

LITERATURE CITED

CREIGHTON, W. S.

1930. A review of the genus *Myrmoterias*. Jour. N.Y. Ent. Soc., 38:177-192, 2 figs., 1 pl.

GREGG, R. E.

1954. Geographical distribution of the genus *Myrmoterias*, including the description of a new species. Psyche, 61:20-30, 2 figs.

WHEELER, W. M.

1933. A new *Myrmoterias* from Java. Proc. New England Zool. Club, 13:73-75, 1 fig.

A SYNONYM IN THE GENUS *CHRYSOPA* (NEUROPTERA: CHRYSOPIDAE)—Banks described *Chrysopa sperryi* (Psyche 50:74-75) as differing from all other species of the *plorabunda* section in lacking genal markings. An examination of the type (from Riverside, Calif., Sept. 7, 1940, ♀, Sperry: here designated lectotype), paratypes, and additional material from Riverside disclosed every gradation from no genal marks to well-defined red ones. The type and all but one of the paratypes are faded or pale individuals of *Chrysopa comanche* Banks 1938 (Can. Ent. 70:119-120); *sperryi* is therefore a synonym of this species. One of the paratypes, collected at the same time as the others, is a faded male *C. plorabunda californica* Coq., which lacks the red on the cheeks, but has the black mark plainly visible. A long series of *comanche* from Sabino Canyon, Baboquivari Mts., Arizona, Sept., 1951 (L. M. Martin, Los Angeles County Museum) also shows every gradation between well-defined cheek markings and none at all; the holotype of *comanche*, from Laredo, Texas, has only the faintest trace of the red marks. These identifications were made with the aid of male genitalic characters. — PHILLIP A. ADAMS, Harvard University.



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