

## 81

Mr. HINCKS also observed that the original spelling of the name of the genus *Orthopleura* Spin. 1844 (Cler.) was *Orthoplevra*. All successive authors have written *Orthopleura*. I think it better to consider SPINOLA'S spelling as a lapsus in some way. He states (Clérites II, 1844, p. 80) that he derived the name from the straight and parallel shape of the sides of the prothorax, and these are generally known as *pleurae*; also the word is pronounced like that, not as *plevrae*. Therefore I think it better to hold on to the revised spelling *Orthopleura*.

## 82

In Rev. franç. d'Ent. XVI-4, 1949, p. 252—253, Mr. M. PIC describes a *Plateroclerus insignatus*, nov. spec. and a *Pl. luteonotatus*, nov. spec. Mr. PIC has informed me by letter that in both cases the generic name is a printing error for *Platyclusus*.

## 83

Mr. MÉQUIGNON has informed me by letter that his *Thanasimus formicarius* var. *Schaeferi* Méq. (Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. LIV-8, 1949, p. 114) is a synonym of var. *Brioni* Pic (Ech. LXII-504, 1946, p. 5).

## 84

In L'Echange LXVI-519, 1950, p. 2, just published, Mr. PIC describes a *Lebasiella Duboulayi*, nov. spec., from Swan River. He pronounces it to be closely related to *L. subanchoralis* Chev. 1876, which, however, by SCHENKLING (Ent. Mitt. V-5/8, 1916, p. 156) was placed in synonymy with *Korynetes ovatus* Spin. 1849. Therefore I am listing *Duboulayi* also in the genus *Korynetes* Herbst.

## Systematic and Synonymical Notes on New World Clerid Beetles (Coleoptera)

by

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The following notes are offered at this time in order that they may be incorporated in Mr. J. B. CORPORAAL'S forthcoming catalogue of the Cleridae of the world.

*Cymatodera wolcotti* Barr, new name for *Cymatodera confusa* Wolcott, 1921, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 59: 282, not *Cymatodera modesta* var. *confusus* Spinola, 1844, Monog. Clérites, 1: 145.

*Cymatodera spinolai* Barr, new name for *Cymatodera angustata* Spinola, 1844, Monog. Clérites, 1: 149, not *Cymatodera angustatus* Spinola, 1844, Monog. Clérites, 1: 142.

*Enoclerus acerbus* Wolcott, 1911, Ent. News, 22: 119. *Enoclerus eximius trullionis* Barr, 1947, Great Basin Naturalist, (1946) 7: 21 (new synonymy).

An examination of the type of *acerbus* leaves no doubt that this and *E. eximius trullionis* are one and the same species.

*Enoclerus knabi* (Wolcott).

*Clerus ichneumoneus* var. *knabi* Wolcott, 1910, Ent. News, 21 : 321.

When WOLCOTT described this form he indicated the possibility of its being a distinct species, however, in his recent catalogue<sup>1)</sup> he continues to regard it as a variety of *E. ichneumoneus* (Fab.). The present writer believes that *knabi* is deserving of specific rank.

The thoracic sternites of *knabi* are uniformly reddish and the integument of the elytra has a reddish subapical fascia whereas the thoracic sternites of *ichneumoneus* are blackish and the integument of the apical third of the elytra is entirely black. Moreover, specimens of *knabi* have only been seen from the state of Florida, while *ichneumoneus* is widely distributed over the eastern half of the United States and southeastern Canada.

*Enoclerus virginiensis* (Schaeffer).

*Clerus rosmarus* var. *virginensis* Schaeffer, 1917, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 25 : 131.

This form should also be regarded as a distinct species. It has the white, median fascia of the elytra narrowly margined with black and the abdomen pale. The fascia of *E. rosmarus* (Say) is narrowly margined with black in front and the elytra are very broadly black behind the fascia, the abdominal sternites are black. *E. virginensis* appears to be restricted to the extreme southeastern United States. *E. rosmarus* occurs throughout the entire eastern United States and southeastern Canada.

*Lebasiella mesosternalis* Schaeffer.

*Lebasiella mesosternalis* Schaeffer, 1908, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., 16 : 135.

*Necrobia mesosternalis*, Leng, 1920, Cat. Coleopt. N. A., p. 152.

This species was described in the genus *Lebasiella*, but was later transferred to *Necrobia*. The writer has examined the type of this species and believes that it should be returned to *Lebasiella*.

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**Kinderspel met spinnen.** Het door de heer BANK beschreven spel (zie MAC GILLAVRY, D., Een mooie variant van het kinderspel met spinnen, 1950, Ent. Ber. 13 : 5) is in verschillende variaties in mijn omgeving bekend geworden door kinderen, die na de oorlog uit Indonesië hier gekomen zijn. Ook enkele kinderen, die in Japanse kampen geïnterneerd geweest zijn, brachten dit spel mee. Ik heb niet gezien, dat men de spinnen ving en liet spinnen, alleen, dat de webben opgenomen werden, hoewel mij verteld werd, dat het in Indië wel gebeurde. In de meeste gevallen zal het spel hier wel uit de Oost geïmporteerd zijn.

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Hetzelfde spel met spinnen wordt ook in Deventer en in Amstelveen gespeeld.

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<sup>1)</sup> WOLCOTT, A. B., 1947, Fieldiana : Zoology, 32 (2): 79.