

~~×~~ *Bryobia cristata* (Dugès 1834)
 and *Bryobia rubrioculus* (Scheuten 1857) (Acar.)
 (Notulae ad Tetranychidas 3)
 by
 G. L. VAN EYNDHOVEN

In my publication "*Bryobia* from Hedera, apple and pear" I did not give a name to the *Bryobia*-species from apple and pear, but I mentioned 4 old names which should receive consideration. Of these, two were of special interest, namely *Bryobia cristata* (Dugès I.1834 pro parte) and *Bryobia rubrioculus* (Scheuten IV.1857).

It is now certain that unfortunately DUGÈS had two species before him in describing his Tétranique créé (p. 28) or *Tetranychus cristatus* (p. 15), namely the species from plum leaves at Montpellier (Dept. Hérault) and the species with males under stones in the "promenades publiques" at Paris.

In the meantime I have been able to travel in Germany and France, and I have collected material from Bonn (*Bryobia rubrioculus*) and from Montpellier (*Bryobia cristata* pro parte). At the same time I discovered in the "promenades publiques" at Paris under the bark of trees the second species which is included in the name *Bryobia cristata* Dugès 1834. My material is being studied now and full details will be published in due time.

It is possible, however, to decide about nomenclature now already, in the interest of the scientists working in applied acarology.

For the old name *Bryobia cristata* (Dugès I. 1834), created for a combination of what are considered 2 separate species now, I choose the species from Paris, living under stones and bark of trees, and feeding on grass. This decision is in accordance with the idea of PRITCHARD & BAKER in their very important monograph, who have described a species from Japan as *Bryobia cristata* Dugès 1834, basing this name principally on the fact that in their Japanese species males are common. I should like to observe that *Bryobia cristata* as collected by me at Paris, is a very common species there, of which I intend to deposit a neotype. It is, however, an entirely other species than that described by PRITCHARD & BAKER, so that in my opinion these authors will have to rename their species.

By this decision the second oldest name, *Bryobia rubrioculus* (Scheuten IV.1857), originally published as *Sannio rubrioculus*, now becomes valid for mites from pear at Bonn in Germany.

The *Bryobia* from apple and pear, as described in my above cited paper, I consider as being identical with the mites from Bonn, so that my material, as listed in my publication, now can be named *Bryobia rubrioculus* (Scheuten IV.1857). I have to add that this does not mean at all that every *Bryobia* from other Rosaceae, or from other fruit trees, or even from all apple and pear trees, is automatically a real *B. rubrioculus*, but in my opinion most of the populations from apple and pear on the Western European continent belong to it.

References

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Amsterdam-O., Zoölogisch Museum, Zeeburgerdijk 21.

The editions of Goedaert's "Metamorphosis naturalis"

by
G. KRUSEMAN

The first question to be settled is, which of the editions, the Dutch or the Latin, is the original one.

HAGEN and HORN & SCHENKLING give the Latin edition as the original one. It is clear, however, that this edition is a translation; for on the page after the "Dedicatio" we read:

"Typographus Lectori.

Experimenta haec historica ab autore Belgicè edita, non tam elegantiae sermonis quam veritatis habita ratione, ne quicquam mutatum videretur, verbum de verbo, latina lingua expremimi curavi".

Many years ago the late Dr. A. C. OUDEMANS wrote in private correspondence that it is possible to establish the approximate dates of publication of the Dutch edition by deduction. See also his *Kritisch Historisch Overzicht*, vol. 1, note on p. 12.

In Vol. I of the Dutch edition in "Aen den goetwilligen Leser" on page (C) 2 recto and verso we read: "hoewel ick den tijdt van vier ende twintich jaren daer in besteedt hebbe, beginnende anno 1635" (in translation: "though I have spent 24 years on it, starting in 1635"). Therefore this introduction to Vol. I must have been written in 1659.

In Vol. II in the Dedication, GOEDAERT tells us on p. 7, that part I had appeared some years before, and on p. 8, that he had spent 30 years of his life studying insects. Consequently this Dedication must have been written in 1635 + 30, i.e. about 1665.

As the Latin edition is dated "27 Januarii 1662" it is clear, that the first Dutch edition of Vol. I was issued before this date (see above). It may be put at 1660—1661. The "Octrooi" (the monopoly to print the work) was given to Jacques FIERENS, the editor, on 30th Nov. 1660.

Vol. III appeared after his death which occurred in Febr. 1668, for the dedication is by his widow Clara DE BOCK and "Aen den goet-willigen Leser" was signed by the editor "den eersten Januarii 1669". For the dedication of Vol. III to Gecommitteerde Raden, this commission presented the widow of the author with 40 Carolus guilders on October 24, 1669.

The dedication to the Burgomaster of Middelburg, Henrico THIBAUT, of the Latin edition is dated in Vol. I: 27 Januarii 1662, in vol. II: IV Decembr 1667, and vol. III: Undated.

All the "editions" of the Dutch text of Vols. II and III are identical, for we