



On the taxonomy and nomenclature of *Stenostoma rostratum* (Coleoptera: Oedemeridae)

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Abstract. The delimitation, nomenclature and distribution of two subspecies of *Stenostoma rostratum* (Fabricius, 1787) were reexamined with the following results: *Stenostoma caeruleum schatzmayri* Magistretti, 1941 was synonymized with *S. rostratum rostratum* (Fabricius, 1787), and new replacement name *S. rostratum septentrionale* nom. nov. was proposed for *S. caeruleum* (Petagna, 1787).

■ Taxonomy, Coleoptera, Oedemeridae, *Stenostoma*, new synonymy, new name, distribution, Palearctic region

INTRODUCTION

Stenostoma rostratum (Fabricius, 1787) is a widely distributed, almost circum-Mediterranean species, hitherto unknown only from a part of the eastern and southeastern Mediterranean, which occurs also on the Atlantic coast south of Normandy. Larvae of this species develop in the roots and stems of *Eryngium maritimum* L. (Apiaceae) and *Otanthus maritimus* (L.) Hoffmans. et Link (Compositae) on sandy littoral habitats, where imagoes occur on the flowers of herbaceous halophytes and psammophytes (Vázquez 2002). This species was originally described by Petagna (1786) as *Rhinomacer caeruleus*, but this name is preoccupied. The earliest available name for the species is *Leptura rostrata* Fabricius, 1787, firstly used in the present sense by Vázquez (1993). In addition, Magistretti (1941) differentiated at the subspecies level *Stenostoma caeruleum schatzmayri* from Israel and Rhodes. The genus *Stenostoma* Latreille, 1810 was recently revised by Bologna (1979) and reviewed by Vázquez (2002).

There exist two taxonomic and nomenclatural problems, which were overlooked by former authors: (1) *Leptura rostratum* was described from northwestern Africa (Barbary), not from Europe, and (2) *Stenostoma rostratum rostratum* is not restricted to the eastern Mediterranean, but occurs also in Morocco and in the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula.

MATERIAL

Material studied is deposited in the following collections:

NMPC – Národní muzeum, Prague, Czech Republic

ZMUC – Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark

TAXONOMIC PART

Stenostoma rostratum rostratum (Fabricius, 1787)

Leptura rostrata Fabricius, 1787: 159.

Stenostoma rostratum: Latreille, 1810: 217.

Stenostoma coeruleum schatzmayri Magistretti, 1941: 77, syn. nov.

Type material examined: *Leptura rostrata*: 1 male and two females from the Fabrician collection, with label “rostrata“ [Fabrician handwriting], locality label missing, type locality according to the original description: “Ammi mains Africae Dom. Vahl“, [maybe = Ammi Moussa in Algeria, but it is about 50 km south of sea coast; Vahl was known to collect in Barbary]; 1 male and 1 female from the collection of Vahl with label: “Zovan, Vahl, Mus: S: & T: L:, coeruleum Petagna, *Leptura rostrata* Fabr.“ (all ZMUC). Type material of *S. coeruleum schatzmayri* was examined by Bologna (1979).

Additional material examined: Greece: Crete: Kisamos env., 3.–5.vi.1980, S. Bílý & O. Brodský lgt., 5 ex.; Iraklio env. Ammoudara, 10.vi.1992, J. Batelka lgt., 2 ex.; Kos I., Marmari, 8.–12.v.2001, Z. Švec lgt., 1 ex.; Israel: Daganea, 3 ex.; Bat Jam, 20.iv.1919, Bytinski-Salz lgt., 2 ex.; Tunisia: Korba, 27.vi.1989, 4 ex.; 5 km N of Hammamet, 7.vi.1980, J.P. Duffels lgt.; Algeria, Jijel, estuary of Oued El Kébir, 20.v.1981, M.R.S.N. Speditions “Algeria ‘81“, 2 ex.; Morocco: Mazagan, 1900, Escalera lgt., 2 ex.; Mamora forest nr. Rabat, vi.1976, Z. Táborský lgt., 1 ex.; road Rabat – Casablanca, 26.v.1953, G.L. Spoek lgt., 1 ex.; Moulay – Bouselham, 4.v.1995, K. Orszulik lgt., 1 ex.; Portugal: Algarve: Carrapateira (20 km N Sagres), 37 12N 8 55E, 9.viii.2001, Schmid-Egger lgt., 1 ex.; Quarteira, 7.v.1970, C. & A. Jeekel, 2 ex.; Spain, Prov. Malaga, NARBELLA, 14.v.1959, J. v. d. Vecht lgt., 1 ex. (all NMPC).

Distribution: Greece: Kós, Crete, Rhodes; Israel, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, S Portugal, S Spain. Vázquez (2002) figured an island from the Cyclades archipelago on the distribution map for the species, but did not specify which one it was. The distribution on the Iberian Peninsula (Vázquez 1993, 1995) must be revised in order to establish exact boundary between the two subspecies.

Stenostoma rostratum septentrionale nom. nov.

Rhinomacer caeruleus Petagna, 1787: 14, primary homonym, preoccupied by *Rhinomacer coeruleus* Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785: 114.

Necydalis ceramboides Rossi, 1794: 99, primary homonym, preoccupied by *Necydalis ceramboides* Forster, 1771: 47.

Rhinomacer necydalooides Latreille, 1804: 16, unavailable name according to Article 11.6.1. (ICZN 1999).

Material examined (selected localities): Yugoslavia, Montenegro, Ulcinj, 25.vi.1982, J. Hladil lgt., 2 ex.; Greece: Peloponnese, Kalogria, 14.v.1993, J. Jelínek lgt., 2 ex.; Olympia, 12.vi.1992, M. Dvořák lgt., 1 ex.; Kilini Beach, 2.vi.1984, J. Probst lgt., 2 ex.; Spain, Alicante, Torreveja, 12.vi.1970, M.C. & G. Kruseman, 1 ex. Additional material from southern France, Sicily and Corse was examined (all material NMPC).

Distribution (after Vázquez 2002, supplemented): ?Portugal, Spain, France, Corsica, Sardinia, Italy, Sicily, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece: Corfu, Peloponnese. The distribution in Portugal and Spain must be revised, similarly as in the case of the nominotypical subspecies.

E t y m o l o g y : Septentrionalis (Latin) = northern, named according to the distribution of this subspecies.

C o m m e n t s : Both species with preoccupied names were described from Italy, *R. caeruleus* from Brancaleone (Calabria) and *N. ceramboides* from Etruria (=Toscana), so that they belong to the northern subspecies. The third cited name is unavailable according to the Code, because it was originally mentioned as the synonym of *S. rostratum*.

The two subspecies of *S. rostratum* differ in the structure and pubescence of elytra, as mentioned already by Magistretti (1941). The elytra are finer sculptured and shorter pubescent. matt in the nominotypical subspecies.

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