

SUBSTITUTE NAMES FOR THREE NEOTROPICAL ROBBER FLIES GENERA (DIPTERA: ASILIDAE)

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ABSTRACT: Three junior homonyms were detected among neotropical robber flies genera and the following replacement names are proposed: *Hullmya* nom. nov. for *Amphicolops* Hull, 1962 (nec Graff, 1905), *Artigasus* nom. nov. for *Menexenus* Artigas, 1970 (nec Stål, 1875) and *Brazilogaster* nom. nov. for *Systellogaster* Hermann, 1926 (nec Gahan, 1917). Accordingly, new combinations are herein proposed for the species currently included in these genera: *Hullmya areolaris* (Walker, 1860) comb. nov., *Hullmya complens* (Walker, 1861) comb. nov., *Hullmya impiger* (Wulp, 1872) comb. nov. and *Hullmya mendax* (Walker, 1857) comb. nov. from the genus *Amphicolops* Hull, 1962; *Artigasus conceptionensis* (Bromley, 1932) comb. nov., *Artigasus schlinger* (Artigas, 1982) comb. nov. and *Artigasus veredus* (Artigas, 1970) comb. nov. from the genus *Menexenus* Artigas, 1970; *Brazilogaster alba* (Martin, 1975) comb. nov., *Brazilogaster breviventris* (Rondani, 1848) comb. nov., *Brazilogaster calceolata* (Bigot, 1878) comb. nov., *Brazilogaster fascipennis* (Schiner, 1867) comb. nov., *Brazilogaster parva* (Martin, 1975) comb. nov. and *Brazilogaster silacea* (Martin, 1975) comb. nov. from the genus *Systellogaster* Hermann, 1926. In addition to this, the validity of the genus name *Furcilla* Martin, 1975 under ICZN is also discussed in the present text.

KEY WORDS: nomenclatural changes, homonymy, replacement names, robber flies, Asilidae, new combinations.

In an effort to reduce the number of homonyms in Asilidae, we found three robber flies genera whose names had been previously published for other taxa, making them junior homonyms. In accordance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, we propose substitute names for these genera.

Family ASILIDAE Genus *HULLMYA* nom. nov.

Amphicolops Hull, 1962. Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. No. 224: 552. Bull. U.S. natn. Mus. No. 224: 91. (Diptera: Asiloidea: Asilidae: Asilinae). Preoccupied by *Amphicolops* Graff, 1905. Tierreich, 23, 25. (Acoelomorpha: Acoela: Convolutidae).

Remarks on nomenclatural changes: Hull (1962) described the Oriental and Australasian robber fly genus *Amphicolops* with the type species *Asilus mendax* Walker, 1857 by original designation from Oriental region (Indonesia and Sulawesi) in the family Asilidae. It is still used as a valid genus name. It has no any generic synonymy. It has four species (including the type species) now.

Unfortunately, the generic name was already preoccupied by Graff (1905), who had proposed the objective replacement name *Amphicolops* for the genus name *Amphicoerus* Graff, 1891 with the type species *Amphicoerus cinereus* (Graff, 1874) in the family Convolutidae (Acoela). It is also still used as a valid genus name. It has three generic synonyms as *Amphicoerus* Graff, 1891; *Oruphicolops* Kato, 1957 and *Amphicolopus* Kato, 1957. It has at least ten species (including the type species) now as *Amphicolops bermudensis* Hyman,

1939; *A. cinereus* (Graff, 1874); *A. evelinae* Marcus, 1947; *A. fuliginus* Peebles, 1913; *A. gemelliporus* Marcus, 1954; *A. japonicus* Kato, 1947; *A. marinelliensis* Beltagi & Khafagi, 1984; *A. mosaicus* Kozloff, 1998; *A. potocani* Achatz, 2008; *A. trifurcatus* (Beltagi, 1983) and *A. zeii* Riedl, 1956.

Thus, the genus *Amphiscolops* Hull, 1962 is a junior homonym of the generic name *Amphiscolops* Hull, 1962. According to Article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I propose a new replacement name ***Hullmya* nom. nov.** for *Amphiscolops* Hull, 1962.

Etymology: This name is dedicated to F. M. Hull who is current author of the preexisting genus *Amphiscolops*.

Summary of nomenclatural changes:

***Hullmya* nom. nov.**

pro *Amphiscolops* Hull, 1962 (nec Graff, 1905)

***Hullmya areolaris* (Walker, 1860) comb. nov.**

from *Amphiscolops areolaris* (Walker, 1860)

Asilus areolaris Walker, 1860

Distribution: Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia) and Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia)-Celebes (Sulawesi)(Oriental)

***Hullmya complens* (Walker, 1861) comb. nov.**

from *Amphiscolops complens* (Walker, 1861)

Asilus complens Walker, 1861

Distribution: Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia); Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia)-Irian Jaya (New Guinea) (Australasia) and Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia)-Maluku (New Guinea) (Australasia / Oriental)

Synonym: *Pamponerus nigrutilus* Wulp, 1872

***Hullmya impiger* (Wulp, 1872) comb. nov.**

from *Amphiscolops impiger* (Wulp, 1872)

Eccoctopus impiger Wulp, 1872

Distribution: Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia) and Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia)-Celebes (Sulawesi)(Oriental)

***Hullmya mendax* (Walker, 1857) comb. nov.**

from *Amphiscolops mendax* (Walker, 1857)

Asilus mendax Walker, 1857

Distribution: Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia) and Indonesia (Oriental / Australasia)-Celebes (Sulawesi)(Oriental)

Synonym: *Asilus areolatus* Walker, 1861

Genus *ARTIGASUS* nom. nov.

Menexenus Artigas, 1970. Gayana (Zool.) No.17: 317. (Diptera: Asiloidea: Asilidae: Asilinae). Preoccupied by *Menexenus* Stål, 1875. Recensio Orth., 3, 18. (Phasmida: Verophasmatodea: Phasmatidae: Lonchodinae).

Remarks on nomenclatural changes: The name *Menexenus* was initially introduced by Stål (1875) for a phasmid genus (with the type species *Phasma lacertinum* Westwood, 1848 by original monotypy from India, Assam). It is still

used as a valid genus name. It has one generic synonym as *Menexus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893. It has twelve species (including the type species) now as *Menexenus adveniens* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1907; *M. batesii* (Kirby, 1896); *M. fruhstorferi* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1907; *M. lacertinus* (Westwood, 1848); *M. nudiusculus* Hausleithner, 1992; *M. obtuselobatus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1907; *M. obtusispinosus* Sinéty, 1901; *M. perdentatus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1907; *M. quadrilobatus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1907; *M. rotunginus* Giglio-Tos, 1914; *M. semiarmatus* (Westwood, 1848) and *M. tenmalainus* Günther, 1938.

Subsequently, Artigas, 1970 described a new Neotropical genus of the family Asilidae (with the type species *Menexenus veredus* Artigas, 1970 from Chile) under the same generic name. It is also still used as a valid genus name. It has no any generic synonym. It has three species (including the type species) now.

Thus, the genus *Menexenus* Artigas, 1970 is a junior homonym of the genus *Menexenus* Stål, 1875. According to Article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I propose for the genus *Menexenus* Artigas, 1970 the new replacement name *Artigasus* **nom. nov.**

Etymology: The name is dedicated to J. N. Artigas who is current author of the preexisting genus *Menexenus*.

Summary of nomenclatural changes:

Artigasus **nom. nov.**

pro *Menexenus* Artigas, 1970 (nec Stål, 1875).

Artigasus conceptionensis (Bromley, 1932) **comb. nov.**

from *Menexenus conceptionensis* (Bromley, 1932)

Asilus conceptionensis Bromley, 1932

Distribution: Chile and Argentina (Neotropical)

Artigasus schlingeri (Artigas, 1982) **comb. nov.**

from *Menexenus schlingeri* Artigas, 1982

Distribution: Argentina (Neotropical)

Artigasus veredus (Artigas, 1970) **comb. nov.**

from *Menexenus veredus* Artigas, 1970

Distribution: Chile and Argentina (Neotropical)

Genus BRAZILOGASTER nom. nov.

Systellogaster Hermann, 1926. Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 74-75, 149. (Diptera: Asiloidea: Asilidae: Leptogastrinae). Preoccupied by *Systellogaster* Gahan, 1917. Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 53, no. 2197, 209. (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea: Pteromalidae: Pteromalinae).

Remarks on nomenclatural changes: The Nearctic genus *Systellogaster* was erected by Gahan (1917) with the type species *Systellogaster ovivora* Gahan, 1917 by monotypy in the chalcidoid wasps. It is still used as a valid genus name. However, Grissell (1985) placed it under the genus of *Tritneptis* Girault, 1908 as a synonym. Then, Heydon (1994) revived the status of it. It has two species (including the type species) now as *Systellogaster gahani* Wallace, 1973 that occurs in USA and *Systellogaster ovivora* Gahan, 1917 that occurs in USA and Canada.

Later, the Neotropical genus *Systellogaster* was described by Hermann (1926) with the type species *Lasiocnemus calceolatus* Bigot, 1878 from Brazil in the family Asilidae. It is also still used as a valid genus name. It has no any generic synonym. It has six species (including the type species) now.

However, the generic name *Systellogaster* Hermann, 1926 is invalid under the law of homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Systellogaster* Gahan, 1917. In accordance with the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, I propose to substitute the junior homonym name *Systellogaster* Hermann, 1926 for the nomen novum *Brazilogaster*.

Etymology: This name is derived from Brazil (as the type locality of genotype *Lasiocnemus calceolatus* Bigot, 1878) and the preexisting genus name *Systellogaster*.

Summary of nomenclatural changes:

Brazilogaster **nom. nov.**

pro *Systellogaster* Hermann, 1926 (nec Gahan, 1917).

Brazilogaster alba (Martin, 1975) **comb. nov.**

from *Systellogaster alba* Martin, 1975

Distribution: Brazil (Neotropical)

Brazilogaster breviventris (Rondani, 1848) **comb. nov.**

from *Systellogaster breviventris* (Rondani, 1848)

Gonypes breviventris Rondani, 1848

Distribution: Brazil (Neotropical)

Brazilogaster calceolata (Bigot, 1878) **comb. nov.**

from *Systellogaster calceolata* (Bigot, 1878)

Lasiocnemus calceolatus Bigot, 1878

Distribution: Brazil (Neotropical)

Brazilogaster fascipennis (Schiner, 1867) **comb. nov.**

from *Systellogaster fascipennis* (Schiner, 1867)

Euscelidia fascipennis Schiner, 1867

Distribution: Brazil (Neotropical)

Brazilogaster parva (Martin, 1975) **comb. nov.**

from *Systellogaster parva* Martin, 1975

Distribution: Paraguay (Neotropical)

Brazilogaster silacea (Martin, 1975) **comb. nov.**

from *Systellogaster silacea* Martin, 1975

Distribution: Peru (Neotropical)

Synonym: *Systellogaster aurantiaca* Hermann, 1926 (nomen nudum)

Remarks on the validity of the genus name *FURCILLA* Martin, 1975 under ICZN

Furcilla Martin, 1975. Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci. 119: 76. (Diptera: Asiloidea: Asilidae: Apocleinae).

The Nearctic robber fly genus *Furcilla* was erected by Martin (1975) with the type species *Furcilla dorotheayae* Martin, 1975 by original designation from Navajoa, Sonora (Mexico). It is still used as a valid genus name. It has no any generic synonym. It has two species (including the type species) now as *Furcilla dorotheayae* Martin, 1975 and *Furcilla petila* Martin, 1975. Both are from Navajoa, Sonora, Mexico (Nearctic).

The genus group name *Furcilla* has been used for four different taxa until now. Chronologically, the genus name *Furcilla* was proposed by Stokes (1890) for Protozoa, Martin (1975) for Diptera (Insecta), Bakharev (1988) for Ostracoda (Crustacea) and Espinosa & Ortea (2000) for Cystiscidae (Mollusca: Neogastropoda). According to principle of priority, valid genus name must be *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890 and the others must be regarded as junior homonyms of it. According to Article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, the junior homonym names must be replaced.

Furcilla Stokes, 1890 is a genus of freshwater flagellates. Now, there is a question about it. Is *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890 a plant taxon or an animal taxon?

As commonly accepted that *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890 is a plant genus in algae (Plantae: Viridiaeplantae: Chlorophyta: Chlorophyceae: Volvocales: Chlamydomonadaceae). Therefore, the flowering plants genus *Furcilla* Tiegh., 1895 (Plantae: Magnoliophyta: Magnoliopsida: Santalales: Loranthaceae) is an illegitimate later homonym (Vienna ICBN Art. 53) of *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890 that is unavailable for use. So *Furcilla* Tiegh., 1895 is regarded as a synonym of *Muellerina* Tiegh., 1895 by botanists. In this situation, *Furcilla* Martin, 1975 is an available and valid senior name for animal taxa.

For example, Espinosa & Ortea (2002) replaced the genus name *Furcilla* Espinosa & Ortea (2000) with a replacement name *Ticofurcilla* (Mollusca: Neogastropoda: Cystiscidae). Espinosa & Ortea (2002) never mentioned the genus name *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890. They accepted that *Furcilla* Espinosa & Ortea (2000) is a junior homonym of *Furcilla* Martin, 1975 (Insecta: Diptera) and *Furcilla* Bakharev, 1988 (Crustacea: Ostracoda).

However, sometimes *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890 is regarded as an animal taxon in Protozoa (Phytoflagellata: Volvocida: Volvocidae) by some authors. In this situation, *Furcilla* Martin, 1975 is an available junior name for animal taxa and must be replaced under ICZN. Since *Furcilla* Martin, 1975 is a junior homonym of *Furcilla* Stokes, 1890. According to Article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999), I propose for the genus name *Furcilla* Martin, 1975 the new replacement name *Martinofurcilla* **nom. nov.**. Species included: *Martinofurcilla dorotheayae* (Martin, 1975) comb. nov. from *Furcilla dorotheayae* Martin, 1975 and *Martinofurcilla petila* (Martin, 1975) comb. nov. from *Furcilla petila* Martin, 1975. This replacement name proposed for requires of both ICZN (1999) and International Code of Phylogenetic Nomenclature (ICPN, PhyloCode 2007).

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