

Case 2614***Vipio* Latreille, 1804 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed designation of *Agathis longicauda* Boheman, 1853 as the type species**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application is to designate *Agathis longicauda* Boheman, 1853 as the type species of the braconid genus *Vipio* Latreille, 1804, and so maintain the current usage of *Cremnops* Foerster, 1862 and *Vipio*. These genera are based respectively on *Ichneumon desertor* Linnaeus, 1758 and on a misidentification of Linnaeus's species by Fabricius.

1. Conflicting opinions have recently been published (van Achterberg, 1982; Nixon, 1986) regarding the placement of the genera *Cremnops* Foerster, 1862 and *Vipio* Latreille, 1804 (Hymenoptera, BRACONIDAE). The literature of the 19th century (Dalla Torre, 1898, pp. 137–138, 302–303) demonstrates clearly that *Ichneumon desertor* Linnaeus, 1758 and *I. desertor* sensu Fabricius, 1775 have been traditionally regarded as different species. The genera based on them, *Cremnops* Foerster, 1862 and *Vipio* Latreille, 1804 respectively, have been maintained in different subfamilies for over 100 years. Both *Vipio* and *Cremnops* are well established names with a long history of usage, and *Vipio* is the type genus of the family-group name VIPIONIDAE Viereck, 1916 (p. 181).

2. Linnaeus (1758, p. 563) described *Ichneumon desertor* from 'Europa'. The identity of *desertor* Linnaeus (a member of the AGATHIDINAE) is based on the female holotype in the collections of the Linnean Society, London (Roman, 1932, p. 5; Nixon, 1986, p. 192).

3. Fabricius (1775, p. 334; [1804], p. 102) presented an identical description of *Ichneumon desertor*, citing Linnaeus and also figures by Schaeffer ([1766]–1769–[1779], pl. 20, figs. 2, 3) immediately following this description. The reference to Schaeffer's figures, which do not match *desertor* Linnaeus, is the basis for the assumption by subsequent authors that Fabricius misidentified *desertor* Linnaeus. After examining the Fabricius collection in Copenhagen, van Achterberg (1982, p. 136) stated that more than one species and genus were mixed under the name '*desertor* Fabricius'.

4. Latreille (1804, p. 173) described the genus *Vipio*. He included three nominal species, *desertor*, *urinator* and *denigrator*, attributing authorship of all three to Fabricius. Latreille's (1804) description of *Vipio*, with the elongate labio-maxillary

complex and depression above the mandibles, clearly fits *desertor* sensu Fabricius (para. 3 above), but not *desertor* Linnaeus.

5. Fabricius ([1804], p. 102) included '*desertor*' (sensu Fabricius) in his new genus *Bracon*. Spinola (1808, p. 101), noting that the *desertor* of Fabricius (1775) was not the same as the *desertor* of Linnaeus (1758), renamed *desertor* Linnaeus as *Bracon deflagrator*, although the Linnaeus species had priority. Nees von Esenbeck (1812, p. 199) placed *deflagrator* Spinola in *Agathis* Latreille, 1804 (p. 173). All subsequent authors have treated *desertor* Linnaeus as generically distinct from the species which Fabricius called *desertor*. Foerster (1862, p. 246) designated *Agathis deflagrator* (with authorship incorrectly attributed to Nees von Esenbeck) as the type species of his new genus *Cremnops*. Bradley (1919, p. 59, footnote) renamed the Fabrician species *desectus*.

6. Foerster (1862, p. 235) designated '*Bracon desertor* F.' as the type species of *Vipio* Latreille. It is obvious from Foerster's description that he was dealing with a member of the BRACONINAE. Spinola (1808, p. 109) treated *Ichneumon denigrator* Fabricius, 1775 and *Ichneumon impostor* Scopoli, 1763 as synonyms. The latter is the type species of *Iphiaulax* Foerster, 1862. However, *denigrator* Fabricius is a misidentification of *denigrator* Linnaeus, 1758, the type species of *Atanycolus* Foerster, 1862. *Ichneumon urinator* Fabricius, 1798 is the type species of *Rostrobracon* Tobias, 1957, a subgenus of *Bracon* Fabricius, [1804]. Thus all three species originally included in *Vipio* by Latreille (1804) are members of the BRACONINAE but are now placed in distinctly different genera.

7. Following Szépligeti (1904, p. 15), most Palaearctic workers placed *desertor* sensu Fabricius in *Glyptomorpha* Holmgren, 1868. This appears to be the first major application of the name *Glyptomorpha* to Old World species. Separation of *Vipio* from *Glyptomorpha* by Szépligeti (1904, p. 10) and others (Fahringer, 1925, p. 22; Tobias, 1971, pp. 73, 82) was based on the treatment of *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1793 (not *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1787) as the type species of *Vipio* (see, for example, Fahringer, 1928b, p. 24). The placement of *nominator* sensu 1793 in *Vipio* was based on Latreille (1805, p. 176), but Latreille did not include *nominator* in *Vipio* in his 1804 publication (see para. 4). *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1793 (p. 155) is a junior primary homonym of *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1787 (p. 265; 1793, p. 158) and is therefore an invalid name. The senior homonym is the valid name for a South American ichneumonid of which the type specimen is extant (see Townes & Townes, 1966, p. 239). *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1793, the junior homonym, has never to our knowledge been renamed. *Agathis longicauda* Boheman, 1853 (p. 178) is the oldest available subjective synonym of *nominator* sensu 1793 (see Fahringer, 1928a, p. 575); the holotype is in the Boheman collection in Stockholm. Boheman's paper, which included his new name *longicauda*, was listed by the *Royal Society catalogue of scientific papers* (1867, p. 455) as appearing in the *Kongliga Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar* in 1851, and by Hagen (1862, p. 63) and Horn & Schenkling (1928, p. 96) as appearing in 1852. The volume of the periodical is for the year 1851, the paper was submitted ('inlemnad den 6 Mars 1852', p. 53) in 1852 and published in 1853.

8. Van Achterberg (1982, p. 136) argued that '...nomenclatorily *Ichneumon desertor* Fabricius is actually *I. desertor* Linnaeus, 1758...', and that *Vipio* Latreille, 1804 is thus a senior synonym of *Cremnops* Foerster, 1862. Van Achterberg did not

mention Schaeffer's figures included in Fabricius's diagnosis of *desertor* and in his argument he ignored the Code, which requires (Article 70b) the case to be referred to the Commission. The result is that *Vipio*, a name previously associated only with the BRACONINAE (or VIPIONINAE), is being used by some authors instead of *Cremnops*, a name associated for the last 45 years with the subfamily AGATHIDINAE.

9. Nixon (1986, pp. 191–192) rejected the synonymy proposed by van Achterberg (1982) on the basis that *desertor* sensu Fabricius is radically different from *desertor* Linnaeus, the type species of *Cremnops*. Nixon (1986) therefore retained *Cremnops* in the AGATHIDINAE and *Vipio* in the BRACONINAE.

10. Since its description in 1862, *Cremnops* Foerster has been used almost universally in a stable sense. Shenefelt (1970, pp. 382–391) lists 92 references for 59 authors and 55 species. The only exception to the application of the name *Cremnops* in the braconid subfamily AGATHIDINAE is a group of American authors (for example, Morrison, Viereck and Muesebeck) who followed Viereck (1914, pp. 23, 37) and treated *Bracon* Fabricius, [1804] as a senior synonym of *Cremnops* between 1914 and 1945, when *Bracon* was defined by the designation of *Ichneumon minutator* Fabricius, 1798 as the type species (Opinion 162, June 1945).

11. Bradley (1919) renamed *desertor* sensu Fabricius (see para. 5), but several older names were already available as junior subjective synonyms (Shenefelt, 1978; van Achterberg, 1982). The oldest synonym for which we have been able to locate a type specimen is *Pseudovipio intermedia* Szépligeti, 1901 (p. 179) (not *Vipio intermedius* Szépligeti, 1896) (see Papp, 1960, p. 371). *Pseudovipio intermedia* is included in the genus *Glyptomorpha* Holmgren, 1868 (type species *G. ferruginea* Holmgren, 1868), as interpreted by Szépligeti (1904) and Quicke (1987, p. 85). Although the most recent catalog of the BRACONINAE (Shenefelt, 1978) lists *Glyptomorpha* as a subjective synonym of *Vipio*, braconid workers are in general agreement that the taxa involved are separable at least at the subgeneric level. Further, *Glyptomorpha* is perhaps the most widely used of the names (van Achterberg, 1987, pers. comm.) and includes many Palaearctic and Afrotropical species. It is also the type genus of a family-group name. Until van Achterberg's 1982 paper, *Vipio* has been used by most workers in the sense of Szépligeti (1904) with *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1793 taken to be the type species. *Vipio* has also been used by all North American authors since the 1940's for a group of nine nominal species occurring in the Nearctic region. It is therefore crucial to select from the central European fauna an identifiable nominal species as the type species for *Vipio*. Selection of *Pseudovipio intermedia* Szépligeti, 1901 as the type species would render *Glyptomorpha* Holmgren, 1868 a junior subjective synonym of *Vipio* Latreille, 1804 and require the use of *Isomecus* Kriechbaumer, 1895 (p. 11) as the oldest available synonym in place of *Vipio* auctt. (van Achterberg, 1982; Quicke, 1987). Prior to van Achterberg (1982) *Isomecus* had not been used in the primary literature since its original description. We therefore do not favour this course. Selection of *Agathis longicauda* Boheman, 1853, a junior subjective synonym of the invalid *Ichneumon nominator* Fabricius, 1793, preserves the stability and uniformity of usage of both *Vipio* and *Glyptomorpha* followed by most authors for the last 87 years and retains *Vipio* in the BRACONINAE. A representative list of 10 references dating from 1910 to 1989, which demonstrate usage of *Vipio* in the sense of *nominator* Fabricius, 1793 as the type species, is held by the Commission Secretariat. The references include Papp (1971), Marsh, Shaw & Wharton (1987) and Quicke & Sharkey (1989).

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

- (1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all previous fixations of type species for the nominal genus *Vipio* Latreille, 1804, and to designate *Agathis longicauda* Boheman, 1853 as the type species;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology the name *Vipio* Latreille, 1804 (gender: masculine), type species by designation in (1) above *Agathis longicauda* Boheman, 1853;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *longicauda* Boheman, 1853, as published in the binomen *Agathis longicauda* (specific name of the type species of *Vipio* Latreille, 1804).

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