

On selected family-group names in Chironomidae (Insecta, Diptera), and related nomenclature

MARTIN SPIES

c/o Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Münchhausenstr. 21, D-81247 München, Germany;
spies@zi.biologie.uni-muenchen.de

Abstract

The most relevant scientific names of subfamilies, tribes, and subtribes with extant members in Chironomidae are tabulated and discussed.

Nomenclature is unified and stabilized, resulting in the following changed spellings or data. Family-group names: Boreoheptagiini Brundin, 1966; Chironomidae Newman, 1834; Diamesinae Kieffer, 1922; Harrisonini Brundin, 1966; Heptagiini Brundin, 1966; Macropelopiini Zavřel, 1929; Pentaneurini Hennig, 1950; Podonominae Thienemann & Edwards in Thienemann, 1937; Protanypodini Brundin, 1956; Tanytarsini Zavřel, 1917. Genus-group name: *Zavrelia* Kieffer, Thienemann & Bause in Bause, 1913. Species-group names: *Lasiodiamesa serpentina* Edwards & Thienemann in Thienemann, 1937; *Zavrelia pentatoma* Kieffer & Bause in Bause, 1913.

Applications for rulings by the ICZN will be submitted to try to A) conserve Coelotanypodini Fittkau, 1962 in place of a senior synonym; B) fix the type species of *Orthocladius* van der Wulp, and conserve Orthocladiinae Kieffer, 1911 in place of two senior synonyms; C) fix the type species of *Tanypus* Meigen, and render Tanytopodinae available from Kieffer (1906) rather than from Skuse (1889; type genus misidentified); and D) conserve *Zavreliina* Sæther, 1977 in place of a senior synonym.

Key words: Chironomidae, nomenclature, family-group, subfamily, tribe, subtribe

Introduction

In the literature on Chironomidae, family-group names are rarely cited with additional data such as taxonomic authorship and date of first publication. Recently published overviews (Ashe 1983, Cranston 1995, Sabrosky 1998) do not contain all the relevant information, and differ in many of the details provided. Under the only existing and internationally accepted standard (ICZN 1999), the principles of nomenclature for family-group names are no different from those practised at the genus- or species-group level. A lack of recog-