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Nomenclatural and taxonomic changes in Staphyliniformia (Coleoptera)

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Abstract. Many nomenclatural changes are implemented in the beetle families Georissidae, Histeridae, Hydraenidae, Hydrochidae, Hydrophilidae, Ptiliidae, Leiodidae and especially Staphylinidae, of the beetle series Staphyliniformia (Coleoptera), in preparation for making a world catalog of this group available online. Limited taxonomic changes are also made in the staphylinid subfamilies Osoriinae and Staphylininae.

At the level of family-group taxa, Article 29.4 of the current (1999) Zoological Code is reviewed and the original spellings of two tribal names, Nymphisterini Tishechkin (Histeridae) and Cryptonotopsisini Pace (Staphylinidae), are resurrected. The tribal name Stictocraniini Jakobson (Staphylinidae) is also resurrected as the valid name for its new synonym Fenderiini Scheerpeltz.

Changes at the genus-group level in Histeridae include placing *Contipus* Marseul as a new synonym of *Hister* Linnaeus due to the current placement of its validly designated type species *C. subquadratus* Marseul; proposal of *Contipides* Newton **gen. nov.** (type species *Contipus digitatus* Marseul) for the 10 species that had remained in *Contipus* of authors; and new designation of *Idolia laevigata* Lewis as type species of *Idolia* Lewis. In Ptiliidae, *Rodwayia ovata* Lea is newly designated as type species of *Rodwayia* Lea, and *Throscidium germainii* Matthews is newly designated as type species of *Throscidium* Matthews. In Staphylinidae, *Paramichrotus* Naomi is resurrected as a valid subgenus of *Hesperosoma* Scheerpeltz with *Hemihesperosoma* Hayashi placed as a new synonym of it; *Sonoma corticina* Casey is reaffirmed as the type species of *Sonoma* Casey in place of *Faronus tolulae* LeConte; *Stanosthetus* Dejean is recognized as an available name and junior synonym of *Euplectus* Kirby; *Taplandria* Pace (type species *T. guyanensis* Pace) is recognized as a junior homonym and new synonym of *Taplandria* Pace (type species *T. flava* Pace); and *Termitobiella* Wasmann is resurrected as the valid name for the genus *Felda* Blackwelder. Replacement names for preoccupied generic or subgeneric names include in Histeridae *Bellatricides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Pachylister* (*Bellatrix*) Mazur, junior homonym of *Bellatrix* Boie; and in Staphylinidae *Foxiides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Foxia* Pace, junior homonym of *Foxia* Ashmead, and *Xenasterides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Xenaster* Bierig, junior homonym of *Xenaster* Simonwitsch. Taxonomic changes at the generic level in Staphylinidae include proposal of *Prolibia* Newton **gen. nov.** (type species *Lispinus californicus* LeConte) for four Nearctic species recently placed in *Clavilispinus* Bernhauer; placement of *Heterotrochinus* Coiffait and its synonym *Heterotrochus* Coiffait as new synonyms of *Eulibia* Cameron; placement of the generic or subgeneric names *Chapmaniella* Bernhauer, *Glenothorax* Bierig, *Euryolinus* Bernhauer and *Plesiolinus* Bernhauer as new synonyms of *Platydracus* Thomson; and transfer of the subgenus *Poikilodracus* Scheerpeltz from *Staphylinus* Linnaeus to *Platydracus*. First reviser actions are used to select *Georissites* Ponomarenko (Georissidae) as the correct original spelling over the alternate original spelling *Georyssites,* and *Kyrtusa* Pace (Staphylinidae) as correct original spelling over *Kirtusa*.

Several hundred nomenclatural and taxonomic changes at the species group level are briefly summarized here but are too numerous to list completely. Replacement names for preoccupied species or subspecies names in current use are proposed in Histeridae (3), Hydrochidae (1), Hydrophilidae (1), Leiodidae (2), Ptiliidae (3) and Staphylinidae (180); an additional staphylinid replacement name, *Phloeopora nilgiriensis*, is newly proposed by G. Paśnik. New or resurrected combinations are proposed for either nomenclatural or taxonomic reasons in the following genera (with indication of how many names in each genus): in Histeridae, *Contipides* Newton (10); in Staphylinidae, *Abemus* Mulsant and Rey (4), *Allotrochus* Fagel (6), *Atheta* Thomson (1), *Cheilocolpus* Solier (4), *Eulibia* Cameron (4), *Foxiides* Newton (1), *Lispinus* Erichson (3), *Loncovilius* Germain (2), *Nacaeus* Blackwelder (119), *Naddia* Fauvel (1), *Neohypnus* Coiffait and Sáiz (8), *Neolosus* Blackwelder (1), *Ocypus* Leach (2), *Ontholestes* Ganglbauer (1), *Platydracus* Thomson (59), *Prolibia* Newton (4) *Termitobiella* Wasmann (10), *Thyreocephalus* Guérin-Méneville (4), *Xenasterides* Newton (1), and *Zeoleusis* Steel (3). First reviser actions are used

to resolve the correct original spellings (of two or more original spellings) of two species of *Hydraena* Kugelann (Hydraenidae) and 21 species of Staphylinidae. Changes in priority or availability of names are cited to establish the following names as valid over one or more new synonyms each: *Acrotrichis rotundata* (Haldeman) and *Acrotrichis glabricollides* Newton **sp. nov.** in Ptiliidae, *Nemadiopsis franki* Perreau in Leiodidae, and *Gyrophaena nigra* Kraatz, *Heterothops fumigatus* LeConte, *Loncovilius germaini* (Scheerpeltz), *Philonthus upotovus* Newton, **sp. nov.**, *Stenus fulviventris* Rougemont, and nine species of *Homalota* Mannerheim in Staphylinidae. Finally, the species *Eleusis lata* Coiffait and *Eleusis microlestiformis* Coiffait are noted as not belonging to the genus *Eleusis* Laporte de Castelnau or to Staphylinidae, and are transferred without generic assignment to the subfamily Inopeplinae of the family Salpingidae.

Key Words. Histeridae, Hydrophilidae, Leiodidae, Ptiliidae, Salpingidae, Staphylinidae, replacement names, new combinations, new synonymies, new genus, new species

Introduction

The beetle group Staphyliniformia includes about one-sixth of all Coleoptera species, or about 78,250 described recent species plus another 650 extinct species. The 15 currently included families are dominated by the largest family of living organisms, Staphylinidae, with more than 62,820 described recent species plus nearly 400 more extinct ones. A recent overview of the classification and diversity of the group and its included families may be found in the relevant chapters of Beutel and Leschen (2016).

This huge group has been the focus of intense taxonomic activity for a long time, but rather than tapering off, the rate of description of new species actually has been accelerating in recent years. In Staphylinidae, for example, the description rate during 1990–1999 was an average of 513 new species per year; during 2000–2009, 666 new species per year; and during 2010–2015 reached 1,002 new species per year. This activity has, in turn, made keeping up with the current classification and described diversity more difficult for the individuals involved in this systematic activity as well as others in need of a current summary of accurate names in a particular group. One symptom of this difficulty, for example, is that about 2,700 out of the nearly 99,200 new species-group names that have been proposed in Staphyliniformia overall had been previously used for a different taxon (i.e., the names were preoccupied, or became so due to taxonomic changes). Some of this need for a modern list of names has been met with the publication of printed catalogs that present all names and relevant references for some selected groups of Staphyliniformia, including Histeridae (Mazur 2011b), Hydraenidae (Hansen 1998), Hydrophilidae sensu lato (Hansen 1999), Leiodidae in part (Perreau 2000), Silphidae in part (Sikes et al. 2002) and Staphylinidae in part (Löbl 1997; Herman 2001b). However, although these catalogs are excellent resources for these groups at a given point in time, they are not easily updateable, and some sizeable groups of Staphyliniformia (e.g., Ptiliidae, Leiodidae: Leiodinae, and the large staphylinid subfamilies Aleocharinae, Paederinae, Pselaphinae and Scydmaeninae) have not been cataloged at a world level since the Coleopterorum Catalogus series about a century ago, and thus knowledge about their current diversity is extremely out of date.

More than a decade ago, I began work on a catalog in database form for all Staphyliniformia that, when complete, would be made available in electronic form on a web site where it could be easily updated. That catalog is now complete and current, but preparing it exposed a large number of problems with particular names in current use, such as names that are junior homonyms and thus unavailable and in need of replacement, or names that have been used incorrectly. The primary purpose of this paper is to deal with those nomenclatural problems that must be published in print to satisfy the conditions of the current Zoological Code (ICZN 1999), including the proposal of replacement names. A second purpose is to implement selected taxonomic changes that were discovered in the course of my own systematic work on certain groups of Staphylinidae (subfamilies Osoriinae and Staphylininae) over several decades, such as misplaced species that should be moved to new generic combinations to reflect current generic concepts, which are still unpublished but ideally should be included in a modern catalog.

Materials and Methods

The database catalog that instigated this paper consists of three separate tables for family-group, genus-group and species-group names, plus a fourth table for references, and the field structures of these were described in simplified form in Newton and Thayer (2005a, 2005b, 2005c). Construction of the database for all Staphyliniformia required checking the original descriptions of all of the more than 109,700 included names (at all taxonomic levels) in more than 15,000 different publications to verify spellings and other data. Names have been gleaned from numerous sources including the catalogs mentioned in the Introduction as well as regular scanning of Zoological Record, Google Scholar and other online resources. At this writing (May 2017) all but about 14 names in nine recent publications from 2016–2017 have been verified in final published form. Further explanation and acknowledgements for the database as a whole will be presented when it is placed online.

In the section on Taxonomic Changes, an explanation is given of the basis for the change, either individually or collectively for multiple species of a genus or group of related genera. Also indicated by collection coden is the source(s) of specimens that were examined to confirm the taxonomic change (most of these were examined in situ in the indicated collections). In nearly all cases these were specimens from the original type series and are identified as such, but in a few cases where types were not available or could not be examined, data provided in the original descriptions, and/or specimens identified by an historical authority (e.g., by Max Bernhauer in the FMNH collection), were used.

Collection codens

BMNH	The Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brusseles, Belgium
MCSN	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria”, Genova (Genoa), Italy
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
MNHN	Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MRAC	Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium
MSNV	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Verona, Italy
MVMA	Museum of Victoria, Abbotsford, Victoria, Australia
NHRS	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Vienna, Austria
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
ZMHB	Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany

Abbreviations

Types:

HT	holotype
LT	lectotype
PLT	paralectotype
PT	paratype
ST	syntype
T	type (unspecified or uncertain status)

Actions:

comb. nov.	new generic combination
comb. resurr.	resurrected generic combination
des. nov.	new designation
gen. nov.	new genus
nom. nov.	new replacement name
resyn. nov.	new return to synonymy
sp. nov.	new species

stat. nov. new status
syn. nov. new synonymy

Scientific name citation. Scientific names referred to in the nomenclatural or taxonomic discussions in the text are cited as: Genus Species Author Year: Page, where Genus and Species are the name combination as originally published, but with automatic corrections to correct original spelling of both, e.g., according to Arts. 32.5 and 34.2 (ICZN 1999); Author(s) as last name(s) only (but including initials or first names when necessary to distinguish authors); Year of actual publication (with suffix if necessary); and Page (page of main entry or start of entry in text, or plate number if no text entry). If the name was originally proposed at subspecific or infrasubspecific rank, the relevant extra elements are added to Species. The addition of Page to the standard taxonomic name string (Genus-Species-Author-Year) is necessary in Staphyliniformia because there are many dozens, if not hundreds, of examples of the same author proposing the same Genus-Species combination in the same year, sometimes in the same publication. The addition of Page identifies all such names uniquely, and use of original combination is invariant (current generic assignment or validity is indicated if necessary). The original literature for all such names is included in Literature Cited. A comma between Author and Year, formerly mandated but now optional (ICZN 1999: Recommendation 22A.2), is not used here.

Other scientific names referred to only incidentally are cited with only author or author and year, without page number, and their original publications are not included in the Literature Cited. Authors of family-group names are not cited unless relevant to the discussion; authors and original citations for all family-group names used here can be found in Bouchard et al. (2011).

Nomenclatural Changes

Family-group names

Family-group names of Staphyliniformia were reviewed by Newton and Thayer (1992), and those of all Coleoptera were reviewed by Bouchard et al. (2011), so that virtually all problems with family-group names in Staphyliniformia have been reviewed and resolved. However, some late changes involving corrections of stems of type genera for formation of family-group names, and resulting correction of the names themselves based on this, were incorporated into the work of Bouchard et al. (2011) at a late stage and without review by some of the coauthors of that work. These changes involve about 24 family-group names in Coleoptera in which the original spelling was conserved according to Art. 29.4 (ICZN 1999) in the submitted manuscript, but were "corrected" in the published work due, in my opinion, to a misinterpretation of that article in the published work.

Art. 29.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999) states (emphasis added here):
"29.4. Acceptance of originally formed stem. If after 1999 a new family-group name is based on a generic name which is or ends in a Greek or Latin word or ends in a Greek or Latin suffix, but its derivation does not follow the grammatical procedures of Articles 29.3.1 or 29.3.2, its original spelling must be maintained as the correct original spelling, provided 29.4.1. it has a correctly formed suffix [Art. 29.2], and 29.4.2. its stem is formed from the name of the type genus **as though** it were an arbitrary combination of letters [Art. 29.3.3]."

In their introduction, Bouchard et al. (2011: p. 9) state (emphasis added here):
"For names based on incorrect stems proposed after 1999, we have considered that prevailing usage cannot be used to conserve the original spellings because too few references using these names could be found. We have therefore corrected the stems of such names unless the **name of the type genus was** an arbitrary combination of letters (Art. 29.4)."

In other words, Bouchard et al. (2011) reinterpreted Art. 29.4 to require that the type genus **be** an arbitrary combination of letters, even though the article and the associated example make no mention of such a requirement, and even though a type genus that **is** an arbitrary combination of letters is

dealt with by Art. 29.3.3 (thus making Art. 29.4 in their interpretation unnecessary and nonsensical). Not surprisingly, under their interpretation Bouchard et al. (2011) found no names in Coleoptera that could be accepted using Art. 29.4, and all names originally accepted using that article were corrected in accordance with other articles of the Code.

In my opinion, Art. 29.4 should be taken literally to require only that a family-group name proposed after 1999 be "formed from the name of the type genus **as though it were** an arbitrary combination of letters [Art. 29.3.3]" (emphasis added). The conditions for such name formation as listed in Art. 29.3.3 include using the entire generic name as stem for a family-group name, or the generic name with its ending elided. In Staphyliniformia, two names corrected from their original spelling by Bouchard et al. (2011) were originally formed from the entire generic name as stem, and should be accepted in their original spellings according to Art. 29.4:

Nymphisterini Tishechkin 2007: 51 **original spelling resurrected**
Note. The subsequent spelling Nymphistrini of Bouchard et al. (2011: 161) is rejected based on its violation of Art. 29.4. In addition, the correction by Bouchard et al. (2011) of the stem of the type genus, *Nymphister* Reichensperger 1933, to *Nymphistr-,* was in turn based on the assumption that the correct stem of *Hister* Linnaeus 1758 is *histr-* (Bouchard et al. 2011:160). This has been disputed, e.g., Newton and Thayer (1992: 18) presented evidence that the name *Hister* Linnaeus was Etruscan, not Latin, and was considered as such by some subsequent authors, and that the adoption of the stem *Hister-* from this was justified according to the predecessor of the current Art. 29.3.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999) that was then in effect.

Cryptonotopsisini Pace 2003a: 38 **original spelling resurrected**
Note. The subsequent spelling Cryptonotopseini of Bouchard et al. (2011: 197) is rejected based on its violation of Art. 29.4.

Two other names in Staphyliniformia were corrected by Bouchard et al. (2011) with justification because more than the ending of the generic name was elided to form their stems, and thus they did not meet the conditions of Art. 29.4 plus 29.3.3: Globulina García 2001: 153 (type genus *Globulosis* García 2001) and Athexenina Pace 2000c: 336 (type genus *Athexenia* Pace 2000).

Stictocraniini Jakobson 1914: 529, **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid name
= Fenderiini Scheerpeltz 1974: 103, **syn. nov.**
Note. Jakobson (1914) proposed a new group name Stictocraniina as a correction ["правильнве»] for the tribal name «Stenaesthatini» [=Stenaesthetini] for unstated reasons. The replacement was unnecessary, and either overlooked or ignored subsequently, including by Newton and Thayer (1992) and Bouchard et al. (2011). The implied type genus, *Stictocranius* LeConte 1866, was at that time included in Stenaesthetini (e.g., Bernhauer and Schubert 1911: 187), but was moved to Austroesthetini by Scheerpeltz (1974: 103), and later to Fenderiini by Newton et al. (2000: 382) after correction of the tarsal formula to 5-5-5. Stictocraniini Jakobson 1914 is an available name and has priority over Fenderiini Scheerpeltz 1974, hence the synonymy proposed above.

Genus- and species-group names

Contipus Marseul 1854: 543, **syn. nov.** of *Hister* Linnaeus
= *Contopus* Gemminger and Harold 1868: 764 (unjustified emendation of *Contipus* Marseul), **syn. nov.** of *Hister* Linnaeus
Note. Marseul (1854) described a new histerid genus *Contipus* Marseul 1854: 543 to include three new species: *C. didymostrius* Marseul 1854: 546, *C. digitatus* Marseul 1854: 547 and *C. subquadratus* Marseul 1854: 548, without indicating a type species. The first valid type species designation evidently was by Bickhardt (1917: 170) who designated *Contipus subquadratus*. An earlier designation of *C. flexuosus* Schmidt 1889: 365 as type species by Lewis (1907: 99) is not valid because this species was not originally included when the generic name was established (ICZN 1999: Art. 69.1), although *C. flexuosus* has been widely listed as type species in subsequent work such as Mazur (2009, 2011b). Ca-

terino (1999), who accepted *C. flexuosus* as type species of *Contipus*, removed three New World species of *Contipus* to the genus *Hister* Linnaeus, leaving only African species in *Contipus*. Unfortunately, one of those three removed species is *C. subquadratus*, the valid type species of *Contipus*, so the name *Contipus* (and its unjustified emendation *Contopus*, an objective synonym) thus become junior subjective synonyms of *Hister*.

Contipides Newton **gen. nov.** (type species *Contipus digitatus* Marseul, designated here). Gender masculine. Etymology: formed from the stem of *Contipus* plus the Greek suffix *-ides.*
Contipides babaulti (Desbordes 1914: 198), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides digitatus (Marseul 1854: 547), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides flexuosus (Schmidt 1889: 365), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides immarginatus (Lewis 1906: 341), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides instabilis (Thérond 1962: 253), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides kristenseni (Bickhardt 1911: 111), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus* (originally *Hister*)
Contipides lesnei (Desbordes 1930: 538), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides marginisternus (Bickhardt 1912: 289), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus* (originally *Hister*)
Contipides oblongus (Lewis 1906: 340), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Contipides somaliensis (Lewis 1910: 53), **comb. nov.** ex *Contipus*
Note. The removal of the generic name *Contipus* to the synonymy of *Hister* (see above) leaves the African species remaining in "*Contipus*" without an available generic name. A new genus to accommodate these species is therefore proposed here for this modern "*Contipus*" of authors, i. e., for *Contipus* minus the three New World species removed by Caterino (1999). Mazur (2009) accepted Caterino's (1999) removal of the three New World species of *Contipus* to *Hister*, and presented a redescription of this revised and restricted concept of "*Contipus*" along with a review of all ten remaining species. It is exactly this concept of "*Contipus*" sensu Mazur (2009) for which *Contipides* is here proposed, and his work should be consulted for a description and species review of the genus and other details, in accordance with Art. 13.1.2 (ICZN 1999). The ten valid species from Africa that Mazur (2009) included in his "*Contipus*" are thus all new combinations in *Contipides*, as listed above.

***Idolia* Lewis**. The histerid genus *Idolia* Lewis 1885: 214 was proposed for two new species, *I. laevigata* Lewis 1885: 214 and *I. punctisternum* Lewis 1885: 215, without indication of a type species. Subsequently Bickhardt (1917: 130) designated *I. gibba* Lewis 1886: 64, a replacement name for the preoccupied *I. laevigata* Lewis, as type species, and this name continues to be cited as the type species of *Idolia* (e.g., in Mazur 2011b). However, this name was not originally included in *Idolia*, and the nominal type species is here corrected to the original binomen for this same species, *Idolia laevigata* Lewis (**des. nov.**) (ICZN 1999: Art. 67.1, Recommendation 67B).

***Rodwayia* Lea**. The ptiliid genus *Rodwayia* Lea 1907: 14 was proposed for four new species, without indication of a type species, and none has been subsequently designated. The first-listed of the original species, *R. ovata* Lea 1907: 15 (**des. nov.**), is here designated as the type species of *Rodwayia*.

***Throscidium* Matthews**. The ptiliid genus *Throscidium* Matthews 1872: 64 was originally proposed for two new species, without indication of a type species, and none has been subsequently designated. The first of the original species, *T. germainii* Matthews 1872: 67 (**des. nov.**), is here designated as the type species of *Throscidium*.

Hesperosoma (*Paramichrotus*) Naomi 1982: 38, **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid subgenus
= *Hemihesperosoma* Hayashi 2002: 172, **resyn. nov.**
= *Euhesperosoma* Hayashi 2002: 172 (synonym of *Hemihesperosoma,* Schillhammer 2015: 122)
Note. Schillhammer (2015), while reviewing the status of the staphylinid subgenus *Paramichrotus* Naomi 1982 of *Hesperosoma* Scheerpeltz 1965, concluded that Naomi's name was preoccupied by *Paramichrotus* Cameron 1932: 213, and thus, to replace it, resurrected the name *Hemihesperosoma* Hayashi 2002, an objective synonym of *Paramichrotus* Naomi that was originally proposed to replace it for the same reason (Hayashi 2002). However, Schillhammer (2015) incorrectly concluded that *Parami-*

chrotus Cameron was an available name and had been used as valid by Blackwelder (1952). In fact, *Paramichrotus* Cameron was originally proposed as a junior synonym of *Thoracostrongylus* Bernhauer 1915, and Blackwelder (1952: 291, 423) continued to list it as a junior synonym of that genus. According to Art. 11.6.1 of the current Code (ICZN 1999), a name originally published as a junior synonym can only be considered available if it was treated before 1961 as an available name and either adopted as a valid name or treated as a senior homonym. Because neither of these conditions were met before 1961, *Paramichrotus* Cameron is unavailable, and *Paramichrotus* Naomi is not preoccupied and should be reinstated as the valid name for this subgenus. These status changes and the full synonymy for this subgenus are given above.

***Sonoma* Casey**. In a review of the pselaphine genus *Sonoma* Casey (1886: 195) of the eastern United States, Ferro and Carlton (2010: 2) argued that the previously accepted designation of *S. corticina* Casey (1887: 480) as type species of this genus by Lucas (1920: 597) was invalid because *S. corticina* was not an originally included species. They designated instead *S. tolulae* (LeConte 1849: 109) as type species on the assumption that it was originally included in *Sonoma* by Casey (1886). Their assumptions were wrong on both counts. When Casey (1886: 195) described *Sonoma*, he stated only that "The species thus far described belong to the Pacific Coast fauna, and were placed by Dr. LeConte in *Faronus*", without naming those species. According to LeConte's (1861a: 58) last treatment of *Faronus,* the genus "is represented by *F. Tolulae* in the southern Atlantic States, by *F. Isabellae* in California, and by *F. parviceps (Euplectus parviceps* Mäklin) in Russian America". Only the latter two species qualify as "Pacific Coast fauna" and thus are presumably the species referred to by Casey (1886). Subsequently, Casey (1887) described two new *Sonoma* species, *S. corticina* and *S. cavifrons*, and also explicitly mentioned the two previously described West Coast species, *S. isabellae* and *S. parviceps*, confirming this assumption. According to the Code (ICZN 1999: Art. 67.2.2) these then are the only four nominal species available for designation as type species of *Sonoma*, and the designation of *S. corticina* by Lucas (1920: 597) was valid. Because *S. tolulae* was not mentioned by Casey (1886, 1887), and does not fit his description of "Pacific Coast fauna", it is not eligible for designation, and the designation of this species by Ferro and Carlton (2010) is invalid for this reason as well as the prior valid designation of Lucas. All of these species including *S. tolulae* are currently included in *Sonoma*, so there is no change in the application of this generic name.

Euplectus Kirby 1817: 82
= *Stanosthetus* Dejean 1821: 25, **syn. nov.**
= *Stenosthetus*; Griffith and Pidgeon 1831: 300 (misspelling of *Stanosthetus*), **resyn. nov.** (ex synonymy of *Pselaphus*)
Note. A new pselaphine generic name *Stanosthetus* Dejean 1821: 25 was listed without description, but with a single included species "Karstenii Meg.", which can be recognized as the species *Pselaphus karstenii* Reichenbach 1816: 71. *Stanosthetus* was subsequently considered unavailable due to the lack of a generic description (e.g., by Blackwelder 1952), but the inclusion of the available name "*karstenii*" makes it available according to the current Code (ICZN 1999: Art. 12.2.5). *Stanosthetus* has been generally overlooked in subsequent literature (e.g., by Newton and Chandler 1989), but should be added as a subjective synonym of *Euplectus* Kirby 1817, because its type species by monotypy (*P. karstenii*) is now included in the genus *Euplectus*. In addition, the generic name *Stenosthetus*, used by Griffith and Pidgeon (1831: 300) but attributed by them to Dejean, should be considered a subsequent misspelling of *Stanosthetus* rather than an independent name, and removed from the synonymy of *Pselaphus* Herbst 1791 (e.g., Newton and Chandler 1989) to accompany *Stanosthetus* as a synonym of *Euplectus*.

Taplandria Pace 2015b: 129 (type species *Taplandria flava* Pace)
= *Taplandria* Pace 2015c: 78 (type species *Taplandria guyanensis* Pace) (preoccupied, not *Taplandria* Pace 2015b), **syn. nov.**
Note. In 2015, the late Roberto Pace twice proposed the same new staphylinid generic name: *Taplandria* Pace 2015b: 129 (type species *T. flava* n. sp., published on 31 March 2015) for two new species from Ecuador; and *Taplandria* Pace 2015c: 78 (type species *T. guyanensis* n. sp., published on 30 June 2015) for three new species from French Guiana and one previously described species from Peru. In

both cases, the new generic name was placed in the same tribe (Hoplandriini), compared to the same related genus (*Platandria* Casey 1894) using similar differential characters, and is given the same etymology (anagram of *Platandria*), but neither publication refers to the other. It is clear that the two Pace names must be considered independent names because they were both proposed as new with different newly designated type species and other included species, and they are thus homonyms. However, it is also extremely likely that Pace intended both names for the same generic concept, given their similar diagnoses and the inclusion in each of species from the same general area (northwestern South America). They are thus here regarded as new subjective synonyms, hence removing the need to propose a replacement name for the more junior name.

Termitobiella Wasmann 1916b: 187, **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid name for genus
= *Asticta* Wasmann 1916b: 185 (preoccupied, not Hübner 1823, not Newman 1838)
= *Disticta* Wasmann 1916b: 184 (preoccupied, not Hampson 1902)
= *Felda* Blackwelder 1952: 165 (replacement name for *Asticta* Wasmann 1916), **syn. nov.**
= *Zunia* Blackwelder 1952: 409 (replacement name for *Disticta* Wasmann 1916)
Termitobiella asteria (Kistner 1972: 7), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda*
Termitobiella borneensis (Cameron 1943: 141), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda* (originally *Asticta*)
Termitobiella bruneiensis (Kistner 2007: 764), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda*
Termitobiella butteli (Wasmann 1916b: 186), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda* (originally *Asticta*)
Termitobiella capritermitis (Wasmann 1916b: 185), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda* (originally *Disticta*)
Termitobiella eleanorae (Kistner 1972: 11), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda*
Termitobiella gombakiensis (Kistner 2007: 772), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda*
Termitobiella kingi (Kistner 1972: 12), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda*
Termitobiella setipes Wasmann 1916b: 187, **comb. resurr.**
Termitobiella tamanensis (Kistner 1975: 87), **comb. nov.** ex *Felda*
Note. Wasmann (1916b) described three new genera of termitophilous staphylinids: *Asticta*, *Disticta* and *Termitobiella* Wasmann. Blackwelder (1952) recognized that the first two names were preoccupied, and proposed for them the replacement names *Felda* and *Zunia* Blackwelder, respectively. Kistner (1972) revised these genera and synonymized all three with each other, choosing without explanation the name *Felda* Blackwelder as the valid name for this genus. This was incorrect, because the name *Termitobiella* Wasmann has priority over the other two available names proposed by Blackwelder. *Termitobiella* is thus here resurrected as the valid name of this genus. The ten current valid species of *Felda* are thus all new (or resurrected) combinations in *Termitobiella.* This action has no effect on the validity of the tribal name Feldini Kistner 1972 (ICZN 1999: Art. 40.1).

Replacement names

As noted in the Introduction, about 2,700 out of the nearly 99,200 new species-group names that have been proposed in Staphyliniformia, or 2.7%, were preoccupied at the time of their proposal (primary homonymy), or became so due to subsequent taxonomic changes (secondary homonymy). For genus-group names the numbers are 371 preoccupied names out of 8,927 proposed, or 4.2%. The vast majority of these preoccupied names have been previously recognized and have already been dealt with in some way in the literature. Another set of newly recognized species-group homonyms are not in need of replacement because they are not in current use (e.g., they are currently treated as junior synonyms), or they have an available synonym that can replace them as valid name (ICZN 1999: Art. 60.2), or they fit some particular set of conditions elaborated in the Code (ICZN 1999: Art. 23.9) that allow their continued use or require that current usage be maintained pending referral to the Commission for a ruling. Such homonyms are not dealt with here but will be noted in the planned online catalog, or dealt with elsewhere.

There remain, however, a large set of newly discovered junior homonyms that are in current use as the valid names of taxa, without available synonyms to replace them, and not meeting conditions in the Code (ICZN 1999) that would allow their continued use. These each require the proposal of a replacement name (Art. 60.3). The Code of Ethics in the Code (ICZN 1999) recommends that when the author of a junior homonym is still alive, that author should be informed of the homonymy and given

an opportunity to propose a replacement name. In keeping with this recommendation, I contacted (or attempted to contact) the roughly two dozen living authors of homonyms needing replacement and offered them the opportunity to replace their names independently, replace them in this work under their authorship, or allow me to replace them. Most either have already replaced their names in separate publications or allowed me to do it (see below); one, Dr. Grzegorz Paśnik, does so here himself:

Phloeopora nilgiriensis Paśnik **nom. nov.** for *Phloeopora indica* Paśnik 2000: 275, a junior primary homonym of *Phloeopora indica* Kraatz 1859: 42 (Etymology: "The name refers to the type locality")

Etymology. All of the remaining replacement names proposed below are formed by adding to the stem or major part of the name to be replaced the Greek suffix *-ides*, meaning "son of" or "descendant of". This scheme has several advantages: a) a uniform etymology that does not need individual explanation; b) preservation of the name to be replaced as the major part of the new name, thus retaining any information or meaning intended by the author of the replaced name; c) placement of the new name adjacent to where the replaced name would appear in any alphabetical list or catalog of names; d) no stem-dependent connecting vowel needed; e) all such species-group names are nouns in apposition, with invariant termination; f) all such genus-group names are masculine.

Histeridae

Atholus relictides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Hister relictus* Marseul 1870: 89, a junior primary homonym of *Hister relictus* Weyenbergh 1869: 281

Bellatricides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Pachylister* (*Bellatrix*) Mazur 2011a: 41, a junior homonym of *Bellatrix* Boie 1831 (Aves)

Hister wenzelides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Hister wenzeli* Caterino 1999: 43, a junior primary homonym of *Hister wenzeli* Mazur 1972: 140

Hypocaccus (*Nessus*) *ferrugineides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Hypocacculus ferrugineus* Vienna 1987: 215, a junior secondary homonym in *Hypocaccus* of *Saprinus ferrugineus* Marseul 1855: 712

Hydrochidae

Hydrochus ramdhanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Hydrochus ramdhani* Makhan 2002: 16, a junior primary homonym of *Hydrochus ramdhanii* Makhan 1995: 18 (spellings deemed identical, ICZN 1999: Art. 58.14)

Hydrophilidae

Hydrobiites dobbertinensides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Hydrobiites? dobbertinensis* Handlirsch 1939: 72, a junior secondary homonym in *Hydrobiites* of *Nebria dobbertinensis* Geinitz 1894: 74

Leiodidae

Hydnobius tibialides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Hydnobius tibialis* Wickham 1913: 9, a junior primary homonym of *Hydnobius tibialis* J. Sahlberg 1903: 9

Zeadolopus loeblides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Zeadolopus loebli* Peck 2003: 130, a junior secondary homonym in *Zeadolopus* of *Cyrtusa loebli* Hlisnikovský 1972: 145

Ptiliidae

Acrotrichis (*Acrotrichis*) *convexides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Acrotrichis convexa* Motschulsky 1869: 178, a junior secondary homonym in *Acrotrichis* of *Trichopteryx convexa* Matthews 1858: 6107

Acrotrichis (*Ctenopteryx*) *minutides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Acrotrichis minuta* Brèthes 1922: 265, a junior secondary homonym in *Acrotrichis* of *Trichopteryx minuta* Stephens 1830: 61

Ptilium latides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Ptilium latum* Deane 1931: 239, a junior secondary homonym in *Ptilium* of *Trichopteryx lata* Gillmeister 1845: 72; also a junior primary homonym of *Ptilium latum* Motschulsky 1845b: 528, but not congeneric after 1899 (ICZN 1999: Art. 23.9.5)

Staphylinidae

Achilia chilotides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Achilia chilota* Franz 1996: 117, a junior primary homonym of *Achilia monstrata chilota* Jeannel 1962: 419

Acrotona onthophilides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Acrotona onthophila* Lohse 1990: 198, a junior secondary homonym in *Acrotona* of *Atheta onthophila* Cameron 1920: 262

Acrotona pseudopygmaeides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Acrotona pseudopygmaea* Klimaszewski and Langor 2011: 106, a junior secondary homonym in *Acrotona* of *Atheta pseudopygmaea* Scheerpeltz 1963: 34

Acrotona pseudopygmaeidesides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Acrotona pseudopygmaea* Klimaszewski and Larson 2016: 57, a junior secondary homonym in *Acrotona* of *Atheta pseudopygmaea* Scheerpeltz 1963: 34; also a junior primary homonym of *Acrotona pseudopygmaea* Klimaszewski and Langor 2011: 106

Afroplectus (*Afroplectidius*) *raffrayides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus raffrayi* Jeannel 1949: 68, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus raffrayi* Brendel 1894: 196

Aleochara (*Xenochara*) *africanides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Aleochara africana* Cameron 1952: 457, a junior secondary homonym in *Aleochara* of *Maseochara africana* Bernhauer 1930: 206

Aleochara (*Xenochara*) *brunneipennides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Maseochara brunneipennis* Bernhauer 1930: 207, a junior secondary homonym in *Aleochara* of *Aleochara brunneipennis* Kraatz 1856: 100

Aleochara (*Coprochara*) *celebensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Aleochara celebensis* Pace 2004b: 334, a junior primary homonym of *Aleochara celebensis* Cameron 1942b: 847

Aleochara (*Coprochara*) *robustides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Aleochara robusta* Klimaszewski and Jansen 1994: 161, a junior secondary homonym in *Aleochara* of *Maseochara robusta* Sharp 1883: 155

Aleochara (*Xenochara*) *sordidides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Aleochara sordida* Cameron 1939a: 27, a junior primary homonym of *Aleochara sordida* Stephens 1832: 147

Anaulacaspis sumatrensides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Anaulacaspis sumatrensis* Pace 2010: 304, a junior secondary homonym in *Anaulacaspis* of *Falagria sumatrensis* Cameron 1925a: 42

Anebolura minimides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Anebolura minima* Pace 1990b: 86, a junior primary homonym of *Anebolura minima* Cameron 1950a: 105

Anotylus andrewesides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Oxytelus andrewesi* Cameron 1930d: 244, a junior secondary homonym in *Anotylus* of *Oxytelopsis andrewesi* Cameron 1930d: 207 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Anotylus borneensides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Delopsis borneensis* Cameron 1933b: 340, a junior secondary homonym in *Anotylus* of *Oxytelopsis borneensis* Cameron 1928b: 401

Anotylus cornutides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Oxytelus cornutus* Bernhauer 1936a: 86, a junior primary homonym of *Oxytelus cornutus* Gravenhorst 1802: 109 (conserved, Opinion 2053 (ICZN 2003); also a junior secondary homonym in *Anotylus* of *Delopsis cornuta* Fauvel 1895: 198

Anotylus nigripennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Oxytelus nigripennis* Bernhauer 1936a: 82, a junior secondary homonym in *Anotylus* of *Oxytelopsis nigripennis* Cameron 1934a: 32

Arthromelus (*Arthromelus*) *elongatus mwenganides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Arthromelus elongatus mwenganus* Jeannel 1960a: 151, a junior primary homonym of *Arthromelus mwenganus* Jeannel 1960a: 148 (precedence, ICZN 1999: Art. 24.1)

Arthromelus quadratides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Arthromelus quadratus* Tanokuchi 1989: 88, a junior secondary homonym in *Arthromelus* of *Batrisodes quadratus* Raffray 1897: 247

Arthromelus (*Arthromelus*) *vulneratides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Arthromelus vulneratus* Jeannel 1956a: 86, a junior secondary homonym in *Arthromelus* of *Batrisocenus vulneratus* Raffray 1904: 46

Asanis laevicollides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis laevicollis* Raffray 1891b: 493, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis levicollis* Aubé 1844: 121

Astenus setiferides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Astenus setiferus* Cameron 1931b: 90, a junior primary homonym of *Astenus setifer* Cameron 1930a: 206

Astenus uelensides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Dibelonetes uelensis* Bernhauer 1939: 228, a junior secondary homonym in *Astenus* of *Astenus uelensis* Cameron 1929b: 58

Atheropterus (*Tribasomorphus*) *foveicollides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Batrisus foveicollis* Raffray 1882: 56, a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus foveicollis* Motschulsky 1851: 488

Atheropterus (*Probatrisus*) *leleupides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Probatrisus leleupi* Jeannel 1950: 225, a junior secondary homonym in *Atheropterus* of *Apobatrisus leleupi* Jeannel 1950: 118 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Atheta (*Chaetida*) *antennarides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta antennaria* Pace 2004c: 809, a junior secondary homonym in *Atheta* of *Homalota antennaria* Fauvel 1875: 726

Atheta (*Datomicra*) *arndtides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta arndti* Pace 2015b: 93, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta arndti* Pace 2006b: 176

Atheta (*Atheta*) *borealides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta borealis* Klimaszewski and Langor 2011: 116, a junior secondary homonym in *Atheta* of *Aleochara borealis* C. R. Sahlberg 1831: 361

Atheta (*Coprothassa*) *eichelbaumides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta eichelbaumi* Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 670, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta eichelbaumi* Bernhauer 1915a: 184

Atheta (*Datomicra*) *hollinensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta hollinensis* Pace 2008a: 315, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta hollinensis* Pace 1996b: 669

Atheta (*Dimetrota*) *incisides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta incisa* Pace 2011: 353, a junior secondary homonym in *Atheta* of *Homalota incisa* Mulsant and Rey 1851: 164; also a junior primary homonym of *Atheta incisa* Peyerimhoff 1900: 9

Atheta (*Dimetrota*) *lindrothides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta lindrothi* Klimaszewski and Langor 2011: 134, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta lindrothi* Bernhauer 1931a: 201

Atheta (*Microdota*) *ripariides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta riparia* Klimaszewski and Godin 2012: 225, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta riparia* Cameron 1939b: 288

Atheta (*Traumoecia*) *rutshuruensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta rutshuruensis* Bernhauer 1939: 230, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta rutshuruensis* Bernhauer 1938a: 319

Atheta (*Pseudobessobia*) *tucumanensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Atheta tucumanensis* Pace 2008c: 412, a junior primary homonym of *Atheta tucumanensis* Bernhauer 1934f: 501

Baeocera punctipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Baeocera punctipennis* A. Matthews 1888: 170, a junior secondary homonym in *Baeocera* of *Scaphisoma punctipenne* W. J. MacLeay 1871: 156

Batrisus armigerides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Batrisus armiger* Motschulsky 1851: 485, a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus armiger* J. L. LeConte 1849: 94

Baxyris filicornides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Baxyris filicornis* Jeannel 1957: 89, a junior primary homonym of *Baxyris filicornis* Jeannel 1956b: 38

Bledius marginalides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bledius marginalis* Cameron 1945a: 707, a junior primary homonym of *Bledius marginalis* Betta 1847: 17 (a nomen dubium)

Brachida triarcuatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Brachida triarcuata* Pace 2006a: 499, a junior primary homonym of *Brachida triarcuata* Pace 2002: 497

Bryaxis crassicornides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis crassicornis* Motschulsky 1851: 492, a junior secondary homonym in *Bryaxis* of *Bythinus crassicornis* Motschulsky 1835: 317

Coryphomus (*Coryphomus*) *elegansides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Camptomites elegans* Jeannel 1953: 250, a junior secondary homonym in *Coryphomus* of *Batrisus elegans* Raffray 1894b: 244

Coryphomus semisulcatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Batrisus semisulcatus* L. W. Schaufuss 1882a: 391, a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus semisulcatus* Motschulsky 1851: 487

Diacanthochara franzides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Haplochara franzi* Pace 1985: 388, a junior secondary homonym in *Diacanthochara* of *Diacanthochara franzi* Pace 1983: 148

Diacanthochara rougemontides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Haplochara rougemonti* Pace 2008a: 354, a junior secondary homonym in *Diacanthochara* of *Lamprostiba rougemonti* Pace 2008a: 298 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Dibelonetes bipunctatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Dibelonetes bipunctatus* Last 1984: 116, a junior secondary homonym in *Dibelonetes* of *Sunius bipunctatus* Erichson 1840: 645

Diestota hartzmontides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Diestota hartzmontium* Pace 2015d: 36, a junior primary homonym of *Diestota hartzmontium* Pace 2005b: 381

Diestota rufides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Diestota rufa* Bernhauer 1928: 38, a junior secondary homonym in *Diestota* of *Prosilusa rufa* Cameron 1920: 237

Dinothenarus (*Parabemus*) *saphyrinides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Staphylinus saphyrinus* J. L. LeConte 1861b: 342, a junior primary homonym of *Staphylinus sapphirinus* Gistel 1831: 305 (Note: these two spellings are deemed homonymous (ICZN 1999: Art. 58.2, 58.7) and both names were considered

congeneric in *Staphylinus* after 1899 (ICZN 1999: Art. 23.9.5); the Gistel name was dated 1857 and considered a nomen dubium by Herman (2001a: 52), but treated as a valid name in *Platydracus* by Asenjo et al. (2013: 327))

Eleusomatus acuminatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus acuminatus* Broun 1893a: 1058, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus acuminatus* L. W. Schaufuss 1882b: 69

Enoptostomus perrierides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Enoptostomus perrieri* Jeannel 1954: 264, a junior secondary homonym in *Enoptostomus* of *Ctenistes perrieri* Fairmaire 1899: 314

Euconnus arduus horticolides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus arduus horticola* Franz 1980d: 118, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus horticola* Franz 1980a: 96 (precedence, ICZN 1999: Art. 24.1)

Euconnus bicornipenisides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus bicornipenis* Franz 1992: 946, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus bicornipenis* Franz 1984b: 77

Euconnus brevipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus brevipennis* Franz 1979b: 81, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus brevipennis* Franz 1975b: 309

Euconnus (*Pycnophus*) *calvides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus calvus* Sharp 1887b: 51, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Phagonophana calva* Broun 1880: 147

Euconnus (*Cephaloconnus*) *cavicepsides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus caviceps* Franz 1963a: 37, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Connophron caviceps* Casey 1897: 444

Euconnus conformides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus conformis* Franz 1989a: 65, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus conformis* Franz 1984a: 486

Euconnus crassides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus crassus* Franz 1980b: 425, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus crassus* Franz 1979a: 264

Euconnus (*Napochus*) *crinitides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Napochus crinitus* Blattný 1935: 244, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Euconnus crinitus* Fauvel 1889: 283

Euconnus cuneipenisides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus cuneipenis* Franz 1992: 943, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus cuneipenis* Franz 1986d: 557

Euconnus distinctides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus distinctus* Cauchois 1955: 121, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Scydmaenus distinctus* Tournier 1859: xcvii

Euconnus (*Tetramelus*) *donnybrookensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus donnybrookensis* Franz 1979b: 20, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus donnybrookensis* Franz 1975b: 220

Euconnus (*Borneoconnus*) *eremitides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus eremita* Franz 1992: 903, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus eremita* Franz 1975b: 308

Euconnus (*Napochus*) *funestides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus funestus* Franz 1992: 912, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus funestus* Franz 1963a: 44

Euconnus glabripennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus glabripennis* Franz 1962: 406, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Scydmaenus glabripennis* Lea 1910: 182

Euconnus (*Euconophron*) *horridides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus horridus* Franz 1986c: 277, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus horridus* Franz 1975b: 106

Euconnus (*Euconophron*) *insulanides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus insulanus* Franz 1986c: 186, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus insulanus* Franz 1975b: 179

Euconnus lucivagides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus lucivagus* Franz 1980a: 162, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus lucivagus* Franz 1980d: 113 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Euconnus (*Euconophron*) *macarthurides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus macarthuri* Franz 1975b: 198, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus macarthuri* Franz 1975b: 156 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Euconnus (*Euconophron*) *moderatides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus moderatus* Franz 1986c: 294, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus moderatus* Franz 1971: 92

Euconnus napochoidides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus napochoides* Franz 1982: 194, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus napochoides* Cauchois 1955: 127

Euconnus ocularides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus ocularis* Lhoste 1939: 122, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Cyrtoscydmus ocularis* Schaufuss 1889: 12

Euconnus pilosicepsides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus pilosiceps* Franz 1992: 938, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus pilosiceps* Franz 1962: 354

Euconnus punctatissimides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus punctatissimus* Franz 1991: 66, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus punctatissimus* Franz 1973: 135

Euconnus pygmaeides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus pygmaeus* Franz 1963a: 67, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Scydmaenus pygmaeus* Nietner 1856: 550

Euconnus reconditides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus reconditus* Franz 1980b: 414, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus reconditus* Franz 1979a: 268

Euconnus rhombicepsides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus rhombiceps* Franz 1989a: 66, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus rhombiceps* Franz 1975b: 246

Euconnus (*Euconophron*) *seminudides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus seminudus* Franz 1963b: 673, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Scydmaenus seminudus* L. W. Schaufuss 1884: 398

Euconnus (*Euconnus*) *simillimides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus simillimus* Franz 1992: 897, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus simillimus* Franz 1986c: 288

Euconnus simulatorides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus simulator* Franz 1982: 219, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus simulator* Reitter 1883: 302

Euconnus (*Pycnophus*) *sphaerocephalides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus sphaerocephalus* Franz 1980a: 117, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus sphaerocephalus* Franz 1979b: 34

Euconnus (*Pycnophus*) *subtilides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus subtilis* Sharp 1887b: 55, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Scydmaenus subtilis* Grimmer 1841: 37

Euconnus tenuicornides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus tenuicornis* Cauchois 1955: 119, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Scydmaenus tenuicornis* Lea 1915: 207

Euconnus tenuides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus tenuis* Cauchois 1955: 123, a junior secondary homonym in *Euconnus* of *Phagonophana tenuis* Lea 1915: 229

Euconnus tortricornides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus tortricornis* Franz 1992: 932, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus tortricornis* Franz 1980b: 384

Euconnus (*Napochus*) *tranoroanides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus tranoroanus* Franz 1986c: 184, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus tranoroanus* Franz 1986c: 223 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Euconnus valdepilosides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus valdepilosus* Franz 1992: 930, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus valdepilosus* Franz 1979b: 82

Euphiliops cavifronsides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euphiliops cavifrons* Jeannel 1960a: 89, a junior secondary homonym in *Euphiliops* of *Philiopsis cavifrons* Jeannel 1956a: 22

Eupines (*Byraxis*) *crassicornides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis crassicornis* Broun 1880: 129, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis crassicornis* Motschulsky 1851: 492

Eupines (*Byraxis*) *diversides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis diversa* Broun 1893b: 174, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis diversa* Raffray 1887: 36; also a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis diversa* Sharp 1887a: 29

Eupines (*Eupines*) *setiferides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Eupines setifera* Oke 1957: 29, a junior secondary homonym in *Eupines* of *Bryaxis setifer* Broun 1893: 173

Euplectopsis monticolides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus monticola* Broun 1884: 239, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus monticola* Wollaston 1864: 527

Euplectopsis pusillides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus pusillus* Broun 1895: 82, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus pusillus* Denny 1825: 15

Euplectus cephalotides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus cephalotes* Reitter 1880: 171, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus cephalotes* Motschulsky 1845a: 46

Euplectus elongatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus elongatus* Brendel 1893: 281, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus elongatus* Motschulsky 1851: 501

Euplectus verticalides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euplectus verticalis* Broun 1893a: 1061, a junior primary homonym of *Euplectus verticalis* Reitter 1884: 113

Eusteniamorpha thailandensides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Eusteniamorpha thailandensis* Pace 1992: 242, a junior primary homonym of *Eusteniamorpha thailandensis* Last 1966: 10

Foxiides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Foxia* Pace 2016: 72, a junior homonym of *Foxia* Ashmead 1898 (Hymenoptera)

Gabrius rufocinctus dubiosides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gabrius rufocinctus dubiosus* Schillhammer 1997: 56, a junior secondary homonym in *Gabrius* of *Philonthus dubiosus* Bernhauer 1936b: 324

Gnypeta bolivianides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gnypeta boliviana* Pace 2015b: 77, a junior primary homonym of *Gnypeta boliviana* Bernhauer 1909: 247

Gyrophaena amazonicides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena amazonica* Pace 2015b: 52, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena amazonica* Pace 2014b: 65

Gyrophaena (*Gyrophaena*) *involutides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena involuta* Pace 2001: 702, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena involuta* Casey 1906: 294

Gyrophaena (*Gyrophaena*) *monospinides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena monospina* Pace 2009b: 264, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena monospina* Pace 2003b: 646

Gyrophaena nemoralides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena nemoralis* Pace 2007a: 214, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena nemoralis* Bernhauer 1929c: 197

Gyrophaena nigrides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena nigra* Motschulsky 1860a: 85, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena nigra* Kraatz 1859: 49

Gyrophaena punctipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena punctipennis* Bernhauer 1920: 19, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena punctipennis* Thomson 1860: 269

Gyrophaena (*Gyrophaena*) *spatulatides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Gyrophaena spatulata* Pace 1996a: 408, a junior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena spatulata* Seevers 1951: 702

Himaloconnus reductipenisides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus reductipenis* Franz 1989a: 53, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus reductipenis* Franz 1971: 87

Holobus apicatus obscuricornides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Oligota obscuricornis* Bernhauer 1942b: 43, a junior primary homonym of *Oligota obscuricornis* Motschulsky 1860b: 576

Homalota nigripennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Homalota nigripennis* Bernhauer 1938b: 330, a junior primary homonym of *Homalota nigripennis* Erichson 1839: 119

Horaeomorphus tenuissimides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus tenuissimus* Franz 1986c: 254, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus tenuissimus* Franz 1982: 250

Lathrobium longipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Lithocharis longipennis* Broun 1912a: 399, a junior secondary homonym in *Lathrobium* of *Lathrobium longipenne* Fairmaire and Laboulbène 1856: 555

Leptagria subaeneides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Falagria subaenea* Pace 1992: 245, a junior primary homonym of *Falagria subaenea* Eppelsheim 1892: 326

Leucocraspedum bicolorides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Leucocraspedum bicolor* Pace 2006a: 439, a junior secondary homonym in *Leucocraspedum* of *Schistogenia bicolor* Fenyes 1914: 47

Leucocraspedum sinuatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Leucocraspedum sinuatum* Pace 2007b: 779, a junior primary homonym of *Leucocraspedum sinuatum* Pace 2006a: 443

Lispinus montanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Lispinus montanus* Irmler 2006: 2, a junior primary homonym of *Lispinus lineatopunctatus* var. *montanus* Bernhauer 1929b: 340; also a junior primary homonym of *Lispinus montanus* Bernhauer 1931b: 565

Lispinus nitidipennis curtipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Lispinus curtipennis* Bernhauer 1929b: 343, a junior primary homonym of *Lispinus curtipennis* Bernhauer 1929b: 356 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Logasa ventralides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Sagola ventralis* Oke 1928: 4, a junior primary homonym of *Sagola ventralis* Broun 1912b: 623

Medon africanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Holisus africanus* Bernhauer 1932b: 145, a junior secondary homonym in *Medon* of *Lithocharis africana* Fauvel 1872: 38

Medon quadratides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Medon quadratum* Hatch 1957: 158, a junior secondary homonym in *Medon* of *Paederus quadratus* Beck 1817: 25

Microscydmus silvaticides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Microscydmus silvaticus* Franz 1986c: 72, a junior primary homonym of *Microscydmus silvaticus* Franz 1982: 143

Microscydmus stenichniformides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Microscydmus stenichniformis* Franz 1982: 140, a junior secondary homonym in *Microscydmus* of *Euconnus stenichniformis* Franz 1967: 653

Microscydmus triangulicepsides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Microscydmus trianguliceps* Franz 1982: 139, a junior primary homonym of *Microscydmus trianguliceps* Franz 1980c: 680

Myllaena terricolides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Myllaena terricola* Pace 2008b: 562, a junior primary homonym of *Myllaena terricola* Pace 2005a: 24

Myrmecocephalus basiventrides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Falagria basiventris* Pace 1990a: 59, a junior secondary homonym in *Myrmecocephalus* of *Stenagria basiventris* Cameron 1923: 365

Nacaeus burgeonides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Lispinodes burgeoni* Bernhauer 1932a: 73, a new junior secondary homonym in *Nacaeus* of *Lispinus burgeoni* Cameron 1928a: 12 (secondary homonymy created by New Combinations below)

Nacaeus collartides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Lispinus collarti* Cameron 1933a: 35, a new junior secondary homonym in *Nacaeus* of *Paralispinus collarti* Cameron 1933a: 35 (secondary homonymy created by New Combinations below)

Nacaeus impressicollis africanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Lispinus africanus* Bernhauer 1929b: 353, a new junior secondary homonym in *Nacaeus* of *Lispinodes africanus* Bernhauer 1927b: 49 (secondary homonymy created by New Combinations below)

Napoconnus cephalotides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus cephalotes* Franz 1992: 916, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus cephalotes* Franz 1961: 195

Napoconnus silvicolides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus silvicolus* Franz 1963b: 685, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus silvicola* Franz 1962: 403 (spellings deemed identical)

Napoconnus vicariansides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Euconnus vicarians* Franz 1980b: 370, a junior primary homonym of *Euconnus merui vicarians* Franz 1963a: 18

Neotrabisus dorsalides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Neotrabisus dorsalis* Jeannel 1960a: 114, a junior primary homonym of *Neotrabisus dorsalis* Jeannel 1950: 269

Ochthephilum pallidides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Ababactus pallidus* Sharp 1885: 535, a junior secondary homonym in *Ochthephilum* of *Cryptobium pallidum* Gistel 1857: 84

Ocypus atavides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Staphylinus atavus* Oustalet 1874: 162, a junior primary homonym of *Staphylinus atavus* Heer 1862: 48

Oxarthrius (*Oxarthrius*) *armatides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Batrisus armatus* Raffray 1898: 439, a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus armatus* Raffray 1894a: 447

Oxarthrius (*Oxarthrius*) *simplexides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Batrisus simplex* Raffray 1898: 440, a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus simplex* Leconte 1878: 598; also a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus simplex* Raffray 1882: 48

Panaphysis leleupides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Panaphysis leleupi* Jeannel 1959b: 317, a junior secondary homonym in *Panaphysis* of *Histricoidius leleupi* Jeannel 1952a: 211

Pelioptera africanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Pelioptera africana* Cameron 1938a: 15, a junior primary homonym of *Pelioptera africana* Bernhauer 1934b: 214

Peltodonia danumensides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Chaetosogonocephus danumensis* Pace 2015a: 16, a junior primary homonym and junior secondary homonym in *Peltodonia* of *Chaetosogonocephus danumensis* Pace 2014a: 744

Periplectus robustides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Periplectus robustus* Jeannel 1959a: 21, a junior primary homonym of *Periplectus robustus* Jeannel 1956c: 37

Philonthus castaneipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Philonthus castaneipennis* Cameron 1918: 87, a junior primary homonym of *Philonthus castaneipennis* Kraatz 1859: 96

Philonthus fulgipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Philonthus fulgipennis* Sharp 1885: 410, a junior secondary homonym in *Philonthus* of *Staphylinus fulgipennis* Guérin-Méneville 1830: pl.1

Philonthus sylvicolides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Philonthus sylvicola* Cameron 1950c: 320, a junior primary homonym of *Philonthus silvicola* Bernhauer 1912c: 479 (original spellings deemed identical, Art. 58.2, 58.13)

Phloeopora alticolides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Phloeopora alticola* Pace 2000a: 461, a junior primary homonym of *Phloeopora alticola* Sharp 1883: 165

Phloeopora laevigatides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Phloeopora laevigata* Pace 2000a: 461, a junior primary homonym of *Phloeopora laevigata* Sharp 1887c: 778

Placusa (*Placusa*) *gabonensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Placusa gabonensis* Pace 2009a: 95, a junior primary homonym of *Placusa gabonensis* Fauvel 1906: 290

Placusa minutides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Placusa minuta* Sharp 1883: 269, a junior secondary homonym in *Placusa* of *Oxypoda minuta* Sachse 1852: 116

Placusa minutidides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Placusa minuta* Cameron 1941b: 397, a junior secondary homonym in *Placusa* of *Oxypoda minuta* Sachse 1852: 116; also a junior primary homonym of *Placusa minuta* Sharp 1883: 269

Platydracus fauvelides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Staphylinus fauveli* Péringuey 1908: 296, a junior secondary homonym in *Platydracus* of *Amichorus fauveli* Sharp 1884: 390

Plesiomalota franzianides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Diestota franziana* Pace 1986: 422, a junior secondary homonym in *Plesiomalota* of *Plesiomalota franziana* Pace 1986: 424 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Pseudoplandria incredibilides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Troposandria incredibilis* Pace 2004a: 266, a junior secondary homonym in *Pseudoplandria* of *Pseudoplandria incredibilis* Pace 2003a: 74

Rabyxis (*Rabyxis*) *stricticollides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Baxyris stricticollis* Jeannel 1955: 146, a junior primary homonym of *Baxyris stricticollis* Jeannel 1953: 159

Rugilus punctipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Stilicus punctipennis* Bernhauer 1915a: 122, a junior secondary homonym in *Rugilus* of *Rugilus punctipennis* Stephens 1833: 278

Rybaxis dentipesides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis dentipes* Jeannel 1952b: 86, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis dentipes* Baudi di Selve 1870: 413

Rybaxis insignides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis insignis* King 1865: 172, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis insignis* Stephens 1832: 90

Sagola brevipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Sagola brevipennis* Oke 1925: 8, a junior primary homonym of *Sagola brevipennis* Reitter 1885: 332

Scydmaenus (*Scydmaenus*) *alluaudi tananarivensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus alluaudi tananarivensis* Franz 1986c: 335, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus tananarivensis* Lhoste 1938: 126

Scydmaenus (*Scydmaenus*) *baloghides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus baloghi* Franz 1981: 66, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus baloghi* Franz 1980a: 69

Scydmaenus (*Scydmaenus*) *besuchetides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus besucheti* Franz 1982: 130, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus besucheti* Franz 1960: 19

Scydmaenus (*Geoscydmaenus*) *coiffaitides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus coiffaiti* Franz 1985: 332, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus coiffaiti* Franz 1960: 24

Scydmaenus compactides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus compactus* Franz 1980a: 61, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus compactus* Franz 1977: 133

Scydmaenus (*Cholerus*) *grandaecomorides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus grandaecomorae* Franz 1986c: 354, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus grandaecomorae* Franz 1986c: 332 (precedence by **First Reviser** here; ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.2)

Scydmaenus (*Armatoscydmaenus*) *laticepsides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus laticeps* Franz 1992: 870, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus laticeps* Saulcy 1870: 91, but not congeneric after 1899; also a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus laticeps* Peyerimhoff 1909: 103

Scydmaenus leleupides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus leleupi* Franz 1979b: 6, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus leleupi* Franz 1962: 342

Scydmaenus (*Armatoscydmaenus*) *mauritiensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus mauritiensis* Franz 1972: 10 and *Scydmaenus mauritiensis* Franz 1986c: 313 (based on same holotype), a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus mauritiensis* Lhoste 1956: 284

Scydmaenus (*Geoscydmaenus*) *moundouensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus moundouensis* Franz 1994: 67, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus moundouensis* Franz 1963a: 11

Scydmaenus (*Eustemmoides*) *punctatides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus punctatus* Franz 1992: 874, a junior secondary homonym in *Scydmaenus* of *Eumicrus punctatus* Casey 1884: 86; also a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus punctatus* Rey 1888: 3 and *Scydmaenus punctatus* Croissandeau 1900: 135, pl.5

Scydmaenus punctatissimides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus punctatissimus* Franz 1980a: 65, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus punctatissimus* Franz 1975a: 172

Scydmaenus (*Scydmaenus*) *roussettensides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus roussettensis* Franz 1986c: 329, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus roussettensis* Franz 1971: 98

Scydmaenus (*Scottiscydmaenus*) *scottides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus scotti* Franz 1975b: 278, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus scotti* Lhoste 1936: 611

Scydmaenus (*Scydmaenus*) *ullrichides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus ullrichi* Franz 1989b: 279, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus ullrichi* Betta 1847: 24

Scydmaenus (*Cholerus*) *vicinides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Scydmaenus vicinus* Franz 1986c: 353, a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus vicinus* Chaudoir 1845: 185; also a junior primary homonym of *Scydmaenus vicinus* Franz 1961: 173

Sepedophilus pictides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Conosoma pictum* Oke 1933: 126, a junior primary homonym of *Conosoma pictum* Bernhauer 1903: 25

Stenomastax papuanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Stenomastax papuana* Pace 2000b: 129, a junior secondary homonym in *Stenomastax* of *Mimomalota papuana* Cameron 1938b: 149

Syrbatus (*Syrbatidius*) *nasutides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Syrbatus nasutus* Jeannel 1956a: 76, a junior secondary homonym in *Syrbatus* of *Batrisus nasutus* Reitter 1888: 249

Taenodema mexicanides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Taenodema mexicanum* Bernhauer 1915d: 295, a junior primary homonym of *Taenodema mexicana* Sharp 1886: 619

Thinocharis simplexides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Thinocharis simplex* Lecoq 2014: 140, a junior primary homonym of *Thinocharis simplex* Wendeler 1956: 221

Thyreocephalus cyanipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Thyreocephalus cyanipennis* Sharp 1885: 500, a junior secondary homonym in *Thyreocephalus* of *Xantholinus cyaneipennis* W. J. MacLeay 1871: 139 (spellings deemed identical, ICZN 1999: Art. 58.13)

Tmesiphorus brevipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Tmesiphorus brevipennis* Jeannel 1960b: 452, a junior primary homonym of *Tmesiphorus brevipennis* Raffray 1908: 209

Trimicerus longipennides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Batrisus longipennis* Raffray 1891a: 309, a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus longipennis* Raffray 1882: 64; also a junior primary homonym of *Batrisus longipennis* L. W. Schaufuss 1882a: 387

Trissemus (*Corynecerus*) *sternalides* Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis sternalis* Raffray 1896: 240, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis sternalis* Broun 1893b: 171

Trissemus truncaticornides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Bryaxis truncaticornis* Raffray 1896: 239, a junior primary homonym of *Bryaxis truncaticornis* Brendel 1890: 274

Xenasterides Newton **nom. nov.** for *Xenaster* Bierig 1939: 179, a junior homonym of *Xenaster* Simonwitsch 1871 (Echinodermata) [Note: a family-group name, Xenasteres, was proposed by Bierig in the same work based on *Xenaster* Bierig, and would thus also need replacement if in current use, but it is not]

First Reviser actions (spelling)

First Reviser actions relevant to determining which of two simultaneously published homonyms has precedence for purposes of replacing one of them were presented above in the treatment of homonyms. Below are addtional First Reviser actions involving selection of correct original spellings when two or more spellings were used in the original publication (ICZN 1999: Art. 24.2.3).

Atheta catamarcanica Pace 1990a: 66 was originally spelled *catamarcanica* (p. 66) and *catamarcana* (p. 94); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling to avoid homonymy with *A. catamarcana* Bernhauer

Baeocera bifurcata Löbl 2015: 85 was originally spelled *bifurcata* (pp. 75, 76, 86, 89) and *bifurcate* (p. 85); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated etymology

Cephennomicrus vanuensis (Franz 1986b: 152) (*Neseuthia*) was originally spelled *venuensis* (pp. 152, 176) and *vanuensis* (pp. 154, 157); latter spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of type locality (Vanu Levu)

Euconnus embrapae Franz 1983: 186 was originally spelled *emprapae* (p.186) and *embrapae* (pp. 183, 187, 219); latter spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on provided type data

Euconnus (*Tetramelus*) *merui vicarians* Franz 1963a: 18 was originally spelled *vicarians* (pp. 18, 25) and *vicinus* (pp. 72, 82); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Euconnus (*Tetramelus*) *montenegrinus* Karaman 1973: 27 was originally spelled *montenegrinus* (pp. 23, 28) and *montenigrinus* (pp. 25, 27); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Euconnus quinquepunctatus Reitter 1882: 244 was originally spelled *quinquepunctatus* (p. 243) and *quinquepuctatus* (p. 244); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Euconnus (*Tetramelus*) *thompsonianus* Franz 1975b: 154 was originally spelled *thompsonianus* (pp. 151, 302) and *thompsoniannus* (p. 154); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Euconnus (*Tetramelus*) *wairauensis* Franz 1986a: 236 was originally spelled *weirauensis* (p. 236) and *wairauensis* (pp. 237, 245); latter spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on name of type locality (Wairau)

Euconnus (*Tetramelus*) *waratahensis* Franz 1975b: 154 was originally spelled *waratahensis* (p. 151), *warratahaensis* (p. 154), and *waratahaensi* (p. 302); *waratahensis* here selected as correct original spelling based on correct spelling of type locality (Waratah)

Euconnus zanzibaricus (L. W. Schaufuss 1884: 402) (*Scydmaenus*) was originally spelled *zanzebaricus* (pp. 391, 402) and *zanzibaricus* (p. 394); latter spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated type locality (Zanzibar)

Georissites Ponomarenko 2008: 195 was originally spelled *Georissites* (pp. 195, 196, 210) and *Georyssites* (p. 220); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling based on its stated origin "From genus *Georissus*" (p. 195)

Hydraena (*Hydraenopsis*) *brahman* Perkins 2011: 82 was originally spelled *brahman* (pp. 6, 8, 13, 82, 83) and *brahmin* (pp. 4, 249, 251); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of type locality (Brahman)

Hydraena (*Hydraenopsis*) *carmellita* Perkins 2011: 129 was originally spelled *carmellita* (pp. 5, 6, 14, 127, 324, 326) and *carmelita* (p. 129); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated etymology (p. 130)

Hydrosmecta lecoqi Tronquet 2016: 144 was originally spelled *lecoqi* (pp. 129, 134, 139, 144) and *lecoqui* (pp. 129, 133, 148, 151); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Kyrtusa Pace 2008a: 252 was originally spelled *Kyrtusa* (pp. 252, 253, 357, 379, 384) and *Kirtusa* (pp. 225, 252); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling because it is correct transliteration of provided Greek etymology (p. 252)

Madagassoconnus grivaudi Franz 1986c: 133 was originally spelled *grivaudi* (p. 113) and *griveaudi* (pp. 133, 134, 387); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of collector (P. Grivaud)

Madagassoconnus paragrivaudi Franz 1986c: 135 was originally spelled *paragrivaudi* (pp. 113, 387) and *paragriveaudi* (p. 135); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of collector (P. Grivaud)

Microscydmus grivaudianus Franz 1986c: 69 was originally spelled *grivaudianus* (pp. 20, 69, 386) and *griveaudianus* (p. 69); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of collector (P. Grivaud)

Mitomorphus abenhao Bordoni 2010: 531 was originally spelled *abenhao* (p. 529, 534) and *abenaho* (p. 531); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of type locality (Abenhao)

Nacaeus galapagosus (Coiffait 1981a: 308) (*Pseudolispinodes*) was originally spelled *galapagosus* (pp. 308, 309) and *galapagoensis* (p. 289); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Napoconnus koundeni (Franz 1985: 335) (*Euconnus*) was originally spelled *koundeni* (pp. 333, 340) and *kundeni* (p. 335); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of type locality (Plateau de Kounden)

Pinocharis basilewskyi Fagel 1963: 251 was originally spelled *basilewskyi* (pp. 10, 246, 247, 252, 322) and *basilewski* (p. 251); former spelling here deemed correct original spelling based on stated name of collector (P. Basilewsky)

Scydmaenus larvalis (Reitter 1882: 274) (*Eumicrus*) was originally spelled *larvalis* (p. 270) and *larvatis* (p. 274); former spelling here selected as correct original spelling

Scydmaenus (*Mascarensia*) *pseudoinsularum* Franz 1986c: 362 was originally spelled *peudoinsularum* (p. 362) and *pseudoinsularum* (pp. 363, 392); latter here selected as correct original spelling

New Combinations

Automatic new combinations. Many new combinations of species-group names result "automatically" in response to changes in generic concepts or generic synonymies, or when a generic name is treated as a genus rather than subgenus (or vice-versa). The current zoological Code (ICZN 1999) does not require that the authors of such generic changes highlight resulting new combinations, or even list species that are affected by the changes, in order for such new combinations to take effect, although it does regulate how the authors of species in such changed combinations should be cited (ICZN 1999, Art. 51.3, use of parentheses around authors' names (and dates) in changed combinations). There inevitably will be many such automatic new combinations in the catalog of Staphyliniformia names to be placed online, many of them the result of conflicting contemporary opinions among active taxonomists about generic versus subgeneric status of certain names (e.g., in the aleocharine genera *Atheta* Thompson, *Falagria* Leach and *Zyras* Stephens in the broadest senses). Because explicit publication of such new combinations is not required by the Code, they are not listed here, but will be implemented in the online catalog.

Miscellaneous new combinations

Atheta recisa (Scudder 1890: 509), **comb. nov.** ex *Homalota*
Note. This Eocene fossil from Green River, Wyoming was originally placed by Scudder in the genus *Homalota* Mannerheim at a time when this generic name was used in a very broad sense that is quite different from the modern concept of the genus. As discussed in detail by Ganglbauer (1895), the type species of *Homalota* (now placed in Homalotini: Homalotina) is unrelated to the vast majority of species that were included in this genus by most 19th century authors, and that majority of species should be placed in the genus *Atheta* Thomson (now in Athetini: Athetina). The placement of the fossil has not been reviewed since its original description, and it is still listed as *Homalota recisa* in, e.g., the EDNA fossil insect database (Mitchell 2013). However, in agreement with the presumed original intent of Scudder, this species is here moved to the genus *Atheta*.

Ontholestes patriarchicus (Scudder 1876: 78), **comb. nov.** ex *Leistotrophus*
Note. This Eocene fossil from White River, Wyoming was originally placed by Scudder in the genus *Leistotrophus* Perty at a time when this generic name was used in a broad sense (e.g., Gemminger and Harold 1868: 576) that is quite different from the modern restricted concept of this genus. Ganglbauer (1895: 417) noted the uniqueness of the original Neotropical species for which *Leistotrophus* was created and removed all other species to his new genus *Ontholestes* Ganglbauer. Scudder's fossil is still listed as *Leistotrophus patriarchicus* in, e.g., the EDNA fossil insect database (Mitchell 2013). Brunke et al. (2017) commented briefly on the placement of this species, noting that it did not belong in *Leistotrophus* nor in Staphylinina, but probably somewhere else in Staphylinini; however, they did not reassign it to another genus or higher group. Here, in agreement with the presumed original intent of Scudder, this species is moved to the genus *Ontholestes*, but with the understanding that it probably does not belong here and requires further study.

Foxiides australianus (Pace 2016: 73), **comb. nov.** ex *Foxia* Pace 2016: 72 [generic name replaced, see Replacement Names above]
Xenasterides plaumanni (Bierig 1939: 179), **comb. nov.** ex *Xenaster* Bierig 1939: 179 [generic name replaced, see Replacement Names above]

Miscellaneous changes in priority and/or availability

Acrotrichis rotundata (Haldeman 1848: 108) (*Trichopteryx*), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name
= *Trichopteryx haldemani* LeConte 1863a: 29 (replacement name for *Trichopteryx rotundatus* Haldeman 1848:108), **syn. nov.**
= *Trichopteryx glabricollis* Matthews 1866: 143 (replacement name for *Trichopteryx rotundatus* Haldeman 1848:108), **resyn. nov.**

Acrotrichis glabricollides Newton, **sp. nov.**
= *Trichopteryx glabricollis*; Matthews 1872: 145 (not as new, attributed to Matthews 1866: 143; misidentification, not *Trichopteryx glabricollis* Matthews 1866: 143), **syn. nov.**
Note. The name *Trichopteryx rotundatus* Haldeman 1848 was mistakenly thought to be preoccupied by *Ptilium rotundatum* Motschulsky 1845b: 535 (nomen nudum) by LeConte (1863a) and Matthews (1866), each of whom independently proposed a replacement name as indicated above. However, as a nomen nudum Motschulsky's name was unavailable and the Haldeman name did not need replacing; it is reinstated above as the valid name for this species. Matthews (1872: 145) later described a species *Trichopteryx glabricollis*, not indicated as a new name but rather citing his earlier name *T. glabricollis* Matthews 1866: 143. This was clearly intended as a species concept distinct from *T. haldemani/rotundata,* which he redescribed separately on the following page (Matthews 1872: 146). However, it seems clear that Matthews (1866) originally proposed his *T. glabricollis* as a replacement name for *T. rotundata* Haldeman, which he listed as a synonym of *T. glabricollis* while noting that it was preoccupied by the Motschulsky 1845 name. As such, the name *T. glabricollis* Matthews 1866 is an objective synonym of *T. rotundata* and cannot be used for a different species concept. It is very likely that the species described as *T. glabricollis* in Matthews (1866) and again in Matthews (1872) is the same species concept and based on the same specimen(s) from New York, but the name *T. glabricollis* Matthews 1866 cannot be applied to it. Because there are no available synonyms to use in its place, a new species *Acrotrichis glabricollides* Newton sp. nov. is proposed here, based on the description and specimen(s) used for *Trichopteryx glabricollis* by Matthews (1872: 145).

Gyrophaena nigra Kraatz 1859: 49, **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid name; senior primary homonym of *Gyrophaena nigra* Motschulsky 1860a: 85 (see Replacement names above)
= *Gyrophaena curtula* Motschulsky 1860a: 85, **syn. nov.**
Leucocraspedum pulchellum Kraatz 1859: 53, **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid name
= *Euryglossa flavocincta* Motschulsky 1860a: 84, **syn. nov.**
Note. Kraatz (1859) and Motschulsky (1860a) described large numbers of new species from the Indian subcontinent and Sri Lanka in publications bearing the same nominal year (1859). There are at least 11 cases of synonymy and one of homonymy between genus- or species-group names appearing for the first time in these two publications. Kraatz (1859) has consistently been dated as 1859, specifically September 1859 in Cameron (1934b), and Kraatz's work has generally been considered prior to that of Motschulsky by most authors who therefore treated Motschulsky's corresponding names as junior synonyms of those of Kraatz. This conclusion was supported by Griffin's (1936) study dating the Motschulsky work to 1860 (based on its receipt at the library of the Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou on 21 April 1860). In contrast, Cameron (1934b) dated Motschulsky's work to January 1859, prior to that of Kraatz, and reversed the priority of several names giving precedence to those of Motschulsky over Kraatz. Hammond (1975) reviewed the issue extensively and concluded that Cameron's dating of Motschulsky was probably a misinterpretation of a date at the beginning of the volume, and argued that the Motschulsky work should probably be dated at the end of 1859, subsequent to that of Kraatz. Herman (2001b) followed Griffin's conclusion and dated Motschulsky's work as 1860, which is accepted here. This result requires a change in precedence in the above two pairs of names in Aleocharinae where the most recent treatment was that of Cameron (1939e) who followed his earlier (1934d) conclusion that Motschulsky's work had precedence.

Heterothops fumigatus LeConte 1863b: 35, **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid name
= *H. fusculus* LeConte 1863b: 35, **syn. nov.**
Note. Both names were proposed by LeConte (1863b) as new species. Horn (1878: 153) recognized *H. fumigatus* as a valid species and *H. fusculus* as a variety of it, thus acting as First Reviser (ICZN 1999: Art. 24) to determine the precedence of these names. Later, Scheerpeltz (1933: 1422) placed *H. fusculus* as a synonym of *H. fumigatus*. Nevertheless, Smetana (1971: 26), after confirming the synonymy of these names, chose *H. fusculus* as the valid name with *H. fumigatus* as its synonym, without explanation. The synonymy is here reversed to follow Horn's action as First Reviser.

Homalota brevicornis (Sharp 1883: 242) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota brevicornis* Mulsant and Rey 1851: 168, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. itzamna* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda brevicornis* Sharp 1883: 242), **syn. nov.**

Homalota cava (Sharp 1876: 45) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota cava* Fauvel 1875: 738, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. amazonica* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda cava* Sharp 1876: 45), **syn. nov.**

Homalota delicatula (Sharp 1883: 242) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota delicatula* Sharp 1869: 107, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. manika* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda delicatula* Sharp 1883: 242), **syn. nov.**

Homalota longula (Sharp 1883: 241) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota longula* Heer 1839: 334, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. quetzala* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda longula* Sharp 1883: 241), **syn. nov.**

Homalota minuta (Sharp 1883: 241) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota minuta* Brisout de Barneville 1863: 26, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. kukumatza* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda minuta* Sharp 1883: 241), **syn. nov.**

Homalota pumila (Sharp 1883: 243) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota pumila* Kraatz 1856: 258 and secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota pumila* Sharp 1883: 186, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. bolontikua* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda pumila* Sharp 1883: 243), **syn. nov.**

Homalota puncticeps (Sharp 1883: 244) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota puncticeps* C. G. Thomson 1852: 133, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. ixtaba* Likovský 1984: 7 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda puncticeps* Sharp 1883: 244), **syn. nov.**

Homalota reyi (Sharp 1883: 246) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota reyi* Kiesenwetter 1850: 218, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. oxlahuntikua* Likovský 1984: 7 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda reyi* Sharp 1883: 246), **syn. nov.**

Homalota sordida (Sharp 1883: 243) (*Epipeda*) (junior secondary homonym in *Homalota* of *Homalota sordida* Kraatz 1856: 268, but not congeneric when replaced or since), **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name

= *H. ixchela* Likovský 1984: 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Epipeda sordida* Sharp 1883: 243), **syn. nov.**

Note. Likovský (1984) proposed replacement names for the above *Homalota* species of Sharp in the belief that all were junior homonyms, but in fact all were former junior secondary homonyms in *Homalota* for which the senior homonyms had long since been removed from *Homalota*, thus removing the homonymy.

Loncovilius germaini (Scheerpeltz 1933: 1344) (originally *Philonthus*; new name for *Philonthus chilensis* Bernhauer and K. Schubert 1914: 332 and *Philonthus cribripennis* Germain 1903: 412); **stat. nov.,** resurrected as valid name

= *Philonthus cribripennis* Germain 1903: 412 (junior primary homonym of *Philonthus cribripennis* Sharp 1885: 403); **resyn. nov.**

= *Philonthus chilensis* Bernhauer and K. Schubert 1914: 332 (new name for *Philonthus cribripennis* Germain 1903: 412); junior secondary homonym in *Philonthus* of *Staphylinus chilensis* Solier 1849: 315, not now congeneric but replaced before 1961 and replacement name in use (ICZN 1999: Art. 59.3); **resyn. nov.**

Note. Herman (2001a: 26, 2001b: 3082) interpreted both *P. chilensis* and *P. germaini* as replacement names for only *P. cribripennis* Germain, and considered *P. chilensis* as an unreplaced secondary homonym no longer congeneric with its senior homonym; thus he resurrected *P. chilensis* as the valid name for this species (ICZN 1999: Art. 59.2). However, Scheerpeltz (1933: 1344) clearly intended *P. germaini* as a replacement name for *P. chilensis*, which he listed first under *P. germaini*, noting that *P. chilensis* was preoccupied, followed by *P. cribripennis* which was also noted as preoccupied. There is no explanation by Herman, nor any basis, for assuming that *P. germaini* was intended only as a second and thus unnecessary replacement name for *P. cribripennis*. *P. germaini* was used as the valid name for this species in *Philonthus* by Blackwelder (1944: 133) and in *Loncovilius* by Coiffait and Sáiz (1966: 406, 1968: 365) and Sáiz (1971: 383). Thus, *P. chilensis*, as a secondary homonym in *Philonthus*, was replaced before 1961 and its replacement name (*P. germaini*) was in general use even after the secondary homonymy was removed by transferring the species to *Loncovilius*; this makes *P. chilensis* permanently invalid (ICZN 1999: Art. 59.3). Herman's action to resurrect *P. chilensis* was unjustified and is here reversed.

Nemadiopsis franki Perreau 2002: 47, **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name
= *Nemadiopsis grossicornis* Salgado 2002: 510, **syn. nov.**

Note. These two names published in the same year were recognized as synonyms by Salgado (2011: 98), but he chose *N. grossicornis* as the valid name by priority, citing publication dates of 24 April for this name and 13 May for *N. franki*. However, both of these dates were clearly indicated as manuscript acceptance dates in the relevant publications. The actual publication date for Salgado's (2002) paper is indicated as 10 December 2002 on the European Journal of Entomology web site (http://www.eje.cz/archive.php), while the relevant issue of Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft for Perreau's paper indicates a publication date of September 2002 on the back cover (and was stamped by the FMNH library as received on 11 October 2002). Thus, Perreau's name has priority and the synonymy is here reversed.

Philonthus upotovus Newton, **sp. nov.** for *P. upotovus* of Hromádka 2013: 247
= *P. praetor* var. *upotovus* Tottenham 1962: 173, **unavailable name**
= *P. upotovus*; Hromádka 2013: 247, **unavailable name**

Note. Tottenham's name is unavailable because it was explicitly proposed as a variety after 1960 (ICZN 1999: Art. 15.2, 45.6.3), and Hromádka's redescription of it as a valid species is unavailable because he attributed the name to Tottenham 1962, hence it was not proposed as new (ICZN 1999: Art. 16.1). Because this species currently lacks an available name, one is proposed here as a new species (not replacement name, which can only be proposed for an available name), with reference to Hromádka's redescription of it as a valid species. Hromádka (2013) provided all other elements necessary to establish a new species including description, differential diagnosis, inclusion in a key, figures, and indication of a holotype and its data and depository.

Stenus fulviventris Rougemont 1981: 374, **stat. nov.**, resurrected as valid name
= *S. fulvescens* Motschulsky 1858: 515 (junior primary homonym of *S. fulvescens* Wollaston 1857: 198), **syn. nov.**

Note. The correction of the date of publication of Motschulsky's work from 1857 to 1858 (e.g., in Löbl and Löbl 2015) reversed the previously accepted relative priority of these Motschulsky and Wollaston names, making the Motschulsky name a junior primary homonym and thus unavailable. It is here replaced with the Rougemont name that previously had been treated as its junior subjective synonym (e.g., Herman 2001b), while *S. fulvescens* Wollaston has already been resurrected as a valid name (Newton 2015a).

Taxonomic Changes

The taxonomic changes that follow are restricted to the staphylinid subfamilies Osoriinae and Staphylininae, and are based on discoveries related to my long-term systematic studies on these groups. Some of these studies are ongoing (e.g., a revision of New World *Platydracus* and review of southern temperate staphylinid faunas) while others have been completed but did not deal with these specific problems.

"*Eleusis*" *lata* Coiffait 1981b: 343, **stat. nov.** as member of Salpingidae: Inopeplinae [MNHN 1 PT]
"*Eleusis*" *microlestiformis* Coiffait 1981b: 342, **stat. nov.** as member of Salpingidae: Inopeplinae [MNHN 1 PT]
Note. Coiffait (1981b) described two new species of *Eleusis* Laporte de Castelnau 1835 from the Andaman Islands (Rutland Island). Based on my examination of type material of these species, they do not belong to *Eleusis* or even to Staphylinidae, but are members of the family Salpingidae, subfamily Inopeplinae, many of which have short elytra and superficially resemble staphylinids. These species are here removed to Inopeplinae but not assigned to a genus.

Zeoleusis augustae (Bernhauer 1926b: 247), **comb. nov.** ex *Eleusis* [FMNH 3 ST]
Zeoleusis brevipennis (Fauvel 1889: 242), **comb. nov.** ex *Eleusis* [IRSNB 2 ST]
Zeoleusis multizonata (Bierig 1932: 520), **comb. nov.** ex *Eleusis* [FMNH 3 ST]
Note. Steel (1950) created a new genus *Zeoleusis* for a series of minute species that he removed from the large genus *Eleusis* (ca. 200 species), or described as new, on the basis of possessing 5-segmented tarsi in which the first three tarsomeres were immovably fused to one another (Steel 1950: Fig. 6), in contrast to *Eleusis* species with five freely moveable tarsomeres. Based on my examination of type material and other specimens, the above additional species originally described as *Eleusis* and currently placed there (Herman 2001b) are removed to *Zeoleusis*.

Eulibia Cameron 1945b: 66
= *Holotrochidius* Coiffait 1978: 141 (syn. Newton 2015a: 12)
= *Heterotrochus* Coiffait 1979: 64 (preoccupied, not Haime and Milne-Edwards 1857), **syn. nov.**
= *Heterotrochinus* Coiffait 1983: 345 (replacement name for *Heterotrochus* Coiffait), **syn. nov.**
Allotrochus caledoniae (Fauvel 1889: 245), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [IRSNB 2 specimens]
Allotrochus glaber (Scriba, W. 1855: 301), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [FMNH 4 specimens]
Allotrochus glaberrimus (Cameron 1928b: 402), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [BMNH HT]
Allotrochus minutus (Cameron 1928d: 108), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [BMNH 3 ST]
Allotrochus philippinus (Cameron 1941a: 435), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [BMNH 4 ST]
Allotrochus philippinus latus (Cameron 1941a: 435), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Eulibia lineatocollis (Cameron 1936b: 202), **comb. nov.** ex *Heterotrochinus* (originally *Holotrochus*) [BMNH HT]
Eulibia osellai (Coiffait 1981b: 346), **comb. nov.** ex *Heterotrochinus* (originally *Heterotrochus*) [MSNV HT]
Eulibia selangorensis (Cameron 1950a: 6), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [BMNH HT]
Eulibia swezeyi (Bernhauer 1942b: 42), **comb. nov.** ex *Holotrochus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Note. The genera *Eulibia* (and its synonyms listed or established above) and *Allotrochus* Fagel 1955, as well as all species listed above, were originally placed in the osoriine tribe Osoriini, but lack the distinctive characters of that group including a protibial comb (Newton 1990: Fig. 22), and belong rather in the tribe Thoracophorini, subtribe Clavilispinina. This generic placement and one generic synonymy, plus several new combinations in these genera, have already been implemented in some regional studies (e.g., Newton 1990, 2015a). The additional generic synonymy and new combinations above result from implementing these changes for other Old World faunas. The genus *Allotrochus* can be easily recognized and placed to subtribe using the generic key in Newton (1990), while that genus as well as *Eulibia* (as *Heterotrochus*) are characterized and illustrated in Coiffait (1979).

Lispinus bisulcatus (Fauvel 1902: 32), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinodes* [IRSNB HT]
Lispinus duplicatus (Fauvel 1878: 197), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinodes* (originally *Thoracophorus*) [MCSN 1 ST]
Lispinus (*Pseudolispinodes*) *selangorensis* (Cameron 1929a: 438), **comb. nov.** ex *Nacaeus* (originally *Pseudolispinodes*) (junior secondary homonym in *Lispinus* of *Lispinus selangorensis* Cameron 1925b: 243), **stat. nov.**, resurrected junior secondary homonym no longer congeneric with senior homonym [BMNH 1 ST]
= *L. cameroniellus* (Naomi 1997: 141), **syn. nov.** (replacement name for *Pseudolispinodes selangorensis* Cameron 1929a: 438)
Nacaeus abdominalis (Bernhauer 1929b: 355), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus aeneiceps (Cameron 1925b: 240), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus aequalis (Fauvel 1878: 205), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MCSN 5 ST]
Nacaeus aequicollis (Bernhauer 1929b: 350), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 4 ST]
Nacaeus africanus (Bernhauer 1927b: 49), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinodes* [FMNH 4 ST]
Nacaeus agnatus (Fauvel 1904e: 297), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 3 specimens]
Nacaeus alutaceipennis (Scheerpeltz 1933: 1012), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus alutipennis* Bernhauer 1929b: 354
= *N. alutipennis* (Bernhauer 1929b: 354), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (preoccupied, junior primary homonym of *Lispinus alutipennis* Bernhauer 1921: 66) [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus alutaceus (Fauvel 1878: 205), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MCSN HT]
Nacaeus amherstanus (Bernhauer 1926a: 20), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus armifrons (Cameron 1925b: 242), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 2+ ST]
Nacaeus assamensis (Cameron 1930d: 452), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus bernhaueri (Scheerpeltz 1933: 1013), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus praenobilis* Bernhauer 1929b: 351)
= *N. praenobilis* (Bernhauer 1929b: 351), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (preoccupied, junior primary homonym of *Lispinus praenobilis* Bernhauer 1926c: 159) [FMNH 3 ST]
Nacaeus boleticola (Bernhauer 1929b: 355), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus borneensis (Cameron 1930c: 160), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus brevipennis (Bernhauer 1929b: 356), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus bryanti (Cameron 1925b: 243), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus burgeoni (Cameron 1928a: 12), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus burgeonides Newton, **nom. nov.** for *Lispinodes burgeoni* Bernhauer 1932a: 73 (see Replacement Names above)
= *N. burgeoni* (Bernhauer 1932a: 73), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinodes* (preoccupied, junior secondary homonym in *Nacaeus* of *Lispinus burgeoni* Cameron 1928a: 12) [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus capensis (Bernhauer 1927b: 47), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 3 ST]
Nacaeus collaris (Bernhauer 1929b: 354), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus collarti (Cameron 1933a: 35), **comb. nov.** ex *Clavilispinus* (originally *Paralispinus*) [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus collartides Newton, **nom. nov.** for *Lispinus collarti* Cameron 1933a: 35 (see Replacement Names above)
= *N. collarti* (Cameron 1933a: 35), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (preoccupied, junior secondary homonym in *Nacaeus* of *Paralispinus collarti* Cameron 1933a: 35 (selected as junior homonym by **First Reviser** action here) [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus conradsi (Bernhauer 1937b: 578), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus cooperi (Bernhauer 1931b: 566), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus coryndoni (Cameron 1942a: 322), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus curticollis (Fauvel 1878: 204), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MCSN 1 ST]
Nacaeus dipterocarpi (Cameron 1930d: 452), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus distinctus (Cameron 1933b: 339), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus dollmani (Bernhauer 1934d: 483), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus drescheri (Cameron 1936a: 29), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus dundoensis (Cameron 1950b: 111), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT, 1PT]

= *N. angolanus* (Cameron 1950b: 111), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus externepunctus (Fauvel 1903: 235), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus ferrugineus (Bernhauer 1915a: 96), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 3 ST]
Nacaeus fibulatus (Bernhauer 1932a: 75), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus foveiventris (Bernhauer 1929b: 348), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus fulgidus (Cameron 1940: 210), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus glabripennis (Bernhauer 1937a: 289), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus hintzi (Bernhauer 1915a: 287), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus impressithorax (Fairmaire 1849: 290), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 specimens]
Nacaeus insignicollis (Fauvel 1904a: 293), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 7 specimens]
Nacaeus intermedius (Cameron 1925b: 239), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus isolatus (Cameron 1949: 459), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 PT]
Nacaeus jacobsoni (Cameron 1928d: 96), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus jocator (Tottenham 1953: 482), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus kenyanus (Herman 2001a: 40), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus alutaceipennis* Bernhauer 1937a: 289)
= *N. alutaceipennis* (Bernhauer 1937a: 289), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (junior primary homonym of *Lispinus alutaceipennis* Scheerpeltz 1933: 1012) [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus kokodanus (Cameron 1937: 88), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus laevicollis (Bernhauer 1929b: 350), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus laevior (Fauvel 1878: 203), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MCSN 4 ST]
Nacaeus lagunae (Bernhauer 1929b: 351), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 5 ST]
Nacaeus leonensis (Bernhauer 1929a: 84), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
= *N. congoensis* (Bernhauer 1929a: 84), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus longipennis (Bernhauer 1915b: 251), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus macerrimus (Bernhauer 1942c: 348), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus madurensis (Bernhauer 1915b: 251), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (junior secondary homonym in *Lispinus* of *Holosus madurensis* Bernhauer 1914: 83, but not now congeneric) [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus malaisei (Scheerpeltz 1965: 123), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [NMW 4 PT]
Nacaeus malayanus (Cameron 1925b: 239), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus manilensis (Bernhauer 1929b: 350), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus methneri (Bernhauer 1937b: 577), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 3 ST]
Nacaeus minor (Bernhauer 1929a: 84), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus minutus (Cameron 1918: 60), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus montanellus (Bernhauer 1929b: 349), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus monticola (Scheerpeltz 1933: 1016), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus montanus* Bernhauer 1931b: 565)
= *N. montanus* (Bernhauer 1931b: 565), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (junior primary homonym of *Lispinus montanus* Bernhauer 1929b: 340) [FMNH 4 ST]
Nacaeus neglectus (Cameron 1950a: 2), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus nitens (Cameron 1925b: 238), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus nitidus (Fauvel 1878: 203), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MCSN 1 ST]
Nacaeus obscurellus (Fauvel 1904b: 298), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 4 specimens]
Nacaeus obsoletipennis (Bernhauer 1929b: 348), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 7 ST]
Nacaeus opacipennis (Bernhauer 1915a: 96), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus opaculus (Bernhauer 1929b: 352), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 7 ST]
= *N. brunneorufus* (Bernhauer 1929b: 352), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus papuanus (Cameron 1937: 88), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus paradoxus (Bernhauer 1934d: 484), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus parvipennis (Fauvel 1866: 318), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 5 specimens]
Nacaeus pennatus (Bernhauer 1929b: 352), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus*; **stat nov.**, valid name for species (priority over *N. bernhauerianus*) [FMNH 9 ST]
Nacaeus pennatus bernhauerianus (Scheerpeltz 1933: 1013), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus acutepunctatus* Bernhauer 1929b: 352); **stat. nov.** as subspecies only

= *N. acutepunctatus* (Bernhauer 1929b: 352), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (junior primary homonym of *Lispinus acutepunctatus* Bernhauer 1929b: 344) [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus planaticollis (Bernhauer 1929b: 348), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus politulus (Fauvel 1898: 114), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 7 specimens]
Nacaeus pondoensis (Bernhauer 1934d: 483), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 5 ST]
Nacaeus propinquus (Cameron 1936b: 201), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus pubiventris (Bernhauer 1904a: 10), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus pumilio (Bernhauer 1929b: 349), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus puncticeps (Cameron 1925b: 241), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus puncticollis (Bernhauer 1929a: 84), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (junior secondary homonym in *Lispinus* of *Pseudolispinodes sinuatus* var. *puncticollis* Bernhauer 1926b: 260); **stat. nov.**, resurrected junior secondary homonym no longer congeneric with senior homonym [FMNH 2 ST]
= *N. fungosus* (Herman 2001a: 40), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus puncticollis* Bernhauer 1929a: 84); **syn. nov.**
Nacaeus punctipennis (Cameron 1925b: 239), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus punctithorax (Bernhauer 1929b: 355), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus quadratipennis (Bernhauer 1929b: 356), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus quadratus (Blackburn 1885: 125), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (originally *Lispinodes*) [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus rhodesianus (Bernhauer 1934d: 484), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinodes* [FMNH 3 ST]
Nacaeus robusticornis (Cameron 1925b: 241), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus rotundicolis (Bernhauer 1929b: 349), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus rufotestaceus (Cameron 1940: 211), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus rufus (Cameron 1925b: 237), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus rugosipennis (Bernhauer 1929b: 355), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus rugulipennis (Bernhauer 1934d: 483), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus santoensis (Bernhauer 1934a: 18), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus sarawakensis (Cameron 1925b: 242), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus schedli (Scheerpeltz 1956: 515), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MRAC HT]
Nacaeus secretus (Cameron 1925b: 238), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus semirufus (Cameron 1928a: 12), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MRAC 2 ST]
Nacaeus setosus (Cameron 1918: 59), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus similis (Cameron 1925b: 240), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Nacaeus specialis (Cameron 1947: 114), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus splendidus (Bernhauer 1932a: 74), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus subcoriaceus (Cameron 1928d: 97), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (senior primary homonym of *Lispinus subcoriaceus* Cameron 1928c: 433) [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus sublucens (Fauvel 1895: 184), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [MCSN 2 ST]
Nacaeus subnitens (Bernhauer 1929b: 352), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 7 ST]
Nacaeus subnitidus (Bernhauer 1929b: 352), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus subpunctipennis (Cameron 1936c: 182), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus tenuicornis (Kraatz 1859: 187), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [SDEI 2 ST]
Nacaeus tenuipunctus (Bernhauer 1932a: 73), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinodes* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus testaceus (Kraatz 1859: 188), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [SDEI HT]
Nacaeus tonkinensis (Cameron 1939c: 22), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus tripunctatus (Bernhauer 1914: 82), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus tristis (Bernhauer 1929b: 356), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (replacement name for *Lispinus curticollis* Bernhauer 1904a: 12)
= *N. curticollis* (Bernhauer 1904a: 12), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* (junior primary homonym, and junior secondary homonym in *Nacaeus*, of *Lispinus curticollis* Fauvel 1878: 204) [FMNH 1 ST]
Nacaeus unipunctatus (Cameron 1930c: 160), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH HT]
Nacaeus usambarae (Fauvel 1904a: 293), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 specimen]
Nacaeus usambaricus (Bernhauer 1915a: 96), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH HT]
Nacaeus veitchi (Bernhauer 1926c: 159), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 3 ST]
Nacaeus vinsoni (Cameron 1936b: 201), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1 ST]

Nacaeus vulneratus (Bernhauer 1929b: 351), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Nacaeus wagneri (Cameron 1931a: 356), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [BMNH 1+ ST]
Neolosus excellens (Bernhauer 1916a: 18), **comb. nov.** ex *Lispinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Note. The genus *Lispinus* Erichson 1839 was used for about a century in an expansive sense for slender flat Osoriinae with a similar habitus, and by 1940 included hundreds of species worldwide. Blackwelder (1942) reviewed this and related osoriine genera and proposed a more restricted concept for the genus, noting that the species fell into two large groups, one (*Lispinus* sensu stricto) with conspicuous diagonal strigae on the underside of the abdomen and the other (called by him *Pseudolispinodes* Bernhauer 1926) without such strigae. Unfortunately, Blackwelder was able to study only a limited number of species, and also misidentified the type species of *Pseudolispinodes*; it is *Holosus madurensis* Bernhauer 1914, a species with diagonal strigae that is now placed in *Lispinus*, making *Pseudolispinodes* a subgenus or synonym of *Lispinus*. The next oldest available name for Blackwelder's generic concept of species without diagonal strigae is *Nacaeus* Blackwelder 1942, which he had proposed as a subgenus of his *Pseudolispinodes*. This change of generic name, and implementation of these two generic concepts for former *Lispinus*, have been adopted in subsequent regional studies of the osoriine fauna of Australia (Newton 1990), North America (Newton et al. 2000), and the Neotropical region (e.g., Irmler 1991, 2003, 2006 and dozens of other publications by the same author over three decades). The distinction between *Lispinus* and *Nacaeus* is here implemented for the remainder of the Old World fauna. These and related genera included in the above list are easily separated using the generic keys in Newton (1990), Newton et al. (2000) and Irmler (2003). It should be noted that Irmler (2003) recognized additional new genera related to *Nacaeus* in the Neotropical region, which have not yet been recognized outside that region; it is possible that the large Old World fauna of *Nacaeus* may be further divided when subjected to similarly intensive study.

Prolibia Newton **gen. nov.** (type species *Lispinus californicus* LeConte 1863, here designated). Gender feminine. Etymology: From Latin *pro*, meaning before, plus *–libia* from the generic name *Eulibia* Cameron 1945, to which it may be related.
Prolibia californica (LeConte 1863b: 59), **comb. nov.** ex *Clavilispinus* (originally *Lispinus*) [MCZ 6 ST]
Prolibia laevicauda (LeConte 1866: 376), **comb. nov.** ex *Clavilispinus* (originally *Lispinus*) [MCZ 1 ST]
Prolibia prolixa (LeConte 1877: 250), **comb. nov.** ex *Clavilispinus* (originally *Ancaeus*) [MCZ HT]
Prolibia rufescens (Hatch 1957: 245), **comb. nov.** ex *Clavilispinus* (originally *Paralispinus*) [MCZ 1 PT]. Note: In *Clavilispinus*, this name is a junior secondary homonym of *C. rufescens* (LeConte 1863b: 59), but its removal from *Clavilispinus* here eliminates this secondary homonymy and no replacement name is necessary.
Note. Newton et al. (2000: 377) noted that four of the six Nearctic species of *Clavilispinus* Bernhauer 1926 (tribe Thoracophorini, subtribe Clavilispinina) "probably do not belong in this genus", although they had most recently been placed there and would key out to *Clavilispinus* in the included key to genera of Osoriinae. The distinctness of these species in habitus as well as microhabitat had already been noted by Schwarz (1894, as *Lispinus*). The difference in habitus is evident in a comparison of images of *Prolibia rufescens* in Hatch (1957: plate 31, fig. 9) and *P. laevicauda* on BugGuide (http://bugguide.net/node/view/1382768) with outline figures of numerous *Clavilispinus* species in Irmler (1991: figs. 1–9) and photo of *Clavilispinus exiguus* (Erichson 1840) on BugGuide (http://bugguide.net/node/view/623532). The key to osoriine genera in Newton et al. (2000: 320–321) can be modified to separate these genera by replacing "*Clavilispinus*" with "11" in the first half of couplet 8 and adding this additional couplet:

11(8). Head (including eyes) about 2/3 as wide as combined elytral width; pronotum widest in middle third; pronotosternal suture solid, present as a fine external carina; abdominal tergum VIII (last visible) entire, separated laterally from sternum VIII by suture ..... ***Prolibia***
— Head (including eyes) more than 4/5 as wide as combined elytral width; pronotum widest in anterior third; pronotosternal suture absent; abdominal sternum VIII extended dorsally in front of tergum VIII and fused to it near midline ..... ***Clavilispinus***

Diagnostic description. Size 2.5–3.5 mm; color reddish brown to dark brown; head (including eyes) about 2/3 as wide as combined elytral width; labrum apically with deep rounded emargination; apical

maxillary palpomere more than 2/3 as wide as penultimate palpomere; gular sutures obsolete anteriorly, nearly fused medially and divergent toward base of head capsule; pronotum widest in middle third, the disc convex and without longitudinal grooves or carinae but with an internal mid-longitudinal ridge; pronotosternal suture solid, present as a fine external carina; procoxae contiguous, each medially with distinct carina and groove that articulate with prosternal process; procoxal fissure large, exposing protrochantin; prosternal intercoxal process produced posteriorly above coxae but not reaching level of apex of pronotal postcoxal processes and not visible in ventral view; protibia without emarginate inner edge bearing setal comb; all tarsi with 5 freely moveable tarsomeres; mesoventral intercoxal process extending posteriorly about halfway between mesocoxae and separating them slightly; abdominal terga and sterna on each of segments III through VII fused laterally to form a ring; abdominal tergum VIII (last visible) entire, separated laterally from sternum VIII by membranous suture; spermatheca bilobed; eyes and flight wings normally developed.

Comment. The above formal diagnostic description of *Prolibia* includes characters that will, in combination, separate this genus not only from *Clavilispinus* but also from a number of possibly more closely related genera of Clavilispinina from other regions, including *Allotrochus*, *Eulibia*, *Geotrochopsis* Irmler 2016, *Hospitalibia* Kistner and Newton 1999 and *Myrmelibia* Newton 1990. As far as known, *Prolibia* species are restricted to the Nearctic region, where they are usually found under the bark of or inside decaying logs, but three species have also been found with ants and *P. prolixa* may be obligately associated with the ant genus *Formica* Linnaeus (Hatch 1957, Schwarz 1894, personal observations). The species are in need of revision; one or two undescribed species may be present.

Cheilocolpus flavus (Scheerpeltz 1972: 122), **comb. nov.** ex *Heterothops* [NMW 4 PT]
Cheilocolpus fulvus (Scheerpeltz 1972: 119), **comb. nov.** ex *Heterothops* [NMW 2 PT]
Cheilocolpus parvipennis (Scheerpeltz 1972: 116), **comb. nov.** ex *Heterothops* [NMW 6 PT]
Cheilocolpus topali (Scheerpeltz 1972: 112), **comb. nov.** ex *Heterothops* [NMW 10 PT]
Loncovilius edwardsianus (Korge 1963: 84), **comb. nov.** ex *Quedius* (replacement name for *Quedius edwardsi* Bernhauer 1935: 92)
= *L. edwardsi* (Bernhauer 1935: 92), **comb. nov.** ex *Quedius* (junior primary homonym of *Quedius edwardsi* Sharp 1886) [FMNH 1 ST]
Loncovilius piciformis (Bernhauer 1912a: 177), **comb. nov.** ex *Quedius* [FMNH 1 ST]

Note. Coiffait and Saiz (1966) revised the genera and species of the tribe Quediini (now subtribe Quediina) of Chile that were known to them, and provided a key to these genera and species. All of the species that were indigenous to Chile were placed by them in two likewise indigenous genera, *Cheilocolpus* Solier 1849 and *Loncovilius* Germain 1903 (both subsequently placed in the subtribe Amblyopinina). However, several additional indigenous species of "Quediini" from Chile and adjacent Argentina that were unknown to them or not yet described also belong in one of these two genera, based on the characters given in their generic key, and are transferred above.

Platydracus Thomson 1858: 29
= *Euryolinus* Bernhauer 1915d: 297, **syn. nov.** (not subgenus of *Platydracus*)
= *Plesiolinus* Bernhauer 1917a: 93, **syn. nov.** (not subgenus of *Platydracus*)
= *Chapmaniella* Bernhauer 1934c: 145, **syn. nov.**
= *Glenothorax* Bierig 1937: 199, **syn. nov.**
Platydracus (*Poikilodracus*) Scheerpeltz 1974: 168, **comb. nov.** ex subgenus of *Staphylinus*
Abemus africanus (Cameron 1942a: 329), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 11 ST]
Abemus hemichrysis (Fauvel 1905b: 196), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 8 ST]
Abemus hottentottus (Nordmann 1837: 37), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB 4 ST]
Abemus vethi (Bernhauer 1915e: 303), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Naddia chrysostigma (Fauvel 1895: 252), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 1 ST]
Ocypus cebuensis (Wendeler 1923: 385), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB HT]
Ocypus antennalis (Cameron 1932: 208), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH HT]
Platydracus (*Poikilodracus*) *afer* (Erichson 1839: 389), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB 1ST]
Platydracus alluaudi (Fauvel 1905b: 196), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 4 ST]
Platydracus analis (Bierig 1937: 203), **comb. nov.** ex *Glenothorax* [FMNH 1 ST]

Platydracus auricomus (Cameron 1929b: 65), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus auropubescens (Cameron 1930b: 156), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus banghaasi (Bernhauer 1915a: 149), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus bolivianus (Bernhauer 1908a: 328), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus (*Poikilodracus*) *brincki* (Scheerpeltz 1974: 168), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [NMW 3 PT]
Platydracus burgeoni (Bernhauer 1932b: 155), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Platydracus (*Poikilodracus*) *caffer* (Boheman 1848: 277), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [NHRS 2 ST]
Platydracus cerdo (Gerstaecker 1867: 27), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB 2 ST]
Platydracus cervinipennis (Quedenfeldt 1888: 159), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [MNHN 1 ST]
Platydracus chalceus (Bernhauer 1911: 87), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Platydracus chrysis (Bernhauer 1936c: 24), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus cincticollis (Cameron 1951: 404), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus cribratipennis (Blanchard 1842: 78), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [MNHN? (not found in MNHN by Nicole Berti in 1995 in litteris to A. Newton)]
Platydracus dimidiatus (Laporte de Castelnau 1835: 115), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [MNHN/MVMA?]
Platydracus dimidiatus (Nordmann 1837: 44), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB 1–2 ST]
Platydracus dispersus (Fauvel 1907a: 36), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 1 T]
Platydracus divinus (Bernhauer 1917b: 35), **comb. nov.** ex *Amichorus* [FMNH 3 ST]
Platydracus ertli (Bernhauer 1908b: 108), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus erythrocnemus (Nordmann 1837: 42), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB 3 ST]
Platydracus evansi (Bernhauer 1936c: 23), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus fassli (Bernhauer 1908a: 327), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus fauveli (Péringuey 1908: 296), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 1 ST] [Note: name preoccupied in *Platydracus*, replaced by *P. fauvelides* Newton nom. nov. (see Replacement Names above)]
Platydracus fraternus (Bernhauer 1915a: 150), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus gerardi (Bondroit 1913: 90), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [type not found (destroyed?); placement based on original description and comparison to *Staphylinus rugosipennis* Schubert 1911: 34, placed in *Platydracus* below]
Platydracus giganteus (Kraatz 1899: 112), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* (originally *Leistotrophus*) [ZMHB HT]
Platydracus gmelini (Blackwelder 1944: 139), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [Replacement name for *Staphylinus haemorrhoidalis* Olivier 1795: (42): 11]
= *P. haemorrhoidalis* (Olivier 1795: (42): 11), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [MNHN? (type not found; placement based on original description and figure)]
Platydracus goliathus (Bernhauer 1912b: 205), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus iridiventris (Bernhauer 1936c: 24), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus iringanus (Bernhauer 1937b: 619), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus kalisi (Bernhauer 1934e: 174), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus kamerunensis (Bernhauer 1912b: 204), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus kraatzi (Bernhauer 1906: 188), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 2 ST]
Platydracus kristenseni (Bernhauer 1915a: 148), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus laetus (Bierig 1937: 203), **comb. nov.** ex *Glenothorax* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus langei (Bernhauer 1904b: 235), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus luzonicus (Fauvel 1886: 149), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB HT]
Platydracus maculicollis (Fauvel 189c: 253), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 3 ST]
Platydracus methneri (Bernhauer 1915a: 148), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus methnerianus (Bernhauer 1936c: 24), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 6 ST]
Platydracus mirandus (Bernhauer 1934c: 146), **comb. nov.** ex *Chapmaniella* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus mrazi (Rambousek 1925: 76), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 specimen]
Platydracus opacus (Roth 1851: 118), **comb. nov**. ex *Ocypus* [FMNH 4 specimens]
Platydracus (*Paraplatydracus*) *pictus* (Boheman 1860: 14), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [NHRS 1 ST]
Platydracus (*Nesiolinus*) *pulcherrimus* (Bernhauer 1915c: 123), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus (*Tropoplatydracus*) *raffrayi* (Fauvel 1907: 35), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB 5 ST]
Platydracus rhodesianus (Cameron 1951: 404), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 6 ST]

Platydracus rufipennis (Cameron 1930b: 156), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH HT]
Platydracus rugosipennis (Schubert 1911: 34), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB HT]
Platydracus (*Tropoplatydracus*) *schultzei* (Bernhauer 1915f: 366), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus scriptus (Nordmann 1837: 32), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [ZMHB 2 ST]
Platydracus solwezianus (Cameron 1951: 404), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus subchalceus (Cameron 1930b: 156), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [BMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus tanalensis (Fauvel 1905a: 175), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [IRSNB HT]
Platydracus velox (Bierig 1937: 204), **comb. nov.** ex *Glenothorax* [FMNH 1 ST]
Platydracus viridipennis (Bierig 1937: 202), **comb. nov.** ex *Glenothorax* [FMNH HT]
Platydracus weingaertneri (Bernhauer 1927c: 17), **comb. nov.** ex *Staphylinus* [FMNH HT]
Note. The genus *Staphylinus* Linnaeus 1758 was used for nearly two centuries in a very broad sense to include hundreds of species worldwide, but Coiffait (1956) and later authors, using male genitalia and other new characters, sharply restricted the generic concept until today this genus in a strict and confirmed sense includes only seven species in the Holarctic region (Smetana and Davies 2000). The remaining north temperate species of "*Staphylinus*" in the historical sense have all been reassigned to other genera (e.g., Smetana and Davies 2000, Schülke and Smetana 2015). However, outside of the Holarctic region, many of those older "*Staphylinus*" species have not been restudied and remain in this genus (Herman 2001b). In the course of revising the New World species of *Platydracus* Thomson 1858, the genus to which the largest number of former "*Staphylinus*" have been found to belong, I have examined types and other specimens of virtually all of these remaining "*Staphylinus*" and attempted to place them within the modern generic concepts of Smetana and Davies (2000). Many Neotropical and a few Old World species have already been dealt with in a series of regional treatments (Navarrete et al. 2002, 2006; Newton et al. 2005; Asenjo et al. 2013; Newton 2015a, 2015b). The above new generic synonymies and new combinations result from application of these modern generic concepts to the remaining Neotropical and bulk of the Old World tropical faunas. Smetana and Davies (2000) should be consulted for keys, diagnoses and illustrations of these generic concepts and the characters supporting them.

Thyreocephalus goudoti (Fauvel 1905: 171), **comb. nov.** ex *Eulissus* or [orig.] *Xantholinus*
Thyreocephalus madagascarensis (Steel 1949: 270) [new name], **comb. nov.** ex *Eulissus* or [orig.] *Xantholinus*
= *T. limbatus* (Klug 1833: 50), **comb. nov.** ex *Eulissus* or [orig.] *Staphylinus*
Thyreocephalus mirabilis (Jarrige 1948: 19), **comb. nov.** ex *Eulissus* [MNHN HT]
Thyreocephalus silvaticus (Bernhauer 1904b: 230), **comb. nov.** ex *Eulissus* [FMNH HT]
Note. Steel (1938) discussed and illustrated differences (especially in the labrum) between the widespread and similar-loooking xantholinine genera *Eulissus* Mannerheim 1830 and *Thyreocephalus* Guérin-Méneville 1844, noting that species of the former genus as redefined by him are restricted to Central and South America and that "All the species from other parts of the world described as *Eulissus* ... should be transferred to *Thyreocephalus*". Steel's generic distinction has been accepted by subsequent authors but his instruction about transferring all Old World *Eulissus* to *Thyreocephalus* was overlooked, so that many Old World species originally described as *Eulissus* have remained in that genus, e.g., in Herman (2001b). When those species have been subjected to modern study, they have been transferred from *Eulissus* to *Thyreocephalus* or, in a few cases, to other genera (e.g., Janák and Bordoni 2014, 2015). At present, outside of the Neotropical region, only four species from Madagascar remain in *Eulissus*. These are here transferred to *Thyreocephalus* following Steel's (1938) original instruction.

Neohypnus altivagans (Bernhauer 1927a: 244), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH HT]
Neohypnus attarum (Bernhauer 1912a: 175), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH HT]
Neohypnus bonariensis (Gemminger and Harold 1868: 601), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [new name]
= *N. gracilis* (Boheman 1858: 27), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH 2 specimens]
Neohypnus costaricensis (Bernhauer 1942a: 23), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Neohypnus inoptatus (Bernhauer 1916b: 265), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Neohypnus laxus (Sharp 1885: 482), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH 9 specimens]

Neohypnus lynchi (Bernhauer 1912a: 174), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Neohypnus richteri (Bernhauer 1912a: 175), **comb. nov.** ex *Xantholinus* [FMNH 1 ST]
Note. The large genus *Xantholinus* Dejean 1821 (ca. 200 species) was historically used in a broad sense to include even more species worldwide, but has gradually been restricted in concept by the removal of many species to a series of related or new genera (e.g., Bordoni 2002). One new genus in the New World, *Neohypnus* Coiffait and Sáiz 1964, was originally proposed for two Chilean species, but the generic concept was subsequently broadened by Smetana (1982) to include a large number of former *Xantholinus* species as well as new species in the Nearctic region; further Neotropical species were removed from *Xantholinus* to *Neohypnus* in Navarrete et al. (2002). As defined by Smetana (1982), and implemented in keys to Xantholinini genera by Newton et al. (2000) and Navarrete et al. (2002), *Neohypnus* differs from *Xantholinus* most conspicuously in the placement of the ocular punctures, which are much closer to the inner margin of the eye in *Neohypnus* than in *Xantholinus* (see, e.g., Smetana 1982: Fig. 22 versus Fig. 26). Based on my examination of type material and other specimens, the above additional species originally described as *Xantholinus* and currently placed there (Herman 2001b) are removed to *Neohypnus*.

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