

The identity of *Lucilia pilosa* BARANOV, 1926 (Diptera, Calliphoridae)

[Die Identität von *Lucilia pilosa* BARANOV, 1926 (Diptera, Calliphoridae)]

by
Knut ROGNES

Stavanger (Norway)

Abstract	The identity of <i>Lucilia pilosa</i> BARANOV, 1926 has been established through examination of type material. It is the same species as the one currently known as <i>Lucilia richardsi</i> COLLIN in RICHARDS, 1926. COLLIN's paper was published on 21 December 1926. The date of publication of BARANOV's name is unknown, and thus has to be set to 31 December 1926. <i>Lucilia pilosa</i> is therefore to be considered as synonymous (syn. nov.) to <i>L. richardsi</i> .
Key words	Diptera, Calliphoridae, <i>Lucilia</i> , <i>Lucilia pilosa</i> , BARANOV
Zusammenfassung	Die Identität von <i>Lucilia pilosa</i> BARANOV, 1926 konnte durch die Untersuchung der Typenexemplare geklärt werden. Sie ist mit der als <i>Lucilia richardsi</i> COLLIN in RICHARDS, 1926 bekannten Spezies identisch. COLLIN'S Arbeit erschien am 21 Dezember 1926. Das Erscheinungsdatum von Baranovs Publikation ist unbekannt. Deshalb muss es als 31 Dezember 1926 angegeben werden. Damit jedoch wird <i>Lucilia pilosa</i> syn. nov. von <i>L. richardsi</i> .
Stichwörter	Diptera, Calliphoridae, <i>Lucilia</i> , <i>Lucilia pilosa</i> , BARANOV

Introduction

The identity of *Lucilia pilosa* BARANOV, 1926 has been obscure since its first publication. It was described on the basis of two males captured at Golubaz in Serbia (part of former Yugoslavia) "a. V. 1925" [probably = "Anfang Mai 1925" (BARANOV 1926)]. The male frons was described as about three times as wide as the antenna ["etwa dreimal so breit wie ein Fühler"], and the surstylus ["Seitenteile des Forceps"] as quite straight ["ganz gerade"], unlike the closely related species ["die nahestehende Art"] *L. pilosiventris* KRAMER, 1910 which had surstyli curved dorsally ["aufwärts gebogene Seitenteile"]. The abdomen was described as having prominent vestiture only on the fourth sternite and the genitalia ["Hinterleib nur an 4. Sternite und Genitalien auffallend behaart"]. The genitalia were illustrated in profile view on a separate plate (BARANOV 1926: 184, Tafel V, fig. 9). In a later paper BARANOV (1927) repeated the salient features of *L. pilosa*: Differs from *pilosiventris* KRAMER by quite straight surstyli and less prominent vestiture on the abdominal sternites ["Unterscheidet sich von *pilosiventris* KRAMER durch die [sic] ganz geraden Paraloben und weniger auffallende Behaarung der Bauchsterniten"].

SÉGUY (1941: 30–31) recognised *Lucilia pilosa* as a separate species, but it was not included in his key to the species of *Lucilia* ROBINEAU-DESVOIDY, a fact suggesting that he did not know BARANOV's species at first hand. He erroneously gave the date of BARANOV's paper as "1933", and cites "fig.", which he may have seen. This seems doubtful, however, since he did not cite the actual Tafel and figure number in BARANOV's paper. SÉGUY states that the species appears not to differ ["ne paraît différer"] from *L. pilosiventris* except in having the surstyli quite straight ["que par les branches latérales du forceps entièrement droites"], thus only paraphrasing BARANOV's own words.

ZUMPT (1956: 49–50), like SEGUY, treated *L. pilosa* tentatively as a separate Palearctic species and included it in his key to Palearctic *Lucilia* species (ZUMPT 1956: 44). Acknowledging that he had not seen BARANOV's paper ["... ist mir in der Originaldiagnose unbekannt geblieben"], he nevertheless suggested that *L. pilosa* and *L. pilosiventris* were identical ["Ich möchte annehmen, dass beide Arten identisch sind"].

SABROSKY & CROSSKEY (1970: 427) designated BARANOV's two male specimens (now in United States National Museum, Washington D. C. = USNM) as lectotype and paralectotype, respectively. MIHÁLYI (1977) cited ZUMPT to the effect that *L. pilosa* might be the same as *L. pilosiventris*, and SCHUMANN (1986: 24) made a separate entry for *L. pilosa* in the Palearctic catalogue, but none of them had seen BARANOV's species.

Results

I have been able to examine the type material (from Serbia) and three further males in BARANOV's collection in USNM. One of the latter three is labelled "Serbia / Golubac / a. v. 1934" and carries BARANOV's determination label. The other two are labelled "Croatia / Mreclin / 31. vii. 928" and "Croatia / Mreclin / 25. viii. 928", respectively. All the specimens have the genitalia visible.

All the specimens fit the concept of the species known currently as *L. richardsi* COLLIN in RICHARDS, 1926 (cf. ROGNES 1991), both with respect to the width of the frons, which is about as broad as the first flagellomere (third antennal segment), and with respect to the shape and vestiture of the abdomen and the genitalia. BARANOV obviously made an unfortunate lapsus when describing the frons as about three times as wide as an antenna ["etwa dreimal so breit wie ein Fühler"], perhaps thinking of the conditions in *L. pilosiventris* while making the description of his new species *L. pilosa*. Whatever the cause, this particular point has misled all subsequent dipterists as to its identity.

The newly established identity of *L. pilosa* BARANOV raises the question of which name to apply to the species. COLLIN's paper was published on 21 December 1926 according to explicit formulation in the table of contents of volume 74 of the journal concerned: "Dates of publication of parts ... Part II (pp. 171–466) ... Published 21st December, 1926". The dating of BARANOV's paper is more problematical. The issue where BARANOV's paper appeared is the first issue of the journal "Letopis ...". The issue starts with a table of contents [in Serbian] listing an "Introduction" and the titles of 12 papers, the last one being the title of BARANOV's paper. The "Introduction", paginated with roman numerals and covering the pages V–VII, is written by Dobr. TODOROVIC in Serbian, is dated "October year 1926 in Belgrade" ["Oktobra 1926 god / i Belgradi" (transcribed from Cyrillic letters)]. However, this is not evidence of a date of publication in the sense of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Article 21) (ICZN 1999). Rather it only means that BARANOV's paper was published some time after that date. There is also in existence a signed copy of the paper that is dated 23 March 1927 (F. CHRISTIAN THOMPSON, pers. comm.). This is neither a date of publication, but only an indication that the paper was in existence as a published work at that time. No further evidence concerning the date of publication is known to me, specifically no evidence that the year 1926 is erroneous. In accordance with the Code (Articles 21.2; 21.3.2) the date of BARANOV's paper is therefore to be set to 31 December 1926, the last day of the year.

Since COLLIN's paper predates that of BARANOV, BARANOV's name must be placed in the synonymy of COLLIN's.

No further names are involved in the synonymy of this species.

Summary of new synonymy

Lucilia richardsi COLLIN in RICHARDS, 1926 [21 December]

Lucilia pilosa BARANOV, 1926 [31 December], **syn. nov.**

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Author's address

Dr Knut ROGNES
 Stavanger University College
 School of Teacher's Education
 P. O. Box 8002
 N-4068 Stavanger
 Norway
 E-mail: knut@rognes.no

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