Journal Title: Journal of the New York Entomological Society.

Volume: 33
Issue:
Month/Year: 1925
Pages: 232

Article Author:

Article Title: Weiss, H. B.; Cockroaches for tetanus and indigestion.

Notes: Borrowing Notes; ariel.cc.gettysburg.edu or 138.234.152.5

From:
Penn State Interlibrary Loan Lending
127 Paterno Library, Curtin Road
University Park, PA 16802

Fax: 814-863-2653
Ariel: 128.118.152.188

12/9/2008

Request in processing: 20081208

Call #: QL461 .N6

Location: PATERNO-4

ILL# 48923995

Odyssey: 206.107.42.97

Ariel: 138.234.152.5

Patron Amith, Jonathan

GDC

Exempt

MAXCOST:$25IFM

Ship To:
Musselman Library, ILL
Gettysburg College IDS#132
300 N Washington St
PO Box 420
Gettysburg, PA 17325

Fax: 717-337-7001

illform@gettysburg.edu
No

SMITH. Check List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America, page 13 (no. 670), 1903. (*Eudamus.*)

SKINNER. Transactions American Entomological Society, Vol. XXXVII, page 185, 1911. (*Eudamus.*)

BARNES AND MCDUNNOUGH. Check List of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America, page 18 (no. 481), 1917. (*Phædinus.*)

LINDSEY. University of Iowa Studies (Hesperoidea of America North of Mexico), IX, page 30, 1921. (*Achalarus.*)

SKINNER AND WILLIAMS. Transactions American Entomological Society, XLVIII, page 120, figure 22 (genitalia), 1922. (*Cogia.*)

Achalarus epigina.

EDWARDS. Butterflies of North America, Vol. II, 1884; List of Species of the Diurnal Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico (no. 594). (*Eudamus.*)

Achalarus orestes.

EDWARDS (Lintner Mss). Transactions American Entomological Society, Vol. VI, page 58, 1877; Catalogue of the Diurnal Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico, no. 494. (*Eudamus.*)

COCKROACHES FOR TETANUS AND INDIGESTION

In the New York *Tribune* for January 3, 1886, under the title "The Creole Doctor," Lafcadio Hearn wrote entertainingly of the curious medical recipes of Louisiana negroes. Among the various remedies for diverse ills, mention is made of cockroach tea for tetanus, supplemented by a poultice of boiled roaches over the wound, and of cockroaches fried in oil with garlic for indigestion. Hearne writes of the "amazing" size of *Blatta orientalis* in Louisiana and the few that would be required for a large plaster, but such an adjective would hardly apply to *orientalis* and it is quite likely that some other species is meant. Hearn's newspaper articles have been collected by Albert Mordell and published recently by Dodd, Mead and Company, under the title "Occidental Gleanings."—H. B. W.

NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF NORTH AMERICAN CASSIDINI (COLEOPTERA, CHRYSOMELIDAE).

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER
BROOKLYN MUSEUM, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In comparison with Central America or even Europe the Cassidini are poorly represented in North America and with the exception of *Metriona ormondensis* Blatch., which possibly is only a variety of *purpurata,* no new species have been discovered within recent years. The only additions to our fauna have been several known European, Central American and Cuban species. Recently however, Mr. H. P. Loding, of Mobile, Alabama, sent me with some other Chrysomelidæ for examination and identification a number of Cassidini amongst which I was surprised to find three distinct new species. These together with notes on some known species are described below, also some varieties of species which seemed to me to be distinct enough to be entitled to a separate name.

Chelimorpha phytophagica Crotch.

This is a distinct species and not a variety of *cassidea.* The elytra are distinctly pubescent with short, erect hairs and the prothorax more or less so; the elytral epipleuræ are more distinctly visible and at apex horizontal and rather wide and the prothorax and elytra are more shining and more coarsely punctate. It is also shorter and a little more convex than *cassidea* with the same markings, though in one male the four spots on prothorax and the basal and umbonal spots of elytra are only present.

Crotch did not mention the pubescence of elytra in his description but it is plainly visible in his types.

Judging from the description the Mexican *rugicollis* Champ. seems to be very close to *phytophagica,* though the sculpture of the prothorax in the two is apparently different.

It occurs in Arizona and Texas.

The other varieties, with perhaps the exception of *lewisi,* look distinct but do not seem to have strong enough characters, like *phytophagica,* to be accepted as good species.

Chelimorpha cassidea lewisi Crotch.

I have no specimens of this form before me, which was described from New Mexico, and though I have seen the types in Cambridge did not make any notes. However, quoting from memory alone, *lewisi* is apparently very similar to *cassidea* in size, form and markings, except that the under side and legs are more or less pale. The color is yellowish.

Chelimorpha cassidea geniculata Boh.

This Cuban insect is apparently not uncommon in Southern Florida. It is slightly more elongate and generally a little less convex than *cassidea* with the elytra duller and the spots always smaller; the underside mostly black, femora and tibiæ reddish but the former at apex and the latter at base more or less black; the elytral epipleuræ are narrow at apex as in *cassidea.*

Chelimorpha cassidea 17-punctata Say.

This form is narrower, more elongate and less convex than *cassidea* or *geniculata* with the underside and legs more or less pale and the black spots on elytra small. The elytral epipleuræ are narrow at apex as in *cassidea.* To this form I refer two specimens from Colorado, which agree with Say's description.

Physonota unipunctata quinquepunctata Melsh.

This form seems to be entitled to recognition. It has the elytra more broadly explanate in basal half than *unipunctata* and prothorax generally with three black spots and a more or less distinct spot on each elytral umbo.

Physonota unipunctata arizonae, new variety.

Larger than *unipunctata,* form more like var. *quinquepunctata* with relatively slightly smaller prothorax and underside and legs entirely pale. Length: 11 mm.

Tucson, Arizona (O. Dietz).

Coptocycla repudiata Suffr.

This Cuban insect is reported so far only from Florida but it occurs also in Alabama, where it is taken in the neighborhood of Mobile, by Mr. H. P. Loding.

Coptocycla pinicola, new species.

Form of *Metriona bicolor,* but dull not shining, reddish testaceous with a very faint blackish spot in the scarcely visible discal impression or fovea on each elytron; body below black, head prosternum, ventral segments at sides and narrowly at apex and legs antennæ pale, last four joints black, third joint longer than second, equal to the fourth. Prothorax finely alutaceous, dull or feebly shining basally, laterally broadly rounded and faintly margined. Elytra alutaceous, dull, serial punctures moderate but larger than in *M. bicolor,* lateral margin deflexed and nearly as in *M. bicolor,* lateral marginal bead much stronger than in the latter species; elytral spipleuræ at apex slightly wider and less oblique than in *M. bicolor.* Claws simple, not toothed. Length: 5 mm.

Alabama: Spring Hill (Loding).

A paratype is in Mr. Loding's collection.

Mr. Loding informs me that he takes this species only on pine. From *repudiata,* the only other species of *Coptocycla* occurring in North America, *pinicola* differs in being less convex and less elongate, lateral margin of elytra less deflexed and not punctate—distinctly punctate with numerous moderate punctures in *repudiata*—the lateral marginal bead stronger, prothorax laterally more broadly rounded and elytral epipleuræ at apex less oblique and slightly wider.

Deloyala clavata diversicollis, new variety.

Generally larger and paler in coloration than typical *clavata;* the large median, prothoracic spot at base generally much paler or occasionally almost absent but then two small, dark, subquadrate spots remain at base; the surface of prothorax duller than in typical *clavata* without or with very small, shining basal space. Length: 7.5 mm.

Texas: New Braunfels and Brownsville; Arizona: Prescott and Huachuca Mts.

Metriona bicolor floridana, new variety.

Larger and broader than typical *bicolor* with the hyaline lateral margins of elytra wider and less deflexed; lateral impressions of elytra below the

umbo and discal fovea on each elytron relatively larger; color uniformly yellowish-testaceous above without black spots in the impressions; body below black, ventral segments at sides and apex of last narrowly pale; legs either entirely pale, or all the femora partly black. Length: 6.5 mm.

Florida: Miami (Dietz, Engelhardt); Orange Grove (Seiffert); Tampa (Engelhardt).

The larger size, more broadly expanded and less strongly deflexed lateral margins give this form a distinct appearance, but it does not seem to have strong enough characters to make it more than a variety of *bicolor*. This form is apparently closely allied to the Central American *bifossulata* and *trisignata*, but I could not satisfactorily identify either of the two with the above described insect.

Metriona marginepunctata, new species.

Yellowish or reddish-testaceous, elytra without black spots; underside and base of middle and hind femora black; anterior legs and hind tibiæ pale; last four joints of antennæ black, the preceding joints pale. Form of *bicolor* but larger and more convex, hyaline margin of elytra more deflexed and distinctly punctate, lateral marginal bead stronger, lateral impression below the umbo and discal fovea on each elytron very faint. Length: 6.5 mm.

Alabama: Spring Hill, May (H. P. Loding).

This species is of the size of the var. *floridana* described above, but the hyaline margin of elytra is less broadly expanded and more deflexed, the surface of which is distinctly punctate—impunctate in *floridana*—the lateral marginal bead of elytra is stronger and the rather deeply impressed discal and lateral foveæ of the latter are absent in *marginepunctata*.

A paratype in Mr. Loding's collection agrees in everything with the type but a third specimen, which has been collected in 1908, has the lateral margin of elytra and prothorax scarcely translucent, but otherwise has all the characters of the other two specimens.

Metriona lodingi, new species.

Color reddish-testaceous, body below black head, ventral segments at sides and apex pale, form of *bicolor* but more convex, elytra dull, not shining, the serial punctures larger, the lateral bead of elytral margin stronger, especially at or near middle, the elytral epipleuræ at apex less oblique and nearly horizontal. The prothorax is dull, especially at sides. Length: 5.5 mm.

Alabama: Chunchula, April; Spring Hill, March, Sales Nov., all collected by Mr. H. P. Loding, to whom this new species is dedicated with pleasure and of which a paratype is in his collection.

Of all the known North American species of the genus *Metriona, M. bicolor* is the only one with which *lodingi* possibly could be confused, from which, however, the short description will readily distinguish it. It looks very much like *Coptocycla pinicola* described above, but that species has simple claws, is less convex, the prothorax laterally more broadly rounded and has the lateral marginal bead of elytra still a little stronger.

DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF COMSTOCK'S MEALY BUG IN NEW JERSEY

In a recent report on the "Biology and Control of Comstock's Mealy Bug on the Umbrella Catalpa," published as technical bulletin 29 of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Dr. W. S. Hough mentions its occurrence in New Jersey. As the species (*Pseudococcus comstocki* Kuw.) is not recorded in Smith's "Insects of New Jersey," a letter to Dr. Hough asking for definite locality records brought forth the information that according to the records of the Federal Bureau of Entomology, the species had been reported as follows: Bayonne, 1921, on umbrella tree and weeping mulberry; New Brunswick, 1920, on umbrella tree; Jersey City, 1918, on honeysuckle. After his bulletin was in press, Dr. Hough was informed that the species existed also at Asbury Park. To the above can be added another locality, Highland Park, August, 1925, on *Catalpa bungei*. Quite a severe infestation was noted on several trees, the bugs being very plentiful on the branches and lower leaf surfaces.—H. B. WEISS.