



***Saprinosternus* nom. n., a new replacement name for *Alienosternus* Lackner, 2016 (Coleoptera: Histeridae), non *Alienosternus* Martins, 1976 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)**

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Key words. Coleoptera, Histeridae, Saprininae, *Saprinosternus*, *Alienosternus*, nomenclature, homonym, new replacement name

Abstract. The subgenus *Alienosternus* Lackner, 2016 of the genus *Phoxonotus* Marseul, 1862 (Coleoptera: Histeridae), described in *Eur. J. Entomol.* **113**: 240–258, is a junior homonym of *Alienosternus* Martins, 1976 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) and is hereby replaced by *Saprinosternus* nom. n. The status of the single known type specimens of *Phoxonotus suturalis* Lewis, 1907, *P. lectus* Lewis, 1902 and *P. venustus* (Erichson, 1834) (assumed to be holotypes in Lackner, 2016) is clarified.

ZooBank Article LSID: C8328A4B-6DA0-4EEE-9857-892A6B790C1C

Alienosternus Lackner, 2016 (described as a subgenus of *Phoxonotus* Marseul, 1862; Coleoptera: Histeridae) is a junior homonym of the genus *Alienosternus* Martins, 1976 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) and is hereby replaced.

Subgenus *Saprinosternus* nom. n.

ZooBank taxon LSID:
317FF77A-883D-4C99-B41C-E82AD65DC134

Alienosternus Lackner, 2016: 253, non *Alienosternus* Martins, 1976: 230.

Type species (by objective synonymy with and original designation for *Alienosternus* Lackner, 2016): *Saprinus venustus* Erichson, 1834.

Etymology. The name *Saprinosternus* refers to the sternum of this subgenus, which resembles that of the majority of Saprininae and differs from the nominotypical subgenus *Phoxonotus*. Gender masculine.

Nomenclatoric note

Single type specimens were found and studied by Lackner (2016) for each of the following species: *Phoxonotus suturalis* Lewis, 1908 (synonymized with *P. tuberculatus* Marseul, 1862 in Lackner, 2016), *P. lectus* Lewis, 1902 and *P. venustus* (Erichson, 1834). The original descriptions do not specify the number of type specimens, but do not indicate that more than one existed for each of the above species. The single specimens were thus assumed to be holotypes (see notes at the latter two species on pp. 249 and 254 in Lackner, 2016). However, the International

Code of Zoological Nomenclature recommends avoiding such holotype assumption when it is possible that the taxon was based on more than one specimen (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999, Recommendation 73F). Therefore the single known type specimens should not have been named holotypes, would become syntypes if additional type specimens were found, and would be available for lectotype designation (if considered appropriate) even without the proof of existence of additional syntypes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I thank A. Newton (Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA) for bringing this homonymy to my attention. My wife P. Artimová is being thanked for the help with Latin and with creating the replacement name.

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Received March 22, 2016; accepted March 22, 2016
Published online March 23, 2016

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