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Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah10>

New names for a long-known Lepidopteron

C. Ritsema

Published online: 19 Oct 2009.

To cite this article: C. Ritsema (1872) New names for a long-known Lepidopteron, *Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 4*, 10:57, 228-229, DOI: [10.1080/00222937208696685](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222937208696685)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222937208696685>

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Dionysius writes *tītis*; and this seems to be the correct form of the word. Turning to Liddell and Scott's 'Lexicon,' based on that of Passow, we have:—

"*τītis*, *ίδος*, *ἦ*, like *πιτώ*, a small chirping bird, Phot."

Now Photius flourished somewhere about A.D. 850; and looking to his dictionary, printed in 1822 from the Gale MS., and edited by Porson and Bekker, we see (ii. p. 592):—

"*τītis*: *βραχὺ ὀρνίθιον σημαίνει καὶ τὸ γυναικεῖον αἰδοῖον τītis καὶ ἦ κέρκος.*"

Stephanus also shows that *tītis* is the correct form. In his 'Thesaurus' (ed. Paris: 1848–1854, vii. p. 2241) we have "*τītis*, *ίδος*, *ἦ*, *avicula*," &c., and the sentence "*ἐμβιβάζεσθαι εἰς τὰς καλουμένας τītidas*," which settles the matter. Moreover he adds "*τītus* in vv. LL. affertur pro *τītis*."

Photius and others after him derive the word *τītis* from *τῑτίζειν*, otherwise written *πιτίζειν*, to chirp.

Hence we may conclude that *tītis* was originally a general name for a small chirping bird, that in time it became specially applied to some bird with a red tail, that as such it had one or more figurative meanings (in the sentence above quoted we might perhaps translate it by "Firetail"), concerning which we need not now trouble ourselves, and that *tītys* is an erroneous form, which has been still further corrupted into *tithys*, *tethys*, *thytis*, and I know not how many other misspellings.

Lastly, I may perhaps venture to hint that the root of *tītis* exists in the prefix "Tit" of the English "Titlark" and "Titmouse," and the first syllable of the Icelandic *Titlingur*, where it retains its primitive generalized meaning.

In excuse for occupying all this space, I may mention that naturalists like Hemprich and Ehrenberg (Symb. fol. bb) and Von Heuglin (Orn. Nordost-Afr. i. p. 334) have not thought it beneath them to attempt an explanation of this word, referring it to *τῑτης*, *ultor*, with which it has nothing whatever to do.

3 August, 1872.

New Names for a long-known Lepidopteron. By C. RITSEMA.

In the last Number of the 'Annals,' Mr. A. G. Butler describes and represents a new genus and species of the family Notodontidæ. The genus is named *Tarsolepis*, the species *T. remicauda*.

The same insect, however, was figured as far back as 1806 by J. Hübner, in the second volume (plate 197) of his 'Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge,' under the name of *Crino Sommeri*, and as belonging to the Noctuæ genuinæ. Herrich-Schäffer (Sammlung neuer oder wenig bekannter ausser-europäischer Schmetterlinge, p. 11) changed the generic name as used before into *Crinodes*, and placed the insect in the family Notodontina. Walker, on the other hand, in his 'List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum,' part xiv. (1858), p. 1346, places the genus

Crino, Hübner, in the Noctuide family Ophiussidae, which, however, is rectified in the 'Stettiner entomologische Zeitung' for 1862 (p. 477) by K. Dietrich, who regards it, and most justly, as a Notodontide genus, nearly allied to the genera *Phalera*, H.-Sch., and *Datana*, Walk.

I have seen five specimens of *Crinodes Sommeri*, Hübn.—four females in the collection of the Royal Museum at Leiden (placed under the name *bilaminata*, De Haan, l. l., in the genus *Nystalea*, Gn., at present also a Notodontide genus), and one male in Mr. P. C. T. Snellen's collection at Rotterdam, all sent over from Java. Walker (l. c. p. 1348) makes mention of a specimen from Rio Janeiro in Mr. Fry's collection.

Leiden, August 10, 1872.

Note on Intelligence in Monkeys. By Prof. COPE.

I have two species of *Cebus* in my study, *C. capucinus*, and a half-grown *C. apella*. The former displays the usual traits of monkey ingenuity. He is an admirable catcher, seldom missing any thing, from a large brush to a grain, using two hands or one. His cage-door is fastened by two hooks, and these are kept in their places by nails driven in behind them. He generally finds means, sooner or later, to draw out the nails, unhook the hooks, and get free. He then occupies himself in breaking up various objects and examining their interior appearances, no doubt in search of food. To prevent his escape I fastened him by a leather strap to the slats of the cage; but he soon untied the knot, and then relieved himself of the strap by cutting and drawing out the threads which held the flap for the buckle. He then used the strap in a novel way. He was accustomed to catch his food (bread, potatoes, fruit, &c.), with his hands when thrown to him; sometimes the pieces fell short three or four feet. One day he seized his strap and began to throw it at the food, retaining his hold of one end. He took pretty correct aim, and finally drew the pieces to within reach of his hand. This performance he constantly repeats, hooking and pulling the articles to him in turns and loops of the strap. Sometimes he loses his hold of the strap. If the poker is handed him he uses that with some skill for the recovery of the strap. When this is drawn in, he secures his food as before. Here is an act of intelligence which must have been originated by some monkey, since no lower or ancestral type of mammals possess the hands necessary for its accomplishment. Whether originated by Jack, or by some ancestor of the forest who used vines for the same purpose, cannot be readily ascertained.

After a punishment the animal would only exert himself in this way when not watched; as soon as an eye was directed to him he would cease. In this he displayed distrust. He also usually exhibited the disposition to accumulate, to be quite superior to hunger; thus he always appropriated all the food within reach before be-