

Notas Nomenclaturales / Nomenclatural Notes

***Gompelia*, a replacement name for *Olotelus* Mulsant & Rey, 1866 (Coleoptera, Aderidae)**

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Mulsant & Rey (1866a: 22) proposed the sub-genus *Olotelus* for four species of the genus *Xylophilus* Latreille, 1829 (now a synonym of *Aderus* Stephens, 1829), namely, *X. punctiger* Mulsant & Rey, 1866 (now a synonym of *Cobosia pallescens* (Wollaston, 1854), *X. pruinus* Kiesenwetter, 1861, *X. flaveolus* Mulsant & Rey, 1866 and *X. neglectus* Jacquelin du Val, 1863. They neither designated a type species nor noticed that their new taxon was a homonym of the genus *Olotelus* Solier, 1851 (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae). The name is an incorrect latinization of the Greek adjective *holótelēs*, meaning “quite complete” (Schenkling, 1917). They repeated the description (Mulsant & Rey, 1866b: 110) in the journal version of their book. However, it is not clear which of the two versions has the precedence.

Mroczkowski (1987: 139) created the replacement name *Otolelus* for *Olotelus* Mulsant & Rey, but he did not designate a type species, thus failing to fulfill the requirements of the article of the Code then in force (3rd Edition) equivalent to article 13.3.1 in the present Code (ICZN, 1999). In consequence, *Otolelus* Mroczkowski, 1987 is an unavailable name. Even so, it has been used by some authors (Nardi & Mifsud, 2000; Gompel & Barrau, 2002).

Klinger (2000: 275) made use of the unavailable name *Otolelus* Mroczkowski and designated a type species for it: *Xylophilus pruinus* Kiesenwetter, 1861. However, this action is contrary to the Code,

since an unavailable name cannot have a type species by subsequent designation, only available names described before 1931 can have it. Article 67.8 only allows the designation of a type species for a genus published before 1931 without it, through a new replacement name in the same work where the replacement name is being proposed. Klinger (*l.c.*) did not propose a new replacement name, he was using *Otolelus* Mroczkowski, which is unavailable, as shown above.

Some authors (v.g. Nardi, 2001: 163) have assigned the authorship of the nominal genus *Otolelus* to Klinger, but this author never indicated that he was proposing a new name, failing thus to fulfill the requirements of the Art. 16.1 of the Code for new taxa proposed after 1999. The name could have been made available by Klinger one year before, under the 3rd Edition of the Code, which did not request the explicitness of the intention to establish new taxon. “*Otolelus* Klinger, 2000”, as used by Nardi (2001) or, even more unfortunately, by Nardi (2008), and others, simply does not exist, it is an invention, but Nardi (2007: 25) failed to recognize this.

The nomenclatural situation now, therefore, is exactly the same as that before Mroczkowski's unsuccessful intent to create a replacement name. *Olotelus* Mulsant & Rey is still the only available generic name for this group of species and still has no validly designated type species. To remedy this, I propose here the following replacement name:

Gompelia* Alonso-Zarazaga, *nom. nov.

Replacement name for *Olotelus* Mulsant & Rey, 1866a. Type species by present designation for this genus: *Xylophilus neglectus* Jacquelin du Val, 1863. Gender feminine. Named after my good colleague and friend Dr. Nicolas Gompel (Marseille, France).

This type species, directly designated for *Olotelus*, is also the type species of *Gompelia*, under the Art. 67.8.

New combinations are:

- Gompelia africana* (Pic, 1902) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia apicicolar (Báguena-Corella, 1948) (from *Olotelus*)
Gompelia atlasica (Pic, 1932) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia atomus (Costa, 1884) (from *Euglenes*)
Gompelia bisconcolor (Báguena-Corella, 1948) (from *Olotelus*)
Gompelia brevissima (Pic, 1910) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia brunneomaculata (Pic, 1907) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia diversithorax (Pic, 1915) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia drusus (Pic, 1894) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia falsonomen (Báguena-Corella, 1948) (from *Olotelus*)
Gompelia flaveola (Mulsant & Rey, 1866) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia galloisi (Pic, 1910) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia gratiosa (Pic, 1894) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia gratiosa alfieri (Pic, 1924) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia harmandi (Pic, 1910) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia longipennis (Pic, 1896) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia longissima (Pic, 1909) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia neglecta (Jacquelin du Val, 1863) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia nigriceps (Pic, 1899) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia obscurithorax (Pic, 1899) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia ovalis (Champion, 1916) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia pseudoapicicolar (Báguena-Corella, 1948) (from *Olotelus*)
Gompelia reitteri (Pic, 1897) (from *Xylophilus*)
Gompelia rosti (Pic, 1909) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia ruficollis (Rossi, 1794) (from *Notoxus*)
Gompelia sericeipennis (Pic, 1940) (from *Hylophilus*)
Gompelia testacea (Kolenati, 1846) (from *Xylophilus*)

Since there is no information about the relative precedence of both descriptions of *Olotelus* Mulsant & Rey (1866a or 1866b), and to avoid possible future complications, I designate here as well *X. neglectus* Jacquelin du Val, 1863 as the type species of *Olotelus* Mulsant & Rey, 1866b. Both names are available, but one of them is superfluous.

I have ruled out the possibility of designating *Xylophilus pruinus* Kiesenwetter, 1861 as Klinger (l.c.) tried to do, because Gompel *et al.* (2010) have demonstrated, beyond all doubt in my opinion, that this species belongs to *Cobosolia* Collado &

Alonso-Zarazaga, 1996, even if the authors were reluctant to propose the **new combination**, as I am doing here: *Cobosolia pruinosa* (Kiesenwetter, 1861); a **new combination** is also necessary for its subspecies: *Cobosolia pruinosa uniformis* (Pic, 1925) (from *Hylophilus*). The structure of the pronotum and of the male aedeagus (linear, subparallel and undivided in *Gompelia*, with a subarticulate and widened basal part in *Cobosolia*) is enough evidence. Moreover, Gompel *et al.* (2010: 528) made the following incorrect statement: "Therefore, we believe that the genus *Cobosolia* Collado & Alonso-Zarazaga, 1996 should be considered a junior synonym of *Olotelus* Klinger, 2000". *Cobosolia* has precedence over "*Olotelus*" because of its publication date, so the reverse should have been written. Now the remaining task is to check the male genitalia of the species hitherto assigned to "*Olotelus*" by different authors (as in the above list) and confirm their placement or not. From Klinger's (2000) descriptions, it is clear also that the following **new combinations** must be proposed: *Cobosolia semiobscura* (Pic, 1893) (from *Euglenes*) and *Cobosolia symphoniaca* (Klinger, 2000) (from "*Olotelus*").

I want to thank here my good colleague and friend Dr. Nicolas Gompel for his help in locating and making available some of the literature needed for this note and his observations.

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Recibido / Received, 19-VIII-2010

Aceptado / Accepted, 16-IX-2010

Publicado impreso / Published in print, 29-XII-2010