

Fifth series of Notes on Systematics and Synonymy

by

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(32d Communication on Cleridae)

44

Phlogistus Hintzi nov. nom. — Schenkling in Ent. Mitt. IV-10/12, 1915, p. 318—319, comes to the conclusion that three different species of *Phlogistus* have been referred to as *Phl. episcopalis*. What Spinola 1844 describes under this name, is a synonym of *Phl. (Clerus) instabilis* Newm. 1840. To the species named *Phl. (Aulicus) episcopalis* by Blackburn in Trans. Roy. Soc. South Austral. XXIV, 1900, p. 124, 126, 130, Schenkling gives the name *remotus*. He states, however, that what Hintz, in Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1908, p. 712, considers as *Phl. episcopalis*, is different again. When Hintz's specimens will be accessible and available for study, they may be proved to be synonymous to some other species, but so far there is no correct name for them. Therefore, preliminarily, I propose for these the name *Phlogistus Hintzi*, nov. nom.

45

The genus *Erymanthus*. — The authorship of this African genus is due to Spinola and not, as indicated in all catalogues, to Klug. Spinola, in Rev. Zool. IV, 1841, p. 75, was the first to publish it in his synoptic table of the genera of Cleridae, and this publication is valid under Opinion 46 of the International Rules. One year later, in 1842, Klug described it again, himself referring to Spinola's publication of 1841, and afterwards Spinola in his Clérites II, 1844, p. 55, gave a very detailed and circumstantial description, with some speculations on the possible use of the curious taxonomic characters. It appears, that the only specimen seen by Spinola, had come in his possession with the purchase of the "Térédiles" of Count Dejean's collection, and had before, as he quite courteously acknowledges, in litteris been named *Erymanthus gemmatus* by Klug. But this does not alter the fact, that Spinola was the first to publish the name *Erymanthus* in a valid way. The species *gemmatus*, the type of the genus, was first published by Klug in Clerii 1842, p. 327.

46

Elasmocerus picticollis Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. South Austral. XXV, 1901, p. 25; l. c. XXVII, 1903, p. 307 (*Macrotelus*). — Blackburn described this species from Victoria. My friend E. A. Chapin, who had occasion to examine the typical specimen when recently visiting the British Museum, wrote me: "Beyond doubt this is equal to *Monophylla terminata* (Say) of North America. It is probably a specimen which was introduced into Australia with grape vines."

47

In Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (11) XIV-117, 1947 (1948), p. 653, I should have mentioned that the *Trichodes aulicus* Kl. ab. *semilunatus* there described, are identical with the small series which in 1933 (Tijdschr. v. Ent. LXXVI, p. 117) I considered to be *T. gemma* Ancey.

48

Trichodes Martini Fairm. has only been found in the extreme South of Arabia. I am listing it, however, among the African species, to which it shows far more affinity than to any palaeartic species.

49

The authorship of the generic name *Phloiocopus* (not *Phloeocopus*) must be attributed to Spinola, who was the first to publish it in a valid way, and not to Guérin-Méneville, as in all previous catalogues. The data given on the the title-pages of Guérin's Iconographie du Règne animal de G. Cuvier: Insectes, are in the volume containing the text 1829—1838 and in the volume with the plates 1829—1844, but these are, according to Sherborn (Index animalium II, 1922, p. LXIII), incorrect. Sherborn has found out, that all the text was issued in one block as livr. 45—50 in Sept. 1844. Apparently, however, proofsheets (which cannot be considered as valid publications) were circulated beforehand, as the text is often quoted between 1836 and 1842. This explains how Spinola (Rev. Zool. IV, 1841, p. 73) could publish this name earlier, though, quite courteously, he attributed it to Guérin as author.

50

The genus *Trogodendron*. — For exactly the same reasons as stated above concerning *Phloiocopus*, the authorship of the generic name *Trogodendron* is Spinola's (Rev. Zool. IV, 1841, p. 73) and not Guérin's, though both Spinola and Klug (Clerii I, 1842, p. 326) mention the latter as its author.

51

The genus *Tenerus* Cast. — The numerous species of this genus are very variable, as well in coloration and markings as in size. I have no doubt that examination of the types of several of the described species will prove them to be aberrations or simple synonyms of others. Aberrations in size are quite frequent in wood-boring coleoptera and in their predators.

In the Amsterdam Museum is an old specimen of *T. discolor* Gorb. (1877) from Batchian, (the type locality), received in exchange from R. Oberthür, and compared by him to a typical specimen. It agrees perfectly well with the description of *T. vitticollis* Kuw. (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. XXXVII, 1893, p. 485), also from Batchian, so that I feel at liberty to consider Kuwert's species as a mere aberration of *T. discolor* Gorb. Schenkling also (Ent. Mitt. V-5/8, 1916, p. 150) points out the variability of this species.

52

Pic's name *Gorhami* (Ech. LXI-502, 1945, p. 14) for an aberration of *Tenerus signaticollis* Cast. being preoccupied by *Tenerus Gorhami* Schklg. (Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1906, p. 306) from Morty, I propose for the former the name of *gorhamianus*, nov. nom.

53

Tenerus (Cylistus) variabilis Kl. 1842. — The variability of this species, already implied in its name, is generally admitted, but so far, apart from Schenkling's discussion in Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1906, p. 308 (where, however, no names are given), no attempt at a classification has been made. I feel justified in suggesting the following scheme:

typical form (= *terminatus* (Dej.) Kl., Clerii 1842, p. 355. — Spin., Clérites I, 1844, p. 165, t. 12, f. 1. — Desmarest in Chenu, Encycl. d'Hist. Nat. Col. II, 1860, p. 242). Elytra blackish violet to blackish blue, with only the tips yellow. — Transvaal, "Cape of G. H."

ab. *flavosuturalis* m.: Elytra blackish, their suture and apex yellow. — Cited by Schenkling l. c. from Ikutha (Brit. E.-Africa).

ab. *bifasciatus* (Dej.) Kl. (var. 1), Clerii 1842, p. 355. Elytra blackish, with a yellow, transverse fascia and yellow apex. — "Cape of G. H."

ab. *Spinolai* nov. nom. (= *bifasciatus* Spin., Clérites I, 1844, p. 169; *bifasciatus* var. A Spin., Clérites I, 1844, p. 170; *variabilis* var. Spin., Clérites II, 1844 (Suppl.), p. 165, t. 11, f. 5.). The yellow colour on the elytra increases further; they are mainly yellow, with a transverse basal and a transverse anteapical black fascia, both fasciae somewhat varying in form and in width. — "Cape of G. H."

ab. *Klugi* m. (= *variabilis* var. 2 Klug, Clerii 1842, p. 355). Elytra mainly yellow, the black transverse fasciae on each elytron reduced to dots of varying size and outline, one near the shoulder and one near the apex. Figured by Klug, Clerii 1842, t. 1, f. 8.— Apparently the commonest form: "Cape of G. H.", Transvaal, Somaliland.

ab. *sanguinicollis* m. (= *bifasciatus* var. B. Spin., Clérites I, 1844, p. 170). Elytra as in ab. *Klugi* m., but the prothorax is uniformly red, without black markings. — "Cape of G. H."

(to be continued)

Bibliotheek. Ontvangen Tuinbouwgid 1949. Ook de niet toegepaste Entomologen zij dit werk in hun aandacht aanbevelen, omdat hierin een schat van allerlei gegevens voorkomt, o.a. over het klimaat van Nederland, en op blz. 539 een overzicht over de bijenvolken in Nederland in 1946.

De Bibliothecaris.