

## Nomenclatural Act

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# New combination and new synonym in *Paedarium* Aldrich, 1926 (Diptera: Tachinidae)

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**Abstract.** *Voria pollyclari* (Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia, 1999) is moved to *Paedarium* Aldrich, 1926 and simultaneously synonymized under *Paedarium subauratum* (Blanchard, 1943): *Paedarium pollyclari*, **comb. nov.**, **syn. nov.**

**Keywords:** *Cyrtophloeba*, *Paedarium pollyclari*, *Paedarium subauratum*, *Spodoptera eridania*, *Voria*.

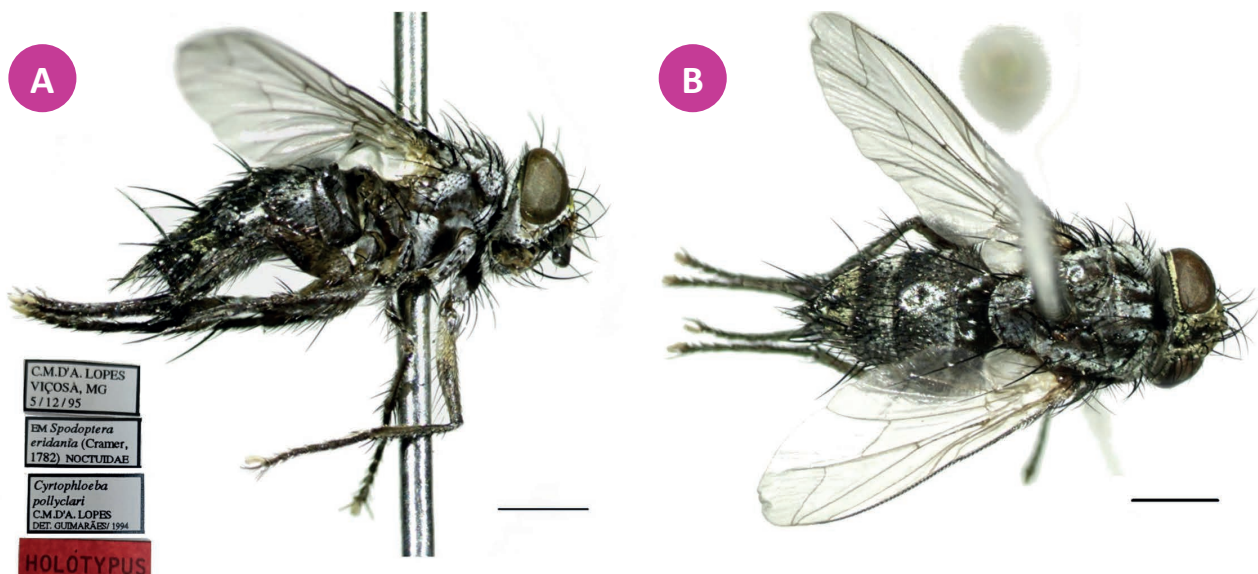
*Cyrtophloeba pollyclari* Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia, 1999, was described from Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, reared from *Spodoptera eridania* (Stoll, 1782). Flemming et al. (2017) diagnosed *Voria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, and transferred *Cyrtophloeba pollyclari* to this genus. However, the types of this species do not agree with their diagnosis in having vein  $R_1$  bare dorsally and parafacial with a row of more than three strong proclinate setae extending near the level of vibrissa. On the other hand, these types match the diagnosis of *Paedarium* Aldrich, 1926, provided by Toma & Takahashi (2022) and share with the species of this genus the following combination of features: eyes with short and sparse ommatrichia; reclinate orbital seta arising outside of frontal row in the upper portion of the fronto-orbital plate; two to three proclinate orbital setae on fronto-orbital plate; parafacial with hairs (often sparse) and a row of strong proclinate setae extending downwards close to the level of vibrissa; arista micropubescent; facial ridge with only a few hairs and short setulae near vibrissae; second aristemere short and less than twice as long as wide; propleuron bare; postpronotal setae 4; acrostichal setae 3:3, the posterior presutural acrostichal setae closer to the transverse suture and sometimes touching it; dorsocentral setae 3:3; postsutural supralar setae 3; postalar setae 3, the middle seta longer and the posterior

one setula-like; anepimeron with a group of setulae and anepimeral seta not differentiated from surrounding setulae; subapical scutellar setae long and usually reaching the posterior margin of tergite 3; wing subhyaline or subinfuscated;  $R_{2+3}$  bare;  $R_{4+5}$  setose dorsally from the base to or just beyond crossvein r-m; Cell  $r_{4+5}$  open; discal setae absent on abdominal tergites 3 and 4. It is therefore moved to *Paedarium*: *P. pollyclari*, **comb. nov.** Besides, comparison of its types with specimens of *Paedarium subauratum* (Blanchard, 1943) examined by Toma & Takahashi (2022) showed no specific morphological difference (they have identical external morphology, chaetotaxy, and colour) and *P. pollyclari* is synonymized under *P. subauratum*.

*Paedarium subauratum* (Blanchard, 1943)

*Neopaedarium subauratum* Blanchard, 1943: 155. Type data: syntypes [2 males] (Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina - MLPA). Type locality: Argentina, Salta. References: Blanchard (1963) (redescription and host); Guimarães (1971) (catalogue); Guimarães (1977: 8) (host-parasite catalogue); O'Hara et al. (2020) (checklist); Torres-Domínguez et al. (2020) (syntypes data).

*Cyrtophloeba pollyclari* Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia, 1999: 85. Type data: male incorrectly labeled as 'holotype' (Figs. 1A, 1B)



**Figure 1.** Male paratype (incorrectly labeled as 'Holotype') of *Cyrtophloeba pollyclari* Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia: (A) lateral view and labels; (B) dorsal views, scale 1 mm.

and three females paratypes (Museu Regional de Entomologia da Universidade de Viçosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil) (all types examined - see comments). Type locality: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Viçosa (all types have the same data of provenance in their labels). Comments: Rocha-e-Silva et al. (1999) described *C. pollyclari* presumably from two males (holotype included) and two females and they illustrated the head, abdomen, wing, and terminalia of the male holotype. However, the types housed at the Museu Regional de Entomologia da Universidade de Viçosa are represented by one male specimen labeled as 'holotype', not dissected, and three female paratypes. There is no further material of this species deposited in this museum (Verônica Fialho - personal communication). This leads me to the conclusion that the holotype specimen dissected and illustrated by these authors was not deposited along with the other types in the collection, and its whereabouts is unknown. The undissected male specimen labeled as 'holotype' has to be considered a paratype.

*Voria pollyclari* (Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia, 1999). References: Flemming et al. (2017) (moved from *Cyrtophloeoba* to *Voria*); O'Hara et al. (2020) (checklist).

*Paedarium subauratum* (Blanchard, 1943). Reference: Toma & Takahashi (2022) (moved from *Neopaedarium* Blanchard, 1943 to *Paedarium* and redescription and biology).

*Paedarium pollyclari* (Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia, 1999), **comb. nov.**, **syn. nov.**

## Taxonomic Authorithies

*Cyrtophloeoba pollyclari* Rocha-e-Silva, Lopes & Della Lucia, 1999, in Rocha-e-Silva et al. (1999). *Paedarium* Aldrich, 1926, in Aldrich (1926). *Paedarium subauratum* (Blanchard, 1943), in Blanchard (1943). *Neopaedarium* Blanchard, 1943, in Blanchard (1943). *Neopaedarium subauratum* Blanchard, 1943, in Blanchard (1943). *Spodoptera eridania* (Stoll, 1782) in Cramer (1782) as *Phalaena*. *Voria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, in Robineau-Desvoidy (1830).

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## Conflict of Interest Statement

I declare that there are no conflicts of interest.

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