

Three replacement names for species of the subfamily Leiinae (Diptera, Mycetophilidae)

Sarah Siqueira de Oliveira¹ & Dalton de Souza Amorim^{1,2}

¹Universidade de São Paulo, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Departamento de Biologia, Avenida Bandeirantes 3900, 14040-901 Ribeirão Preto-SP, Brazil oliveira.sarahcv@gmail.com

²CNPq Research Fellowship. dsamorim@usp.br

ABSTRACT. Three replacement names for species of the subfamily Leiinae (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). New names are proposed for three cases of homonymy in the Mycetophilidae subfamily Leiinae, one in the genus *Docosia* Winnerz, one in *Leia* Meigen, and one in *Tetragoneura* Winnertz. *Docosia garretti* **nom. nov.** is proposed for *Docosia setosa* Garrett, 1925; *Leia walkeri* **nom. nov.** for *Leia bimaculata* (Walker, 1848); and *Tetragoneura sasakawai* **nom. nov.** for *Tetragoneura tibialis* Sasakawa, 1961. The context of each new name is discussed.

KEYWORDS. *Docosia*; homonymy; *Leia*; taxonomy; *Tetragoneura*.

RESUMO. Três novos nomes para espécies da subfamília Leiinae (Diptera, Mycetophilidae). Novos nomes são propostos para três casos de homonímia em Leiinae (Mycetophilidae), um no gênero *Docosia* Winnerz, um em *Leia* Meigen e um em *Tetragoneura* Winnertz. *Docosia garretti* **nom. nov.** é proposto para *Docosia setosa* Garrett, 1925; *Leia walkeri* **nom. nov.** para *Leia bimaculata* (Walker, 1848); *Tetragoneura sasakawai* **nom. nov.** para *Tetragoneura tibialis* Sasakawa, 1961. O contexto de cada nome novo é discutido.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE. *Docosia*; homonímia; *Leia*; taxonomia; *Tetragoneura*.

While revising the literature of the Neotropical Mycetophilidae towards the preparation of an updated catalogue for the family, we came across some species names from different regions in need of replacement in the genera *Docosia* Winnertz, *Leia* Meigen and *Tetragoneura* Winnertz. Here we propose new names for these species, with some additional comments.

***Docosia garretti*, nom. nov.**

Replacement name for *Docosia setosa* Garrett, 1925: 12; not *Docosia setosa* Landrock, 1916: 63. Type-locality: Canada. British Columbia.

Etymology. This species is named after the Canadian dipterist Cecil B. D. Garrett (1882-1979), who contributed to the knowledge of taxonomy of the Mycetophilidae, mainly from the Nearctic.

Comments. Garrett (1925) proposed the name *Docosia setosa* for a species from British Columbia, Canada. This name was already used by Landrock (1916) for a species described from Czech Republic. In the catalogue of the Nearctic Mycetophilidae, Laffoon (1965) indicated that the name was preoccupied without proposing a replacement name.

***Leia walkeri*, nom. nov.**

Replacement name for *Leia bimaculata* (Walker 1848: 100); not *Leia bimaculata* (Meigen 1804: 92). Type-locality: “East Indies”.

Etymology. The species is named after the English dipterist Francis Walker (1809-1874). Besides his work on Diptera taxonomy, he also published catalogues of Orthoptera, Neuroptera, Homoptera, Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera.

Comments. The name *Mycetophila bimaculata* was used by Meigen (1804) for a species from Germany. The same name was proposed later by Walker (1848) for a species from “East Indies”, possibly from India. Subsequently both species were moved to *Leia*. The Oriental catalogue of the Mycetophilidae (Colless & Liepa 1973) did not recognize the homonymy with Meigen’s (1804) species.

***Tetragoneura sasakawai*, nom. nov.**

Replacement name for *Tetragoneura tibialis* Sasakawa 1961: 192; not *Tetragoneura tibialis* Freeman 1951: 86. Type-locality: Ambo-Funayki, Yakushima, Kyushu (Japan). Distr.: Japan.

Etymology. This species is named after the Japanese dipterist Mitsuhiro Sasakawa, who works on different

dipteran families, especially Agromyzidae and some other acalyprate groups.

Comments. Sasakawa (1961) proposed the name *Tetragoneura tibialis* for a species from Japan, not aware that the same name was used earlier by Freeman (1951) for a species described from Argentina (Rio Negro, Bariloche). Hackman *et al.* (1988) did not recognize that the name was preoccupied.

Further comments

It should also be noted that Fisher (1939: 234) described a species of *Leiella* under the name *Leiella bicolor*, which Papavero (1978: 31) mistakenly indicated that had been originally described as a species of *Leia*. Brunetti (1912: 100) described *Leia bicolor* from West Bengal, but in fact there is no need of a replacement name in this case.

Another case of homonymy in the Leiinae has already been solved. *Leia fasciata* Storå (1936: 10), described from the Canary Islands, is a homonym of *Leia fasciata* Kértész (Kértész 1902: 574), described from Peru, also present in Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil, and Argentina (Papavero 1978). Hackman *et al.* (1988) did not recognize the homonymy. Later on, Chandler & Ribeiro (1995) recognized *Leia fasciata* Storå as identical to *Leia arsona* Hutson (1978: 123), described from South Africa, St. Helena and Kenya, also present in a London infestation associated to rotting root-ginger. It is worth mentioning that Hutson (1978) pointed to a similarity between *Leia arsona* Hutson and *Leia fasciata* Kértész. It was commented by Hutson (1978: 122) that *L. arsona* could be a species belonging to “a species-group that is mainly South American”. One can not exclude the possibility that *L. arsona* is a Neotropical species later introduced to Africa. Besides, this species has become widely introduced in Europe and the Mediterranean region as well as in New Zealand (Toft & Chandler 2004).

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