

EUROPEAN HETEROPTERA SUPPOSED TO OCCUR IN AMERICA.

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The eminent Hemipterist, Dr. G. Horváth, gave in 1908 a list of the Hemiptera common to the Old and the New Worlds,¹ which I reviewed in the same year,² calling attention to one or two points at variance with later unpublished observations. Subsequently, Dr. Horváth having studied the material he had obtained in this country in 1907, made known his results late in 1908, under the title, "Remarques sur quelques Hémiptères de l'Amerique du Nord."³ His critical comparison of those of our native forms hitherto considered the same as the European, clearly revealed the burden of misidentification under which American Hemipterists of this generation had laboured, and from which some appear not to have escaped as yet. A review of this paper appeared in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST,⁴ in which were noted the full synonymies for the new species created out of what we had complacently regarded as common to both continents. By an oversight, the new species, *Chlorochroa persimilis*, Horv., described from what we had known as *Pentatoma juniperina*, L., was omitted from the list of new species on p. 294 of this review.

And yet, although Horváth's papers appeared in 1908, and were received in this country early in 1909, in the current number of the Journal of the New York Entomological Society,⁵ the minutes of the meeting of March 2 give a list of nine species of Palaearctic Heteroptera exhibited, which were declared to occur also in the United States. Unfortunately four of these are but a repetition of the old errors, the species being *Pentatoma juniperina*, *Cymus clavicularis*, *Ischnorhynchus reseda*, and *Emblethis griseus*.

Possession of a specimen of the true *P. juniperina*, L., for the last four years, and comparison with what purported to be that species from America, gave rise to great misgivings as to ours being the same species as the European form, and long before Horváth's publication Van Duzee had recognized the two as distinct. As to *Emblethis griseus*, a mere glance at this in comparison with our *E. vicarius*, Horv., would settle any doubts as to their non-identity. Similarly, our *Ischnorhynchus geminatus*

1. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Hung., VI, pp. 1-14.

2. CAN. ENT., XL, pp. 300-302.

3. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Hung., VI, pp. 555-69.

4. Aug., 1909, Vol. XLI, pp. 294-6.

5. Vol. XVII, No. 3, p. 138.