

New nomenclatural acts in Cerambycidae. II. (Coleoptera)

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Summary. – Several new nomenclatural acts concerning the family Cerambycidae are proposed and discussed.

The new tribe Rhamnusiini Sama is described. Replacement names are proposed for different genera, and new homonymies and synonymies are proposed or confirmed. *Camptomyme* Auctorum is an uncorrect subsequent spelling not in prevailing usage of *Camptomyne* Pascoe, 1864 (Col. Cerambycidae, Pogonocherini). The genus name *Celosterna* Blanchard, 1845, is regarded an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cerosterna* Dejean, 1835, in prevailing usage; its authorship is attributed to Dejean, 1835, not to Blanchard, 1845.

Résumé. – Nouveaux actes nomenclaturaux pour la famille des Cerambycidae. II. (Coleoptera). Les auteurs proposent dans cette note plusieurs nouveaux actes nomenclaturaux. La nouvelle tribu Rhamnusiini Sama est décrite. De nouveaux noms sont proposés pour divers genres, et de nouvelles homonymies et synonymies sont proposées. Le nom de genre *Celosterna* Blanchard, 1845, est réputé être une orthographe subséquente incorrecte de *Cerosterna* Dejean, 1835, en usage prédominant ; son usage est maintenu avec Dejean, 1835, comme auteur au lieu de Blanchard, 1845. *Camptomyme* Auctorum est une orthographe subséquente incorrecte, non en usage prédominant, de *Camptomyne* Pascoe, 1864 (Col. Cerambycidae, Pogonocherini).

Keywords. – Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, new tribe, new homonymies, new synonymies.

New names: *Ipochiromima nomen novum* for *Mimipochira* Breuning, 1982, *nec* Breuning, 1956 (Col. Cerambycidae, Rhodopinini); *Proparasophronica nomen novum* for *Parasophronica* Breuning, 1982a, *nec* Breuning, 1940 (Col. Cerambycidae, Rhodopinini), *nec* Breuning, 1982b (Col. Cerambycidae, Rhodopinini); *Teosophronica nomen novum* for *Mimosophronica* Teocchi, 1990, *nec* *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943, *nec* *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1957.

New synonymies: *Tetrops* Stephens, 1829 = *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943, type species *M. strandiella* Breuning, 1943, **n. syn.**; *Mimozygoceropsis* Breuning, 1978, type species *M. flavosignata* Breuning, 1978 = *Mimozygoceropsis* Breuning, 1982, type species *M. flavosignata* Breuning, 1982, **n. syn.**; *Parahiekeia* Breuning, 1977, type species *P. hebridarum* Breuning, 1977 = *Parahiekeia* Breuning, 1982, type species *P. hebridarum* Breuning, 1982, **n. syn.**; *Parostedes* Breuning, 1977, type species *Parostedes tonkinensis* Breuning, 1977 = *Parostedes* Breuning, 1982, type species *Parostedes tonkinensis* Breuning, 1982, **n. syn.**.

During the preparation of the volume regarding the family Cerambycidae for the Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera several new homonymies and synonymies were discovered. The present article follows a first note, concerning the fauna of Africa (SAMA, 2009).

Rhamnusiini Sama, n. trib.

“Tribe II”: Švácha, *in ŠVÁCHA & DANILEVSKY*, 1989: 14 (*partim*).

Type genus: *Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829.

Rhamnusiini; Danilevsky, *in ALTHOFF & DANILEVSKY*, 1997: 9 (not available) (ICZN, Art. 13.1.1).

Description. – Head oblique, strongly dilated, not transversely grooved behind eyes, without a distinct neck; mandible densely fringed with pubescence on inner margin and without a membranous setose area in front of the prostheca. Antennae inserted close to the front margins of eyes, shorter than body in both sexes, with four first segments short, the remaining, the last excepted, somewhat dilated apically. Mesonotum with front margin deeply emarginate, with divided stridulatory file, ventral median carina present. Prosternum transversely impressed in front, intercoxal process narrow, protuberant between coxae, parallel-sided; front coxal cavities widely angulate laterally, open behind; mesosternum gradually declivous in front, with process not protuberant, feebly tapering behind, feebly lobed apically, coxal cavities open externally to the epimera. Metasternum narrowed at base, with basal apodemes close to each other. Metepisterna moderately narrow, inner margin rounded at base, gradually attenuate

behind, feebly emarginate before the apex, truncate apically, with a distinct longitudinal carina on dorsal surface and an oblique carina on ventral side; metepimera not produced apically beyond the metepisterna. Metendosternite of Lepturinae type, with anterior projections for tendon insertion distinct and close to each other. Legs slender, hind tibiae compressed, tarsi short, first segment of hind tarsi about as long as the two following together; onychium of distinctive shape, conspicuously dilated and thickened toward the apex (similar to *Xylosteus* Frivaldszky, 1838). Male genitalia: ventral arc (sternite IX) not fork-shaped (type Lepturinae); dorsal arc (tergite IX) present.

Systematics of the subfamily Lepturinae Latreille, 1802, has recently been defined by ŠVÁCHA (*in* ŠVÁCHA & DANILEVSKY, 1989), according to the immature stages morphology. ŠVÁCHA recognized six tribes, among which Xylosteini Reitter, 1913, Rhagiini Kirby, 1837, and Lepturini Latreille, 1802; in addition he mentioned and shortly described, but not named, three new tribes:

- tribe II, for *Rhamnusium* Latreille, 1829, and *Enoploderes* Faldermann, 1837;
- tribe III, including the palaearctic genus *Oxymirus* Mulsant, 1862, and two genera from North America; this tribe was subsequently published as Oxymirini by DANILEVSKY (*in* ALTHOFF & DANILEVSKY, 1997); Toxotini Mulsant, 1839 (type genus: *Toxotus* Dejean, 1821), adopted by VIVES (2000) for the same group, cannot be accepted since *Toxotus* is recognized as a synonym of *Stenocorus* Geoffroy, 1762, belonging to the tribe Rhagiini Kirby;
- tribe IV, for *Sachalinobia* Jacobson, 1899, and *Xenoleptura* Danilevsky, Lobanov & Murzin, 1981, which, on my knowledge, has never been formally published.

The tribe II was further divided by DANILEVSKY (*in* ALTHOFF & DANILEVSKY, 1997) who introduced, as new tribes, the names Rhamnusiini and Enoploderini. However, both these names must be regarded as *nomina nuda*, since accompanied by a unique bibliographic reference lacking distinguishing characters (ICZN, 1999, Art. 13.1.1, 13.1.2). The adult morphology (chiefly the mandible without or with strongly reduced membranous setose area in front of the prostheca), always observed in the remaining Lepturinae, confirming the distinguishing characters of immature stages, the name Rhamnusiini is proposed herein as a new tribe.

Mimozygoceropsis Breuning, 1978 (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini)

Mimozygoceropsis Breuning, 1978: 3. Type species: *M. flavosignata* Breuning, 1978 (New Guinea, Sud-Est Island).

= *Mimozygoceropsis* Breuning, 1982a: 25, **new homonymy** and **n. syn.**

Mimozygoceropsis flavosignata Breuning, 1978: 3. Type locality: Papouasie.

= *M. flavosignata* Breuning, 1982a: 25. Type locality: Papouasie, archipel de la Louisiade, **new homonymy** and **n. syn.**

Mimozygoceropsis flavosignata was described twice (BREUNING, 1978, 1982a) as new genus and new species based on the same unique specimen collected by Albert S. Meek in April 1898.

Ipochiromima n. gen. (Lamiinae, Rhodopinini)

Ipochiromima nomen novum for *Mimipochira* Breuning, 1982, *nec Mimipochira* Breuning, 1956.

= *Mimipochira* Breuning, 1982a: 25. Type species: *Mimipochira sikkimensis* Breuning, 1982 (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini) *nec Mimipochira* Breuning, 1956: 359. Type species: *Mimipochira fruhstorferi* Breuning, 1956 (Célèbes: Bua Kraeng) (Lamiinae, Rhodopinini), **new homonymy**.

Ipochiromima sikkimensis (Breuning, 1982), **n. comb.**

Parahiekeia Breuning, 1977 (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini)

Parahiekeia Breuning, 1977: 240. type species: *P. hebridarum* Breuning, 1977.

= *Parahiekeia* Breuning, 1982a: 23, **new homonymy** and **n. syn.**

Parahiekeia hebridarum Breuning, 1977: 240. Type locality: Nouvelles-Hébrides: île Mallicolo.

= *Parahiekeia hebridarum* Breuning, 1982a: 23. Type locality: Nouvelles-Hébrides, île Mallicolo, Port-Sandwich, **new homonymy** and **n. syn.**

Parahiekeia hebridarum was described twice (BREUNING, 1977, 1982a) as new genus and new species based on the same unique specimen collected by Dr Joly in 1902 and preserved by the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

Parostedes Breuning, 1977 (Lamiinae, Acanthocinini)

Parostedes Breuning, 1977: 129. Type species: *P. tonkinensis* Breuning, 1977 (Tonkin).

= *Parostedes* Breuning, 1982a: 24. Type species: *P. tonkinensis* Breuning, 1977, **new homonymy** and **n. syn.**

Parostedes tonkinensis Breuning, 1977: 129. Type locality: Vietnam, Tonkin, Pho-Vi.

= *P. tonkinensis* Breuning, 1982a: 24. Type locality: Vietnam, Tonkin, Pho-Vi, **new homonymy** and **n. syn.**

Parostedes tonkinensis was described twice (BREUNING, 1977, 1982a) as new genus and new species based on the same unique specimen collected by G. Fouquet and preserved by the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris.

Parasophronica Breuning, 1940

Parasophronica Breuning, 1940: 430. Type species: *Parasophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1940 (Sumatra: Deli, in coll. Tippmann).

Proparasophronica n. gen.

Proparasophronica **nomen novum** for *Parasophronica* Breuning, 1982b, *nec Parasophronica* Breuning, 1940, *nec Parasophronica* Breuning, 1982c.

= *Parasophronica* Breuning, 1982b: 145. Type species: *Parasophronica phlyaroides* Breuning, 1982 (Borneo, Keningau, Sabah), **new homonymy**.

Proparasophronica phlyaroides (Breuning, 1982), **n. comb.**

The name *Parasophronica* was described again (BREUNING, 1982c) for *P. bremeri*, a new species from East Africa ("Tansania sept.: Am Fusse des Ol Doinyo Lengai-Vulkans, Coll. Bremer") [Naturkundemuseum Erfurt], which has already been transferred to *Exocentrus* (subgenus *Camptomyne* Pascoe, 1864) (TEOCCHI, 1987).

Remark. – TEOCCHI (1987), as well as ADLBAUER (1998), probably following BREUNING (1958, 1963), used the wrong spelling *Camptomyme*; in fact, the correct name is *Camptomyne* introduced by PASCOE (1864: 27, 43) and reported by THOMSON (1864), LACORDAIRE (1872), AURIVILLIUS (1923) and NEAVE (2004).

Tetrops Stephens, 1829

Tetrops Stephens, 1829: 228. Type species: *Leptura praeusta* Linnaeus, 1758.

= *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943: 53. Type species: *Mimosophronica strandiella* Breuning, 1943 (Thian Shan, Kuldscha, coll. Tippmann), **n. syn.**

Anaesthetis flavipilis Baeckmann, 1903; BREUNING, 1963: 484 (synonymy).

Tetrops formosa Baeckmann, 1903; BREUNING, 1965: 651 (synonymy).

BREUNING (1943) introduced *Mimosophronica* in combination with a single specimen of a new species (*M. strandiella*) originally regarded as systematically related to *Anaesthetis* Dejean, 1835, and subsequently synonymized twice by BREUNING himself in his Catalogue of the Lamiaires du Monde: first (BREUNING, 1963: 484) with *Anaesthetis flavipilis* Beckmann, 1903 and, later on (BREUNING, 1965: 650), with *Tetrops formosa* Baeckmann, 1903. *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943, consequently became a junior synonym of both *Anaesthetis* Dejean, 1835 (Apodasyini) and *Tetrops* Stephens, 1829 (Tetropini).

The single specimen described by Breuning has recently been located (M. Danilevsky, pers. comm.) in the collection Tippmann, belonging to the Museum of Natural History in Washington. This specimen, which bears the identification label "*Tetrops songaricus*", really belongs to the genus *Tetrops*, but the synonymy concerning the species name needs verification.

According to Danilevsky (pers. comm.) it could belong to *T. songarica* Kostin, 1973, described from Dzhungaria, rather than *T. formosa* as suggested by BREUNING (1965).

The name *Mimosophronica* has two additional homonyms:

- *Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1957 (*Faune de Madagascar*, Lamiinae: 155). Type species: *M. rufula* Breuning, 1957 (Madagascar), which was replaced by BREUNING himself who proposed the new name *Rufulosophronica* Breuning, 1960, *Bull. Inst. roy. Sc. Nat. Belg.*, xxxvi (7): 16.

- *Mimosophronica* Teocchi, 1990 (*Bull. Mens. Soc. Linn. Lyon*, 59 (9): 348). Type species: *Mimosophronica minettii* Teocchi, 1990 (**new homonymy**). For this taxon we propose the new genus *Teosophronica* as the replacement name. The new nomenclatural status is the following one.

Teosophronica n. gen.

Teosophronica nomen novum for *Mimosophronica* Teocchi, 1990, *nec Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1943, *nec Mimosophronica* Breuning, 1957.

= *Mimosophronica* Teocchi, 1990: 348. Type species: *Mimosophronica minettii* Técocchi, 1990, **new homonymy**. *Teosophronica minettii* (Teocchi, 1990), **n. comb.**

Celosterna Dejean, 1835

Cerosterna Dejean, 1835: 341. Type species: *Lamia gladiator* Fabricius, 1801 (= *Lamia scabrator* Fabricius, 1781) (designated by J. Thomson, 1864).

Celosterna Dejean, *in* BLANCHARD, 1845: 158 (incorrect subsequent spelling).

"*Cerosternes*": BLANCHARD, 1845: 175.

Cerosterna : THOMSON, 1857: 297.

Celosterna (Blanchard) Thomson, *in* THOMSON, 1860: 85.

Celosterna Thomson, *in* THOMSON, 1864: 75.

Toxosterna Thomson, 1868: 178 (unjustified replacement name for *Celosterna* Thomson, 1864). Type species: *L. spinator* Fabricius, 1798 (= *Lamia scabrator* Fabricius, 1781).

Celosterna (Blanch.) Thomson, *in* LACORDAIRE, 1869: 329.

Coelosterna Gemminger & Harold, 1873: 3022 (unjustified emendation).

The genus *Cerosterna* was validly introduced by DEJEAN (1835) who listed four available names: *Lamia punctator* Fabr[icius 1776] [= *Anoplophora chinensis* (Forster, 1771)], *L. reticulator* Fabr[icius 1781] [= *Aristobia reticulator* (Fabricius, 1781)], *L. gladiator* Fabr[icius, 1801] and *Cerambyx scabrator* Olivier, 1795 (= *Lamia scabrator* Fabricius, 1781).

The genus was briefly described by BLANCHARD (1845: 158) who used the name "*Celosterna* Dej." as an evident lapsus, as proved by the sentence written some page later (BLANCHARD, 1845: 175): "Les Cérosternes appartiennent aux Indes orientales". The name *Cerosterna* was subsequently adopted by several authors for taxa currently included in different genera: *C. cibrata* Blanchard, 1846; *C. fasciculata* Redtenbacher, 1848 (= *Lamia horridula* Hope, 1831, currently in *Aristobia* Thomson, 1868); *C. trifasciella* White, 1850 (currently in *Eutaenia* Thomson, 1857); *C. hispida* Saunders, 1853 (currently in *Aristobia* Thomson, 1868); *C. glabripennis* Motschulsky, 1854, *C. laevigator* Thomson, 1857 (= *C. glabripennis*) and *C. imitatrix* White, 1858 (all currently in *Anoplophora* Hope, 1839).

THOMSON (1860: 85) listed *Celosterna* attributed to himself as the author, with both *Cerosterna* Dejean and *Celosterna* Blanchard as synonyms since regarded as *nomina nuda*; later on (THOMSON, 1964: 75) he simply listed *Celosterna* Thomson with *Cerosterna* Dejean as synonym.

THOMSON (1868) created *Toxosterna* as a new replacement name for both *Celosterna* Thomson, 1860, and *Cerosterna* Dejean, 1837, since "trop voisins de celui de *Cerosterna* Solier, 1836 (Col." [Tenebrionidae] and designated "*B. spinator* Fabr. Syst. El. II, 284, 17" [sic ! lapsus for *Lamia gladiator* ?] as the new type species.

LACORDAIRE (1869) adopted *Celosterna* attributed to Thomson with *Cerosterna* Dejean and *Toxosterna* Thomson as synonyms.

Modern authors (AURIVILLIUS, 1922; BREUNING, 1957, 1961; DUFFY, 1968; RONDON & BREUNING, 1970) used the name *Celosterna* usually in combination with Blanchard as the author. However, the combination *Celosterna* Blanchard, 1845, is incorrect and cannot be used further. As proved above, *Celosterna* is a subsequent incorrect spelling of *Cerosterna* [Dejean, 1835] attributed by BLANCHARD to the publication of the original spelling. Being in prevailing usage, it should be maintained and attributed to the original author and publication (ICZN, art. 33.3.1) as a subsequent incorrect spelling in prevailing usage.

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