

NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON TAXA OF THE FAMILY LYCIDAE DESCRIBED BY GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE (INSECTA: COLEOPTERA)

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Abstract.— The corrected publication date of Guérin Méneville's publication "Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, Arachnides et Insectes...Paris" affects some names proposed in the work cited above. The following nomenclatural acts based upon the date of publication of December 31st, 1838 for the text part and November 25th, 1830 for plate 2 are proposed. *Cladophorus* Guérin Méneville, 1830 (Lycidae) has priority over *Cladophorus* Gray, 1832 (Lampyridae). Consequently *Spacekia* Strand, 1936 is considered to be a junior objective synonym of *Cladophorus* Guérin Méneville, 1830 nec Gray, 1832. *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger and Harold, 1869 is found to be the oldest replacement name for *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1838. *Porrostoma* Castelnau, 1838 is considered to be a valid name for a separate genus in Lycidae. *Calopteron limbatum* (F.) is designated to be the type species of the genus *Calopteron* Castelnau, 1838. *Flabellotrichalus novaeguineensis* nom. nov., comb. nov. is proposed for *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Bourgeois, 1892 nec Guérin Méneville, 1830 which is a senior objective homonym. *Metriorrhynchinae* Kleine, 1926 (Insecta, Coleoptera) is a valid name and *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 is the type genus of the subfamily. The authorship of some family group taxa has to be corrected: Calopterini Green, 1949 instead of Kleine, 1933 and Dexorini Bocák et Bočáková, 1990 instead of Kleine, 1933.



Key words.— nomenclature, Coleoptera, Lycidae, nom. nov., comb. nov., syn. nov.

INTRODUCTION

No detailed study of the nomenclatural problems resulting from the long standing homonymy of *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 and *Metriorrhynchus* Meyer, 1830 has been done (Schulze, F. E. *et al.*, 1932, Lawrence and Newton, 1995). The aim of this paper is to review taxa from the subfamily *Metriorrhynchinae* described in the coleopterous family Lycidae by Guérin Méneville (1838) and make some necessary nomenclatural and taxonomic proposals.

HISTORY OF GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE'S WORK

Confusion in the date of publication of Guérin Méneville's work (*Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés, Arachnides et Insectes...Paris*; the following data were given for taxa described on pages 71–73 in various publications: 1830, 1831, 1832, 1836 and 1838) is the reason for many nomenclatural problems. Different publication dates were used by different authors, sometimes even different dates were used in one article; for example: 1830: Kleine, 1926: 97; 1831: McDermott, 1966: 86 (Lampyridae), 1832: Bocák and Bočáková, 1990: 644 (given on the title page of the book at my disposal, Library of the Museum and

Institute of Zoology, Warsaw, Poland), 1836: Waterhouse, 1878: 98; 1838: Waterhouse, 1878: 101 (compare with page 98 of the same work), Kleine, 1933: 46, Krell, 1992. The dating of Guérin Méneville's work has been complicated by the fact that there exist title pages of this work with different years and that some authors used the names of taxa described in the work cited above a long time before the work was actually published [Castelnau, 1833, Boisduval, 1835, Castelnau, 1838 (the volume bears the date 1836, but it was published later, see Hayek, 1983) and Hope, 1837]. This fact was accounted for by Sherborn and Woodward (1906) as being due to the practice of exchanging of proofs between authors working on the different French Voyages. The citations of Guérin Méneville's work were perfect and they sometimes also included the exact number of pages where descriptions were published many years later.

The problem of Guérin Méneville's date of publication was discussed by Sherborn and Woodward (1906, p. 336), Sherborn (1925, p. 1510), Cowan (1970) and Hayek (1973). Recently, Krell (1992) dated Guérin Méneville's publication to 1838 on the basis of the date given by Guérin Méneville on page 272 (Lepidoptera). Cowan (1970) gives the exact dates of all plates and the text and his opinion is followed in the present paper. Plate 2 was published on November 25th, 1830 and the text volume 2(2) was published in 1838

(nominally December 31st, 1838). Consistent with the dates stated above various nomenclatural acts are proposed in the following paragraphs of this article.

THE REVIEW OF THE GENERA DESCRIBED BY GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE (HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES CRUSTACÉS, ARACHNIDES ET INSECTES... PARIS) AND SOME NOMENCLATURAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THEM

All of the following taxa were designated as "Divisio" and have to be considered as taxa of the genus group.

Porrostoma Castelnau, 1838

Porrostoma Castelnau, 1838: Revue Entomologique 4: 26 (January 31st, 1838, see Hayek, 1983: 207–208).

Type species: *Lycus rufipennis* Fabricius, 1801 (by monotypy).

Porrostoma: Castelnau in Guérin Méneville, 1838: 71 (December 31st, 1838)

Castelnau was given as the author by Guérin Méneville (1838) and in the same paper on the same page Guérin Méneville mentioned that the work of Castelnau had not been published yet. In fact Castelnau published independently this name in the same year (Castelnau, 1838). The description given by Castelnau in Silbermann's Revue Entomologique has previously been dated 1836 by authors working in Lycidae. Hayek (1983) showed that volume 4 was published in 1838 and her opinion is followed here. Castelnau (1838) wrote that several species from Australia belong to this genus but he only cited the name *Lycus rufipennis* F., which becomes the type species by monotypy. No species was included in the genus *Porrostoma* by Guérin Méneville (1838). Later, Erichson (1842, p. 99) transferred *Lycus rufipennis* F. to the genus *Metriorhynchus* Guér. and added *L. rhypidium* Mac Leay and *L. septemcavum* Mac Leay to the same genus. On the same page he wrote that one species whose name he did not mention should be placed in *Porrostoma* Cast. and on p. 144 he described *P. erythropterum* Er., which is in fact *Lycus rufipennis* F. (compare with the fact that he transferred the only member of *Porrostoma* Cast. to the genus *Metriorhynchus* Guér.). Waterhouse (1879: 44) designated *Porrostoma erythropterum* Er. as the type species of the genus *Porrostoma* Cast. This designation is invalid because *P. erythropterum* Er. was not included in *Porrostoma* Cast., when this genus was described [Art. 67 (g)].

The concepts of the genera *Porrostoma* and *Metriorrhynchus* have been unclear since Erichson (1842). Many species of Australian Lycidae clearly congeneric with *Porrostoma rufipennis* (F.) have been often classified with *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 (Guérin Méneville, 1838 quoted as the author by Kleine, 1933 and others). For the results of an investigation of the taxonomic status of this genus see the following part about *Metriorhynchus* Guérin Méneville.

Metriorhynchus Guérin Méneville, 1838: 72 – a homonym

Metriorrhynchus Gemminger et Harold, 1869 – a valid name

Type species: *Lycus parallelus* Guérin Méneville in Boisduval, 1835, (designated by Waterhouse, 1878).

The type species *Lycus parallelus* Guérin Méneville was described for the first time in Boisduval's work (1835). Boisduval (1835) gave a description and he designated Guérin Méneville as the author. Guérin Méneville with the date of Boisduval's work should be considered to be the author of the name. The fact given above must be extended also to *Lycus ephippiger* Guér., *Lycus funestus* Guér. (both classified with *Metriorhynchus* by Guérin Méneville, 1838) and *Lycus collaris* Guér., *L. formosus* Guér. (*Cladophorus*).

The homonymy of *Metriorhynchus* Meyer, 1830 and *Metriorhynchus* Guérin Méneville (1838) has been known for a long time (Schulze *et al.*, 1932, Lawrence and Newton, 1995) but it has not been formally treated yet mainly because of uncertainty of the publication date of Guérin Méneville's work and the unclear classification of related genera within Lycidae.

Following the publication date given above, the name *Metriorhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 (Insecta, Coleoptera, Lycidae) is proposed to be a junior homonym of *Metriorhynchus* Meyer, 1830 (Vertebrata, Crocodylia, Metriorhynchidae).

The oldest available synonym of *Metriorhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 is *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold 1869. The original spelling is "*Metriorhynchus*" in Guérin Méneville's work and it was later spelled as "*Metriorrhynchus*" by Gemminger and Harold (1869). This change has been followed by all subsequent authors but until now the name *Metriorrhynchus* was cited with the name and date of Guérin Méneville (1838) probably being considered as a justified emendation [Art. 32 (d)]. This treatment is incorrect and according to the Art. 33, (b) (i) this act is an unjustified emendation and should take the name and date of Gemminger and Harold (1869) [Art. 33, (b) (iii)]. These authors did not give the original spelling but they treated at least one other name in the similar way in the same work (see *Cryptorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1871 fide Burakowski, Mroczkowski and Stefańska, 1995: 227; the publication of Gemminger and Harold, 1871 is one of the following parts of their Catalogue and should be considered as a single work regardless of the later date of publication of the part containing *Cryptorrhynchus* [Art. 21, (e)]. Consequently their act has to be interpreted as demonstrably intentional and using Art. 33 b (iii) the name *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 is available as a junior objective synonym for the purpose of zoological nomenclature.

The identity of the genus *Metriorhynchus* Guér., 1838 is worthy of further investigation. Guérin Méneville (1838) proposed the genus group name *Metriorhynchus* (as "divisio" of *Lycus*, Insecta, Coleoptera, Lycidae) without designating type species. The type species of this taxon

was later designated by Waterhouse (1878). The type specimen(s) should be deposited in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle Bruxelles, but it/they have not been found there and it/(they) was(were) probably destroyed by fire (Dr Baert, Bruxelles, personal communication, 1990). The collection of the Muséum d'Histoire naturelle Paris was also unsuccessfully checked for these type specimens. As all three species were classified with *Metriorrhynchus* by Guérin Méneville (1838), only the type of *Lycus* (*Metriorrhynchus*) *funestus* Guér. 1838: 73 has been found, I have studied it for generic characters and it is congeneric with specimens identified as *Metriorrhynchus parallelus* Guér. in Kleine's collection (ZIW). This concept agrees with the approach used by all students of Lycidae in the past and it is followed here.

The genus *Porrostoma* Castelnau, 1838 was synonymized for the first time by Waterhouse (1877) but later he considered it as valid taxon (Waterhouse, 1879). Kleine (1926, 1933) understood the name *Porrostoma* Guérin Méneville as a synonym of *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville but Kleine's concepts of Lycidae classification were inconsistent. Kleine (1926) even transferred the type-species *Metriorrhynchus parallelus* (Guérin Méneville, 1838) to the genus *Cladophorus* basing his act purely on the typological grounds of possession of lamellate antennae, although closely related species were classified with *Metriorrhynchus* in the same paper. Later, Kleine (1933) followed the same view. The classification of *Porrostoma* Guérin Méneville as a synonym of *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold 1869 (until now Guérin Méneville 1838 wrongly cited as the author) has been followed without the study of types (Bocák and Bocáková, 1990, Lawrence and Britton, 1991). If *Porrostoma* Guérin Méneville is considered to be congeneric with *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville then *Porrostoma* Guérin Méneville, 1838 would be the oldest available synonym for *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 and *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869 would become a junior synonym of *Porrostoma* Guérin Méneville, 1838. I compared the type species of both the genera and I propose to treat them as separate taxa and both as valid names. The reasons for this act follows:

Differential characters of *Porrostoma* Castelnau and *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold:

	<i>Porrostoma</i> Castelnau	<i>Metriorrhynchus</i> Gemminger et Harold
Spermatheca	As long as valvifers, membranous (Figs 4, 5)	Much longer than valvifers, sclerotised (Figs 6, 7)
Male genitalia	Internal sac with longitudinal sclerotised lamella and stout thorns (Figs 1, 2)	Whole internal sac membranous, some parts with dense tiny setae (Figs 3, 4)

Numerous very briefly diagnosed genera were described in this group in the first half of this century and a generic revision of this group is needed because some of them could be synonyms of *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold.

Odontocerus Guérin Méneville, 1838: 72 – a homonym

No species were included at the time the genus was established (Guérin Méneville, 1838).

Type species: *Lycus* (*Cladophorus*) *formosus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 (= *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Guérin Méneville, 1830) – subsequent designation by Bourgeois, 1892: 495.

No species was originally listed in this genus by Guérin Méneville (1838) and consequently Bourgeois (1892) used this name as a subgenus of *Cladophorus*, he placed *C. formosus* in *Odontocerus*. He designated *C. ruficollis* Guér. as the type species of *Cladophorus* s. str. and *C. formosus* as the type species of the subgenus *Odontocerus* Guér. The first designation is invalid because Waterhouse, 1878 had already designated *C. formosus* Guér. as the type species of *Cladophorus* Guér. The designation of *C. formosus* Guér. is valid and consequently *Odontocerus* Guér. is a junior objective synonym of *Cladophorus* Guér.

This genus was considered to be a junior synonym of *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville by Kleine, 1933 and has so far not often been used in the family Lycidae. Moreover the name *Odontocerus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 is a junior homonym of *Odontocerus* Stephens, 1829 (see Waterhouse, 1878) and has to be rejected for this reason. Schultze *et al.* (1932) also cited both names in their nomenclator.

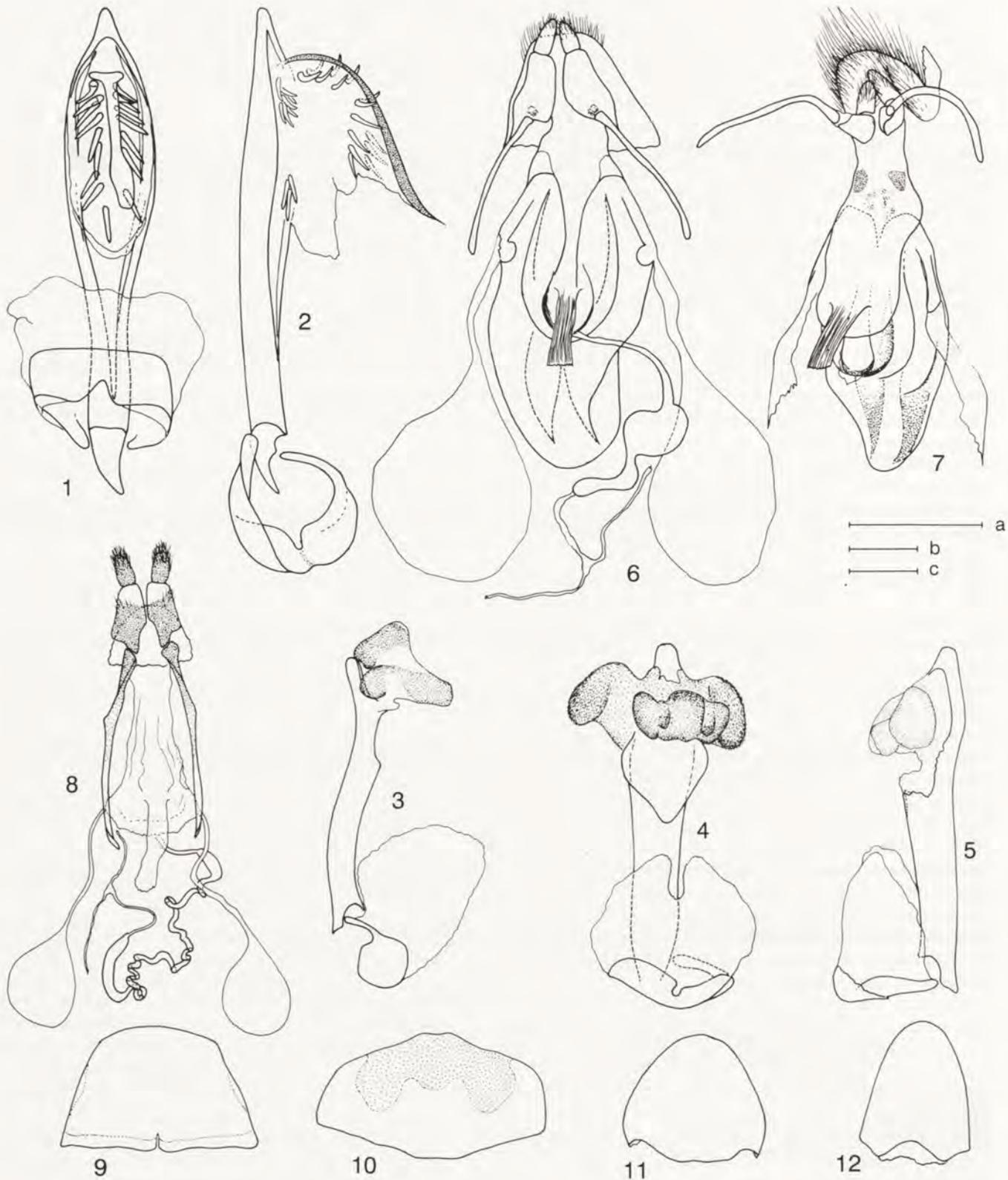
Cladophorus Guérin Méneville, 1830: ii

Type species: *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Guérin Méneville, 1830 (designated by Waterhouse, 1878: 103 as *Lycus* (*Cladophorus*) *formosus* Guérin Méneville, 1838

Cladophorus formosus Guérin Méneville, 1838 – a junior objective synonym of *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Guérin Méneville, 1830
Spacekia Strand, 1936 – a new synonym

Cladophorus dimidiatus Guérin Méneville and *C. ruficollis* Guérin Méneville were illustrated as figs 8, 8A–D and fig. 9 on plate 2 of Guérin Méneville's work. The species names were combined with the generic name *Cladophorus*. These illustrations without descriptions fulfill the criteria of availability and therefore the names *Cladophorus*, Guérin Méneville, 1830, *C. dimidiatus* Guérin Méneville, 1830 and *C. ruficollis* Guérin Méneville, 1830 are valid names and bear the date of illustration publishing according the Art. 12 b (7).

The text part published in 1838 involved four species of *Cladophorus* and *C. formosus* was mentioned as the first (Guérin Méneville, 1838: 73). This species was figured under the name *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Guér. (pl. ii, fig. 9) in the atlas of this work which was published earlier (1830). In the description, the name *L. (C.) dimidiatus*



Figures 1–12. Male genitalia: 1. *Metriorrhynchus parallelus* (Guér.), 2. *Metriorrhynchus* sp., 3. *Porrostoma rhipidium* (W. M. Leay), 4–5. *P. rufipenne* Er. Female genitalia: 6. *Metriorrhynchus* sp., 7. *M. parallelus* (Guér.), 8. *Porrostoma rhipidium* (W. M. Leay). Female abdominal segment 8: 9. *M. parallelus* (Guér.), sternite, 10. *M. parallelus*, tergite, 11. *P. rhipidium* (W. M. Leay), sternite, 12. *P. rhipidium*, tergite. Scales 0.5 mm. a – figs 4, 5; b – figs 1–3, 6–8; c – figs 9–12.

Guér. was treated as an objective synonym of *L. (C.) formosus* Guér. (1838: 73) because the author had found that the name *Lycus dimidiatus* (Guér.) was preoccupied by *Lycus dimidiatus* Fabricius, 1801: 111 (later transferred to *Caenia*: Kleine, 1933). Guérin Méneville changed the name after having published the illustration, because in the text he combined all species with the genus *Lycus* F. and *L. dimidiatus* (Guérin Méneville, 1838) became a homonym of *Lycus dimidiatus* Fabricius, 1801. Waterhouse (1878) correctly designated as a type species one of the originally described species of 1830 but he used its junior replacement name *Cladophorus formosus* Guér. in this publication.

Bourgeois (1892: 495) designated *Cladophorus ruficollis* Guér. as the type species of the genus *Cladophorus* Guér. He overlooked the fact that the type species was already fixed by Waterhouse (1878). Bourgeois' designation is therefore invalid.

Castelnau (1833: 133) proposed the name *Ethra* for *Cladophorus* Gray, 1832 (Lampyridae) nec Guérin Méneville, 1830 (Lycidae). The name *Ethra* has been in use for a long time (for example Olivier, 1910, McDermott, 1966). Strand (1936: 168) probably following information of Schultze *et al.* (1932) proposed the new name *Spacekia* for *Cladophorus* Guérin Méneville, 1830 (1838 given by Schultze *et al.*, 1932 and Strand, 1936) because of homonymy with *Cladophorus* Gray, 1832. Prof. Strand did not work either on Lycidae or Lampyridae and Strand (1836) was not acquainted with the work of Castelnau (1833). Strand (1836) did not discuss the status of the name *Ethra* Castelnau, 1833 and therefore new names were proposed for both *Cladophorus* (Guérin Méneville, 1830 and Gray, 1832). The name *Spacekia* has not been used later by students of the family Lycidae.

Consistently with given data the name *Cladophorus* Guérin Méneville, 1830 (Lycidae) is a valid name and *Spacekia* Strand, 1936 should be considered to be a junior objective synonym.

Cladophorus dimidiatus Guérin Méneville, 1830 has been found to be a senior primary homonym of *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Bourgeois, 1892. I studied the holotype of the later and it is in fact congeneric with *Flabellotrichalus* Pic and therefore I propose here the new name *Flabellotrichalus novaeguineensis* nom. nov. for *Cladophorus dimidiatus* Bourgeois 1892.

Anarhynchus Guérin Méneville, 1838: 72

No species was included at the time the genus was established (Guérin Méneville, 1838).

Type species: *Anarhynchus scutellaris* Erichson, 1842 (by monotypy; subsequently included in *Anarhynchus* by Erichson, 1842 as the only species).

No species was included by Guérin Méneville, 1838 and the first species given in this genus is *Anarhynchus scutellaris* Er. which is in fact a *Calochromus* Guérin Méneville, 1833 (Waterhouse, 1878). Waterhouse, 1878,

who dated the work where *Anarhynchus* was described to 1838, considered *Anarhynchus* Guér., 1838 to be a junior synonym of *Calochromus* Guér., 1833 and his opinion is followed here.

According to the characters given in Guérin Méneville's description Lacordaire (1857) proposed *Anarhynchus* Guér., 1838 as a junior synonym of *Eros* Newman, 1838. This act did not respect the fact that Erichson (1842) included *A. scutellaris* in this genus and that *A. scutellaris* Er. is the type species by monotypy [Art. 69, (a), i) 1]. The act of Lacordaire (1857) must to be considered invalid for this reason.

Calopteron Castelnau, 1838: 25

Calopteron Castelnau, 1838: 25 (January 31st, 1838)

Type species: *Calopteron limbatum* Fabricius, 1801: 115 (hereby designated)

Calopteron Castelnau in Guérin Méneville, 1838: 71 (December 31st, 1838)

Type species: *Lycus (Calopteron) apicalis* Guérin Méneville, 1838: 72 (by monotypy) = *Calopteron limbatum* (Fabricius, 1801: 115); Kleine, 1933: 22

Digrapha Newman, 1838: 380; Castelnau, 1857: 297 (April 30th, 1838)

Type species: *Digrapha typica* Newman, 1838: 380 = *Calopteron reticulatum* Fabricius, 1775: 203; Kleine, 1933: 24

Guérin Méneville (1838) has been considered to be the author of the genus (Kleine, 1933: *Calopteron* Guér., 1838, wrongly cited 1830, Lacordaire, 1857: *Calopteron* Castelnau in Guér., 1838). Subsequently, Waterhouse (1878) cited as the type species *Lycus (Calopteron) apicalis* Guérin Méneville, 1838. This species cannot be considered as type species, because the genus *Calopteron* Cast. was already described by Castelnau (1838) and this author included in the genus *Calopteron* Cast. the species *C. limbatus* (F.), *C. fasciatus* (F.), *C. tricolor* (F.) and *C. bicolor* (F.). I designate from these species *Calopteron limbatum* (F.) as the type species of the genus *Calopteron* Castelnau, 1838.

Coptorhinus Guérin Méneville, 1838: 72

No species was included at the time the genus was established (Guérin Méneville, 1838).

No type species has subsequently been designated.

No species was listed in this genus by Guérin Méneville. This genus has not been used since and Kleine, 1933: 28 considered it to be a synonym of *Idiopteron* Bourgeois, 1905 with question mark. This problem was recently discussed by Krell, 1994 and ICZN Opinion 1838 was published in 1996 (ICZN, 1996).

Dating Guérin Méneville's to 1838, Krell (1994) proposed conservation of the long-used name *Temnorhynchus* Hope, 1837 instead of *Coptorhinus* Dejean, 1833 which was not used because of suspected homonymy with *Coptorhinus* Guérin Méneville, when dated 1830. Opinion 1838 (ICZN, 1996) conserved *Temnorhynchus* Hope, 1837 and suppressed *Coptorhinus* Dejean, 1833 for the purpos-

es of the Principle of Priority but not for Principle of Homonymy. *Coptorhinus* Guér., 1838 became a junior homonym of *Coptorhinus* Dejean, 1833.

Temnostoma Guérin Méneville, 1838: 72
– a junior homonym

No type species has been designated.

No species was included at the time the genus was established (Guérin Méneville, 1838).

Temnostoma Lepeletier et Serville, 1828 (Diptera) – a senior homonym.

Waterhouse (1878: 96) considered this name to be a homonym and he proposed to drop it. This genus has not been used since and this name was not cited in the catalogue of Kleine, 1933. No species of Lycidae has been classified in this genus.

**FAMILY-GROUP NAMES BASED ON
METRIORRHYNCHUS GEMMINGER ET HAROLD,
1869 AND *METRIORRHYNCHUS* MEYER, 1830**

Metriorrhynchinae Kleine, 1926 (Insecta, Coleoptera, Lycidae), type genus *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger et Harold, 1869, erroneously cited by Kleine as *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1830

Metriorrhynchidae Zittel, 1890 (Vertebrata, Crocodylia), type genus *Metriorrhynchus* Meyer, 1830

These names are based on type genera whose spellings differ in one letter and this difference is sufficient for the validity of both names [Art. 55, (c)]. Kleine followed Gemminger and Harold's (1869) emendation of *Metriorrhynchus* Guérin Méneville, 1838 in all his numerous works on Lycidae, but he always cited as the author Guérin Méneville, because he considered this emendation to be justified (see paragraph about *Metriorrhynchus* Gemminger and Harold, 1869).

**AUTHORSHIP OF SOME FAMILY GROUP NAMES
IN LYCIDAE**

Calopterini Green, 1949

Calopterini Green, 1949: 56

The name Calopterini was used for the first time in the catalogue of Lycidae (Kleine, 1933). The name was not followed by any description, only genera and species were listed. According the Art. 13 (e) this indication is invalid and the description of a taxon is the necessary condition for the validity of the name. The first author who fulfilled all conditions necessary for the validity of the name was Green (1949) and Calopterini should bear his name and date of publication.

Dexorini Bocák et Bocáková, 1989

Dexorinae Bocák et Bocáková, 1989: 718

Dexorini Bocák et Bocáková, 1990: 640

The name Dexorini was introduced in zoological literature in the World Catalogue by Kleine (1933) without any description and later Kleine (1942) used this name in the title describing *Dexoris mirabilis* but he did not redescribed either tribe or genus. As stated above in the case of Calopterini this name should bear the name and date of the first author fulfilling the conditions given by the Code. In this case the first description was given by Bocák and Bocáková, 1989, where Kleine was erroneously cited as author with the year 1933. In this paper the subfamily Dexorinae was proposed for reception of Dexorini and Lyropaeini. In 1990 both tribes were united with Leptolycini in the subfamily Leptolycinae.

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