

„Über die Nomenklatur der Acalyptratengattungen nach Th. Beckers Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren, Bd. 4.“

By D. W. Coquillett, Washington, D. C.

In the article under the above heading, which appears in the December, 1910, number of this journal, Mr. Fr. Hendel attempts to settle the question of type-species of several genera, but this attempt is not altogether satisfactory, since he frequently ignores the usage of the best naturalists, as embodied in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. For this reason, many of his conclusions are erroneous and misleading. I shall now comment on such of these as concern genera occurring in America.

Madiza. When Fallén established this genus in 1810, he stated that he knew three species, but did not mention their names. When next he treated of this genus, he described five species under it. Rondani, in 1856, was the first to designate a type, choosing the second species, *oscinina*. As this is in conformity with Article 30, letter g, of the Code as amended at the Boston meeting and published in „Science“ for October 18, 1907, this species must be the type. Mr. Hendel is therefore in error in stating that when Macquart in 1835 removed two of the species to his genus *Siphonella* this made the third species, *glabra*, the type; there is nothing in the amended Code to justify such a proceeding.

Parallelomma is not a synonym of *Mosina* and the statement to this effect on page 584 of my paper on the type-species should be struck out.

Physiphora Fallén, 1810, is not preoccupied. The nearest approach to it is *Physsophora* Forskal 1775, which differs by two letters. Article 19 of the Code requires that „The original orthography of a name is to be preserved“, hence any change in the spelling of either of these names would be in opposition to the Code.

Hendel is in error in stating that *Ulidia* is not a synonym of *Physiphora*. When treating of this genus, Meigen expressly states that Fallén named it *Chrysomyza* (a change of name for *Physiphora* under the mistaken impression that it was preoccupied)

and that he (Fallén) knew only one species. But as this name was not appropriate for the two new species that Meigen added, he tells us that he changed the name to *Ulidia* (Syst. Besch., vol. V, p. 386). Article 32 of the Code states that „A generic or a specific name, once published, cannot be rejected, even by its author, because of inappropriateness.“ Thus Meigen was not justified in changing the name previously given to this genus by Fallén, and it follows that *Ulidia* must be a synonym of *Physiphora*.

1. *Cordilura*, and not *Cordylura*, is the correct name according to Article 19 of the Code. In none of his later writings does Fallén state that the former name was due to a clerical or a typographical error.

2. Hendel is again in error when he states that the correct name of the genus *Megaphthalma* is *Megophthalmum*. A change of this kind would be in opposition to Article 19 of the Code.

6. The statement that I proposed the name *Chaetosa* to replace *Trichopalpus* is erroneous. I founded the new genus on *Cordilura punctipes*, and simply said that Becker had wrongly included this species in the genus *Trichopalpus*.

12. Curtis' action in designating *Musca subzultans* the type of *Borborus* is in accord with Article 30, letter g, of the Code, as amended at the Boston meeting. There is nothing in the amended Code against designating the type of one genus as the type of a second generic name.

13. Hendel is correct in stating that *Heteroptera* equals *Limosina* and that its type is *Borborus pusillus* Meigen. In giving the type as *Copromyza pusilla* Fallén in my paper, I followed the Katalog Paläark. Dipt.

18. *Heleomyza* is correct according to Article 19 of the Code.

24. a) Westwood was justified in designating *Musca vibrans* the type of *Ortalis*, according to Article 30, letter g, of the amended Code.

24. b) Hendel gives the name *Psairoptera* wrongly as *Psacroptera*.

25. *Cephalia* is not preoccupied by *Cephaleia*; the latter has an additional letter. See Article 19 of the Code.

26. *Scioptera* and *Myodina* are synonyms of *Ortalis*.

29. Hendel is in error in stating that *arnicae* is the type of *Euribia*; his method of ascertaining the type is not sanctioned by the amended Code, and is in opposition to Article 30, letter g.

Forellia and *Spilographa* are synonyms of *Euribia*, as given in my paper.

31. *Trupanea* is mis-spelled *Trypanea*.

37. Lioys papers meet the requirements of the Code, and therefore cannot be ignored.

46. *Asteia* is correct according to Article 19 of the Code.

48. *Ochthiphila* is mis-spelled *Ochthiphila*.

50. *Cerodontha* is wrongly spelled *Cerodonta*.

Coleopterologische Notizen.

Von Edm. Reitter in Paskau (Mähren).

727. *Hydroporus Lutzei* Reitt. Fauna germanica, I, pag. 215 Note, ist identisch mit *Cocclambus Marklini*.

728. *Agriotes lineatoides* Reitt. l. c. III, pag. 222 = *proximus* Schwarz.

729. *Liodes Brandisi* Holdh., aus Bosnien beschrieben, sammelte Herr Joh. Vacá ziemlich zahlreich in der Umgebung von Poln.-Ostrau in Schlesien.

730. Als Nachtrag zu meiner „Übersicht der Arten der Pimeliden-Gattung *Podhomala*“ in der Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr. 1907, 412—414, sei erwähnt, daß bei den ♂ von Subgen. *Pterocomodes* die starke Mittelrippe der Flügeldecken mit langen, beim ♀ mit kurzen Haaren besetzt erscheint; ferner ist die daselbst zu *serrata* Fisch. gezogene *acuta* Reitt. eine selbständige, nahe verwandte Art, die sich von der matten *serrata* durch starken Lackglanz und außerdem ein wenig abweichende Skulptur und durch länglichere Gestalt, namentlich beim ♂, unterscheidet.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Wiener Entomologische Zeitung](#)

Jahr/Year: 1911

Band/Volume: [30](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Coquillett Daniel William

Artikel/Article: ["Über die Nomenklatur der Acalyptatengattungen nach Th. BECKERs Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren, Bd. 4.". 62-64](#)