Clarification of authorship of certain generic names of Buprestidae (Coleoptera)

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The original authorship for 20 generic names of Buprestidae is discussed. Eighteen names first proposed by Saunders, but traditionally credited to other subsequent authors, are reattributed to Saunders (1868, 1871): Agaeocera 1871, Aglaostola 1871, Amyia 1871, Anilara 1868, Briseis 1871, Chalcogenia 1871, Chalcopephorus 1871, Chalcoplia 1871, Chalcopeiza 1871, Hilarotes 1871, Icaria 1871, Lamprocheila 1871, Merimna 1871, Nothomorpha 1871, Ocypetes 1871, Pasiphae 1871, Scaptelytra 1871. Trigonongenium is considered to have first been used by von Harold (1869) rather than by Gemminger & von Harold (1869) and Julodimorpha is attributed to Gemminger & von Harold (1869) instead of the subsequent use by Thomson (1878). Type species are designated for the first time or changed to reflect these authorship changes as follows: Ptosima irrata Gory for Ocypetes, Buprestis mannerheimii von Mannerheim for Hilarotes, Buprestis quadrijoveolata Laporte & Gory for Chalcopephorus, Anthaxia contempta von Mannerheim for Chalcogenia, Anthaxia fortunii Hope for Nothomorpha and Eumers violacea Gory & Laporte for Amyia. Ocypetes Saunders, 1871, is established as the senior synonym for Tylauchenia Burmeister, 1872. Aubertia Thery is reinstated as the senior synonym of Eumerosphilus Deyrolle.

Key words: Coleoptera, Buprestidae, taxonomy, nomenclature.

INTRODUCTION

In compiling a world catalogue of the family Buprestidae (Coleoptera), many taxonomic and nomenclatural irregularities that have become apparent should be corrected before its completion since catalogue formats traditionally do not accommodate such changes. Similar changes have already been published (Bellamy 1996, 1997) and further taxonomic anomalies can be expected as collation of such a large amount of information continues. One aspect that requires attention is the correct assignation of authorship to genus-group names. There are a number of cases where the first combination of a species-group name under a given generic name predates the currently accepted date of authorship for the genus. Similar situations occur in other families and with other older works as discussed by Barber & Bridwell (1940) for the Chrysomelidae, and the Dejean (1833) catalogues.

The catalogue of Coleoptera by Gemminger & von Harold (1869) was the first attempt to provide listings for the entire beetle fauna of the world. The first world catalogue dedicated to Buprestidae was published by Saunders (1871). A number of new generic names were first presented in those works in combination with previously described species. Many of those genus names were manuscript names proposed by Saunders' colleagues F. La Ferté-Sénécére and H. Deyrolle. In each case, Gemminger and von Harold (1869) or Saunders (1871) attributed the authorship to those colleagues, sometimes listing the name as a manuscript name. According to provisions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985), the use of a generic name in combination with one or more valid species-group names satisfies the requirements of Article 12 because (1) the provisions of Article 11 are satisfied and (2) these taxa, published before 1931, were accompanied by an indication. Article 12b (5) states in the case of a new genus-group name, the use of one or more available species-group names in combination with it, or clearly included under it, or succinctly referred to it by a bibliographical reference implies an indication. There are 25 generic names that were first used by Saunders (1868, 1871) or Gemminger & von Harold (1869) that have all been credited to subsequent authors, e.g. Fairmaire (1877), Kerremans (1893), Obenberger (1924), Thomson (1878, 1879, 1881), Waterhouse (1882), because they were the first to provide descriptions, albeit brief, for these taxa. These generic names have been credited by all subsequent authors e.g. Kerremans 1892, 1893, 1903, Obenberger 1926, 1930, 1934a,b to the

author subsequent to Gemminger & von Harold or Saunders who first presented a description. Bellamy (1985) also failed to note these cases in an earlier catalogue of the higher taxa of the family.

Five of these generic names have been corrected to reflect Saunders' authorship in earlier works. Levey (1978a) revised the Australasian genus Prospers (Tyndarini: Prosphereina) and changed the generic authorship from Thomson (1878) to Saunders (1871). Williams & Watkins (1986) credited Saunders with authorship of the Australian genus Xyroscelis (Thrincopygini: Xyroscelidina) ahead of Thomson (1878). Peterson (1991) listed Saunders as the author of the Australian genus Diadoxus and designated Buprestis scalaris Gory & Laporte as the type species. Bellamy et al. (1987) attributed the name Aristosoma (Buprestini: Buprestina) to Saunders (1871) rather than Thomson (1879) and Bellamy (1997) recently changed the authorship of the Madagascan Entomogaster (Agrilini: Coraebina) to Saunders (1871) from Fairmaire (1899). A further 18 generic names should be changed to Saunders' authorship, with others that should be credited to Dejean, von Harold or Gemminger & von Harold. A paper on the Dejean catalogue names for buprestid genera is currently under review. The arrangement and higher taxa are mostly according to Hokydslu (1993); the synonymy of Xyroscelidina Cobos under Nothomorphina Cobos was recently refuted by Bellamy & Westcott (1996). The use of the names Laporte and Gory was discussed by Nelson & Bellamy (1994).

**TAXONOMY**

Subfamily **BUPRESTINAE** Leach

**Tribe THRINCOPYGINI** LeConte

Subtribe **Nothomorphina** Cobos

Genus **Nothomorpha** Saunders

Nothomorpha Saunders, 1871: 78; Thomson 1878: 57; Obenberger 1926: 50; Bellamy 1985: 413.

Type species Amorphosoma verrucosum Gory & Laporte, 1839 (subsequent designation by Holm 1976).

Holm (1976) listed Nothomorpha verrucosa Thomson as the type species, but that is an invalid combination. Amorphosoma verrucosum was described by Gory & Laporte and the first combination of this species under Nothomorpha was by Saunders (1871). Saunders (1871) listed five species under Nothomorpha: A. verrucosa, Buprestis rugosa Thunberg, B. rudis Wiedemann, Acmaeodera congener Spinola and A. spinolae Saunders (= A. stictica Spinola). The first three species belong to Nothomorpha, the last two remain in Acmaeodera Eschscholtz. Thomson (1878) listed three species: A. verrucosum, although attributing it to Gory only, and described two new species, N. plicatipennis (a junior synonym of N. rugosa) and N. pauperata. Holm's (1976) intention to designate A. verrucosum as the type species of Nothomorpha is clear.

**Tribe TYNDARINI** Cobos

Subtribe **Tylnachenii** Cobos

Genus **Ocypetes** Saunders


Type species: Ptosima irrorata Gory, 1840 (designated here).


Type species: Buprestis crassicollis Laporte & Gory, 1837 (original monotypy).

The taxonomy of this small South American genus has been confused by the assumption that Thomson (1878) first described Ocypetes, for B. crassicollis, several years after Burmeister described the genus Tylnachenia for the same type species. Saunders (1871) first used the name Ocypetes, a manuscript name of La Ferté-Sénéctère, for two species, Tyndaris guttulata Fairmaire & Germain (now placed in Neocypetes Cobos) and Ptositna irrorata Gory (= Tyndaris attenuata Fairmaire). The generic name Ocypetes should now become the senior synonym to Tylnachenia, and Saunders, rather than Thomson, is the author of this name.

Subtribe **Agaeocerina** Nelson

Genus **Agaeocera** Saunders

Agaeocera Saunders, 1871: 50; Waterhouse 1882: 4; Obenberger 1926: 157; Bellamy 1985: 418.

Type species: Anthaxia gigas Gory & Laporte, 1839 (original monotypy).

Saunders (1871) first used the generic name
Agaeocera in combination with Anthaxia gigas Gory & Laporte. Waterhouse (1882) acknowledged Saunders' earlier use, stated that the name was proposed for A. gigas, listed several characters in which the genus differed from *Pelecopsiselaphus* Solier and added a second species, *A. scintillans* Waterhouse. The placement of this genus in Holyrlski's (1993) classification should be reconsidered, as indicated by the recent comments by Bellamy & Bilfy (1997).

**Tribe JULODIMORPHINI** Kerremans
**Subtribe Julodimorphina** Kerremans

**Genus Julodimorpha** Gemminger & von Harold


Type species: *Stigmodera bakewelli* White, 1859 (original monotypy).

The generic name *Julodimorpha* was first used in combination with *Stigmodera bakewelli* White by Gemminger & von Harold (1869). At the same time, they listed a second manuscript species name, *J. saundersi*, which was subsequently described by Thomson (1878), but is currently a junior synonym of *J. bakewelli*. Saunders (1871) only listed *J. bakewelli*.

**Tribe BUPRESTINI** Leach
**Subtribe Lamprocheilina** Holyrlski

**Genus Lamprocheila** Saunders

*Lamprocheila* Saunders, 1871: 15; Obenberger 1924: 10; 1926: 136; Bellamy 1985: 415.

Type species: *Chrysodema maillei* Laporte & Gory, 1835 (original monotypy).

The generic name *Lamprocheila* was first used by Saunders for *Chrysodema maillei* Laporte & Gory, known from southern China, Thailand and Vietnam. Obenberger (1924) later described the genus in detail. A second species, *L. splendida*, was recently described from central Taiwan by Akiyama (1993).

**Subtribe Lampropeplina** Holyrlski

**Genus Chalcophoropsis** Saunders


Type species: *Buprestis quadrifoveolata* Laporte & Gory, 1836 (designated here).

The generic name *Chalcophoropsis* was first used by Saunders (1871), as a manuscript name of Deyrolle. Saunders listed two species: *Buprestis quadrifoveolata* Laporte & Gory and *Chrysochroa Jacquemonti* Gory, but neither was designated as the type species. Thomson (1878) described the genus and listed only *C. quadrifoveolata* and two synonyms: *Chalcophora primaria* Chevrolat and *Chrysochroa bitis* Gory. The placement in this sub-tribe by Holyrlski (1993) has yet to be adequately substantiated.

**Subtribe Psilopterina** Lacordaire

**Genus Hilarotes** Saunders


Type species: *Buprestis mannerheimii* von Mannerheim, 1837 (designated here).

Saunders (1871) first used the name *Hilarotes* for two species from the Greater Antilles, *Buprestis mannerheimii* von Mannerheim and *B. chalcoptera* Jacquelin du Val. Thomson (1878) listed the same two species. The unusual situation of the type species name being derived from the author's name is because *mannerheimii* was first used in the Dejean (1833) catalogue but as a nomen nudum was not available until subsequently described by von Mannerheim (1837).

**Genus Icaria** Alluad


*Icaria* Saunders, 1871: 30 (preoccupied name); Thomson 1878: 35; Obenberger 1926: 200; Bellamy 1985: 417.

Type species: *Buprestis alata* Laporte & Gory, 1837 (original monotypy).

Although this generic name was subsequently found to be preoccupied and changed by Alluad (1896), it is necessary to revert to Saunders' (1871) first use of *Icaria* in combination with the single species *B. alata* Laporte & Gory (= *Polybothris erosa* Chevrolat). Kurosawa (1993) last discussed the
situation with the entire *Psiloptera* group, but this authorship issue was not mentioned.

**Subtribe Chalcophorina Lacordaire**

Genus *Scaptelytra* Saunders


Type species: *Buprestis sulphureovittata* Boheman, 1851 (original monotypy).

The generic name for this southern African genus was first used by Saunders (1871) for *Buprestis sulphureovittata* Boheman. Kerremans' (1893) subsequent description was for the same species.

Genus *Chalcoplia* Saunders

*Chalcoplia* Saunders, 1871: 34; Thomson 1881: 162; Obenberger 1926: 141; Bellamy 1985: 415.

Type species: *Buprestis serripennis* Laporte & Gory, 1836 (subsequent designation by Thomson 1881).

Saunders (1871) first used the generic name *Chalcoplia* for five southern African species, *Buprestis lateralis* Olivier, *B. serripennis* Laporte & Gory, *B. subcostata* Laporte & Gory, *B. plicata* Wiedemann (= *B. confluens* Chevrolat) and *Castalia metallica* Laporte & Gory. When Thomson (1881) later described the genus, he designated the type species.

**Subtribe Pseudoperotina Toyama**

Genus *Chalcopoecila* Saunders

*Chalcopoecila* Saunders, 1871: 31; Thomson 1878: 37; Obenberger 1930: 34; Bellamy 1985: 418.

Type species: *Buprestis ornata* Gory, 1840 (original monotypy).

The generic name for this small South American genus was first used by Saunders (1871) for *Buprestis ornata* Gory. The last discussion of the genus was by Cobos (1957), but he failed to note this earlier use of the name.

Genus *Saundersina* Cobos


*Pasiphae* Saunders, 1871: 35 (preoccupied name); Thomson 1878: 27; Obenberger 1926: 152; Bellamy 1985: 416.

Type species: *Buprestis modesta* Fabricius, 1781 (original monotypy).

Although subsequently found to be preoccupied, the generic name *Pasiphae* was first combined with *Buprestis modesta* Fabricius by Saunders (1871), not Thomson (1878).

Genus *Aglaostola* Saunders

*Aglaostola* Saunders, 1871: 47; Thomson 1878: 42; Obenberger 1930: 362; Bellamy 1985: 419.

Type species: *Buprestis tereticollis* Pallas, 1782 (original monotypy).

The generic name for this monotypic Jamaican endemic was first applied to *Buprestis tereticollis* Pallas by Saunders (1871).

Tribe ANTHAXINI Gory & Laporte

Subtribe Melanophilina Bedel

Genus *Melobasis* Laporte & Gory

Subgenus *Briseis* Saunders


Type species: *Buprestis conica* Laporte & Gory, 1837 (original monotypy).

This Australasian subgenus first had the generic name *Briseis* used by Saunders (1871) for *Buprestis conica* Laporte & Gory, rather than with the short description by Kerremans (1893), who had used it earlier in his catalogue (Kerremans 1892).

Genus *Chalcogeneia* Saunders

*Chalcogeneia* Saunders, 1871: 50; Thomson 1879: 25; Obenberger 1930: 426; Bellamy 1985: 420.

Type species: *Anthaxia contempta* von Mannerheim, 1837 (designated here).

This predominantly African genus first had the generic name *Briseis* applied by Saunders (1871) for two species: *Evagora sulcipennis* Gory and *Anthaxia contempta* von Mannerheim (= *Anthaxia cuprea*...
Gory & Laporte, selected as the type species by Thomson (1879). Obenberger (1930) listed the 21 species and six synonyms that had accumulated in the genus, a revision of which is necessary.

Subtribe Anthaxiina Gory & Laporte

Genus Anilara Saunders

*Anilara* Saunders, 1868: 19; Gemminger & von Harold 1869: 1392; Saunders 1871: 57; Thomson 1879: 28; Obenberger 1930: 554; Bellamy 1985: 421.

Type species: *Anthaxia adelaidae* Hope, 1846 (original monotypy).

The Australian genus *Anilara* was listed in two separate works before the description by Thomson (1879). Saunders (1868) first listed this name, referred to as a manuscript name by Deyrolle, in combination with the type species, *Anthaxia adelaidae* Hope. The second listing by Saunders (1871) included two additional species from *Anthaxia*, but both from Africa, which are currently in the following combinations: *Senegalisia semireticulata* (Chevrolat) and *Brachanthaxia gemmata* (Gory & Laporte). Thomson (1879) described two species under *Anilara*, *A. platessa* and *A. deyrollei*, with neither designated as the type species.

Subtribe Neocuridina Holyrfski

Genus Neocuris Saunders

*Neocuris* Saunders, 1868: 19; Gemminger & von Harold 1869: 1392; Saunders 1871: 57; Fairmaire 1877: 334; Obenberger 1930: 562; Bellamy 1985: 421.

Type species: *Anthaxia fortunni* Hope, 1846 (designated here).

The Australian genus *Neocuris* was first listed by Saunders (1868) for two species: *Anthaxia fortunni* Hope and *Anthaxia guerini* Hope. Saunders (1871) included *Anthaxia eremitana* White but it is currently placed in *Maoraxia* Obenberger. In the revision of *Neocuris* by Fairmaire (1877), no type species was designated but 11 new species were described.

Subtribe Trigonogeniina Cobos

Genus Trigonogenium von Harold


Type species: *Trigonophorus angulosum* Solier, 1850 (original monotypy).

Although generally credited to both Gemminger & von Harold (1869), the Chilean genus *Trigonogenium* was first proposed as a replacement name for *Trigonophorus* Solier by von Harold (1869). This name and authorship were subsequently listed in Gemminger & von Harold (1869), so the reasons for later authors to credit them both with the genus name in unclear. Cobos (1986a) last revised the genus.

Tribe CHRYSOBOTHRINI Laporte & Gory

Subtribe Actenodina Kerremans

Genus Merimna Saunders

*Merimna* Saunders, 1871: 50; Thomson 1878: 42; Obenberger 1934a: 658; Bellamy 1985: 422.

Type species: *Chrysobothris atrata* Gory & Laporte, 1838 (original monotypy).

This monotypic Australian genus first had the generic name *Merimna* applied to *Chrysobothris atrata* Gory & Laporte by Saunders (1871), rather than from the description by Thomson (1878). The higher classification of *Merimna* has been contentious with Cobos (1986b) suggesting a relationship to Melanophilina, while Holyrfski (1993) most recently returned it to the more traditional placement in Actenodina.

Subfamily AGRILINAE Laporte

Tribe AGRILINI Laporte

Subtribe Amyina Holyrfski

Genus Amyia Saunders


Type species: *Eumerus violacea* Gory & Laporte, 1839 (designated here).

The generic name for this South American taxon was first used by Saunders (1871), for two species, *Eumerus violacea* Gory & Laporte and *Buprestis chryselytria* Perty; neither was designated as the type species. Thomson (1878) later described the genus and included *E. violacea* and a new species,
A. coraeboides, but did not designate either as the type.

**Subtribe Coraebina Bedel**

**Genus Aubertia Théry**


Type species: *Aubertia paradoxa* Théry, 1922 (original monotypy).

Eumerophilus Deyrolle, 1864: 116; Gemminger & von Harold 1869: 1433 (syn. *Rhaeboscelis*);


Type species: *Eumerophilus coraeboides* Deyrolle, 1864 (*nomen nudum*).

The genus name *Eumerophilus* was first proposed by Deyrolle (1864) with the type species listed in a footnote as *E. coraeboides* Deyrolle, *nomen nudum*. Gemminger & von Harold (1869) listed the generic name as a synonym of *Rhaeboscelis* Chevrolet and *coraeboides* Deyrolle as undescribed. Saunders (1871) listed the genus name but with no described species. Thomson (1878) described *Amyia coraeboides* and mentioned Saunders' previous comment about *Eumerophilus*. Kerremans (1892, 1903) listed *Eumerophilus* as a synonym of *Amyia*. Théry (1922) described the genus *Aubertia* for a new species *paradoxa* and later (Théry 1927) argued that *Eumerophilus* was insufficiently characterized so he recognized *Aubertia coraeboides* Thomson as the senior synonym of *A. paradoxa*. Obenberger (1934b) credited Deyrolle as the author of *Eumerophilus* with the single species *A. coraeboides* Thomson. Clearly, the conclusions of Théry (1927) are correct in that *Eumerophilus* never existed in a valid combination and I recognize *Aubertia* as the senior synonym to *Eumerophilus*.

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