " — "
23.	<i>Rhaphigaster</i> (Lap. Amy. 145) <i>hilaris</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . Say 1. 304, 376.	—————	" — " — "
24.	<i>Thyanta</i> (Stål) <i>custator</i> Fab. <u><i>Pentatoma calcata</i></u> Say 1. 320	—————	" — " — "
25.	<i>Stiretrus</i> (Lap.) <i>diama</i> . Fab. <u><i>Asopus</i></u> . Amy.	—————	" — " — "
26.	<i>Brochymena</i> (Amy) <i>arborea</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> Say 2. 239.	—————	" — " — "
27.	<i>Setyra</i> (Fab.) <i>bipunctata</i> . H. Schf.	—————	" — " — "
28.	<i>Podisus</i> (Stål) <i>spinosus</i> . Dallas. <u><i>Arma</i></u> . Kahn.	—————	" — " — "
29.	<i>Podisus</i> (Stål) <i>cynicus</i> . Say. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> Say 1. 312. <u><i>Arma grandis</i></u> , Dallas.	—————	" — " — "
	{ <u><i>Arma bracteata</i></u> . Fitch. is only a broad shouldered var. }		

* *Perillus claudus* should be *claudus*. (Typ. error in Say)

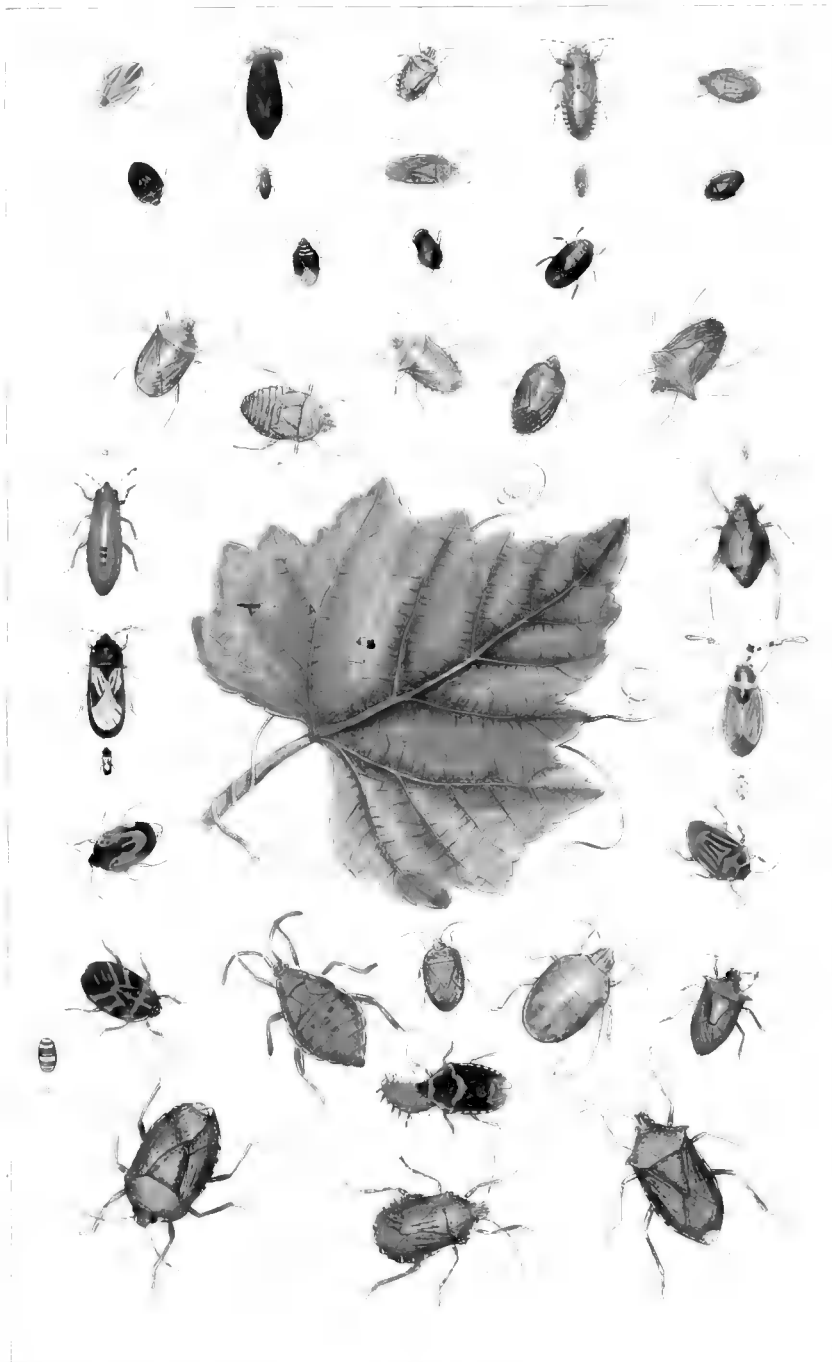


Plate III. Heteroptera.

1. *Nabis* (Latr.) *fuscus*. Linn. _____ Fam 7. Nudirostri.
 2. *Garganius* (Stål.) *fusiformis*. Say Capsus. Say. _____ 5 Bicelluli.
 3. *Aradus* (Fab) *americanus*. H. Schf. _____ " - 6 Ductirostri.
 4. *Brachyrhynchus* (Lap.) *granulatus*. Say. Aradus Say _____ " - " - " -
 5. *Acanthia* (Amy) *dorsalis*. Say. Miris. Say. 1. 368. _____ " - 3 Infericornes.
 6. *Hormostes* (Dall) *reflexulus* Say. Syromastes. Say 1. 323 (var) _____ " - 2 Supericornes.
 7. *Myodocha* (Lat) ? _____ on Tobacco. Fla. _____ " - 3 Infericornes.
 8. *Spinia* (Amy.) *multispinosa*. Degeer. ♀. _____ " - 7. Nudirostri.
 9. *Acanthia* (Fab) *lectularia*. Linn. _____ " - 6 Ductirostri.
 10. *Neides* (Latr) *spinosus*. Say 1. 28, 4 328, Berytus (Fab) Say. _____ " - 2 Supericornes.
 11. *Phytocoris* (Fall.) *nubilus*. Say Capsus. Say. 1. 321. _____ " - 5 Bicelluli.
 12. *Milyas* (Stål) *cinctus*. Fab. Harpactor. Lap. _____ " - 7 Nudirostri.
 13. *Phymata* (Latr.) *erosa*. Fab. Syrtes. Fab. _____ " - 6 Ductirostri.
 14. *Prionotus* (Lap. Amy 357) *cristatus*. Linn. Reduvius. Fab novenarius.. } 7. Nudirostri.
Say. 1. 71. Nabis Say 1. 358
 15. *Leptocoris* (Latr) *tipuloides*. Latr _____ " - 2 Supericornes.
 16. *Hammatoxerus* (Burm.) *pinus*. Drury. Nabis (Amy) Say. 1. 358 " - " Nudirostri.
 17. *Ectrichodis* (Lep. & Serv.) *cruciata*. Say 1. 358. Petalochinus. 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. Infericornes
-

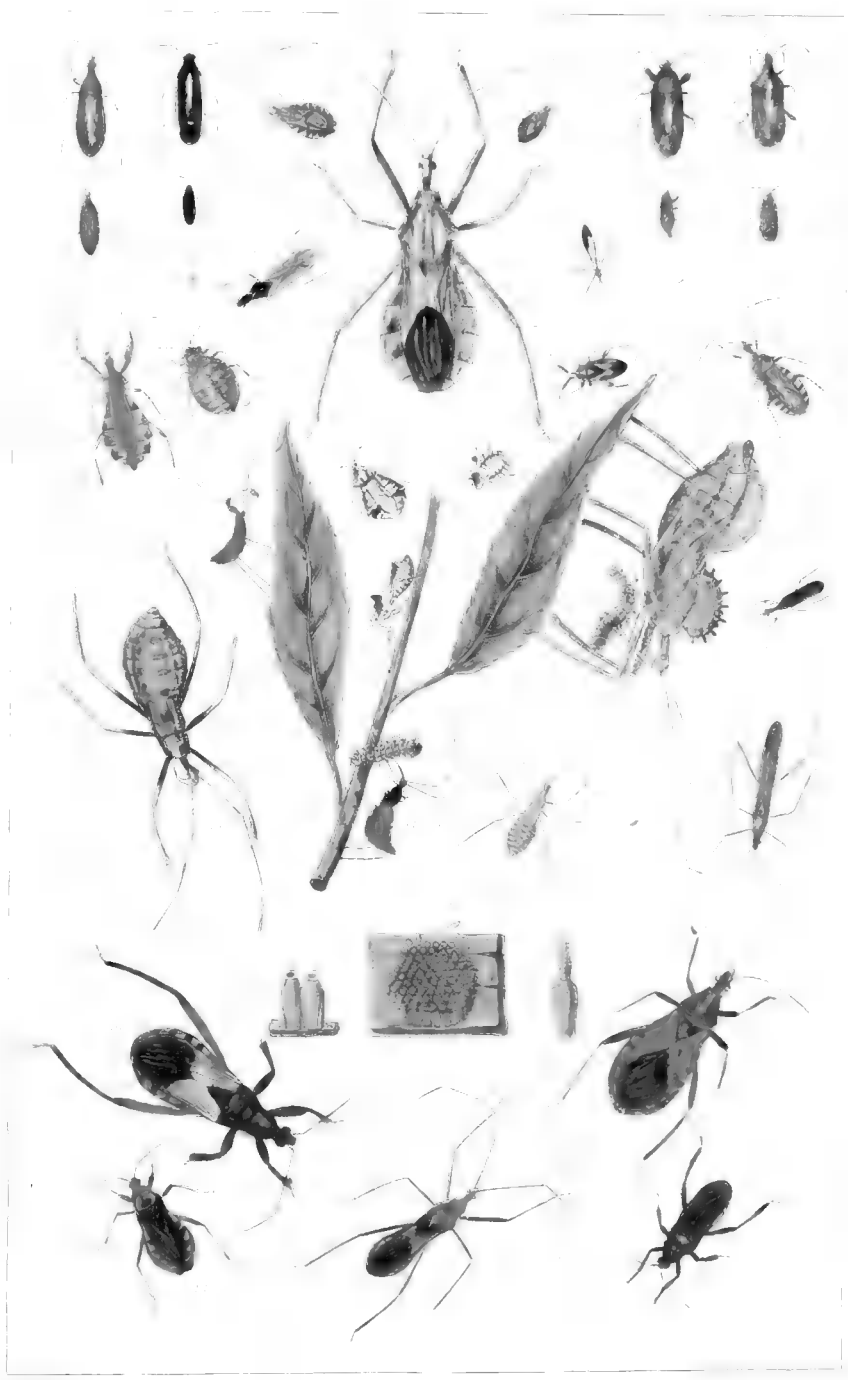


Plate. IV. Heteroptera.

1. *Brachytropis*. (Fieber.) *calcaratus*, Fallén. _____ Fam 5. Bicculli.
 2. *Singis*. (Fab.) *arcuatus*, Say 1. 350. _____ " - 6. Nudirostri.
 3. *Labops* (Fieb.) *hesperus*, Uhler _____ " - 5. Bicculli.
 4. *Eurygaster*. (Lap.) *alternatus*, Say 2. 243. Coreus, Say _____ " - 1. Longiscuti.
 5. *Perillus*. (Stål) *exaptus* Say, Pentatoma, Say 2. 240. Xicrona, Amy. 86. " - " - "
 6. *Pachycoris* (Burm.) *fabricii*, Linn. _____ " - " - "
 7. *Mottiglossa*. (Kirby.) *undata*, Say. Pentatoma, Say 1. 319. _____ " - " - "
 8. *Homocemus*. (Dall.) *acneiformis*, Say. Scutellera, Say 1. 198. Pachycoris exilis, H. Sch. " - " - "
 9. *Chelinidea*. (Uhler.) *vittigera*, Uhler. _____ " 2. Supercornes.
 10. *Starmastes*. (Dall.) *fraterculus*, Say. Syromastes, Say 1. 324. _____ " - " - "
 11. *Acanthocephala*. (Lap.) *thomasi*, Uhler. Metapodius, Westw. _____ " - " - "
 12. *Euthyrhynchus*. (Dall.) *floridanus*, Linn. Asopus, Burm. Pentatoma -
 { emarginata, Say 1. 313 } " - 1. Longiscuti.
 13. *Acanthosoma*. (Curt.) *cruciata*, Say. Edessa, Say 1. 311. _____ " - " - "
 14. *Stiretus*. (Lap.) *imbricatus*, Say. (var.) Tetyra, Say 1. 93. 311. Asopus, Burm. _____ " - " - "
 15. *Banasa*. (Stål) *calva*, Say. Pentatoma, Say 1. 318. _____ " - " - "
 16. *Prooxys*. (Amy.) *victor*, Fab. Prooxys, Spin. _____ " - " - "
 17. *Pygolampus*. (Germ.) *pectoralis*, Say. Reduvius, Say 1. 306. 357. _____ " - 7. Nudirostri.
 18. *Salda*. (Fab.) *saltatoria*, Linn. _____ " - " - "
 19. *Caenus*. (Dall.) *viridicatus*, Uhler. _____ " - 1. Longiscuti.
 20. *Stiretus*. (Lap.) *diana*, Fab. Asopus, Burm. _____ " - " - "
 21. *Tropocoris*. (Dall.) *rufipes*, Linn. _____ " - " - "
 22. *Pirates*. (Amy.) *liguttatus*, Say. Petalochirus, Say 1. 307 _____ " - 7. Nudirostri.
 23. *Chlorochroa*. (Stål) *ligata*, Say. Pentatoma, Say 1. 316. P. rufocincta } 1. Longiscuti.
 of Hahn.
 24. *Leptocoris*. (Hahn.) *trivittatus*, Say. Jour. Acad. Sc. Phil vol IV. _____ " - 3. Infericornes.
 25. *Emesa*. (Fab.) *longipes*, De geer. Ploianica? brunscipennis, Say 1. 106. - " - 7. Nudirostri.
 26. *Alydus*. (Fab.) *ater*, Dallas. _____ " - 2. Supercornes.

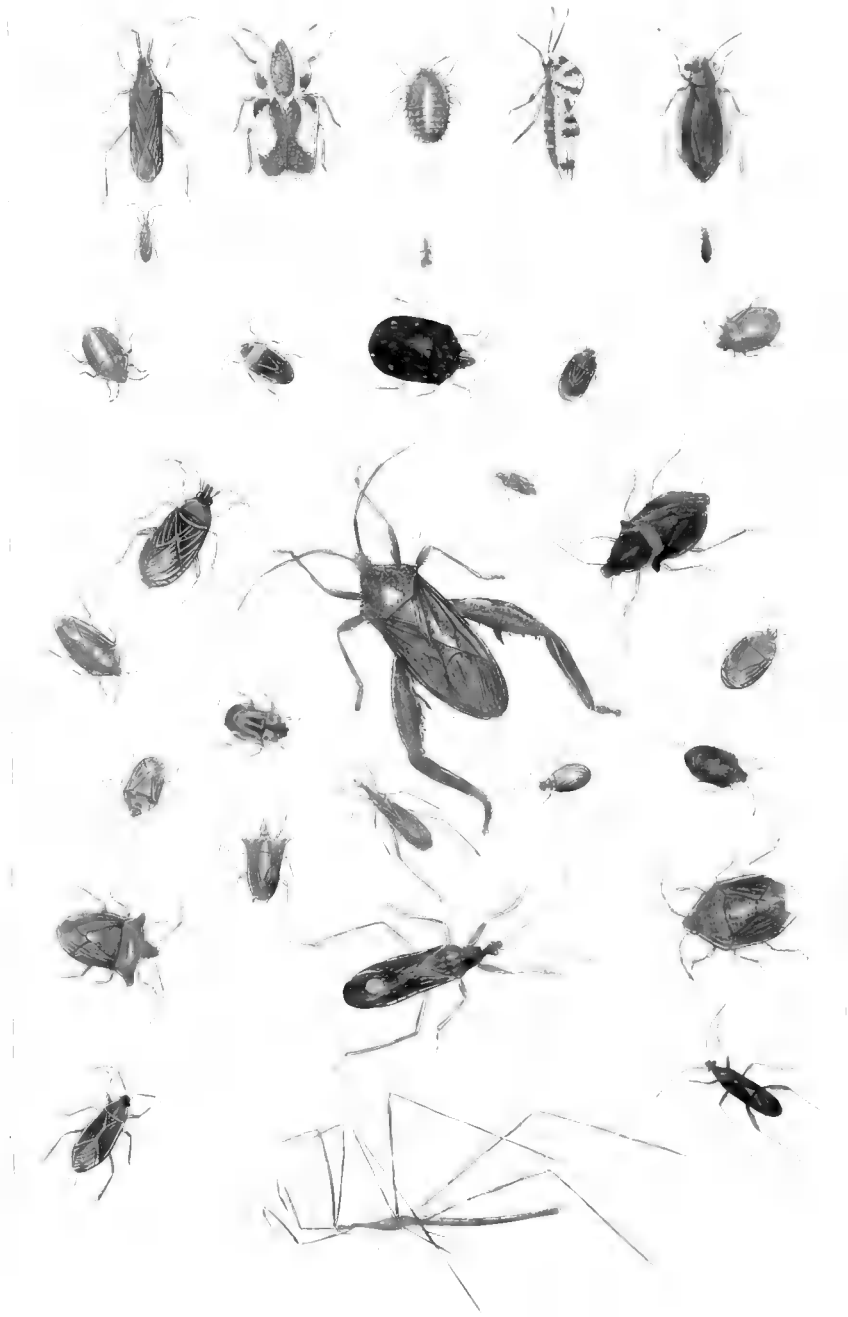
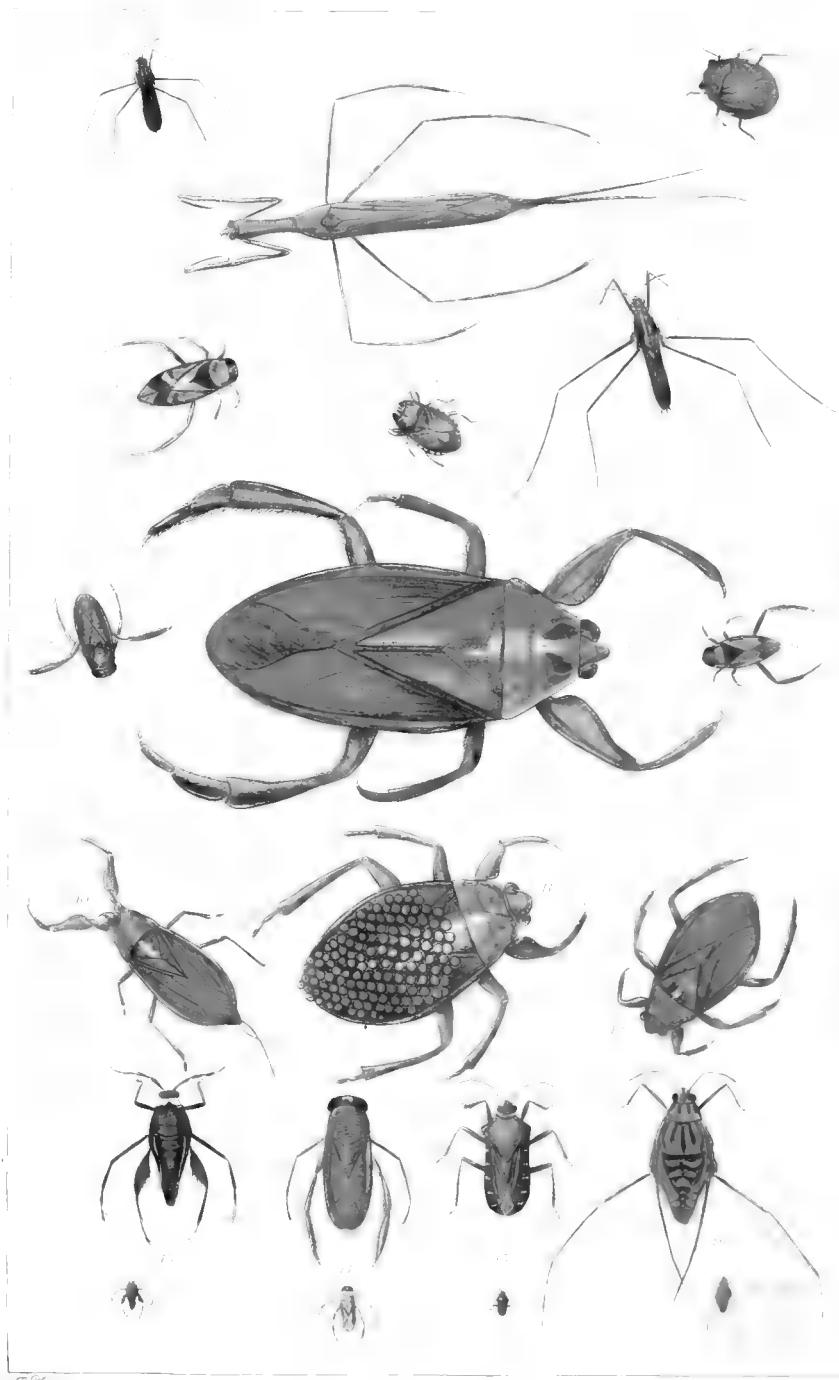


Plate V. Heteroptera.

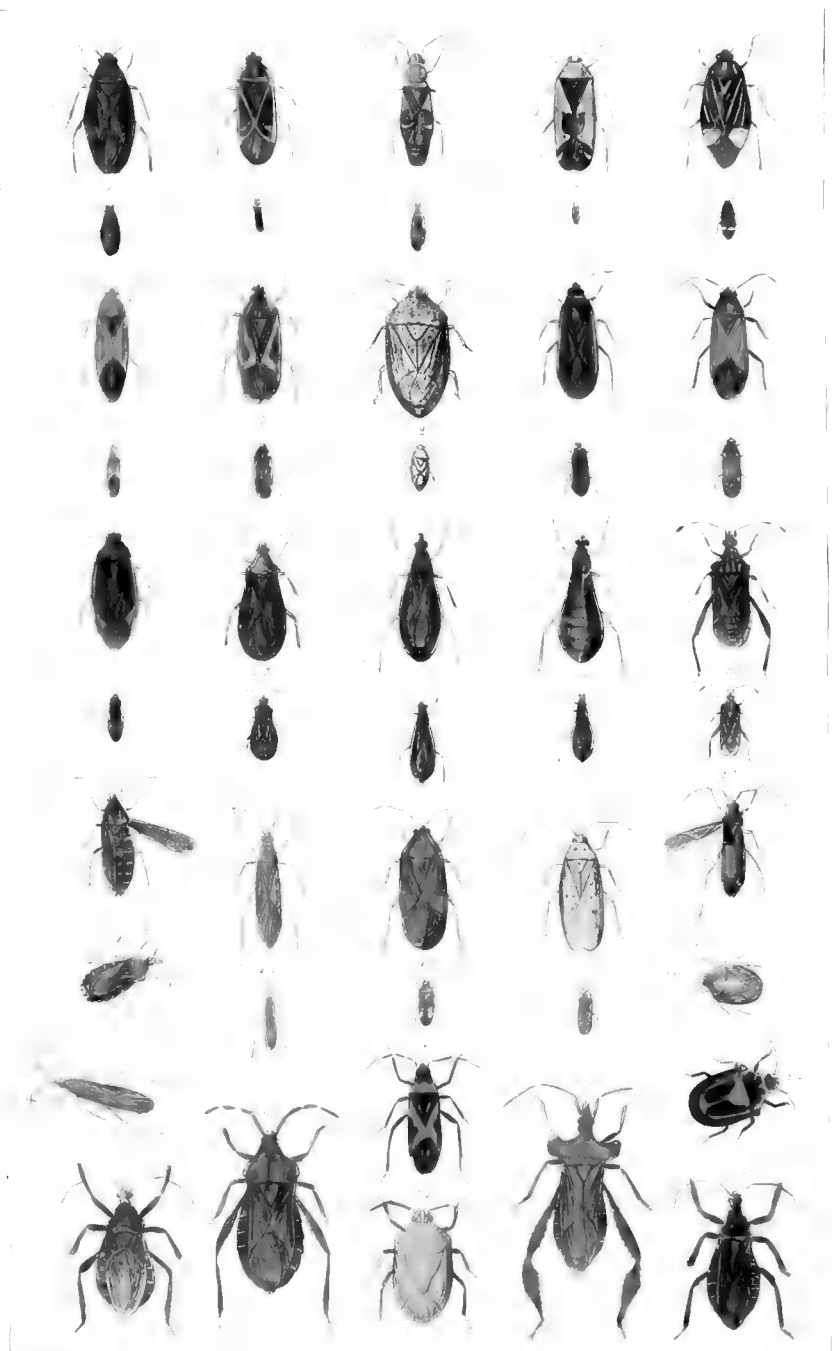
1. *Gerris*. (Fab.) *lacustris*. Fab. ————— Fam 8 *Ploterus*.
 2. *Galgulus*. (Latr.) *oculatus*. Fab. ————— " 9. or 1. *Bigemmi*
 3. *Ranatra*. (Fab) 4. *dentata*. Stål. ————— " 10. or 2. *Pedirapti*.
 4. *Notonecta*. (Linn.) *insulata*. Kri. ————— " 11. or 3. *Pediremi*
 5. *Naucoris*. (Geoff) *poeyi*. Guen. (var.) ————— " 10. or 2. *Pedirapti*.
 6. *Gerris*. (Fab) *conformis* Uhler. ————— " 8. *Ploterus*
 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. *Syrphus*. (Stål) *dilatatus*. Say 1. 366. *Zaitha*. Amy *Stollis*. Amy — " — " —
 12. *Zaitha*. (Amy.) *fluminea*. Say 1. 365. *Penthostoma* Leidy — " — " —
 13. *Rhagovelia*. (Mayer.) *collaris*. Burm. *Velia*. Latr ————— " — " —
 14. *Corixa*. (Geoff) *vulnerata*. Uhler. ————— " 11. or 3. *Pediremi*.
 15. *Hebrus*. (Curtis.) *americanus*. Uhler. ————— " — 6. *Ductirostri*
 16. *Halobates*. (Esch) *pictus*. H. Schf. ————— " — 8. *Ploterus* —
-



F. Heer

Plate VII. Heteroptera.

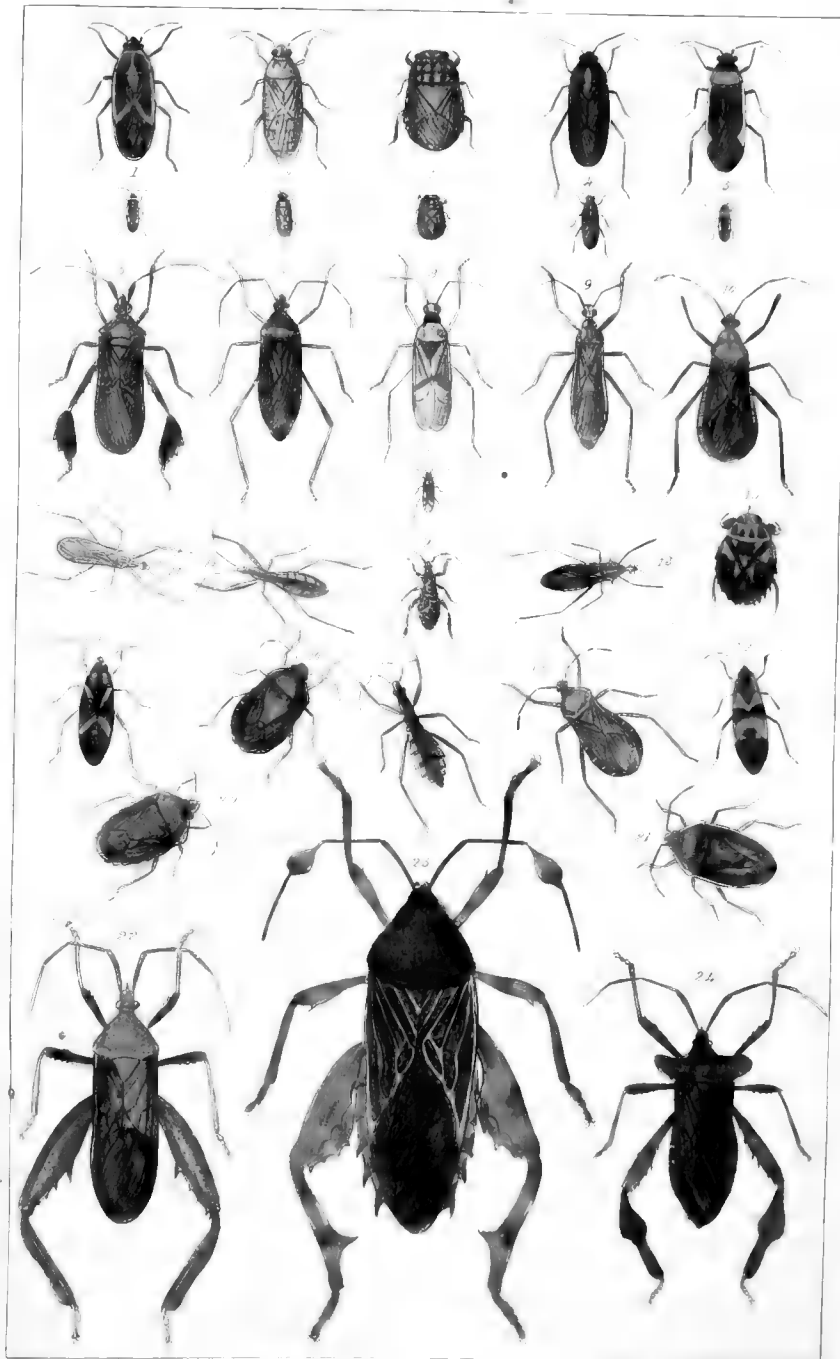
1. <i>Rhopalotomus</i> (Fieb.) <i>pacificus</i> . Uhler. _____	Fam 5. <i>Bicelluli</i> .
2. <i>Piciloscytus</i> (Fieb.) <i>diffusus</i> . Uhler. _____	" " " "
3. <i>Horaeus</i> (Stål) <i>insignis</i> . Uhler. <u><i>Pachymerus</i> Lepelet.</u> _____	" 3. <i>Infericornes</i>
4. <i>Orthotylus</i> (Fieb.) <i>discoidalis</i> . Uhler. <u><i>Capsus</i>.</u> _____	" 5. <i>Bicelluli</i>
5. <i>Lygus</i> (Hahn.) <i>lincolni</i> . Beauv. <u><i>Phytoecoris</i> Fall.</u> <u><i>Capsus oblineatus</i> Say</u> $\frac{1}{360}$ _____	" " " "
6. <i>Lopidea</i> (Uhler.) <i>media</i> . Say. <u><i>Capsus</i> Say</u> 1. 341. _____	" " " "
7. <i>Calocoris</i> (Fieb.) <i>Palmerii</i> . Uhler. _____	" " " "
8. <i>Xyrisona</i> (Amy.) <i>Cuprea</i> . Dall. _____	" 1. <i>Longiscuti</i>
9. <i>Lygaeus</i> (Fab.) <i>circumcinctus</i> . Stål. _____	" 3. <i>Infericornes</i> .
10. <i>Lygaeus</i> (Fab.) <i>histriangularis</i> . Say 1. 328. _____	" " " "
11. <i>Charagocheilus</i> (Fieb.) <i>venaticus</i> . Uhler. _____	" 5. <i>Bicelluli</i> .
12. <i>Desyconis</i> (Dall.) <i>humilis</i> . Stål. _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i> .
13. <i>Nabis</i> (Lat) <i>coleoptratus</i> . Kirby. _____	" 7. <i>Nudirostri</i>
14. " " " " " <i>single form</i> . _____	" " " "
15. <i>Hormostes</i> (Dall) <i>reflexulus</i> . Say. <u><i>Syromastes</i> Say</u> $\frac{1}{323}$. <u><i>Rhopalus</i> Schill</u> " _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i>
16. <i>Batorhyntha</i> (Stål.) <i>guttula</i> . Fab. <u><i>Metastemma</i> Amy.</u> _____	" 7. <i>Nudirostri</i> .
17. <i>Margus</i> (Fab.) <i>inconspicuus</i> . Hb. Schf. _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i>
18. <i>Miris</i> (Fab.) <i>debilis</i> . Uhler. _____	" 5. <i>Bicelluli</i> .
19. <i>Lygus</i> (Hahn) <i>annexus</i> . Uhler _____	" " " "
20. <i>Malacocoris</i> (Fieb.) <i>virroratus</i> . Say. <u><i>Capsus</i> Say</u> 1. 346. _____	" " " "
21. <i>Alydus</i> (Fab.) <i>euminus</i> . Say. <u><i>Lygaeus</i> Say</u> 2. 247. _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i> .
22. <i>Cumex</i> (Linn.) <i>platycheilus</i> . Uhler _____	" 1. <i>Longiscuti</i> .
23. <i>Protenor</i> (Stål) <i>beltragei</i> . Hagland. _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i>
24. <i>Apiomerus</i> (Burm.) <i>spissipes</i> . Say <u><i>Reduvius</i> Say</u> 1. 72. _____	" 7. <i>Nudirostri</i> .
25. <i>Pierogaster</i> (Amy) <i>calcarator</i> . Fab. { <u><i>Coreus alternatus</i> Say Journ.</u> } _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i> .
{ <u>and IV. <i>Archimerus</i> Stål.</u> }	
26. <i>Lygaeus</i> (Fab.) <i>reclivatus</i> . Say. 2. 245. _____	" 3. <i>Infericornes</i> .
27. <i>Chlorochroa</i> (Stål) <i>congrua</i> . Uhler. _____	" 1. <i>Longiscuti</i>
28. <i>Leptoglossus</i> (Stål. & Guerin) <i>corculus</i> . Say 1. 326. (var.) _____	" 2. <i>Supericornes</i> .
29. <i>Stinetus</i> (Laf.) <i>deana</i> . Fab. _____	" 1. <i>Longiscuti</i> .
30. <i>Apiomerus</i> (Burm) <i>crassipes</i> . Fab. <u><i>Reduvius</i> Say</u> 1. 72. _____	" 7. <i>Nudirostri</i> .



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Plate VII. Heteroptera.

- | | | |
|---|-------|--|
| 1. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab) <i>admirabilis</i> . Uhler. | _____ | Tom 3. Infericornes |
| 2. <i>Nysius</i> . (Dall) <i>californicus</i> . Uhler. | _____ | " " " " |
| 3. <i>Mononyx</i> . (Lap.) <i>baclius</i> . H. Schf. | _____ | " 9. or 1. <i>Bigemmi</i> .
<small>(Amyot. 425)</small> |
| 4. <i>Pesthenia</i> . (Spin). <i>eremicola</i> . Uhler. — <u><i>Capsus</i></u> Fab | _____ | " — 5. <i>Bicelluli</i> — |
| 5. <i>Oncostylus</i> . (Fieb) <i>militaris</i> . Uhler. | _____ | " " " " |
| 6. <i>Leptoglossus</i> . (Stål & Guer.) <i>zonatus</i> . Dall. | _____ | " 2 <i>Supericornes</i> |
| 7. <i>Pthia</i> . (Girou) <i>picta</i> . Drury. | _____ | " " " " |
| 8. <i>Campyloneura</i> . (Fieb) <i>vitripennis</i> . Say 1. 245. <u><i>Capsus</i></u> . Say | _____ | " — 5 <i>Bicelluli</i> — |
| 9. <i>Reduvius</i> . (Fab) <i>personatus</i> . Linn. | _____ | " — 7 <i>Nudirostri</i> . |
| 10. <i>Ectrichodia</i> . (Lap & Serv.) <i>cinctiventris</i> . Stål. — <u><i>Ectrichotes</i></u> . Burm. | _____ | " " " " |
| 11. <i>Fitchia</i> . (Stål) <i>spinulosa</i> . Stål. | _____ | " " " " |
| 12. — " — " — <i>nigrovittata</i> . Stål. | _____ | " " " " |
| 13. <i>Ripta</i> . (Stål) <i>taurus</i> . Fab. — <u><i>Zelus</i></u> . Fab. | _____ | " " " " |
| 14. <i>Ambrysus</i> . (Stål) <i>signoreti</i> . Stål. — <u><i>Naucoris</i></u> . Geof. | _____ | " — 10. or 2. <i>Pedirapti</i> |
| 15. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab) <i>gutta</i> . H. Schf. | _____ | " — 3. <i>Infericornes</i> . |
| 16. <i>Chlorochroa</i> . (Stål) <i>Sayi</i> . Stål. <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . | _____ | " — 1. <i>Longiscuti</i> — |
| 17. <i>Stenopoda</i> . (Lap.) <i>cinerea</i> . Lap. | _____ | " — 7. <i>Nudirostri</i> — |
| 18. <i>Anasa</i> . (Amy) <i>avmigora</i> . Say 1. 244. — <u><i>Coreus</i></u> . Say. | _____ | " — 2. <i>Supericornes</i> . |
| 19. <i>Lygaeus</i> . (Fab) <i>fasciatus</i> . Dallas. | _____ | " — 3. <i>Infericornes</i> . |
| 20. <i>Nexara</i> . (Amy) <i>viridula</i> . Linn. — <u><i>Pentatoma</i></u> . | _____ | " 1 <i>Longiscuti</i> — |
| 21. <i>Pentatoma</i> . (Pal de Beauv.) <i>juniperana</i> . Linn. | _____ | " " " " |
| 22. <i>Acanthocephala</i> . (Lap) <i>Thomasii</i> . ♂. Uhler. — <u><i>Metaproclius</i></u> . Westw. | _____ | " — 2 <i>Supericornes</i> . |
| 23. <i>Pachylis</i> . (Lap. & Serv.) <i>gigas</i> . Burm. | _____ | " " " " |
| 24. <i>Acanthocephala</i> . (Lap.) <i>declivis</i> . Say. <u><i>Rhinuchus</i></u> . Say 1. 306. 327. | _____ | " " " " |

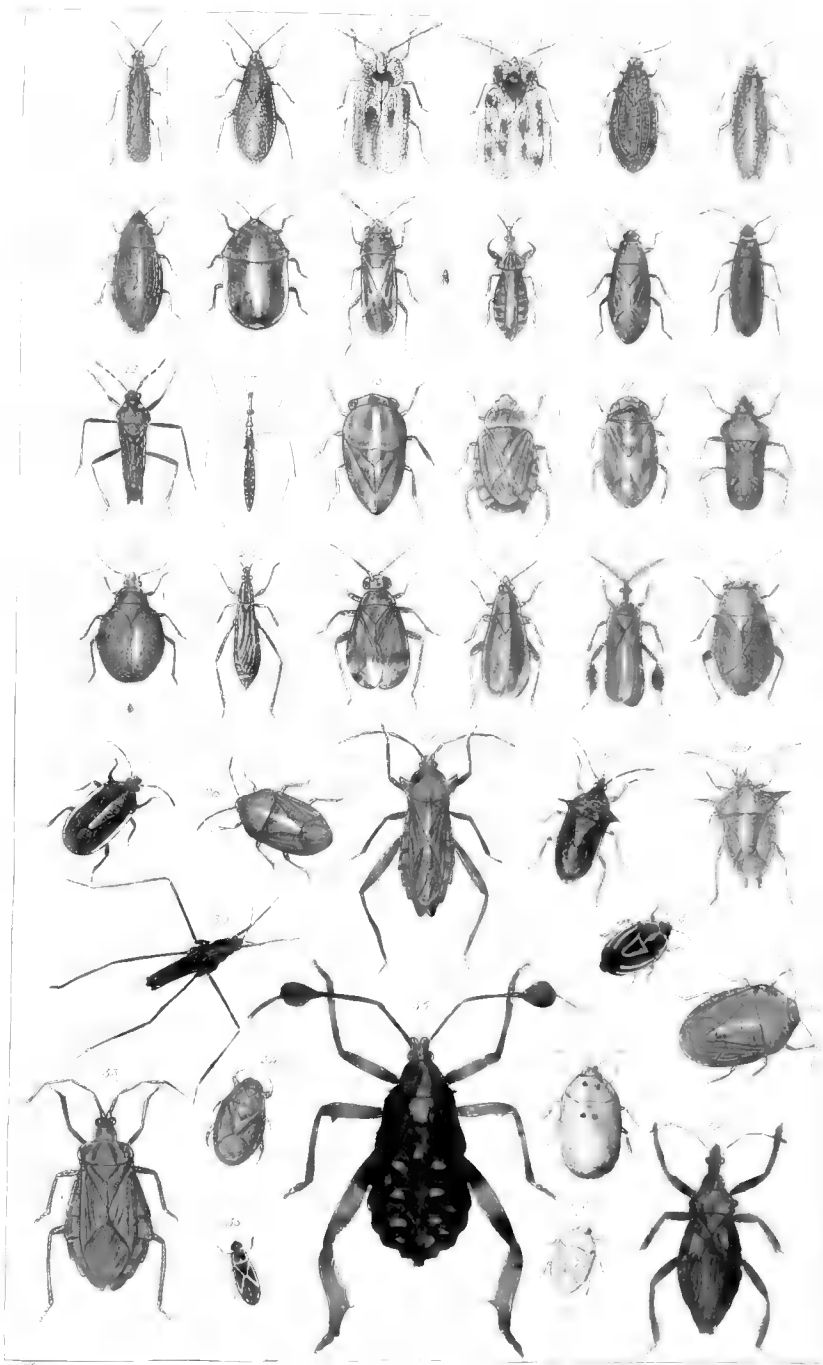


J. S. G. Linn.



Plate VIII. Heteroptera.

1. *Monanthia* (LeP & Serv) ? _____ *Tingis* Fab — (US) Sam 6 Ductirostri
- 2 " " " _____ *plexus* Say _____ *Tingis* Say 1.349 — " — " — " — " —
3. *Tingis* (Fab.) *gossypii* Fab — Fieber, p 104. pl IX. fig 1. — (West Ind) " — " — " —
4. " " *hyalina* Fieb. Fieber, p 103. pl IX. fig 5. — (US) — " — " — " —
5. *Monanthia* (LeP & Serv) ? _____ *Tingis* _____ (US) — " — " — " —
6. " " " " ? _____ *Tingis* _____ (US) — " — " — " —
7. *Pissona* (LeP & Serv) *cinerea*. Say *Losmerus*. Burm. *Tingis* Say 1. 349 (US) — " — " — " —
8. *Comimelaena* (White) *pubescens*. 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. *Ligaeus* (Fab) *lucetis*. Say 1. 328 _____ " — " — " — " —
13. *Uelia* (Lat) *currens*. Lat. — Douglas p 571. pl XIX. 2 — (Eu) — " — 8. Ploteris.
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. " — " — 11 or 3. Pedirami.
16. *Aphelochirus* (Westw.) *estivalis* Westw. Doug. p. 578. pl XIX. 5. " — " — 10 or 2. Pedirapti.
17. *Sigara* (Fab) *minutissima*. Leach. — " p. 616 pl XX. 6. " — " — 11 or 3. Pedirami.
18. *Hebrus* (Curt) *fusillus*. Curtis. — " p. 266 pl XIX. 4. " — " — 6. Ductirostri.
- x 19. *Myrmedobia*. Bärens. *coloptrata*. Bärens. ♀ } " p. 484 pl XVI. 1. " — " — 3. Infericornes.
{ ♂. *Idiotropus exilis* Fieb. Doug. }
20. *Pezolampis* (Germ) *bifurcata*. Fieb. — " p. 539. pl XVII. 4. " — " — 7. Nudirostri.
21. *Salda* (Fab) *pulchella*. H. Schaaf. — " p. 520. pl XVII. 9. " — " — " — " —
22. *Ceratocombus* (Sign) *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. Ploteris.
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) *poerji*. 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. *Apisomerus* (Burm) *occidentalis*. Uhler. Mss. — " — " — 7. Nudirostri.



F. V. G.

Plate. IX. Heteroptera.

1. *Melanolestes*. (Stål) *fuscipes*. H. Schf. — Pirates. Amy. — Fam 7. Nudirostri.
2. *Brochymena*. (Amy) *annulata*. Fab. — " — 1. Longiscuti.
3. *Pulsirex*. (Spin.) *violacea*. Fab. — " — " — " —
4. *Nerara*. (Amy.) *pennsylvanica*, Degeer. Rhaphigaster. Fitch ¹⁸⁵⁶ — " — " — " — ₃₈₉
5. *Tadrea*. (Stål) *haematoloma*. Burm — " — 2. Supercornes.
6. *Pelagonus* (Latr.) *marginalis* Lat Amy 409. Westw 2. 465 fig 120. (Eu) — 7. Nudirostri.
7. *Acanthosema*. (Curtis.) *nebulosa*. Kirby. — " — 1. Longiscuti.
8. *Captosoma*. (Lap) *globus*. Fab. Amy. 65. Westw 2. 485. fig 122. (Eu) — " — " —
9. *Pyrrhocoris*. (Fall) *apterus*. Linn. Amy 269 Westw 2. 475 fig 121. Cimex (Eu) — " — 4. Becigenae.
10. *Acanthia*. (Fab) *saltatoria*. Linn. Westw 2. 465. fig 120. (Eu) — " — 6. Ductirostri
11. *Aula costellus* (Uhler) *marmoratus*. Say Tetyra. Say 1. 310 — " — 1 Longiscuti.
12. *Podisus*. (Stål) *modestus*. Dallas. Arma. Fitch. 1856. 390 — " — " —
13. *Plociaria*. (Scop) *vagabunda*. Linn. Douglas 536. xviii. 1. Gerris. Fab. Cimex Linn (Eu) Nudirostri =
14. *Corimelaena*. (White) *nituloides*. Wolff. C. histeroides. Say 1. 311. Thyreocoris. Schrank. Longiscuti
15. — " — " — *atra*. Amy. 68. Galgapha. Amy. — Fam. 1. Longiscuti —
16. *Podops*. (Lap) *dubius*. Beauv. — " — " — " —
17. *Chorosoma*. (Curtis Amy 331) *Schellingi*. Fieb. Phopalus. Schill (Eu) Doug 139. v. 5. — 2. Supercornes.
18. *Phopalus*. (Schill) *lateralis*. Say. C. reus. Say 2. 245. — " — " — " —
19. *Diplodus*. (Amy 370) *luridus*. Stål. Reduvius Lep & Gerv. Evagoruz Burm viridis (Uhler mss) Nudirostri.
20. *Coranus*. (Curtis) *subapterus*. Degeer. Doug. 541. xviii. 2. Cimex. Degeer. (Eu) } — 7 Nudirostri.
{ Cyllocoris pedestris. Fieb }
21. *Eurygaster*. (Lap.) *maurus*. Linn. Amy 53. Douglas 65. 11. 6. (Eu) Cimex Linn — 1. Longiscuti.
22. *Podisus*. (Stål) *placidus*. Uhler. — " — " — " —
23. *Ubia* (Fall) *acuminata* Linn. Doug. 68. 11. 6. (Eu) Cimex Linn. — " — " — " —
24. *Euschistus* (Dallas) *tristigma*. Harr. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. — " — " — " —
25. *Synomastes*. (Latr) *marginalis*. Linn. Doug. 110. xv. 3. (Eu) Cimex Linn. — 7 Supercornes
26. *Alydus*. (Fall) *calcaratus*. Linn. Amy 226. Doug. 143. v. 7. (Eu) Cimex Linn. — " — " —
27. *Therapha* (Amy 244) *hydrocyama*. Linn. Doug. 129. v. 2. (Eu) Amy. 244 — 3 Infericornes ?
28. *Bryocoris*. (Fall) *pteridis*. Fall. Doug. 277. x. 1. (Eu) Capsus. — " — 5 Bicelluli.
29. *Anthracoris*. (Fall) *nemorum*. Linn. Doug. 495. xvi. 6. (Eu) Cimex Linn. — " — 3 Infericornes.
30. *Camaronotus*. (Fieb) *cinnamopterus*. Kirschl. Doug. 359. xi. 8. (Eu) Capsus. — 5 Bicelluli. —
31. *Lygus*. (Hahn) *pratensis*. Linn. — " — 464. xv. 2. (Eu) Cimex Linn — " — " —
32. *Lylocoris*. (L. Dup.) *ater*. L. Dup. — " — 507. xvii. 6. (Eu) — " — " —
33. *Agramma*. (Hestis) *laeta*. Fall. — " — 242. ix. 1. (Eu) Lygia Fall. — " — " —
34. *Losmerus*. (Lap.) *quadratus*. Fieb. — " — 238. xviii. 9 (Eu) — Fam — 3. Infericornes.
35. *Honestaris*. (Spin Amy. 250.) *laticeps*. — " — 229. xviii. 5. (Eu) — " — " — " —
{ Heterogaster. Curtis }

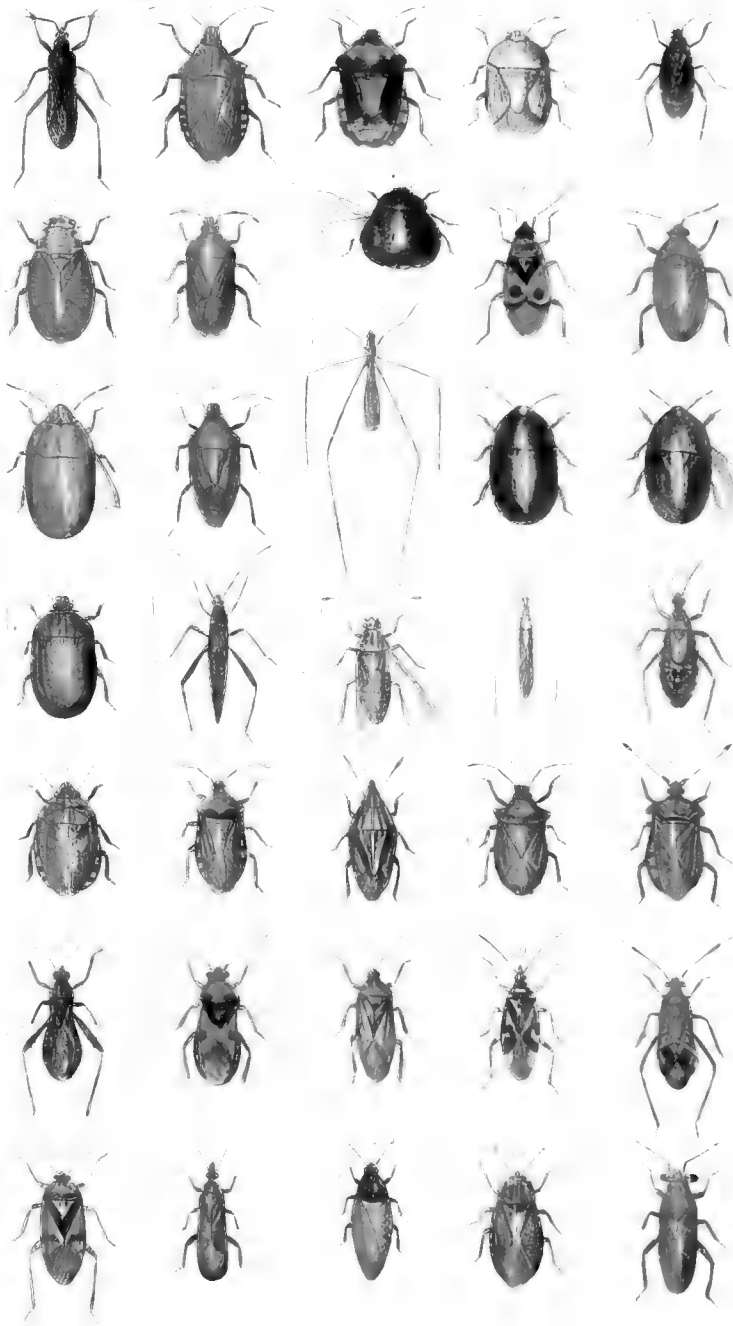


Plate II. Heteroptera.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Conometopus</i> | Fieber. Wiener, Ent. Monatschrift, vol 2, Nov 1858, pl 6. (Side view of head) | Bicellul. | |
| 2. <i>Acetropis</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 3. <i>Lejitsterna</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 4. <i>Campitobrochis</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 5. <i>Brachycoleus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 6. <i>Heterocordylus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 7. <i>Oncotylus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 8. <i>Haetorhinus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 9. <i>Dioncus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 10. <i>Orthops</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 11. <i>Trinicephalus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 12. <i>Stiphosoma</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 13. <i>Pithanus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 14. <i>Diciphus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 15. <i>Licoris</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 16. <i>Orthocephalus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 17. <i>Mecomma</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 18. <i>Brachystera</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 19. <i>Lobostethus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 20. <i>Trigonotylus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 21. <i>Laxops</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 22. <i>Amblytyleus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 23. <i>Alloctonus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 24. <i>Tichorhinus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 25. <i>Macrolophus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 26. <i>Pachytops</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 27. <i>Gremnodes</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 28. <i>Camaronotus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 29. <i>Systellonotus</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " | |
| 30. <i>Gremnodes</i> | " " " " " " " " " " " " | " (Wing) " | |
| 31. <i>Longiscuti</i> | Family 1. of Amyat & Scoville. | | |
| 32. <i>Orbiscuti</i> (Tribe) | " " " " " " " " " " " " | } Tribe 1. Orbiscuti. } Fam. 1 Longiscuti | |
| 33. <i>Coniscuti</i> (Tribe) | " " " " " " " " " " " " | | } Tribe 2. Coniscuti. |
| 34. <i>Supericornes</i> | " - 2. - " " " " " " | } Tribe 1. Tetrangolocephali. } Fam. 2 Supericornes = 65 | |
| 35. <i>Infericornes</i> | " - 3. - " " " " " " | | } " " " " " " |
| 36. <i>Tetrangolocephali</i> (Tribe) | " (2) Supericornes - " " " " " " | | |
| 37. " " | " " " " " " " " " " " " | | |
| 38. <i>Trigonoccephali</i> (Tribe) | " " " " " " " " " " " " | | |
| 39. <i>Cedigenae</i> | " - 4. of Amyat. & Scoville. | | |
| 40. <i>Bicelluli</i> | " - 5. - " " " " " " | | |
| 41. <i>Ductirostri</i> | " - 6. - " " " " " " | | |
| 42. <i>Nudirostri</i> | " - 7. - " " " " " " | | |
| 43. <i>Ploteres</i> | " - 8. - " " " " " " | | |
| 44. <i>Bigemmi</i> | Fam (1 or) 9 " " " " " " | | |
| 45. <i>Pedirapti</i> | " (2 or) 10 " " " " " " | | |
| 46. <i>Pediremi</i> | " (3 or) 11 " " " " " " | | |
| 47. <i>Pentatoma</i> - 4 wing. | " " " " " " " " " " " " | | |

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5	6	7	8	9
A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T



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.

Störpes. (Westw 2. 418.) 1. Pediculina. (Lice) - 2 Coccinea. (Bark lice) - 3. Phytochyres. (Leaf lice) - & 4. Cicadina. (Harvest 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.

It is 1. (Störpes 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. Hyalomisci. 2. Reparii. 3. Pedurini.

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

The genera and their synonyms, are then arranged by Burmeister in the following manner.

Burmesters arrangement.

<u>Division</u> (Lump 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> . Laf.	1. <i>Corixa</i> Geoff. Latr — { <i>Sigara</i> Fab. Burm. p. 186. } <i>Notonecta</i> Linn	2. <i>Sigara</i> Leach. Fab. Cope — { <i>Notonecta</i> Linn Burm. p. 188. }	
		3. <i>Plea</i> Stephens — { <i>Notonecta</i> Burm Burm. p. 188. } <i>Plea</i> Leach.		
		4. <i>Notonecta</i> Burm — Burm. p. 190.		
		2. Nepini Water Scorpions.	1. <i>Naucoris</i> Burm. — Burm. p. 193.	2. <i>Dichlonychus</i> Laf. — { <i>Sphaeroderma</i> Laf. Burm. p. 198 } <i>Nepa</i> Fab. <i>Pelostoma</i> . Latr.
	3. <i>Pelostomum</i> . Burm. — { <i>Pelostoma</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. Galgolini Shore scorpion bugs. <i>Galgulites</i> . Laf.		1. <i>Mononyx</i> . Laf. — { <i>Naucoris</i> Fab. Burm. p. 201. }	2. <i>Galgulus</i> . Lat. Laf. — { <i>Naucoris</i> Fab. Burm. p. 201. }
		3. <i>Pelagonus</i> . Lat. Laf. Burm. p. 202.		
		<hr/>		
	Division 2. Geocores. Land bugs.	1. Hydromici Water runners. <i>Ploteres</i> . Lat. <i>Amphicorides</i> L. Duf. <i>Hydrometrides</i> . Laf.	1. <i>Halobates</i> . Esch. Laf. Burm. p. 208.	2. <i>Hydrometra</i> . Fab — { <i>Gerris</i> Lat. Laf. Schum. Burm. p. 209. }
			3. <i>Limnobates</i> . Burm. — { <i>Hydrometra</i> Fab. Burm. p. 210. } <i>Sat.</i> Laf. Schum. Steph.	
			4. <i>Velia</i> Lat. Laf. Schum. — { <i>Hydrometra</i> . Fab. Burm. p. 211. }	
			5. <i>Hydroessa</i> . Burm. — { <i>Velia</i> Leon Duf. Burm. p. 213. } <i>Microvelia</i> Wrisler	
			6. <i>Helorus</i> . Westw — Burm. p. 214.	
2. Riparii Runners on Shores or banks.			1. <i>Saida</i> . Lat. Laf. — { <i>Acanthia</i> Lat. Laf. Burm. p. 215. }	2. <i>Leptopus</i> . Latr. L. Duf. Burm. p. 216.
		• <i>Amphibicorises</i>		

over

3.
Burmesters arrangement.

Division.

Family

Genus

Synonyms

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. <i>Emesa</i> . Tab. (Burm p. 223) | } | <i>Pleocaria</i> . Fabr. |
| 2. <i>Gerris</i> . - Tab. (" " 223) | | <i>Pluraria</i> . Scop. & Lat. Lep. |
| 3. <i>Xelus</i> . - Tab. (" " 225) | | |
| 4. <i>Mycoris</i> . Burm. (" " 226) | } | <i>Xelus</i> . Lat. |
| 5. <i>Euagoris</i> . Burm. (" " 226) | | <i>Reduvius</i> . Lat. |
| 6. <i>Notocryptus</i> . " (" " 227) | } | <i>Prionotus</i> . Lap. <i>Xelus</i> Lat. |
| 7. <i>Urilus</i> . Hahn. (" " 227) | | <i>Heduvius</i> . Burm. |
| 8. <i>Harpactor</i> . Lap. (" " 229) | } | <i>Reduvius</i> . Burm. |
| 9. <i>Apimereus</i> . Hahn (" " 230) | | <i>Reduvius</i> . Burm. |
| 10. <i>Macrops</i> . Burm. (" " 232) | } | <i>Macrophthalmus</i> . Lap. |
| 11. <i>Platymoris</i> . Lap. (" " 233) | | |
| 12. <i>Spirigor</i> . Burm. (" " 234) | } | <i>Reduvius</i> . Lap. Lat. |
| 13. <i>Reduvius</i> . Burm. (" " 234) | | <i>Uhucoelus</i> . Klug. |
| 14. <i>Hammatoceus</i> . " (" " 235) | } | <i>Hammatoceus</i> . Lap. |
| 15. <i>Dupinus</i> . Lap. (" " 236) | | |
| 16. <i>Diarodes</i> . Burm. (" " 237) | } | <i>Cimbus</i> . Lap. |
| 17. <i>Ectrichotes</i> . " (" " 237) | | <i>Lorcerus</i> . Hahn.
<i>Ectrichodia</i> . Lap. |
| 18. <i>Pirates</i> . Serv. Lap. (" " 239) | } | <i>Eumerus</i> . Klug. |
| 19. <i>Pachynomus</i> . Klug. Lap. (" " 240) | | |
| 20. <i>Prosiemna</i> . Lap. (" " 241) | } | <i>Reduvius</i> . Lat. <i>Nabis</i> . Lat. |
| 21. <i>Nabis</i> . Lat. (" " 241) | | |
| 22. <i>Onccephalus</i> . Klug. (" " 242) | } | <i>Gerris</i> . Lat. <i>Chelepus</i> . Hahn. |
| 23. <i>Pygostylus</i> . Germ. (" " 243) | | |
| 24. <i>Stenopoda</i> . Lap. (" " 243) | } | <i>Reduvius</i> . Burm. |
| 25. <i>Lothocephala</i> . Lap. (" " 244) | | |
| 26. <i>Cimbus</i> . Hahn (" " 245) | } | <i>Reduvius</i> . Burm. |
| 27. <i>Amorhinus</i> . Lap. (" " 245) | | |
| 28. <i>Petalochirus</i> . - (" " 246) | } | <i>Pal de Brauer</i> . |
| 29. <i>Holotrichus</i> . Burm. (" " 247) | | |
| 30. <i>Holopidius</i> . Lap. (" " 248) | } | <i>St Jerg. Serv. Lap.</i> |
| | | |

3.
Reduvini.

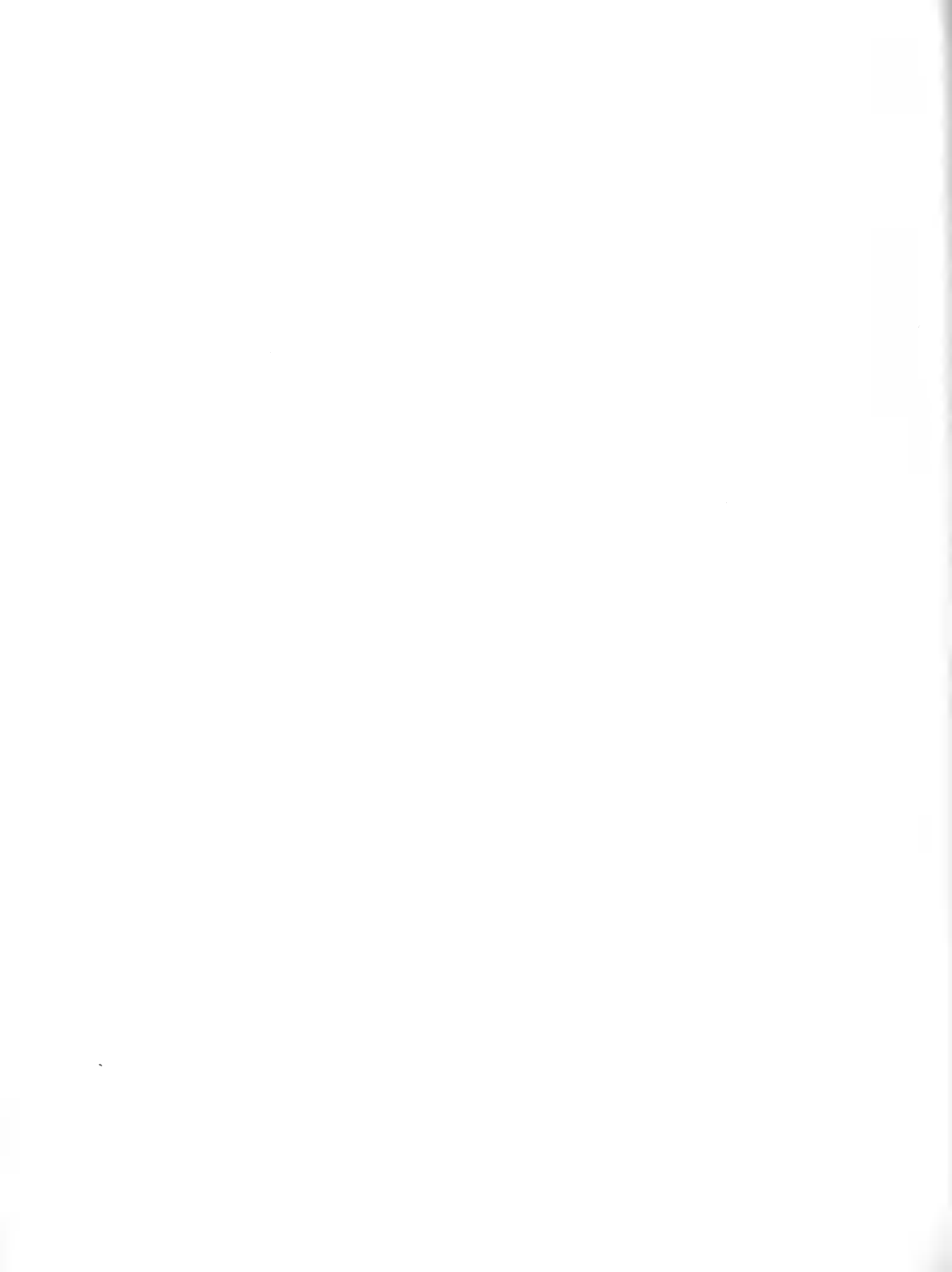
Division 2.

Geocores.
or
Land bugs.
continued.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. <i>Syrtes</i> . Tab. (Burm p. 251) | } | <i>Thymela</i> . Lat. <i>Ucanthia</i> . Pz. |
| 2. <i>Macrocephalus</i> . Lat. (" " 252) | | <i>Syrtes</i> . Lat. |
| 3. <i>Ucanthia</i> . Tab. (" " 252) | } | <i>Cimex</i> . Lat. <i>Lep.</i> |
| 4. <i>Aneurus</i> . Curt. Lap. (" " 253) | | |
| 5. <i>Brachyrhynchus</i> . Lap. (Burm p. 254) | } | <i>Aradus</i> . Tab. |
| 6. <i>Dysodius</i> . Lap. Serv. Lap. (Burm p. 255) | | |
| 7. <i>Aradus</i> . Burm. (" " 255) | } | <i>Ucanthia</i> . Molt. |
| 8. <i>Pisma</i> . Lap. (" " 257) | | <i>Agaramus</i> . Westw. |
| | | <i>Singis</i> . Pz. <i>Fall.</i> |
| 9. <i>Eurycera</i> . Lap. (" " 258) | } | <i>Ucanthia</i> . Pz. |
| 10. <i>Singis</i> . Burm. (" " 259) | | <i>Ziclyonchus</i> . Duf. Lat.
<i>Staph</i> . Lap. |
| 11. <i>Monanthia</i> . St Jerg. Serv. (Burm. p. 261) | } | <i>Singis</i> . Burm. |
| 12. <i>Zosmerus</i> . Lap. (Burm p. 262) | | <i>Sald.</i> Pz.
<i>Pisma</i> . Ency. Method. |

4.
Membranacei

Phymatides.
Singides. L.
Cimicides. Lap.



Division.

Burmestiers Arrangement.

Family

Genus.

Synonyms.

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

1. Miris. Burm. (Burm p. 264)
2. Phytocoris. Fall. (" - " - 265) { *Miris* & *Lygaeus* Fab.
Lygus Lohs. & *Phytus*.
Polymerus & *Carsid.* Hahn.
Glochops Method. Encycl.
Pacidosoma Steph.
3. Capsus. Burm (" - " - 273)
4. Heterotoma. Lat. (" - " - 275) { *Capsus* Fab.
5. Atilus. Hahn. (" - " - 276)
6. Halticus. Hahn. (" - " - 277) { *Salda* Fab. & *Lygaeus*
Capsus. *Phytocoris* Fall.
Oxthotatus Westw. Steph.
Bryocoris Fall.
Astemma Serv.
7. Labops. Burm. (" - " - 279)

Div 2.
Geocores.
Land bugs.
continued.

Fam 6.
Lygaeodes.

1. Largus. Hahn. Burm p. 281. { *Euryopthalmus* Lap.
Astemma Ency. Method.
2. Pyrrhocoris. Fall. (" - " - 283) { *Platynotus* Schill. Hahn.
Lygaeus Fab. & *Megamelus*.
Odonotopus Lap.
Astemma Lap. & Serv.
3. Microphysa. Westw. (" - " - 287)
4. Anthroris. Fall. (Burm p. 288) { *Lygaeus* Fab.
Rhinarius Hahn.
Pedeticus Lap. (?)
Hylophila Hirt. & Steph.
5. Hylsconis. L. Dup. (" - " - 289) { *Naregeus* Lap.
6. Blissus. Kl. (" - " - 290)
7. Ophthalmicus. Hahn. (" - " - 291) { *Salda* Fab. Lat. Serv. Lap.
Geocoris Fall.
8. Cymus. Hahn. (" - " - 292) { *Lygaeus* Fall.
Heterogaster Schill.
Melidocerus Westw.
9. Heterogaster. Schill. (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus* Fall. Fab.
10. Pachymerus. St. Jan. (" - " - 293) { *Lygaeus* Burm.
Schill. Steph.
11. Lygaeus. Burm. (Burm p. 297) { *Coreus* Steph.

Fam 7.
Coreodes.

Coreites &
Amisoceltis Lap.

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

over

• *Ophthalmicus*

Burmeisters Arrangement.

Division.

Family.

Genus.

Synonyms.

Fam. 7.
Coreodes.

Coreites et
Anisoscelites, Latr.

continued.

11. *Discogaster*. Burm. (Burm p 315)
12. *Hornocerus*. Burm. (" 316) } *Chondocera*.
13. *Chaniesterus*. Latr. (" 316)
14. *Crinocerus*. Burm. (" 318) } *Anthocerus*. Beauv. Latr.
15. *Hypselonotus*. Hahn. (" 318) } *Lygaeus*. Fab.
16. *Archimerus*. Burm. (" 321) } *Pachymeria*.
17. *Meropachys*. Latr. (" 322)
18. *Alydus*. Burm. (" 323)
19. *Calabothristes*. Burm. (" 323)
20. *Myodochus*. Burm. (" 324) } *Myodocha*. Latr. Latr.
21. *Actorus*. Burm. (" 327) } *Lepiocorixa*. Latr. Latr.
22. *Stenocephalus*. — (" 328) } *Hydrometra*. Fab.
23. *Dipysidophus*. Burm. (" 328) } *Anelytrum*. Latr.
24. *Copius*. Thunb. — (" 329) } *Alydus* L. DuR.
25. *Anisoscelis*. Burm. (" 331) } *Coreus*. Fab.
26. *Diactor*. Burm. (" 333) } *Dicranomerus*. Hahn.
27. *Paryphes*. Burm. (" 335) } *Holymenia*. Latr. Latr.
28. *Nematopus*. Latr. Latr. (" 336) } *Lygaeus*. Fab. *Anisoscelis*
29. *Pachylis*. Serv. (" 338) } *Diactor*. Partz.
30. *Cerbus*. Hahn. (" 339) } *Hypselonotus*. Hahn.
31. *Physomerus*. Burm. (" 341) } *Lygaeus*. Fab.
32. *Spartocerus*. Burm. (" 341) } *Acanthocephalus*. Latr.
33. *Altrachus*. Latr. (" 343) } *Lygaeus*. Fab.

Division 2

Geocores.

Land bugs.

continued.

Fam. 8.

Scutati.

Longilabra, Latr.
Pentatomites et
Scutell'crites, Latr.

1. *Ammaurus*. Burm. (" 349) } *Megymenum*. Guer. Latr.
2. *Jessoratoma*. — (" 350) } *Edessa*. Fab. Full.
3. *Asphongopus*. Latr. (" 351) } *Eusthenes*. Latr.
4. *Oncomerus*. Burm. (" 352) } *Edessa*. Fab.
5. *Agapophyta*. Scav. (" 353) } *Jessoratoma*. Guer.
6. *Edassa*. Fab. Latr. (" 356) } *Macrocoris*. Burm.
7. *Celia*. Burm. (" 354) } *Pentatomites*. Latr.

over.

Division

6.
Burmeisters arrangement.

continued from p. 5.

<u>Family.</u>	<u>Genus.</u>	<u>Synonyms.</u>
8.	<i>Acanthosoma</i> Curtis (Burm. p. 358)	<i>Cimex</i> Edessa Fab. <i>Pentatoma</i> Latr.
	9. <i>Atelocerus</i> Lap. — (" — " 361)	
10.	<i>Halys</i> Burm. — (" — " 362)	<i>Heteroscelus</i> Latr.
11.	<i>Dinocoris</i> Burm. — (" — " 363)	<i>Halys</i> Fab.
		<i>Pentatoma</i> Perty.
12.	<i>Cimex</i> Fab. — (" — " 364)	<i>Linodor</i> Lap.
		<i>Pentatoma</i> Lat. Lap. & Hahn.
13.	<i>Dryptcephalus</i> Lap. (" — " 370)	<i>Raphigaster</i> Hahn.
		<i>Tropicois</i> Strachia
		<i>Eusarcis</i> Hahn.
14.	<i>Phlaecoris</i> Burm. — (" — " 371)	<i>Abelia</i> Fab. Lap. Hahn.
		<i>Storthis</i> Perty.
15.	<i>Scisocoris</i> Fall — (" — " 372)	<i>Cimex</i> Drury.
		<i>Phloxa</i> Lap. Serv. Lap.
16.	<i>Cydnus</i> Burm. — (" — " 375)	<i>Paracoris</i> Hahn.
		<i>Lydus</i> & <i>Halys</i> Fab.
17.	<i>Scyptocoris</i> Perty — (" — " 376)	<i>Discocera</i> Latr.
		<i>Discoccephala</i> Lap.
18.	<i>Asopus</i> Burm. — (" — " 377)	<i>Cimex</i> Setyra Fab.
		<i>Discocera</i> Stenatus.
19.	<i>Canopus</i> Fab. — (" — " 382)	<i>Pentatoma</i> Lap.
		<i>Talla</i> Arma.
20.	<i>Chlaenocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 383)	<i>Eusarcis</i> & Hahn.
21.	<i>Thyreocoris</i> Schr. — (" — " 383)	<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
		<i>Scutellera</i> Latr.
		<i>Platycephala</i> et
		<i>Coptosoma</i> Lap.
22.	<i>Odontoscelis</i> Lap. (" — " 385)	<i>Globocoris</i> Hahn.
		<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
23.	<i>Pedops</i> Lap. — (" — " 386)	<i>Urosocoris</i> et
		<i>Thyreocoris</i> Hahn.
24.	<i>Cryptocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 387)	<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
		<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
25.	<i>Trigonosoma</i> Lap. (" — " 388)	<i>Trigonosoma</i>
		<i>Acanosoma</i>
		<i>Graphosoma</i> Lap.
26.	<i>Setyra</i> Fab. — (" — " 389)	<i>Scutellera</i> Hahn.
		<i>Scutellera</i> Lat.
		<i>Eurygaster</i> Lap.
27.	<i>Sphaerocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 390)	<i>Belloconis</i> Hahn.
		<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
28.	<i>Pachycoris</i> Burm. (" — " 391)	<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
		<i>Scutellera</i> Lat. Lap.
29.	<i>Peltorhoda</i> Burm. (" — " 393)	<i>Belloconis</i> Hahn.
		<i>Peltorhoda</i> Guér. Lap.
30.	<i>Callidea</i> Burm. (" — " 393)	<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
		<i>Scutellera</i> Lat.
		<i>Callidea</i> Lat.
31.	<i>Scutellera</i> Lat. — (" — " 395)	<i>Chrysocoris</i> Hahn.
		<i>Setyra</i> Fab.
32.	<i>Urogocoris</i> Burm. (" — " 396)	

Division 2
Geocores.
Land bugs
continued.

Fam. 8.
Scutati.
Longilabra Lat.
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.

	Family		
Section 1. Hydrocorisa. West. water bugs.	1. Notonectidae. Leach. Westw 2. 459.	Notonectici	Burm
	2. Nepidae Leach. — " — 460.		
	Fam.		
Section 2. Aurocorisa. West. Land bugs. Geocores. Burm.	1. Galgulidae. — " — 463.		
	2. Acanthiidae Leach. — " — 465.	Riparii.	Burm.
	3. Hydrometridae Leach — " — 467.	Hydromici.	Burm.
	4. Reduviidae Stephens — " — 471.	Reduviini.	Burm.
	5. Cimicidae. Westw. — " — 474.	Membranacei.	Burm
	6. Tingidae. Westw. — " — 477.		
	7. Capsidae — " — " — 479.	Capsini	Burm
	8. Lygaeidae. " — " — 480.	Lygaeodes	Burm
	9. Coreidae. — " — " — 482.	Coreades	Burm.
	10. Scutellaridae " — " — 484.	Scutelli	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. West Syn 119.</u>
Section 1. <u>Hydrocorisa.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 457. <u>Hydrocores.</u> Burm.	1. <u>Notonectidae.</u> Leach. Westw. 2. 458. Notonectici. Burm.	1. Notonecta. Linn.	
		2. Ploa. Steph.	Ploa. Leach.
		3. Sigara. Leach.	Notonecta Linn.
		4. Corixa. Geoff.	Sigara. Fab. &
Section 2. <u>Aurocorisa</u> Westwood. <u>Geocores</u> Burm. <u>Geocoriza.</u> Lat	2. <u>Nepidae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 460.	1. Naucoris. Geoff.	Nepa Linn. &
		2. Nepa. Linn.	Nepa. Geoff. &
		3. Ranatra. Fab.	Nepa Linn. &
Section 2. <u>Aurocorisa</u> Westwood. <u>Geocores</u> Burm. <u>Geocoriza.</u> Lat	1. <u>Galgulidae.</u> Westw 2. 463. 2. <u>Acanthiidae.</u> Leach Riparii. Burm. W. 2. 465. 3. <u>Hydrometridae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 467. Platoris. Lat. Hydromici. Burm. Amphicorises. L. Duf. 4. <u>Reduviidae.</u> Steph. Westw 2. 471. Reduviini. Burm. 5. <u>Cimicidae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 474. Membranacei Burm	1. Galgulus — no British species.	
		1. Apphelocheirus. Westw.	Naucoris. Westw.
		2. Acanthia. Lat.	Salda. Fab.
		1. Hydrometra. Lat.	Limulites. Burm.
		2. Velia. Lat.	Hydrometra. Fab.
		3. Microvelia. Westw.	Hydrassa. Burm.
		4. Gerris. Fab.	Hydrometra. Burm.
		5. Hebrus. Halkor.	Lygaeus. Full. h.
		1. Reduvius. Fab.	Opsocetus. Klug
		2. Coranus. Curtis	Gillicoris. Hahn.
3. Prostemma. Lap.	prostemma. L. Duf.		
4. Pygolamhis. Germ.	Ochetopus. Hahn.		
5. Pteraria. Scop.	Gerris. Burm.		
6. Nabis. Lat.	Aptus. Hahn. Reduvius. Hüb.		
Section 2. <u>Aurocorisa</u> Westwood. <u>Geocores</u> Burm. <u>Geocoriza.</u> Lat	5. <u>Cimicidae.</u> Leach. Westw 2. 474. Membranacei Burm	1. Cimex Linn	Acanthia. Fab. over.

Westwoods classification, cont'd

Section .

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

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. <u>Cineurus</u> Curtis | — | <u>Aradus</u> Fab. p. |
| 2. <u>Aradus</u> Fab. | — | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. p. |
| 3. <u>Singis</u> Fab. | — | <u>Catoplatus</u> Spm. |
| 4. <u>Piasma</u> St Farg & Serv. | { | <u>Ashidotoma</u> Curt. |
| | | <u>Xosmerus</u> Lap. & Burm. |
| 5. <u>Agramma</u> Westw. | — | <u>Piasma</u> Lap. <u>Serenithus</u> Sp. |
| 6. <u>Phonanthia</u> Enc. Method. | — | <u>Singis</u> Lap. p. |
| 7. <u>Galeatus</u> Curt. | — | <u>Singis</u> Burm. p. |
| 8. <u>Dictyonota</u> Curt. | — | " " p. |
| 9. <u>Acalypta</u> Westw. | — | <u>Singis</u> Pz. p. |

Fam 7
Capsidae.
Westw 2. 479.

Capsini Burm.
Coreidae Steph
Astemmiles Lap.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <u>Heterotoma</u> Lat. | — | <u>Capsus</u> Fab. p. |
| 2. <u>Capsus</u> Fab. | — | <u>Lygaeus</u> Hoff. p. |
| 3. <u>Chlamydatus</u> Curt. | — | <u>Capsus</u> Hahn. p. |
| 4. <u>Astemma</u> Latr. | — | <u>Orthonotus</u> West. <u>Halicus</u> Hahn
<u>Curycapala</u> Lap. <u>Byzocoris</u> Fall |
| 5. <u>Lopus</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Phytocoris</u> Burm. p. |
| 6. <u>Philoporus</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Steliceps</u> Enc. Meth. |
| 7. <u>Attus</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Phytocoris</u> Fall. p. |
| 8. <u>Haropocera</u> Curtis. | — | <u>Uxinecera</u> Steph. |
| 9. <u>Pantilius</u> Curtis. | — | <u>Lopus</u> H. Schf. p. |
| 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.
Astemmiles Lap.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. | — | <u>Cimex</u> Linn. p. |
| 2. <u>Heterogaster</u> Schill. | — | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| 3. <u>Pyrrhocoris</u> Fall. | — | <u>Platynotus</u> Schill. <u>Megantus</u> Lap.
<u>Aphanus</u> Lap. <u>Pachybrachius</u> Hahn
<u>Pachymerus</u> St Farg. & Serv.
<u>Pyrrhocoris</u> West. |
| 4. <u>Rhypanochromus</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Microstoma</u> Lap.
<u>Polycanthus</u> Lap. |
| 5. <u>Gastrodes</u> Westw. | — | <u>Platygaster</u> Schill
<u>Rhinanus</u> Hahn.
<u>Pedeticus</u> Lap.
<u>Helyophila</u> Kirb.
<u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| 6. <u>Anthocoris</u> Fall. | — | — |
| 7. <u>Dylocoris</u> Dufour. | — | — |
| 8. <u>Microphrysa</u> Westw. | — | <u>Loricula</u> Curtis. |

Fam 9.
Coreidae.
Westw 2. 482.

Coreidae Leach Steph.
Coreodes Burm.
Anisocolites H.
Coreites Lap.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. <u>Coreus</u> Fab. | — | <u>Syromastes</u> Lat. |
| 2. <u>Morocoris</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Coreus</u> Latr. |
| 3. <u>Arenocoris</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Atractus</u> Lap. Curtis.
<u>Pseudophlaeus</u> Burm. |
| 4. <u>Chorosoma</u> Curt. | — | <u>Rhopalus</u> Schill.
<u>Myrmus</u> Hahn. |
| 5. <u>Stenocephalus</u> Lat. | — | <u>Hicranoccephalus</u> Hahn. |
| 6. <u>Alydus</u> Fab. | — | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. |
| 7. <u>Neides</u> Latr. | — | <u>Berytus</u> Fab. |
| 8. <u>Corixus</u> Fall. | — | <u>Lygaeus</u> Fab. p. |
| 9. <u>Rhopalus</u> Schill. | — | <u>Corixus</u> p. Burm. |
| 10. <u>Cyrnus</u> Hahn. | — | <u>Kleidocorys</u> Westw.
<u>Heterogaster</u> Schill. |

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. 184 <i>Pentatomidae.</i> Leach & Steph. <i>Pentatomites</i> & <i>Scutellerites</i> Lap.	Subfam 1. <i>Pentatomides.</i>	1. <i>Albia</i> Fab. —————→ <i>Cimex</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>Cimex</i> Asopus Burm. —
			6. <i>Cydnius</i> Fab. —————→ <i>Cimex</i> Linn. p. —————
			7. <i>Sciocoris</i> Fall. —————→ <i>Cydnius</i> Fab. p. —————
		Subfam 2. <i>Scutelleronides.</i>	1. <i>Coptosoma</i> Lap. —————→ <i>Thyreocoris</i> Leach. —————
			2. <i>Odontoscelis</i> Lap. —————→ <i>Thyreocoris</i> Hahn. —————
			3. <i>Urocoris</i> Hahn. —————→ <i>Odontoscelis</i> Burm. p. —
			4. <i>Podops</i> Lap. —————→ <i>Setysa</i> Steph. p. —————
			5. <i>Bellocoris</i> Hahn. —————→ <i>Eurygaster</i> Lap. —————
			6. <i>Graphosoma</i> Lap. —————→ <i>Trigenosoma</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
Section 1. Geocorisae	Fam 1. Longiscuti	Scutel long & reaching at least to mid abdomen.
	" 2. Supercornes	Antennae inserted above the middle of the eye.
	" 3. Infericornes	" " " " " " " " " " " "
	" 4. Coecigenae	Blind bugs having no ocelli.
	" 5. Bicelluli	having 2 cells in wings.
	" 6. Ductirostri	" " " " " " " " " " " "
	" 7. Nudirostri	" " " " " " " " " " " "
	" 8. Ploteres	Rowers. with 4 posterior feet formed for gliding on the water.

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

These Families are again divided into Tribes as follows. Fam 1. Longiscuti
Tribe 1. Othiscuti. Scutel orb 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. Tetragnomocephali. 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 fat or legs. Thighs very thick. anterior feet raptorial.
" 2. Repicolae. 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. Brevicipites. " " " " " " " " " " " " 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. Bigemmi bugs with only 2 ocelli. Fam 2. Pedirapti. bugs having raptorial fore feet. & Fam 3. Pediremii 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	Tribe	Race	Group		
Section 1. <i>Geocoridae</i>	1. <u>Longiscuti.</u> Scutal long, reaching at least to the middle of Abdomen. Army XVI p. 19. Scutal Rurron Gpl X fig 31.	1. <u>Orbiscuti.</u> Scutel orb shaped, or rounded, reaching to or nearly to the extremity of Abdomen. Army XV.	1. <u>angulosi.</u> Anteriorly angular. Army XVI, p. 24.	1. <u>Scutellerides</u> Amy p. - 25. 2. <u>Pachycorides</u> " " - 34. 3. <u>Tetyrides</u> " " - 42. 4. <u>Eurygasterides</u> " " - 51. 5. <u>Podopides</u> " " - 56. 6. <u>Oxynotides</u> " " - 68.	
		2. <u>Coniscuti.</u> Scutel cone shaped, & not reaching to extremity of the Abdomen, leaving the base of the elytra uncovered. Army XIX, p. 72.	2. <u>globulosi.</u> Anteriorly globular. Army XVIII, p. 60.	1. <u>Thyreocorides</u> " " - 60. 2. <u>Odontoscelides</u> " " - 67. 3. <u>Canopides</u> " " - 70.	
	2. <u>Supericorines.</u> Antennae uncovered. See.	1. <u>Tetragonocephali.</u> Square heads, with or without a prolonged scale between antennae. Army XX, p. 184. Gpl X fig 37.	1. <u>Spissirostri.</u> Thick beaks. Army XIX, p. 74.	1. <u>Stiretrides</u> " " - 74. 2. <u>Asopides</u> " " - 77.	
			2. <u>Spinipedes.</u> Spiny feet. Army XX, p. 87.	1. <u>Cydrides</u> " " - 87. 2. <u>Schirides</u> " " - 96. 3. <u>Podoloides</u> " " - 99.	
		2. <u>Trigonocephali.</u> Triangular heads. Army XXX, p. 216. Gpl X fig 38.	3. <u>Nudipedes.</u> Naked feet. Army XXII, p. 101.	1. <u>Halydes</u> " " - 108. 2. <u>Phleides</u> " " - 115. 3. <u>Scioeorides</u> " " - 116. 4. <u>Pentatomides</u> " " - 124. 5. <u>Rhaphygasterides</u> " " - 141.	
			4. <u>Brevirostri.</u> Short beaks. Army XXVII, p. 155.	1. <u>Edessides</u> " " - 155. 2. <u>Phyllocephalides</u> " " - 174.	
		3. <u>Imprecornes</u> antennae inserted below an ideal line drawn from the eyes to the beginning of the labrum. — third joint of beak longer than the fourth. Army XXXVI, p. 248. Gpl X fig 35.	5. <u>Canalirostri.</u> Beaks in a channel or groove. Army XXIX, p. 161.	1. <u>Sectifrontes.</u> Cut foreheads. Army XXX, p. 184.	1. <u>Megimenides</u> " " - 181.
			1. <u>Linicornes.</u> Thread like antennae. Army XXXIV, p. 217.	1. <u>Spartocorides</u> " " - 184. 2. <u>Mictides</u> " " - 187.	
			2. <u>Plenifrontes.</u> Full foreheads. Army XXXIV, p. 191.	1. <u>Pyromastides</u> " " - 206. 2. <u>Acanthocorides</u> " " - 211.	
			2. <u>Modicornes.</u> Node or knobbed Antennae. Army XXXV, p. 232.	1. <u>Anisoscclides</u> " " - 217. 2. <u>Aljades</u> " " - 225.	
		1. <u>Corcides</u> " " - 232. 2. <u>Rhopalides</u> " " - 243.			
		1. <u>Lygaeides</u> " " - 248. 2. <u>Rhyparochromides</u> " " - 251. 3. <u>Anthocorides</u> " " - 262.			

Amoyts. classification.

Section	Family	Tribe	Race	Group		
Continuation of Section 1 Beccoridae. Antennae uncovered & free	4. <u>Cecigaeae</u>	with no ocelli	Amoy XXXVIII & p 265	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Pyrrocorides</u>. Amoy p. 265. 2. <u>Largides</u> " " 273. 1. <u>Mibides</u> " " 277. 2. <u>Capsides</u> " " 278. 3. <u>Astermides</u> " " 283. 		
	5. <u>Bicellulii</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"> 1. <u>Phymatides</u>. " " 282. 2. <u>Macrocephalides</u>. " " 291. 		
	6. <u>Ductirostri</u>	Beak or piercer in a groove. or duct. & having ocelli. Amoy XXXIX & 285 Gpl X. fig 61.	Tribe 1. <u>Spissipedes</u>	thick feet, thighs very thick. anterior feet raptorial. Amoy XXXIX. & p 288.		
			Tribe 2. <u>Pipicolae</u>	inhabiting or frequenting shores & banks. Amoy XL & p 293.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Helbrides</u> " " 293. 	
			Tribe 3. <u>Membranacei</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>Pesmudes</u> " " 300. 	
			Tribe 4. <u>Corticolae</u>	bugs inhabiting or frequenting the bark of trees. Am. XL. & p. 303.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Brachytrypichides</u>. " " 303. 2. <u>Aradides</u>. " " 307. 	
			Tribe 5. <u>Lecticolae</u>	bugs inhabiting or frequenting beds. Amoy XL. & p 309	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Acanthides</u>. " " 310. 	
			Tribe 1. <u>Ramicornes</u>	Amoy XLII. & p 318. bugs with branching or ramiform antennae	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Hoplitolides</u>. " " 318. 	
			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>Salyanatides</u>. " " 349. 	
			7. <u>Nudirostri</u>	beak or piercer naked or free & entirely disengaged. not being in a duct. Antennae much longer than body Amoy XLI & p 314. Gpl X. fig 42.	Tribe 3. <u>Conicipites</u>	having cone shaped heads. Amoy XLIV. & p 350.
Tribe 4. <u>Brevicipites</u>					having short heads. Amoy XLV. & p 351	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Spheridipites</u>. " " 381.
Tribe 5. <u>Cylindricipites</u>					having cylindrical heads Amoy XLVII & 383	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Conorhinides</u>. " " 388. 2. <u>Stenopodides</u>. " " 386.
Tribe 6. <u>Longicoxi</u>	having long coxae. Amoy XLVIII. & p 393.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Emesides</u>. " " 393. 				
Tribe 7. <u>Stagnigradi</u>	bugs walking on stagnant waters. Amoy XLIX. & 398	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Hydrometrides</u>. " " 398. 				
Tribe 8. <u>Oculati</u>	eyed bugs or having large eyes. Amoy XLIX. & 401	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Leptichides</u>. " " 401. 2. <u>Saldides</u>. " " 402. 				
Tribe 9. <u>Buccicornes</u>	having short antennae. Amoy XLIX & 406	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Pelagoides</u>. " " 407. 				
8. <u>Ploteres</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>. " " 415.

Amyot's Classification, continued.

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

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

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

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

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

Section 3. Berytina. " " Berytidae Fab. Coreodes p. Burm. Coreida p. Westw. Supericornes p. Amy & Serv

Section 4. Caeciginina — { Doug 19. Caecigena. Amy & Serv Lygaeodes p. Burm. Lygaeidae p. Westw.
Pyrrhocoridae Fieb

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

Section 6. Singidina. — Doug. 23. Membranacei. Lat. Burm. p. Singides Amy & Serv. Singidae Westw.

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

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

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

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

Section 11. Oculatina. — Doug 38. — Oculati. Lat. Amy & Serv. Riparii. 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. Hydrometrinae & Zygocera Fieb.

Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Division 2 Cryptocerata. Fiel. Douglas 11. & 577. Hydrocorisae. Westw.
 Subdivision 1. Litoralia. Fiel. Doug 11. & 43. contains only the genus Palogonus.
 Subdivision 2. Alguatlia. Doug. 11. 43.
 { Lat. Fiel. Hydrocorides. & Naucorides. Fiel.
 { which is wanting in Britain.

Section 1. Aphelochirina Doug. 43. Acanthidae Westw. Aphelochirae. Fiel.
 - " - 2. Naucorina Doug 45. { Nepidae p. Leach Westw. nepini p. Burm. Naucorides.
 { Amy & Serv.
 - " - 3. Nepuna. Doug 45. 581. Nepidae Westw. nepini p. Burm. Nepidae Amy & Serv.
 - " - 4. Notonectina Doug 48. { Notonectides p. Amy & Serv. Notonectici. Burm.
 { Notonectidae. Westw.
 - " - 5. Corixina - Doug 49. { Notonectici p. Burm. Notonectidae Westw.
 { Corixidae Amy & Serv.

Suborder. 1. Hemiptera. Heteroptera Latr
 { Rhynchoptera & Heteroptera Fiel }

Division. 1. Gymnocerata. Fiel. Geocorisae Lat. Am & Serv }
 { Geocores Burm. Aurocorisae 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>Corimelasma</u> } 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> . Fab. (-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>Phacognathus</u> (-91) Fiel. - " - 4. <u>Asopus</u> . Burm. (-93) - " - 5. <u>Picromerus</u> . Amy. (-95)	
- " - 9. <u>Raphigasteridae</u> . (-16)	- " - 1. <u>Tropicornis</u> . Hahn (-97) - " - 2. <u>Piezodorus</u> . Fiel. (-99) - " - 3. <u>Acanthosoma</u> . Am. (-101)	

Section 2. Coreina Doug. Coreidae Burm
Coreidae Westw. Supericorines Amy & Serv
 { Genus 1. Syromastes Lat. (104)
 - " - 2. Enoplops. Amy. (111.)
 - " - 3. Gonocerus. Lat. (-113)
 - " - 4. Verlusia Spin. (-115)
 - " - 5. Coreus Fab. (-117)
 - " - 6. Spathocera Sleim (-121)
 - " - 7. Pseudophaeus (-123)
 Burm.
 - " - 8. Ceraleptes Westw. (-127)
 Fam 1. Coreidae (p. 17) {
 - " - 1. Therapha Am. (129)
 - " - 2. Coreidius Fall. (-131)
 - " - 3. Myrmus Hahn. (-136)
 - " 3. Chorosomidae (p. 17) - " - 1. Chorosoma Lat. (-139)
 - " 4. Stenocephalidae (18) - " - 1. Stenocephalus Lat. (140)
 - " 5. Alydidae - (18) - " - 1. Alydus Fab. (-143)

Section 3. Berytina Doug. Berytidae Fiel.
Coreidae Burm p. Coreidae p. Westw
Supericorines p. Amy & Serv
 Fam 1. Metaanthidae { Genus 1. Metacantha Costa (p. 145)
 (p. 19) { " 2. Metatropis. Fiel. (-147)
 1. Berytus. Fab. (-149)
 - " - 2. Berytidae (p. 19) { " 2. Neidos. Lat. (-160)

74.
Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Division 1. Gymnocorata Fall
Sub div 1. Eucromyca, Fall
Section 4. Coccigenina Dougl p. 19.
Coccigena Amy & Serv *Lygacodes* Burm
Lygacidae p. Westw *Pyrrhocoridae* Fall
 Fam 1 *Pyrrhocoridae* Dougl p. 20. Genus: *Pyrrhocorus* Fall

Section 5. Lygaeina Dougl. 20. *Lygaeodes* Burm
Lygaeidae Westw *Infericomes* p. Am. & S. G.
 Fam
 Genus: Dougl
 1. *Gastrodes* Westw (p. 165)
 2. *Plociomerus* Say (p. 164)
 3. *Macronotus* — (p. 20)
 Calyptronotus, Dougl. 171
 4. *Eremicoris* Fall — (p. 177)
 5. *Diocuchus* Dobson (p. 174)
 6. *Scolopostethus*, Fall (p. 181)
 7. *Pentsterechus* Fall (p. 187)
 8. *Trapezonotus* — (p. 190)
 9. *Pronosomus* — (p. 198)
 10. *Drymophilus* — (p. 20)
 Drymus Fall (p. 197)
 11. *Tropistethus* — (p. 200)
 12. *Rhyparochromus*
 Curt (p. 201)
 13. *Hypnophilus*, Dougl. (p. 208)
 14. *Plinthus*, Sallé (p. 211)
 15. *Stygnocoris* Dougl. (p. 213)
 Stygnus Fall (p. 213)
 16. *Acompus* Fall (p. 217)
 17. *Ischnodemus* — (p. 219)

Section 6. Tingidina *Membracae* p. Lat. Burm
Tingides Amy & Serv *Tingidae* Westw.
 Fam
 Dougl Genus Dougl
 1 *Agrammidae* — p. 23 1 *Agramma* Westw (p. 242)
 2 *Tingidinae* — 24
 1 *Monanthia* Lep & Serv (p. 255)
 2 *Derephysia* Spin (p. 253)
 3 *Dictyonota*, Curt (p. 255)
 4 *Campylotera* Fall (p. 257)
 5 *Orthostira* Fall (p. 260)

Section 7. Helbrina *Helbridae* Amy & Serv
Helbroniae p. Burm Dougl
 Fam 1 *Helbridae* — Dougl p. 25. *Helbrus* Curt. (p. 265)

Section 8. Corticolina: *Corticolae* Amy & Serv
Membracae p. Lat. & Burm *Aradidae* Fall
 Fam 1. *Aneuridae* Dougl p. 27 1 *Aneurus* Curt (p. 267)
 " 2 *Aradidae* — " 27 2 *Aradus* Fall (p. 264)

Section 9. Capsina *Capsini* Burm. *Bicellulae* Amy & Serv
Capsidae Westw *Phytochoridae* Fall
 Div 1. *Unicellulae*. Dougl Dougl
 Fam 1. *Bryocoridae* — p. 28. 1 *Bryocoris* Fall (p. 276)

Section 9 Capsina continued.
 Div 2. *Bicellulae*

Fam Dougl Genus Dougl
 2 *Sithanidae* — p. 28. 1. *Pilthanus* Fall p. 281.
 3 *Miridae* — p. 29 { 1. *Miris* Fall (p. 282)
 2. *Acetropus* Fall (p. 290).
 3. *Lophomorphus*, Dougl. (p. 293).
 4 *Phytochoridae* — p. 29 { 1. *Miridius*, Fall (p. 299).
 2. *Phytochorus*, Fall (p. 301).
 5 *Deraeocoridae*, p. 30 { 1. *Deraeocoris* Kirschb. (p. 315).
 2. *Pentilius*, Curt (p. 332).
 6. *Lithosomidae*, p. 30. { 1. *Lithosoma* Dougl. (p. 334).
 7. *Phyllidae*, — p. 30 { 1. *Aetorhinus*, Fall (p. 346).
 2. *Sphyracephalus*, Dougl. (p. 348).
 3. *Byrsotera* Spin. (p. 351).
 4. *Phyllus*, Hahn (p. 354).
 8 *Camaronotidae*, p. 30 { 1. *Camaronotus*, Fall (p. 358).
 9. *Globicepidae*, p. 31 { 1. *Globiceps* Lat. (p. 362).
 10. *Idolocoridae*, p. 31 { 1. *Cyllocus*, Hahn (p. 367).
 2. *Systellonotus*, Fall (p. 369).
 3. *Campyloneura*, Fall (p. 372).
 4. *Idolocoris* Dougl. (p. 374).
 5. *Macrolophus*, Fall (p. 381).
 6. *Malacoconis* Fall (p. 383).
 11. *Oncotylidae*, p. 32. { 1. *Anotrops*, Fall (p. 384).
 2. *Macrococcus*, Fall (p. 387).
 3. *Omblytylus*, — (p. 388).
 4. *Imncephalus*, — (p. 391).
 5. *Oncotylus*, — (p. 392).
 6. *Hoplomachus*, — (p. 395).
 7. *Conostethus*, — (p. 397).
 12. *Psallidae* p. 32 { 1. *Plagiognathus*, Fall (p. 400).
 2. *Aprocremnus*, — (p. 403).
 3. *Psallus*, — (p. 410).
 4. *Sthenarus*, — (p. 421).
 13. *Capsidae* p. 32. { 1. *Neocoris* Dougl. (p. 428).
 2. *Agallistes* Fall (p. 426).
 3. *Orthocephalus*, — (p. 429).
 4. *Heterocordylus*, — (p. 432).
 5. *Atractotomus*, — (p. 435).
 6. *Heterotoma*, Lat. (p. 437).
 7. *Rhopalotomus*, Fall (p. 439).
 8. *Capsus* Fall (p. 441).
 9. *Polymerus*, — (p. 443).
 10. *Systrotus*, — (p. 443).

over.

Douglas & Scott's classification continued.

Section 9. Capsina, continued.

Fam.	Doug	Genus	Doug
14 Lygidae. —	p 33	1. Charagochilus Fiel (p 445)	
		2. Campitobrochus — (447)	
		3. Lisocoris. Fiel — (449)	
		4. Orthops. Fiel — (451)	
		5. Lygus. Hahn — (456)	
		6. Pedeicryptus. Fiel. (466)	
15 Harpoceridae p 34	{	1. Harpocera Curt. — (468)	
16. Myrmecocoridae 35	{	1. Myrmecocoris. — (434)	
16. Exoticoridae — p 47	{	1. Exoticoris, Doug. (471)	
17. Lophidae. — p 34	{	1. Lophus. Hahn. — (474)	
18. Dichrosystidae. p 34	{	1. Dichrosystes 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, & Ceratocombidae.
Lidae. Fiel.

Fam	Doug	Genus	Doug		
1. Microphysidae. p 36	{	1. Myrmelobia Barenz (p 483)			
		2. Xygonotus Fiel. — (486)			
		3. Tetraphleps Fiel. — (490)			
		4. Temnostethus " — (491)			
		5. Anthocoris Fiel. — (494)			
		6. Lytocolis. Hahn. — (498)			
		7. Ptenostethus. Fiel. — (500)			
		8. Taphleps — (502)			
		9. Brachysteles. Muls. (505)			
2. Anthocoridae. — p 37	{	1. Cardiaethus Fiel (507)			
		2. Xylocoris. L. Dup. (507)			
		3. Acanthiidae. — p 37 { 1. Acanthia. Fab. — (509)			
		4. Ceratocombidae. — p 37	{	1. Ceratocombus. Sign. (513)	
				2. Dipsoecoris. Hal. — (515)	

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

Reparii Burm. Saldidae. Fiel.

Fam	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. Saldidae. — p 38	{	1. Salda. Fab. — p 517.	

Section 12. Reduvina. Reduvini. Burm.

Reduviidae. Westw. Melicostri. Am & Serv

Fam	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. Reduviidae. — p 39	{	1. Ploana. Scop. — (p 535)	
		2. Pygolampis. Germ (539)	
		3. Coranus. Curt. — (540)	
		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 557)	

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

Section 2 Limnbatina. Limnbatidae. Fiel

Fam	Doug	Genus	Doug
1. Limnbatidae (p 43)	{	1. Limnbatas. Burm (p 575)	

Suborder. Hemiptera. Heteroptera.

Division. 2. Cryptocerata. Doug 11. 577

Hydrocorisæ. Westw 8^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 Geol. (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 585)	

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)	
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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. Cymatita Flor. — (p 613)	

2. Sigaridae — p 50	{	1. Sigara Fal. — (p 615)	
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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 Westwood, Amyot & 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. Hydropromi.
		" 2. Piphani.
		" 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 Hydrocorisa, Water bugs and Aurocorisa, Air (or land) bugs

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

Amyot & Serville divide the Heteroptera into two Sections, Geocorises, & Hydrocorises, as on p 9.

Section 1. Geocorises.	{	Fam 1. Longiscuti
		" 2. Supercornes.
		" 3. Infericornes
		" 4. Cecigenae.
		" 5. Bihelluli.
		" 6. Ductirostri.
		" 7. Nudirostri.
		" 8. Ploteres.
Section 2 Hydrocorises	{	" 1. Bigemmi.
		" 2. Pedicapti.
		" 3. Pediremi.

These families are then subdivided into Tribes Races & Groups.

Douglas 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. { Scutalina	Section 7. { Hebrina.
{ Scutari	
" 2. { Coreina	" 8. { Corticolina.
{ Coreidae	{ Coreidae. Fab.
" 3. { Berylina	" 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. (fam Pelogonus only.)

Subdivision 2. Aquatilia

Section 1. Aphelochorina.

" 2. Nauconina.

" 3. Nepina.

" 4. Notonectina

" 5. Coreina

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 L. Le Conte, 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. Cmex. 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. Cmex. 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. himundinis, & A. pipistrella are not identical with the common species, (A. lectularia) at any rate it appears that the common bed bug will attach itself to bats, & various birds, when opportunity offers." Ins. infests pigeons. Stuctirostri

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

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

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

Cmex. Swallow bug. The insect is less than A. columbaria, the 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. (Cmex.) Amyot 313. Doug 510. Leunis 658. as Cmex lectularius Am Ent 1. 87. Pack 551. Verrill 103. Westw. 2. 475. Am Nat. IV. 858. (Eu U.S.) Ins. III. 9. fm. 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 1670. Mouffett however

Acanthia (Fas), *Lectularia*. 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 wall's 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, (*Blattellidae*) by *Reduvius personatus*, probably by *Pirata ligularis* (Am Ent. 37 Pack 541) & *Conorhinus variegatus*, (*C. sanguisuga*.) Am Ent. *Ducterostor* *legata*, Say. 1. 359. (Ind.) is Salda. Fab. *Acanthia* *lugubris*, Say. 1. 360. (Ma) is Salda. Fab.

Acanthia.*Acanthia*.

- Acanthia pipistrelli*. Jernyns Ann. nat. hist 111. 1839. Doug 512. Pack. Westw. Westw.
 Bat bug. (Cimex)
 Insect with antennae of intermediate length between *A. lectularia* 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) Ductrostri
- Acanthia saltatoria* Linn. (Westw. 2. 465. fig. 120. (Eu) ——— }
 Pl. IX, fig 6. } ——— Ductrostri
- 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. 1. 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. La.) 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.

- Acanthosoma*. (Curtis.) *lateralis*. Say *Heteropt.* p. 3. no 2. *Edessa* Say. 1. 312
nebulosum Kirby *Ins.* IX. 7.
 "This is the North American representation of *A. grisea*. Burm. & agrees with it in pattern of markings very closely" (P.R.U.) Longiscuti.
- Aceratodes*. (Amy. 160) *cornuta*. Burm *Edessa* Tab. *Pentatoma bifida* Say. 1. 308. 322.
 (Southern States) *Ins.* VIII. 32. coll of Mr Uhler. 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. Cecigenae
- 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). & 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) { *bilineatus*. 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.) Longiscuti.
- 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. Dracirostri
- 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

- Alydes* (Fab) *5 spinosus* Say. *Lygaeus quinque spinosus* Say 2.247. 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. pt 6 Fieb. Bicelluli
- Umbrysus*. (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.P.U.) Pedinasti
- 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.P.U.)
- Anasa*. *tristis* Degeer. Coreus. (Lat Amy 237) Fieb. Harris. Reed Rept. Ontario fruit grow-
 ers assⁿ. 1871. 74. 90. Piley 2^a rept. 1869. 31. 8^o Coreus ordinatus Say 2.244.
Gonocerus (Lat Amy 238.) Pack 565. Squash bug. Ins I. 14. Md.
 (U.S. Mass. N.Y. Va. Fla 8^o)
- 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 Cucurbitacea, in June July, 8^o 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 mass, 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, (*Lomophora decimlineata*) but this most probably
 is incorrect, & the bug reported as seen killing the Colorado beetle was prob-
 ably, *Podisus* (*Anna*) *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.

Anisoscelis. (Amy. 217. of Lab.) *albicinctus* Say 1. 376. See *Leptoglossus phyllopus*. Supericornes

Anisoscelis (Jac) *corculus* Say 1. 326 see *Leptoglossus*.

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

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

Anisoscelis *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. *Geodromicæ*. (*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* Fitch 295. *Trophleps* Fieb. (Ma Hlen. NY. 22. & 23)

Insidious Flower bug or *False Chinck bug* L.P. Ins. I. 18.

Insect found upon the same flowers & leaves, as the true chinck bug, & is frequent-
 -ly 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*) (Am 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 vitifoliae*)
 and in the Amn 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-
 -ly 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" (P.D. U.)

Inferricornes.

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

Anthocoris *nemorum* Linn. Doug 496. p 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.

Inferricornes

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 in 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 *Pelago-nus*. & *Salda*. (*Acanthia* of Westw.) Pedirapli.
- Aphelocheirus* (Westw.) *aestivalis*. Westw. Doug 572. 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. Pedirapli.
- Apimereus*. (Burm.) Amy 351. *crassipes*. Fab. (U.S. Md.) *Reduvius* Say 1. 72. *Nudirostris*.
- Insect raptorial in habits. & feeds on other insects. Ins VI. 30.
- Apimereus*. *limitaris*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 355. (U.S.)
- Apimereus*. *spissipes*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 72 (U.S) Ins. VI. 24. "
- Ins. feeds upon other insects. Has been reported as killing bees. "
- Apimereus*. *occidentalis*. Uhler. mss. note. (U.S) Ins VIII. 39. "
- Ins probably raptorial in habits.
- Apimereus*. *ventralis*. Say. *Reduvius* Say 1. 355.
- Aquatilia*. Douglas 44. Subdiv 2 of Div 2. *Cryptocorata*. (*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*. 16. 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 *Aneuris*." 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.
- Archimereus*. Stål see *Pierogaster calcarator*.
- Arilus*. Hahn. see *Prionotus*. & *Reduvius*.

Arma (Hahn) Amy 85. Am Ent 1. 207. Soldier bugs. a cannibal 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. Doug 95 " "

Astemma (Lat) see also *Boycconis* Bicellati

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

{ Insect common in France on Gramineiferous plants, & on Umbelliferae. "

● *Astemma* *marortina* 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. Acanthiidae (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. Texas) Ins VIII. 31. "

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

Bed Bug see *Acanthia lectularia*.

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

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

Belostoma. (Latr. Amy 437.) 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 2^d. 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 broad. flat. but not fringed. Their habits are predaceous. & they feed on aquatic larvae. insects & young fish. & probably destroy whirrs

ovc.

● *Infericornes* error should be Bicellati

also. The females of some species (Serphus, or Laitha) carry their eggs upon their backs, arranging them with great symmetry in a single layer. (Westw) - 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^a 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 Laitha fluminea.

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

Belostoma, fluminea. Say 1. 364 see Laitha & 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. (Loc. Sumnam Caracas &c) P.R.U.

Belostoma, grisea Say 1. 365. Nepe (Can to Fla) Ins 3 1/2 inches in length

Belostoma, haldemanni. Ledy Jack 537. (Md.)

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

Berytus. Doug. (Geocoris Burm) (Coreidae Westw) (Supercornes Amy & Serville)

{ Section 3 of subdiv 1. Geocoris. (Geocoris) 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.

{ (Capsini, 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) Capsid. - (Amy 278) & 3 Astermides Amy 383 G. pl. X. fig 40.

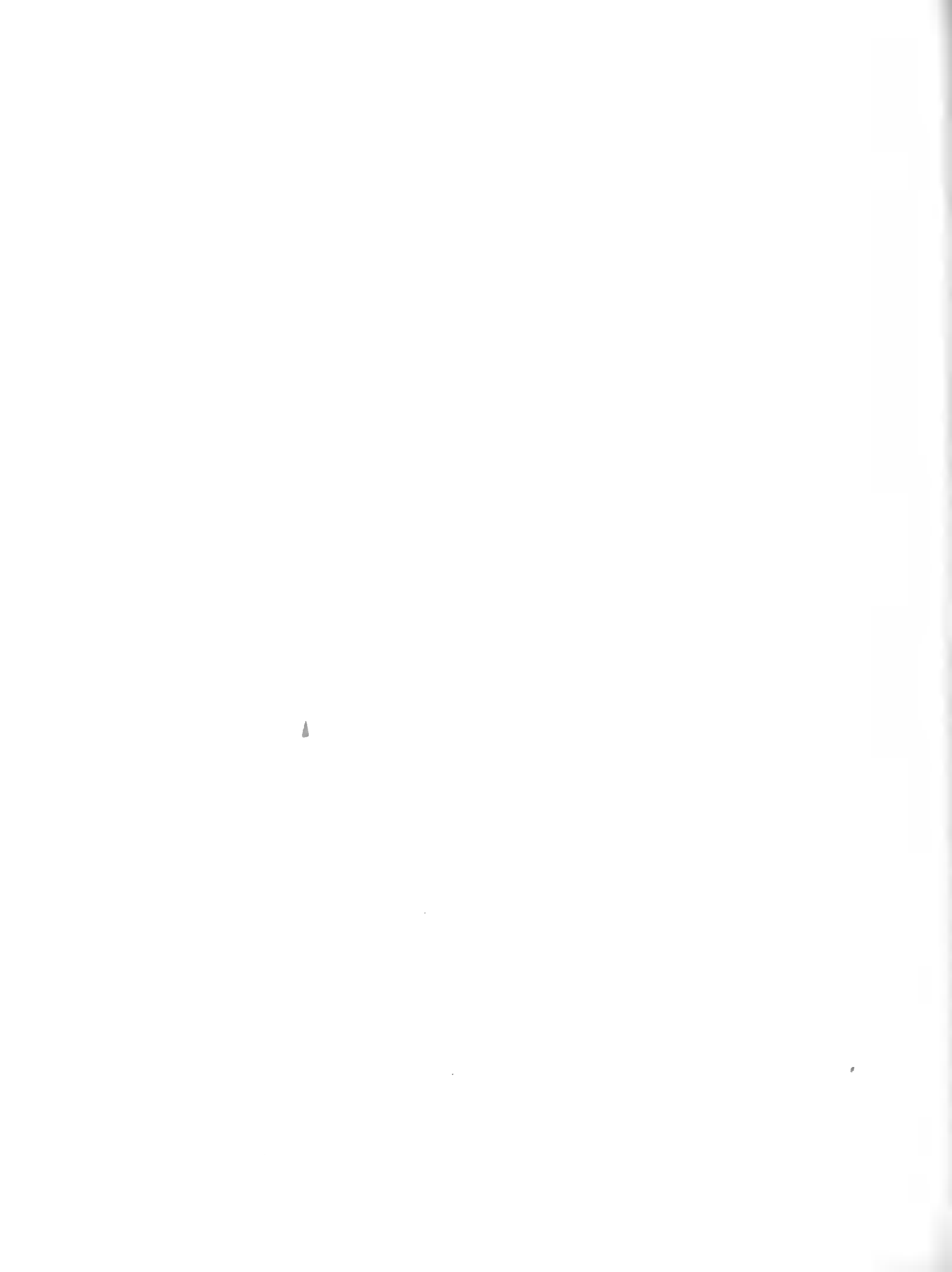
Bicelluli, Douglas. Division 2. of section 9. Capsinae. Doug 28. 281. it contains

{ 20 families. see p. 15.

- Bigemmi*. Amyot. Fam 1. of Section 2. Hydroscoisae, or water bugs, Amyot & Serville. I. 423. they possess 2 ocelli, hence name. it contains only one group, viz. Galgulidae. (Amy) G. p. X. 44.
- Brachycoleus*. Fieb. 305. 347. side view head. X. 5. pl 6. Fieb (Europe) Bicelluli.
- Brachyrhynchus* (Lap 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. *Pelagonides*.
- Brevispites*. Race 4. of Fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amy & Serv. XLVII. 381. containing only -
 { one group. *Spheridopides*.
- Brochymena*. (Amy 106) *arborea*. 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 Fab. 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. (U.S.)
- Bryocoris*. (Fallén) *Orthonotus*. 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.
- Bryocoris*. Fieb. *pteridis*. Fall. *Daug*. 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.)
- Cacigenae*. *Daug*. Cacigenae Amy & Serv *Sygaerodes* p. Burm *Sygaeridae* Westw. Section 4 of Subdiv 1. *Geodromiida* (Geocores) *Dauglas* 204 163. it contains only one family *Pyrthocoridae*. *Daug*. p. 163. See also *Cacigenae*. Amy. 265.
- Calocoris*. (Fieb) *limaculatus*. Hb Schf. Capsus Fab. (Md) Ins I. 10 Md. Aug. Bicelluli.
- Calocoris*. " *Palmerii*. Uhler. (U.S) Ins from D^r E Palmer. Ins. VI. 7. Bicelluli.
- Calocoris*. (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*. Kirschb. Capsus. Kirschb. Doug. Pl. 11 p. 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.
Lygaeodes Burm. *Heteroptera* or plant bugs having no ocelli, it con-
 -tains 2 groups, 1. *Pyrrhocorides*. (Amy 265) & 2. *Largides*. (273 Amy.)
- Campyloneura*. (Fieb. 309) *utripennis*. 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*. Meisw. 2. 479. Fam. 7 of Section 2. *Aurocorisa*. (Geocores 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. (Mertw) For figures of head & descriptions, see Fieber in
 Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift, Vol. 2. Nov. 1858. & plate 6.
- Capsides*. Amy 278 Group 2 of Fam 5 Bicelluli. are distinguished from Group 3.
Astemmides, by the existence of a membrane to the elytrae, & the constant pre-
 -sence of wings. Bicelluli.
- Capsini*. Fam 5 of Division 2. *Geocores* 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 2^d 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.) Meisw. Syn. 121. Lygaeus Wolff. Broadly ovate, punctured, antennae with
 3^d joint longest, clavate at tip. wings & hemelytra perfect, neck moderate
 or narrow. (Meisw.)

- Capsus (Fab) { amburans. (Fallen) (Europe.)
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. (218 928.)
Inns. 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. — cinnamopteris. Kircht. see Cameronotus.
- Capsus. — confluentus. Say 1. 343. (Mo) (somewhat resembles C. gomphorus. Say.)
- Capsus. — confraternus. Uhler. see Resthenia. (US)
- Capsus. — damicus. (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. — eximicola. 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. — iristivus. (Ind) Say 1. 340. see Resthenia.
- Capsus. — irritus. (Ind) Say 1. 345. see Lygus.
- Capsus. — innocentus. (Ind) Say 1. 346. see Malacoconis.
- 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. — mimus. 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 Halticus.
- Capsus. — pteridis. Fall. see Bryocoris. (on Pteris)
- Capsus. — rapidus. Say 1. 339. (Ind) see Calocoris.
- Capsus. — scrupens. Say 1. 342. (US) resembles (C. insignis. Say.) see Phytoconis.
- Capsus. — stygicus. Say 1. 344. (Ind) see Stiphrosoma. Fieb
- Capsus. — submarginatus. Say 1. 344 (Mo. Ind.) Genus ?



- Capsus. (Fab. Amyot 280.) succinctus. Say 1. 338. (Mex.) see Largus. Bicollis.
- Capsus. — tennicornis. Say 1. 347. (Ind) see Cylapus.
- Capsus. — virgipennis. Say 1. 345. on Oak Ung. (Pa. & Ind.) see Campyloneura.
- Catorhintha. (Stål) guttula. Fab. Metastemona. Amy. 327.
{ (South. & west. U.S.) Ins. VI. 16. Uhlers coll. Nudirostri.
- Cerascopus. (Heinrichsen) Emesodoma. Spin (allied to Ploiaria) Ins. domestic.
{ & never acquires wings. Nudirostri
- Cerascopus. marginatus (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. Medw. 2. 473. Nudirostri
- Ceratocombus. (Signoret) muscorum. Fieb Bryocoris. Fall, Lang 415. pl 21. 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" Infericornes
- Charagocheilus. (Fieb) 309) venaticus. Uhler. (West. U.S.)
Ins pl. VI. 11. Uhlers coll. Bicollis.
- Chariesterus. (Lap. 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 Anthracoxis 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 546.
{ P. rufocincta, H. Schf. Bound tree bug. Ins. IV. 23. (Md NY)
{ L.P.S. puncture leaves & suck sap of Hemlock, & Grape. Fitch 1857. 748.
{ 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. 483.
- 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 Tyrinocoris. (Europe) Cecigenae.
- Cimex. — calcaratus. Linn. see Acydus. (Europe) Supericornes.
- Cimex. — cristatus Linn? see Pronotus (U.S) Nudirostri.
- Cimex. — bifurcata Gmelin. see Pygmalopus. (Europe) Nudirostri.
- Cimex. — leucocephala. Linn. see Diphnosoma. Europe Bicollis.
- Cimex. — lectularius. Linn. see Acanthia. (Eu U.S) Ductirostri.
- Cimex. — marginatus. Linn. see Syromastes. Europe Supericornes.
- Cimex. — maurus. Linn see Erygaster. (Europe) Longiscuti.

- Cimex (Linn). nemorum. Linn. see Anthracoris. Europe.
- Cimex. " platychilus. Uhler. (US) Ins. **VI**. 22. Uhlers Coll.
- Cimex. — pratensis. Linn. see Lygus. (Europe)
- Cimex. — rufipes. Linn. (Md) see Tropicoris.
- Cimex. { subapterus De G. (Eu) See Coranus. Insect mentioned as emitting a sharp sound, probably with its rostrum, by moving its head up & down. 1848. 492. Nudirostris.
- Cimicidae, Westw 2. 474. Fam 5 of Section 2. Aurocorisa. Westw. (Geocores Burm.) it contains only one genus. Cimex. (Linn) Acanthia (Fal) smoothish. body oval. Flat, mesothorax broad. head small, proboscis or beak, slender, three jointed & seldom, if ever, with wings. Westw.
- Cremodus. Hb Schf. mavorius. Say. Astemma (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. 319. (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. Apioimerides. (Amy 350.) 2. Compactorides. (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. Spinipedes. (Amy. 20. 87.) 3 Nudipedes. (Amy, 22. & 101.) 4 Brevirostri. (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) subrofasciatus. De Geor. Amy p 384. habitat, Brazil. Fal & Wolff { 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 & 66. 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' (Leanthia lectularia) & probably likewise sucks the juices of other insects. (Am Ent.) Nudirostri.
- Coranus. (Curtis) subapterus. De Geor Doug 541. pl 18. fig 2. Amer. L. G. Pack 541. { Cyllocoris. (Hahn) (Cyllocoris in Hahn) pedestris 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 odor
- Infericornes error. should be Bicelluli

Coranus. (Curtis) *subapterus* continued.

{ a delicate odor like that of ripe pears. In. 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)

In. IX. 8. Westw.

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

Coreidae. Westw. 2. 483. (Supericornes. Amy) fam. 9. Section 2 Auracoris (Westw) Geocoris Burm. It contains 10 genera. (See p. 8) This family is distinguished by the large & either thickened, or elongated size 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 Pierogaster calcarator Fab. (P.R.U.) see also Eurygaster alternatus Tetrya of Say 1. 94. & Coreus. 2. 243 (Mo) & which is an extremely distinct insect.

Coreus. *antennator*, Say 1. 323. See Chariestereis; Supericornes

Coreus. *aronigenus*, Say 2. 244. (Mo) See Anasa.

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

Coreus. *diffusus*. (Geo) Say 1. 325. differs 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.) 1893. 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. 536. 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. 311. (Ank.) (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*. Hoff. Thyreocoris (Schrank) histeroides Say 1. 20 (Ank.) Ins IX. 14. Md.

Corimelaena. *pulicaria*. Germar. Pack. 547. Am Ent. 1. 207. 250. Can. 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*.

Pedernis.

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 top. & from 3. to 5 joint-
=ed. Beak sheath (Labium) is 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. 591. Section 2 of Subdivision 2, Aquaticia, or water bugs, is
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,
& seem 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. (U.S)

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 disorga-
nized 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 Ma. 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, from Uhler's Coll. "

Corixid. Fall *Corixa lateralis*. Say 2. 244 Pa.

Corticolae. Amy & Serv. xli. 303. Tribe 4 of fam 6. Ductinostri. 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. 11. 6. Md.

Longiscuti.

Eremnodes. Fieb 302. 347. (Europe) side view of head. X. 27. wing X. 30. pl 6. Bicelluli

Brinocerus. (Burm Amy 214) galeator. see *Eutroctha*.

Supericornes.

Cryptocorata (Doug 11. 577.) *Hydrocorisae* Westw. Division 2. Heteroptera it contains such bugs as have concealed antennae. & is divided into 2 subdivisions. viz 1. *Littoralia*. & 2. *Aquatilia*.

Cydnius. (Fab) Amy 91. "Insects which suck the sap of fruit & forest trees, vegetables, &c."

Cydnius. *belineatus*. Say 1. 323. & 2. 242. (Ind. Mo. Pa) see *Althus*.

Cydnius. *ligatus*. Say 1. 322. *Schirus albomaculatus*, of Dallas, see *Schirus ligatus*. Longiscuti

Cydnius. *spinipennis* 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)

Cyloconis. (Hahn in Doug 368) Fieb 312 pedestris see *Coranus subapterus* "

Cyloconis (Hahn.) genus 12. of Fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 122

Cylindricipites. Race 5 of Fam 7. *Nuctinostri* Amy & Serv. 47. 382. it contains two groups 1. *Conorhinides* & 2. *Stenopodites* (Amy 386)

Daseyconis (Dallas) *humilis*. Stål. (Western states.)

Ins VI. 12.

Supericornes.

Dioyphus. (Fieb. 327. 347. (Europe). side view head. X. 14. Fieb. pl 6.

Bicelluli.

Dioleus. (Mayer.) *chrysothorax*. fig 460. H. Sch. see *Scutellera viridipunctata*. Longiscuti,

Dioleus. *viridipunctatus*. see *Scutellera*. Say 1. 310.

- *Dioncoides*. *Feib.* 308. 347. (Europe.) side view of head. *X. 9.* *Feib.* pl 6. *Ductirostri* •
- Diplodius*. (Amyot 370) *lunoides*. Stål. *Peduvius* Lep & Serv. *Eragonus* (Burm) *viridis*. —
 { Uhler mss. *Pack* 542. *Am Ent* 1. 18. (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 nemophor*. Coleop.)
- Ductirostri*. Amy & Serv. 39. & 285. *Membranacei*. Burm. *Heteroptera*, or plant bugs, having their beak or proboscis in a groove, or furrow. Thaving 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. *Pyrrhocoris*. Burm. Report Dept. Ag^{re} 1858. p 121. & 1866 p 33. Red bug, or Cotton stainer. (Fla.) *Ins* **I**. 14 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, & bolls. after puncturing them with their rostrum or beak, thus causing the bolls 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, & bolls, & then voiding the excrementous, yellowish liquid over the cotton, in the opening or open bolls, 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. Ag. 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 { Lap & Serv. } Amy 343. constrictiventris, Stål. Ectrichodes, Burm. (Tex. U.S.)
Ins. VII. 10 Texas. Nudirostri

Ectrichodia. cruciata Say. Petalochneutes, error in Secotes 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

Edessides. Group 1. Race 4. 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 mantidæ. In motion they resemble the Siphula, 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, Heinemann.

Epicrisidae, (Uhler.) equivalent to Supernicornes of Amyot.

Enemecoris, (Fieb) fera, Say. Pamera Say 1.338.

Eurygaster, (Lap, Amy. 57.) alternatus, Say. Setyza 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 Supernicornes

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. *rubidus*. Lep & Serv. *E. speciosus*. Burm. (U.S. 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 *Diplodus luridus*.
- Euschistus* (Dallas.) *ictericus* Linn. (Md. U.S.) Ins. II. 15 Md.
 { "closely allied to *E. punctipes* Say, but the last ventral segment of the male lacks the black spot" (P. B. U.) Longiscuti
- Euschistus*. *luridus* Dallas. (Md. U.S.) Ins. II. 13. Md. "
- Euschistus*. *punctipes*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. Riley 5th Rep. 1873. p. 12. (Md. U.S.)
 { common on Thistles & Mullein II. 12. Md. Longiscuti
- Euschistus* *serva*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. "
- Euschistus* *tristigma*. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 314. Harr mss. Pack 565. (Md. Va. U.S.)
 { 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.)
- Euthoctha*. (Mayer.) *galeator*. Fab. Grinocerus. Burm. Amy. 214 (Md. U.S.)
 { 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 *Cosmopepla*.
- Fitchia* (Stål) *nigrovittata*. Stål. (U.S.) Ins. VII. 12. fm Uhlers coll. Nudirostri
- Fitchia* *spinulosa*. Stål. (U.S.) Ins. VII. 11. fm Uhlers coll. "
- Galgulidae*. (Galgolini) 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 fore 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. (Hewit 2. 466) 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* Fam 1 of Sect 2. *Aurocorisa*, Hewit 2. 458. (Geocores. Burm.)
- Galgolini* Burm. Fam 3 of Div 1. *Hydrocores*. Burm 201. Bank, or Shore Scorpion bugs - Divided into 3 Genera. 1. *Mononyx*. Lap. (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 *Lya terminalis* or *L. apicalis*, but Professor Uhler to whom I mentioned it, expresses much doubt about this fact.

- Galgupha. (Amyot 68.) see Corimelaena atra. Longiscuti.
- Garganius. (Stål) fusiformis. Say. Carpus Say 1. 344. U.S.
 Ins III. 2. fm Uhlers coll Bicelluli.
- Geocoris Burm. Div 2 of Order Heteroptera. Burm 208. containing the land bugs. & divided by Burmeister into 8 families. viz 1. Hydromeci -
 (Burm. 208) Ploteres Lat. & Amy. n. 2. Riparii. (Burm. 215) 3 Reduvini.
 (Burm. 223) 4 Membranacei (Burm 257) 5 Capsini (Burm 264) 5. Sygaeodes.
 (Burm. 281) 7 Coreodes. (Burm 305) & 8 Scutati (Burm 349)
- Geocorisae. Amy & Serv. Section 1. of Amyot & Serville. 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. Feltor. (Earth runners) Geocoris. Doug. Subdivision 1. of Div 1. Gymnocerata.
 Felt & Doug. (Geocoris Burm) it contains 12 Sections viz 1. Scutatina. -
 (Doug 11.) 2 Cresina. (Doug. 19) 3 Berytina. (Doug 18.) 4 Cecigenina. (Doug 19)
 5 Sygaina. (Doug 20) 6 Tingidina. (Doug 26) 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. Pl. 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. Telias.
 (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. June
 Insect taken in Maryland feeding on dead flies on the surface of the
 water. Ploteres.
- Gerris. " currens. see Uelia. "
- Gerris " lacustris. Fab. (Md) Ins V. 1. Md "
- Gerris " marginatus. Say 1. 362. (U.S.)
- Gerris " vernigis. 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 Chariesterus Pa Ind "
- Gonocerus. dubius. Say 1. 328. see Chariesterus antennator. "

1

- Globiceps* (Latr.) *clavatus*. Linn. Camarotoxus Doug. 360. (Europe) Bicelluli
 { — Burmeister says this insect is common on Red currant.
- Globiceps*. *selectus*. Fiel, Doug. 363. (Europe.)
 { Ins. males taken on umbelliferae flowers. Both sexes were found among
 grass, at the roots of Broom, & other bushes in July. (Europe) Bicelluli-
Gymnocerata. (Fab) Douglas. Geocorisae. Amy. & Serv. Geocores. Burm. Aurocorisa. Westw.
 { Division 1 of suborder 1. Hemiptera Heteroptera. Doug.
- Haetorkinus*. Fiel 313. 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.S.)
 "Common on our streams of water" (P.R.U.) Ploteres.
- Halobates*. (Esch. Amyot 410) *picatus*. Sch (Md. U.S.) Ins V. 16. Md. "
 { "Lives both solitary & in swarms, on the surface of lakes, & streams in
 the U.S" (P.R.U.) Ploteres —
Longiscuti.
- Halys*. (Fab) see *Brochymena arborea*.
- Harmostes*. (Dallas.) *fraterculus*. Say. Syromastes. Say. 1. 326 (Geo Ins) 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.
- Healticus*. (Fab) *pallicornis*. Fab. Capsus. (Md. U.S.) Ins II. 18. Md Bicelluli —
- Heanfactor*. (Lap) head convex behind eyes. Ocelli distant. Antennae 1st joint as long
 & stouter than the two succeeding ones together.
- Heanfactor*. *cinctus*. see *Milyas*. Nudirostri.
- Hammato cerus*. (Burm. Amy 345) *purcis*. Drury. purcis. Amy 346. nabis (Amy 330)
purcis. Say 1. 358. (Md. Geo. Fla) Ins pl III. 16. Nudirostri —
- Hebrus*. (Curtis) *pusillus*. Curtis. Doug. 265. pl. 19. fig 4. Westw 2. 670 (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.) Ductirostri
- Hebrus*. *americanus*. Uhler. Ins. V. 15. (128)
- 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.

Heracius (Stål.) *insignis*, Uhler. *Pachymerus*, Lepell. 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, *piromuscoidate*. (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 sated, & 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, whereof analogous instances have been noticed among *Orthoptera*, *Homoptera*, *Aphidae*, & even a species of the *Chalcididae* (*Keyman*) 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. (*Westw 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. Longiscuti.

Homocemus *parvulus*. H Schf. Pachycoris. Burm. (Md U.S)

Ins II: 1. Md. Longiscuti

Hydrocoris (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. 457. & 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. Pedirapti. & 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.) Nudirostri

Hydrometra *paludum* see Gerris

Hydrometra (Lat Amy 399.) *stagnorum* Amy 400. (Limnolates Burm) Nudirostri

Inns 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. (geocores Burm.) it contains 5 genera, viz. 1 Hydrometra (Lat.)
2 Belia (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 Burmeister 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. (1883. 158)

Hydrodromica. Subdiv 2 of Division 1, Gymnocerata. Doug 41 & 557. contains 2 Sections
Hydrometrina & Limnobotina.

Hydrometrina. Doug 41 & 557. Section 1. of Subdiv 2 Hydrodromica (Doug) it contains
2 Families. 1. Hydrometridae. & 2. Belidae.

Hymenarcys. (Amyot. 124) nervosa. Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 321. (U.S. Md)

Insp. 11. 14. Md.

Longicorne.

Infericornes. Amyot & Serville. 35. 268. Fam 3 of Section 1. Geocorisae, 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. Lygaeidae, (Amyot. 248)
2. Rhyparochromides. (Amy 251) & 3. Anthocorides. (Amy 262) G. X. 35.

Ichnorhynchus. resedae. Lygaeus geminatus Say 1. 380 (P.R.U.)

Tadera. Stål. haematoloma. Burm. Insp. IX. 5. Mr Uhlers Coll. Supercornes (P.R.U.)

Labops. (Fab. 316) (Burm 279) hesperius. Uhler. Insp. IV. 3.

Bicelluli —

Largus (Hahn, Amy 278) succinatus. Linn. Capsus Say 338. (Mex. Say.) Md Pa & Va (P.R.U.)
Insp. I. 12. Md. Cecigenae.

Lecticolae. (Amy & Serv. 41-309. Inste 1. of Fam 6. Ductirostini. Heteroptera or bugs
inhabiting beds. it contains only one group Acanthides.

Leptocoris. (Hahn) trivittatus. Say. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. vol. VI.

Insp. IV. 24. Supercornes (P.R.U.)

Leptocorisa. (Lat. Amyot 228.) tipuloides. Latr. (Md. U.S.)

Insp. III. 15. Supercornes.

Leptoglossus (Stål & Guerin) conculus. Say. 1. 326. (var) (Md. U.S.) anisocelis Say 1. 326 (Fla)

Insp. VI. 28. Supercornes —

- Leptoglossus* (Stål & Guen.) *oppositus*. Say, *Anisoscelis*. Say 1. 326. (Ind.)
 { very closely allied to *A. albicinctus*, but may be known by the small, white
 point of the hemilytra. (Say) *Supercornis*
- Leptoglossus*. *phyllopus*. Linv. *Anisoscelis* (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*, (*Hydrocorisae*. Westw.) it contains
 { only one genus *Pelagonus*.
- Lobostethus*. Fieb. 300, 347. (Eu) side view of head. X. 19. pl. 6. Fieb. *Bicelluli*
- 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 *Geocorisae*. Plant bugs having the scutal
 { 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. 316, 347) (Europe.) side view of head. X. 21. Fieb. pl. 6. "
- Lygaeidae*. Westw. 2. 480. Fam 8. of Section 2. *Aurocorisae*. 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 542) 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. (Westw. 2. 481.)

45.

- Lygaeina*. { Doug 20. 165. (*Lygaeodes* Burm.) (*Lygaeidae*, Westw.) (*Infericornes*, Amyx)
 Section 2. of Subdiv 1. Geodromica. Geocores. contains only one family —
Rhyssochromidae.
- 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." (P.R.U) 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. 8. Md.
- Lygaeus*. *histriangularis*. Say 1. 329. (Mex. Say.) (Ariz. Texas, & P.R.U)
 { 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 6. 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 *Helms*.
- Lygaeus*. *quinque* (5) *spinosus*. Say 2. 247. (US.) see *Alydus*.
- Lygaeus*. *reclivatus*. Say 2. 245. (Ma) 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 *Physus*.
- 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 1 1/2 to 2 1/4 long, 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, Dietrich &c. Fish in the Trans. N. & 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 & Heigoldi.

Lygus - *lineolaris* (Beauv.) *Phytocoris* (Fall.) Harris 201. *Cercus linearis* Beauv. *Capsus linearis*. Pack. 550. Le Baron 1871. 63. *Capsus oblongatus* Say 1. 340. Am Ent 1. 227. & 276. 291. &c. Riley 2^d Rept 1869. 113. Am Ent & Bot. 2. 276. Prairie Farmer. May 2^d 1863. "Little lined Plant bug" of Harris. (N. & 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 twigs, & Grape vines, comes Potato 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. Bicelluli

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. Ductirostri

Macrocephalus. (Swed.) Amyot 292. *prehensilis*. Fab. (Syrtes) (US) Ins. VIII. 10. Uhler coll. Bicelluli

Macrocoleus. Fieb. 325. 326 (Europe)

Macrolophus. Fieb. 326 347. (-)

Malacocoris. Fieb. 326. *irroratus*. Say. *Capsus* Say 1. 346. (Md. US) Ins VI. 20 Md. Aug. Great numbers of these insects were taken in Aug & Sept on a wild sunflower. (*Helianthus*) near the Maryland Agricultural college. Bicelluli

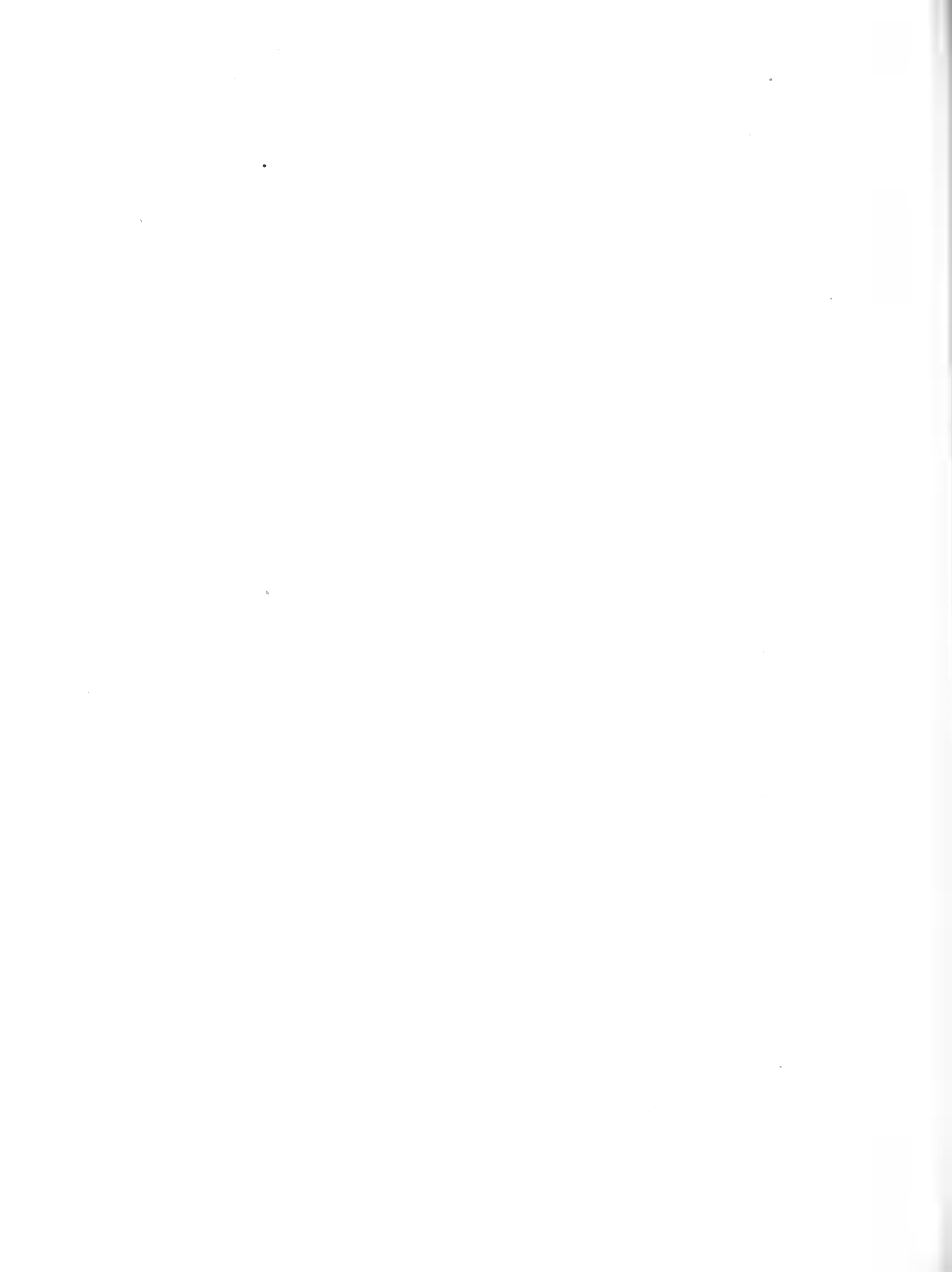
Mallophaga. includes the Bird lice. & is placed by Packard in the Hemiptera, although the mouth parts are mandibulate, see in Orthoptera (Gloss)

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

- Marquis* (Latr) *inconspicuus*. H. Schf. (Arizona, Texas, &c) Supercornes.
 Ins. VI. 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 under ground, 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. Ducterostri Heteroptera 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 395) & 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.
- Meneles*. (Stål) *inserta* Say. Pentatoma. Say 1. 317. Longiscuti.
- Mononyx*. (Lap. Amy 425.) *baduis*. H. Schf. (So. Calif. Mex &c.) Bigommi.
 Ins. VII. 3. Uhlers Coll.
- Merocoris*. (Pent. Amy. 243) *distinctus*. Dallas. Harmastes. Burm. (Md. U.S.)
 Ins. I. 17. Md. Supercornes.
- Metapodius* (Westw. Amy 192.) *declivis*, see Acanthocephala. Lap. Supercornes
- Metapodius*. " " *femoratus*. " " " " "
- Metapodius*. " " *nasulus*. see Acanthocephala femoratus.
- Metapodius*. " " *terminalis*. " Acanthocephala.
- Metaprobis*. " " *Thomasii*. " " " " "
- Micropus*. (Spinola.) *falicus*. Say. Lygaeus Say 1. 331. Fitch. N.Y. St Ag Rep. 1855. 526.
 (N.Y. U.S. Mo) Black named 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. *Zygaeus* - Say 1. 329. *Phyparochromus* (Curtis) Amy
253) Pack. 543. &c. *P. devastator*. Le Baron in *Prairie Farmer*. 1850. Harris 198.

See also Le Baron. 2^d Rept. 143. *Am Ent. (Walsh)* 1. 169. 172. &c. Fitch. 1855. 509.
Pract. Ent. 1. 47. & 2. 21. Pack 1st Mass Ag Rep. 5. Ruby. 2^d Rept. 1869. p. 16.
Saunders. Rept. Ontario. 1871. 55. Shimer. Trans Nth Illinois. Hort Soc 98. —
Smith. Rept. Conn. Bd. Ag. 1871. p. 206. Walsh. In Illinois Ag Soc Vol 4. 436 &c
Am^a Agriculturist. 1864. 39. *Prairie Farm* 1845. H. & S. 92. &c. &c.
"Chinck bug". "Mormon louse" (Walsh. *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 entrap 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 *Prac Ent* 2. 21; it is stated that this insect was found in Canada. & 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 *Microfus 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, (*Microfus*) 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 Illinoisensis*, 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, (*Aestiva*) *pygmaea*, (*Aestiva*) 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* 574.) " This is true of England, but not of temperate U.S. (*P. H. U.*) *Platensis*.

Milyas, (*Stål*) *cinctus* Fab. *Carfaxator* Lap. Amy. 365. *Am Ent* 1. 47 & 2. 26. *Am. Nat.*

(*Shimoz*) 3. 98. *LeBaron* rep. 1871. 63. *Prac Ent* 1. 3. Pack 542, Pried in Report of Ontario. Canada 1871 p. 74 (*Ma. Can. Illus* 28 & 5) Ins **III**. 12. *Mad. Nudirostris* 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) (*Hahn* *Fieb*, *Wheiner*, *Ent Zeitung*, p 304.) Head elongated, triangular, basal joint of antennae the thickest. (*Carcini*) *Bicellulii*

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

Miris, " *dorsalis*, *Say* 1. 348. Pack 550 (U.S.) Antennae rather stout, tapering. Rufous, Drs. pale yellowish rufous immaculate. " an unrecovered species PAU" *Bisituli*

Miris, " *vagans*, *Fab* *Say* 1. 348. (U.S.)



- Monanthia* (Lepell. & Serv. Amyg. 298) *cardus*, Linn. (Amyg. 299. (Europe))
 { Ins on Thistle heads, & on *Serratula*, near Paris. Euctirostri-
- 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. *Tingis*, Say 1. 349. (Ind.) " "
- Monanthia plexus*, Say. *Tingis*, Say 1. 349. (U.S.) Ins. VIII. 2. " "
- Mormidea* (Amy 136) *lugens*, Fab. (Md.) Longiscuti.
- Mormidea typhaea, Fab. see Obolus. "
- Mormon lice, see Micropus leucopterus, or Chinch bug.
- Moxenia* (Amy. 192) *lineolata*, Hb. Schff., in "Wanzen artigen 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
- Myrmedobia* (Bärens) *coleoptrata* Bärens. Berlin Ent. Zeit. 1858 Doug 484. pl 16 fig 1.
 { *Salda*, Fallou. Ins. VIII. 192 (Europe)
Myrmedobia, 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 561) Nudirostri
- Nabis* (Lat) *coleoptratus*, Kirby. N. marginatus, Riley 2^d Rep. 32. (Northern, U.S.)
 { Ins VI. 13. winged form.
 VI. 14 apterous form. Nudirostri
- Nabis* — *ferus*, Latr. Proc Ent. 2. 63. 94 &c (Md. Va. U.S.)
 { Insect used 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. Aquaticia. it contains one family. Naucoridae.
- Naucoris* (Geoff. Amy. 431.) *astivalis*, see *Aphelocheirus*. 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. U.S.)



- Naucoris* (Geoff. Amy 433). *cimicoides*. (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 "Nerthra"
- Neides* (Lat. Amy 233.) Insects with body remarkably thin & slender. (Pack 565) 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. Lat Amy 328. (Md. Va. Ill.) Ins III. 10. "
- 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. Wolff found it common in sand, at the roots of different plants. (Amy) Supericornes
- *Neotiglossa* (Kirby) *undata* Say. Pentatoma Say 1. 309. (Md. Ill.) Ins IV. 7. Longiscuti
- 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 shank 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) *Cinerca*, Linn. *N.S.* 158. *Doug.* 584. *Amy.* 439. (Europe.)

Insects common in the mud of 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. & should be exterminated in, or near, any fish breeding establishments.

Pederapti

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 Div 1. *Hydrocoeres*. (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 196) & 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)

Pederapti

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

Nezara. - (Amy 143) *hilaris*. Say. *Pentatoma*. Say 1. 304. *Rhaphigaster*. (Lap) *pennsylvanicus*. Fitch (see DeGeer.) 3^d Rep. 1856. 389. 452. (Md. Mo. 924 Geo 45)

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

Insects punctures leaves, & sucks the sap, of grape, Hickory, Willow, & other trees
Insects 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 larvae of *Doryphora 10 lineata*" it was also observed sucking a wild bee (*Andrena*)" (Walsh)

Longiscuti



Nerara (Amy. 143) *pennsylvanica*. Degeer. *Rhaplugaster pennsylvanicus*. Error of Fitch. 3^d Report, 1856. 389 & 392. Inns. IX. 14. Longiscuti

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

Nerara. - *viridula*, Linm. Pentatoma. (Southern U.S.) Ins VII. 20. Uhler. coll. -

Natonecta. - Linm. Amy. 450. K.D.S. 148 & 9. 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 Roesel 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 ma - turity. The newly hatched young are broad & oval. (Heston) These in - sects 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. (Heston 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. (Heston 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 down - wards. 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 Prac - tical 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 Bnull states that the larval arrive at their perfect state in the course of the Sum - mer, 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 Guerin Meneville 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. Pedersemi.

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.) Ploa. Doug 591. pl xx. 3.

Notonecta. " *minutissima* (Linn) Sigara. Doug. 516. pl xx. 5.

Notonecta. " *undulata*. Say 1. 368. Pack. 536. (Mass Md. Mo. Ind. U.S.)

Ins pl V. 9. common. Md

Pedersemi

Notonectici " Burm. 186. Fam 1. *Hydrocoris*. Water bugs which swim on their backs, divided into 4 genera. 1 *Corixa* Geoff. (Burm 186.) 2. *Sigara* Leach (Burm. 186.) 3 *Ploa* 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. (Amy et 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 44. 350) 4. *Brevicipites*, (Amy 47. 381.) 5. *Cylindricipites*, (Amy 47. 383) 6. *Longicoxi*, (Amy 48. 383.) 7 *Stagnigradi*, (Amy 49. 398) 8 *Oculati*, (Amy 49. 401.) & 9 *Brevicornes* (Amy 49. 406) & Pl X. 42.

Nysius. (Dallas) Doug. 225 p. 8. 4.) *californicus*. Uhler. (Cal. U.S.) Ins VII. 2. Infericornes,
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 specks, 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



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 13th 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 (Dall.) *scolopax*. 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) *tiphaceus*. Fab. Mormidea. Amy 134. Pentaloma Say 313. (Md. U.S. Geo.)
Ins. 10. 11.

Pentaloma augur. (Say 1319. agrees in most respects with *P. tiphaceus*, but has no sanguineous marks in the middle of the Hemelytra (Say). Longiscutis.

Aldancula (Amy 258) *dorsalis*. Say. Minis. Say 1. 348. (U.S.) Ins 111. 5. Infericornis.

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

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* *picicus*. Say. Salda. Say 1. 336 (U.S.) Ins 11. 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. "

Ooliscuti. Amy & Serv. 15. Scutellerites Lap. Heteroptera or plant bugs having the scutellum 3-shaped, or rounded & reaching to, or nearly to the extremity of the abdomen. it contains two races. 1. Angulosi. (Amy 14 24) & 2. Glabosi. (Amy 18 & 60) G. pl X 32.

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

Orthophradus. *hestia*. see Bygoconus. Fall Bicelluli.

Orthophradus. Fieb 311. 347. (Europe) side view head. X. 10 Fieb pl 6. Bicelluli.

Orthosternus (Scriba) Fieb Eur Hemipt p 130

Orthotylus. Fieb 315. *discoidealis*. Uhler Capsus. Ins VI. 4 (Md. U.S.)

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

Sachycorus (Burm. Amy 31) chrysorrhoeus. see Scutellera viridi-punctata. Say 1. 310. see also Dixleyi. Mayer.

Sachycorus. *exilis*. see Homocemus semeifrons.

• Ophthalmicus



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

Pachycoris. *pazoulii*. see *Homocemus*.

Pachycoris. *chrysorrhæus*. see *Diolcus*. Stal. & Scutellera *viridipunctata*. Say 1. 310.

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

2 Specimens were sent to the Dept of Agⁿ from Arizona.

Ins. **VII**. 23. Nymph. **VIII**. 36. Uhler. coll.

Supercornis.

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. Infericornis

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 *Rhyparochromus*.

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.

Pedinomi. 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. *Covisides*. (Amy 444) & *Notonisc-*
tides. (Amy 449) G. pl **X**. 46.

Pelionotus. (Uhler.) *abbreviatus*. Uhler.

Ins **II**. 4. (Ind)

Infericornis

Ins. very common on bushes. & tall herbage. in woods near the Agⁿ 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. Nudicornis

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 less than
 length of abdomen. (Pack 546. see also Amyot p. 128) Colors generally bright



and the insects are of large size, they are found on shrubs, trees, &c. — sucking the leaves, & often transfixing 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 Nexara pensylvanica. Degeer (P.R.U.)
- Pentatoma. acuminata. (Europe) see Abbia. 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 exterminated 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 Nexara.
- Pentatoma. inserta. Say 1. 317. (Misso. Ark.) see Meneles. Stål.
- Pentatoma. jūniperana (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. Say.
- Pentatoma. nervosa. Say 1. 321 (Ind.) see Hymenarcys.
- Pentatoma. { punctipes. Say 2. 241. (Mo. Pa) Say 1. 314. see Euschistus. found on
Mullein & Thistles
- Pentatoma. rufipes. (Europe) Cmex. Ins. destroys caterpillars. Linn.
- Pentatoma. rufocincta. (H. Sch.) Say 1. 315. (Mo. Tex) see Chlorochroa ligata.
- 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 Trichopapla.
- 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. Reed. Rep. fruit growers.
 (Asi^a. Ontario. Canada. 1871. p 73. Riley 4th 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 Ind. 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 (Ma. Va. U.S.) Ins II. 21. "
- Perillus. *exaptus*. Say. Pentatoma Say 2. 240. Lucrona. Amy 86. (Mo. Md. Va.)
 Ins IV. 5. Md.
- Perthostoma (Leidy) *aurantiacum*. Leidy. syn. Belostoma fluminea. Say 1. 365
 see Leitha fluminea Pedivapti.
- Perthostoma *fluminea*. see Leitha.
- Petalochirus. (Beauv) Say 1. 358. Petalochirus. Say 1. 307. & list. (Error in Say) biguttatus
 { Say. 1. 307. 358. (La.) see Pirates. biguttatus. (See also P. mutillarius) Madrostri.
- Petalochirus. (Beauv) (Error in Leconte's Say.) cruciatu 1. 356. (Ind. Mo. Geo)
 see Ectrichodia bicolor. Ins. III. 17. Md. Madrostri
- Phloea (Lep. Serv.) *Antennae*. 3 jointed. the first joint longest. Body much flattened, & expanded laterally. into leaf like flaps. (Pentatomidae) Longiscuti
 "can never be found in N. Amer because too tropical." (P. R. U. (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. Syrtes Latr. Pack 552. (Mass. N.Y. Md. U.S.)
 Ins III. 13. Md.
 { Ins. stings severely. it lies in wait for its prey in flowers. &c (Am Ent 2. 25) it is said to prey upon small bees, & wasps. (Am Ent 1. 141) & is useful in destroying plant lice, (Aphides) (Am Nat. 1. 359. Pack 552) a specimen of this insect was taken at Mt Belvidere near the Md. Ag. college. as it was lying 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, on various flowers. & other insects that might be attracted to them Lactirostri.

Phytocoris. Faberm. Antennae slender, with first joint, as long as head, & thorax, (1st latter not margined) head broader than long, hind legs very long.
(Hestw. 192 Amy 276.) *Phytocoris* differs from *Capsus* in having a smaller head, the thorax also wider behind & narrower in front, the second joint of the antennae, & the scutellae. Pack 569.

Phytocoris. carcelii. (Lep & Serv.) Amy 277. (Europe) Bicellula.
This insect gives out a peculiar odor like that of the *Hyacinthus racemosus*.

Phytocoris. insolanis. Capsus obincatus. Say 1. 340. See Lygid.

Phytocoris. nubilus. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 341. (Md. U.S.) Ins III. II. Bicellula.

Phytocoris. scrupens. Say. Capsus. Say 1. 342.

Piesma. (Lep & Serv) clivata Say Singis 1. 349. Ductirostri.

Piesma. cinerea. Say. Singis Say 1. 347. Am Ent 1. p 19. Aug 2^d Rept p 33.
Losmerus Burm. Ins VIII fig 8. (Md. 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. Ductirostri

Pirates. (Amyot. 326.) abdominalis. see Melanolestes.

Pirates. (Amy. 326.) biguttatus. Say. Petalochirus (Error) Say 1. 307. Pirates. Serv.

Ins. IV. 22. (Illin. Md. Mex. Louis. Texas. Calif. U.S.) Spotted Corsair.
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.
Ins very much resembles P. biguttatus Say.

Pirates. picipes. see Melanolestes.

Pirates. stridulus. (Europe) This insect makes a loud noise, by the friction of the neck within the prothoracic cavity. Hestw 2. 673. Nudirostri

Pterogaster. (Amy. 197.) alternatus. Say Coreus Say. Journ Acad IV. Archimerus. Stål
see below as P. calcarator. Supercornes

Pterogaster. (Amy.) calcarator. Fab. P. alternatus of Say (above) (U.S.)
Ent VI. 25. Supercornes

Pithanus. Fieb. 303. 347 (Europe) side view head. X. 13. Fieb. pl 6. Bicellula

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. (Amyot 255.) bilobata. Say Pamera Say 1. 253. (Louis Mex) Pachymerus Schill

Plochionerus. " " vincta Say Pamera. Say 1. 333. Pachymerus Schill Supercornes

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.) " "

Plociaria (Scop. Amy 396.) Insect distinguished by the perfectly raptorial structure of its very small fore legs, with coxae elongated like those of *Mesalidae*. in motions they resemble *Tipula*, 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) *Plociaria maculata* of Hald. is very rare, it looks like a *Tipula* of small size, & is found in Pa. & Mass. Nudirostri

Plociaria (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 Ivy) Nudirostri
P. erratica, of Sahlb. Geoc. Fon 149 & Fieb 150 4. 1861. is said to be a synonym of *P. vagabunda*, of Linn? Nudirostri

Plociaria. *errabunda*. Say 1. 359. Insect closely allied to *Plociaria vagabunda*, Fab. & is said to be a synonym of *P. maculata*. (Hald. Pr Acad. Nat Sci Phil. 3. 151. Nudirostri

Plociaria. Scop. *fraterna*. Say 1. 358.

Plociaria " *maculata*. Hald. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phil. see *Perrabunda*. Nudirostri

Plociaria (Scop) *vagabunda*. Linn. H.S. 451. *Plociaria*. Amy. 397. Gerris, Tab. cimex *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. & is not scarce

Ptochiomera. of say. *nobosa*. Say 1. 335. Error see *Ptochiomera*

Platexis. Ramours. Amyot & Serville. 50. 409. Fam 8 of Section 1. Geocorisae. Bugs having the four posterior feet formed for rowing, or gliding, on water. it contains only 2 groups. 1. *Gerrides*. (Amy 410) & 2. *Uelidas* (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. U.S.) 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. (*Lophophora 10 lineata*. over

● *P. bracteatus*. see above. *Arma* Fitch 1856. 336

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 tree, it is darker colored than *P. cynicus*. It 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. It was therefore named by Fitch the "Spangled - Tree bug"

Longiscuti.

Podisus (Stål) *modestus*. Dallas. *Arma*. Fitch 3^d Rept. 1856. 390. (N.Y. Mus. 23.)

In. sucks the sap from leaves, & tender branches of trees & shrubs. *yrup* 9
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 Ball 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. 188. says it destroys the caterpillars of *Hemileuca 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. fig? In. IX. 22.

Longiscuti.

In. destroys the larvae of *Nematus ventricosus* (Horn) or the unreported 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. p. 336.

Am. Ent. 1. 14. 46. fig. Pack 574. Le Baron 1871 63. Riley 2^d Rept. 1869 p. 32. Shimer Am. Nat. 111. 98. Walsh Am. Ent. 1. 13. Reed Rept. Forest growers Assⁿ Ontario Can. 1871. 73. (Can. Ill. Med. & Va. Mus. 24.)
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. It is destroyed



Podops (Laf.) *dubius*. Beauv. *Tetyra cinctipes*. Say 1. 94 (Md. Mid. St) *Longiscuti*

{ In IX. 16 found. under stones, & rubbish. in valeses. Spring, & Fall. (1822)

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

• *Pezilopygus*. Fieb 310 *diffusus*. Uhler. Ins VI. 2. *Bicinctus*

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

Am Ent. 1. 96, & Rept Dept Ag 1866. 43. *Nabis* Say 1. 358. *Pisonotus*

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

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, pupae, & 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. I 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 Trans. Dept. of Agriculture, 1866, p 43. (see also Prionotus. (Arilus) 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.)

Nudirostri

Prionotus (Lap) novemarius. See P. cristatus.

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

Insects so called from its singular prothorax, which is circularly elevated, & toothed like a cog wheel. It is stated by Kerby & 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.

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

Nudirostri
Longiscuti

Proxys. -- { tenetosa Say Pentatoma Say 1. 304. 322. P. brevispinis. Guer. Trans.
 Ins VIII. 28. coll of Mr. Uhler.

Longiscuti

Proxys. victor. Fab. Ins IV. 16.

Prostemma. (Lap) guttula. Fab. Pack 541. (Europe)

Insect generally found in an undeveloped imago state. Westwood & Spinola think that especially in hot seasons some ahlerous hemiptera acquire full sized wings.

Nudirostri

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

Supercornis

Ptilocnemis (Westw) fuscus. see Mastys.

Nudirostri

Pthia (Geron.) picta. Drury. (Mex?) Ins VII. 7.

Supercornis

Ptochiomera. (Say) nodosa. Say 1. 335. not Plochiomera of Say.

Intercones

{ Ins. II. 19.
 "Ptochiomerus of Amyot 255. has no affinity whatever with Ptochiomera. or Plochiomera (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.

Nudirostri

- Pygolampis*. { Germ. Amy. 391. } *pectoralis*. Say. *Reduvius*. Say 1357. 306. (Fla Ind. Louis.)
 { Ins. IV. 17. } Nudirostri
- Pyrrhocoris*. { Fall. Amy. 267. } *apterus*. Linn. 1768. 293. 521. Westw. 2. 475. fig 121. Cimex. Linn.
 { *Pyrrhocoris calmarciensis*. (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 Imago or perfect
 state." (Westw. 2. 475.) Cecigenae
- Pyrrhocoris*. *setinellus*. see *Dysdercus*.
- Rameus*. Amy. & Serv. see *Ploterus*.
- Ramicornes*. { Amy. & Serv. 42. 318. Race 1. of Fam 7. Nudirostri. contains one group.
 { *Holoptilides*. represented -- by *Maotys*. of *Amygd.* see. pl. VIII. 23. }
- Ranatra*. { Fab. 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
 & Amygd. 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
 -milt. probably *Leptus* (?) (Latr. Amy. 444.) The insects are mostly
 found at the bottom of stagnant water, as they swim badly.
 Doug. 582. } Pedivapti
- Ranatra*. *quadriidentata*. 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.)

(*Geocores*.) Burm. it contains 6 genera; (Westw.) see p 4.

Insect terrestrial, with short, thick, naked, curved rostrum. Labrum -
 exerted, head narrowed behind into a more or less elongated neck. It
 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 ob-
 lique 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.

Reduviini. (Burm. p 223) Fam 3 of Div 2 *Geocores* 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 *Oncerothachelus* 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. *noveboracensis*. Say 1. 72 pl 31. see *Pneonotes cristatus*.

Reduvius. *pectoralis*. 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. *Amyot*. 337. *Am Ent.* 1. 13 & 87. *N. & S.* 158. 496. 444 &
 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 odor
 something like that of mice, it hibernates without taking any food,
 when its body becomes meagre, & flat, 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 chomping of a grasshopper. (K&S 492.) In regard to the covering of dust, & dirt, already alluded to. M. Bouille 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 fowl houses, & flies at night to lights 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.

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

Resthenia. Spin. Army 280. *conspaterna*. 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. *enemicola*. Uhler. Capsus. Ins VII. 4. Uhlers coll.

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

Rhaphigaster. *hilarius*. see *Nexara*. Longiscuti

Rhaphigaster. *pennsylvanicus*. see *Nexara*.

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. Longiscuti.
Rhaphigaster. Base of venter with a spine projecting forwards. Antennae with the
 { first joint shortest. & the 3rd shorter than the 2nd. (Westw Syn 124.)

Rhinuchus. (Kirby) see also Metapodius.

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

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

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) Supericornes.

{ 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 Alydes" (Pack 546.)

Rhopalus reflexulus. see Harmostes.

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

Rhynchota. Heteroptera. Fieb. see Hemiptera Heteroptera. Douglas.

Rhyngota. 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. Supericornes

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. Title 2 of Fam 6. Ductirostri. Heteroptera.
 { or plant bugs in or on banks or shores, containing only one group. } Hebrus

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

Salda. Fab. Amyot 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 54)

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) + 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 decurtator. leucepterus see Micropus.

Salda picea, 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*.
- Saldia* *punctipes*, Say 1. 336. (var of *S. bullata*) see *Ophthalmicus*.
- Salda* *saltatoria*, Linn. (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 colors. (Pack 547) Longiscuti
- Scutellera* *aemipons*, Say 1. 198. (Nth west Terr.) see *Homaemus*.
- Scutellera* *binotata*, Say 1. 198. (Nth west Terr.) see *Odontoscelis*.
- Scutellera* *viridipunctata*, Say 1. 310. Pack 547. *Tachycoris chrysoorhaeus*, Fab. & see
- { *Dioleus* (Mayer) *chrysoorhaeus*, fig 460. H. Sch. (S.B. Fla. Mus. 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. *Zaittha stollis*, Am &
- { Serr.) Ins V. 11. (Ariz. Cal. Utah) Pedinarta
- Sigara*, (Fab. Amy 448) *minutissima*, Linn Doug. p 616. pe 20 fig 6. *Nolonasta*, Linn
- { (Europe) Ins. VIII. & not rare in Cambridge pens. Eng. (dk gray) Pedinarta
- Sinea*, (Amy 375) *multispinosa*, ♀ De Geer., *Zelus*, (Fab. Amy. 373) *diadema*? Fab
- { *Reduvius raptatorius* Say Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. 4. 327. Am Ent. 7. 2 fig Walsh. Am Ent. 1. p 13. LeBaron, 1871. p 63. Proc. Ent. 2. 43 Reed, Report Ontario fruit growers Ass. & Ont. p 73. (im. eda.) & possibly *R. diadema*, Say's note. L.P.J. destroy plant lice (Aphides) Colorado Potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) & other insects. Ins III. 8 (Md. Can. Va. N.Y. & Ill.) Nudirostri

- Spartocerus*. *Burm. fuscus*. *Shubk. var. diffusus*. Say *Coreus diffusus*. Say 1. 325.
 { *Ins VIII. 33. Uhlers coll.* Supericomes.
- Spheroidepides*. Group 1. of Race 4 *Prorepticites*, fam *Nudirostri*. Amy. 47. & 381.
- Spissipedes*. Amyot. & Serv. 39. & 288. Tribe 1. of Fam 6. *Ductirostri*. *Heteroptera*.
 { 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. *Predurides*. (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.
- Stenotus*. (Lap.) *diana*. Fab. *Adopus*. (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
- Stenotus*. *fimbriatus*. Say. *Setyris* Say 1. 93 & 311. fig 43 fig 1. *Stenotus*. Walsh Am
 { Ent. page 46 & 47. pl 1. *Pack 507. Rees Rept. Fruit growers Assⁿ 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
- Stenotus*. *violaceus* Say. *Setyris*. Say 1. 94 (Fla)
- Stiphnosoma*. Fiel 312. 547. (Europe.) side view head. X. 12. Feb. pl 6. Bicellulati
- 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. Bicellulati
- Stiphnosoma*. *Stygius*. Say. *Capsus*. Say 1. 344.
- Strachia* (Hahn. Amyot. 127.) *histrionic*. Hahn (Hahn) *Trac Ent 1. 110 Am Ent. & Bot 2. 78. 177.*
 { *Prairie farmer 18. 152. Rept Ag. Rep. 1867 p 71 Ins II. 52. Md.*
(Texas. Cor. Geo. Alab. 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 -
 -least 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 hibernates, in the perfect or imago state, issuing forth from its winter retreat 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 withering, 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.) Longiscuti.

Supericornes. Amy & Serv 183. Fam 2. of Section 1. Geocorisae. Coxeodes. Burm.

Anisoscylites. Lap. Heteroptera or Plant bugs having their antennae inserted 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 Tetragonocephali. (Amy 30. 184) & 2. Trigonoccephali. (Am xxxiv & 216.) G X. 34.

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

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. Supericornes.

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.

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

Syrtsis enasa. 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. Supericornes. 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. 206.) 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. Longiscuti

Setyra - *bipunctata*. H. B. Ins II. 27 Longiscuti

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

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

Setyra. - *marmorata*. Say 1. 360 (H. B. al. Pine regions of New Jersey) see Aulacostethus.

Setyra { *silphoides*. Fab. Amy 63. (Europe) Longiscuti
 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. (Fla) see Stenotrus.

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

{ Coxeus, 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 Shield, & 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 fore biting parts, & to which they are
 referred by Geoffroy. Packard places them amongst the Heteroptera,
 & considers them as degraded Lygaeids. Geoffroy 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. Mid July Aug. Longiscuti

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

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

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

Thyreocoris. *nituloides*, see Corimelaena.

Tichorhinus. Tieb 314. 347. (Europe) side view head. X. 24. Fieb pl 6. Bucculiti

Tingidae. - Heston 2. 477. Fam 6 of Section 2. Curocorisa (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 fur-
 -nished with a membranous dilatation on each side, & posteriorly pro-
 -duced, in place of a scutellum. some have fore legs strongly subovate,
 & are found on the plants & trees on which they subsist. (Heston)

Tingidina. { Douglas, 238. 242. Membranacei, Lat Burm. Tingides. Amy Bern
 Section 6. subdivision 1 Geodromia. Doug. (Geocoris Burm) it
 is divided into 2 families 1. Agrammidae, & 2. Tingidinae

Singis. Sub. body ovate, depressed. antennae naked with the third joint longest. fronthorax scarcely dilated at the sides extending triangularly behind. like a scutellum. with three elevated lines. (Heslop Syn. 120, Amy 296, small insects, with beak extending to end of breast. fore legs simple - Thorax & wing covers spread out leaf like. (Pack 552.)

Singis. Sub. arcuata, Say 1. 350. (Miss. Fla. US), Ins. **IV**. 2 Misc. Ducterosia. Ins. resembles S. ciliata. but is distinguished by the brown bands & the arcuated edges 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.

Singis. - ciliata. Say 1. 348. very common in the US.

Singis. - cinerea. Say 1. 349. (US) not uncommon. see Piesma

Singis. - clavicornis. (Europe) described by Reaumer, as attacking flowers of Leucocrium (Gormander) chamaedrys. preventing the blossoming, & causing them to swell out to a distrophortionate size. (Heslop 2 478.)

Singis. - schii. Wolff. Amy 297. (Europe) Ins found on Vipers bugloss or blue weed. (May)

Singis. - Gossypii. Fab. Tab p 104. pl 1x. fig 1. Acanthia. Fab (West Ind. Ins. **VIII**. 719 3. Ins probably taken on Cotton: Gossypium)

Singis. - 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.

Singis. - hyalina. H. Schf. Tab 103. pl 1x. 5. Pack. 552. (US) Ins **VIII**. 4 for Fieber. Said by packard (552), to be abundant on the Willow.

Singis. - juglandis. Fitch 3^d Rep. 1856. p 66. Ins. punctures the leaves, sucks the sap of Butternut, Birch, Willow, & other trees. from May to Nov. Ins. 0. 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 protuberance. like a small bladder. on the top of head & thorax, wing covers small & square. with corners rounded. there is a broad blackish spot on the shoulder. & a broad blackish band on their tips. with an irregular whitish spot on the shoulder. a spot on the hind inner corner. body beneath black. Antennae & legs. honey yellow. (Fitch)

Singis. - laeta. see Agramma.

Singis. - mutica. Say 1. 369. (Ind.) see Monanthia.

Singis. - plexus. Say 1. 349. (US). see Monanthia.

Singis. - oblonga. Say 2. 208. (Mo.)

Ducterosia

- Tingis*. (Fab.) *pyrei*. Fab. *Amyt.* 297. (France, Europe) Sticticoctui.
 { Ins. injure Pear trees, and are found attached to the underside of the leaves.
- Tingis*. (Fab.) *teucris*. Host (Europe) injures flowers of *Teucrium scutellaria*, 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. 322 (Ind), Ins II. 3. Longiscuti
- Trigonocephalus*. Amy & Serv. 34. 216. Tribe 2 of Fam 2. *Sphenicornes* *Heterablera* or
 { plant bug, 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.
- Umicelluli* 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. Pedicorni
- Velia* (Lat) *collaris*. see *Rhagovelia*.
- Velia*. — *currens*. Lat. Douglas. 571. pl xix. 7. Ferris, Fab. (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. (Hesl. 2. 468) says "Velia skims along the surface of water, in a similar manner to Ferris, 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 Dujour having only two or three with wings, out of some hundreds of specimens. (Hesl. 2. 468)
- Vulsinea*. (Spin.) *violacea*. Fab. Pl IX. 3. coll of Mr Lohler. Longiscuti
- Dylocoris*. 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. (Hesl. Syn. 123 & Amy. 263.)
- Dylocoris*. — *ator*. (L. Dup.) Doug. 506 Ins. 17. fig 6. (Europe) Ins IX. 32. Americornes
 { Ins. gregarious, found under bark of dead trees, nearly all the year round. Ins. black smooth. Dshining.
- Dylocoris*. — *domesticus*. (Hahn) Fitch 1855, p. 527. *Dylocoris* of Doug 499, p. 17. fig 1
 { Ins. mentioned by Fitch as being common in America as well as Europe

- Zaitha. Amy. 430. livoreata. Hald. see also Belostoma dilatata. Say 1. 366.
 { & Serphus dilatatus. Pedivapti
- Zaitha. Boscii. see Belostoma fluminea. & Z. fluminea. (Say 1. 364)
- Zaitha. { fluminea. Say. Belostoma boscii. Say Coleopt. p 37 & 1. 364.
 { Perthostoma Leidy. (US) pl V. 12. Ins aquatic. Pedivapti.
 { ana feeds on other insects.
- Zaitha. Stollii. HSch. 9. 292. Say 1. 256. see Serphus dilatatus. Pedivapti.
- Zelus. Fab. Amy. 373. (Alydus. Fab) diadema. Fab see Sinea multispinosa.
- Zelus. — { hilobus. Say 1. 306. (Geo. Lou.) Nudivestri
 { 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 Pisina 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 (Micropus
(Leucopterus) & Grape leaf gall lice (Pemphigus vitifoliae) (Homop)
- Amasa 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.
- Apismerus crassipes* & *A. spissipes* destroy & feed on other insects. *A. spissipes* is
said also to kill bees (*Apis mellifica*) (Hym)
- Campyloneura vitripennis* 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 lunidus* 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* " " " *Lysa* (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* (*Anisacelis albocinctus*) reported as destroying the Cabbage
bug, *Strachia histriomicha*.
- Macrocephalus* probably destroys other insects.
- Melanolestes abdominalis* & *M. picipes* destroy insects.
- Milyas* (*Harpactor*) *cinctus* destroys other insects, amongst which are the
Colorado potato bug (*Doryphora 10 lineata*) & probably *Tortrix
malivora* (Lepid)
- Nabis ferus* destroys other insects, including the grain plant lice (Aphides) (Homop)
- Pezara hilans* 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*) (Hct)
- 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.
- + *Platycoris* { *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. (*Hemileuca 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*) ivory 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 existatus*. destroys caterpillars, plant lice, (*Aphides* Homop.) & other insects.
- + *Pirates* - *biguttatus*. is said to destroy bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) (Hct)
- Pezomachus apterus* (Eu) feeds on dead insects
- Phaphigaster* (see *Nexara 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* Hct) & 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 *Dylocoris ater*. (Europe.) is found under the barks of *Fir* *Abies canadensis*. (Hemlock Spruce) Sap sucked by *Chlorochroa ligata*.
- Ambrosia*. (Ragweed) frequentated by *Anthotylus*. (Capsus) *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 slushy 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*. *Hydrocoris*ae.
- 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*.
- Aquiligia*. (Columbine) frequentated by *Syzomastes marginatus*. (Eu.)
- Cislepnus*. (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 oculatus*, *Pelagonus*, *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 hibernata.
{ 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 pipistrelli*) (Eu. U.S.)
- Barley. see *Hordeum*.
- Beds, are infested by bed bugs. (*Acanthia lectularia*) & are also sometimes frequentated
{ by *Conorhinus variegatus*, *Pirates biguttatus* *Reduvius 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 *Maxillind*.

Animal and vegetable substances injured. &c.

Blue weed, or Tangles, see Echim.

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
Geonothus. 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 Neriara
hilans, &c. The insect of Piesmia cinerea, hibernates under the bark.

+ Carya glabra, Pignut hickory, injured, & frequented, by the same insects as
insect, 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 nasutus), which punctures the fruit, & sucks out the juices

+ Ceanothus 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.)

Chinch bug, see Micropus leucopterus.

Cirsium, {Thistle, is frequented by Therapha hyoscyami, (Eu) Euschistus
junctipes (US) the heads of Thistles are frequented by Monanthia
cardui (Eu) (Carduus, or plumeliss thistle, Gray, 234.)

Citrullus vulgaris, Water melon. (Cucurbitacea)

Columbine, see Aquilegia.

Corn, (Indian) see Zea mays.

Coreopsis, 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, (Muskmelon) 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 35

Cucurbita melopepo. (Cucurbitaceae) see squash. injured by *Anasa tritici*

Cucurbitaceae includes Cucumbers, melons, pumpkin, squashes &c.

Current. see Ribes.

Cydonia vulgaris (Quince) twigs & foliage injured by *Corimelaena pulicaria*.

{ *Tingis arcuata*. *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus oblineatus* Say) &c.

Echinops. *Rufus* bugloss. Blue used in tangles frequented & injured by *Tingis flavicornis*

{ *nis* & *T. echin.* (Burser.)

Electric shock said to have been given by *Pisonatus serratus* (West India)

+ *Eruca* (heath) frequented by *Clytus calceolatus* Gu, *Ceramus subapterus*. *Lygus pratensis*. (roots)

+ Elm. see *Ulmus*.

Eunatorium. (Thoroughwort) frequented by *Calicornis rapibus* W.

Euphorbia. (Spurge) frequented by *Clytus calceolatus* Gu

Vietsia. foliage injured by *Lygus lineolaris*. (*Capsus scutellatus* Say)

Dyers weed, or Broom. see *Genista tinctoria*.

Duck weed. *Lemna*.

Fir. see *Abies*.

Fish. Eggs & young fish are destroyed by *Nepa belostoma*. *Ranatra* &c.

Flowers frequented (probably for the sake of the insects attracted by them) by *Anthrenus*

{ *insidiosus* (W.) *Lygus pratensis* (Gu) *Phymata crux* G. & G. (W.)

Flowers garden. (*Conopsis* G.) injured by *Corimelaena pulicaria* G.

Food for Mantodeid see Insects used as food.

Fasces infested by a species of bed bug. *Acanthia*.

Fragaria (Strawberry) plants & injured by *Corimelaena pulicaria* G. which puncture

{ the stems causing them to wilt &c. The insect itself when inadvertently swallowed in the fruit, gives it a peculiarly nauseous bed bug taste.

{ The plants are also injured by *Lygus lineolaris* (*Capsus oblineatus* Say) many of the other curculionids impart a very disagreeable taste when accidentally taken into the mouth with fruit.

Fruit, when ripe, infested with *Capsidae*. *Corimelaena*. *Lygus*, &c. which not only injure fruit, but also taste very disagreeably when accidentally eaten with it.

Fruit trees are injured by *Pezoma cinerea*. (see also Grape, Apple &c.)

Fungi. are said to form food of *Aradus*.

Gail like swelling. see *Teucrium*.

Germander. see *Teucrium*.

Genista tinctoria (Dyers weed or broom). the grass near roots of *genista* is frequented by

{ *Alydus calceolatus* (Gu) & *Globiceps selectus*. (Gu)

Golden Rod. see *Solidago*.

Gold fish. Killed by *Belostoma americanum*

Animal and vegetable substances injured &c.

Gossypium. Cotton. frequented & probably injured, by *Tringis Gossypii* (West Ind.)
 { The bolls and seed are pierced by *Dysdercus suturellus*, (*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* (*Timothy* or
 { herds grass.) &c. see below

Grass. roots. near Dyers broom. *Genista tinctoria*, frequented by *Glossocops 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 *Aelia acuminata*, (Eu.) *Agramma laeta*, (Eu.) *Stiphrosoma*
 { *leucocephala*, (Eu.) &c.

Haovutle. 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-
 { doubtedly, *Corixa*) (see Popular science Review, Jan 1875 p. 81)

Heath. see *Erica*.

Hedge nettle. see *Stachys*.

Helianthus (Sunflower) frequented by *Malacoconis*, (*Capsus*) *irroratus*, (US)

Hemlock spruce. see *Abies canadensis*.

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

Hensbane. see *Hyoeyamus*.

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 *Apiomeris*, *crassipes* & *A. spissipes*.

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

Insects principally aquatic, are destroyed by *Belostoma*.

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

Insects, are destroyed by *Ceras coprus marginalis*, (Eu) these insects are so voracious
 { that they kill & destroy even their own species

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

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

Animal and Vegetable substances injured, &c.

- Insects are destroyed by *Conorrhinus variegatus*, &c.
- Insects are destroyed by *Diplodus lunicus*. (*Eragorus viridis*) amongst
 { which is said to be the Curculio, or Plum weevil (*Conotrachelus*
menuphar) (Coleop.)
- Insects are destroyed by *Ectrichodia cruciata*, *Eragorus rubidus* & *E. mesa*
 { *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 *Hydroscoriscæ*.
- Insects probably destroyed by *Macrocephalus*, as their fore feet are raptorial.
- Insects are destroyed by *Leptoglossus phyllopus*. (*Anisocelis albicinctus*) inclu-
 { ding *Strachia hystriónica*, 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 fesus*.
- Insects, principally aquatic, are destroyed by *Nepa notonecta*, &c.
- Insects, are destroyed by *Plovania*, & probably also by *Pelagonus marginatus* (Eu)
- Insects, including *Hemileuca maia* (Lepid) & *Hyphantria textor* (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*
 { *grossulariæ*, (the native gooseberry saw fly) (Hym) (bees wild)
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*. (*Reduvius 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 Reduviidae in general, by *Linea multispinosa* -
 { by *Sticticus diana*, *S. fimbriatus* &c.
- Insects, { *Heteroptera*, used as Food by mankind. *Corixa mercenaria*.
 (Mex) Say. the eggs of *Corixa femorata* (Mex) (Rept Dep. Ag.)
 & 2 species of *Notonecta*. (Mex) see Linnæus, 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 *Stigis juglandis*.
- Juncus*. (rush.) The insect of *Chorasona Shillingii* in France, is taken on Rushes.
- Lactuca*. (Lettuce) injured by *Nysiis raphanus*.
- + *Lettuce*. see *Lactuca*.
- Limna*. Duck weed, is frequented by *Helorus*, *Limnobates* &c, &c.
- Leucanthemum vulgare*, (Ox eye daisy, White weed) The flowers are frequented
 { by *Anthracoris 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 *Conixa femorata*, (Eggs) *C. mercenaria* (Say Insect) (Mex) & 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) *Mauconis*, *notonecta*, & prob. *Belostoma*, & *Ranatra* (aquatic) *Phymata rrosa*, *Reduvius personatus*, *Tingis arcuata*, also cause severe 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 novemarius*)
- 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 *Ceratocombus 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*, *Conixa striata*, *Nabis*
 { *marginalis* &c &c.

Animal and Vegetable Substances injured &c.

- Odor. like overripe pear. given out by *Anasa tristis*, (Us) *Rhaphigaster puncti-*
 { *pennis*. (Eu) & *Coranus subapterus*. (Eu) &c.
- Odor. like *Hyacinthus racemosus*. given out by *Phytoecia carceles*. (Eu)
- Odor. disagreeable. given out by *Tropicoecia rufipes*. (Eu) &c.
- Odor. like mice. given out by *Reduvius personatus*.
- Odor. like Thyme given out by *Therapha hyoscyami*. (Honslani) (Eu)
- Ononis. (Pest harrow) frequented by *Ulydus calcaratus* (Eu) *Therapha hyoscyami* (Eu) &c.
 { 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.
- Ox 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 cla-*
 { *vatus*. (Us) &c.
- Pinus sylvestris*. (Eu) *Camaronotus cinnamomiteris*. (Eu) from which tree the insect
 { was beaten off.
- Pine regions of New Jersey. frequented by *Aulacostethus marmoratus*. (Us)
- Portulaca. (Purslane) frequented by *Corimelaena pulicaria*. &c. (Us)
- Potatoes. see *Solanum tuberosum*.
- Predatory. see Insects destroying other insects.
- Pteris. (Brake or Bracken) frequented by *Bryocoria pteridis*. (Eu)
- Pumpkins. see *Cucurbita pepo*.
- Purslane. see *Portulaca*.
- Pyrus communis*. (Pear) injured by *Corimelaena pulicaria*. the insects collect on the
 { ends of the young shoots the twigs, are injured by *Lygus lineolans*. *Capsus*
 { *oblivatus*. Say) & the buds are injured by *Microtus* (*Rhypanochromus*
 { *leucanteris* (Us) or the Church bug (Am. Ent. 1. 10 &c.) the buds are also injured by
 { *Rhopalus lateralis*. (Us)
- Pyrus malus*. (Apple) the twigs & leaves are injured by *Podisus cynicus*. (*Podisus*
 { *bracteatus* var) *P. spinosus* &c. &c. (Us)
- Quercus*. (Oak) frequented by *Anthrenocoris nemoralis* & *A. nemorosum*. (Eu) which destroy
 { the caterpillars or leaf mining small moths *Lithocollela*. (Lepidopt.)
 { The insect of *Campyloneura vitidennis* (Us) is also taken on oak, but is said
 { to be beneficial by destroying Grape leaf hoppers. *Erythroneura vitis* (Homop.)
- Quercus* (Oak) frequented by *Camaronotus cinnamomiteris*. (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*. (L.)

Reptorial, see Insects destroying other insects.

Raspberry, see *Rubus idaeus*.

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

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

Red Root, see *Ceanothus*.

Rest Harrow, see *Ononis*

Rhus glabra (Sumach smooth) frequented by *Alydes euvinus*. (L.)

* Rice, see *Oryza*.

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

Rosin weed, see *Silphium*.

Rubus idaeus. (Raspberry) infested & injured by *Conimelaena 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 this 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. (U.S.) The bramble in Europe is also frequented by *Syromastes marginatus*.

Rush, or Rushes, see *Juncus*.

Salix. (Willow) Sap sucked by *Nerara helans*. (L.) frequented & probably

{ injured by *Tingis hyalina*, & *T. juglandis*. (U.S.)

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

{ apple, Willow &c.

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

Serratula, frequented by *Monanthia cardui*. (Eu)

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

Shrubs, see *Ceanothus*, &c &c

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

{ which collect on the shoots.

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

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

{ Church bug, *Micropus* (*Rhyparochromus*), *Leucopterus*, fly *Lygus*

{ *lineolaris*. (*Carpus oblineatus* Say.)

Animal and Vegetable substances injured, &c.

- Solidago. (Golden rod) frequented by *Alydus eurinus*. (U.S.)
- + Speedwell. see *Veronica*
- + Spartium. (Eurotia) frequented by *Alydus calcaratus*.
- Spurge. see *Euphorbia*.
- Squash. see *Cucurbita*. injured by *Anasa bistriata*
- + Sting. see Mankind injured or annoyed.
- Sumach. see *Rhus*.
- + Stachys Hedge nettle. (Eu) frequented by *Systriaticus (Carpus) nigratus*.
- 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 *Ploaria erratica*.
- Thistle. see *Cirsium*.
- Thoroughwort. see *Eupatorium*.
- Thyme. (Thymus) odor like Thyme. given out by *Therapha hyoscyami*. (Eu)
- Tobacco. see *Nicotiana*.
- Trees frequented by *Brachymeria 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 *Diplopus luridus*. (*Evagorus viridis*) & the sap is sucked
 { by *Hexara hilaris*, *Podisus 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 Whins. (Eu)
- Ulmus. (Elm) Trunks. &c. frequented by *Chaphigaster 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 (bark & foliage) are injured by *Pesma cinerea* (U.S.) — the canes & foliage are injured by *Lygus lineolaris* & *Mysus taphanus*. — Sap is sucked by *Chloroctroa* (*Pontania*) *ligata* (Fitch 1857 p 748) — by *Nerara 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 Oxeye daisy see *Leucanthemum*.

Whin. or Furz. see *Ulex*.

Weigelia. foliage injured by *Lygus lineatus* (*Capsus* & *vittatus* Say.)

Willow. see *Salix*.

Yea may. Maize or Indian corn. is injured by the Chunch bug. *Micropus* (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*.

Phytocoris lineatus is said by Fitch in the Trans of the N York State Ag. Soc 1869 p 573. 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 crosa*. (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 *Apsomeris 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 lectularia* (Het.)
- Butterflies (Lep) small, destroyed by *Phymata crosa*. (Het. Us.)
- Campyloneura vitipennis*. (Het. Us.) destroys leaf hoppers, see *Erythronera* (Het.)
- Caterpillars. (Lep) (on Chicken grape) are destroyed by *Campyloneura vitipennis*
 { (Het. Us.)
- Caterpillars. are destroyed by *Lygaeus turcicus*. (Het. Us.) (*Pentatoma rufipes*)
 { *Tropicoris rufipes*. (Het. Eu) *Prionatus cristatus*. (Het. Us.) (*Reduvius*
 { *novenarius*) *Stenotus 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)
- Constrachelus nemophar*. (Coleop) the Curculio, or Plum weevil, is said to be destroy-
 { ed by *Diplodus lundus*. (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*, *Penellus circumcinctus*, *Sinea multispinosa*, &
 { *Stenotus fimbriatus*. (Het. Us.) &c &c
- Epilachma borealis*. (Coleop) The squash vine lady bird, is said to be destroyed
 { by *Stenotus Diana*. (Het. Us.)

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

- Erythronoeura vitis*. (Homop) Grape leaf hopper, is destroyed by *Campylonura*
 { *virginiana*. (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 maia*. (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.)
- Hyphantia textor* (Lep) caterpillars destroyed by *Podisus modestus*. (Hbet US.)
- Insects destroyed by Heteroptera, or destroying them. see *Apismerus*, *Conotrachelus* &c
- Insect. eggs. destroyed by *Lygus lineolaris*. The *Lygus* however also injures plants &c
- Insects when dead. eaten by *Pezomachus 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 *Randra linearis*
 { (Europe. Hbet.)
- Lithocolletis* { a leaf-mining small moth. the caterpillars are destroyed by *Anthrenus*
 { *nemoralis* & *A. nemorum* in Europe. (Hbet.)
- Micropus* (*Rhyparochromus*) *leucopterus*. the Chinch bug, are destroyed by *Coccinella*
 { *dae* or lady birds (Coleop.) *Chrysopa illinoensis* & *C. floribunda*. Lace
 { wing flies. (Neurop) by *Anthrenus 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*
 { *spaciatus*. (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 *Anthrenus 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*
 { *spinasus*. &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)
- Teleas*. (Hym) destroys eggs of *Loricis* Europe (Hbet)
- Ten lined Spearman. see *Doryphora decimlineata*
- Toxix malivovana*. (Lep) probably destroyed by *Milyas*. (*Harpactor*) *cinctus*. (US Hbet)
- Vespa*. Wasp (Hym) small wasps destroyed by *Phymata erosa*. (Hbet US)
- Trya*. (Orthop) said to be destroyed by *Salgulus oculatus*. (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.
 Anat. Anatomy.
 Apr. April.
 Arach. Arachnida.
 Ark. Arkansas.
 Aug. August.
 Cal. California.
 Can. Canada.
 Car. Carolina.
 Cat. Catalogue.
 Coc. Cocoon.
 Coll. Collection.
 Conn. Connecticut.
 D.C. District of Columbia.
 Dec. December.
 Del. Delaware.
 Deriv. Derivation.
 Dipt. Diptera.
 Eu. Europe.
 Ex. Example.
 Fam. Family.
 Feb. February.
 Fig. Figure.
 Fla. Florida.
 Gen. Genus.
 Geo. Georgia.
 Gr. Greek.
 Hab. Habitat.
 Hemip. Hemiptera.
 Het. or Heter. Heteroptera.
 Hom. Homoptera.
 Hym. Hymenoptera.
 Ill. Illinois.
 Ind. Indiana.

Im. or Ins. Imago. or Insect.
 Iowa.
 Jan. January.
 Kans. Kansas.
 Ky. Kentucky.
 L. or Lat. Latin.
 L. or Lar. Larva.
 Lep. Lepidoptera.
 La. Louisiana.
 Me. Maine.
 Md. Maryland.
 Mass. Massachusetts.
 Mar. March.
 Mex. Mexico.
 May. May.
 Mich. Michigan.
 Minn. Minnesota.
 Miss. Mississippi.
 Mo. or Misso. Missouri.
 Myth. Mythological.
 Neb. Nebraska.
 N.J. New Jersey.
 N.Y. New York.
 Nov. November.
 N.C. North Carolina.
 Oct. October.
 Ohio.
 Oreg. Oregon.
 Or. or der.
 Orth. Orthoptera.
 O. S. Cat. Osten Sacken's
 } Catalogue.
 p. page.
 P. pupa.

Phil. Philadelphia.
 Pa. Pennsylvania.
 Pl. Plate.
 Rh. Isl. Rhode Island.
 S. Am. South America.
 Sep. September.
 S.C. South Carolina.
 Sp. Species or Specimen.
 Syn. Synonym.
 Syn. tab. Synoptical table.
 Tenn. Tennessee.
 Terr. Territory.
 U.S. United States.
 Verm. Vermont.
 Va. Virginia.
 Wisc. Wisconsin.
 Wash. Washington.
 ♂. male.
 ♀. female.
 ♀ neuter.
 7th 1 line or 12th of an inch.
 1" 1 inch.
 1' 1 foot.
 ? Doubtful. This note
 of interrogation affects the
 term to which it is applied.
 if affixed to the generic
 name, it indicates that
 it is doubtful, whether the
 species is referred to the
 proper genus. If affixed
 to the specific name, it
 shows a doubt as to the
 species (See 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 Heights & measures. by W.S.B. 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 in 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 insects 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 histrioideus*) the Squash bug (*Anasa tristis*) and insects of the same habits, 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, & spread 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 drained 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 summer 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 around 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 outhouse 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 Prickly Pear 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 avoid 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 Oxylic 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 States 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 histrioides*) — are also recommended to be used for several other Heteropterous insects, having somewhat similar habits, such as the plant bugs injuring squashes, &c. (*Amasa tristis*) *Rhopalus lateralis*, *Pyssis*, *Saphanus* & many others. The Chinch bug, *Micropus* (*Rhyssochromus*) *leucipterus*, 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 winnowing 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.

Fine 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, Lead & quicksilver, 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 suffocate & 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 in the floor, or walls, under carpets, in old furni — ture & in all secret or dark places they con 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. I have no better work to refer to. A synopsis, and Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the United States by Professor Philip B. Uphor 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, 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. Tingitidae, 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 prickles. }
- 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 &c.
- Acanthides. Group 1. Tribe 5. Lenticolae. Amyot. p. 310.
- Acanthcephala. Laph. (Syn. Diator. Anisoscia. Metapodius. Rhinuchus.) Burm. 333 Deriv }
Gr. akantha a thorn & kephala head }
- Acanthocoridae. Group 2. of Race 3. spinifrons. Amy 211. Deriv 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.) Edessa. Fab. Deriv Gr. a priv. or without. Keras. horn.
- Acetropis (Fieb.) in fam 3. Muriidae Douglas 240. Gr. akē, sharp & tropis. Keel or ridge
- Acinocoris (Hahn) Agassiz says akinos (acinus) the stone or kernel of fruit. ?
- Acompus (Fieber) Genus 16, in fam 1. Rhyarschromidae Doug. 217. Gr. a without. Kompos nose.
- Actonus (Burm.) 327. Genus 21, of fam 7. Coreodes. Burm. Gr. aktor a lender. 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. } Deriv. a name given to Jerusalem. }
- Aeliodes (Lohn) genus 2, in fam 5. Aeliidae. Doug 14. 70.
- Aethus (Hall) (Syn. Cydnus. Lat) in Longiscuti. Say 1. 343 & 2. 242. Gr. aithos black
- Aelorhinus (Fieb.) Genus 1. in fam 7. Phylidae. (Carsina) Doug 346. Gr. aetos an eagle & Rhin beak
- Agalliates (Fieb) 321. genus 2 in fam 13. Capsidae Doug 426. Gr. agallo (exorno to embellish, adorn
- Aggnosoma Laph. Burm 388, (Syn. Trigonosoma. Laph.) fam 8 Scutata. Amy 45. Longiscuti }
Gr a without gonae single & some body }
- Agapophytus (Guen.) 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. (but alies' vapor) to wander (Agas)
- Alydides. Group 2 of Race 1. Sinicornes. Amyot. 225
- Alydes. 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. amauco. to darken, or obscure.

- Amblytylus*. Fiel 324. Doug. 388. in fam 11. Oncostylidae. Deriv. fr. *Ambulus* blunt (?) + *tylus* a lump or swelling?
- Ambrysus*. Stal. in fam 2. Pedirapti of Amyot.
- Alloctonus*. Fiel. 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 metaboles. change.
- Amnestus*. Hall. see *Cydus spinifrons* Say 2. 263. in Longiscuti & Deriv. amnestos. forgotten.
- Amphicoenides*. L. Dup. see in fam 1 Hydrornici of Div 2. Scocores Burm. 208. Deriv. fr. amphi around or on both sides & kenis bug. . . . }
- Anasa*. Amy. 209. (Syn. *Coveus*. *Gonocerus* &c.) in fam 2. Supericornes. Am. Deriv. Sanscrit anasa without a nose.
- Anelytrum*. Lap. Burm. 327. (Syn. of *Aetonus* Burm. . . . In Deriv. ana without elytron a wing cover.
- Aneurus*. Curtis. Lap. Burm. 253. Genus 4 of fam 4. Membranacei. (Burm.) in fam 6. Tingidae Westw. Syn. 120 (aradus. Fal. Westw.) Amyot. 306. in fam Ductirostri. Vii fam 1 Aneuridae. Doug. 267.
- Aneuridae*. Fam 1 Sect 8. Corticolina Doug. 27. & 267. Deriv. a without neurion 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 (joints) leg.
- Anisocelites*. Lap. Syn. of *Coreodes*. Burm. 305. fam 7. Coreodes.
- Anisocelis*. Burm. 331. genus 35 of fam 7. Coreodes.
- Anisocelis* Lat. Amy. 217. in fam Supericornes. (Syn. *Leptoglossus*)
- Ansterops*. Fiel. in fam 11 Oncostylidae Doug. 384. Fam 5. Bicelluli. Amy. Deriv. fr. ansteros higher. ops sight.
- Anthocerus*. Beaur. (Syn. of *Crinocerus*) Genus 14 in fam 7. Coreodes Burm. 318. Deriv. fr. anthes a flower & keras. horn
- Anthocoridae*. Fam 2 of Sect 10. Antuscovina Doug. 37. 490. Deriv. anthon a flower. & koris a bug.
- Anthocoridae*. group 3. in fam 3. Infericornes Amy. 262.
- Anthoscovina*. Sect 10. of Geodramica Doug. 36. & 483.
- Anthocoris*. Fall. in fam 3 Infericornes. Amy. 262 Burm. 288 Westw. Syn. 122. Douglas 694.
- Aphanus*. Lap. (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. 44. 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.
- Apimerides*. Group 1. in Tribe 3. Conicipites Amy. 350. Deriv. fr. apios long or pear shaped. meros. thigh
- Apimerus*. Burm. Genus 9. of Fam 3. Peduvini. Burm. 230. & Amyot. 307 in fam Nudirostri.
- Apocremmus*. Fiel. 320. Doug. 403. in fam 12. Psallidae (Bicelluli) Deriv. fr. Apokremmos steep.
- Aptus*. Hahn. (Syn. *Nabis* Lat) Westw. Syn. 120. Deriv. aptus (adprehensus) taken hold of, or caught. Agas.
- Aqualia*. Subdiv 2 of Div 3. Cynplocerata Doug. 44. 577. Deriv. Lat agua. water.
- Aradidae*. Fam 2. Sect. 8. Corticolina Doug. 27. 269. Deriv. aradus. name of an ancient town in Syria. Amy. or arados a rumbling in the stomach (*hivitis*) Agas }
- Aradites*. Group 2. Tribe 4. Corticolae. Amy. 307.
- Aradus*. Burm. 225. Genus 7 of fam 4. Membranacei. & Amyot. p. 307. in fam 6. Ductirostri. Westw. Syn. 120
- Aradus*. Fal. Doug. 296.
- Archimerus*. Burm. 321. (*Pachymeria* Lap) 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 *Abraastus* Lap & of *Pseudophleus*.
Burm. 308. Deriv. arena sand & Koris bug
- Amilus*. Hahn. Genus 7 in fam 3. Peduvini Burm. 297. (Syn. *Prioratus* & *Peduvius*) in fam. Nudirostri. } of Amyot. . . . Deriv. Super name Agabus.
- Arma*. Hahn. Amyot. 84 (Syn. *Todesius*) . . . Deriv. Arma arms weapons.
- Arvelius*. Spinola. (Syn. *Taurocerus*) Amyot. 151. fam 1. Longiscuti. Deriv. anagram of Valerius.
- Asopidae*. Fam 8. Sect 1. Scutataria Douglas. 15. 88 Deriv. unknown to Amyot. — (proper name Agassiz.)
- Asopides*. Group 2. Race 1. Spussirostri Amyot. 77.
- Asopus*. Burm. 377. Genus 18 of fam 8. Scutata (Burm) Doug. 73.
- Aspongopus*. Lap. Burm. 351. Genus 3 of fam 8. Scutata. Burm. Amy. 173. . . . } Deriv. fr. a without. spoggios sponges. & pous. foot.
- Aspidatoma*. Curtis. (see *Pasma* St. Farg & Serv) Westw. Syn. 120. Deriv. fr. aspid a shield & } trime 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 without, stemma ocellus (Amy)? or inula mitre (Agass)?
- Astemmides*. Group 2. fam 5. *Bicelluli*. Amyot. 283.
- Atelocerus*. Lap. Burm 361. genus 4 of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. Amyot. *longica*. Deriv gr atelas imperfect. Kerashon.
- Atractotomus*. Fieb 377. genus in fam *Capsidae*. Daug. 435. Gr. atraktos. a spindle & tomos. a stump or cut end.
- Atractus*. Lap. Burm 343. genus 33 of fam 7. *Conocodis*. also see *Arenocoris*. Hahn. & Amyot 209
- Attus*. Hahn. Burm 277. genus 5 of fam 5. *Capsini*. Burm. (Syn *Phytocoris*) genus 7 of Fam 7. *Capsidae*. *Westw* Syn. 121. Deriv Proper name. Agass.
- Augocoris*. Burm 396. genus 32 of fam 8 *Scutati* Burm. Amy (Longiscuti) 36. Deriv Gr auge light or brightness & Koris. a bug. }
- Aulacostethus*. (Uhler) (Syn *Telyra*, *marmorata*. Say 1. 310. in fam *Longiscuti*. Deriv Gr aulakiro. (sulco) to plough or make furrows. }
- Aurocorisa*. *Westw* 2. p. 436 (see *Geocoris*. Burm.) Sect 2. *Westw*. containing the land bugs. Gr. aure. air & Koris. bug.
- Axinecera*. Steph. *Westw* Syn. 121. (see also *Hemrocera*.) Deriv Gr. axinos. a kernel or stone of a fruit. & Keras. horn. Agass. (or axine an axe?)
- Banasa*. Stål (see also *Pentatomia*). fam *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv *Banasa*. a city of Mauritania. lehar stupid }
- Behanus*. Amyot. (Syn *Apionerus*. Burm. *Reduvius* Fieb. 95) in fam 7 *nudirostri*. Amy 352. Deriv Hebrew.
- Bellocoris*. Hahn. (*Eurygaster* Lap.) genus 5 of subfam 2. *Scutellerides*. *Westw* Syn. 124 (*Telyra* Fieb) Burm. 398. (*Pachycoris*) Burm. 391. Deriv. belus. beautiful. Koris bug. }
- Belostoma*. Lat. Amy 427. *Westw* 2. 462. in fam *pedirapti*. of Amy. Deriv Gr belos a dart. & Stoma mouth.
- Beloncheillus*. Uhler. (*Lygaeus numenius*. Say 1. 231. Syn.) Gr. Deriv. belos. a dart or arrow. & chilos. Lip or trunk.
- Berytidae*. Fam 2. of Sect 3. *Berytina*. Daug 19. 149. Deriv. Beryth a town in Syria?
- Berytina*. Sec 3. of Subdiv. 1. *Geodromica*. Daug. " "
- Berytus*. Fieb. Burm. 313. Amyot. 232. Daug 149. (syn *Neides*) in fam. *Supericornes*. Amyot.
- Bicelluli*. Fam 5 of Sect 1. *Geocorisae*. Amyot 37. 275. Deriv. Lat. having two cells.
- Bigenomii*. Fam 1. of Sec 2. *Hydrocorisae*. 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?
- Brachyoleus*. Fieb. 305 & 347. *Bicelluli*. Deriv Brachys. short. Koros. sheath?
- Brachyrhynchides*. Group 1. Tribe 4 *Concolorae*. Amy 303 Gr. Deriv Brachus. short rhynchus. snout.
- Brachyrhynchus*. Lap. Burm 256 Genus 5 of fam 4 *membranacci*.
- Brachystelus*. Muls. Genus 7 of fam 2 *Anthocoridae* Daug. 505. Deriv Gr brachus. short. & Stele. a post or pillar.
- Brachystira*. Fieb 300. 347. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv brachus short. & stira. a head?
- Brachytopis*. Fieb. " " " " topus. 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 *Amisculi*. Amy 37 & 155. Deriv Lat. brevis short & rostrum beak.
- Brochymena*. Amy in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amyot 106. Deriv brochos (maius) a ring or coat of mail. & men membran.
- Broycorisidae*. Fam 1. in Div 1. *Unicelluli*. Sect 9. *Capsina*. Daug 28 276. Deriv Brocyos. lace mass. & Koris. bug. Amy.
- Broycoris*. Fall. (see *Astemma*. Genus 4 in fam 7. *Capsidae* *Westw* Syn 121) *Broycoris*. in Div 1. *Unicelluli*. section 9. *Capsina*. Douglas. 276.
- Byrsoptera*. Spin. in fam *Phylidae* (*Capsina*) Daug. 254. Deriv. Bursa. a purse or sac. & pteron wing.
- Cacogenina*. Sec 4 of Subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Daug. 20 & 186. (*Cecigenae*. Amyot.) Deriv Lat cacus blind.
- Calabothristes* Burm 324 genus 19 of fam 7. *Conocodis*. Deriv Gr Kalobos. short?
- Calidea*. Lap. see *Callidea*. Burm. 393.
- Callidea*. Burm. 393 genus 30 of fam 8. *Scutati*. (*Calidea* Lap.) Amy 31. in fam *Longiscuti*. }
- Calocoris* Fieb 305. *Capsus*. Deriv. Kalos. beautiful. idea. form or aspect. }
- Calocorus*. Fieb 305 (*Capsus*) fam. *Bicelluli* Amyot Kalos. beautiful. Koris. bug. }
- Calyptonatus*. Daug. Genus 3. in fam 1. *Rhyssacochromidae*. Daug 171. Gr Kampto to cover or hide notos no back
- Camaronotidae* Fam 8. of Sect 9. *Capsina*. Daug. 30. 358. Deriv Gr Kamara. an arched vault & notos back }
- Camaronotus*. Fieber 322. in fam 8. *Camaronotidae*. Daug. 360.
- Camptobrochi*'s Fieb 304 367. in fam 14 *Lygidae* Daug 447. (in fam 5 *Bicelluli*. Amyot. Deriv Gr Kampto. to curve or crook. brochos a snail or moss? }
- Camptoloneura*. Fieb 309. (*Capsina*) Daug 327. (Syn *C. vitripennis* Say 1. 360) Deriv Gr Kamptolos. curved. neuron. a nose.
- Camptostira*. Fieb Genus 4. Fam 2. *Lygidae* Daug. 257.
- Canopus*. Fieb. Burm 353. genus 19. of fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm. *Westw* Syn. 121.
- Canopides*. Group 3. Race 2. *Holulosi*. Amy 70. *Longiscuti*.

- Canalirostri*. Race 5. of tribe 2. *Coniscuti*. Amyot. 29 & 181. Deriv. Canalus. a channel, or groove. Prostrum. leaf.
- 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. -apts. to be in wait or take. Agassiz
- Capsinae*. Sec. 9. *Geodromica*. Doug. 276.
- Capsini*. Burm. fam 5. *Geocoris*. Burm 264.
- Capsus*. Burm. 273. Fieb 307. genus 3, fam 5. *Capsini*. Doug. (Fab) 461.
- Cardiastethus*. Fieb 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. platatus broad.
- Catorhintha*. Stal. (*Metastemma*. Amy. 327) nudirostri. Deriv Gr meta below. rhintha nosed. ?
- Cecigenae*. Fam 4 of Sect 1. *Geocoridae* Amyot. 38 & 266. (see also *Cecigenas* ?)
- Centropunctus*. Hahn. Burm. 352. (Syn *Edessa*. Fab) Deriv Gr. Mertron a needle or point & ?
- Ceraleplus*. Costa. genus 8 in fam *Coreidae* Douglas 127. Deriv Gr. Keras horn & leptos thin.
- Ceras coprus*. Heinecken. (*Emesodema*) Spin. Westw 2. 473. (allied to *procoria*) Deriv Keras a horn & Kopis a sword? }
or Keis a strip of cloth? }
- Cerato combidae* Fam 4 of Sect 10 *Anthocoridae* Doug 5. 513. Deriv Gr Keras a horn & Komai a sword? }
- Cerbus*. Hahn. Burm 339. (*Lygaeus* Fab) genus 20 of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm Deriv. proper name.
- Charagocheilus*. Fieb. 309. in fam 14 *Lygaeidae* Doug. 445. In fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy Deriv Gr charagos. notch }
 & Keis margin }
- Charisterus* Lapp. Amyot 210 Burm. 316. (Syn *Coreus*) in fam *Sapericornes* Amy. Deriv Gr Kanisteros. }
 very graceful. (gratio Agas }
- Chelinidea*. Uhler in fam 2 *Sapericornes* Amyot Deriv Chelys a tortoise & Sida, orm.
- Chlaenocoris*. Burm (*Cetypa* Fab) genus 20 of fam 8. *Scutali*. Burm. 383. Amy *Longiscuti*. p. 36. }
 Deriv Gr Klaina a mantle & Koris a bug }
- Chlamydates*. Curtis (*Capsus* Hahn) Genus 3 in fam 7 *Capsidae*. Westw Syn. 121. Amy 285 in *Bicelluli* }
 Deriv Gr. Klamas a mantle ? }
- Chlorochne*. Stal (*Pentatoma* Oliv) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amyot. Deriv Gr Chloros green Chroa skin.
- Chondrocera*. Burm 316. *Coreodes*. Syn of *Homeocerus*. Gr. Deriv Chondros. cartilage, & Keras horn.
- Chorosoma*. Curtis. genus 1 of fam 3. *Chorosomidae*. Doug 139. & genus 4 of fam 7. *Coreidae* Westw }
 { Syn. 123. (*Rhopaeus* Schil) Amyot 331 in fam *Saperic*. Deriv Gr Koros (chor) chorus or choir
 & Soma. body. Amy 231. }
- Chorosomidae*. Fam 3. of Sect 2. *Coreina*. Doug. 17. 139.
- Cimbus*. Lapp. (see *Tiarodes*. Burm) fam 3 *Reduvini*. Burm. 237. Deriv Kimbes a kind of warp. ? (sordide Am)
- Cimbus*. Hahn. Burm 245. Genus 26. of fam 3 *Reduvini* Deriv Kimbe. cymba) a kind of boat? Agas.
- Cimex*. Fab genus 12. Burm 364 of fam 8 *Scutali* Westw (Spin) Syn. 120. Deriv. Lat. cimex a bug.
- Cimicidae*. Westw 2. 474. fam 2. of Sect 2. *Aurocorina*.
- Cimicides* Lapp. see fam 4. *Membranacci*. Burm.
- Cimicoris* Hahn. Syn of *Acanthosoma*. Curtis. Westw Syn. 124. Deriv Gr. Kime. bed or couch & Koris bug. ? or Kimo to incline ?
- Cnemodes*. (H Sch) (Syn *Asteroma* Lat) in fam 5 *Bicelluli* Amy 283. Gr. Deriv. Cnemodes. well edged. Agas. }
 to defile. }
- Crenus*. Dallas. (*Pentatoma*. Lat) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. name of one of Alexander's Generals, or Koinos }
 to defile. }
- Collicoris* Hahn. (Syn of *Coranus* Curtis) Westw Syn. 120. Deriv Gr. Kolla glue & Koris bug. ?
- Conicipites* Tribe 3 of fam 7. *Nudirostri* Amy 46 & 350 Deriv Lat conus a cone & caput head.
- Coniscuti*. Tribe 2 of fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amyot. 19. & 72. (*Pentatomites*, Lapp) Deriv conus a cone & scutum in shield.
- Conometopus*. Fieb. 304. 307. *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv Conus a cone & metopon forehead.
- Conorhinides*. Group 1. in tribe 5. *Cyindricornites*. Amyot. 383. Deriv Gr Konos a cone & rhinos nose.
- Conorhinus*. Lapp. Amy 383. Burm 245. in fam 7. *Nudirostri* Amy.
- Conostethus*. Fieb 318. in fam 11. *Oncolytidae* Doug 347. & 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 ear. ? (very doubtful.)
- Copidoma*. Lapp. genus 1. or subfam. 9. *Scutaloides*. Westw 2. 454. W. Syn. 124. in *Longiscuti* Amy at 65. Deriv Kopla to hit. soma body.
- Coranus*. Curtis Genus 3. of fam 7 *Reduvini*. of sect 12. *Reduvina*. Douglas 560 (should be spell. *conanus* ?) }
 Deriv Gr. Koraino to hunt. }
- Coreidae* Westw 2. 482 Syn 123 fam 7. of Sect 2. *Aurocorina* & fam 1. of Sect 2. *Coreina*. Douglas 17. 109.
- Coreides*. Group 1. of race 2. *Nudirostri*. Amyot 232 Deriv Gr Korus a lug.
- Coreina*. Sect 2 of subdiv 1. *Geodromica*. Fieb. Douglas 16.
- Coreites*. Lapp 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 7. *Coreodes* Burm.

- Corimelaena*. White. Genus 1. in fam 2. *Odontocoridae*. Doug 58. in *Tam Longiscala*. *Amyot* }
 Deriv. *gr. Koris* bug & *meles melanos* - black. }
Corina. *Amyot*. 445. genus in *Pederini* see *Corina*. *Geop. Westw* 119. *Syn. Burm* 156. *Doug* 591. *gr. Koris*, bug.
Corinidae. *Fam* 2. of *Sect* 2. *Corina*. *Doug* 17. 11.
Corius. *Hahn*. see *Zygurus* *Burm* 27. Genus 11. of *fam* 6. *Zyguridae*. *Burm*
Corixus. *Burm*. genus 2. in *Burm* in, am *Corixidae*. *Burm* 306. *Westw* *Syn* 123. & genus 2. in, am 2.
 } *Corixidae*. *Amyot* 131.
Conixa. *Geop.* genus 1. in *fam* 1. *Conixidae*. *Doug* 591. *Burm*. Genus 1. *Fam* 1. *holonectici*. & *Westw* *Syn* 119.
 } see also *Conixa* *Amyot*. 445.
Conixidae. *Fam* 1. of *Sect* 5. *Conixina*. *Doug* 50 591
Conixina. *Westw* *Syn* 119. *Sect* 2. of *Sect* 2. *Conixidae*. *Doug* 50 591
Corticolae. *Tribe* 2 of *fam* 6. *Aucterostri* *Amyot*. 41. 735. *Westw* *Syn* *coria* bark & *collo* to inhabit.
Corticolina. *Sect* 8. of *Geodromica*. *Membranacii*. *Burm* *Doug* 27. 267.
Corynoconis. *Deriv* *gr. Koruz* dub. & *Kor*. bug. ?
Cosmophepa *Stål*. (*Syn* *Eysarconis*. *Amyot*) in *Longiscala*. *Amyot*. *Deriv* *gr. Kosmos*, ornament. & *Hieros*, robe.
Cremnodus. *Fieb*. 302 347. *Bicuvius*. *Deriv* *gr. Kremnos*, swelling.
Crinocerus. *Burm* 318. genus 16 of *fam* 7. *Cocoides*. *Burm* & *Amyot*. p. 214 (see also *Euthrocha*).
 } *Deriv* *gr. Krino* to separate. = *Keris* horn. }
Cryptocera. *Sect* 2 of *Sub* *templeta*. *Stetocera*. *Doug* 11. 577. *Deriv* *gr. Kryptos*, concealed. *Keris* horn.
Cyphlocoris. *Burm* 387. Genus 24 of *am* 8. *Scutate*. *Deriv* *gr. Kruptos*, concealed. *Koris* bug
Cylleconis. *Hahn*. of *Westw*. *Syn*. 192. Genus 12. of *fam* 7. *Capsidae*. *Deriv* *gr. Kullios*, crooked. *Koris* bug. ?
Cyllocoris. *Hahn* in *fam* 10. *Stetocoridae*. *Doug*. 37. *Sab* 312.
Cymatia. *Flov.* genus 2. in *fam* 1. *Conixidae*. *Doug*. 613. *Deriv* *gr. Kuma* a swelling. *any* *thru* swollen?
Cymus. *Hahn*. Genus 8. of *fam* 6. *Zyguridae*. *Burm* 292. & genus 10 of *fam* 9. *Conixidae*. *Westw* *Syn* 123
 } *Amyot*. *Infericornes* *fam* 3.
Cydnidae. *Fam* 1. *Geodromica*. *Doug*. 12. 52. *Deriv* *gr. Kydnos* genus. *Amyot* in *prop* name *Agass* ?
Cydnus. *Fab*. genus 6. in *am* 10. *Scutellaria*. *Westw* *Syn* 121. & *Amyot* 91. in *fam* *Longiscala*.
Cylaxus. (*tractatus*, *tenicornis*.) name proposed by *Say* 1. 348. for *Capsus*. *Deriv* *gr. Kollis*, hollow. *ops* eye. }
 or should be *tract*, *Cyllaxus*, crooked foot. }
Cylindricipites. *Tribe* 5 of *fam* 7. *Nudirostri* *Amyot* 47. 353. *Deriv* *Lat.* *cylindrus* a cylinder & *caput* head
Dasycoris. *Kallas*. in, am *Saprinicornes*. *Amyot*. *Deriv* *gr. dusus* thick. & *Koris* bug.
Dasynus. *Burm* 341. (*Syn*. *Spurtecenus*, *Lap.*) *fam* 7. *Conodes*. *Burm*. *Deriv* *gr. Dasys*, (sharp) to make rough.
Deracoridae. *fam* 5. of *Sect* 9. *Capsina*. *Doug* 50. 318. *Deriv* *gr. Derac*, neck. & *Koris* bug.
Deracoris. *Wieschb*. *Doug*. 315. genus in *fam* *Deracoridae*.
Dierythya *Spin*. Genus 9. *Fam* 2. *Tringidae*. *Doug*. 253. *Deriv* *gr. dieryth* a swelling or bladder
Diator. *Burm*. (*Acanthocephala*, *Lap.*) Genus 26. *fam* 7. *Conodes*. *Burm* 333. *Deriv* *gr. diator* a name of *Der*.
Dicranoccephalus. *Hahn* (see *stenocephalus*.) *Conixidae*. *Westw* *Syn* 127. *Deriv* *gr. dicranos* two pointed. *any* *curv* }
Dicranomorus. *Hahn*. *gr* of genus 22 *Conus*. *Fab*. *Burm* 328. *Deriv* *gr. dicranos* two pointed & *morus* thigh. }
Dichroscytidae. *fam* 16. of *Sect* 9. *Capsina*. *Doug* 34. 477. *Deriv* *gr. dichros*, webbed on cept.
Dictrionota. *Curtis*. (see *Jingis*) *Burm* 251. & in *fam* (*Westw* *Syn* 128. *Tringidae*, & genus 3 *fam* 2.
 } *Tringidae*. *Doug* 255. & *Deriv*. *dikturon* a net. & *notos* a back.
Dicyphus. *Fieb*. 327. 347. *Bicuvius* *Amyot*. *Deriv* *di*, two. & *Keris*, bump.
Dieuchus. *Loehm*. Genus 5 in *am* *Hyperochromata*. *Doug* 170. *Deriv*. *dieuchus*, *prop* name.
Diridor. *Lap*. genus 11 of *fam* 8. *Scutate*. *Burm* 363. *Deriv* *gr. diris* to whirl round or rotate. ?
Diridor. *Perty*. *Syn*. *aliphonorus*. *Burm* 351. *Amyot*. *Longiscala*. p. 110.
Dinoconis. *Burm* 363. genus 11. of *fam* 8. *Scutate*. *Burm*. *Deriv* *gr. dino*, rotation & *Koris* bug. ?
Diolcus. *Mayer* (*Syn* *scutellera viridimaculata* *Say* 1. 310) *Longiscala*. *Amyot*. *Deriv* *gr. di*, two. *olke*, rounded or bent. }
Diuncus. *Fieb* 308. 347. *Bicuvius* of *Amyot*. *Deriv*. *di*, two. *ogkos* swollen.
Diplodus. *Amyot* 370. in *fam* *nudirostri* (see also *Evagorus*. *Burm* 366. *Deriv*. *gr. diplos*, double.
Diplonuchus. *Lap*. genus 2. *am* 2. *capini*. *Burm* 194. *Deriv* *gr. diplos*, double. *onyx*, nail or claw.
Dipsocoris. *Hal*. genus 2 in *fam* 4. *Aratorombidae*. *Doug* 515. & *Deriv* *gr. dipsos* - *Koris* *thru* bug
Discocapala. *Lap*. (*Syn* of *Scicoris*. *Javan*.) *Burm* 372. *Deriv* *gr. discos* a disc or quoit. & *Keptala* head.
Discocera. *Lap*. (*Syn* of *Asopus*) genus 16 of *fam* 8. *Scutate*. *Burm* 377. *Deriv* *gr. discos* & *Keris* a horn.
Discoaster. *Burm* 315. genus 11 in *fam* 7. *Conodes*. *Deriv* *gr. aster* & *gaster* belly.
Drymophilus. *Doug* 21. 4197. *Deriv* *gr. drymos* a mistlet or wood of, *phile* pine & *phil* on cover.
Drymus. *Fieber*. genus 10. in *fam* 1. *Empysochromidae*. *Doug*. 197.

Cryptocephalus. Lapp. Genus 13. Burm. fam 8. Scutell. Burm 370. Deriv fr. crypto, so woven or scratch. kephalus the head

Dysdercus, Amy 272. (Pyrrhocoris, Fall. Amyot 265) in fam 4. Cicadidae. Amy 272. & see also Burm 283. kephalus the head
also syn of *Capsus coccineus*. Say 1. 338. fr. Deriv dys bad deris to see, as it has no eyes.

Dysodius. Lep. Lapp. genus 6 of fam 4. Membranac. Burm 255 Amy 304. *Ductirostri*. fr. *dysodia* a bad smell?
Ductirostri. Fam 6. of Sect 1. Geocoridae. Amy 37. 285. Deriv Lat ductus a duct or groove & rostrum beak.

Ectrichodia. Lep. & Serv. Amyot. 373 in fam 7. *nudirostri* fr. Deriv ekt of thrix hair. from the hairy antennae.

Ectrichodides. group 3. of tribe 2. Spongipad. *nudirostri*. Amy 1. 342.

Ectrichotes Burm 237. See *Ectrichodia* Lep. & Serv. Amy 373.

Ecdessa. Fab. Burm 353. Genus 6 of fam 8. Scutell. Burm. Amy 152. in fam 1. Longiculi. Deriv ecdis name
Emesa. Fab. Amy 398. Burm 223. Genus 1 fam 3. *Obelivini* Hbst 2. 272. in fam 7. Amy 373.
} *nudirostri*. Deriv Proser name.

Emesides. group. in tribe 6. Longiculi. Amyot.

Emesodema. Spin. (See *Cerascopus*. Heineken; Hbst 2. 473. Amy 395. & allied to *Hocaria* in fam 7.
} *nudirostri*. Amy. Deriv Emesa & dema body.

Enoptus. Amy 208. Genus 2. in fam 1. *Coccidae* Doug 111. *Suivicornis*. Amy Deriv fr. enoptis armed eye (see?)
Epiceridae of Uhler. equivalent to *Suivicornis* of Amyot. Deriv fr. Epi above. keras the horn, or antennae.

Enemacoris. Syn *Pamira* fca of Say 1. 332. fr. Deriv enema secret Koris bug.

Eroticoridae. Fam 16. of Sect 9. *Capsina* Hbst 471. Deriv fr. eros. wool. & Koris bug.

Eroticoris Hbst 471. in fam *Eroticoridae*. (*Capsus*)

Evagorus. Burm. See *Evagorus*.

Eumerus. Klug. (see genus 18 *Pirates*. Serv. in Burm p 239, in fam 3. *Obelivini* Burm. fr. eumel. merosa thigh.

Eurycephala. Lapp. (See *Asotoma* Lat.) genus 4. in fam 7. *Capsidae*. Hbst Syn 151. Deriv fr. eurus. broad,
} kephale head

Eurycera. Lapp. Burm 258. genus 9. of fam 4. *Membranac. i.* Amy 255. *Luctirostri*. fr. eurus. large. keras horn.

Eurydema Lapp (Strachia Hahn) genus 4 of fam 10. *Scutelleridae* Hbst Syn 124 Amyot 125. *Longiculi*

Eurygasteridae. fam 4. of Sect 1. *Scutellina*. Doug 137. 64. } Deriv. fr. eurus. large. dema. body.

Eurygaster. Lapp. Amy p 151. in fam 1. *Longiculi*. & in Douglas p 64. Deriv fr. eurus. large. gaster belly.

Euryophthalmus. Lapp. see genus 1 (*Largus*. Hahn) of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 281. fr. eurus. broad or large }
} ophthalmus eye.

Eusarcosis. Hahn Syn of *Asopus*. Burm 377. genus 18. of fam 8. *Scutell. Burm.* & of *cinex* Sub.
} Burm 364. *Eysarcosis*. fr. Deriv Eusarkos well fleshed. or fleshy. & Koris bug.

Euschistus. Dallas. (*Pentatoma*. Say.) in fam 1. *Longiculi*. Amy. Deriv fr. Euschistos easily split. according to head?

Eusthenes. Lapp. syn of genus 3. *Alphongopus*. in fam 8. *Scutell. Burm.* Deriv fr. eusthenes. strong arm.

Euthoeta. Mayer (*Crinocerus* Burm 381) in fam 3. *Suivicornis* Amyot. Deriv fr. Eutha straight
} & ethos. proclivance

Euthyrhynchus. Dallas. (*Asopus* Burm. 377. in fam 1. *Longiculi*. Amy. Deriv Euthus. straight & rhynchus. beak

Evagorus. Dallas. (see *Cosmopepla*. Stål) see also *Evagorus*. Burm. Deriv. said to be a proper name

Evagorus Burm 226. Amyot 363. see also *Liguleus*. Amy. 370. in fam 7. *nudirostri*.

Eysarcosis. Dallas (see *Cosmopepla*. Stål & *Eysarcosis*. Hahn.) synonym of Hahn 74. Deriv. in fam 1. *Longiculi*.
of Amyot. Deriv eu sarkos. well fleshed or fleshy. Koris bug. (one authorities give the derivation
as "beautiful skin bug"?)

Fitchia. Stål. in fam 7. *nudirostri* Amy. Deriv from Fitch of New York.

Galeatus. Curtis. genus 7. of fam 6. *Tingidae* Hbst Syn 121. Deriv Latin *galeatus* furnished with a helmet

Galgulidae. Fam 1. of Section 2. *Aurocorisa* Hbst 2. 458. Deriv Latin name of a bird (pliny) prop. name *Agasar*?

Galgulides. only group in fam 1. (or 9) *Bigemmi* Amy 423.

Galgulini fam 3 of Div 1. *Hydrocoris*. Burm. 201.

Galgulus. Lat. Amy 424. Burm 201. Hbst 2. 463. & Syn 119. in fam *Bigemmi*. 9 (or 1) *Asotol*.

Galgulpha. Amy 68. & syn of *Covimelana* utra. Deriv gal. spherical & gula body. (not in Dictionary?)

Garganius. Fieb. (Stål) syn of *Capsus justiformis*. Say 1. 344. Deriv *Garganius*. a mountain or promontory
in Apulia. --- }

Gastrodes. Hbst. Genus 1 of fam 1. *Rhyssochromidae*. Doug 160. Deriv fr. gastrodes. having a big belly.

Gastroses. Hbst. (*Platygaster* Schil) genus 5. of fam 8. *Lygaeidae*. Hbst Syn 122 Douglas 163.

Geocoris. Division 2. of *Heteroptera*. Burm 208. Deriv fr. ge. earth. & Koris bug.

Geocoris Fall. see genus 7. *Ophthalmicus*. Hahn. in fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 291.

- Peocorisae.** Section 1. Heteroptera. Amyot. & Scudder.
- Geodromica.** Subdiv 1. of Div 1. Gymnocerata. Doug. Deriv Gr. ge, earth, dromos, runner.
- Gerrides.** Group 1. in fam 8. Ploteres. Amy. 410. Deriv Lat. gerris, 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 Phytocoris, Lat. genus 2. of fam 5. Capsina. Burm. p 265 Philophorus. Hahn. Meth Syn. 121.
- Globiceps.** Lat. Amy. 283. Doug 362. in fam Globicipidae Doug. (See Capsina) Fab. 319.
- Globocoris.** Hahn Syn of Thymocoris, Schön. Burm. 383. Deriv Lat. globus, a globe, & coris, a bug.
- Globulosi.** Racz 2. of Tribe 1. Orbisuti. Amy. 18. 60. Deriv Lat. globulus, globe shape.
- Gonocorus.** Lat. Amyot. 298. Burm. Genus 7. of fam 7. Conocodes. Burm. 310. (Unas.) Amyot. 309. Doug 113. & in fam 2. Supericornes. Amy. 338. Deriv Gr. gonia, an angle & coras, horn or antennae.
- Graphosoma.** Lap. Genus 6. of Subfam 2. Scutigeridae. West Syn 124. Trigonomoma. (Burm. Hahn.) Burm 388. Amyot. 5th Songiscuti. Deriv Gr. grapho, to write & soma, body.
- Gymnocerata.** Fieb. & Doug. Div 1. of Hemiptera. Heteroptera. Doug. Deriv Gr. gymnos, concealed. cornu, horn.
- Haeterhinus.** Fieb 318. 347. Riccioli. Deriv Gr. aetos, eagle. rhinos, beak or snout.
- Halobates.** Esch. Amy 111. Burm 208. genus 1. of fam 1. Hydrometridae. Burm in fam 8. Plotres Amy. & Deriv Gr. halis, sea or ocean & bates, to walk.
- Halticocoridae.** Fam 19. of Sect 4. Capsina. Doug 35. 478. Deriv. Halticus, good at crawling, & cornu, long.
- Halticocoris.** Doug p 478. in fam 19. Halticocoridae. & in fam 5. Riccioli. Amyot.
- Halticus.** Hahn. Burm. Genus 6. in fam 5. capsina. Burm 277. (Burm. Fieber 312. See also Astemma. Lat. genus 4. in fam 7. Conocodes. Westw. Syn 121. & Amyot in fam Riccioli.
- Halyletes.** Group 1. Racz 3. Heteropidae. 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 Dinocoris. Burm 263. & of Brochymera. Amyot. 108 in fam 1. Songiscuti.
- Hammatocerus.** Burm. genus 14. Fam 3 Reduvini. Burm 235. Westw 2. 474. Rhopalus. Schill Amy. 245. Deriv umma, a knot or knob. & cornu, horn.
- Hammatos.** Burm Genus 3. of fam 7. Conocodes Burm. 317. & Syn of Theroconis. Amy 243. Deriv Gr. hamma, a hump, & cornu, horn. & governor
- Harpoceridae.** Fam 15. of Sect 9. Capsina. Doug 34. 468. Deriv Gr. harpa, a sickle, & cornu, horn.
- Harpocerides.** Group 2. Tribe 3. Conicipidae Amy 355.
- Harpocera.** Curtis. genus 8. of fam 7. Capsidae. Westw Syn. 121. Fieb 317. Douglas 468. in fam 15. Harpoceridae.
- Harpactor.** Lap. Amyot 364. Burm 227. genus 8. in fam 3. Reduvini. & in fam 7. Amyot. nudistrix Gr. Deriv Harpactor, a robber
- Hebridae.** Fam 1 of Sec 7. Hebrina. Doug p. 265. Burm Hydrometridae. 208. Deriv. Gr. Hebrus, a river in Thracia.
- Hebrides.** Group 1. Tribe 2. Rhipicolas. Amy. 298.
- Hebrina.** Sect 7. of Subdiv 1. Geodromica. Doug. 265. & 25.
- Hebrus.** Curtis. Amyot. 293 Burm. Genus 6. in fam 1. Hydrometridae. Burm 214. Douglas (Curtis) 265. & in fam Rhipicolas. Amyot.
- Hebrus.** Walk. Westw Syn. genus 5. in fam 3. Hydrometridae Westw Syn. 119.
- Hemiptera.** Heteroptera. Lat. Subor 1. Douglas 9. Rhynchota Heteroptera Fieb. Heteroptera Westw 2. 450. Syn 119. & Hemi. half pteron wing.
- Henestanis.** Spin. Amyot 250 Heterogaster. Curtis. in fam Infericornes. Am. Deriv. Anagram of Theres?
- Heracus.** Stål Pachymerus. Lapell. & Syn. Infericornes. Amy. Deriv proper name, son of Lycaon?
- Hepta.** Geoff. see Nepa Linn Westw Syn 119 Kanabra Amy 441 in fam Pediculi. Deriv Hepta the seven?
- Heterocordulus.** Fieb 316. Doug 432 in fam 13. Celsida. Riccioli. Amy. Deriv eteros, dissimilar. & cordula, a swelling or tumor.
- Heterogaster.** Schill. Burm 293. genus 9. of fam 6. Lygaeidae. Burm (Syn of Cymus. Hahn. Burm. 298) genus 2. of fam 8. Lygaeidae. Westw Syn 122. (Syn Lygaeus. Fab. Westw) Amy. 257 in fam Infericornes. & Syn of Henestanis. Deriv Gr. eteros, dissimilar. gaster, belly.
- Heteroscelis.** Lat. Syn of Halys. Burm 362. Deriv. eteros, dissimilar. skelos, leg.
- Heteroptera.** Burm. Westw. Order XI. Vol 2 p 450. Syn 119. Hemiptera. Heteroptera. of Douglas. & Rhynchota Heteroptera of Fieber Deriv Gr. eteros dissimilar. pteron wing.
- Heterotoma.** Lat. Burm 275 Capsus. Fab. genus 4 in fam 5. Capsina. & genus 1 in fam 7. Capsidae Westw Syn 121. Doug in fam 13. Capsidae p 437. Amyot 283. in fam Picicoris. Deriv. Gr. eteros, dissimilar. tona, section or joint.

- Holoptilides*. only group in tribe 1. *Stamicornes*. Amy 318. Deriv. fr. olos. ail. ptilon down, soft hair, plumage.
- Holoptilus*. Le P. Serv. Burm. 248. Genus 30. of Fam 3. Reduveni. Westw. 2. 474. *Fluocerus*. Gray.
- Holotrichides*. Group 4 of Tribe 3. *Conicipites*. Amy. 376. Deriv. fr. olos. all. thrix. hair.
- Holotrichus*. Burm. 247. Genus 29. of Fam 3. Reduveni. Burm.
- Holymenia* Lat. Lap. syn of *Copidus* Thurb. Deriv. olos ail? menia. mud or lucius?
- Homaemus* Dallas. *Tachycoris*. Burm 391. Amy 37. in fam 1. *Longiscus*. Amy. Serv. fr. *Homaemus*. similar? or related to?
- Hornocerides*. Group 2. or race 2 *penifrontes*. Amy 203.
- Hornocerus*. Burm 316. genus 12. Burm in fam 7. *Coreodes*.
- Hoplomachus*. Fiel 324. Doug 395. in fam 11. *Oncotylidae*. Doug. in *Piceilus*. Amy. Deriv. fr. *Hornomachus*.
 { peptis? with heavy arms?
- Hyobryssa*. Burm 213. (case. 242) *Hyobryssa*. Westw genus 5. Burm in fam 1. *Hyobryssi*. *Udroeis*.
 { aquatic.
- Hydrocoeres*. Lin 1. Burm 186. Water bug. Deriv. fr. udor. water. & Koris. bug.
- Hydrocorusa*. Westw Sect 1. (gen Syn 119.) & in 2 45.
- Hydrocorusae*. Sect 2. Amyot. 50. 422.
- Hydrometra*. Lat. Genus 1. Fam 3. *Hydrometridae*. Westw Syn. 119. & Amy 397. in fam 7. *nudirostri*
 { Deriv. fr. udor water & in. troca to measure
- Hydrometra*. Fab. Burm. 209. genus 2. fam 1. *Hydrometri*. & genus 1. of fam 1. *Hydrometridae* Doug.
- Hydrometridae*. Leach. Westw Syn. 119. Fam 3. of Sect 2. *Urocorusa*. & fam 1. of Sect 1. *Hydrometrina*.
 { Douglas 41. & 557.
- Hydrometrids*. Lef. *Hydrodromici*. Fam 1. Burm. *Gesocores*. Burm 208. & only group in tribe 7.
 { *Staurigradi*. fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy. 378.
- Hydrometrina*. Sect 1. of Subdiv 2. *Hydrodromicia*. Doug 11. of Feb & Flor. Der. fr. udor & dromos. runner?
- Hydrodromomica*. Subdiv 2. of Div 1. *Hymenocata*. Lef.
- Hydromici*. Fam 1. of Div 2. *Gesocores*. Burm 208.
- Hydrophilia*. Kirby & Stephens. see Genus 4 *Anthracis*. Fiel. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm. 288. & *Anthracis*.
 { Westw Syn 122. Deriv. fr. Ule wood or forest. & phile. friend.
- Hymerocys*. Amy 124. in fam 1 *Longiscus*. Amyot. Deriv. fr. amys. a membrane & keris a net.
- Hyphosphilus* Doug 208. Genus 13 in fam 1 *Rhypanochromidae* Doug 208. Deriv. fr. hypos. mass?
 { phus friend.
- Hypselopus*. 328 Genus 23 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Deriv. hypselos. high & pus foot.
- Hypselnotus*. Hahn. Burm 318. syn of *Anisocelis*. Burm p 331. genus 15 of fam. *Coreodes*. Burm.
 { *Lygaeus*. Fab) Deriv. fr. *Hypselnotus*. having a very back.
- Idiotrichis*. Fiel. exilis. Fiel Syn of *Myrmecobria*. *Colobotrata*. Dallas. Deriv. fr. *Idio*. trichis. peculiar. Keel.
- Idoloceridae*. Fam 10. of Sect 9. *Capsini* Doug 31. 267. Deriv. fr. *idion*. an idot & Koris. bug.?
- Idolocori*. Doug 374. in fam 10. *Idoloceridae*. in fam *Piceilis*. of Amyot.
- Infericornes*. Fam 3. of Sect 1. *Gesocores*. Amy 36. & 248. Deriv. Lat. inferus. beneath, & cornu. horn.
- Ischnodemus*. Fiel. Genus 17. in fam *Rhypanochromidae* Doug 217. Deriv. fr. ischnos. thin demus body?
- Ischnorhynchus*. *resedae*. Syn of *Lygaeus geminatus*. Say 1. 550. Deriv. Amy. Deriv. ischnos. thin rugchos. beak.
- Jadera*. Stål. *haematoloma*. Burm. in *supericornes*. Amyot. *Koris*?
- Jalla*. Hahn. genus 2. in fam 8. *Asopidae*. Doug 89 (Syn of *Asopus*. Burm. 377. genus 18. of fam 2.
 { *scutell*. Burm. Deriv. perhaps from Jallo. to fling, or dart.
- Kleidocerus*. or *Kleidocerys*. Westw. see *Cymus*. Genus 8. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 292. Westwood.
 { Syn. 123. & Syn of *Corixus*. Fiel. Burm. p 306. Genus 2. of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm.
 { Deriv. fr. Kleis a key & Keras horn.
- Labiops*. Burm 279. genus 7. of fam 5. *Capsini*. Burm. Fiel 316. Deriv. fr. labes. a handle, & ops. face or eye.
- Largides*. Group 2. in fam 4. *Cecigeni*. Amy 273. Deriv. Lat. largus. large?
- Largus*. Hahn. Amyot. 273. Burm. Genus 1. fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm. 287.
- Largus succinctus*. Say (Mex) syn of *Capsus*. Sa. 1. 338.
- Lacticolus*. Tribe 5. of fam 6. *Ductinastri*. Amy. 41. 309. Deriv. Lat. lactus. a bed, & colus. to inhabit.
- Leptoconisa*. Lat. a genus in Amyot p 229. *Supericornes*. Deriv. fr. leptos. slender. & Koris. bug.
- Leptocoris*. Burm. 224. a syn of *Myrdolochus*. Burm. Genus 20 in fam 7. *Coreodes*.
- Leptocoris*. Hahn. Burm 305. Genus 1 in fam 7. *Coreodes*. *Lypreus* Fab. 1 in fam *supericornes*. Amy.
- Leptoglossa*. Stål & Guerin (*misraecus* of Lat) Amyot 27. in fam 2. *Supericornes*. Amyot.
 Deriv. fr. leptos slender glossa tongue
- Leptopidus*. Group 1. in Tribe 8. *aculati*. Amyot 401. Deriv. leptos. slender. & pus. foot.

- Leptopus.** Lat. genus, 2, Burm. in fam 2. Piraxii. *Leptopus* Gr. Leptos, slender, & pous, foot.
- Leptoscelis.** Lat. syn of Anisoscelis. Burm 331. *Leptos* Gr. Leptos, slender, & skelis, leg.
- Limnobotas.** Burm 210. Genus 3, of fam 1. Hydrozomidae. Burm. Genus 1, of fam Limnobotatidae. Doug 575.
- Hydrozometra*. Westw syn 119. in fam 3. Hydrozomatidae. *Leptopus* Gr. Limnos, & metra, & limnos, time.
- Limnobotatidae.** Fam 1. in Sec 2. Limnobotatidae. Doug 43. 575. *Hydrozometra*, Westw syn 119.
- Limnobotatini.** Sect 2 of Sub div 2. Hydrozomatidae. Doug 43. 575.
- Limicornes.** Race 1. of Tr 2. Trigonicephali. Amy 34. 247. *Leptopus* Gr. Limnos, a thread, & cornu, horn.
- Lioconis.** Fiel 307. 347. Doug 449. in fam 14. Sygididae. Amy Bicelluli. *Leptopus* Gr. Lios, smooth, & conus, horn.
- Lioderma.** Uhler. (Sawyer. Say 1. 318. Pentatoma) in fam longiculi. Amy. *Leptopus* Gr. Lios, smooth, & derma, skin.
- Litoralia.** Subdiv 1. of Div 2. Cryptocerata. Hydrozomidae. Westw Dougias 43. contains only one fam. (Pelogonus) Westw 2-465. Amyot. 409. in Nudirostri. *Leptopus* Lat. Litus, a shore or bank.
- + **Leptoterna.** Fiel in Bicelluli. *Leptopus* Gr. Leptos, slender, & ?
- Litosoma.** Doug Fam Litosomidae. s. capsina. Doug 334. *Leptopus* Gr. Litos, smooth, & soma, body.
- Lobostethus.** Fiel. 300. 347. Bicelluli. Amy. *Leptopus* Gr. Lobos, a hole, & stethos, breast.
- Longicoxi.** Tribe 6. of fam 7. Nudirostri. Amy 398. ex emesa. *Leptopus* Lat. longus, long, coxi.
- Longiscuti.** Fam 1 of Sect 1 Geocoris Amy 15. Scutate Burm. *Leptopus* Lat. longus long, scutum, shield.
- Longilabra.** Lat. see fam 8. scutate Burm. 349. *Leptopus* Gr. longus & labrum lip or labrum.
- Lophcephala.** Lat. genus 25. of fam 3. Reduvini. Burm 244. *Leptopus* Gr. Lophos, a crest, & cephala, head. Gr.
- Lophomorphus.** Doug 292. in fam Miridae. Carcina. *Leptopus* Gr. Lophos, a crest, & morphe, form.
- Lopidae.** Uhler. Syn Capsus medius Say 1. 341. in fam Bicelluli Amy. *Leptopus* Gr. Lore, bank (corlea legs).
- Lopus.** Hahn. (Phytoconis, Burm 265. Genus 5. of fam 7. Capsidae. Westw syn 121. Doug. in fam 17. Lygaeidae. Doug 474. Capsina Doug 34 & 474.
- Loniceris.** Hahn. See genus 17. Ectrichotes. Burm 237. in fam 3. Reduvini. Burm. *Leptopus* Gr. Loron & longus, & keris.
- Lonicula.** Curtis. see Microphysa. Westw syn 123. *Leptopus* Gr. Lonicula, a small breast plate.
- Loxops.** Fiel 314. 347. Bicelluli. Amy. *Leptopus* Gr. Loxos, standing, ops, eye.
- Lycocoris.** Hahn. Genus 4. of fam 2. Anthrenidae. Doug 498. *Leptopus* Gr. Luge, darkness, & coris, bug.
- Lygaeidae.** Fam 8. weevil syn 122. *Leptopus* Gr. Lygaeos, obscure or dark.
- Lygaeides.** Group 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. Geocoris.
- 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. Sygididae. *Leptopus* Gr. Luge, darkness.
- Macrocephalides.** Group 2. of Tr 1. Spisipedes. Amy 291. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, kephale, head.
- Macrocephalus.** Suederus Amy 243 in fam Nudirostri Amy.
- Macrocoleus.** Fiel. Doug 378. in fam 11. Oncotytidae. Amyot in Bicelluli. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, & colus, sheath.
- Macrolophus.** Fiel 326. in fam 10. Idolocoridae. Doug 382. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, & lophos, crest.
- Macronotus.** Doug 20. in fam 1. Knapocnomyidae. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, & notus, back.
- Macropetidae.** Fiel See Scutatini. Dougias p. 11. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, & pete, a shield.
- Macropedes.** Gr 4. in Tr 2. Spongipedes. Amy. 349. Nudirostri. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, & pous, foot.
- Macrops.** Burm. 232. Macrophthalmus. Lat. Genus 10. in fam 3. Reduvini Burm. Amy 347. Nudirostri. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, & ops, eye.
- Macrophthalmus.** Lat. See Macrops. Burm 232. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, large, & ophthalmus, eye.
- Malacocoris.** Fiel 327. Doug 383. in fam 10. Idolocoridae. Bicelluli of Amyot. *Leptopus* Gr. makros, a meadow, & koris, a bug.
- Mallophaga.** (Bird lice) placed by Packard in Hemiptera although the mouth is mandibular & not haustellate. see in Orthoptera. *Leptopus* Gr. Mallos hair, & phaga, to eat.
- Maotys.** Amy. 318. Ptilocnemus. Westw. See Amyot in fam Nudirostri. *Leptopus* Gr. Chinese, mao-ty, hair, & body.
- Margus.** Lat. in fam Supericornes Amyot. *Leptopus* Gr. Margus, mad or furious. ?
- Meconma.** Fiel 313. 347. in Bicelluli of Amyot. *Leptopus* Gr. Mecis, long, amma, eye.
- Meganotus.** Lat. see Genus 2. Pyrrhocoris. Fiel. fam 6. Lygaeodes. Burm 283. & Pyrrhocoris. Genus 3 of fam 8. Lygaeidae. Westw syn 122. *Leptopus* Gr. Megas, large, & notus, back.
- Megalonotus.** Fiel. Pamera una. of Say 1. 358 syn.

- Metarhynchus* Lapp. Syn of *Albia*, Burm. 356. Amy. 179. Longiscuti. Deriv. fr. mega, large, rhynchos, snout.
- Megymenides*. Gr 1. of Race 5. Canalirostri. Amy. 181. Longiscuti. Deriv. fr. mega, large menos, remembrance.
- Megymenum*, Guer. Lapp. Burm. 349. Syn of *Amaurus*, Burm. 349.
- Melanolestes*, Stål. (Protes, Amyot 324) in fam. Nudirostri. Amy. Deriv. fr. melas, dark. & estes, rather.
- Membranacei* Lat. Amy 40. & 295. Incls. 3. of fam 6. Tuctirostri. Amy. & fam 4. Burm. 251
 { (ex. Tengis) membranaceus.
- Memecles*. Stål. Pentatoma. inserta. Say 1. 317.
- Menenotes*. Lapp. Burm. 361. Syn of *Spartocerus*. Deriv. fr. menos, the moon & notos, back.
- Menocoris*. Perty. Amy. 243. in fam *Sapunicornes*. Amy. see also *Hermostes*. Deriv. meros, the thigh & koris, bug.
- Menocoris*. Burm 352. Syn of *Oncomerus*. Burm. 352. Westw. Syn. 123. in am. *Coreidae*
 & Syn of *Coreus*. genus 5. of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm 352.
- Merofrachs*. Lapp. Burm 322. genus 17. Burm of fam 7. *Coreodes* Burm. Deriv. fr. meros thigh,
 & frachs sword 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 *Acanthocantha*. 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. 525.
 { Deriv. fr. meta, behind. stemma, scabbard }
- Metatropis*. Fieb. genus 2. in fam 1. *Metacanthidae*. Doug 147. Deriv. fr. meta, behind. & tropis, a turn
- Myrmecolia*. Bärenz. genus 1. fam 1. *Microphysidae* in Sect 10 *Anthecorini*. Doug. 423. *Supericornes*.
 { Amyot. fr. Deriv. Myrmecol, an Ant's nest, & lithos to live.
- Myrmus*. Hahn. genus 3. in fam 2. *Coreidae*. Doug 136. *Phopius*, Schil. Genus 8. Burm 312.
 { in fam 7 *Coreodes*. & see *Chorosoma*. of Antis, Metu Syn. 123. Deriv. fr. Myrmex an ant?
- Nabidae*. Fam 2. of Sect 12. *Reduvina*. Doug 39. 545. Deriv. Lat. a nab, sheep. Amy. prot. name Agas.
- Nabis* Lat. { Amy 330. Westw Syn. genus 6. in fam 4. *Reduviidae*. in fam 2. Doug. *Nabidae*. 547.
 { in fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amyot.
- Naeogysus*. Lapp. see genus 5. (*Xylocoris* Lapp) in fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 289. Deriv. fr. naos, to inhabit.
 { fr. ge, the earth.
- Naucoridae*. Fam 1. of Sect 2. *Naucorina*. Doug. 45. Deriv. fr. naus, a ship. & koris, bug.
- Naucorides*. Group 1. in am 2. (or 10) *Pederapiti*. Amy 426.
- Naucorina*. Doug 45. Sect 2. of Subdiv 2. *Aquatilia*. Doug. Gen. fam *Pederapiti*. Amy.
- Naucoris*. Geoff. { Burm. Genus 1 in fam 2. *Nepini*. Westw Syn 119. Burm 193. Gen. fam *Naucorides*.
 { Doug. 579. & Amy. 631.
- Naucoris*. Fab. see *Mononyx*. fr. Burm 201.
- Neides*. Lat. Amy 233. (*Cerytus* Fab. Westw Syn. 123. Genus 15. in fam *Lygaeidae*. Doug. 160
 { Deriv. unknown to G. & G. & Neis (miscus, ignorant Agas sex.
- Nematopides*. Group 1. of Race 2. *Hemipteres*. Amy 191. *Supericornes*. Amy. Deriv. fr. nema thread. pedis, foot.
- Nemalopus* Lat. Burm 336. *Lygaeus* Fab. genus 28 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm. Amy 199. in fam 2. *Sahari*
- Neocoris*. Doug. 423. in fam 13. *Carsidae*. Doug 423. *Piciduli* Amy. Deriv. fr. neos, new Koris, bug.
- Neotiglasa*. Kirby (undata) (*Pentatoma*) Say 1. 319. in fam *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv. fr. neos, new. & glossa, a tongue?
- Nepa*. Linn { Westw 2. 450. & Sun. 119. Hepp. Gen. genus 2. in fam 2. *Nepidae*. Leach. Westw.
 { genus 2. in fam *Nanabridae*. Doug 563. Amy 437. in fam. (or 2) *Pederapiti*. Lat. nepa,
 a scorpion. }
- Nepa*. Burm. genus 4. in fam 2. *Nepini*. Burm. 195.
- Nepides*. Group 2. in fam 2. (or 10) *Pederapiti*. Amy 437.
- Nepina*. Sec. 2. of Subdiv 2. *Aquatilia* Doug 45. & 581.
- Nepini*. fam 2. of Div 1. *Hydrocorae*. Burm. 193.
- Nerthra*. Say 1. 364 name proposed for *Naucoris*, *Stygica*, *Pederapiti*. Amy. Deriv. fr. nerthra, a god's.
- Nerora*. Amy 143. (*Pentatoma* & *Rharrigaster* Syn. in fam 1. *Longiscuti* Amy. Hebrew Neremalim }
nerar guided with a cord.
- Nodicornes*. Race 2. of Tribe 2. *Trigonocephali*. Amy 35. & 232 (ex *Rhoparus*). Deriv. Lat. nodus, a node & cornu.
 horn.
- Notocryptus*. Burm 227. (*Reduvius*, Fab) genus 6. in fam 3. *Reduvina*. Burm. Amy 628.
 { Deriv. fr. notos, back. & cryptus, curved }
- Notonecta* Linn. Burm Genus 4. in fam 1. *Notonectici*. Burm 190. Westw 2. 459. Say 119. genus 1 in fam 1
 { *Notonectidae*. Doug 555. Amyot. fam. 11. (or 3) *Pederapiti*. Deriv. fr. notos, back. & necta, to swim.

- Notonectici*. Burm 186. fam 1. of Div 1. *Hydrocores*. Burm 186.
- Notonectidae*. Westw. Long 489 555. fam 1. of Sect 4. *Notonectina*. Doug.
- Notonectides*. Lat. Tab. see fam 1. *Notonectici* Burm. Group 2. in fam 31 or 11. *Reduvini*. Amy 249.
- Notonectina*. Long 48. Sect 4 a Subdiv 2 *Aquatilia* Long 585.
- Notonectiles*. Lap. see fam *Notonectici*. Burm.
- Nudipedes*. Race 3. of Race 2. *Coniscuti*. Amy 22. 101. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Ex *Pentaloma*. *nudus*. naked. *hæc*. foot.
- Nudirostri*. Fam 6. of Sect 1. *Geocorisae*. Am 41. 9. 314. Deriv. fr *nudus*. naked. *rostrum*. beak.
- Nysius*. Dallas Long 225. Genus 2 *Lygaeina*. in fam *Infericornes*. Amy. *Nysius*. a name of Bacchus.
- Ochetopus*. Hahn. see *Pygolampis*. Germ. Burm 243. genus 23. in fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm.
 } Deriv. fr *Ochetos*. a channel or groove & *pæsus*. foot
- Oculati*. Trib 8. of fam 7. *Nudirostri*. Amy. 49. & 401. (Ex *Salda*) Lat *oculatus*. having eyes
- Oculatina*. Sect. 11. of Subdiv 1. *Geotromica*. Long 38 516. *Piparum*. Burm.
- Oculus*. Stål (Mormidea. Amy) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Amy. name of a Spartan King.
- Oedancala*. Amy 258. in fam 3. *Infericornes*. Amy. Deriv. fr *oedus*. a swelling. *agkala*. the bent arm.
- Odontopus*. Lap see genus 2. (*Piprhocoris* Fall) of fam 6 *Lygaeodes*. Burm 233 Deriv. fr *oedus*. a tooth & *pæsus*. foot
- Odontascelidae*. fam 2 Sect 1. *Scutellina* Long 13. 58. Deriv. fr *oedus*. a tooth & *skelis*. leg.
- Odontascelides*. Group 2. of Race 2. *Habulosa*. Amy. *Longiscuti*.
- Odontascelis*. Lap. Burm 385. genus 22. of fam 8. *Scutellata*. Burm. & genus 2. of Subfam 2. *Scutellerides* Westw.
 } Syn 124. Douglas 57. Amy 69 *Longiscuti*
- Oncerothracelus*. Stål. *Reduvius acuminatus*. Say 1. 356. Deriv. fr *Ogkos*. a swelling & *tracheis*. throat.
- Onccephalus*. Klug. Burm. 242. Genus 22 of fam 3 *Reduvini* Burm Amy 386 fr *ogkos* a curve & *kephale*. head
- Oncomerus*. Burm. 352. (*Oncomeris*. Lap) Genus 4 of fam 8. *scutellata*. Burm. Amy 168. in fam 1. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. fr *Ogkos*. a tumor or swelling. *Ameros*. thigh.
- Oncotylidae*. Long 32 & 392. fam 11. of Sect 9. *Capsida* Long. in *Bicelluli*. of Amyat. fr *ogkos*. a swelling }
 } & *tycus* the frontal ridge. ?
- Oncotylus*. Fieb 318. 347. Long 392 in fam 11 *Oncotylidae* *Capsida* Doug
- Opsocetus*. Klug. see genus 13. *Reduvius*. Burm. 234. Westw. Syn 120. Deriv. fr *Opsikotos* (Sere dormiens Agan)
- Ophthalmicus*. Hahn. Burm. 291. Genus 7. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm. } going late to sleep. }
 } 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*. an orb. & *scutellum* shield
- Orthocephalus*. Fieb 316. 347. Long 429. in fam 13. *Capsidae*. *Bicelluli*. Amy. fr *Orthos*. straight. *kephale* head
- Orthonotus*. Westw. Syn. 121. See genus *Asteromma* Lat Westw. Syn. genus 4. in fam 7. *Capsidae* Westw.
 } Syn 121. see also *Halticus* Hahn. genus 6. in fam 5. *Capseni*. Burm 277. also *Pygocoris*.
 } in fam. 5. *Bicelluli*. Amy. Deriv. fr *orthos*. straight. *notos*. back.
- Orthops*. Fieb 311. 347. Long 451. in fam 14 *Lygidae* *Bicelluli* Amy. Deriv. *orthos* straight. *ops*. eye.
- Othostera*. Fieb. genus 5. of fam 2. *Lygidae*. Long. 260. Deriv. fr *orthos*. straight. & *stera*. a Reel.
- Oxynotides*. Group 6. of race 1. *Angulosa*. Amy 56. *Longiscuti*. Amy. Deriv. fr *oxus*. sharp acute. *notos*. back.
- Pachytrachus*. Hahn. see *Rhyparochromus*. Hahn. Westw. Syn 122. Deriv. fr *pachus*. thick. *trachus*. arm.
- Pachycoridae*. Group 2. Race 1. *Angulosa*. Amy 34. Deriv. fr *pachus* thick. & *koris*. leg.
- Pachycoris*. Burm 391 Genus 28. fam 8. *scutellata* (See also *Homocoris*. Dallas) in fam 1. *Longiscuti* in 7.
- Pachylis*. Lap & Sere Burm 338 *Lygaeus* Fal. genus 29 of fam 7 *Coreodes*. Burm. in fam *Supericornes*. Am.
 } Deriv. *pachylis*. 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 *archimerus*. Burm 321.
- Pachymerus*. 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. *unklumen* to Amyat.
- Pamera*. Say. 1. 332. name proposed by Say for *pachymera* as being preoccupied. (see *Pleocormerus*)
 } Deriv. no meaning. but perhaps *Pemano* to *nyus* & the thigh. ?
- Pantilius*. (Curt) Lepus H50h. genus 9. of fam 7. *Capsidae*. Westw. Syn 121. Douglas 382. in fam 8.
- Paracoris* } Deriv. *paracoris*. See *Capsida*. Deriv. fr *pantilius* (perfectus Agan) perfect.
- Paracoris*. Hahn. syn of *phlaecocoris*. Burm 371. (see also *Scutellera* Say) Deriv. fr *para*. before. *koris* leg. ?
- Paraphes*. Burm. *Lygaeus*. genus 27 of fam 7. *Coreodes*. Burm 335. Amyat. 202. in fam *Supericornes*.
 } Deriv. *parapha*. a Roman quomina.

- Pedeticus*, Lap. see *Anthracocoris*, Fall. genus 4. of fam 6. *Lygaeodes*. Burm 288. Westw Syn. 122.
 Deriv. fr *pedetes*, one who hinders? Dic.
- Pedraza*, Fam 2, (or 10.) of Sect 2. *Hydrocoridae* Amy 50. 4 426. Lat. Serv. *pus*, a foot, & *rapley*, sixed.
Pedunculata, Fam 3 (or 11) of Sect 2. *Anthracocoridae* Amy 50. 444. D. taken by force. }
 } *Deriv* fr a foot & *remus*, an oar.
- Peirates*, 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. *Brevicornes*, Amyot. 407. Deriv. fr *pelios*, dark colored, or mud & *gone* race.
- Pelagonus*, { Lat. Amy 409. Burm 202. genus 3. an 3. *galgulari*. Westw 2. 465. Syn. Doug 43.
 } in fam *Nudirostri*, Amy.
- Peltophora*, Burm. genus 29. in fam 8. *Scutati*. Burm 393. Deriv fr *pente*, a small shield, & *phoros*, bearing.
- Pentatoma*, Pal de Beauv, anterior to either *Oliv.* or *Saltr.* Deriv = *pente*, five, *tomos*, division, or segment.
- Pentatoma*, Oliv Amy 128. See also *Albia* *Bunasa*. *Cornis*. *Chirochroa*, *Perillus* & in fam *Longic.* Amy.
- Pentatoma*, Lat. (*Amex.* & *Asapus*, Burm.) Westw Syn. 124 genus 5. fam *Scutelleridae*, Doug. 77.
- Pentatomides*, group 4. race 3. *Nudepedes*, Amy 124.
- Pentatomites*, Lap. see fam 8 *Scutati* Burm. 369.
- Perillus*, Stål. (Syn *Pentatoma*, *Licrona*.) in fam *Longicuti*, Amy Deriv. name of a Greek slatary.
- Perithostoma*, Laidy. see *Lathra*, Amy 430. in fam 10 (or 2) *Pedraza*, Amy Deriv fr *peritho*, to ravage, destroy.
 } & *stoma*, mouth.
- Peritrochus*, Fieb. Genus 7. in fam 1. *Rhyparochromidae*, Doug 187. Deriv fr *peritrocho*, to spin around?
- Petalochirus*, Pal de Beauv genus 28 in fam 9. *Reduvini* Burm 246 Westw 2. 473 Amy 377.
 } in fam *Nudirostri*. Deriv fr *petalon* a leaf, or petal, & *Chir* hand. (*Petalochirus*)
- Phelaphorus*, Hahn, see *Glabiceps*.
- Phloea*, Sep. Serv. (Syn of *Phloeocoris*, Burm 371. (*P. corticaria*, *Braris* is in *Pentatomidae*.
 } Pack. Am 17. *Longisculi* (?), Deriv. fr *phlois*, bark
- Phloeocoris*, Burm 371. genus 14. of fam 8. *Scutati*, Burm. Deriv. *phlois*, bark, & *Koris*, lug.
- Phloides*, Group 2 Race 3 *Nudepedes* Amy 115.
- Phyllocephala*, Lap. Burm. 356. Syn of *Albia* of Burm. Deriv. fr *phyllon*, a leaf, & *Kephale*, head.
- Phyllocephalides*, Group 2. of Race 4. *Brevirostri*, Amy 174.
- Phyllomorpha*, Burm. Genus 6. Fam 7. *Corcoides* Burm 310. Amy 235. *Supericornes*; fr *phyllon* & *morphe* form.
- Phyllomorpha*, Laporte. in *Phyllomorpha*.
- Phylidae*, Fam 7. of Sect 9. *Capsina* Doug 30 346. Deriv fr *phyle*, a race or kind.
- Phylus*, Hahn. Fieb 323. Doug 354 in fam *Phylidae* *Capsina*
- Phymata*, Lat. Amy 286. (*Syrtes* Lat.) in fam *Luctrosini*, Amyot. Deriv fr *phyma*, a tumor or swelling.
- Phymatides* fam 4 *Membranacci*. *Geocora* fr 1. fr 1. *Spissipedes* Amy 288.
- Physomerus*, Burm 341 (*Lygaeus*, Fieb) Genus 31. of fam 7. *Coccoides* Burm. Deriv. fr *phusa*, a bladder? *Ameros* thigh
- Phytocoridae*, Fam 4. Sect 9. *Capsina*, Doug 39 299. Deriv fr *phuton* a leaf, & *Koris*, lug.
- Phytocoris* Fall. Amy 378 Burm 265. Genus 2, fam 5 *Capsini*. Westw Syn 122. Fieb 306. *Bicelluli* Amy.
- Phytophthyrus*, leaf lice, *Aphides*, in *Bicelluli*, Amy Deriv. fr *phuton*, a leaf & *phyr* animal. *Louse*?
- Physomerus*, Amy. Genus 5. in fam 8. *Asopidae* Doug 95 Amy 84 *Longic.* Deriv fr *physis* sharp or pointed }
 } *Phthia*, *Ovon.* in fam *superconcolorum*. Deriv. *Phthia* *Prinane* daughter of *Amphion* *Trible*. } *Ameros* thigh }
 } *Pierales*? Westw 2. 473 see *perales*
- Pisoma*, Lap. Burm. 257. Genus 8. of fam 4. *Membranacci*. Burm. Sep. & Serv. in fam *Luctrosini* Amy.
 (*Losmerus*, Syn) Westw Syn 120. Deriv. fr *presma*, anything pressed or squared.
- Plesmides*, Group 2. fr 3. *Membranacci*, Amy 300.
- Ptilocercus*, Gray syn of *Holoptilus*.
- Ptilocnemis*, Westw see *Maotys* Amyot 318 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 *Reduviidae*. (Syn *Ochetopus*, Hahn) *Ptochos* genus 2 in fam 1.
 (*Reduviidae*, Doug 539. Amy 391 in fam 7 *nudirostri*. Deriv. fr *pyga* the hinder part, & *lampis* a lamp
- Pythocoris*, Fallen, Amy 265. Burm 283. genus 2 in fam 6. *Lygaeodes* Doug 163. Amyot, an 4. *Coccigenae*
 } Deriv fr *Pyrrhos* a red flame, & *Koris* lug-
- Pyrrhocoridae*, Group 1. in fam 4. *Coccigenae*, Amyot.
- Rameus*, Amy. see *ploterus*. D. Serv Franch. *ramens*, or towers..
- Ramicornes*, Tribe 1, of fam 7. *nudirostri*. Amy 42 & 318. Deriv. Lat *ramus*, a branch, & *cornu*, horn.

- Ranatra*. Fab. Westw. Syn. 119. Genus 3. of fam 2 Nepidae, Leach. Westw. Syn. Genus 1 of fam
 { *Ranatridae*, Doug 581. Amy. 441. in fam 10. (or 2) pedicapti, Lat. *ranatra*, a frog, or
Ranatra. Burm 194. Genus 5 of fam 2. Nepidae.
Ranabidae. Fam 1. Sect 3. Nepidae. Doug 46. & 581.
Raphigaster. Lap. (See also *Rhaphigaster*. Westw Syn 124. Genus 3 fam Stalderidae. Westw.
 { Doug. 16. *Raphigasteridae* See also *Nexara Pentatoma* & *Rhaphigaster* (right P. 189)
Raphigasteridae. fam 9. Sect 1. Scutellina. Doug 16. 97. { Genus *Rhaphis* a name. Jun. & *gaster*. belly.
Reduviidae. Stalk. Westw Syn. 120. Vol 2. 471. fam 4. of Sect 2. *Aurocorisa*. Fam 1. of Sect 12.
 { *Reduvina*. Doug 39. 353. Deriv. *Reduvia* old or cast of clothes. or *reduvia* a small
 ulcer, on the border of the nails. (Amy.)
Reduvidae. Group 2. Tribe 2. Spongipedes. (Amy. nuderostri. 333.
Reduvina. Sect 12 of Subdiv 1. *Godromica* Doug 335. 59.
Reduviolus. Kirby. See *Nabes*. Lat. Westw. Syn 120.
Reduvius. Fab. Westw Syn 121. (*Cysicetus* Klug. genus 1. in fam *Reduviidae*. Burm. genus 13. in
 { fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm 234. genus 4. in fam 1. *Reduvidae*. Doug 33. See also
Pionotus. & *Amicus*. in fam *nuderostri*. Amy 337.
Rapista. Stål (Zelus. Fab.) Am 373. in fam 7. *nuderostri*. Amy. Deriv. fr. *rap*. to incline towards?
Rasthenia. Spin. Amyot 280. (*Capsus*) in fam *Bicuculi*. Amy. Deriv. *Anagrus*. of *Thoresina*. Amy.
Rhacognathus. Sub genus 3. in fam 8. *Cesopidae*. Doug 91. Deriv. fr. *Rhac*. a jagged garment. &
gnathos chest {
Rhago velus. Meyer in fam 8 *psoteris*.
Rhaphigaster. Lap. Amy 148. See also *Rhaphigaster*. *Rhaphigaster* being right. as from *rhaphis*. 189
Rhaphigasteridae. Group 5. race 3. *Nudipedes*. Amy 141.
Rhinuchus. Kirby Say 1. 305. See *Acanthocephala*. *Sure* *locus*. Deriv. fr. *rhin* a nose.
Rhopalides. Group 2. in race 2. *Nodeicornes*. Amy 263. *Sphericornes*. Deriv. fr. *Rhopa* a scab.
Rhopalotomus Fieb 307. in fam 13. *Capsidae* Doug 439. *Rhopal* Am. Deriv. fr. *Rhaphion* & *tomus* a synonym
Rhopalus. Schill (*Covirus* Burm) genus 7. in fam *Conidae* Westw Syn 123 Amy 263. (Race 2
 { *nodeicornes* in *Sphericornes*
Rhynanius. Hahn. genus 4 *Anthoconis*. Fall of fam 6 *Sygaeidae*. Burm 206 Westw Syn 122.
 { in *Sygaeidae*. Deriv. rhin. nose.
Rhynchota. *Heteroptera*. See *Fieber*. & *Dauglas*. *Hemiptera*. *heteroptera*. Lat & Doug. *Rhynchota*
 { Deriv. fr. *Rhynchos* a beak or nostrum
Rhynchota. p. Fall. Westw 2. 650. See *Rhynchota*. *Heteroptera*.
Rhyparochromidae. Fam 1. of Sect 5. *Sygaeina*. Doug 20. Deriv. fr. *Rhyparos*. dirty. *chromis*. color.
Rhyparochromides. Group 2. in fam 3. *Infericornes*. Amy 251.
Rhyparochromus. Curtis Genus 12. in fam 1. *Rhyparochromidae*. Doug 201.
Rhyparochromus. Hahn. Westw Syn 122 Genus 4. in fam *Sygaeidae*. (or six Syn. see Westw.)
 { *Microtus*. Syn. fam. *Infericornes*. Am 253.
Riparis. Fam 2. Burm 215. *Ripicolae*. Amy. Deriv. Lat. *Ripa*. the bank of a river &
Ripicolae. Tribe 2. of fam 6. *Luctirostris*. Amy 40. 393. (Ex *Holrus*) Deriv. *Ripa*. & *colis* to inhabit.
Saccoderes. Spinola. (*Exotic*) in *Reduviidae*. Westw 2. 670. Deriv. fr. *Saccos*. a sack. & *deres* neck
Saccoderides Group 5. Tribe 3. *Conchites* Amy 379. Fam 7. *nuderostri*.
Sagolytus. Mayer. Syn of *Covius*. *conchitatus*. Say 1. 325. *Longiscuti*. Deriv. fr. *Sagos*. a minute. *tylos* ridge
Salda. Fab. Genus 1. fam 1. *Saldidae* Doug 517. Amy 606. Burm 216. Lat. Genus 1.
 { fam 2. *Riparii*. (Fab) See *Halticus* Hahn. Burm 277. in fam *Capsini*
 in *nuderostri*. Amy. Deriv. a proper name. Agass. or. perhaps from *Salts* to jump.
Saldidae. Fam 1 of Sect 11 *Scutellina* Doug 38. 517.
Saldides. Group 2. of tribe 8. *Obcubate*. Amyot. 406.
Selya vatides. Group 5. of Tribe 2. *Spongipedes*. Amy 349. Deriv. Sanscrit. *Salya*. a porcupine
Scaphiphora Guer. Lap. Burm. a syn of *Pterophora*. Burm. { & *Salis*. resembling }
 { Deriv. fr. *Scapto*. to dig. & *phora*. to bear. }
Scaptocoris. Pentz. Burm 376. Genus 17. of am 8. *Scutellina*. Burm. Deriv. fr. *scapto*. to dig. & *coris*. bug
Sciocoridae. Fam 3. of Sect 1. *Scutellina*. Doug 13. 59. Deriv. fr. *Skia*. shade. & *coris*. bug.
Sciocorides. Group 3. of race 3. *Nudipedes*. Amy 116. *Longiscuti*.
Sciocoris. Fall Burm. 372. (*Cybus*. & *Halyis*. Fab) genus 15. of fam 8. *Scutellina*. Burm. Genus 7. of
 { fam 10. *Psylliidae*. Westw Syn 124. Doug 6. Amy of 120. *Longiscuti*.

- Scelopostethus*, Fieb. genus 6 in fam 1. *Othoparochromidae*. Daug 181. Gr *skolors*, acute. *Stethos*, breast.
- Scutellera*, Lat. Burm. 395. (Syn *Tetyra* Fab) genus 31, of fam 8. *Scutali*, Burm. } Deriv. *Scutena* a
- Scutelleridae*, Westw 2, 484. & Syn 123. fam 10. (or 12.) of sect 2. *Aurocorisa*. *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. *Sutum*, a shield.
- Scutatina*, Sect 1. of subdiv 1. *Geodromida*. Fieb & Daug.
- Sectiprontes*, Race 1. of Tr 1. *Tetragonoccephali*, Am So. 184. Deriv. Lat. *Sectus*, cut. *prons*, forehead.
- Schinids*, Group 2. Race 2. *Spinipedes*, Amy 96 *Longiscuti* Amy. Deriv. Hebrew. *schir*, bustling with prickles.
- Schinus*, Amy 96 (*Cymus* Fab. am 91.) Daug genus 1, of fam 1. *Cydridae*.
- Sesenthia* Spin. (see *Agramma* Westw Syn 120. Amyot 300. *Ductirostri*. Deriv. *Agramm*, or *Theresina*.
- Serphus*, Stål. (*Xaitha*) Amy. 436/1 in fam *Pederastri*. Deriv. Gr *Serphos*. a small winged insect.
- Sigara*, Fab. Genus 2, of fam 1. *Nolonectici*. Burm 188. Amy 448. (*Nolonecta*) Daug 618. Westw Syn 119. } in fam 11. (or 3) *Pederomu* Amy ? Deriv. Gr *sigarotabesians*? Deriv. unknown to Amyot.
- Siganidae*, fam 2, of sect 5. *Conixina*. Daug 50. & 6/5.
- Sinea*, Amy. 375. in fam *Nuderastri*. Deriv. Hebrew *sin*, a prickly bark.
- Spartocrides*, Group 1. in race 1. *Sectiprontes*, am 2. *Supericornes* Amy 184. Deriv. Fr. *Sparton*, a cord. *cris*, hairs.
- Spartocerus*, Burm 341. Genus 32, in fam 7. *Conoides*. Burm in fam *Supericornes*. no.
- Spathocera*, Stein. genus 5, in fam 1. *Coreidae*. Daug 121. Deriv. Gr *Spatha*, a broad blade or spatula. *Hypis*, a horn.
- Sphaerocoris*, Burm 390. (*Tetyra* Lat) Genus 26, of fam 8. *Scutali* Burm. Amy 40. fam 1. *Longiscuti*. } Gr Deriv. *Sphaira*, & *sphera* & *keris*, leg.
- Sphaeroderma*, Lap. *Diplonychus*, Lap. in Burm. 194. Deriv. Gr. *Sphaira*, a sphere, & *derma*, skin.
- Sphaeridopides*, Group 1 of Tr 4 *Brevicipites*. *Nuderostri* Amy 381. Gr *sphaira* a sphere & *ops*, face, appearance eye.
- Sphaeridops*, Amy 381. in tribe 4 *Brevicipites*.
- Sphraccephala*, Daug. 348. Genus 2, in fam *Phylidae* (*Capsina*). Deriv. *Sphaira*, & *kephale*, head.
- Spini-frontes*, Race 3, of Tr 1. *Tetragonoccephali* Amy 32. & 206. in *Supericornes*. Lat. *Spina*, a spine, & *frons*. } forehead.
- Spiniger*, Burm 234. (*Reduvius* Lap) genus 12, of fam 3. *Reduvini*. Burm. Lat *Spinio*, 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. *Nuderastri*, Am 42. & 321. (*Ex perates*) Deriv. Lat. *Spongia*, a sponge, & *pes*, foot.
- Stagnigradi*, Tribe 7 of fam 7. *Nuderostri*, Am 49. & 398. (*Ex Hyalomela*) Lat *Stagnum*, a still pool & *gradi*, a step.
- Stenocephalus*, Lat. Lap. Burm. 328. Genus 22, of fam 7. *Coreidae* Burm. Westw Syn 123 (*Licromacrophali*). } Hahn} genus 5 of fam 9. *Coreidae* Westw Daug 140. *Supericornes*, Amy Deriv. Gr *stenos*. } narrow & *kephale*, head.
- Stenocephalidae*, fam 4, of sect 2. *Coreina*. Daug 18. & 110. }
- Stenodema*, Lap. see Genus 14, (*Muris* Fab) in fam 7 *Capsidae*. Westw Syn 122. *Bicelluli*. } Deriv. Gr. *Stenos* narrow, *dema* band.
- Stenopoda* - Lap. Amy 390. Burm 243. genus 24 of fam 3 *Reduvini*. Amyot 390 Burm in fam 7. } *nuderastri*. Deriv. Gr. *stenos* narrow, & *pous*, foot.
- Stenopodides*, Group 2, in tribe 5. *Cylindricipites*, Amy 386. *Nuderostri*, Amyot.
- Sthenarus*, Fieb 320. Daug 421. in fam 12, *Ballidae*, *Bicelluli*? Deriv. Gr. *Sthenos*, strength.
- Stiphrosoma*, Fieb. Daug 481. in fam 20. *Stiphrosomidae*, *Bicelluli*. Deriv. Gr. *Stiphros*, compact, soma, body.
- Stetrides*, Group 1. Race 1 *Spissirostri*. Amy 74. fam 1 *Longiscuti*. Deriv. Gr. *staira* a Rail & *Etiron*, under belly.
- Stetritus*, Lap. Amy 75. (*Asopus*, Amy 83) in fam 1. *Longiscuti*.
- Strachia*, Hahn } (*syn Murgantia* Stål) Amy 127. Daug 184. genus 3. *Scutatina*, see also *Euryderma* } Deriv. Gr. *straggeo* (stills) to trickle down, or dry, Ag.
- } Lap. Westw Syn 140. fam 4 *Longiscuti* Amy } Gr. *straggeo* (stills) to trickle down, or dry, Ag.
- Stygnocoris*, Daug genus 15, of fam 1. *Othoparochromidae*, Daug 218 (see also *Stygnus*, of Fieser). } Deriv. Gr. *stygnes*, had *keris* leg. Agas.
- Supericornes*, Fam 1. of Sect 1. *Geocoridae*, Amy 30. Lat *super*, above, & *cornu*, horn
- Synomates*, Lat Burm. 314. Genus 10, in fam 7. *Coreidae*, (see *Coreus* Fab) genus 1, in fam 9. } *Coreidae* Westw Syn 123. Daug 109. Amyot 206, in fam 2. *Supericornes*. } Deriv. a proper name, a maelstrom, whirlpool.
- Synomastides*, Group 1. Race 3. *Spinifrontes*, Amy 206. Daug 109.
- Syrtis*, Fab. Burm. 251. (*Phymata* Lat) in fam 6. *Ductirostri*, Amy Deriv. Gr. *Syrtis*, a sand bank. } proper name. Agasix.

Licrona, Amy { Genus 1. in fam 8. *Aspilota* Doug 58 *Amygd* 86. see also *Pennis*
 in fam 1. *Longisculi* *Dors* *Licron* *oceros*.
Zosmerus, Lap. *Burm* 262. Genus 12. fam 4. *Membranacei*. *Burm* & also *Plesma* *Herles* *Syn* 120.
 { Genus 4. fam 6. for 8. *Longiscus* Doug 238 *Amy* 301. in fam 7. *Lucistro*.
Zygonotus, Fieb. Genus 2. in fam 1. *Microrhysidae*. *Seel* 10 *Anthocorina* *Loug* 486
 { *Dors* *Zosmer*. *cingulom* *girah*
 or *Dors* *Zygon* a yoke *notas* *back* }

Alphabetical List of Species. of the Hemiptera. Heteroptera

abbreviatus.	<i>Pellionotus</i> . Lat abbreviated.	antennator.	<i>Charisterus</i> .
abdominalis.	Lat, or or belonging to the abdomen.	"	<i>Coneus</i> . <i>Charisterus</i> .
"	<i>Corixa</i> .	"	<i>Ponocerus</i> . do.
"	<i>Melanolestes</i> .	apiculata.	<i>Nepa</i> . <i>apiculata</i> . pointed.
"	<i>Pirates</i> . <i>Melanolestes</i> .	arterus.	<i>Nepa</i> . a without. <i>pleron</i> wing.
abrupta.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . abrupt. or cut off.	"	<i>Cimex</i> <i>Pyrrhocoris</i> .
acuminatus.	acuminate. or coming to a sharp point.	"	<i>Pyrrhocoris</i> .
"	<i>Aelia</i> .	arbores.	of a tree. <i>branching</i> . <i>arbores</i> .
"	<i>Cimex</i> <i>Aelia</i> .	"	<i>Brochymena</i> .
"	<i>Oncerostrachelus</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Brochymena</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Aelia</i> .	arcuata.	<i>Tingis</i> . <i>curved</i> . <i>wh</i> . a <i>bow</i> .
"	<i>Podurus</i> . <i>Oncerostrachelus</i> .	armigera	<i>Arma</i> . <i>armi</i> . <i>gero</i> . to bear
acutus.	<i>Aradus</i> . <i>acute</i> . or <i>pointed</i> .	"	<i>Anasa</i> .
admirabilis.	<i>Lygaeus</i> . <i>admirabilis</i> .	"	<i>Coneus</i> . <i>Anasa</i> .
aeneifrons.	<i>Aeneus</i> . <i>Iranen</i> . <i>frons</i> . <i>forehead</i> .	ater.	<i>Alydus</i> . <i>ater</i> . <i>black</i> .
"	<i>Homocidus</i> .	"	<i>Xylocorus</i> .
"	<i>Scutellera</i> . <i>Homocidus</i> .	Atra.	<i>Corimelaena</i> .
aeestivalis.	of or belonging to summer.	"	<i>Galgapha</i> . see <i>Corimelaena</i> .
"	<i>Aphidocheris</i> .	augur	an <i>augur</i> . or <i>Soothsayer</i> .
"	<i>Naucoris</i> <i>Aphidocheris</i> .	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> .
aequalis.	equal.	aebicus.	of the court. or court like.
"	<i>Aradus</i> .	"	<i>Lygaeus</i> .
"	<i>Cænis</i> .	aurantiacum.	orange yellow.
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>Cænis</i> .	"	<i>Pterostoma</i> .
albicinctus.	albus white. & cinctus. banded.	baduus.	<i>Menomys</i> . <i>bay</i> . or <i>chestnut</i> color.
"	<i>Amissocelis</i> .	belfragei.	<i>Protenor</i> . <i>prop</i> name.
albipennis.	albus white. <i>pennis</i> . a <i>plume</i> . wing.	biceps.	<i>Podurus</i> <i>twice</i> tipped or pointed
"	<i>Corimelaena</i> .	bidens.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>bidens</i> . <i>two</i> toothed.
"	<i>Thysocoris</i> . <i>Corimelaena</i> .	bicolor.	<i>Ectrichodia</i> . of two colors.
albo punctatus.	albus white. <i>punctatus</i> . dotted.	"	<i>Ectrichotes</i> . see <i>Ectrichodia</i> .
"	<i>Arvelius</i> .	bicrucis.	<i>Lygaeus</i> . <i>bicrucis</i> . having 2 crosses.
alternatus.	alternate. <i>intervallic</i> ?	bifida.	<i>Pentatoma</i> . <i>clown</i> cut in 2 parts.
"	<i>Corixa</i> .	bifoveata.	<i>bis</i> . <i>foveatus</i> . having 2 cavities. or holes.
"	<i>Tetiza</i> . <i>Eurygaster</i> .	bifurcatus.	two forked.
"	<i>Coneus</i> . <i>Pterogaster</i> .	"	<i>Cimex</i> . see <i>Pygocemus</i> .
"	<i>Eurygaster</i> .	"	<i>Pygolampis</i> .
"	<i>Pterogaster</i> .	biguttata.	having two dots. or spots.
ambulans.	<i>Carsus</i> . <i>ambulans</i> . walking.	"	<i>Pirates</i> . <i>Pirates</i> .
americanus.	<i>Aradus</i> . <i>american</i> .	"	<i>Petalocheris</i> . error.
"	<i>Belostoma</i> .	bilineatus.	<i>bis</i> . <i>lineatus</i> . having 2 lines.
annulata.	<i>Brochymena</i> . <i>annulata</i> . ringed.	"	<i>Aethus</i> .
annulipes.	annulus a little ring. <i>pes</i> . foot.	"	<i>Cyonus</i> . <i>Aethus</i> .
"	<i>Belostoma</i> .	bilobatus.	having two lobes.
antennator.	{ distinguished by its antennae. or antennae bearer.	"	<i>Bismora</i> . <i>plociomerus</i> .
		"	<i>Plociomerus</i> .

List of Species.

devastator.	destroyer.	facetus.	Lygaeus.
"	Rhyssarochromus, see	falicus.	Lygaeus, see Macrocerus, sent to me.
"	Micropus, leucotenus.	"	Microrus. } Lewis.
diadema.	Zelus, a diadem.	fairax.	deceitful.
dienu.	Asopus, slenderus, a godless.	gillax.	Pamera, see Rhyssarochromus.
dianu.	Stenurus.	"	Rhyssarochromus.
diffusus.	diffuse, or spread around.	fasciatus.	Lygaeus, banded.
"	Careus, diffusus, Spartoceus, fusca.	femoratus.	distinguished by lat. thighs.
"	Pezomiscylus.	"	Acanthoceraia.
dilatata.	dilated, enlarged, or made wider.	"	Conexa.
"	Belostoma, see Scaphus.	"	Melapodius, see Acanthoceraia.
"	Scaphus.	gera.	Enemacori, sent, not to be located.
denticulata.	Banasa, notched.	lenus.	Nabis.
"	Pentatoma, Banasa.	leva.	Pamera, see Enemacori.
discoideus.	discoidal.	fimbriatus.	Stiretrus, fimbriated, common.
"	Oribotylus.	"	Styra, see Stiretrus.
discondus.	disca, a disc, 4 on the back.	floridarius.	Euthyrhynchus, spotted.
"	Lygaeus.	fluminea.	flumen, 2 rivers, or stream.
dislocatus.	displaced, or dislocated.	"	Belostoma, see Taitus.
"	Capsus, see Lygaeus.	"	Perthostoma, see Zethus.
"	Lygaeus.	"	Zethus.
distinctus.	Microcerus, distinct.	fraterculus.	(a little brother) Symmetrus.
dorsalis.	dorsal, or belonging to the back.	fraterna.	Ploaria, fraternal, or brotherly.
"	Muris, see Aldanella.	furcis.	Hammatorcus, forked?
"	Pamera, see Ploceomerus.	fuscus.	Mastix, fuscus, dark brown.
"	Ploceomerus.	"	Stilocnemis, see Mastix.
dubius.	gonocerus, dubius, see	"	Ranatra.
"	Chamaeris, unternator.	us.	Spartocerus.
"	Podops, dubius, doubtful.	fulviformis.	fuscus, formis, spindle form, or shape.
Echii.	Tingis, of the Echium, ticks legs on	"	Capsus, see Garganius.
Elegans.	Neides, elegant, graceful.	"	Garganius.
emarginatus.	Emarginatus, edges broken into } obtuse notches.	galeator.	one who wears a helmet.
"	Aradus.	"	Crinocerus, see Euthoetha.
emarginatus.	Asopus, see Cutler rhenchus.	"	Euthoetha.
"	Pentatoma, do.	gamma.	Pentatoma, a Greek letter.
erimicola.	Capsus, see Rethemia, Hermit.	gemeralis.	double, or twin.
"	Rethemia.	"	Lygaeus.
erosa.	Phymata, eroded, or gnawed.	geminis.	Capsus.
"	Surtis, see Phymata.	glossus.	Coptosoma, a glass.
erratica.	Ploaria, wandering, erratic.	gomphorus.	Gomphus, a stake, or hook, phorus, the ring.
errabunda.	"	"	Capsus, see Rethemia.
Erechiona.	Banasa, bright green.	"	Oesthonia.
erythrus.	Alytus, Eurinus, ca. tex.	gossypii.	Gossypium, cotton.
"	Lygaeus, see Alydus.	"	Acanthii, see Tingis.
exoptus.	very apt, or fit.	"	Tingis.
"	Pentatoma, confinis.	grandis.	large, grand.
"	Perillus.	"	Ariz.
"	Leucopis.	"	Belostoma.
exilis.	Pachycoris, slender, thin.	granulatus.	granulate, or grained.
Fabricii.	Pachycoris, proper name.	"	Aradus, see Brachyrhynchus.
facetus.	elegant, graceful, but probably } should be spelt phaeus, yellow.	"	Brachyrhynchus.
"	Phaeus, white?	griseus.	& a grayish color.
faceta.	Chlorochromus.	"	Acanthosoma.
		"	Belostoma.
		"	Nepa, see Belostoma.

List of Species.

gutta	Lygaeus. gutta a drop.	jugiandis.	Tingis. of the walnut.
guttula	a little drop.	juniperana.	Pentatoma. juniper
"	Catorhyntha.	lacustris.	Coris. locus a bare
"	Metastemma. see Catorhyntha	laeta	Agramma. circular glad
"	Prostemma? Eu.	"	Singis. see Agramma.
haldemanni.	Belosoma. Haldeman.	lateralis.	lateral. or or belonging to the side.
haematoloma.	Jadera. Red-border.	"	Acanthosoma.
hesperus.	Salops. towards sunset, western.	"	Coreus. see Acanthosoma.
hilarius.	Nexara. joyful. or cheer full.	"	Corimelaena.
"	Pentatoma. see Nexara.	"	Corixus.
"	Rhaphigaster. " "	"	Edessa. see Acanthosoma.
hirta.	Acanthis. see Salda. rough.	"	Rhopalus.
"	or hairy.	laticornis.	latus broad carus head.
"	Salda.	"	Heterogaster. see Foeneraris.
hirundinis.	Acanthis. of the swallow.	"	Foeneraris.
histeroides.	Corimelaena. resembling a hister	laticornis.	Brochymena. broad horns or antenn.
"	see G. nituloides.	"	Pentatoma. see Brochymena.
"	Thyreocoris. see Corimelaena.	lectularia.	Acanthis. lectus a bed.
histicellus.	Tingis. histicus. belonging to an	"	Comex. see Acanthis.
"	actor.	leucocephala.	leucos. white kephale, head, (Gr)
histrionicha.	Strachia. Histrion. a mimic or actor.	"	Comex. See Stiphrosoma.
humilis? or humilis?	Acanthis. see Salda. humble.	"	Stiphrosoma.
"	Dasyconis.	leucopterus.	Lygaeus. see Micropus.
hyalina.	Tingis. hyaline. or glassy	"	Micropus. 4 leucos, white pteron wing.
hyoscyami.	Therapha. Hyoscyamus. a plant.	"	Rhyssarochromus. see Micropus.
ictericus.	Euschistus. of a yellow color.	ligatus.	bounded, or margined.
imbecilis.	Capsus. imbecile, or weak.	"	Acanthis. see Salda.
inconspicuus.	Margus. inconspicuous.	"	Chlorochroa.
insorta.	Meneclis. put into or inserted.	"	Cydneus. see Schirus.
"	Pentatoma. see meneclis.	"	Pentatoma. see Chlorochroa.
insidiosus.	Mischewous. hurtful.	"	Salda.
"	Anthoconis.	"	Schirus.
"	Reduvius. see Anthoconis.	linearis.	consisting of lines, lined.
insignis.	remarkable, or beautiful.	"	Ranatra.
"	Capsus. see Anthoconis.	lineatus.	Capsus. see Lygus. lined.
"	Anthoconis.	" a.	Hypometra. Lini like.
"	Horaeus.	" us.	Lygus. with lines
"	Pachymerus. see Horaeus.	lineolaris.	Capsus with little lines see Lygus
insitrus.	Spurious. not genuine.	"	Phytoconis. see Lygus.
"	Capsus. see Penthemia.	"	Lygus.
"	Penthemia.	lineolata.	Moxena.
insulata.	Notonecta. insulated. by itself.	lineolaris.	lonium woolly? fm Seneca?
interstitialis.	interstitium, an interval, or break	"	arborescens
"	Acanthis. see Salda.	"	Arcturus. see Arctimurus.
"	Salda.	longipes.	Emosa. long foot.
interrupta.	Corixa. interrupted.	lobatus.	Aradus. lobed.
inunctus.	Podops. inunctus. smeared or	lugens.	Mormidea. rugos to mourn
"	anointed	"	Pentatoma. see inornata
inivitus.	Capsus. see Lygus. unwilling or	lugubris.	Acanthis. see Salda. Sal.
"	reluctant.	"	Saeta.
irroratus.	speckled, or besprinkled.	luridus.	lurid. dusky. or line.
"	Capsus. see Malaeocoris.	"	Asorus.
"	Malaeocoris.	"	Lepidus.
"	Notonecta.	"	Easchelus.
" (a)	Notonecta.	"	Reduvius. see Sordidus.

List of Species

<i>maculata</i>	<i>Storaria</i> see also <i>Perrabunda</i>	<i>novenarius</i>	<i>novenus</i> , nine (alluding to 9 teeth on thorax)
"	<i>maculatus</i> , spotted.	"	<i>Trimonius</i> , see <i>Pronotus</i> , <i>crustatus</i>
<i>marginatus</i>	<i>marginatus</i> , or bordered.	"	<i>Reduvius</i> , " " "
"	<i>Amex</i> , <i>Syromastes</i> .	<i>nubilus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Phytocoris</i> , "
"	<i>Cerascopus</i> .	"	<i>Phytocoris</i> , cloudy, or gloomy.
"	<i>Coreus</i> .	<i>numenius</i>	A curlew from birds, with long bill
"	<i>Gerris</i> .	"	<i>Belonocheilus</i> .
<i>marginatus</i>	Nale's, see <i>N. coleoptratus</i> .	"	<i>Sygus</i> , see <i>Belonocheilus</i> .
"	<i>Pelagonus</i>	<i>oblineatus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> smeared or bespattered
"	<i>Syromastes</i> .	"	see <i>Sygus lineolaris</i> .
<i>marmoratus</i>	<i>Aulacostethus</i> , marbled.	<i>obliquus</i>	<i>Syromastes</i> , oblique;
"	a. <i>Tetyrus</i> , <i>Aulacostethus</i> .	<i>oblonga</i>	<i>Singis</i> .
<i>maurus</i>	<i>Amex</i> , <i>Eurygaster</i> , Moorish, dark	<i>occidentalis</i>	<i>Apionemerus</i> , occidental western.
"	<i>Eurygaster</i> .	<i>ocreatus</i>	furnished with greaves, booted.
<i>marvortina</i>	<i>Astemma</i> See <i>Cnemodus</i> Mars.	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Dysdercus</i> .
"	<i>Cnemodus</i> , belonging to Mars.	"	<i>Dysdercus</i> .
<i>medius</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , (see <i>Lepidea medius</i> modest)	<i>oculata</i>	<i>Saltigulus</i> , <i>oculatus</i> , eyed.
<i>mercenaria</i>	merchantable, saleable.	<i>oppositus</i>	<i>Anisoscelis</i> , see <i>Septoglossus</i> , opposite
"	<i>Corixa</i> .	<i>ordenatus</i>	<i>Corvus</i> , well ordered.
<i>militaris</i>	<i>Oncotylus</i> , military	<i>ornatus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> , ornamented.
<i>mimus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , <i>Dysdercus</i> .	<i>pacificus</i>	<i>Rhopalotomus</i> , fm Pacific side.
"	<i>Dysdercus</i> , <i>mimus</i> , a mimic.	<i>hallicornis</i>	<i>Cersus</i> , with pale horns.
<i>minutissima</i>	<i>Notonecta</i> , see <i>Plea</i> , <i>Sigara</i> .	<i>pallidus</i>	<i>Augocoris</i> , pale.
"	the smallest.	<i>pauper</i>	<i>Drygolampus</i> , with pale feet.
"	<i>Plea</i> .	<i>palmerii</i>	<i>Calocoris</i> , fm Dr Edwog Palmer.
"	<i>Sigara</i> .	<i>pallidum</i>	<i>Hydrometra</i> , <i>pallidum</i> , a marsh, bog.
<i>modestus</i>	<i>Asma</i> <i>Podisus</i> , of modest appearance	<i>parvulus</i>	<i>Thomasmus</i> , very small.
"	<i>Podisus</i> .	"	<i>Pachycoris</i> , see <i>Thomasmus</i> .
<i>multicolor</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Calocoris</i> <i>rapidus</i> .	<i>pectoralis</i>	<i>Drygolampus</i> , <i>pectoralis</i> , or of the breast.
"	of many colors.	"	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Drygolampus</i> .
<i>multispinosus</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Sinea</i> , many spined	<i>pedestris</i>	<i>Cyloconis</i> , <i>pedestris</i> , or gay on foot
a.	<i>Sinea</i> .	<i>peninsularis</i>	<i>Nerara</i> , <i>Pennsylvanica</i> .
<i>muscorum</i>	<i>Ceratocombus</i> , of mouses.	"	<i>Therapsygaster</i> , see <i>Nerara</i> .
<i>musculus</i>	<i>Anthocoris</i> , a small mouse.	<i>personatus</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> , <i>personatus</i> , masked.
"	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Anthocoris</i> .	<i>petiolata</i>	<i>Myo docha</i> , <i>petiolata</i> , having a
<i>mutica</i>	<i>Monanthia</i> , unbearded.	<i>phyllopus</i>	<i>Leptoglossus</i> , <i>phyllopus</i> , four foot
<i>muticus</i>	<i>Borytus</i> .	<i>puccia</i>	<i>Salda</i> , see <i>Aphthalmicus</i> .
"	<i>Singis</i> , see <i>Monanthia</i> .	<i>puccius</i>	<i>Aphthalmicus</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i>
<i>mutillaricus</i>	<i>Pirates</i> , maimed, mutilated, or the	<i>puccius</i>	<i>Melanolestes</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i>
"	<i>mutillator</i>	"	<i>Pirates</i> , " " "
<i>nasulus</i>	<i>Anisoscelis</i> see <i>Acanthocephala</i>	<i>puccia</i>	<i>Pthia</i> , <i>puccia</i> , painted.
<i>nasulus</i>	a small nose)	<i>puccius</i>	<i>Acanthia</i> , or the look.
"	(<i>femorata</i>)	<i>puccius</i>	<i>Podisus</i> , <i>puccius</i> , calm.
"	<i>Metahodius</i> , see <i>Acanthocephala</i> , <i>fem</i>	<i>puccius</i>	<i>Amex</i> , <i>puccius</i> , broad, <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
"	<i>Rhinuchus</i> " " " "	<i>puccius</i>	<i>Singis</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , see <i>Monanthia</i>
<i>nemorali</i>	<i>Anthocoris</i> , belonging to a wood, or	"	<i>Monanthia</i> .
<i>nemorum</i>	(of the woods.)	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
"	<i>Amex</i> , see <i>Anthocoris</i> .	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
<i>nervosa</i>	<i>Hymenaraps</i> , <i>nervosa</i> .	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Hymenaraps</i> .	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
<i>nigritus</i>	<i>Syrtriativus</i> , <i>nigritus</i> , blackened	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
<i>nigrovittata</i>	<i>Fitchia</i> , black striped.	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
<i>nitiduloides</i>	<i>Conimelaena</i> resembling <i>nitidula</i> .	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
"	<i>Thyreocoris</i> , see <i>Conimelaena</i> .	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
<i>nodosa</i>	<i>Ptochiomera</i> , error see <i>Ptochiomera</i>	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .
"	<i>Ptochiomera</i> , full of knots, knotty.	<i>puccius</i>	<i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> , <i>puccius</i> .

List of Species.

<i>fulchella</i>	<i>Salda</i> , the little beautiful one	<i>sauria</i>	<i>Leoderma</i> , wounded or injured.
<i>fulvicaria</i>	<i>Corimelaena</i> , fuler, a flea, sea like.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Leoderma</i>
<i>punctihornis</i>	<i>punctus</i> , & penna, dotted or spotted wings.	<i>saxi</i>	<i>Chlorochroa</i> , Saxi, q. Saxi.
"	"	<i>scapha</i>	<i>Coneus</i> , scapha, a keel, or boat.
"	<i>Rhaphigaster</i>	<i>schlingii</i>	<i>Chlorosoma</i> , prop name.
<i>functives</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> , punctus, fros, pool.	<i>scelopora</i>	<i>Lygaeus</i> see <i>Thyrus</i> , & woodcock.
"	<i>Ophthalmicus</i>	"	<i>Nysus</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Euschistus</i>	<i>scrupens</i>	<i>capsus</i> , see <i>Phytoconis</i>
"	<i>Salda</i> , see <i>Ophthalmicus</i>	"	<i>Phytoconis</i> , rough, shaggy.
<i>furcis</i>	<i>Nabis</i> , see <i>furcis</i>	<i>semitvittata</i>	half lined, or striped.
<i>pusillus</i>	<i>Lygaeus</i> , small or little	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Trichoprepia</i>
<i>pygmaea</i>	<i>Microneus</i> , pygmy	"	<i>Trichoprepia</i> :
"	<i>velia</i>	<i>senilis</i>	senile, or old.
<i>pyxi</i>	<i>Tingis</i> , of the pear.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> see <i>Leoderma</i>
<i>quadratus</i>	<i>Loxomerus</i> , quadrate	"	<i>Leoderma</i> .
<i>quadridentata</i>	<i>Ranatra</i> , four toothed.	<i>separatus</i>	<i>Acinocoris</i> , separatus.
<i>quadrlincatus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> , four lined.	<i>serratus</i>	serrate, or having teeth like a saw.
<i>quadrvittatus</i>	<i>Carabus</i> see <i>Lygaeus</i> , lineatus.	"	<i>Stenomelus</i> .
"	<i>quadrvittatus</i> four striped	<i>serva</i>	<i>Euschistus</i> serve a female slave.
<i>quinguespinosus</i>	<i>Alydus</i> , five spined.	"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Euschistus</i>
"	<i>lygaeus</i> , see <i>Alydus</i>	<i>Signoreti</i>	<i>Ambrysus</i> , prop name.
<i>raphanus</i>	<i>Nysus</i> , raphanus, radish.	"	<i>Nauocoris</i> see <i>Ambrysus</i> .
<i>rapidus</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Calocoris</i> , rapid.	"	<i>Salda</i> .
"	<i>Calocoris</i> .	<i>siphoides</i>	<i>Tetyra</i> , resembling a <i>Siphia</i> } <i>crepus</i>
<i>captatorius</i>	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Sinea</i> multispinosa.	<i>similis</i>	<i>Aradus</i> , alike, & similar.
<i>captatorius</i>	raptu to sevis violentia, snatch.	<i>spinifrons</i>	having a spiny forehead, or front
<i>reclinatus</i>	<i>reclivis</i> , bending back.	"	<i>Amnestus</i> .
"	<i>Lygaeus</i> .	"	<i>Cydus</i> , see <i>Amnestus</i> .
<i>rectus</i>	<i>Aradus</i> right or true.	<i>spinosus</i>	<i>Arma</i> see <i>Podisus</i> , full of spines
<i>reflexulus</i>	<i>Harmastus</i> , reflexo, to turn back	"	<i>Berytus</i> , see <i>Nabis</i> .
"	or a little bent.	"	<i>Neides</i> .
"	<i>Synomastus</i> , see <i>Harmastus</i> .	"	<i>Podisus</i>
"	<i>Rhopalus</i> , " "	<i>spinulosa</i>	<i>Titchia</i> , little spined.
<i>resedae</i>	<i>Isechnorhynchus</i> resedae	<i>spissipes</i>	<i>spissus</i> , thick, pes foot.
"	of the <i>magnonette</i> .	"	<i>Apicomorus</i> .
<i>rubidus</i>	<i>Evagorus</i> , reddish.	"	<i>Reduvius</i> , see <i>Apicomorus</i> .
<i>rufopasciatus</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>Tropiconis</i> , red foot.	"	<i>Hydrometra</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> " "	"	<i>Limnabator</i> , see <i>Hydrometra</i> .
"	<i>Tropiconis</i> .	<i>stollis</i>	<i>Lailha</i> , prop name. Stoll.
<i>rufocincta</i>	red margined	<i>striata</i>	<i>Coneus</i> , striate, streaked.
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Chlorochroa</i>	<i>stridulus</i>	<i>Stridulus</i> , making a whistling
"	<i>legata</i> .	"	<i>stratus</i> , (or hissing sound)
<i>rufoscutellatus</i>	having a red scutel.	<i>stygius</i>	<i>Capsus</i> , see <i>Stiphrosoma</i> Stygian
"	<i>Gerris</i> .	"	<i>Nauocoris</i>
<i>rugulosa</i>	full of little wrinkles.	"	<i>Stiphrosoma</i> .
"	<i>Pentatoma</i> , see <i>Thyanla</i>	<i>subapterus</i>	partially without wings.
"	<i>Thyanla</i> .	"	<i>Cumex</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>	slightly bordered, or margined.
<i>sanguisuga</i>	<i>Sanguis</i> , blood & sugo to suck.	"	<i>Cixidus</i> see <i>Largus</i>
"	<i>Conorhinus</i> , see <i>C. variegatus</i> .	<i>succinctus</i>	<i>Largus</i> , Succinct short.
<i>Saxpinus</i>	<i>Saxo</i> to cut or cut off.	"	<i>Capsus</i> see <i>Largus</i> .
"	<i>Rhaphigaster</i> , see <i>Nerara</i> hilum	<i>suturalis</i>	<i>Dysdercus</i> , slender & small.
"		"	<i>Pyrrhocoris</i> , see <i>Dysdercus</i> .

List of Species.

taurus	<u>Pteripta</u> . taurus a bull.	viridifunctata, green pointed or dotted.
"	<u>Telus</u> . see <u>Pteripta</u>	" <u>Diolcus</u> .
tendrasa	<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>Evagones</u> . see <u>Diploodus</u> , <u>lividus</u> .
tennicornis	<u>Tennicornis</u> . tenui slender, cornu } horn }	<u>viridula</u> a little green, or greenish.
"	<u>Capsus</u> . see <u>Cyrtopus</u> .	" <u>Nexara</u> .
"	<u>Cyrtopus</u> .	" <u>Pentatoma</u> . see <u>Nexara</u> .
teucii	<u>Teugis</u> . (Plant) German door.	<u>vitripennis</u> vitreus, glassy, transparent. } " <u>penna</u> , a wing }
terminalis	<u>Acanthocephala</u> . terminal.	" <u>Campyloneura</u> .
"	<u>Metapodus</u> . see <u>Acanthocephala</u> .	" <u>Capsus</u> . see <u>Campyloneura</u> .
thomasi	<u>Acanthocephala</u> . Prop name.	<u>vitigera</u> <u>Chelidinea</u> . shape bearing.
"	<u>Metapodus</u> see <u>Acanthocephala</u>	<u>vulnerata</u> <u>Conxa</u> . wounded.
tipularia	<u>Neides</u> . <u>Tipula</u> a crane fly.	
tipularis	<u>Berytus</u> . see <u>Neides</u> .	
tipuloides	<u>Leptoconis</u> . like a crane fly.	
tristigma	<u>Euschistus</u> . three spots or marks.	
"	<u>Pentatoma</u> . see <u>Euschistus</u> .	
tristis	<u>Anasa</u> . sad, or dark colored.	
"	<u>Coreus</u> . See <u>Anasa</u> .	
"	<u>Gonocerus</u> . " "	
trivittatus	<u>Leptoconis</u> . three striped.	
turcicus	<u>Lygaeus</u> . turcicus Turkish (red)	
tymphaea	<u>Tymphaeus</u> (Stupor) because they "sigh"	
"	<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>	
" . . . a	<u>Salda</u> . see <u>Ophthalmicus</u> .	
una	one, together, or associated with.	
"	<u>Megalometus</u> .	
"	<u>Pamera</u> . see <u>Megalometus</u>	
unicolor	<u>Commesaena</u> . one color.	
undata	<u>Neottiglossa</u> . wavy, wave like.	
"	<u>Pentatoma</u> . see <u>Neottiglossa</u> .	
undulata	<u>Notonecta</u> . undulate.	
vagabunda	a wanderer or vagabond.	
vagans	<u>Miris</u> . wandering, roving	
variegatus	<u>Conorrhinis</u> . variegated.	
venaticus	<u>Charagochelus</u> . pertaining to } hunting. }	
ventralis	ventral, or relating to the belly.	
"	<u>Apiomerus</u> .	
"	<u>Reduvius</u> . see <u>Apiomerus</u> .	
vincta	<u>Pamera</u> see <u>plociomerus</u> .	
"	bound or girl.	
"	<u>Plociomerus</u> .	
-violaceus	of a violet color.	
"	<u>Sticticus</u> .	
"	<u>Telyra</u> . see <u>Sticticus</u>	
violacea	<u>Uulsinea</u> . violet	
viridusatus	made fresh, or green	
"	<u>Cœnus</u> .	

ORDER HEMIPTERA. Subor 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. H. 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 Kollar, after the general name either are or were Synonyms.

Section.	Fam.	Tribe.	Race.	Genus.	A.	Section	Fam.	Tribe	Race	Genus.	A.
Section 1. <u>Geocoridae</u> .	Family 1. <u>Longirostris</u> .	Tribe 1. <u>Orsiscuti</u> .	Race 1. <u>Angulosi</u> .	<i>Angocoris</i> .	A. 36.	Section 1. <u>Geocoridae</u> .	Family 1. <u>Longirostris</u> .	Tribe 2. <u>Coniscuti</u> .	Race 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	<i>Chlorochroa</i>	
				<i>Sachycorid.</i>	A. 37.					(syn <u>Pentatoma</u> <i>igala</i> Say)	
				<i>Homaemus</i> . syn <u>Sachycoris</u>						<i>Cornus</i> . syn <u>P. cania</u> Say.	
				<i>Selyra</i> .	A. 46.					<i>Euschistus</i> . (syn <u>Cosmotepia</u>)	
				<i>Antiacostellus</i> .						(syn <u>Pentatoma</u> <i>purpuripes</i> Say.)	
				Syn <i>Selyra</i> <u>Sachycoris</u>						(syn <u>Eysarcoris</u>)	
				<i>Eurygaster</i> .	A. 51.					<i>Lioderma</i> . syn <u>P. saucia</u> Say.	
				<i>Butiliera</i> .	A. 51.					<i>Menecus</i> . syn <u>P. inusta</u> Say.	
				<i>Polcus</i> . syn <u>Scutellera</u>						<i>Mormidea</i> (syn <u>P. typhaea</u> Say.)	
				<i>Podops</i> .	A. 56.					<i>Neottiglossa</i> .	
		Tribe 2. <u>Coniscuti</u> .	Race 2. <u>Globulosi</u> .	<i>Thyreocoris</i> .	A. 61.	(syn <u>Pentatoma</u> <i>undata</i>)					
				<i>Comelasma</i> .		<i>Obolus</i> (syn <u>P. typhaea</u> Say.)					
				syn <u>Thyreocoris</u>		<i>Perillus</i> (syn <u>per. exapta</u> Say.)					
				<i>Cartosoma</i> .	A. 65.	<i>Thyanta</i> (syn <u>P. calceata</u> Say.)					
				<i>Galyptha</i> .	A. 63.	<i>Liorona</i> . (syn <u>Pentatoma</u> Amy.)					
				<i>Adontoscus</i> .	A. 69.	<i>Cosmotepia</i> near <u>Pentatoma</u> .					
				Tribe 1. <u>Spidirostris</u> .	Race 1. <u>Spidirostris</u> .	<i>Stirenus</i> .	A. 73.	<i>Eysarcoris</i> .			
						<i>Asopus</i> .	A. 83.	<i>Strachia</i> .	A. 127.		
						<i>Arma</i> .	A. 84.	<i>Atcia</i> .	A. 129.		
						<i>Podisus</i> . syn. <u>Arma</u> .		<i>Proxys</i> .	A. 139.		
<i>Talla</i> .	A. 85.	<i>Ulsinea</i> .	A. 142.								
<i>Lucrona</i> .	A. 86.	<i>Nerara</i> .	A. 148.								
Tribe 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	Race 3. <u>Nudipedes</u> .	<i>Cydnus</i> .	A. 91.	{ syn <u>Rhaphigaster</u>							
		<i>Abthus</i> . syn <u>Cydnus</u> .		{ <u>Pentatoma</u> <i>pennsylvanicus</i>							
		<i>Amnestus</i> . "		<i>Tropocoris</i> .							
		<i>Schirus</i> .	A. 96.	syn <u>Pentatoma</u> <i>rufipes</i> Serv.							
		<i>Brochymena</i> .	A. 106.	<i>Amelcus</i> .	A. 150.						
		<i>Halys</i> .	A. 108.	<i>Taurocerus</i> .	A. 151.						
		<i>Phlaea</i> .	A. 117.	<i>Acanthosoma</i> .	A. 153.						
		<i>Discocephala</i> .	A. 122.								
		<i>Hymenocys</i> .	A. 124.								
		<i>Pentatoma</i> .	A. 124.								
<i>Banasa</i> .											
syn. <u>Pentatoma</u> <i>calca</i> Say.											
Tribe 4. <u>Provincialis</u> .	Race 4. <u>Provincialis</u> .	<i>Edessa</i> .	A. 158.								
		<i>Aceratodes</i> .	A. 160.								
		<i>Brachystethus</i> .	A. 160.								
		<i>Oncomerus</i> .	A. 168.								
				<i>Alpionotus</i> .	A. 173.						

Arrangement in Cabinet.

Sect.	Fam.	Tribe	Race	Genus	Year		
Section 1. <i>Tetragnathocephali</i> .	Race 1. <i>Sectioventris</i> .			<i>Sphantocerus</i> .	186.		
				<i>Mictes</i> .	189.		
				<i>Microna</i> .	192.		
				<i>Malaportus</i> .	194.		
				<i>Ucanthocephala</i> syn <i>Melatrodius</i> ^{remora}			
	Race 2. <i>Hemiphantes</i> .			<i>Rhinuchus</i> Syn <i>Acan. dicens</i>			
				<i>Pachylis</i>	194.		
				<i>Pterogaster</i> .	197.		
				<i>Merochryps</i> .	198.		
				<i>Nemiatopus</i> .	199.		
Race 3. <i>Spiniventrans</i> .			<i>Enoplopus</i> .	208.			
			<i>Karmostes</i> syn. <i>Syromastes reflex</i> uteli ^{Sauv.}				
			<i>Syromastes</i> .	208.			
			<i>Anasa</i> .	209.			
			syn. <i>Gonocerus trisilis</i> .				
			<i>Chenocerus</i> .	210.			
			<i>Ctenocerus</i> .	211.			
			<i>Eutroctha</i> syn <i>Ctenocerus gaudieri</i>				
			Race 1. <i>Spinicornes</i> .			<i>Anisoscelis</i> .	217.
						<i>Eptoglossus</i> , near <i>Anisos.</i>	
<i>pteria</i> , " "							
<i>Diactor</i> .	218.						
<i>Lphocelus</i> .	219.						
<i>Alydes</i> .	225.						
<i>Chelidonia</i> , near <i>Alydes</i> .							
<i>Prodenor</i> .							
<i>Stenrocephalus</i> .	226.						
<i>Leptocoris</i> .	228.						
Race 2. <i>Indicornes</i> .			<i>Chorissoma</i> .	231.			
			<i>Besytus</i> .	232.			
			<i>Nilles</i> .	233.			
			<i>Corvus</i> .	237.			
			<i>Margus</i> , near <i>Corvus</i> .				
			<i>Sagotula</i> , <i>C. confluentis</i> ^{Sauv.}				
			<i>Gonocerus</i> (<i>Anasa</i>)	238.			
			<i>Morocoris</i> .	243.			
			<i>Therapha</i> .	244.			
			<i>Rhopalus</i> .	245.			
<i>Lusycoris</i> , near <i>Rhopalus</i> .							
<i>Jadera</i> .							
<i>Lerlocoris</i> .							
<i>Psocidophorus</i> .	246.						

Sect.	Fam.	Tribe	Group	Genus	Year				
Section 2. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Section 1. <i>Geocerisae</i> .	Tribe 1. <i>Geocerisae</i> .	Subtribe 1. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	<i>Lygaeus</i> .	249.				
				<i>Balonochinus</i> (Rubler) syn <i>Lygaeus numenius</i> Say.					
				<i>Hemistylus</i> .	250.				
				<i>Cr. medus</i> , near <i>Hemistylus</i> .					
				<i>Peronotus</i> .					
				<i>Heterogaster</i> .					
				<i>Ischnorhynchus</i> syn <i>Lygaeus a. minutus</i> Say.					
				<i>Nysius</i> syn of <i>Lygaeus</i> , <i>Strophus</i> Say.					
				<i>Pachymerus</i> syn of <i>Lygaeus</i> , Burma.					
				<i>Tamera</i> , see <i>Pachymerus</i> .					
<i>Heracius</i> ?									
				syn <i>Pachymerus insignis</i> .					
Section 2. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Section 1. <i>Geocerisae</i> .	Tribe 2. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Subtribe 2. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	<i>Rhypharochromus</i>	253.				
				<i>Micropus</i> , sun of <i>Phylax</i> .					
				<i>Procomurus</i> .	255.				
				<i>Myodochia</i> .	250.				
				<i>Eduncula</i> .	258.				
				<i>Cymus</i> .	259.				
				<i>Ophthaimus</i>	260.				
				Section 3. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Section 1. <i>Geocerisae</i> .	Tribe 3. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Subtribe 3. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	<i>Anthracis</i> .	262.
								<i>Myr. mediana</i> (q. ter <i>Anthracis</i>)	
								<i>Dycoconis</i> .	263.
Tribe 4. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Subtribe 4. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	<i>Dyrrhocoris</i> .	264.						
		<i>Udentopus</i>	270.						
		<i>Dy. dercus</i>	272.						
syn of <i>Capsus ovalis</i> Say.									
Tribe 5. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Subtribe 5. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	<i>Targus</i> .	273.						
		<i>Uenoconis</i> .	274.						
Section 4. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Section 1. <i>Geocerisae</i> .	Tribe 6. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Subtribe 6. <i>Sajonornes</i> .					<i>Miris</i> .	277.
				<i>Brachytripes</i> , near <i>Miris</i> .					
				<i>Phytocoris</i> .	278.				
				<i>Beshtoma</i> .	279.				
				<i>Capsus</i> .	280.				
				<i>Globiceps</i> .	282.				
				<i>Heteroconis</i>	283.				
				Section 5. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	Subtribe 7. <i>Sajonornes</i> .	<i>Ulenus</i> .	284.		

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

Section 1. *Geocerisae*.
Family 2. *Dufrenoyornes*.

Tribe 1. *Tetragnathocephali*.

Tribe 2. *Spinicornes*.

Race 1. *Sectioventris*.
Race 2. *Hemiphantes*.
Race 3. *Spiniventrans*.

Race 1. *Spinicornes*.
Race 2. *Indicornes*.

Section 2. *Sajonornes*.

Section 3. *Sajonornes*.

Section 4. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 1. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 2. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 3. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 4. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 5. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 6. *Sajonornes*.

Subtribe 7. *Sajonornes*.

Arrangement in Cabinet.

Section. Fam. Tribe Group.

genus.

Section. Fam. Tribe group. genus.

Family 6 Luctuosini.	Side 1. Spinipedes.	Group 1. Phymatoides. Macrocephaloides.	Phymata. a 288.	
			Syrus. syn of Phymata. rose.	
	Side 2. Bipinacae.	—	—	Hebicus. a 298.
				—
	Side 3. Membranaceae.	Group 1. Tingitoides. Siderinoides.	—	Tingis. a 296.
				Orthostira. near Tingis
	Side 4. Corticariae.	Group 2. Siderinoides.	—	Agramma. "
				Monanthia. syn Tingis [Laxas] Say
	Side 5. Scleritidae.	Group 3. Parasphingoninoides. Oradoides. Acanthoides.	—	Pisma. a 301.
				Lotmerus. syn of Pisma. cinerea.
—	Group 4. —	—	Dysodius. a 304.	
			Brachyrhynchus. "	
—	Group 5. —	—	Aneurus. a 307.	
			Aradus. a 307.	
—	Group 6. —	—	Acanthia. a 310.	
			Amex. syn. Acanthia lectularia	

Family 7. Nudirostri.	Side 2. Spongipedes.	Group 1. Kamucornes.	Kamucornes.	Group 1. Kamucornes.	Mastys. a 318.	
					Stilbocornes. syn Mastys fuscus.	
	Side 1. Secorissae.	Group 1. Secorissae.	—	—	—	Holoptilus. a 320.
						Pirates. a 324.
	—	Group 2. Reduvius.	—	—	—	Melanolestes. syn. Pirates abdomen.
						Pachynomus. a 326.
	—	Group 3. Ectrichodidae.	—	—	—	Metastemma. a 327.
						Catorhyntha. syn Metast. guttula.
	—	Group 4. Macropodidae.	—	—	—	Prostemma. see Metas.
						Nabis. a 330.
—	Group 5. Salpaevalidae.	—	—	—	Coranus. near Nabis.	
					—	
—	Group 6. —	—	—	—	Platemerus. a 333.	
					Reduvius. a 337.	
—	Group 7. —	—	—	—	Siarodes. a 341.	
					Oncerothachelus. syn Reduvius. acuminatus, Say.	
—	Group 8. —	—	—	—	Ectrichodia. a 343.	
					Ectrichotes. see above.	
—	Group 9. —	—	—	—	Pelodocherus. (Error Loc)	
					Gammalocorus. a 346.	
—	Group 10. —	—	—	—	Macrops. a 347.	
					Macrophthalmus. ?	
—	Group 11. —	—	—	—	Salpaevala. a 349.	
					—	

Arrangement in Cabinet

Section	Fam.	Tribe	Group	Genus	Section	Fam.	Tribe	Group	Genus
Section 1	Geometridae	Tortricidae	Group 1	<i>Apioneris</i> a. 357. Beharus. syn <i>Apioneris</i> . " <i>Reduvius</i>	Section 1	Geometridae	Tortricidae	Group 1	<i>Hydrometra</i> a. 398.
			Group 2	<i>Prionotus</i> a. 356. <i>Anilus</i> syn <i>Prionotus</i> <i>Hemphacta</i> a. 364. <i>Mulyas</i> syn <i>Hemphacta</i>				Group 1	<i>Leptoprus</i> a. 401. <i>Salda</i> a. 404.
			Group 3	<i>Evagorus</i> a. 368. <i>Fitchia</i> near <i>Evagorus</i> <i>Diplodus</i> a. 370. <i>Mycorhis</i> a. 372. <i>Zelus</i> a. 373. <i>Praxipta</i> syn <i>Zelus</i> <i>Sinea</i> a. 375.				Group 2	<i>Pelagonus</i> a. 407.
			Group 4	<i>Holotrichus</i> a. 376. <i>Petalochirus</i> a. 377.				Group 3	<i>Halobates</i> a. 411. <i>Ceris</i> a. 414. <i>Perthra</i> ?
			Group 5	none in collection.				Group 4	<i>Velia</i> a. 419. <i>Microvelia</i> a. 421. <i>Rhagovalia</i>
			Group 6	<i>Sphaeridops</i> a. 381. none in collection				Group 5	<i>Galgulus</i> a. 424. <i>Mononyx</i> a. 425.
			Group 7	<i>Conorhinus</i> a. 383. <i>Ambus</i> a. 384. <i>Lophrocephala</i> a. 387.				Group 6	<i>Scythris</i> syn <i>Belostoma</i> <i>Belostoma</i> a. 427. syn <i>Pentostoma</i>
			Group 8	<i>Oncocephalus</i> a. 386. <i>Stenopoda</i> a. 390. <i>Pygalampus</i> a. 381. <i>Ochetus</i> near <i>Pygalampus</i>				Group 7	<i>Zaitha</i> a. 430. <i>Naucoris</i> a. 431. <i>Ambrysus</i> see <i>Naucoris</i> , <i>Signoratti</i> <i>Aphelochirus</i> , <i>reticulatus</i> <i>Diplomychus</i> a. 436.
			Group 9	<i>Emesa</i> a. 393. <i>Emesodema</i> see <i>Cerascopus marginatus</i> <i>Cerascopus</i> <i>Ploiana</i> a. 396				Group 8	<i>Nepa</i> a. 437. <i>Ramatra</i> a. 441. <i>Corisa</i> a. 445. <i>Corixa</i> see <i>Corisa</i> <i>Sigara</i> a. 448.
			Group 10					Group 9	<i>Plea</i> a. 449. <i>Plea</i> see <i>Plea</i> <i>Notonecta</i> a. 460.
Section 2	Geometridae	Tortricidae	Group 1	<i>Stigmocrypta</i>	Section 2	Geometridae	Tortricidae	Group 1	<i>Stigmocrypta</i>
			Group 2	<i>Stigmocrypta</i>				Group 2	<i>Stigmocrypta</i>
			Group 3	<i>Stigmocrypta</i>				Group 3	<i>Stigmocrypta</i>

123.
Caspini.

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

Genera as arranged in collection

Bryocoris.
Ceratocephalus.
Myrmecoris.
Miris.
Bachytropis.
Lobostethus.
Acetropis.
Leptoterna.
Cremnodes.
Pithanus.
Alloetomus.
Camptobrachys.
Brachycoleus.
Calocoris.
Miridius.
Phytocoris.
Pesthenia.
Lopidea.
Rhopalotomus.
Capsus.
Trigonostylus.
Lopus.
Dioncus.
Farganius.
Dichrooscyrtus.
Charagocheilus.
Lagus.
Peciloscyrtus.

Hadrodema.
Orthops.
Stiphrosoma.
Galticus.
Cylapus.
Gobicetis.
Mecomma.
Cyrtorhinus.
Hasterhinus.
Pachylaps.
Troxops.
Tachorhinus.
Orthostylus.
Heterotoma.
Heterocordylus.
Lisocoris.
Orthocephalus.
Labops.
Atractotomus.
Lonomotopus.
Harprocera.
Oncotylus.
Conostethus.
Tinicaphalus.
Brachyarthrum.
Plagiognathus.
Aprocromnus.
Psallus.

Sthenarus.
Aquilicastes.
Malthacus.
Camaronotus.
Dioncus.
Haplomachus.
Macrotylus.
Amblytylus.
Macrocoleus.
Macrolophus.
Malacocoris.
Systellonotus.
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 T. B. Uhler, Baltimore, Md.

Washington D.C. Jan 1876.

Since the foregoing notes were written, Prof. T. B. 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 to any of the authorities before quoted on pp. 1, 7, 9, 12 & 119, & which we will give as below for the benefit of young students.

Order Hemiptera.		Suborder Heteroptera	Division Gymnocerata.	
Sutelleroidea	Superfamily	Fam. Coremelaonidae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Coremelaena</i> White U. 1.
		Fam. Pachycoridae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Formicarius</i> Fall. U. 6.
	Subfam. Eurygastria		{ Genus <i>Aulacostethus</i> Uhler U. 6.	
	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. Podopina	{ Genus <i>Tachycoris</i> Mayr U. 7.
Subfam. 0.			{ Genus <i>Eurygaster</i> Lap. U. 8.	
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Cydnidae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Podops</i> Lap. U. 8.
			Subfam. Adopina	{ Genus <i>Fangasus</i> Stal. U. 9.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Cydnus</i> U. 10.
			Subfam. Halydina	{ " <i>Amnestus</i> Fall. U. 12.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Macropsorus</i> Urdorff U. 12.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Schirus</i> U. 15.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Staretrus</i> Lap. U. 15.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Perithus</i> Stal. U. 15.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Licrona</i> Amy. U. 16.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Podisus</i> U. 17.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Brochymena</i> Amy. U. 17.
			Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Albia</i> Fab. U. 18.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Neotigraea</i> Kirby U. 18.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Mormidea</i> Emery U. 19.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Albiarid</i> Stal. U. 19.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Euschistus</i> Fall. U. 19.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Proxys</i> Spin. U. 20.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Hyemeroxys</i> Amy. U. 21.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ Genus <i>Albia</i> Fall. U. 21.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Menocres</i> U. S. U. 21.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Chlorochroa</i> U. 21.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Tachoprista</i> Stal. U. 23.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Thyanta</i> Stal. U. 23.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Murgantia</i> Stal. U. 24.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Isop. Diracuz</i> U. 24.
			Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Uronotus</i> Spin. U. 24.
Pentatomidea	Superfamily	Fam. Pentatomidae	Subfam. 0.	{ " <i>Banata</i> Stal. U. 25.
			Subfam. 0.	

(Notes from Uhler)

Fam. Coreidae.	Subfamily. <i>Shartocerina</i> .	{ Genus. } <i>Shartocera</i> Lat. v. U. 25.
	Subfam. <i>Charisterina</i> .	{ " } <i>Charisterius</i> Lat. U. 25.
	Subfam. <i>Coreina</i> .	{ " } <i>Marques</i> Lat. U. 26.
		{ " } <i>Chendina</i> Uhler. U. 26.
		{ " } <i>Catorhyntha</i> Stal. U. 26.
	Subfam. <i>Alydina</i> .	{ " } <i>Unasa</i> Amy. U. 27.
		{ " } <i>Alydus</i> Lat. U. 27.
	Subfam. <i>Leptocorisina</i> .	{ " } <i>Leptocoris</i> Lat. U. 28.
		{ " } <i>Protenor</i> Stal. U. 29.
	Subfam. <i>Merocorina</i> .	{ " } <i>Corynocoris</i> Mayr. U. 29.
		{ " } <i>Merocoris</i> syn.
	Subfam. <i>Miclina</i> .	{ " } <i>Pachyles</i> St. Jar. U. 29.
		{ " } <i>Mosoma</i> Amy. U. 29.
		{ " } <i>Archimorus</i> Burm. U. 31.
		{ " } <i>Sagotylus</i> Mayr. U. 31.
{ " } <i>Euthoelka</i> Mayr. U. 31.		
Subfam. <i>Acanthocephala</i> .	{ Genus. } <i>Acanthocephala</i> Lat. U. 31.	
	{ " } <i>Metapicidius</i> West. U. 31.	
Subfam. <i>Amisocelidina</i> .	{ " } <i>Leptoglossus</i> Guér. U. 32.	
	{ " } <i>Syn. Amisocelis</i> Stal. U. 33.	
Subfam. <i>Berytina</i> .	{ " } <i>Berytus</i> Lat. U. 33.	
Subfam. <i>Pseudophloeina</i> .	{ " } <i>Pseudophloea</i> syn.	
	{ " } <i>Dasyconus</i> Lat. U. 33.	
Subfam. <i>Rhopaiina</i> .	{ " } <i>Harmostes</i> Burm. U. 34.	
	{ " } <i>Covirus</i> Lat. U. 34.	
	{ " } <i>Leptocoris</i> Hahn. U. 35.	
	{ " } <i>Jadera</i> Stal. U. 36.	
Fam. Lygaeidae.	Subfam. 0.	{ " } <i>Lygaeus</i> Lat. U. 36.
	Subfam. <i>Nysina</i> .	{ " } <i>Erythrochilus</i> Stal. U. 37.
		{ " } <i>Melanochlorus</i> Stal. U. 37.
Fam. Lygaeidae.	Subfam. <i>Cymina</i> .	{ " } <i>Nysius</i> Lat. U. 38.
		{ " } <i>Belonocheilus</i> Uh. U. 39.
	Subfam. <i>Blissina</i> .	{ " } <i>Orellus</i> Lat. U. 39.
		{ " } <i>Ischnorhynchus</i> Lat. U. 39.
		{ " } <i>Ischnodemus</i> Lat. U. 39.
Subfam. <i>Blissina</i> .	{ " } <i>Micropus</i> syn.	
	{ " } <i>Blissus</i> Burm. U. 39.	
Subfam. <i>Blissina</i> .	{ " } <i>Micropus</i> syn.	
	{ " } <i>Syn. Xyparochromus</i> .	

(Notes from Uhler.)

Superfamily Reduviidae.

Fam 0.

Subfam. Reduviina.

- Genus *Binea* Am. 460
 - " *Uchoda* Stal. 460
 - " *Promotus* Say. 461
 - " *Atracheus* Am. 461
 - " *Fitchia* Stal. 461
 - " *Repsella* Stal. 461
 - " *Telus* Lat. 461
 - " *Lithodus* Stal. 461
 - " *Pindus* Stal. 462
 - " *Muyas* Stal. 462
- Barbator* Syn

Subfam. *Uziomerina*.

- Genus *Uziomerus* Hahn. 462

Subfam. *Hammatozerina*.

- Genus *Hammatozerus* Sturm. 463

Subfam. *Ectrichodina*.

- Genus *Ectrichoda* Cox. 463

Subfam. *Piratina*.

- Genus *Piratinia* Spin. 463
- " *Umbroscus* Stal. 463

Subfam. *Acanthaspidina*.

- Genus *Acanthaspis* Lat. 465

Family *Stenopodidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Stenopoda* Lat. 466
- " *Stenopoda* Say. 466

Fam. *Emesidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Emesia* Lat. 466

Fam. *Saldidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Salda* Lat. 467
- " *Acanthia* Syn

Fam. *Ueliidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Uelia* Lat. 468
- " *Uelioides* Mayr 468

Fam. *Hygroplitidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Hygroplitis* Stal. 469

Fam. *Pelagonidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Pelagonus* Lat. 469

Fam. *Garypidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Garypus* Lat. 470
- " *Mononyx* Lat. 471

Fam. *Naucoridae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Naucoris* Scop. 471
- " *Umbrosus* Stal. 471

Fam. *Belostomatidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Belostomatus* 471
- " *Belostoma* Stal. 471
- " *Zetha* Am. 471
- " *Belostoma* Stal. 472

Fam. *Nepidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Nepa* Lat. 472

Fam. *Notonectidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Notonecta* Lat. 473

Fam. *Corixidae* { Subfam. 0

- Genus *Corixa* Scop. 473

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 lugubris Say see Salda Fall found in Maryland Sep on black marshy spots overgrown with crosses near a broom & clear water. U. p. 67.
- Acanthocephala declivis This species varies greatly in size, shape & acuteness of pronotal wings, in the number of spines, in the width & shape of expansions of tibiae &c. U. 31
- Acanthocephala femorata see Metapodius U. 31.
- Acanthocephala Thomasii see Metapodius granulosus U. 32.
- Acydus ater Fall is A. curvipes 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 tristis (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 pices on the squash vines. Uhler. 27.
- Anisoscelis albicinctus is Leptoglossus Guen. U. 32.
- Anisoscelis declivis Say see Acanthocephala U. 31.
- Anisoscelis oppositus Say is Leptoglossus U. 32.
- Anthocoris insidiosus (pseudochunche) should be Tetraklepis Uhler. 53.
- Arma grandis Fall (Pentatoma cynica of Say) is Podisus cynicus Uhler. 16.
- Astemma marvortii Say is Enemodius marvortius U. 42.
- Arverius albomaculatus Syn Taurocerus of Amy p. 121. is not in Uhler's list. p. 24.
- Banasa eichlora (not figured at pl. VIII. Error) feed beneath bark of Cedar trees Texas. U. 25.
- Belostomat grisea found from Mass. to Fla. is Benashens Stal. U. 71.
- Camptobrochus (Fies) nebulosus Fall in Maryland is sometimes common in crevices of the bank of London and in Mass. preys upon the females, & perhaps the eggs of the Cantler moth. U. 53.
- Capsus lineolaris see Lygus U. 52.
- Capsus medius Say see Lonidea U. 51.
- Capsus nubilus Say see Phyllocoris U. 51.
- Capsus rapidus Guen. see Calocoris U. 52.
- Capsus succinctus Say see Largus cinctus U. 41.
- Chalimidea (Uhler) vittigera in Texas according to Mr. DePrago lives on a species of Orontia U. 26.
- Chlorochroa deua new sp. Uhler. found in Colorado by Genl. Carpenter. U. 52.
- Coreus alternatus Say see Urochimerus calcarator U. 21.
- Coreus armigera Say See Anasa U. 27.
- Coreus confluentus Say see Sagotys Mayr U. 31.
- Coreus diffusus Say see Spantocera cinnamomea Fall. U. 25.
- Coreus galeator Fab. (Cinocerus syn) see Euthoetia Mayr. U. 31.
- x Enemodius H. Sch. marvortius (= Astemma marvortii Say) found beneath stones &c. Mich to Nov Md. U. 42.
- 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. Wis. Tex. Ill. & 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 aided in its range by human agency." U. 65.
- Commelaena is the first in South America of Uhler's list Epulicaria is found from Quebec to Fla. & Texas &c. U. 5.
- Corynoconis distinctus Fall Md. amongst small weeds & shrubs growing luxuriantly as late as October (Syn Meroconis) U. 29.
- x Coriscus subcoloptratus syn Natus U. 59.
- x Coriscus lateralis Md. first brood late in May, to early July, 2^d brood Aug. Sep & Oct. found in rank growth on borders of woods.
- Cynocerus galeator Fall. see Euthoetia U. 31.

x Urochimerus name signifies it is misplaced in the Cathabatical list.

Notes from Uhler.

- * *Covirus sidas*. Fab "on one occasion in the early 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.
- Conixa mercenaria* Say (used as food in Mexico) Hab. Mexico & California U. 7.
- Cydnus bilineatus*. (Oshus) see *Tangaeus* Stål. U. 4.
- Dysdercus* (Cory) *obliquus*. (*Perrhocoris* Guen)
- Ectrichodia cruciata* Stål (*Petalococcus* Say) Fla., Mt. 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* Wall.) see *Thyanta* Stål. percher. In Nebraska, to Venezuela. = *ela* & varies much in form & size. U. 19.
- Euschistus punctipes* Fall. see *E. variatorius*. Par de Beauv. U. 19.
- Euschistus tristigma*. *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 Md. U.S.
- Eysarcoris carnifex*. see *Cosmoplepa* U. 18.
- Fitchia*. Stål. *nigrovittata* 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 leaping to seize (as he supposed) *Dya terminalis*. (Orth) in the state of Illinois. U. 70.
- Gerris remigis*. Say. is *Heterotrechus* Stål. U. 69.
- Gonocerus tristis* is *Anasa tristis* U. 26.
- Hammatocerus*. (Burm) *parcis*. of Swamy is *H. furcus* Blanch. U. 63.
- Homoemus aeneifrons*. is rare in Maryland, & affects the colder parts of the state U. 6.
- * *Harpeactor cinctus*. is *Melyas cinclus* of Stål. U. 62.
- Hymenarops nervosa*. is *Pentatoma* of Say. U. 21.
- Ischnorhynchus*. *Fiel didymus*. (*Lygaeus* of Say) in Maryland is found sparingly upon bushes & shrubby, near edges of woods. U. 39.
- Leptocoris tipuloides*. Hab. Tex. Mex & central America, but not mentioned as being found in the more northern regions. by Uhler U. 28.
- Lopidea* (Uhler) *medea*. (*Capsus medius* Say) Colorado. by Lieut. Carpenter. U. 57.
- Lygaeus admirabilis* Uhler. is *Melanocoryphus* Stål U. 37.
- Lygaeus ulmicus*. H. Sch. *L. fasciatus*. Dallas is *Erythrischius 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*. Fiel. U. 39.
- Lygaeus eumius* of Say. is *Allydus* Fab. U. 27.
- Lygaeus pacetus*. of Say is *Melanocoryphus*. Stål U. 37.
- Lygaeus folicus* Say (*Micropus*) is *Ischnodemus*. Fiel U. 39. "hibernates under stones. &c."
- Lygaeus geminatus* Say. is *Ischnorhynchus didymus*. Stål. U. 39.
- Lygaeus gutta*. H. Sch. is *Oncopeltus*. Stål U. 36.
- Lygaeus leucopterus* Say (*Micropus* & *Rhyphorochromus*) Chinche bug. is *Bleesus*. (Burm) U. 40.
- Lygaeus lateralis*. Dall. is *Melanocoryphus*. of Stål U. 38.
- Lygaeus numerus*. Say. is *Belonocheilus*. of Uhler p. 37 "very rare in Maryland."
- Lygaeus*. *Fiel. 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 (*Allydus cruentus* H. Sch.) is *Megalotomus*. Fiel. U. 28.
- 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 *Corynocoris* Mayr. common in field corners, adjoining woods, &c. U. 29.
- Metapodius*. see also *Acanthocephala*, &c.
- Micropus*. (see also *Rhyphorochromus*) *folicus*. see *Ischnodemus*. Fiel. U. 39.
- Micropus leucopterus*. see *Bleesus*. U. 40.
- * Before a name signifies it is misplaced in the alphabetical list.

Notes from Uhler.

- Monalocoris, Lahr. (Eur.) found late in summer & autumn, on scum U 48
- Myrdocha, piculata Say erroneously named Quadrula see M. Semphes Des., found beneath stones in spring & autumn. Hybernate, in crevices of bark? U 23.
- Nabis ferus Em. see Conus Shrank, Ind. & Europe, U 59.
- Nabis coloptratus, is Conus subcoloptratus, Lahr., U 59.
- Notonecta undulata, Maryland. "inhabits the finest ponds in dirty slush, & during summer it revels in full enjoyment of the filth." U 73.
- Notonecta, insulata Herb. lives in clear cold water U 13.
- Nysius, californicus, Stål rare in Maryland, but common in California, U 35.
- Oblivius, Typhaeus Stål (Pentatoma Auger Say) is Abalus lugens, Fab. first found in Maryland, on saw spots, in meadows, June Aug & Sep U 44.
- * Odontoscelis, Caterpillar purpurascens, see Cormosoma, U 3.
- Oedaneala, (Pamara Say) dorsalis, Say, common in Maryland, U 41
- Pachycoris, concolor, see Comacrus Fall U 6.
- Pamara Say, viridis, Fall, Maryland, found in region of metamorphic rocks, living in grass & wheat fields in summer & spring, hibernating beneath rocks U 44.
- Pamara, consimilis Say, & Leptogroco Stål, U 43.
- Pamara, fabae Say, is Trigonotus (Fieb) rebulosus Fall, U 42.
- Pamara, sera Say, is Evomecoris, Fab. U 45.
- Pelegonus, fabae emarginatus L. Fr., quite rare in collections, occurring near water, on pieces of grass with marsh plants, U 70.
- * Pamara, dorsalis, Say see Oedaneala, Ann U 41
- Pentatoma, cupreus Say, see Hymenocera, hybernalis, beneath stones, U 24.
- Pentatoma, arboris Say, is Proctosomus Amy, U 17
- Pentatoma, calceata Say, & Pentatoma of H. Sch., see Hyanta Fall, U 23
- Pentatoma, delea Say, is Ceras Fall, U 25.
- Pentatoma, granulosa Uhler, is Chlorocera Say, Stål, U 21.
- Pentatoma, inocens, Say, is Menecides inocens, Stål, U 21.
- Pentatoma, ligata Say, is Chlorocera, U 22.
- Pentatoma, fulvipes? of Say, Eucinetus, Fall, Euschistus viridicornis, Parde Boeck, Fall U 19.
- Pentatoma, fulvipes? of Say, is Asopis under Mormidea, & is syn of Clayton, of Stål, it was captured near San Francisco above sea level, U 4.
- Pentatoma, rugosa of Say, is Hyanta, Stål U 24
- Pentatoma, tenebrosa, of Say, see Proxys, punctulatus, Parde Boeck, U 20.
- Phymata, Lat. exsa, (Clypeid) in Maryland is very useful in destroying caterpillars, & other vegetable feeding insects, but is not very discriminating in its taste & would eat even some of the most honeyed, or the most poisonous saw fly, it lurks about in the thick foliage of the garden & conceals in the eye of a tree or stem it grasps suddenly with its fore legs the insect that may get near it, & thrusting its stout beak into the body of its victim, proceeds leisurely to withdraw its life juices, U 58
- Phytocoris (Stål) nubilus, (Leptus Say) in Maryland found on Eupatorium, in July & Aug, U 27.
- Pleocomera, nubosa, see Pleocomera.
- Pronotus (Laph) crinitus, (Proclivus novemcinctus) in Maryland, feeds upon small tree trees, & make haunts with the caterpillars & other insects which occur within its reach U 11, (in the Smithsonian grounds, Washington Dc, found also on deciduous trees & feeds insidiously upon their insects, &c.
- Protenor (Stål) Beipagai Maryland, seen in Maryland, U 29.
- Proctosomera (Say) nubosa, Say, (Pleocomera Em) first found under stones, in eye of the pest to become usual in spring. In autumn it is found under stones or about or drying plants, & bushes, which may be dried then leaves, U 22.
- Reduvius, linitaris Say, see Proctosomera arabica, Stål, U 22.
- Reduvius, novemcinctus, see Proctosomera, arabica, U 22.
- Reduvius, factorius, see Proctosomera, arabica, U 22.
- X before a name signifies that it is not in the nomenclature of the order.

Notes from Uhler.

- Reduvius. neglectosus Say. see Sinea diadema. U. 60. (see also S. multispinosa Amy.)
- Reduvius. missiles Say. see Chromonotus. U. 2.
- Reptilia. Stal taurus. Texas Mex Fla. syn Xelus. U. 61.
- Rhenocentrus: see Acanthocerthale & metabodus. U. 31.
- Rhyparochromus. see Microctes boninotus & Blatta. U. 6
- Salicidae. Of this family Prof. W. H. Cresson writes "that it is interesting to record that the pink colored species, inhabits the white sandy spots near the beaches, whilst S. ligata lives on the dark greenish 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, in order probably to escape their enemies & not be too conspicuous." Salda catellana. subulata. the U.S. Canada & also Europe. U. 68.
- Sinea. multispinosa. de Geer. & Acholle. Stal. U. 60. ?
- Sinea. multispinosa. Amy & serv. is Sinea diadema. Jab. ? U. 61.
- Spartoceryx. Westw is Spartocera. Lap. U. 25.
- Stelirus (Lap) diana Jab is S. anchorago. Jab, very variable in color from yellow (timber = atus) through the red & blue diana, to the uniform violet. var. violaceus. U. 15.
- Syromastes. inconspicuus. H. Schf. is Margus. a Gulias. U. 26.
- Syrphus. erosus see Phymata. also syn of macrocephalus. U. 58
- x Strachia. histrionica. Hahn is Murgantia Stal first 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 sea-bird but slowly advancing northward. Its introduction into Maryland has been effected since the late war. It now it 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.
- Setypa. cinctipes. see Podops. dubius. Mors. to Fa. U. 8
- 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.
- Trigonotylus. (Leob) unicornis. Fall. (Mexis) 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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Errata and Addenda

Page I. line 27. for this read this.
 " - II. " - 13. omit first word *exclus*.
 " 25. " - 29. omit VIII 31, as no insect
 { is figured.
 " - 35. " - 33. 34. *Cylicocoris*. or *Cyllocoris*?
 " - 36. " - 15. after "at end of line, insert
 1853, p. 101.

Page 46. line 43. 46. & read Error marked ●
 " 44. " - 29. for *Hydrogamicus* read *Hyosomicus*.
 " - 33. " - 23. after *man* or *inert*, also
 " " injured by *Phytocoris lineatus*.
 " - 50. " - 30. insert *Scaphisoma*, *Parus*, *idarus*.
 " 120. " - 27. for *Donachus* read *Donachus*.

(Note.) where a circular black spot, ●, or star is placed after a name or word, it signifies that it is an error, & should be corrected, as on plate 1 the word *impricornes* ● should be changed to *Baricornes*, and on page 2, ● *Amphicorises*, should be *Amphibicorises*. The small cross x, before a name, signifies that it is misplaced in the alphabetical list.

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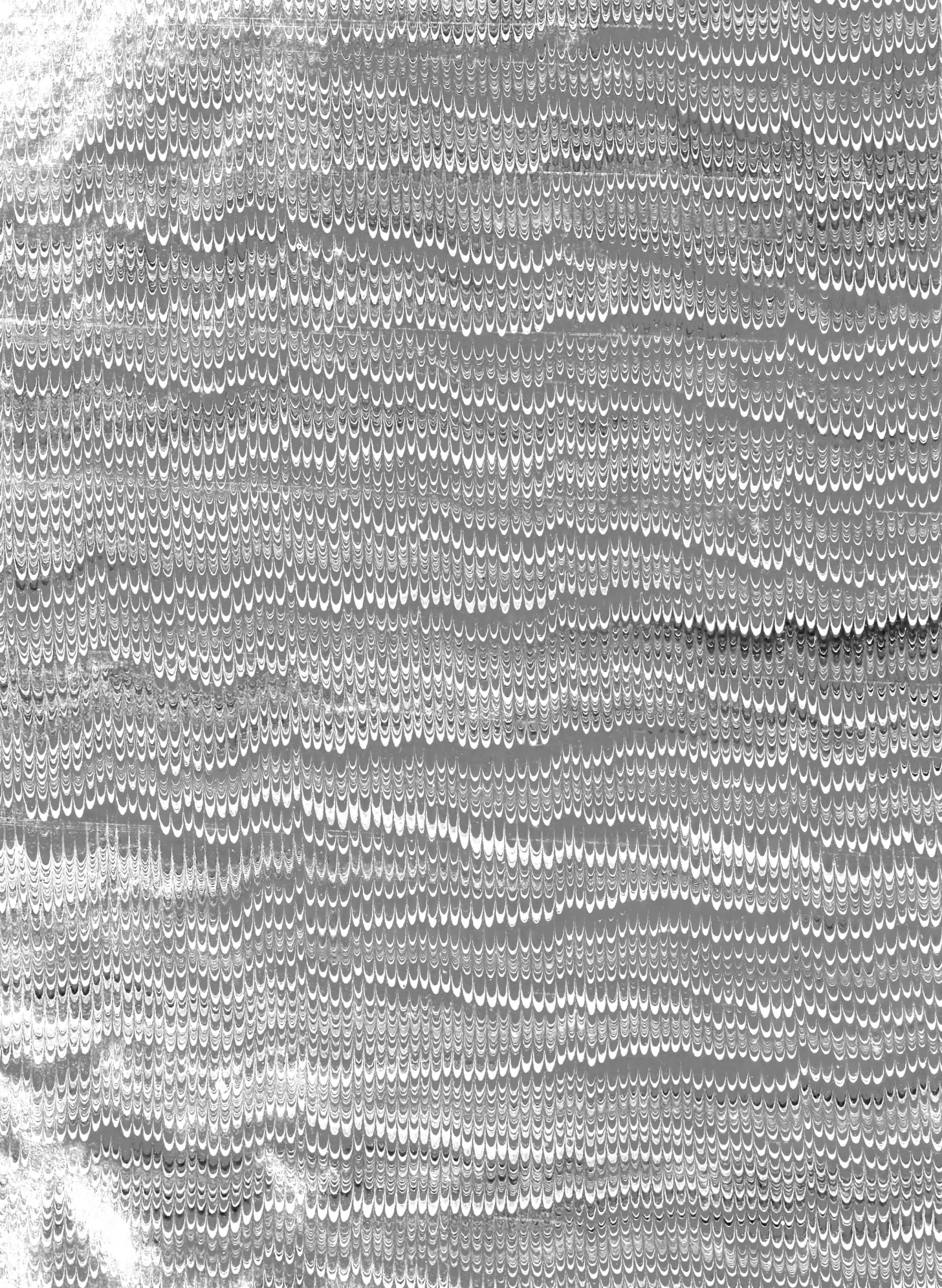
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