John G. Jack, in Garden and Forest, vol. X., page 394, has given a most interesting account of damage by this insect to the willows in the Arnold Arboretum. The damage there by the beetle is not exceptional, for the writer has noticed similar injuries in many of the larger nurseries in Eastern Massachusetts. In fact, some of our nurserymen are contemplating abandoning entirely the culture of poplars and willows because of the damage caused by this insect. The matter of remedies being still under consideration the writer has recommended so far, in the case of infested shade trees, only the destruction of the trees in June and a replanting with the silver maple (*Acer dasycarpum*) or its variety, *Weiri*, either of which makes a good growth in damp localities.

A GENERIC TABLE OF THE FAMILY PANURGIDAE: A REPLY TO MR. COCKERELL'S CRITIQUE ON THE SEGREGATION OF PERDITA COCKERELL.

BY WILLIAM H. ASHMEAD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

In Psyche for January 1899, Mr. Cockerell has made some criticisms on my segregation of the genus *Perdita* Cockerell, which seem to require a reply.

Now, I think the whole trouble with Mr. Cockerell is expressed in his opening sentence: “I hardly know what to say about Mr. Ashmead’s three new genera, established in *Psyche* pp. 284–285 at the expense of *Perdita*”; and, had he waited a little longer and given himself more time to investigate the subject a little more thoroughly, I am convinced he would have been better able to have said something more to the point.

*Perdita* Smith, in my paper, is not defined, and the fact that Smith based his genus upon a specimen without maxillary and labial palpi has nothing to do with the validity of the genus Cockerellia.

The genus *Perdita* Smith, however, has been recognized, and while the labial palpi do not agree exactly with the imaginary figure of Smith’s, there is still some resemblance, and the labial palpi are sufficiently different, according to my views, to readily distinguish it from *Cockerellia*; besides the other characters mentioned by Smith hold good, and these, as well as other differences between it and *Cockerellia*, will be brought out in my generic table given below.

Mr. Cockerell surely must be wrong when he says the male of *P. hyalina* or *albipennis* has the claws simple and the abdomen not banded! I have examined a great many males of this species and all have the claws cleft, and the abdomen banded. If Mr. Cockerell possesses a specimen without these
characters, it probably represents some other species in another genus.

I quite agree with all good systematists that color alone is not of generic value; but Mr. Cockerell, with others, must surely admit that it is of great value and assistance in recognizing certain genera when used with salient structural characters. The genus Philoxanthus was not based upon color alone as Mr. Cockerell intimates, and as he may readily see if he will again consult my description.

Mr. Cockerell seems loath to see Perdita, upon which he has done so much work, split up into subgenera, although inspired evidently by my beginning he does not hesitate to propose the generic name “Perditella” for what he calls “a really good subgenus” for his Perdita larreae, marcialis and larrearum. As so frequently occurs in Mr. Cockerell’s work, as for instance in his subgeneric divisions of the Coccidae, he has not given a single essential character for the recognition of this genus. The only character given, namely, “second submarginal cell small, triangular” will not hold good for the three species mentioned, while the so-called large stigma is essentially the same as found in Perdita and Cockerellia, although it appears to Mr. Cockerell’s eyes larger on account of the smallness of the marginal cell.

Perditella however, may possibly be retained for larrea, marcialis, and luteola. It is singular however, that all of the specimens of these species that I have yet seen are males, and, I suspect, they may really represent the opposite sex of Philoxanthus. In the latter event the characters made use of in my table will then be of sexual and not generic value.

Mr. Cockerell sums up his remarks by saying: “I do not say that Perdita should not be divided into two or more genera; probably it will ultimately have to be split into half a dozen but it will be necessary to proceed with caution.”

This is just about the number of genera I have recognized.

“Proceed with caution,” is good advice, and it is a pity Mr. Cockerell has not followed it himself before erecting some of his recent new bee genera since most of them will be found to be synonyms. I find no less than four in the following group: Hemihalictus Ckll. equals Dufourea Lepeletier, Hesperaspis Ckll. equals Rhophitoides Schenck, Callandrena Ckll. equals Biareolina Dufour, while Pseudopanurgus Ckll. equals Panurginus Nylander.

In order to show how Perdita and allied genera are separated, I have concluded to publish my MS. generic table of the family Panurgidae, which is as follows:

**Table of Genera.**

| Marginal cell at apex more or less remote from the costa or obliquely, broadly truncate. | 5 |
| Marginal cell towards apex acuminate, attaining the costa. |
Abdomen usually rather long; second joint of hind tarsi normal, inserted in the middle of the first. 2

Abdomen subglobose, black, shining, with white fasciae at apex; second joint of hind tarsi angulate beneath, not inserted in the middle of the first; clypeus in ♀ yellow, the hind femora incrassated; antennae in both sexes filiform, longer than the head; tongue short. 3

Macropis Panzer.

2. Body, and more particularly the thorax, distinctly pubescent, the abdomen with white fasciae. 3

Body sparsely pilose, the abdomen always glabrous, shining, not fasciate, although the anal segment is slightly ciliate at apex. 3

Transverse median nervure interstitial, or very nearly; antennae in ♀ longer than the thorax, the joints of flagellum nodose beneath, appearing crenulate; hind tibiae with knee plate present in both sexes. 3

Halictoides Nylander.

3. Submedian cell usually shorter than the median or never longer, the transverse median nervure joining the median vein before the basal nervure; antennae not longer than the thorax, the flagellum simple; maxillary palpi 6-jointed, the joints subequal; labial palpi 4-jointed, the first joint the longest, about as long as 2-3 united, the third longer than 2-4. 3

Dufourea Lepeletier. (= Hemihalictus Ckll.)

3. Submedian cell usually shorter than the median or never longer, the transverse median nervure joining the median vein before the origin of the basal nervure, or interstitial with it. 4

Submedian cell a little longer than the median, the transverse median nervure joining median vein beyond the origin of the basal nervure.

Thorax above with fulvous or ferruginous hairs; maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 4-jointed. 3

Biareolina Dufour. (= Callandrena Ckll.)

4. Thorax above usually with whitish or griseous pubescence, very rarely with a slight ochraceous tinge. 4

Labial palpi deformed, the basal joint long and quite different from the last; face in ♀ with blackish hairs; antennae in ♀ longer than the thorax, the apical joints attenuated from the middle. Rhophites Spinola. Labial palpi normal, all the joints being similar and nearly equal; face in ♀ with white hairs; antennae in ♀ as long as the thorax, the last joint acuminate at apex only. Rhophiloides Schenck. (= Hesperaspis Ckll.)

5. Marginal cell at apex more or less acuminate or narrowly rounded, not or rarely truncate, although sometimes appendiculate; mandibles dentate. 5

Front wings with two recurrent nervures. 6

Front wings with only one recurrent nervure, the second obliterated (see below for characters of mouth parts) 6

Cockerellia Ashmead (pars).

6. First submarginal cell much longer than the second; maxillary palpi 6-jointed. 7

First submarginal cell equal to or not much longer than the second.

Maxillary palpi 4-jointed; abdomen black, smooth, shining, bare above, with the sides and fifth segment fimbriate with white hairs; labial palpi 4-jointed, the first joint almost as long as joints 2-4 united. 7

Scraper Lepelet. (Type S. brullei Lepelet.)

Maxillary palpi 6-jointed; abdomen bare, with white bands; face and clypeus white or with a white spot; second submarginal cell receiving both recurrent nervures; submedian cell considerably shorter than the median. Camptopoeum Spinola. (Type C. frontale Spinola.)

7. Species not almost entirely yellow. 8

Species yellow or almost entirely yellow; labial palpi very long, 4-jointed, the first joint fully twice as long as joints 2-4 united. 8

Frontal foveae very distinct, long linear, black; clypeus semicircular at base; claws
simple; pygidial plate almost obtrapezoidla. ☀

(éro P. beatus Ckll.)

Frontal foveae very small, represented by
a rounded or oval black puncture; clypeus
obtrapezoidal at base; claws cleft.

Perditella Cockerell.

(Type P. larreae Ckll.)

8. Abdomen aeneous, cr rufous and black,
ornate with red, yellow, or whitish maculae
or bands; face usually yellow, or marked
with yellow or white; stigma well developed
recurrent nervures respectively interstitial
with the first and second transverse cubiti,
or both are received by the second sub-
marginal cell.

9. Abdomen black, rufous or yellowish, neither
maculate nor banded; stigma either large
well developed, or poorly developed, sublan-
colate; both recurrent nervures received by
the second submarginal cell or the first is
interstitial with the first transverse cubi-
tus.

10. Marginal cell not short, much longer than
the stigma, fully twice as long, and as long
or longer than the first discoidal cell; sub-
median cell a little shorter than the median;
labial palpi 4-jointed, the first joint very
long, 7 or 8 times longer than joints 2–4
united, contracted at base.

Nomadopsis Ashmead.

(Type C. zonallis Cr.)

Marginal cell very short, shorter than the
stigma or no longer, and always very much
shorter than the first discoidal cell; labial
palpi 4-jointed, the first joint very long and
usually somewhat thickened, fully twice as
long or even more than twice as long as
joints 2–4 united; hind tibial spurs finely
serrated; claws at least in ☀ cleft.

Cockerellia Ashmead.

(Type P. hyalina Cr. albipennis Cr.)

11. Submarginal cells very unequal, the first
about thrice as long as the second, the latter
quadrate or nearly; the first recurrent nerv-
ure is received by the first submarginal cell

labrum distinct, transverse; labial palpi 4-
jointed, the first joint the longest but rarely
longer or much longer than joints 2–4 united;
claws cleft; hind tibial spurs simple.

Perditella Smith.

Marginal cell long, always much longer
than the stigma; stigma rather small, or
narrow, lanceolate; head large, seen from
in front usually much wider than long;
labial palpi 4-jointed the first joint very
much longer than joints 2–4 united; claws
cleft; hind tibial spurs finely serrated;
antennae short, scarcely as long as the
width of the head.

Macrotoma Smith.

Stigma broad, oblong-oval or at least not
lanceolate; head normal, as seen from in
front rounded, not wider than long;
antennae longer than the width of the head.

First submarginal cell, along the cubitus,
not greatly longer than the second.

Hind tibiae and tarsi in ☀ with a long
dense pubescence; clypeus in ☀ black,
with long hairs; eyes black; labial
palpi 4-jointed, the first joint very
long, usually longer than 2–4 united.

Panurginus Nylander = Panurgus
Robt. = Pseudoanurgus Ckll.

First submarginal cell, along the cubitus,
not long, or nearly, as long as the
second; each submarginal cell receiving a
recurrent nervure; transverse median ner-
vure joining the median view much before
the origin of the basal.

Scaetroides Gribodo.
near its apex, the second, by the second submarginal cell near apex; submarginal cell much shorter than the median; head seen from in front oblong, about twice as long as wide, the eyes fully thrice as long as wide; antennae clavate; mandibles bidentate at apex; maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 4-jointed, the first joint the longest.

Submarginal cells along the cubitus, unequal, the first the longer, the second narrowed one third above; transverse median nervure interstitial; head normal; maxillary palpi 6-jointed; labial palpi 4-jointed, subequal, the joints enlarged at apex; thorax above clothed with a dense pubescence; flocculus on hind tibiae and tarsi long, dense.

_Hyloeosoma_ Ashm.

_Dasypoda_ Latreille.

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