

THE GRAMMAR OF NAMES IN SLATER'S CATALOGUE OF LYGAEIDAE OF THE WORLD (HETEROPTERA)

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ABSTRACT—Corrections in grammar of names listed in Slater's Catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the World (1964) are listed.

Because of the importance of the family treated and because there is little doubt that the work will be relied upon for many years, the following notes on the grammar of some of the names included among the 2,748 species listed in the great catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the world by J. A. Slater (1964), together with pertinent comment, are offered in a purely constructive spirit in an effort to make the work even more valuable and reliable. Dr. Slater has most graciously agreed to the publication of these notes with the remark that, "I think it will be helpful to all of us."

No attempt will be made here to deal with the legalistic or zoological aspect of the use of lygaeid names, but only to treat the purely grammatical aspects of the requirements of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, and then only insofar as the cases seem to me clearcut. Names will be referred to in the form I consider correct, followed by a page reference in the catalogue. No reference will be made to cross-references nor to nomina nuda.

One of the more obvious errors is in regard to species-group names ending in *-cola*, a Latin word-element meaning 'inhabitant of.' These have been regularly changed in the catalogue in masculine genera to *-colus*, although their proposers have been uniformly correct in treating them as nouns in apposition and therefore invariable. The following instances should revert to the form shown: *insulicola* (247), *alticola* (278), *lichenicola* (286), *monticola* (288), *paludicola* (290), *graminicola* (312), *arboricola* (325), *nubicola* (327), *pteridicola* (328), *deserticola* (544), *muscicola* (874), *monticola* (907), *conicola* (923), *agricola* (1025), *capicola* (1117), *sabulicola* (1365), *alticola* (1466).

In several further cases nouns have had their endings changed as though they were adjectives. Such are the following: *aurora* (20), *melanostoma* (24), *simla* (100), *monostigma* (133), *furcula* (196), *talpa* (463), *leucoderma* (496), *striola* (586), *erythrocephala* (606), *flavicosta* (757), *mimula* (1132), *sororcula* (1142), *merula* (1237), *chiragra* (1358), *apicimacula* (1382).

Two cases somewhat similar to those in the preceding paragraph

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are: *nesiota* (495), which should be considered a noun transcribed from Greek *nēsiotēs* in the same manner as Greek *nautēs* was transcribed as *nauta* by the Romans, and the analogous *annamita* (499).

Four generic names ending in *-dema* were treated as feminine by their authors, in 2 cases with stated derivation from Greek *dēmas* (neuter). Because there is a change of ending here, the genera should be treated as of feminine gender. Therefore *Cymodema* (387), *Bathydema* (1004, correct), *Lamprodema* (1344), and *Macrodema* (1450) should all be feminine. The following changes in species-group names in these genera are in order: *Cymodema tabida* (388), *Lamprodema inermis*, *L. maura* (1345), *L. m. nitidula*, *L. minuscula*, *L. rufipes femorata* (1348), *Macrodema microptera* (1451).

Generic names in *-plax* are to be derived from the Greek word of that spelling, one which is of feminine gender. *Macroplax* (644) is correctly treated as feminine, but the following changes are in order: *Microplax albofasciata* (661), *M. interrupta* (663), *M. limbata*, *M. plagiata* (665), *Platyplax fuscata* (770), *Lamproplax membranea*, *L. picea* (942).

As all other names in *-coris*, *Cryptocoris* and *Telocoris* should be masculine. The following changes in species names are in order: *Cryptocoris fasciatus* (1058), *Telocoris vittatus* (1063).

The generic name *Neseis* is a classical personal name and therefore according to the Code (Art. 30a.i) is feminine. Species-group names should be changed as follows: *N. pallida* (243), *N. ampliata*, *N. alternata* (244), *N. crypta*, *N. fasciata*, *N. fulgida*, *N. hiloensis approximata*, *N. h. intermedia* (245), *N. h. interoculata*, *N. h. jugata* (246), *N. nitida*, *N. n. consummata* (247), *N. saundersiana* (248), *N. whitei brachyptera* (249).

Inasmuch as names in *-gaster* should be feminine (see Code, Art. 30a.i), the generic name *Heterogaster* should be feminine and certain of the species-group names in it should be changed: *H. affinis rubricata*, *H. albida* (750), *H. cathariae cinnamomea* (756), *H. distincta*, *H. flavicosta* (757; the latter a noun), *H. nasuta* (757), *H. semicrucata* (759).

The generic name *Esuris* is feminine, as originally indicated by Stål in his use of the combination *Esuris tergina* (821).

The generic name *Myocara* can only be derived from Greek *myo* + *cara*. The latter word means 'face' and is unusual in being of neuter gender. The species-names should therefore be *M. acuminatum* and *M. australe* (836).

The generic name *Daerlac* (1058), one of Signoret's anagrams, according to the Code (Art. 30b.ii) should be masculine and the correct form for one of its species is *D. picturatus* (1059).

The binomen *Arocatus suboeneus* (30) was indeed published in that

form, but it seems evident that the species-name may be considered a typographical error for *subaeneus*, inasmuch as the generic name *Lygaeus*, appears in the same paper once as *Lygoeus*, and once as *Lygoegus* and the title of the paper appears in capital letters as LYGCEIDES EXOTIQUES.

The following changes, requiring little special comment, seem mostly to be inadvertent errors among many correct forms:

Astacops maior (36), the originally proposed form, is merely earlier (more classical) Latin than the later variant *major*.

Lygaeosoma argillaceum, *L. bipunctatum* (65)

L. contaminatum, *L. laterale* (66)

L. modestum, *L. neglectum* (67)

L. sardeum (68) may be considered a neo-Latin adjective meaning 'Sardinian' and formed on the pattern of *Tartareus* or *Sophocleus*.

L. erythropterum (71)

L. sardeum numidicum, *L. sordidum*, *L. timorense*, *L. villosulum* (72)

Pylorgus femurmaculosum (380) is a case similar to that of *Melanoplus femurrubrum* (De Geer), the name of the North American red-legged grasshopper. The names refer to the coloration of the femur, which is a neuter noun, and not to the whole insect, and the species-names are noun phrases in apposition.

Holcocranum sculpturatum (707)

Tomocoris ornatus (868)

Ligyrocoris piliger (1092). Names in *-ger* and *-fer*, used as adjectives, have the gender forms *-ger*, *-fer*, m.; *-gera*, *-fera*, f.; *-gerum*, *-ferum*, n.; there is no form in *-us*.

Myodocha inermibus (1101) can hardly be considered an adjective. In form it is the plural dative (any gender) of *inermis*. If accepted at all, it should be considered a non-classical noun.

Neosuris fulgida (1107)

Pachybrachius afer (1110); adj., *afer*, *afra*, *afrum*.

P. maculifer (1131)

Sisamnes claviger (1177)

Elasmolomus v-album (1227). According to the Code (Art. 26b), one of the few cases where a hyphen is permitted is in a construction such as this.

Rhyparochromus albiger (1275)

R. alboacuminatus niger (1316)

Megalonotus albipilis (1371). There is no objection to the -is form.

Aoploscelis bivirgatus niger (1400)

Emblethis horvathianus (1432); incidentally, *Emblethis* is passive aorist participle of Greek *emballō*, masculine form.

Nysius vecula (1508). I can find no way to derive *vecula* in classical dictionaries. It should be treated as a noun in apposition.

Heterogaster antiqua, *H. famosa*, *H. radobojana*, *H. rediviva* (1510)

REFERENCES

- Slater, J. A. 1964. A catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the world. Storrs, Conn.: University of Connecticut. 2 vols., xviii + 778, 779-1668.

A NEW SPECIES OF CLINIDIUM FROM GUATEMALA (COLEOPTERA, CARABIDAE OR RHYSODIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Clinidium* (*s. str.*) **sulcigaster** n. sp. is described and illustrated.

Through the courtesy of Dr. E. C. Becker I have been permitted to examine and describe the following new species of *Clinidium*. It represents the most northern record for the subgenus *Clinidium s. str.* on the mainland of Central America.

Clinidium sulcigaster Bell, new species
fig. 1-4

Holotype: Canadian National Collection Holotype 12,700. Male. Finca Mocha, Santa Barbara, Department of Suchitepéquez, Guatemala, altitude 3000 ft, June 23, 1966, collector J. M. Campbell. The locality is in southwestern Guatemala near Lake Atitlán. The elevation is much less than those recorded for the other species recorded from Guatemala, *Clinidium* (*Arctoclinidium*) *guatemalenum* Sharp.

Description: Length 5.5 mm; dark reddish brown; body narrower and more parallel sided than in the most similar species, *Clinidium incis* Bell; apical segment



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