

Family Thyridæ.	Type <i>Thyris fenestrella</i> , Scop.
Family Pyromorphidæ.	Type <i>Pyromorpha dimidiata</i> , H.-S.
Family Pterophoridæ.	Type <i>Pterophorus monodactyla</i> , L.
Family Pyralididæ.	Type <i>Pyralis pinguinalis</i> , L.
Family Tortricidæ.	Type <i>Tortrix viridana</i> , L.
Family Sesiadæ.	Type <i>Sesia culiciformis</i> , L.
Family Cossidæ.	Type <i>Cossus cossus</i> , L.
Family Ptochopsychidæ.	Type <i>Ptochopsyche Melsheimerii</i> , Harris.
Family Psychidæ.	Type <i>Psyche viciella</i> , Schiff.
Family Adelidæ.	Type <i>Adela Degeerella</i> , L.
Family Tineidæ.	Type <i>Tinea pellionella</i> , L.
Family Orneodidæ.	Type <i>Orneodes hexadactyla</i> , L.

Superfamily *Micropterygides*, Grote, 1895.

Family Micropterygidæ.	Type <i>Micropteryx Sparmannella</i> , L.
Family Eriocephalidæ.	Type <i>Eriocephalus calthella</i> , L.

Superfamily *Hepialides*, Grote, 1895.

Family Hepialidæ.	Type <i>Hepialus humuli</i> , L.
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THE LINNÆAN GENUS GRYLLUS.

BY JAMES A. G. REHN, PHILADELPHIA.

The Linnæan genus *Gryllus*, as first recognized in the tenth edition of *Systema Naturæ*, was composed of a number of sections which, while some have been recognized, are generally discarded. These names are used in the sense of subgenera, and as such are entitled to recognition. The case in hand being a deeply involved one, we must find some guide to be used as a standard in properly handling these names, and as to-day the Code of the American Ornithologists' Union is generally recognized as the *vade mecum*, we shall follow that. Canon XIX. of this Code is to the effect that a name "once established is never to be cancelled in any subsequent subdivision of the group, but retained in a restricted sense for one of the constituent portions." With this before us we must proceed to find on what a name should be retained. As was the case with the earlier writers (and is frequently the case with modern writers), Linnæus specified no types, and we must refer to the Code for help. Canon XXIV. informs us that "when no type is specified, the only

available method of fixing the original name to some part of the genus to which it was originally applied is by the process of elimination, subject to the single modification provided for by Canon XXIII." The last mentioned Canon is as follows: "If, however, the genus contains both exotic and non-exotic species—from the standpoint of the original author—and the generic term is one originally applied by the ancient Greeks or Romans, the process of elimination is to be restricted to the non-exotic species." Of the six Linnæan subgenera—*Mantis*, *Bulla*, *Acheta*, *Acrida*, *Tettigonia* and *Locusta*—four are classic: *Mantis*, *Acheta*, *Tettigonia* and *Locusta*.

The momentous question of the type of the blanket genus *Gryllus*, is now of importance, and, as Linnæus left no section of his genus as a restricted *Gryllus*, we are compelled to examine the subsequent writers for the first restriction of the genus to one of its component sections. De Geer (Mem., III., p. 505, 1773) is the first author who attempts to do this, and he considers that *Gryllus* should only be used for the subgenus *Acheta*, the last eliminated species of which is accordingly the type of *Gryllus*.

The treatment of each subgenus in detail will give a more comprehensive explanation.

MANTIS.

<i>gigas</i>	= <i>Eremoplana</i> , Stal, 1871.
<i>phthisicus</i>	= <i>Musonia</i> , Stal, 1877.
<i>siccifolius</i>	= <i>Phyllium</i> , Illiger, 1798.
<i>gongylodes</i>	= <i>Gongylus</i> , Thunberg, 1815.
<i>religiosus</i> .	
<i>oratorius</i>	= <i>Iris</i> , Saussure, 1872.
<i>precarius</i>	= <i>Stagmatoptera</i> , Burmeister, 1838.
<i>bicornis</i>	= <i>Schizocephala</i> , Serville, 1831.
<i>tricolor</i>	= <i>Harpax</i> , Serville, 1839.
<i>strumarius</i>	= <i>Chœradodis</i> , Serville, 1831.

As Linnæus really never considered any of the species as European, we must treat them all, the result being that *religiosus* is the type.

BULLA.

<i>unicolor</i>	= <i>Pneumora</i> , Thunberg, 1810.
<i>variolosus</i>	= <i>Pneumora</i> , Thunberg, 1810.
<i>serratus</i>	= <i>Prionolopha</i> , Stal, 1873.
<i>carinatus</i>	= <i>Xiphocera</i> , Latreille, 1825.

bipunctatus = *Tetrix*, Latreille, 1804.
subulatus = *Tetrix*, Latreille, 1804.

As will be seen from the above, *serratus* is the type of *Bulla*, it being the last one removed.

ACHETA.

—*gryllotalpa* = *Gryllotalpa*, Latreille, 1804.
 —*domesticus*.
 —*campestris* = *Liogryllus*, Saussure, 1877.
 —*umbraculatus* = *Platyblemmus*, Serville, 1839.

In this and the succeeding classic genera, the non-exotic species are preceded by a dash. The type of *Acheta* (and accordingly of *Gryllus*) will be seen to be *domesticus*. As a name once used cannot be cancelled, the last eliminated species (aside from the type of *Gryllus*) must be considered as the type of *Acheta*, the result being that *Liogryllus* is a synonym of *Acheta*.

ACRIDA.

nasutus.
turritus.

The diversity of opinion regarding the use of the name *Acrida* is certainly rather singular. Mr. Scudder (*Psyche* VIII., p. 168) has given us his opinion on the subject, but some parts of it are rather misleading. The genus *Acrida* of Linnæus, as shown above, was based on *nasutus* and *turritus*. Fabricius included both of these species and also *brevicornis* in his genus *Tryxalis*, the result being that *brevicornis* is the type of *Tryxalis*, the other two species being the basis of *Acrida*. Brunner's genus *Metaleptea* is thus a synonym of *Tryxalis*, but not because of Stal's restriction as Scudder argues. The work of Stal was the logical outcome of a study of the original genera involved.

TETTIGONIA.

citrifolius = *Posidippus*, Stal, 1874.
laurifolius = *Microcentrum*, Scudder, 1862.
myrtifolius = *Ctenophlebia*, Stal, 1873.
elongatus = *Mecopoda*, Serville, 1831.
lamellatus = *Mecopoda*, Serville, 1831.
ocellatus = *Pterochroza*, Serville, 1831.
acuminatus = *Oxyprora*, Stal, 1873.
triops = *Conocephalus*, Thunberg, 1815.

<i>rugosus</i>	= <i>Sathrophyllia</i> , Stal, 1874.
<i>coronatus</i>	= <i>Acanthodis</i> , Serville, 1831.
<i>aquilinus</i>	= <i>Brisilis</i> , Stal, 1873.
<i>melanopterus</i>	= <i>Clonia</i> , Stal, 1874.
<i>fastigiatus</i>	= <i>Gryllacris</i> , Serville, 1831.
<i>coriaceus</i>	= <i>Moristus</i> , Stal, 1873.
— <i>viridissimus</i>	= <i>Phasgonura</i> , Westwood, 1835.
— <i>verrucivorus</i>	= <i>Decticus</i> , Serville, 1831.
<i>pupus</i>	= <i>Hetrodes</i> , Fischer Waldheim, 1833.

Of the two species which are non-exotics, *viridissimus* is the most recently removed, and, therefore, the type of *Tettigonia*.

LOCUSTA.

<i>elephas</i>	= <i>Pamphagus</i> , Thunberg, 1815.
<i>cristatus</i>	= <i>Tropidacris</i> , Scudder, 1869.
<i>morbillosus</i>	= <i>Phymateus</i> , Thunberg, 1815.
<i>miliaris</i>	= <i>Aularches</i> , Stal, 1873.
<i>hæmatopus</i>	= <i>Calliptamus</i> , Serville, 1831.
— <i>migratorius</i>	= <i>Pachytylus</i> , Fieber, 1854.
— <i>tartaricus</i>	= <i>Acridium</i> , Latreille, 1804.
<i>variegatus</i>	= <i>Zonocerus</i> , Stal, 1873.
— <i>cærulescens</i>	= <i>Ædipoda</i> , Latreille, 1825.
— <i>italicus</i>	= <i>Calliptamus</i> , Serville, 1831.
— <i>stridulus</i>	= <i>Psophus</i> , Fieber, 1854.
<i>carolinus</i>	= <i>Dissosteira</i> , Scudder, 1876.
<i>obscurus</i>	= <i>Pycnodictya</i> , Stal, 1873.
<i>flavus</i>	= <i>Humbella</i> , Bolivar, 1881.
— <i>apricarius</i>	= <i>Stenobothrus</i> , Fischer, 1854.
— <i>viridulus</i>	= <i>Stenobothrus</i> , Fischer, 1854.
— <i>biguttulus</i>	= <i>Stenobothrus</i> , Fischer, 1854.
— <i>rufus</i>	= <i>Gomphocerus</i> , Thunberg, 1854.
— <i>grossus</i>	= <i>Mecostethus</i> , Fieber, 1854.
— <i>pedestris</i>	= <i>Podisma</i> , Latreille, 1829.

The papers of Fieber and Fischer are both seen to be 1854, for, though Fischer is dated 1853 on the title page, the preface is dated in November; but Fieber has priority, as Fischer refers to some of Fieber's genera, which were (as far as the writer can ascertain) not published previously. The types of *Locusta* are *apricarius*, *viridulus* and *biguttulus*, of which genus *Stenobothrus* becomes a synonym.