ACTA ENTOMOLOGICA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE
Published 30.vi.2009 Volume 49(1), pp. 283–285 ISSN 0374-1036

Tituboea attenuata, a new synonym of *T. biguttata* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Clytrinae)

Jan BEZDĚK

Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Zoology, Zemědělská 1, CZ-613 00 Brno, Czech Republic; e-mail: bezdek@mendelu.cz

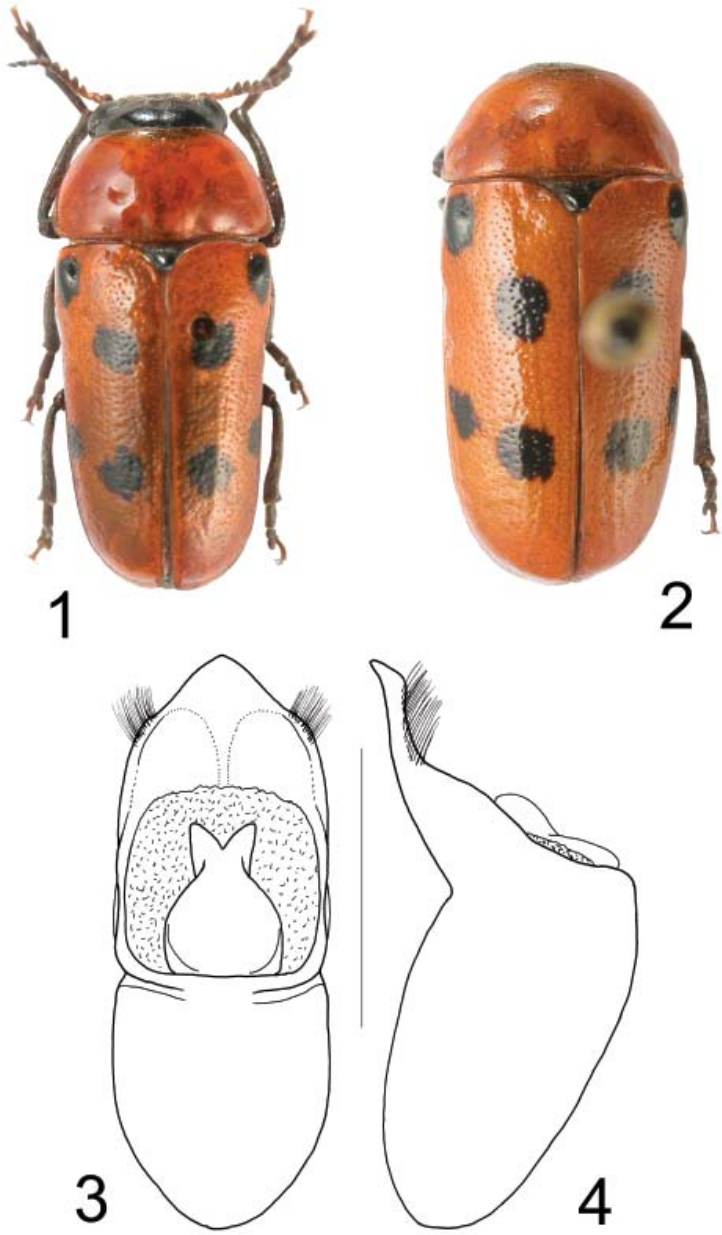
Abstract. Based on the study of type material, *Tituboea attenuata* (Fairmaire, 1875) is considered a new synonym of *T. biguttata* (Olivier, 1791). The aedeagi of both species are indistinguishable. A lectotype is designated for *T. attenuata*.

Key words. Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Clytrinae, *Tituboea*, new synonymy, taxonomy, Palaearctic region, Tunisia

During a recent visit to the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genova, Italy, I had the possibility to study numerous type specimens deposited there, including two syntypes (male and female) of *Tituboea attenuata* (Fairmaire, 1875) (Figs. 1–2). Although the specimens bear the labels 'typus' and 'paratypus' added by subsequent curators, I treat them as syntypes. The male is designated here as the lectotype. The species was described as *Clytra* (*Tituboea*) *attenuata* based on an unspecified number of specimens from 'Kéruan, Ludien' (= Tunisia) (Fairmaire 1875). It is likely that the two specimens are a complete type series. Fairmaire (1875) compared *T. attenuata* with *Clytra sexpunctata* (Olivier, 1808), now a synonym of *T. biguttata* (Olivier, 1791), and distinguished *T. attenuata* as follows: base of pronotum broader than elytra, pronotum of male without black markings, colouration more reddish, fore tibiae more curved in male, and epistoma more convex and unicolorous.

In his key to the identification of European and Mediterranean Chrysomelidae, Warchałowski (2003) placed *T. attenuata* in one couplet with *T. biguttata*, common in the western and middle Mediterranean region, but he probably treated another species erroneously as *T. attenuata*. His description does not fit the type material of *T. attenuata*, e.g., the head is red and the hind pair of black spots on elytra is confluent in *T. attenuata* sensu Warchałowski (2003), while the head is black and the spots are separated in both syntypes.

The dissection of the lectotype showed that the aedeagi of *T. attenuata* (Figs. 3–4) and *T. biguttata* (Warchałowski 2003, aedeagi from a large series of specimens deposited in various collections) are indistinguishable. The colouration (black head, orange-red pronotum, each elytron with four black spots) and the other characters mentioned above fall within the broad variability of *T. biguttata*. I therefore establish the following synonymy:



Figs. 1–4. *Tituboea biguttata* (Olivier, 1791). 1 – lectotype (male) of *T. attenuata* (Fairmaire, 1875) (9.10 mm); 2 – paralectotype (female) of *T. attenuata* (9.30 mm); 3–4 – aedeagus (lectotype of *T. attenuata*): 3 – dorsal view, 4 – lateral view. Scale bar = 1.0 mm.

Tituboea biguttata (Olivier, 1791)

(Figs. 1–4)

Clytra biguttata Olivier, 1791: 34.
Clytra (*Tituboea*) *attenuata* Fairmaire, 1875: 536, **syn. nov.**

Type material. *Tituboea attenuata*: Lectotype (designated here): ♂, 'Tunisia [printed] / Ludien / 29.4 [h] / Abdul Kerim 1873 [white label, printed] // [blank white label] // Typus [white label, red letters, printed] // attenuata / Fairm. [white label, handwritten] // Tituboea / attenuata / Typus! Fairm. [blue-green label, handwritten] // Lachnea / attenuata [white label, handwritten]'. Paralectotype: ♀, 'Tunisia [printed] / Ludien / 29.4 [handwritten] / Abdul Kerim 1873 [white label, printed] // [blank white label] // PARATYPUS [pink label, printed]' (coll. Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genova). The specimens are provided with one additional red printed label: 'LECTOTYPUS [PARALECTOTYPUS, resp.], / *Clythra* (*Tituboea*) / *attenuata* / Fairmaire, 1875, / des. J. Bezděk 2008'.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank to Roberto Poggi and Fabio Penati from Museo Civico di Storia Naturale 'Giacomo Doria', Genova, for giving me the possibility to study their collection. I also wish to thank to Luboš Dembický (Moravian Museum, Brno, Czech Republic) who kindly took the colour photos by Nikon Coolpix 4500. This study was supported by Research plan No. MSM6215648905 'Biological and technological aspects of sustainability of controlled ecosystems and their adaptability to climate change', financed by the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic.

References

FAIRMAIRE L. 1875: Coléoptères de la Tunisie récoltés par Mr. Abdul Kerim. *Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova* **7**: 475–540.

OLIVIER A. G. 1791: *Encyclopédie métodique, ou par ordre de matières; par une société de gens de lettres, de savans et d'artistes; précédée d'un vocabulaire universel, servant de table pour tout l'ouvrage, ornée des portraits de Mm. Diderot et d'Alembert, premiers éditeurs de l'Encyclopédie. Histoire Naturelle. Insectes. Tome sixième. Pars I*. Panckoucke, Paris, 704 pp.

WARCHAŁOWSKI A. 2003: *Chrysomelidae. The leaf-beetles of Europe and the Mediterranean area*. Natura optima Dux Foundation, Warszawa, 600 pp.

ACTA ENTOMOLOGICA MUSEI NATIONALIS PRAGAE
Published 30.vi.2009 Volume 49(1), p. 286 ISSN 0374-1036

ERRATUM

GORCZYCA J. & CHÉROT F. 2008: *Stysiofulvius*, a new genus of Cylapinae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae) from the Peninsular Malaysia. *Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae* 48(2): 377–384.

The intended spelling of the species *Stysiofulvius hulimkai* Gorczyca & Chérot, 2008, dedicated to Jacek Hulimka, was due to a *lapsus calami* in the paper changed to *S. hulinkai*, dedicated to Jacek Hulinka. Therefore, the incorrect original spelling is emended here in accordance to articles 32.4, 32.5, and 33.2.2 of the ICZN (1999):

***Stysiofulvius hulimkai* Gorczyca & Chérot, 2008**

Stysiofulvius hulinkai Gorczyca & Chérot, 2008 (lapsus calami, incorrect original spelling)
Stysiofulvius hulimkai Gorczyca & Chérot, 2008 (here emended)

Reference

ICZN 1999: *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. Fourth edition*. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London, 306 pp.