

Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia

NOTES ON THE GRAMMAR OF NAMES IN THE DERMAPTERA

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The most recent comprehensive works on the Dermaptera are a) A Systematic Monograph of the Dermaptera of the World (Pygidicranidae only; Hincks, 1955, 1959), b) A Key to the Dermapteran Subfamilies (Popham, 1965), c) the series entitled Genera and Species of the Dermaptera (Popham and Brindle, 1966-1969), d) the Catalogue of New World Dermaptera (Reichardt, 1968-1971), and e) the Dermapterorum Catalogus Praeliminaris I-VI (Sakai, 1970, 1971). These works contain a number of irregularities in the formation of family-group names, a few cases of erroneous gender, etc., that I would like to bring to the attention of workers on these insects, particularly because it would appear that a new catalogue of the species of the world is projected.

Reichardt and Sakai have followed Hincks and Popham and Brindle quite closely; nearly all of the names used by the former authors are in the form used by the latter, but in Sakai there are also a considerable number of usually rather obvious typographical errors.

The suprageneric classification used in these works is as follows, with the form of the names as required by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, with the genus-names upon which the family-group names are based shown in parentheses, and with the taxa, except for typical subordinate groups, listed in alphabetic rather than the so-called systematic order.

Superfamily Forficuloidea

Forficulidae

Forficulinae (*Forficula*)

Ancistogastrinae

(*Ancistrogaster*)

Anechurinae (*Anechura*)

Diaperasticinae

(*Diaperasticus*)

Chelisochidae (*Chelisoches*)

Labiduridae

Labidurinae (*Labidura*)

Allostethinae (*Allostethus*)

Eudohrniinae (*Eudohrnia*)

Neolobophorinae (*Neolobophora*)

Opisthocosmiinae (*Opisthocosmia*)

Apachyinae (*Apachyus*)

Superfamily Karschielloidea

Karschiellidae (*Karschiella*)

Superfamily Labioidea

Labiidae

Labiinae (<i>Labia</i>)	Sparattinae (<i>Sparatta</i>)
Isopyginae (<i>Isopyge</i>)	Spongiphorinae (<i>Spongiphora</i>)
Nesogastrinae (<i>Nesogaster</i>)	Strongylopsalidinae
Pericominae (<i>Pericomus</i>)	(<i>Strongylopsalis</i>)
Physogastrinae (<i>Physogaster</i>)	Vandicinae (<i>Vandex</i>)

Arixeniidae (*Arixenia*)

Carcinophoridae

Carcinophorinae	Parisolabidinae (<i>Parisolabis</i>)
(<i>Carcinophora</i>)	
Brachylabidinae (<i>Brachylabis</i>)	Platylabiinae (<i>Platylabia</i>)
Gonolabinae (<i>Gonolabina</i>)	Protolabidinae (<i>Protolabis</i>)

Superfamily Pygidicranoidea

Pygidicranidae

Pygidicraninae (<i>Pygidicrana</i>)	Esphalmeninae (<i>Esphalmenus</i>)
Anataeliinae (<i>Anataelia</i>)	Prolabiscinae (<i>Prolabisca</i>)
Blandicinae (<i>Blandex</i>)	Pyragrinae (<i>Pyragra</i>)
Echinosomatinae	
(<i>Echinosoma</i>)	

Diplatyidae

Diplatyinae (<i>Diplatys</i>)	Cylindrogastrinae
	(<i>Cylindrogaster</i>)

Several of the above names have appeared without the double *i* in their ending, e.g., Anataeliinae instead of the correct Anataeliinae. Three names formed with the Greek word *labis*, the genitive stem of which is *labid-*, have apparently never been used correctly; these are Brachylabidinae, Parisolabidinae, and Protolabidinae. The Greek word *psalis*, part of the genus-name *Strongylopsalis*, also has an imparisyllabic genitive with the stem *psalid-*; the subfamily name should therefore be Strongylopsalidinae. The subfamily whose type is *Gonolabina* has been cited as Gonolabinae, with a whole syllable dropped; the correct form is Gonolabinae.

The generic names *Allostethus* (or *Allosthetus*) and *Allosthetella* call for extended comment. The first of these names was proposed by Verhoeff (1904) in a very confused manner. The very first line of the article in which it is proposed reads "1. Fam. Allostethidae n. fam. ..." and then 4 species are described, 3 in "*Allosthetus*" and one in "*Allostethus*." The family name is cited 6 times after the first line as either Allosthetidae or Allosthetiden. I believe that it is logical to conclude that Verhoeff did not read proof of his article, especially because the subfamily Parisolabinae, also erected in this article, has the genus on which it is based appearing on the next page as *Parisolabris* (sic), a form which has been presumed erroneous because of derivation of *Parisolabis* from *Isolabis*. Inasmuch as one of the chief characters of the

Allostethidae, cited in spaced type, is the structure of the thoracic sternites: "Besonders charakteristisch sind die Bruststernite," and because *Allostethus* is a Greek compound meaning 'different thorax,' while *Allosthetus* is meaningless, it may be argued on semantic grounds that *Allostethus* was indeed the spelling that Verhoeff intended to use. Burr (1915: 438-439) in making a few combinations with *Allostethella* and in stating "... *Allosthetella* (which should be written *Allostethella*)..." may possibly be considered first reviser in choosing between *Allostethus* and *Allosthetus* as the basis of *Allostethella*. Townes (1945: 344) has also remarked "Presumably, *Allosthetus* is a lapsus or a typographical error." When Zacher (1910) proposed the genus *Allosthetella*, he referred several times to the genus "*Allosthetus*" or the family "Allosthetidae," but he made no mention of the spelling *Allostethus*.

I believe that an application should be made to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for either a) rejection of *Allosthetus*, *Allosthetidae*, and *Allosthetella* in favor of *Allostethus*, *Allostethidae*, and *Allostethella* or b) the reverse. Either course would promote regularity and lessen confusion, but the former I believe has the firmer basis, both in fact and logic.

A few species-names appear in Popham and Brindle in the genus *Allostethus* in the neuter form, perhaps because the classical gender of *stethos* is neuter. However, latinizing this Greek word to *stethus* is considered in the Code (Art. 30a.i.3), although contrary to classical practice, as changing the ending and the gender of the word to masculine. These names should therefore be *A. celebensis*, *A. indicus*, *A. lombokianus*, and *A. philippinensis*.

The wrong gender has been apparently consistently attributed to the genus-names *Ancistrogaster*, *Cylindrogaster*, and *Nesogaster*. Because the Greek word *gaster* is feminine both in the original Greek and in Latin usage as well (see the Code, Art. 30a.i), these names must be feminine. The following are the correct forms of names shown in the lists in the masculine form: *Ancistrogaster arthritica*, *A. hirsuta*, *A. luctuosa*, *A. uncinata* (see Reichardt, 1971, 24: 177), *A. variegata*, *Cylindrogaster* (see Hincks, 1955; Reichardt, 1968, 21: 192; Sakai, 1971, V: 3-10), *C. bicyclura*, *C. thoracica*; *Nesogaster aculeata*, *N. amoena*, *N. dolicha*, *N. intermedia*, *N. javanica*, *N. minuscula*, *N. nigrita*, *N. papua*, *N. venusta*, *N. reditus*, however, is correct because *reditus* is a noun.

The patronymics in the binomina *Arlex sjoestedti* and *Forficula sjoestedti* (both originally spelled *sjöstedti*), should be spelled *sjostedti* because the man to whom they are dedicated was not German (see the Code, Art. 32c.i). *Isolabis traegaardhi* was originally proposed as *Brachylabis trägardhi* on page 3 and as *B. traegaordhi* on page 4 by Burr (1913). It seems best to follow the present rules and spell this patronymic as *tragardhi*.

The genus-name *Dacnodes* (see Hincks, 1959) is properly masculine according to the Code (Art. 30a.ii), and the proper forms of the names now listed in the feminine form are as follows: *D. acutangulus* (noun), *D. caffer*, *D. elongatus*, *D. lividus*, *D. lituratus*, *D. separatus*. The name of the genus *Cipez*, which was proposed only with a species whose name is in the genitive case (*schwarzi*), should also be masculine (see the Code, Art. 30b.ii), as are several other dermapteran generic names ending in *-ex*.

Cipex elongatus should therefore be the name of a species referred to this genus by Reichardt (1971, 24: 167).

Several species-names in masculine genera are listed in the feminine form and vice versa, and a few in non-neuter genera are listed in neuter form. The proper forms of these are: *Afrocosmia denticulata*, *Anisolabis colorata*, *A. egregia*, *A. nitida*, *A. picea*, *A. recurva*, *A. robusta*, *Apachyus queenslandicus*, *Auchenomus intermedius*, *Carcinophora peruviana*, *Cranopygia kallipyga*, *Diplatys coriaceus*, *D. sumatranus*, *Doru gracile* (see Reichardt, 1971, 24: 168), *Euenkrates variegatus*, *Hamaxas quadrituberculatus*, *Isolaboides tuberculatus*, *Parablandex albocinctus*, *P. albovittatus*, *Pseudovostox afer* (for *afrum*), *Skalistes inopinatus*, *S. lugubris* var. *metricus*, *S. peruvianus*, *S. viduus*, *Spongovostox aborus* (for *aborum*). A variety of *Echinosoma concolor* should be cited as *longipenne* (not *longipennis*).

Two species-names should have hyphens removed: *Labia arae-divitis*, *Spongovostox aloysiisabaudiae*.

A few miscellaneous errors in Popham and Brindle may be noted: *Parasparatta dentifera* (as *P. denifera*, 1967: 37), *Eugerax* (as *Engerax*, 1967: 260), *Gonolabidura* (as *Gonlabidura*, 1968: 105), *Carcinophora jeanneli* and *C. mnemosyne* (as *C. jeaneli* and *C. mnemrosyne*, resp., 1966: 275).

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