

First Reviser actions for multiple original spellings of species-group names in Tabanidae, Mydidae, Dolichopodidae, Syrphidae, and Phoridae (Diptera)

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Abstract. First Reviser actions determining correct original spellings are given for multiple original spellings of species-group names in Tabanidae (4), Mydidae (1), Dolichopodidae (3), Syrphidae (1), and Phoridae (1).

A number of multiple original spellings were discovered, for which an extensive search of the literature did not reveal any First Reviser actions under Article 24.2.3 or 24.2.4 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), and the relevant actions are therefore provided here. First Reviser actions via Article 24.2.4 are easily left unnoticed, and I take this opportunity to explain two such actions below.

TABANIDAE

Agelanius philippii Rondani

Rondani (1863) described a nominal species of tabanid from Chile as *Agelanius philippii* (p. 80). However, the name was also spelled as *philippii* in the same paper (p. 93). Acting as First Reviser, I select *philippii* as the correct original spelling as a single terminal “i” would be grammatically incorrect.

Remarks: The species appears to be named in honour of the German-Chilean paleontologist and zoologist Rodolfo Amando Philippi (1808–1904).

Tabanus gonghaiensis Xu

Xu (1979) described a nominal species of tabanid from China as *Tabanus gonghaiensis* (p. 45). However, the name was also spelled as *goinghaiensis* (p. 46, fig. 10) in the same paper. Acting as First Reviser, I select *gonghaiensis* as the correct original spelling.

Remarks: The species is named for its type locality Gonghai, which is in the Chinese province of Heilongjiang.

Tabanus paraflavimarginatus Xu & Sun

Xu & Sun (2008) described a nominal species of tabanid from Hainan, China as *Tabanus paraflavimarginatus* (p. 98). However, the name of the species is also spelled in the abstract of the same paper as “*paramarginatus*” (p. 96). Acting as First Reviser, I select *paraflavimarginatus* as the correct original spelling.

Remarks. It is clear from the work that *paraflavimarginatus* was the intended spelling of the species and it is in current use (Zhang & Yang 2018).

Veprius presbiter Rondani

Rondani (1863) described a nominal species of tabanid from Chile as *Veprius presbiter* (p. 84). However, the name is also spelled “*presliter*” in the index of the same paper (p. 98). Acting as First Reviser, I select *presbiter* as the correct original spelling.

Remarks: The name is most likely derived from the Greek presbyteros [πρεσβύτερος, the comparative form of πρέσβυς (presbys), “old man”], meaning elder or senior and used as an honorific title for Christian clergy.

MYDIDAE

Mydas cubanus Curran

Curran (1951) described a nominal species of mydid from Cuba as *Mydas cubana* (p. 3). However, the name is also spelled as “*cubensis*” in the key to species in the same paper (p. 2). Acting as First Reviser, I select *cubana* as the correct original spelling. The nominal species is currently treated as *Baliomydas cubana* (Curran, 1951) [*teste* Perez-Gelabert 2006: 35].

Remarks: Both original spellings would be fully acceptable but I am here following prevailing usage.

DOLICHOPODIDAE

Chrysotus thornpenis Liu, Wang & Yang

Liu, Wang & Yang (2015) described a nominal species of dolichopodid from Shanxi, China as *Chrysotus thornpenis* (pp. 86, 87, 91). However, the species is also spelled as “*thornpennis*” (p. 89) in the description heading of the same paper. Acting as First Reviser, I select *thornpenis* as the correct original spelling.

Remarks: According to the etymology “phallus with spines”, “*thornpenis*” was the intended spelling. A name spelled “*thornpennis*” would mean “wing with spines”.

Condylostylus leigongshangus Wei & Yang

Wei & Yang (2007) described a nominal species of dolichopodid from Guizhou, China as *Condylostylus leigongshanus* (p. 563). However, the species is also spelled as *leigongshanus* (p. 564) in the same paper. Acting as First Reviser, I select *leigongshanus* as the correct original spelling.

Remarks: The species is named for its type locality Leigongshan, which is in the Chinese province of Guizhou and the subject of the published survey.

Paraclius amphiateratus Capellari & Amorim

Capellari & Amorim (2009) described a nominal species of dolichopodid from Pernambuco, Brazil as *Paraclius amphiatheratus* (p. 52). However, the name is also spelled as “*amphiateratus*” (p. 60) in the same paper. Acting as First Reviser under Article 24.2.4 (by being an author of multiple original spellings and, in a subsequent work, using only one of the original spellings), Capellari (2013: 296) deemed *amphiateratus* to be the correct original spelling.

SYRPHIDAE*Callicera spinolae* Rondani

Rondani (1844) described a nominal species of syrphid from Italy as *Callicera spinolae* (p. 63, 65, 66). However, the species is also spelled as “*spinoloe*” (pp. 64, 65) in the same paper. Via Article 24.2.4, Rondani (1857: 209), was found here to act as First Reviser and deemed *spinolae* as the correct original spelling .

Remarks: The spelling *spinolae* is most likely an honorific for Massimiliano Spinola (1780–1857) and is the spelling in current use (e.g., Sforzi & Sommaggio 2021).

PHORIDAE*Dohrniphora calvata* Solórzano-Kraemer & Brown

Solórzano-Kraemer & Brown (2018) described a nominal species of fossil phorid from Dominican amber as *Dohrniphora calvata* (p. 15). However, in the same paper in the figure legend, the species is spelled as “*calviti*” (p. 15). Acting as First Reviser, I select *calvata* as the correct original spelling.

Remarks: It is clear from the etymology that *calvata* was the intended spelling for this species.

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