

**A PROPOSE FOR ACCEPTION OF A SINGLE GENUS AS  
*JUDOLIA* MULSANT, 1863 INSTEAD OF THE GENERA  
*JUDOLIA* MULSANT, 1863 AND *PACHYTODES* PIC, 1891  
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE: LEPTURINAE: LEPTURINI)**

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**ABSTRACT:** The paper presents a propose to use a single generic name, *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863 as valid instead of the genera *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863 and *Pachytodes* Pic, 1891. Since, M. Pic simplistically claimed the name *Pachytodes* as a subgenus of ancient genus *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863. His claim based on only a few speculative characters. In fact the characters of the North American *Judolia* does not allow to definite the subgenus *Pachytodes*.

**KEY WORDS:** *Judolia*, *Pachytodes*, Lepturini, Lepturinae, Cerambycidae, Coleoptera.

At present, *Judolia* and *Pachytodes* regarded as separate genera in the tribe Lepturini. In this case, the genus *Judolia* has Holarctic chorotype, while the genus *Pachytodes* has Palaearctic chorotype.

The genus *Judolia* was described by Mulsant (1863: 496) on the base of the species *Leptura sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Leptura cerambycifformis* (Schrank, 1781) and *Leptura erratica* (Dalman, 1817). The original description of Mulsant as follows:

*Genre Judolia, Judolie,*

*CARACTÈRES. Tête suivie après les yeux d'une boursouffure des tempes, et brusquement rétrécie après cette boursouffure. Prothorax muni en devant d'un rebord étroit, non suivi d'un sillon transversal; élargi en ligne courbe, à partir de ce rebord, jusqu'aux deux cinquièmes ou un peu plus de ses côtés; subarrondi dans ce point chez les uns; subanguleux chez les autres, rétréci en devant des angles postérieurs: ceux-ci, dilatés en une pointe dépassant un peu la fossette humérale des élytres; sillonné au-devant de la base. Yeux notablement échancrés. Antennes insérées vers l'angle antérieur de l'échancrure des yeux; visiblement moins avancées au bord antérieur de leur base, que celui des yeux; à premier article ordinairement à peine aussi long que le troisième. Elytres plus ou moins rétrécies d'avant en arrière; subarrondies ou obtusément tronquées chacune à l'extrémité; ordinairement un peu débordées par le dernier arceau du dos de l'abdomen. Premier article des tarsi postérieurs au moins aussi long que les deux suivants réunis.*

According to Löbl & Smetana (2010) and Monné et al. (2007), this genus includes a total of 13 species that 10 of them are distributed only in Nearctic region and 3 of them are distributed only in Palaearctic region, as *J. antecurrens* (Wickham, 1913) [USA, extinct species], *J. cordifera* (Olivier, 1795) [East of USA], *J. gauroides* (Casey, 1893) [West-Central of USA (Rocky Mts.)], *J. impura* (LeConte, 1857) [West of USA], *J. instabilis* (Haldeman, 1847) [West of North America, North-West of Mexico], *J. montivagans* (Couper, 1864) [North America (boreal regions), West of USA], *J. quadrata* (LeConte, 1873) [West of Canada – North-Central of USA], *J. scapularis* (Van Dyke, 1920) [West of USA, Mexico], *J. sexspilota* (LeConte, 1859) [South-West of USA, Mexico], *J. swainei* (Hopping, 1922) [West and South-West of USA, Mexico] in Nearctic region, and *J. japonica*

(Tamanuki, 1942) [Japan], *J. parallelopipeda* (Motschulsky, 1860) [European Russia, Siberia, Far East Russia, Japan, Mongolia, Korea], *J. sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) [Europe (Spain to Ukraine) to Kazakhstan] in Palaearctic region. In addition to this, Danilevsky (2011) stated that «*Leptura (Judolia) sexmaculata* var. *rufimembris* Pic, 1917: 3 was described from “Siberie Or.” Red legs and antennae are impossible in *Judolia parallelopipeda*, but (Danilevsky, 2011b: 316) according to the type (preserved in Pic’s collection in Paris) it is half-colored specimen (a female, see “gallery” in [www.cerambycidae.net](http://www.cerambycidae.net)) of *Judolia parallelopipeda* (Motschulsky, 1860)». Löbl & Smetana (2010) regarded *Judolia rufimembris* (Pic, 1917) as nomen dubium. Finally, Danilevsky (2010) gave it as a synonym of *J. parallelopipeda* (Motschulsky, 1860).

*Pachytodes* was proposed by Pic (1891) on the base of the species *J. cerambyciformis* and *J. erratica* as a subgenus of *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863 during his study on the collection of Abeille de Perrin. Remaining species *J. sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758) was stayed by Pic (1891) in the nominotypical subgenus.

According to Löbl & Smetana (2010), this genus includes 5 species that all are in Palaearctic region, as *P. cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781) [Europe (Portugal and Spain to Caucasus)], *P. cometes* (Bates, 1884) [Far East Russia, Japan, South Korea], *P. erraticus* (Dalman, 1817) [Europe to East Siberia and China (Spain to E Siberia and China)], *P. longipes* (Gebler, 1832) [East Siberia, Far East Russia, Mongolia, Korea, China] and *P. orthotrichus* (Plavilstshikov, 1936) [East Siberia, Mongolia, China (Inner Mongolia)].

In fact, M. Pic (1891) simplistically claimed the name *Pachytodes* as a subgenus of ancient genus *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863. His claim based on only a few speculative characters. These are as follows:

- Body slightly elongated, prothorax has not well marked impressions at the base; elytrons lengthened, a little shrunk.....*Judolia*.
- Body more or less rounded, prothorax has well marked impressions (from inside to outside) on every side at the base, elytrons not shrunk and very attenuated.....*Pachytodes*.

M. Pic’s approach based on only three Palaearctic species as *J. cerambyciformis* and *J. erratica* and *J. sexmaculata*. He never considered any North American species. In fact the characters of the North American *Judolia* does not allow to definite the subgenus *Pachytodes* which even considered as a true genus (see for North American species, <http://bugguide.net>). If Pic’s approach accepts as a true, so at least some North American species (e.g. *J. gaurotoides*, *J. instabilis*, *J. montivagans*) should be belong to the genus *Pachytodes*.

Interestingly, the descriptions of both Mulsant (1863) [*Judolia*] and Pic (1891) [*Pachytodes*] based on the same Palaearctic species as *Leptura sexmaculata* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Leptura cerambyciformis* (Schrank, 1781) and *Leptura erratica* (Dalman, 1817).

Consequently, I propose to combine into a single genus as *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863 of all known species that were included in the genera *Judolia* and *Pachytodes*. This approach is also supported by zoogeographical data. In this case, the Holarctic genus *Judolia* Mulsant, 1863 includes 17 species (with 8 subspecies) in the world fauna as follows (alphabetically on the base of Löbl & Smetana (2010) and Monné et al. (2007)):

**Genus JUDOLIA** Mulsant, 1863: 496Type species: *Leptura sexmaculata* Linnaeus, 1758*Pachytodes* Pic, 1891: 65 (Type sp.: *Leptura cerambyciformis* Schrank, 1781)*Julodia* Pic, 1891: 12 (Type sp.: *Leptura sexmaculata* Linnaeus, 1758)*cerambyciformis* Schrank, 1781: 154 (*Leptura*) **E:** AB AL AR AU BE BH BU BY CR CT CZ DE EN FR GB GE GG GR HU IR IT LA LS LT LU MC MD NL NT PL PT RO SK SL SP ST SZ UK YU **A:** TR*anticeundulatus* Pic, 1915a: 29 (*Leptura*)*bekidicus* Pic, 1915h: 18 (*Leptura*)*bisbistigma* Pic, 1906g: 67 (*Leptura*)*bisquadrastigmatus* Pic, 1915a: 29 (*Leptura*)*breveseparatus* Pic, 1953a: 9*decempunctatus* Olivier, 1795: 26 (*Leptura*)*digoniensis* Pic, 1915a: 29 (*Leptura*)*fauconneti* Pic, 1916b: 4 (*Leptura*)*humerifera* Pic, 1915h: 18 (*Leptura*)*lateseparatus* Pic, 1953a: 9*martialis* Pic, 1916b: 4 (*Leptura*)*multiinterrupta* Pic, 1915a: 30 (*Leptura*)*octomaculatus* Schaller, 1783: 299 (*Leptura*)*quadrinaculatus* Scopoli, 1763: 47 (*Leptura*) [HN]*salbachi* Pic, 1908b: 3 (*Leptura*)*sexmaculatus* Panzer, 1795: 272 (*Leptura*)*sexpunctatus* Mulsant, 1839: 244 (*Pachyta*)*urbisensis* Pic, 1915a: 29 (*Leptura*)*valesiaca* Pic, 1915a: 29 (*Leptura*)*cometes* Bates, 1884: 218 (*Leptura*) **A:** FE JA SC*connectus* Nishio, 1950: 20 (*Strangalia*)*cordifera* Olivier, 1795: 25 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** USA (East)*lunaris* Haldeman, 1847: 59*deceptiva* Casey, 1924: 283*longior* Casey, 1924: 284*erraticus bottcheri* Pic, 1911: 5 (*Leptura*) **A:** ES KZ WS XIN*erraticus erraticus* Dalman, 1817: 490 (*Leptura*) **E:** AB AL AR AU BH BU BY CR CT CZ FR GE GG GR HU IT KZ MC MD PL RO SK SL SP ST SZ TR UK YU **A:** IN KZ SY TR*akbesianus* Pic, 1898a: 6*anticedivisus* Pic, 1914d: 14 (*Leptura*)*anticonotatus* Pic, 1914d: 13 (*Leptura*)*atroapicalis* Pic, 1913c: 186 (*Leptura*)*atrosuturalis* Pic, 1915a: 38 (*Leptura*)*eibesianus* Pic, 1914d: 13 (*Leptura*)*erythrurus* Küster, 1848c: 90 (*Pachyta*)*gasturius* Pic, 1915a: 38 (*Leptura*)*heyrovskiji* Pic, 1924c: 26 (*Leptura*)*hungaricus* Pic, 1913c: 186 (*Leptura*)*italicus* Pic, 1916b: 4*kalavaritanus* Pic, 1913c: 186 (*Leptura*)*quinquepunctatus* Pic, 1915h: 18 (*Leptura*)*ragusai* Pic, 1923d: 3*roberti* Pic, 1915a: 38 (*Leptura*)*rosinae* Pic, 1914d: 13 (*Leptura*)*rufopicalis* Pic, 1913c: 186 (*Leptura*)*rufonotatus* Pic, 1913c: 186 (*Leptura*)*russicus* Pic, 1898h: 54*septemsignatus* Küster, 1848c: 89 (*Pachyta*)*siculus* Pic, 1916b: 4

- subapicalis* Pic, 1914d: 15 (*Leptura*)  
*testaceofasciatus* Pic, 1913c: 186 (*Leptura*)  
*unijunctus* Pic, 1914d: 14 (*Leptura*)  
*gaurotoides gaurotoides* Casey, 1893: 592 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** USA (West-Cent.: Rocky Mts.)  
*vivarium* Casey, 1924: 282  
*knulli* Swaine & Hopping, 1928: 46  
*gaurotoides auripilis* Linsley & Chemsak, 1976: 50 **NAR:** USA (West)  
*impura* LeConte, 1857: 64 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** USA (West)  
*instabilis* Haldeman, 1847: 59 (*Pachyta*) **NAR:** Namer (West), Mexico (North-West)  
*convexa* LeConte, 1850: 332  
*quadrata* Horn, 1886: xiii (not LeConte, 1873)  
*flaviventris* Schaeffer, 1908: 342  
*pacifica* Casey, 1913: 249  
*trajecta* Casey, 1913: 250  
*japonica* Tamanuki, 1942: 179 (*Strangalia*) **A:** JA  
*longipes* Gebler, 1832: 67 (*Pachyta*) **A:** ES FE MG NC NE NO SC  
*amurianus* Pic, 1902f: 19  
*bodoi* Pic, 1914c: 5  
*nigrosuturalis* Pic, 1917g: 3 (*Leptura*)  
*octoguttatus* Pic, 1914c: 5  
*montivagans montivagans* (Couper, 1864: 87) **NAR:** Namer (boreal regions)  
*sexmaculata* Kirby in Richardson, 1837: 182 (not Linnaeus, 1758)  
*seminigra* Casey, 1924: 283  
*montivagans barberi* (Fall, 1907: 250) **NAR:** USA (West)  
*orthotrichus* Plavilstshikov, 1936: 393 (*Judolia*) **A:** ES MG NMO  
*parallelopipeda* Motschulsky, 1860: 146 (*Grammoptera*) **E:** NT **A:** ES FE JA MG NC SC WS "Korea"  
*abbreviata* Motschulsky, 1875: 143 (*Grammoptera*)  
*multidisjuncta* Pic, 1914c: 5  
*rufimembris* Pic, 1917g: 3 (*Leptura*)  
*shirarakensis* Matsumura, 1911a: 137 (*Leptura*)  
*quadrata* LeConte, 1873: 225 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** Canada (West) - USA (North-Central)  
*scapularis* Van Dyke, 1920: 43 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** USA (West), Mexico  
*isabellae* Hopping, 1922: 162  
*sexmaculata* Linnaeus, 1758: 398 (*Leptura*) **E:** AN AU BY CT CZ EN FI FR GB GE GR HU IR IT LA LT NR NT PL RO SK SP ST SV SZ UK **A:** KZ  
*alpestris* Pic, 1914c: 5  
*dentatofasciata* Mannerheim, 1852b: 308 (*Grammoptera*)  
*helvetica* Pic, 1914c: 5  
*milliati* Pic, 1945b: 6  
*rostiana* Pic, 1902f: 19 (*Judolia*)  
*testaceofasciata* DeGeer, 1775: 133 (*Leptura*)  
*trifasciata* Fabricius, 1792b: 349 (*Leptura*)  
*tyrolensis* Pic, 1914c: 5  
*sexspilota* LeConte, 1859: 80 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** USA (South-West), Mexico  
*minuta* Casey, 1924: 284  
*swaini swaini* Hopping, 1922: 163 (*Leptura*) **NAR:** USA (West), Mexico  
*swaini jacintana* Linsley, 1940: 256 (*Anoplodera*) **NAR:** USA (South-West)

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