Nineteen notes on Systematics and Synonymy

by
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(27th Communication on *Cleridae*).

1

The generic name *Diplocladus* Fairm. (1885, Compt.-rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. **29** : 8) can stand. Fairmaire himself changed it into *Diplophorus*, calling the first name a "nomen praeoccup." (1887, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. [6] **7** : 160), but the only published name which shows a likeness, is *Diplocladon* Gorh. (1883, Notes Leyden Mus. **5** : 5), and we have therefore only a case of similarity, not of synonymy.

2

The author of *Tillus rugulosus* (an aberration or perhaps teratological form of *T. elongatus* L.) is not v. Dalla Torre, as assumed in all catalogues, but Prof. Gustav Henschel, (1861), in : Bericht über das Museum Francisco-Carolinum (Linz) **21** : 45. This publication is apparently very rare. Henschel thought his *Tillus* to be the male of the red-collared form of *T. elongatus* L., but nevertheless gave it the above name. v. Dalla Torre, (1880), in another rare paper, Käferfauna von Oberösterreich (Schluss) in Jahresberichte des Vereins für Naturkunde in Oesterreich ob der Enns **11** : 8, repeats in somewhat other terms Henschel's description, and mentions as author "Hnsch. und D.T.".

3

Eucymatodera hottentotta Kuw. (1893, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. **37** : 469), of wich I saw the type in R. Oberthür's' collection, is simply a synonym of *Tillus (Tilloidea) senegalensis* Cast. (1832, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. **1** : 399).

4

I regret to state that my *Thanasimodes opacus* (1941, Tijdschr. v. Ent. **84** : 360) had already been described by Fairmaire (1888, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. [6] **8** : 182) under the name of *Opilo vagedorsatus*. Mr. P. Lesne, of the Paris Museum, has had the kindness to compare a paratype of mine with Fairmaire's type and he confirms by letter the correctness of my identification.

It is a *Thanasimodes* all right, so the name should be *Th. vagedorsatus* Fairm. (syn. *opacus* Corp.).

5

"*Notoxus ?*" *virescens* Chevr. (1842, Rev. Zool. par la Société cuvierienne : 276) is listed twice by Schenkling in his Catalogus (1910) ; once, quite correctly, on p. 40, under *Gyponyx*, and again on p. 51 under *Thanasimus*. This last citation should be deleted.

6

„*Clerus*" *abdominalis* (Megerle in litt.) Germar, 1824, Ins. spec. nov. : 80, was cited by Dejean (1837, Ed. III : 127) as a synonym of his C. *pictus* (in litt.). Klug (1842, Clerii : 308) cites it as *Clerus abdominalis* Megerle and gives a very short abstract of Germar's description. The species was described again by Spinola (1844, Clérites **1** : 194, t. 15, f. 1) as *Thanasimus pictus*. On the plate and in his explanation of the plates, however, he gives the name *abdominalis*, which, in his supplement, he attributes to Klug, and puts into the synonymy of his *Th.*

pictus. His figure is far from exact : the general outline and the shape and position of the spots on the elytra do not agree with his description.

I have seen very old specimens named *abdominalis*, which might very well have formed part of Germar's original series ; they are in the museum at Dresden (here with an obviously erroneous locality-label, printed, of later date "Mexico, coll. Maerkel"), the museum at Kopenhagen, and in coll. R. Oberthur (with the locality "Bengal"). All these specimens agree exactly with the descriptions by Germar and by Spinola. They belong, however, to the genus *Orthrius* Gorh.

A further synonym is *O. latior* Pic (1932, Mél. Exot.-ent. **60** : 9) from Tonkin. We have in our collection also specimens of *O. latior,* identified by Pic himself, from Nitou Tatsienlu, Szechuan, China.

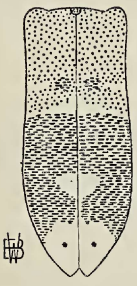
This species is closely related to *O. binotatus* Fisch. (= *andamanensis* Schenkl.) and *O. sellatus* Westw., which, however, are a little narrower and behind less broadened.

7

The generic name *Colyphus* Spin., 1841, Revue zoologique (par la Société cuvierienne) **4** :72, and 1844, Clérites **1** : 133, has priority over its synonyms *Derestenus* Chevr. (1843, Mag. de Zool. : 13) and *Cleronomus* Klug (1842, Clerii : 282). It was founded all right in accordance with Opinion 46 of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature. I can see no reason why it should give way either to *Cleronomus* (as in Gemm. & Har., 1869, Cat. Col. **6** : 1732 ; Schenkl. 1903, in Gen. Ins. Wytsman Cler. : 39 ; Wolcott in Leng, 1929, Cat. Col. N. Am. Suppl. **4** : 33) or to *Derestenus* (as in Lohde, 1900, Stett. Ent. Zeitg. : 33 ; Schenkl., 1910, Col. Cat. [Junk] **23** : 44 ; Leng, 1920, Cat. Col. N.-Am. : 140 ; Blackwelder, 1945, Checklist Col. Ins. Middle & South America, U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. **185** (3) : 383). Wolcott in his latest Catalogue of N.-Am. Cleridae (1947, Fieldiana **32** : 76) shares this view, puts both *Cleronomus and Derestenus* into synonymy and, quite correctly, designates *C. signaticollis* Spin 1844 as genotype.

8

Thanasimus **fukienensis** nov. spec. *Forma et statura fere* Th. formicarii, *sed pedibus leviter brevioribus ac tenerioribus et corpore minus applanato. Capite nigro, subtiliter punctato. Prothorace rufotestaceo, margine antico subfumato ; aspero ; lateraliter rodundato ; ante minus, post magis constricto. Elytrorum dimidio antico rufotestaceo, dimidio postico nigro ; in dimidio antico ab utroque latere suturae puncto nigro ; in dimidio postico ad apicem villositate albocinerea speciem ancorae quodammodo ostendente ; in dimidii antici rufotestacei parte ulteriore fascia transversa indistincta villositatis aureo-flavae. Subtus totus pallide testaceus. Pedes pallide testacei ; femora media et postica versus apicem infumata. Antennae fulvae, articulis duobus vel tribus ultimis nigrescentibus.*



The general shape and size do not differ much from those of our *Th. formicarius L.* The body is a little more convex, the legs shorter and thinner. Pilosity black, intermixed with yellow hairs. Head black, finely punctured. Prothorax uneven, a little more rounded at the sides, slightly constricted in front, more so behind, light brownish red, a little darkened towards the front margin, not very strongly punctured. Scutellum triangular, coloured as the prothorax. The elytra are parallel, slightly divergent at the apex, strongly punctured in rows. Their basal half is of the same colour as the prothorax, apical half black. In the basal half, at basal $^1/_3$, close to the suture, on each

elytron a small black dot. Here the yellow hairs are in places denser, forming, at the apical end of this partition, an indistinct, transverse yellow fascia, which does not reach the side margins. In the black apical half of the elytra there is, at the apex, a greyish white villosity, somewhat in the shape of an anchor, in which there are two very small, denuded, black spots. At apical $^1/_3$, close to each side margin, a small, greyish white dot (not visible in the figure). The whole underside pale testaceous. Legs of the same colour, middle and hind femora darkened near the apex. Antennae yellowish, last two or three joints black.

Length 5,4—6,6 millim.

Two specimens, one of which has been presented to the Amsterdam Museum, from Kuatun in Fukien (2300 m, 27°40′ North and 117°40′ West), collected by J. Klapperich on 4.II.1938.

N.B. The shading in the figure indicates only the distribution of the colours, the punctuation is omitted.

9

We possess a specimen of *Enoclerus laticinctus* White 1849 (Rio de Janeiro, ex coll. Fry, obtained in exchange from the British Museum) and a metatype of *E. lateluteus* Pic, 1936, Mél. exot.-ent. **67** : 3 (from Sta. Catharina, Hansa Humboldt, Bras.), which is simply a synonym of White's species. Also specimens from Sao Paulo, Bras.

10

Thanasimus Moutoni Pic (1936, L'Ech. **51**, No. 436 hors texte p. 3), of which we have a specimen from Chahar, Yankiaping, identified by Pic, is a synonym of *Pseudoclerops dealbatus* Kraatz.

11

Pseudoclerops sinensis Pic (1931, Mél. exot.-ent. **57** : 7) is a synonym of *Ps. sinae* Chapin (1927, Proc Biol. Soc. Washington **40** : 40). One of our specimens was identified by Pic himself, and Chapin's excellent detailed description leaves no room for doubt as to the identity.

12

Scrobiger cribrum Chevr., 1876, Mém. Clér. : 17, belongs to the genus *Olesterus* Spin.

13

To my regret I find that *Trichodes spectabilis* Kraatz ab. *farabensis* Corp. & Vári (1946, Misc. Ent. **43** : 78) has already been described by Breit (1912, Coleopt. Rundsch. **1** : 7) from Transkaspien (Gr. Balchan) and Buchara (Repetek) as *imperfectus*, so that our name enters into synonymy.

14

After the publication of the notes on palaearctic *Trichodes* by Vári and myself in 1946, Misc. Ent. **43** : 77, I found that our *Tr. syriacus* Spin. ab. *reicheides* had already been described by Reitter in 1893 (1894), Verh. Nat. Ver Brünn **32** : 55 (1894, Best. Tab. : 22) under the name of *Reichei* Reitt. (nec Muls.), which name, on account of homonymy, was replaced by *reductus* Mader (1927, Ent. Anzeiger : 193). Pic however (1917, Ech. **33** (No 382) : 13 and 1919, Ech. **35** (No 392) hors-texte : 6) had already used the name *reductus* for an aberration of *Tr. apiarius* L. Therefore our name of *reicheides* can stand, while *Reichei* Reitt. (nec Muls.) and *reductus* Mader (nec Pic) have to pass into synonymy.

15

The genus *Pyticara* was founded by Spinola 1841, in Rev. Zool. (par la Soc. cuvierienne) **4** : 75. In his subsequqent Essai monographique

sur les Clérites II : 69 (1844), he changes the name into *Pyticera*, without giving any reason, and in his explanation of his plate 41 he uses the name *Pytycera*. These changes can hardly be considered as corrections of a previous printing error, for neither name has any distinct meaning. Gemminger and Harold (1869, Cat. Col. **6**: 1752), who were excellent classicists, state "etym. dub." and my friend H. Coldewey, docts. litt. class., also can in no way imagine a plausible meaning for any of those names.

I do not agree with my friend Wolcott who (1947, Fieldiana **32** : 85) considers it as a nomen nudum and wants to replace it by *Pelonides* Kuwert 1894.

16

The following species, previously listed under *Pelonium* Spin., belong to the genus *Lasiodera* Gray (1832, in Griffith, Anim. Kingd. Ins. **1**, t. 48), as defined by Gahan (1910, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. [8] **5** : 74) :

zonata J. Thoms. (*Pelonium zonatum*, 1860, Mus. scient. **2** : 66).

voluptuosa J. Thoms. (*Pelonium voluptuosum*, 1860, Mus. scient **2** : 66).

ornata Klug (*Enoplium ornatum*, 1842, Clerii : 363, t. 2, f. 11).

The name of this genus is not very appropriate, as only the type species (*L. Kirbyi* Gray) has a woolly pronotum. In all the other species the pronotum is smooth, in some of them even shining, and rather thinly pubescent. The genus is easily recognized by the eyes, which are finely facetted, rather small, and wide apart.

17

We possess a specimen of *Labasiella varipennis* Spin. (1849, in Gay, Hist. fis. y polit. de Chile, zool. **4** : 409, lám. 9, fig. 10), placed by Schenkling (1903, D. E. Zs. : 16, etc.) under *Pelonium* Spin. It is a *Cregya* Lec. (= *Galeruclerus* Gahan), allied to *C. Meieri* Schenkl.

18

I have had some doubts whether Schenkling in his Catalogue (1910, Junk-Schenkling pars **23**) on p. 129 was justified in giving priority to Blanchard's name *Galeruclerus* (*Enoplium*) *vitticeps* (1843, Voy. d'Orb. : 95 ; now to be named *Cregya*) over Spinola's name *G.* (*Pelonium*) *humerale* (*humeralis*, 1844, Clérites **1** : 366), because, according to Sherbon & Woodward (1901, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. [7] **7** : 389) the pages 89—104 of Blanchard's work appeared to have been published in 1844 also.

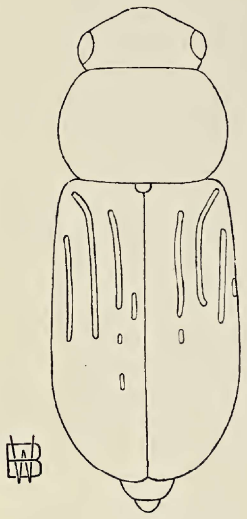
I have corresponded on this matter with Dr. S. A. Neave, who very kindly gave me the following information (3.IV.1946) :

> "As regards the date of Blanchard's 'Voyage d'Orbigny', I "think that it is now clear that this cannot be of later date than "1843. The latest evidence we have is as follows.
>
> "In 1934 Sherborn and Griffin in the Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. [10] "**13** : 130 gave details of a copy of this work in its original wrap- "pers and there is, in the possession of the latter, who is Registrar "of the Royal Entomological Society of London, a typescript of "these. This shows that the only Livraison to be published as late "as 1844 was the last, *i. e.* no. 72. Nos. 63 and 65 were specifically "said to be '42 and nos. 69, 70 and 71 to be '43, the remainder, "including Livraison 68, in which page 25 occurs, having the date "entered only as 184- and therefore I think it should be quoted "as ['42—3]. Thus the synonymy of *vitticeps* Blanchard and "*humeralis* Spinola remains unaffected."

This information disposes of my doubt, and the synonymy can remain as it stands.

19

A teratological specimen of *Necrobia rufipes* de G. was found by myself on 16-V-1924 in a house in Amsterdam. The general form and colours are typical, but on each elytron, rather symmetrically, are in the basal half three parallel, longitudinal, depressed reddish-brown lines. I suppose that, when the imago formed in the pupa, the sacs which were to become the elytra accidentally were subjected to pressure of some kind, causing the upper and under membranes partly to stick together, so that the blood, carrying the pigment (or perhaps rather the enzym which causes the oxydation of prepigment into pigment), could not penetrate into these spots, which therefore have dried up reddish. Otherwise the shape of the elytra is quite normal. Another explication, which more or less accounts for the rather symmetrical arrangement of the lines, might be, that some disturbance in the growth, taking action symmetrically, caused some veins in the last stage of development to close, and that so the development and sclerotisation have locally been arrested. It is, however, hardly possible to prove or to test any explanation on the evidence of this one, dried specimen.



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Amsterdam O., Zeeburgerdijk 21, Febr. 1948.

Massaal optreden van Rhizedra lutosa Hb. in de N.O. polder

door

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In de tweede helft van September 1947 vertoefde ik enkele dagen in de N.O. polder. Toen ik met de heer A. de Groene op 20 September tegen het vallen van de duisternis, op de motor langs het nog ongecultiveerde, geheel met hoog riet begroeide deel van de polder reed, viel het mij op, dat er massa's geelwit gekleurde vlinders boven de rietpluimen heen en weer vlogen. We stopten en begaven ons enkele tientallen meters het „rietwoud" in. Overal waar we liepen joegen we dezelfde vlinders op. De meeste zaten namelijk op de rietpluimen. Het bleken alle exemplaren van één soort te zijn, te weten *Rhizedra lutosa* Hb., zowel afgevlogen als verse individuen. Ik kende de soort uit Goes, waar ik op 21 Oct. 1946 een ♀ op licht ving.

Wanneer men een dergelijke massa vlinders ziet, gaat men onwillekeurig proberen hun aantal te schatten. We stapten dus nog op enkele andere plaatsen het riet in en telden de rustende vlinders. Zo kwamen we tot de schatting van één vlinder per m^2. Als er nu over het gehele met riet begroeide deel van de polder, dat is ongeveer $^1/_3$ deel van de totale