## MISCELLANEA

Synonymy in Corethrinae.—Many recent authors have followed Theobald (Gen. Ins., Fasc. 26) (1905) in referring to Sayomyia, Coq., most of the species till recently incorporated under Corethra, Mg., but the American author's genus must give way, on his own admission, to Chaoborus, Lichtenstein, established as long ago as 1800; so that a few synonymical notes may be useful.

Corethra, Mg. (1803), was originally erected (Illig. Mag., ii, 260) for the *Tipula culiciformis* of De Geer (1776); and for many years it contained only that species, with pallida, F. (1781), and plumicornis, F. (1794). It was not until 1823 that another species was added,—punctipennis, Say., followed by flavicans, Mg., in 1830 and others of more recent date.

Mochlonyx, Loew (1844), was formed for Corethra velutina, Ruthe, and to this genus has been added effoctus, Wlk., and actually culiciformis, De Geer (!), the very type species of Corethra; even Prof. Kertesz, in his catalogue of the world's diptera (vol. i,

1902), making the same error.

Theobald (Gen. Ins.) admitted Corethrinae as a subfamily of Culicidae and correctly replaced culiciformis in Corethra, with velutina (effoctus, Wlk., being added as synonymous with this) and a third, recently described species, cinctipes, Coq. Therefore, unless velutina can be generically separated from culiciformis (and I have no means of forming an opinion on this), Mochlonyx must sink in favour of Corethra, Mg.

Schiner (Fauna Austr., ii, 624) placed velutina and effoetus (the latter not described, not being Austrian) in Mochlonyx; and placed culiciformis (also undescribed for the same reason), with the names of five other undescribed non-Austrian species, after his description of the three Austrian species (pallida, plumicornis and fusca) of Corethra. It is quite possible that he may not have seen all these species, and therefore his generic separation of velutina and culiciformis may not have represented an individual opinion.

Chaoborus, Lichtenstein, was erected for "antisepticus sp. nov.," which proved synonymous with crystallina, De Geer, this latter, queried by Theobald (Gen. Ins.) as synonymous with plumicornis, F., being definitely given by Kertesz as identical with it.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. 37, p. 603 (1910).
 As Mr. Theobald has presumably examined the type of Walker's species, some importance attaches to this opinion.

Now plumicornis, F., pallida, F., and punctipennis, Say. (a North American species), with others, are retained by Kertesz under Corethra. This is obviously wrong, since Loew's principle in establishing Mochlonyx was a sound one, i.e., "metatarsus several times shorter than the next tarsal joint," as contrasted with those species in which the metatarsus is longer than the 2nd tarsal joint. The separation of these groups is justified: Loew lost his genus through unfortunately giving the name Mochlonyx to that group of species containing the type species of Corethra, Mg. Of course, in the days in which he wrote it was sometimes not easy to distinguish which species was intended by an author as the type of his genus and this may have authorised him to split off any group, or particular species at will.

Corethra, Mg., must therefore always stand for culiciformis, with its congeners.

Coquillett in 1903 erected Sayomyia for "Corethra punctipennis" Say., which he admitted as congeneric with plumicornis, F. (the latter species possessing crystallina, De G., and others as synonyms), both of which species have now to be placed in Chaoborus.

The synonymy of the species immediately concerned will stand thus:—

## Corethrinae (Subfamily of Culicidae.)

CORETHRA, Mg., 1803.

(Mochlonyx, Loew, 1844.)

- I. culiciformis, De Geer (Tipula id.). Type of genus.
- 2. velutina, Ruthe (Mochlonyx id., Loew; TYPE of Mochlonyx) (effoctus Wlk.).
- 3. cinctipes, Coq.

## CHAOBORUS, Lichtenstein, 1800.

(Sayomyia, Coq., 1903.)

- 1. plumicornis, F. (Tipula id.). Type of genus.
- 2. punctipennis, Say. (TYPE of Sayomyia).
- 3. All other species referred to Sayomyia since Theobald's acceptance of the genus, but previously placed in Corethra.

The three other genera recorded by Theobald appear to me built on very weak characters and I should prefer to regard them as subgenera of *Chaoborus* only. Each contains but one species. They are *Pelorempis* (Joh.) americana, Joh., Corethrella (Coq.) brakeleyi, Coq., and Eucorethra (Underwood) underwoodi, Underw.

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<sup>1</sup> Theobald (Gen. Ins.) is distinctly wrong in terming the joint following the metatarsus as the first, since the metatarsus itself is the 1st tarsal joint, the succeeding joint being the second.

ceeding joint being the second.

2 I have seen it stated somewhere that Meigen placed what he considered all the most typical species in the middle of the genus, and those tending to aberration at one end or the other of it.