

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

DATES OF PUBLICATION OF WESTWOOD'S
ARCANA ENTOMOLOGICA

BY J. CHESTER BRADLEY¹

Comstock Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

John Obadiah Westwood published *Arcana entomologica*; or illustrations of new, rare, and interesting insects, in London in two volumes, the title page of each of which bore the date MDCCCLV. Each volume was a republication of pages or groups of pages which had originally been independently published on the precise date printed at the foot of the page, or at the foot of the first page of a group of pages, and were being republished without any change in these originally indicated dates of publication.

Dealing with a world-wide fauna, a great many new taxa, now well known, were described or commented upon in the *Arcana*. Some cataloguers and authors referring to the taxa included in it ascribed to them the date of the republished volume, i.e. December 31, 1845. That is false. Each dates from when the part in which it appeared was actually published. This will change the publication date of a great many taxa from that which is ordinarily accorded them.

In the analysis that follows the pagination of each part and its date of publication is given, so that anyone knowing the page on which a taxon was described can instantly discover its actual date. For example, in Kirby's Catalogue of the Orthoptera, *Phyllocrania insignis* is dated from 1845, the date of the volume in which it was republished. It was actually published in Part E2 on November 1, 1843.

The purpose of this paper is to make it easy for any biologist to discover the correct date of publication of every taxon included in the *Arcana*.

¹ Deceased.

These changes in the dates accorded to Westwood's taxa in many catalogues are not capricious but are compelled by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

The style of the *Arcana* is complicated, but after the frontispiece of volume one, Westwood has applied it consistently through both volumes without so much as a single variation. The arrangement may be comprehended from an examination of the following excerpts:

"No. 8.—1st July, 1842

(I 113-114, pls. 29,30)(I2 115-128, pls. 31,32)

No. 9.—1st September, 1842

(K 129-130, pls. 33,34,35,36)(K2 131-144, pls. 37,38, 39,40)"

The division of each lettered section into two parts, such as K and K2, is maintained throughout the entire work.

The numbered sections were issued bimonthly, each published on the first day of the month.

THE DATE OF PUBLICATION OF THE NUMBERED
SECTIONS OF THE *ARCANA*
VOLUME 1, 1845

Pl. 15 (Frontispiece)

1st January, 1842

(B 1-2, pl. 1)(B2 3-16, pls. 2,3,4)

(C 17-18, pl. 5)(C2 19-32, pls. 6,7,8)

(D 33-34, pl. 9)(D2 35-48, pls. 10,11,12)

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(F 65-66, pl. 17)(F2 67-80, pls. 18,19,20)

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(N 177-178, pls. 45,46)(N2 179-190, pls. 47,48)

VOLUME 2, 1845

No. 13.—1st May, 1843
(B 1-2, pls. 49,50)(B2 3-16, pls. 51,52)

No. 14.—1st July, 1843
(C 17-18, pls. 53,54)(C2 19-32, pls. 55,56)

No. 15.—1st September, 1843
(D 33-34, pl. 57)(D2 35-48, pls. 57,58,59,60)

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(M 161-162, pls. 88-95)(M2 163-176)

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On page 191 the "Addenda et Corrigenda" apply to both volumes and include some corrections in synonymy. There are also "Errata" preceding page 1 in Volume One.

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23 April 1975
MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY
LIBRARY
MAY 29 1975
HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

THE SPECIES OF *TAMANDUA* GRAY (EDENTATA,
MYRMECOPHAGIDAE)

BY RALPH M. WETZEL

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Storrs, Connecticut 06268*

Over an extensive range from southern México to northern Argentina and Uruguay, the anteaters of the genus *Tamandua* display great variation in colors of coats and in proportions of skulls. Central American populations are black-vested, but in South America the pelage varies from a monochromatic black, brown, tan or white through a gradient of bichromatic patterns to a black-vested condition. After a taxonomic history in which writers gave not less than ten specific names to the tamanduas, treatment of the genus during this century has been chiefly either (1) as containing two species—*T. tetradactyla* L. for the black-vested forms and *T. longicaudata* (Wagner) for those lacking a complete vest, or (2) as monotypic, the species *T. tetradactyla* containing different subspecies of which one was the nonvested or partially vested *T. t. longicaudata*. One melanistic form, *nigra* Geoffroy, has been assigned to either of the two species, while a second melanistic form, *quichua* Thomas, has been more uniformly retained as a subspecies of *T. tetradactyla*.

This study was initially concerned with the identification of the extensive series of *Tamandua* collected by the Smithsonian Venezuelan Project under the direction of Dr. Charles O. Handley, Jr. The black-vested tamanduas of northwestern Venezuela proved to be distinctly separable from the geographically adjoining samples of nonvested forms from a variety of habitats. In turn, the nonvested forms were bound through a clinal chain to black-vested forms south of Venezuela.