Case 2783

Cryptophagus Herbst, 1792, Dorcatoma Herbst, 1792, Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793 and Colon Herbst, 1797 (Insecta: Coleoptera): proposed conservation as the correct spellings, and proposed conservation of Lyctus bipustulatus Fabricius, 1792 as the type species of Rhizophagus

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to conserve the names Cryptophagus, Dorcatoma, Rhizophagus and Colon for four beetle genera originally spelt Kryptophagus, Dorkatoma, Ryzophagus and Kolon. These were emended to Cryptophagus (by Paykull, 1800), Dorcatoma (by Fabricius, 1801), Rhizophagus (by Illiger, 1801) and Colon (by Illiger, 1801) and the emended names are now almost universally used. It is proposed to rule that these unjustified emendations are deemed to be the correct original spellings. It is also proposed that the designation by Westwood ([1838]) of Lyctus bipustulatus Fabricius, 1792 as the type species of Rhizophagus be deemed as valid.

1. In parts 4, 5 and 7 of his Natursystem aller bekannten in- und ausländischen Insekten, published between 1792 and 1797, Herbst established a number of genera of which four are considered here. These are Kryptophagus (1792), Dorkatoma (1792), Ryzophagus (1793) and Kolon (1797). Within a few years unjustified emendations (technically incorrect spellings, although they were clearly deliberate transliterations) had been made to each of these names. The spelling of these emendations is almost universally used with authorship attributed to Herbst. In addition to the examples given of such usage, the Commission Secretariat holds a list of 18 works by 14 authors over the last 40 years. Each of the four names is considered in turn.

2. Kryptophagus was established by Herbst (1792, p. 172) with seven included species. Among them was Kryptophagus crenatus (p. 177, pl. 42, fig. 14), for which he gave Dermetes cellaris Scopoli, 1763 (p. 16) as a synonym. Paykull (1800, p. 352) spelled the name Cryptophagus, and this latter spelling has been used ever since (e.g. Kocher, 1956, p. 59; Hansen, 1964, p. 263; Brakman, 1966, p. 118). Westwood ([1838], p. 13) designated Dermetes cellaris Scopoli as the type species of Cryptophagus. The family-group name is invariably spelt CRYPTOPHAGIDAE.

3. Dorkatoma was established by Herbst (1792, p. 103) with a single included species, Dorcatoma dresdensis Herbst, 1792 (p. 104, pl. 39, fig. 8), which is the type species by monotypy. Fabricius (1801, p. 330) spelled the name Dorcatoma and this latter spelling has been used ever since (e.g. Kocher, 1956, p. 127; Hansen, 1964, p. 300; Brakman, 1966, p. 134). The family-group name is invariably spelt DORCATOMINAE.

4. Ryzophagus was established by Herbst (1793, p. 18) with three included new species, among them R. bipunctatus (p. 19, pl. 45, fig. 9). Illiger (1801, p. 149) spelled the name Rhizophagus. Gyllenhal (1813, p. 420) spelled the genus Rhizophagus and
that spelling was used for a few years. Erichson (1845, p. 226) reverted to Illiger's spelling Rhizophagus and this spelling has been used by all subsequent authors with the exception of Riha. In a paper published in 1989 Riha wrote (p. 358): 'Ryzophagus Herbst, 1793 is a correct original spelling under Article 32b of the Code and should be used. The name Rhizophagus Gyllenhal 1813 is an incorrect subsequent spelling, and Rhizophagus Erichson, 1843 is an unjustified emendation and must be regarded as a junior synonym under Article 33b(iii) of the Code. The commonly used name 'Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793' [sic!] has never been established'. Riha was apparently unaware of Illiger's earlier adoption of Rhizophagus. Westwood ([1838], p. 13) designated Lyctus bipustulatus Fabricius, 1792 (p. 503) as the type species of Rhizophagus. This designation is technically invalid since, although Ryzophagus bipunctatus Herbst had long been considered a synonym of L. bipustulatus, Westwood did not mention Herbst's name and Herbst had not cited L. bipustulatus. Nevertheless stability would be best served by validation of the long accepted type species designation. I am not aware of any designation of an originally included nominal species. The family-group name is spelled RHIZOPHAGIDAE by all authors other than Riha (1989).

5. Kolon was established by Herbst (1797, p. 224) with two new included species, one of them being K. viennensis Herbst, 1797 (p. 225, pl. 109, fig. 10). Illiger (1801, p. 133) spelled the name Colon and this latter spelling has been used ever since (e.g. Kocher, 1958, p. 69; Hansen, 1964, p. 76; Brakman, 1966, p. 32). Thomson (1859, p. 60) designated Colon viennensis as type species of the genus. The family-group name is invariably spelled COLONIDAE.

6. As pointed out by Riha (1989) in the case of Rhizophagus (see para. 4 above), Herbst's original spellings are the correct ones. However, they have not been used in any subsequent work with the single exception of Ryzophagus in Riha's paper. Even when the correctness of Herbst's original spellings has been acknowledged, the emended spelling has been retained (e.g. Pope, 1977). The family-group names CRYPTOFLASHIDAE Kirby, 1837, DORCATOMINAE Thomson, 1859, RHIZOPHAGIDAE Redtenbacher, 1845 and COLONIDAE Horn, 1880 are derived from the currently-used spellings of the four generic names. A change back to Herbst's original spelling of these four generic names would cause considerable confusion, particularly since such names are often listed alphabetically.

7. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

(1) to use its plenary powers to rule that:
   (a) the correct original spellings of the following names are deemed to be as shown:
      (i) Kryptophagus Herbst, 1792 to be Cryptophagus;
      (ii) Dorkatoma Herbst, 1792 to be Dorcatoma;
      (iii) Ryzophagus Herbst, 1793 to be Rhizophagus;
      (iv) Kolon Herbst, 1797 to be Colon;
   (b) the designation by Westwood ([1838]) of Lyctus bipustulatus Fabricius, 1792 as the type species of Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793 is deemed to be valid;

(2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) Cryptophagus Herbst, 1792 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Westwood ([1838]) Dermestes cellaris Scopoli, 1763;
(b) Dorcatoma Herbst, 1792 (gender: neuter), type species by original monotypy Dorkatoma dresdensis Herbst, 1792;
(c) Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793 (gender: masculine), type species by subsequent designation by Westwood ([1838]) Lyctus bipustulatus Fabricius, 1792 as ruled in (1)(b) above;
(d) Colon Herbst, 1797 (gender: neuter), type species by subsequent designation by Thomson (1859) Kolon viennensis Herbst, 1797;
(3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) cellaris Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen Dermostes cellaris (specific name of the type species of Cryptophagus Herbst, 1792);
   (b) dresdensis Herbst, 1792, as published in the binomen Dorkatoma dresdensis (specific name of the type species of Dorcatoma Herbst, 1792);
   (c) bipustulatus Fabricius, 1792, as published in the binomen Lyctus bipustulatus (specific name of the type species of Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793);
   (d) viennensis Herbst, 1797, as published in the binomen Kolon viennensis (specific name of the type species of Colon Herbst, 1797);
(4) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology the following names:
   (a) Kryptophagus Herbst, 1792 (incorrect original spelling of Cryptophagus Herbst, 1792);
   (b) Dorkatoma Herbst, 1792 (incorrect original spelling of Dorcatoma Herbst, 1792);
   (c) Ryzophagus Herbst, 1793 (incorrect original spelling of Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793);
   (d) Rhizophagus Gyllenhal, 1813 (incorrect subsequent spelling of Rhizophagus Herbst, 1793);
   (e) Kolon Herbst, 1797 (incorrect original spelling of Colon Herbst, 1797).

References