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## Synonyms of some European Trichoptera

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**Abstract.**– The following synonyms are proposed: *Wormaldia albanica* OLÁH 2010 = *Wormaldia bulgarica* NOVÁK 1971, **nov. syn.**; *Wormaldia busa* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia balcanica* KUMANSKI 1979, **nov. syn.**; *Wormaldia daga* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia bulgarica* NOVÁK 1971, **nov. syn.**; *Wormaldia graeca* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia kimminsi* BOTOSANEANU 1960, **nov. syn.**; *Wormaldia homora* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia asterusia* MALICKY 1972, **nov. syn.**; *Tinodes karpathos* OLÁH 2014 = *Tinodes petaludes* MALICKY 1975, **nov. syn.**; *Hydropsyche sarnas* OLÁH 2014 = *Hydropsyche dinarica* MARINKOVIĆ 1979, **nov. syn.**; *Allogamus tomor* OLÁH 2012 = *Allogamus zugor* OLÁH 2014 = *Allogamus uncatus* BRAUER 1857, **nov. syn.**; *Notidobia nogradorum* OLÁH 2010 = *Notidobia bizensis* MALICKY & SIPAHILIR 1993, **nov. syn.** - The correct name of the high mountain endemic of the Eastern Alps *Drusus adustus* MCLACHLAN 1867 is confirmed, and *Drusus destitutus* (KOLENATI 1848) is synonymised with *Drusus trifidus* MCLACHLAN 1868.

### 1. *Wormaldia khourmai* and related species (Philopotamidae)

*Wormaldia khourmai* SCHMID 1959, *W. bulgarica* NOVÁK 1971 and *W. balcanica* KUMANSKI 1979 are similar to each other (MALICKY 2004:83). They have in common many fine and straight spinules in the phallus. Their inferior appendages are rounded at their bases of segment 1, and are continuously narrowed to the end of segment 2. The distal end of segment 10 is rounded in lateral view in *W. khourmai*, but the other two species have a minute dorsal tooth on this distal part. All this may be slightly variable. Most important for the separation are the spines in the phallus. The specimens of *W. khourmai* from the Caucasus have one large and two smaller straight spines in addition to the many tiny spinules. *W. bulgarica* has one large distal spine which may also be doubled, and *W. balcanica* has typically three large spines of equal size which are straight and relatively short and sturdy. In all three species, specimens may occur where the one or other spine may be lacking, probably lost. Possible transitions may exist in northeastern Anatolia: one male from Samsun has the typical form of segment 10 like *balcanica*, but has one large and two smaller spines as in *khourmai*. One male from Trabzon has the rounded form of the distal part of segment 10, but only one large spine in the phallus. – *W. khourmai* lives in eastern Turkey, in the Caucasus and Elbrus Mountains. *W. bulgarica* lives in the Bulgarian Mountains Rila, Rhodope and Pirin, and in Greece in Thrakia; the Rhodopi and in the Pindos Mountains. *W. balcanica* lives in the Bulgarian Strandzha Mountains, in western Turkey and in the islands of Lesbos, Chios and Rhodos.

*Wormaldia albanica* OLÁH 2010 was described from one male from Albania and has the typical single spine, but a slightly variable end of segment 10. The type locality is close to the records in the Greek Pindos Mountains:

*Wormaldia albanica* OLÁH 2010 = *Wormaldia bulgarica* NOVÁK 1971, **nov. syn.**

*Wormaldia busa* OLÁH 2014 has the three typical straight and sturdy spines in the phallus. The end of segment 10 falls within the variation for *W. balcanica*. *W. busa* was

described from the island of Rhodos where *W. balcanica* was already known (MALICKY 2005:74):

*Wormaldia busa* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia balcanica* KUMANSKI 1979, **nov. syn.**

*Wormaldia daga* OLÁH 2014 has the typical distal spine in the phallus. The end of segment 10 is rounded similar to *W. khourmai*, but the area of *khourmai* is far away, and individual variation is to be expected. *W. daga* was described from Bulgarian mountains where *bulgarica* is well known.

*Wormaldia daga* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia bulgarica* NOVÁK 1971, **nov. syn.**

### 2. *Wormaldia kimminsi* BOTOSANEANU 1960

The figure of *Wormaldia graeca* by OLÁH (2014) corresponds well with those of *W. kimminsi* (MALICKY 2004:83), except Segment 10 which is broader in his figure. This may be caused by a different position of the preparation under the microscope, or by individual variability. The phallus includes the typical large, slightly bent sclerite which is accompanied by two bunches of fine spines. I see no reason to make a separate species from this variation.

*Wormaldia graeca* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia kimminsi* BOTOSANEANU 1960, **nov. syn.**

### 3. *Wormaldia asterusia* MALICKY 1972

According to the description and the figure, *Wormaldia homora* (OLÁH 2014) is without doubt *W. asterusia*, a species which lives from Crete in the south to the Bulgarian mountains (MALICKY 2005:179), and is common in many sites. Its variability is well known.

*Wormaldia homora* OLÁH 2014 = *Wormaldia asterusia* MALICKY 1972, **nov. syn.**

### 4. *Tinodes petaludes* MALICKY 1975 (Psychomyiidae)

OLÁH (2014) described *Tinodes karpathos* from the island of Karpathos, and compared it only with *Tinodes reisseri* which is an endemic of the island of Crete. He did not mention that *Tinodes petaludes* is known from Karpathos (MALICKY 2005:190) and this species corresponds exactly with his drawing (MALICKY 2004:118, 119).

*Tinodes karpathos* OLÁH 2014 = *Tinodes petaludes* MALICKY 1975, **nov. syn.**

### 5. *Hydropsyche dinarica* MARINKOVIĆ 1979 (Hydropsychidae)

*Hydropsyche sarnas* is described by OLÁH (2014) from Albania, a short distance from the region where *H. dinarica* was described. The drawing shows the remarkable phallus which is strikingly broad in lateral view, and has prominent lateral teeth in ventral view, which is characteristic for the widespread *H. dinarica*.

*Hydropsyche sarnas* OLÁH 2014 = *Hydropsyche dinarica* MARINKOVIĆ 1979, **nov. syn.**

### 6. What is *Drusus destitutus*? (Limnephilidae)

In a recent publication, OLÁH (OLÁH & al. 2017, p. 169-170) deals with *Drusus destitutus* KOLENATI 1848 and writes:

„*Drusus destitutus* (KOLENATI, 1848): MALICKY 2007:51. „Die Situation is also: *Drusus destitutus* (KOLENATI, 1848), species incerta, nec *Drusus destitutus* auctt. *Drusus adustus* (MCLACHAN 1867) = *Drusus destitutus* auctt.“

Opposite is right! *Drusus destitutus* has very distinct, very specific and easy to recognise characters. Brauer's determination is more reliable as accepted also by McLachlan than the location data of some old specimens. Similarly as we have documented the unreliability of old collecting data for *Chaetopteryx rugulosa*'s locus typicus established by commercial insect dealers (OLÁH *et al.* 2015). *D. destitutus* in Silesia? We have to accept the conclusion of MCLACHLAN (1876), FISCHER (1967) and SCHMID (1956) that *Drusus adustus* is a junior synonym of *Drusus destitutus*!"

In my paper (MALICKY 2007) to which OLÁH (l.c.) refers, I wrote:

„*Sthathmoporus destitutus* wurde 1848 von KOLENATI nach zumindest einem Exemplar beschrieben: „Habitat in Silesia, Elberfeld (Cornelius!)“ (Elberfeld ist im Ruhrgebiet unweit Dortmund; Silesia wird nicht näher erklärt). – MCLACHLAN hat *Halesus adustus* nach einem Exemplar von Stelzing [Kärnten: 14°40'E, 46°56'N, 1469m] beschrieben; dieses Stück befindet sich im Natural History Museum, London. Er schreibt (1876:171) „I am informed by Brauer that the type [von *destitutus*] in the Vienna Museum is specifically identical with my *H. adustus*. SCHMID (1956, pl.2) gibt eine schöne Zeichnung des ♂ Kopulationsapparates nach dem *adustus*-Typus in London nach einer Bleistiftskizze, die ihm D.E.Kimmins geschickt hatte: „Je ne la connais que par un dessin que m'a aimablement communiqué M. D.E.Kimmins“. Diese Zeichnung von Schmid wurde auch von MALICKY (2004:195) übernommen und diente seit jehur allen zum Bestimmen der Art.

Wir kennen inzwischen „*Drusus destitutus*“ gut als einen Ostalpen-Endemiten und kennen eine Anzahl von Fundorten. Wenn *Drusus destitutus* aber von Elberfeld und Schlesien beschrieben worden ist, kann es nicht unsere Ostalpen-Art sein, denn die gibt es dort nicht. Was ist also *Drusus destitutus* wirklich?

Das Typenexemplar von Kolenati befindet sich im Naturhistorischen Museum Wien und trägt die Etiketten „Elberfeld“, „Cornelius“, „*adustus* det. Brauer“ und „*destitutus* det. Kolenati“. Die Herkunft von Elberfeld ist durch den Namen des bekannten Entomologen Carl Cornelius gesichert (HORN & al. 1990:79), aber leider hat das Stück kein Abdomen mehr. Was es wirklich ist, kann daher nicht mehr gesagt werden. Friedrich Brauer hat also damals geirrt. Sicher ist es aber kein *adustus* sensu MCLACHLAN, denn der ist ein Ostalpen-Endemit. Dieser muß demnach den Namen *adustus* tragen! Die Situation ist also:

*Drusus destitutus* (KOLENATI 1848), species incerta nec *Drusus destitutus* auctt.

*Drusus adustus* (MCLACHLAN 1867) = *Drusus destitutus* auctt.“

I had hoped that my statement was clear and detailed enough to explain the situation so that no misunderstandings might arise. As the above example shows, I was wrong. Therefore, I repeat here once more the story and give a summary for those who do not understand German.

*Sthathmoporus destitutus* was described by KOLENATI in 1848 and this is confirmed by a male specimen in the Natural History Museum in Vienna, which lacks now a head and abdomen. This specimen bears several labels (see below) and comes from the then town of Elberfeld (now part of Wuppertal) in the Ruhrgebiet. In the text of the description appears also the remark „Silesia“ (in German „Schlesien“), which is however, as far as I know, not confirmed by voucher specimens. Elberfeld is **not** in Silesia!, as was sometimes reported. – *Drusus adustus* was described in 1867 by MCLACHLAN from a specimen from Stelzing (Austria,

Carinthia, see above). This male is kept in the Natural History Museum in London.

These two species were synonymised because Brauer had written to McLachlan that the type of *destitutus* was „specifically identical“ with *adustus* (in which he was erroneous). McLachlan had never seen the *destitutus* type, and Schmid has prepared his drawings after a pencil sketch by Kimmins, made after the *adustus* type, and also had never seen the *destitutus* type. Not to mention Fischer who had never seen either specimen and had only summarised the literature references, but is called an authority by Oláh. All the earlier figures and descriptions originated from the *adustus* type which came from Carinthia.

More explanations. We, the Austrian trichopterists, know *Drusus adustus* quite well. It is an insect which is not rare in its well-known area, i.e. in tiny springs and brooklets in the high elevations between 1100 and 2500 metres of altitude, and only exceptionally down to 800m. A good number of localities are known. It is unthinkable that this endemic, high-mountain insect might live in the lowlands of Ruhrgebiet, more than 700 kilometres away.

What, however, is the specimen from Elberfeld? Which Drusinae species may occur in the Ruhrgebiet? The voucher specimen in the Vienna Museum has no abdomen so that one cannot identify it from the copulatory structures. However, it is clearly a **dark** specimen, even if the 170 years old specimen is somewhat bleached. It cannot be the widespread and light (yellowish) colored *Drusus annulatus*. Dark Drusinae which occur in the Ruhrgebiet and its surroundings are: *Drusus trifidus* MCLACHLAN 1868, *Ecclisopteryx dalecarlica* KOLENATI 1848 and *Ecclisopteryx guttulata* PICTET 1834. Which one could it be??

Concerning this state of affairs I must confess that I had (MALICKY 2007) certainly written the truth, but not the complete truth. It was my intention to avoid a nomenclatorial disaster, and had hoped that the whole story would be dumped and thus become forgotten. However, OLÁH (l.c.) has resurrected it, so I must say one more word to clear the situation.

The specimen of *destitutus* from Elberfeld is in the Vienna Museum and was not only studied by Brauer and myself but also by Walter Döhler in 1931, who had seen it when the abdomen was still present, and he had put his identification label on the pin. The labels on the pin are as follows (handwritten in italics):

“*Elberfeld*” + “*Cornelius*” + “♂” + “*Kolenati*” + “*adustus* det. Brauer” + “*Destitutus* det. Kolenati” + “*Destitutus Kolenati*” + “*trifidus* ♂ det. Döhler 31”.

To this last label, I (l.c.) had not referred above. Walter Döhler was doubtless a competent expert of caddisflies who certainly was able to distinguish the well-known *Drusus trifidus* from *Ecclisopteryx guttulata* or *E. dalecarlica*. Therefore, *Drusus destitutus* from Elberfeld is the same species as *Drusus trifidus*. But as *trifidus* was described in 1868, and *destitutus* already in 1848, the situation is as follows:

*Drusus destitutus* (KOLENATI 1848) = *Drusus trifidus* MCLACHLAN 1868: **nov. syn.**

As a result, the species which was named *Drusus trifidus* in many publications must now be called *Drusus destitutus* because this name has priority. I am well aware that nomenclatorial confusion will arise from this statement, but after Oláh's publication, unfortunately, I have no other choice.

## 7. *Allogamus uncatus* BRAUER 1857 (Limnephilidae)

*Allogamus uncatus* which is widespread in the mountains of eastern Central Europe has its southern limit in the Greek Rodopi mountains. The males of this species in the eastern Alps usually have a sharp hook on the inner edge of their inferior appendages, as seen from below, which is a striking character to recognise the species. This hook however appears less prominent in the southern part of the area, but the typical form of the phallic apparatus in lateral view (MALICKY 2004:272) remains unchanged. Such specimens were described as new species under the names *A. tomor* OLÁH 2012 from Albania und *A. zugor* OLÁH 2014 from Makedonia:

*Allogamus tomor* OLÁH 2012 = *Allogamus zugor* OLÁH 2014 = *Allogamus uncatus* Brauer 1857, **nov. syn.**

## 8. *Notidobia bizensis* MALICKY & SIPAHILER 1993 (Sericostomatidae)

I have directly compared the holotype of *Notidobia nogradorum* with the holotype of *N. bizensis* and found no differences in all relevant characters. Both species have been described from Albania.

*Notidobia nogradorum* OLÁH 2010 = *Notidobia bizensis* MALICKY & SIPAHILER 1993, **nov. syn.**

### Personal remarks

In several publications, OLÁH & al. (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2015a, 2017) (it is unknown to me whether all the co-authors which are listed in the titles have really seen the manuscripts) has described many new species and has proposed several generic changes. These publications must of course be accepted, but it is urgently needed to check in detail every one of these descriptions and other nomenclatorial acts in a similar manner as I have done it here. Scrutinising and possibility to falsification is the basic demand of any work in the Natural Sciences. That I have done in the species of *Chaetopteryx rugulosa* group of which I was well familiar through my own year-long study (MALICKY 2014), which I maintain despite the objections by OLÁH & al. (2015a). That I have done with his *Allogamus alpinus* OLÁH, LODOVICI & VALLE 2014, only for which I had to do months of field work, breeding larvae in the laboratory and several hundred kilometres of car-driving, and for which I had to study more than 4000 specimens from several Museum and private collections (MALICKY 2016). I am not willing to undertake more of these extraordinary investigations, only to find out possible odd mistakes (see above) from a list of roughly 100 species. As long as these nomenclatorial acts were not cleared in a serious manner through refereeing, I will myself maintain the situation which had existed **before** these papers have been published.

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