

## SYNONYMIC NOTES ON HEMIPTERA.

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## Family LYGAEIDAE.

Genus *Phthonosteres* China.

On the authority of the late Dr. Bergroth this genus was erected by the present writer in 1924 to hold the Indian *Tropistethus aurantiacus* Distant. Since then, however, a male of *Camptocera horvathi* Jakowleff collected by Kiritshenko in Buchara has been added to the British Museum collection. It was immediately obvious that *Phthonosteres aurantiacus* Distant was identical with *Camptocera horvathi* Jak. except for the slightly darker colouring of the former.

*Camptocera horvathi* Jak. has now been recorded from Spain, Algeria, Sicily, Italy, S. Russia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkestan, Buchara, Punjab, Central and South India. Oshanin has tentatively synonymized *Rhyparochromus glaberrimus* Walker from Madeira (Wollaston) with *Camptocera horvathi*. Walker's unique type is undoubtedly a *Camptocera* and is a brachypterous female, rather larger and much darker than the Eastern species, with the pronotum much narrower posteriorly. This difference in the shape of the pronotum may be due, as is usual in Lygaeidae, to the brachyptery of the specimen. Although Jakowleff described his genus from brachypterous specimens, all the 25 specimens in the British Museum are macropterous, and so it is impossible to compare Walker's type with the short-winged form of *C. horvathi*. Until this is possible it is advisable to regard *C. glaberrimus* as a distinct species. If it proves ultimately to be the same, then Walker's name will of course take priority.

The most striking point about the genus *Camptocera* is the absence of ocelli. This important negative character, which Jakowleff failed to observe, would place the genus in the Pyrrhocoridae but for the preponderance of other Lygaeid characters.

The synonymy of the genus will now be as follows :

*Camptocera* Jak.

1872. *Rhyparochromus* (part) Walker, Cat. Hemip. Het. Br. Mus. 5, p. 94.  
 1877. *Camptocera* Jakowleff, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 52, p. 286.  
 1918. *Tropistethus* (part) Distant, Faun. Br. Ind. Rhyn. 7, p. 197.  
 1924. *Phthonosteres* China, Entomologist, 57, p. 82 (*syn. nov.*).

Type: *C. horvathi* Jak.

*Camptocera glaberrima* Walk.

1872. *Rhyparochromus glaberrimus* Walker, Cat. Hemip. Het. Br. Mus. 5, p. 94.  
 1906. *Camptocera horvathi* ? Oshanin, Verz. Palae. Hemip. 1, p. 386.

*Camptocera horvathi* Jak.

1877. *Camptocera horvathi* Jakowleff, Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 52, p. 287.  
 1906. *Camptocera horvathi* Oshanin, Verz. Palae. Hemip. 1 p. 386.  
 1918. *Tropistethus aurantiacus* Distant, Faun. Br. Ind. Rhyn. 7, p. 197 (*syn. nov.*).  
 1924. *Phthonosteres aurantiacus* China, Entomologist, 57, p. 82 (*syn. nov.*).

## Family TINGIDAE.

*Compseuta signata* Distant (*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, vi, p. 156, 1920) from New Caledonia must be transferred to *Nobarnus* Distant (*loc. cit.*), and is very closely allied to *N. typicus* Distant from the same locality.

## Family MIRIDAE.

The following new name is proposed: *Idatiella* new name for *Idatius* Dist. 1910, preoccupied by *Idatius* Fairmaire 1906 (Coleoptera).

## NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS.

MIGRATION OF BUTTERFLIES IN NORTH-EASTERN ARGENTINA IN 1926.—In the *Entomologist* for last year (vol. lviii, 1925) I recorded on pp. 147 and 169 certain observed migrations of butterflies that took place in this district (28° 30' S., 59° 35' W.). In these notes I recorded four definite migrations during a period of twenty days. They may be summarized as a migration *en masse* of nine recognized and many undetermined species that passed overhead in a cloud resembling a swarm of locusts for 23 minutes on March 27th—a steady all-day migration of local species, excepting the *Grypcocera*, that took place on April 2nd, and two desultory or intermittent migrations of a few species that were observed on April 12th and 15th, all these migratory flights being northwards. In view of these more or less accidental observations, I this year made arrangements to keep a systematic watch for migration, and further, interested other persons. To avoid any early movement being overlooked, observations were kept from the beginning of March. The results,