

mentioned (*Cat. Fab. Lep.*, p. 162), and also by Newman in 1870 (*Brit. Butts.*, p. 117) for *boeticus*. Scudder next appears, and he acts definitely (*loc. cit.*, p. 201) as first reviser, citing *aelianus* as the type, this therefore must be accepted. Tutt apparently overlooked this in his work. Scudder, however, was in error in saying that "it cannot be employed for *boeticus*, as this became, in 1810, the type of *Polyommatus*." It had escaped his attention that the type of *Polyommatus* had been settled by Latreille himself in 1804 as *argus*=*icarus*, so that *boeticus* was really quite free.

Lampides, as used in Staudinger's *Catalog*, is wholly heterotypical. *Boeticus* is the only species named that can belong to the genus. I am a little doubtful whether this species is congeneric with *aelianus*, the blasenschuppen being entirely diverse in *boeticus* from the whole of the *aelianus* group; but it may well be left in *Lampides* for the present.

Syntarucus, Butler.—The genus was raised solely for *telicanus*, Lang (*P.Z.S.*, 1900, p. 929). The male armature is quite different from its near allies, and the species must be accepted as the type. Tutt created the genus *Langia* for this species, which he afterwards altered to *Raywardia*, *Langia* being pre-occupied. Both, however, fall to Butler's genus.

Tarucus, Moore.—In his *Lep. Ceylon*, vol. I., 81 (1881) the author created this genus and cited *theophrastus*, Fab., as the type. *Balkanica* likewise belongs to it.

Azanus, Moore.—Created in the same publication as the previous genus (p. 79) with *ubaldus*, Cramer, as the type. We have three species to cite as belonging to it, *viz.*, *jesous*, Guér., *eleusis*, Demaison, and *ubaldus*; *thebana*, Stgr., is a synonym of this last.

Cyclyrus, Butler.—Butler raised this genus (*P.Z.S.*, 1896, p. 830) and named *webbianus* as the type.

Chilades, Moore.—Moore (*loc. cit.*, p. 76) created this with the type *latus*, Cramer. I have shewn (*Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 1913, p. 201) that *galba*, Ld., and *phiala*, Gr.-Gr., are best placed under this genus. We thus have therein, *galba*, *phiala*, and *trochylus*.

(To be continued.)

Three Myrmecological Notes.

By HORACE DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

I. A GYNANDROMORPH OF *MONOMORIUM FLORICOLA*, JERD.

Head black, thorax and gaster shining black-brown, legs pale yellow, except the greater portion of the femora, which is brown. Petiole and post-petiole light brown. Antennae dirty yellow, with apex and base a little darker.

Head ♂, striate and rugose; eyes and ocelli large; left antenna ♂, 13-jointed, scape short, not as long as the first three joints of funiculus; funiculus with apical joints a little broader, but not forming a club; right antenna ♀, 12-jointed, scape long (twisted in this specimen), first joint of funiculus long, the following joints between the first and the club, short and transverse; club three-jointed, as long as the rest of the funiculus, its last joint as long as the preceding two together. Thorax ♀ in shape, narrow, with mesonotum long, the left side exhibits the fissures where the wings were attached, the right side intact. (It must be remembered that in this species the females are always ergatoid, being without wings, the left side is therefore ♂ in this particular.) Pedicel, gaster, and legs ♀.

Long, 3mm.

My friend, Mr. E. Ernest Green, on his return from Ceylon, gave me a number of tubes with ants in spirit, and one of these contained a colony of *Monomorium floricola*, comprising some ♀♀, a few ♂♂, a very large number of ♂♂, larvæ and pupæ. In this colony I found the above-described curious gynandromorph.

In 1903 Wheeler described six gynandromorphous ants, and reviewed the previously recorded cases, seventeen in number [*Bull. Amer. Mus.*, N. H., 19, 653-683, 11 figs. (1903)], and in January 1914 he again reviews the additional cases that have been described since his former paper. He remarks, "although many thousand ants have since passed through my hands, I have failed to find any additional cases. Other observers, however, have been more fortunate, and have described seven within the past decade" [*Amer. Nat.*, 48, 49-56 (1914).]

These seven additional cases—three of which were British specimens described by me—together with the one now described, will bring the total of the number of cases which have been recorded up to thirty-one.

II. *ILYOBATES BENNETTI*, N.S., A SPECIES OF COLEOPTERA NEW TO SCIENCE.

Brownish-red, elytra, apex of abdomen and base of segments, antennae, palpi and legs yellowish, pubescence yellow.

Head coarsely punctured; antennae with first joint thick, thicker than in *nigricollis*, second joint shorter, joints four to ten transverse, eleventh longer than broad, but shorter than in *nigricollis*; maxillary palpi with second joint very little longer than first, considerably thickened towards apex, the whole being thicker and shorter than in *nigricollis*; labial palpi thicker and considerably shorter than in *nigricollis*. Thorax as coarsely punctured as head, transverse, not much narrower than elytra, shorter than in *nigricollis*, with sides less rounded, and posterior angles sharper and more prominent. Elytra less coarsely punctured than head and thorax, about as broad as long, shorter and less coarsely punctured than in *nigricollis*, with humeral angles more prominent and less rounded, pubescence shorter and closer. Abdomen above duller, punctuation closer, at the base of the first four visible segments coarser and closer.

Underside duller, punctuation coarser and closer, pubescence shorter and closer. Posterior femora somewhat bowed behind middle.

Long, 3mm.

This specimen was captured by my friend, Mr. W. H. Bennett, at Hastings, who took it with *Lasius fuliginosus* in Bexhill High Wood in 1907, and I have named it after the captor.

At the time he thought it must be a new species, and, having sent it on to me, I agreed with him, and forwarded it to Father Wasmann, who also expressed the same opinion. It was then sent to another authority on the continent, who stated it was only a small specimen of *I. nigricollis*, Pk., and there the matter rested. Bennett, now having kindly presented the specimen to me, I determined to study it more closely, and, on finding so many marked differences between this specimen and specimens of *nigricollis*, I feel justified in describing it as a new species. As it is such a small specimen, the comparisons with *nigricollis* are, of course, in proportion to its size. The most striking features are the thicker and shorter palpi, which may, perhaps, suggest modification to suit a myrmecophilous life.

III. *ATEMELES EMARGINATUS*, Pk., var. *NIGRICOLLIS*, KRAATZ. [NATURG. INS. DEUTSCHL., 2, 117, (1858).]

Two specimens of this variety, which is new to Britain, were

captured by Mr. Wallace-Kew, in a nest of *Myrmica laevinodis*, Nyl., var. *ruginodo-laevinodis*, For., under a large stone at Countisbury near Lynmouth in Devonshire, in October 1912, who kindly presented them to me. Father Wasmann determines them as this variety; the specimens are very large, measuring 5mm. in length.

Notes on the identity of the Dermaptera described by Thunberg.

By MALCOLM BURR, D.Sc., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.E.S.

In the *Nova Acta Regiae Societatis Scientiarum upsaliensis*, vol. ix., p. 52, 1827, Carl Peter Thunberg described a few Dermaptera, under the title *Coleoptera capensia*. The descriptions are exceedingly brief, and it is by no means clear to what species they are to be referred.

Being unable to go to Upsala to see the original specimens, I wrote to Professor A. Wiren, who exceedingly kindly sent me all the earwigs of Thunberg that are in the Museum.

I was at once disappointed to see no South African specimens in the box; indeed, only two of the specimens appear to be referred to, and these are two of Fabricius' species.

Thunberg refers to them in the following terms:—

F. flexuosa: forfice flexuosa, elytris biguttatis. *Forficula flexuosa*, Fabr., *Entom. Syst.*, i., 2, p. 5.

F. dentata: forfice basi dentata arcuata, fusca, thoracis marginibus pedibusque pallidis.

Forficula dentata: Fabric., *Entom. Syst.*, i., 2, p. 5.

The specimen labelled "*flexuosa*" is an ordinary macrolabious specimen of *Forficula auricularia*, L. The elytra are rather pale, but scarcely "*biguttatis*;" it cannot be the *flexuosa* of Fabricius, which de Bormans suggested is *Psalis percheron*: probably he was right, as Fabricius' description agrees very well with *P. percheron*, and this specimen came from Cayenne.

The specimen labelled "*dentata*" has lost the abdomen and forceps, but there is no mistaking the extremely characteristic head, pronotum, elytra and wings of a male *Auchenomus javanus*, Borm. This must surely be a misidentification on the part of Thunberg. Fabricius' *dentata* is certainly synonymous with *F. auricularia*; the description and the type, which is in the Banksian collection in the British Museum, leave no doubt that this long-established synonymy is perfectly correct, and Thunberg's specimen merely misidentified.

From the absence of any African material, it would seem that the types must be lost, probably by Thunberg himself, after his return from Africa in 1775, but before the publication of the paper in 1825, as it does not seem likely that any should be lost since he presented his material to the Upsala Museum. Very probably the two Fabrician species are included in the "*Coleoptera capensia*" in genuine error by Thunberg, who may be pardoned a certain forgetfulness after a lapse of half-a-century. But it means that we are thrown back to guesswork in attempting to identify his three species.

I offer the following suggestions on the assumption that he was dealing with common African species:—

F. marginalis: fusca, thoracis margine postico pedibusque pallidis; forfice