

A NOMENCLATURAL ACT: SOME NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES ON PALAEARCTIC LONGHORNED BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: The paper gives nomenclatural remarks on validity of the generic names *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833 and *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 and the tribe name Dorcasomini Lacordaire, 1869. Also a replacement name, *Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *armeniaca holzschuhi* nom. nov., is proposed for a junior homonym name, *Phytoecia* (*Helladia*) *armeniaca iranica* Holzschuh, 1981, in the text.

KEY WORDS: replacement name, validity, Palaearctic region, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera

Family CERAMBYCIDAE Latreille, 1802

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe PURPURICENINI Fairmaire, 1864

Genus *ANOPLISTES* Audinet-Serville, 1833 nom. rest.

= *Asias* Semenov, 1914

Type species: *Cerambyx halodendri* Pallas, 1776

Remarks on validity of the genus name *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833:

In 1914, Semenov proposed an objective replacement name, *Asias* Semenov, 1914, for *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833. Because he wrongly regarded *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833 as a junior homonym of *Anoplites* Westwood, 1831 (Diptera). However, the genus name *Anoplites* Westwood (Diptera) is recorded by Neave (1939) in page 216 as *Anoplites* Westwood, 1835 (not 1831). *Anoplites* Macquart, 1835 and *Anoplites* Westwood, 1835 are synonyms of *Gynoplistia* Macquart, 1835 in the fly family Limoniidae now (Evenhuis, 2007). According to Evenhuis (2007), *Anoplites* Macquart, 1835 is unavailable under the CODE. The name proposed in synonymy and not made available before 1961. Also *Anoplites* Westwood, 1835 is nomen nudum.

So *Asias* Semenov, 1914 is an unnecessary replacement name and *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833 is a valid name. Thus, I propose that *Asias* Semenov, 1914 should be replaced with *Anoplites* Audinet-Serville, 1833 under the priority. This status is also stated by Danilevsky (2008 a, b). However, Danilevsky (2007 a, b) still uses *Asias* Semenov, 1914 as the

genus name and gives *Anoplistes* Audinet-Serville, 1833 as a synonym name of *Asias* Semenov, 1914. In addition to this, Danilevsky (2007 and 2008 a, b) stated that "As it was written to me by G. Sama (personal communication, 2003): "Semenov (1914) introduced *Asias* a new name replacing *Anoplistes* Serville, 1833 not Westwood, 1831 (Diptera). I was able to consult Neave (Nomenclator Zoologicus, 1939, 1: 216); according to it, *Anoplistes* was described by Westwood only in 1835 (*Anoplistes* Westwood, 1835, London & Edinb., Phil. Mag., 3(6) (34): 280). This is confirmed by Horn & Schenkling, 1929 (Index Litteraturae Entomologicae, series 1, band 4: 1312) where any Westwood's paper dealing with Diptera is listed in 1831, while is confirmed for 1835 the description of "Insectorum novorum exoticorum". Phillos. Mag. (3), 6: 280-281" So, the name *Anoplistes* Serville, 1833 is valid".

Danilevsky (2007) stated that "According to recently published data (Namhaidorz, 1972, 1976; Heyrovský, 1965, 1968, 1970) *Asias mongolicus* is distributed in south-west and south Mongolia from Kobd aimak to East-Gobi aimak. The species status of the taxon is doubtful. At least three *Asias* names of the group traditionally attributed to three different species are definitely synonyms: *A. amoenus* (Reitter, 1898) = *A. procerus* (Semenov, 1907) = *A. francisci* (Reymond, 1933). At the moment I prefer to regard *A. amoenus mongolicus* as a subspecies, which has the area inside Mongolian republic. The subspecies is characterized by usually dark elytra and sparse pronotal pubescence. The population in north Alashan most probably must be described as another subspecies". In these circumstances, new combinations are established as follows:

Anoplistes agababiani (Danilevsky, 2000) **comb. nov.**

= *Asias agababiani* Danilevsky, 2000

Distr.: Caucasus

Anoplistes amoenus amoenus (Reitter, 1898) **comb. nov.**

= *Asias amoenus* (Reitter, 1898)

= *Asias francisci* (Reymond, 1933)

= *Asias procerus* (Semenov, 1906)

Distr.: China, Mongolia, Vietnam

Anoplistes amoenus mongolicus (Ganglbauer, 1889) **comb. nov.**

= *Asias mongolicus* (Ganglbauer, 1889)

Distr.: China, Mongolia

Anoplistes chodjii (Holzschuh, 1974) **comb. nov.**

= *Asias chodjii* Holzschuh, 1974

Distr.: Iran

- Anoplistes diabolicus* (Reitter, 1915) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias diabolicus* (Reitter, 1915)
Distr.: Kazakhstan
- Anoplistes forticornis* (Reitter, 1901) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias forticornis* (Reitter, 1901)
Distr.: Turkestan, Kazakhstan
- Anoplistes galusoi* (Kostin, 1974) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias galusoi* Kostin, 1974
Distr.: Kazakhstan
- Anoplistes gobiensis* (Namhaidorzh, 1973) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias gobiensis* Namhaidorzh, 1973
Distr.: European Russia, Mongolia
- Anoplistes halodendri halodendri* (Pallas, 1776)
= *Asias halodendri halodendri* (Pallas, 1776)
Distr.: Bulgaria; Ukraine; Albania; Romania, Kazakhstan; Siberia;
European Russia
- Anoplistes halodendri ephippium* (Stevens & Dalman, 1817)
= *Asias halodendri ephippium* (Stevens & Dalman, 1817)
Distr.: Siberia, European Russia
- Anoplistes halodendri heptapotamicus* (Semenov, 1923) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias halodendri heptapotamicus* Semenov, 1923
Distr.: Kazakhstan
- Anoplistes halodendri kozlovi* (Semenov & Znojko, 1934) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias halodendri kozlovi* Semenov & Znojko, 1934
= *Asias kozlovi* Semenov et Znojko, 1934
Distr.: Mongolia, China
- Anoplistes halodendri minutus* (Hammarström, 1893) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias halodendri minutus* (Hammarström, 1893)
Distr.: European Russia, Mongolia, Siberia
- Anoplistes halodendri pirus* (Arakawa, 1932) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias halodendri pirus* (Arakawa, 1932)
Distr.: European Russia, China, Korea
- Anoplistes jacobsoni* (Baeckmann, 1904) **comb. nov.**
= *Asias jacobsoni* (Baeckmann, 1904)
Distr.: Kazakhstan

Anoplistes jomudorum (Plavilstshikov, 1940) **comb. nov.**

= *Asias jomudorum* Plavilstshikov, 1940

Distr.: Central Asia

Anoplistes tuvensis (Cherepanov, 1978) **comb. nov.**

= *Asias tuvensis* Cherepanov, 1978

Distr.: European Russia, Siberia, Mongolia

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE Latreille, 1802

Tribe STENOPTERINI Fairmaire, 1864

Genus CALLIMUS Mulsant, 1846

= *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1863

= *Procallimus* Pic, 1907

= *Callimellum* Strand, 1928

= *Protocallimus* Plavilstshikov, 1940

= *Callimomimus* Jenistea, 1952

Type species: *Callimus bourdini* Mulsant, 1846 = *Saperda angulata* Schrank, 1789

The genus currently includes 3 subgenera as *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846; *Lampropterus* Mulsant, 1863 and *Procallimus* Pic, 1907. The subgenera are regarded as separate genera by some authors (e. g. Monné & Hovore, 2005; Özdikmen, 2007).

Remarks on validity of the genus name *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846:

The genus name *Callimellum* Strand, 1928 is an objective replacement name for *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846. Since, it was regarded by Strand (1928) as a junior homonym of *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833. Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985) firstly proposed to replace the old name *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 for *Callimellum* Strand, 1928. They stated *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 is wrong posterior spelling of *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830. Brustel et al. (2002) also stated that “*Callimus Mulsant, 1846 – Nous réhabilitons Callimus Mulsant, 1846 au lieu de Callimellum Strand, 1928 comme le proposent Althoff & Danilevsky (1997) et Sama (comm. pers.). L’homonymie entre Callimus Mulsant, 1846 et Callimus Fischer-Waldheim, 1833 (Orthoptera), dénoncée par Villiers (1978) et confirmée par Sama (2002) n’est pas applicable du fait de la validité de Callimenus Fischer-Waldheim, 1830 (Orthoptera) selon l’article 33.3 du C.I.N.Z. (1999). Callimus Mulsant, 1846 redevient donc disponible*”. According to Brustel et al. (2002), *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 therefore becomes again available. However, Sama (2002) used *Callimellum* Strand, 1928 as the genus name. Since, he wrongly regarded *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 as a valid available name. Moreover, Danilevsky (2008 a) also stated that

"according to I. Kerzhner (personal communication, 1985), *Callimus* Muls., 1846, was not preoccupied in Orthoptera, as *Callimus* Fisch.-Wald., 1830 is wrong posterior spelling of *Callimenus* F.-W., 1830. So, *Callimellum* is not valid".

On the other side, I regard *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 (Orthoptera) as an available name but not valid. Since, according to Eades & Otte (2008), the subfamily Bradyporinae Burmeister, 1838 (Orthoptera: Ensifera: Tettigonioidea: Tettigoniidae) includes 3 tribes as Bradyporini Burmeister, 1838; Ephippigerini Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878 and Zichyini Bolivar, 1901. The genus *Bradyporus* Charpentier, 1825 that includes two species as *B. dasypus* (Illiger, 1800) and *B. macrogaster* (Lefebvre, 1831) is in the tribe Bradyporini. The genus has 3 synonym as *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833; *Derallimus* Caudel, 1912 and *Dinarchus* Stål, 1874. *Locusta dasypus* Illiger, 1800 is the type species of the genus *Bradyporus* Charpentier, 1825. The genus *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 that includes 6 species as *C. dilatatus* Stål, 1875; *C. latipes* Stål, 1875; *C. montandoni* Burr, 1898; *C. multituberculatus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1833); *C. oniscus* Burmeister, 1838 and *C. restrictus* (Fischer von Waldheim, 1833) is in the tribe Zichyini. *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 has not any synonym. *Callimus multituberculatus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 is the type species of the genus *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 by subsequent designation by Harz., 1969.

The genus name *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim (Orthoptera) is recorded by Neave (1939) on page 533 as *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 (not 1830). In fact that, *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 (not 1830), it's type species being *Locusta dasypus* Illiger, 1800 is only a synonym of *Bradyporus* Charpentier, 1825 (Bradyporini) not *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 (Zichyini). So it is not posterior wrong spelling of *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 and is an available name according to ICZN (1999). However, it is not valid.

Anyway, before Strand (1928), *Callimus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833 was given by Kirby (1906) as a synonym of *Bradyporus* Charpentier, 1825. He also gave *Callimenus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830 as a separate genus. So *Callimellum* Strand, 1928 for *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 was unnecessary replacement name in time of publication.

In this case, I share the same idea of Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985), Brustel et al. (2002) and Danilevsky (2008 a). Finally, the genus name *Callimus* Mulsant, 1846 should be used as a valid generic name for Cerambycidae as proposed by Danilevsky & Miroshnikov (1985).

Subfamily LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

Tribe PHYTOECIINI Pascoe, 1864

Genus PHYTOECIA Dejean, 1835

Type species: *Saperda cylindrica* Fabricius, 1775 = *Cerambyx cylindricus* Linnaeus, 1758

Subgenus *HELLADIA* Fairmaire, 1864**Type species:** *Saperda millefolii* Adams, 1817

Helladia Fairmaire, 1864 has been regarded by some authors as a separate genus.

armeniaca Frivaldsky, 1878ssp. ***armeniaca*** Frivaldsky, 1878ssp. ***natali*** Lobanov, 1994ssp. ***holzschuhi* nom. nov.**

The subspecies *Helladia armeniaca iranica* Holzschuh, 1981 is a primer junior homonym of *Helladia iranica* Villiers, 1960 according to ICZN (1999). In accordance with Article 57 of the ICZN, Fourth Edition (1999), I suggest here the name *holzschuhi* as a replacement name for the subspecies name *-iranica* Holzschuh, 1981. The name is dedicated to C. Holzschuh (Austria) who current author name of preexisting name *-iranica*. It is masculine in gender.

Remarks: The species has three distinct subspecies in the World. In Turkey, it is represented only by nominotypical subspecies. *H. armeniaca holzschuhi* nom. nov. occurs only in Iran and *H. armeniaca natali* Lobanov, 1994 occurs only in Azerbaijan.

DISTRIBUTION: Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan), Turkey, Syria, Iran

CHOROTYPE: SW-Asiatic (Anatolo-Caucasian + Irano-Caucasian + Irano-Anatolian + Syro-Anatolian)

Subfamily DORCASOMINAE Lacordaire, 1869

= Apatophysides Lacordaire, 1869

= Apatophysinae Lacordaire, 1869

= Apatophyseinae Lacordaire, 1869 (wrong spelling)

Dorcasominae is applied instead of Apatophysinae by Danilevsky (2007 and 2008 a). He stated that “*The tribe Apatophysides Lacordaire, 1869 was originally raised to subfamily level by Danilevsky (1979). According to a number of consultations (Svacha, personal message, 2007) the correct spelling of subfamily name is Apatophysinae. G. Sama (personal message, 2007) strongly insists on Apatophyseinae. According to P. Svacha (personal message, 2007) the name Dorcasomides Lacordaire, 1869 was published in volume 8, while Apatophysides Lacordaire, 1869 - in volume 9 – so, younger. Dorcasomus was placed inside Apatophysinae by P.Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1987). So, the name of subfamily must be changed: Dorcasominae = Apatophysinae*”. The subfamily currently includes only tribe Dorcasomini nom. rest. (=Apatophysini). Dorcasominae

(=Apatophysinae) is regarded as a tribe of the subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802 by some authors.

Tribe DORCASOMINI Lacordaire, 1869 nom. rest.

= Apatophysini Lacordaire, 1869

The tribe name should be Dorcasomini, not Apatophysini. Since, as seen above, *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834 was placed inside Apatophysinae by Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1987). So, the subfamily name must be Dorcasominae (Dorcasominae = Apatophysinae) as Danilevsky (2007 and 2008 a) stated. Similarly, the tribe name must be Dorcasomini (Dorcasomini = Apatophysini) because of the priority. Since, according to Quentin & Villiers (1969 and 1970), the tribe Dorcasomini included only the genus *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834. Historically, in the Coleopterorum Catalogus of Junk, the tribe of Dorcasomini, created by Lacordaire, consisted of seven very disparate genera: *Desmocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1835; *Plectogaster* Waterhouse, 1881; *Neoclosterus* Heller, 1899; *Aphelogaster* Kolbe, 1897; *Megacoelus* Lacordaire, 1869; *Gahania* Distant, 1907; *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834. Quentin & Villiers (1970) realized a revision of the tribe Dorcasomini Lacordaire, 1869. They also denoted this status in their work. In their work, only the genus *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834 was given in tribe Dorcasomini. Since, Quentin & Villiers (1969) cut it up and tribe Dorcasomini was reduced to the only genus *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834. Since, in this work, they stated that “*the genus Lycomus Aurivillius, 1903, included by Aurivillius in Dorcasomini, is in reality Chrysomelidae (Megalopodidae), besides synonym of genus Kulua Jacoby, 1894*”. Finally, for the present, *Desmocerus* Audinet-Serville, 1835 is in Desmocerini Blanchard, 1845 (Lepturinae), *Plectogaster* Waterhouse, 1881 and *Neoclosterus* Heller, 1899 are in Plectogasterini Quentin & Villiers, 1969 (Cerambycinae), *Aphelogaster* Kolbe, 1897 and *Megacoelus* Lacordaire, 1869 are in Megacoelini Quentin & Villiers, 1969 (Cerambycinae) and *Gahania* Distant, 1907 is in Gahaniini Quentin & Villiers, 1969 (Cerambycinae). Repeatedly, *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834 was placed inside Apatophysinae by Svacha (Svacha, Danilevsky, 1987).

The tribe includes currently 55 genera as *Acapnolymma* Gressitt & Rondon, 1970; *Aedoeus* Waterhouse, 1880; *Afroartelida* Vives et Adlbauer, 2005; *Anthribola* Waterhouse, 1882; *Antigenes* Pascoe, 1888; *Apatophysis* Chevrolat, 1860; *Apheledes* Fairmaire, 1893; *Apiocephalus* Gahan, 1898; *Appedesis* Waterhouse, 1880; *Ariastes* Fairmaire, 1896; *Artelida* Thomson, 1864; *Barossus* Fairmaire, 1893; *Boppeus* Villiers, 1982; *Capetoxotus* Tippmann, 1959; *Capnolymma* Pascoe, 1858; *Catalanotoxotus* Vives, 2005; *Criocerinus* Fairmaire, 1894; *Dorcasomus* Audinet-Serville, 1834; *Dorcianus* Fairmaire, 1901; *Dotoramades* Villiers, 1982; *Dysmathosoma* Waterhouse, 1882; *Eccrisis* Pascoe, 1888; *Echarista* Fairmaire, 1901; *Enthymius* Waterhouse, 1878; *Gaurotinus*

Fairmaire, 1897; *Harimius* Fairmaire, 1889; *Icariotis* Pascoe, 1888; *Lepturastra* Fairmaire, 1901; *Lingoria* Fairmaire, 1901; *Logisticus* Waterhouse, 1878; *Mastododera* Thomson, 1857; *Musius* Fairmaire, 1889; *Myiodola* Fairmaire, 1900; *Otteissa* Pascoe, 1864; *Pachysticus* Fairmaire, 1889; *Paratoxotus* Fairmaire, 1901; *Phithryonus* Fairmaire, 1903; *Planisticus* Vives, 2004; *Pseudogenes* Fairmaire, 1894; *Pyllotodes* Adlbauer, 2001; *Raharizonina* Villiers, 1982; *Ramodatodes* Villiers, 1982; *Rhagiops* Fairmaire, 1898; *Sagridola* Fairmaire, 1893; *Scariates* Fairmaire, 1894; *Scopanta* Fairmaire, 1893; *Stenotsivoka* Adlbauer, 2001; *Stenoxotus* Fairmaire, 1896; *Suzelia* Villiers, 1982; *Tomobrachyta* Fairmaire, 1887; *Toxitiades* Fairmaire, 1893; *Trichroa* Fairmaire, 1894; *Tsivoka* Villiers, 1982; *Villiersicus* Vives, 2005 and *Xanthopiodus* Fairmaire, 1897.

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