



Synonymies of anomalous species of *Arrhopalites* from Australia and New Zealand

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Characters of two species, described more than seventy years ago in the genus *Arrhopalites* Börner, *A. coccineus* Salmon, 1941 and *A. adelaidica* Womersley, 1933, are not consistent with the current diagnosis of the genus. Instead, the holotype of *A. coccineus* and two cotypes of *A. adelaidica*, but not the lectotype, are consistent with characters of *Stenacidia violacea* (Reuter, 1881) following the description of the genus and species published by Bretfeld (1999). *Stenacidia violacea* is the type species of its monotypic genus. As the characters of the genus *Stenacidia*, following Bretfeld (1999), are very different to those of *Arrhopalites*, but are consistent with the characters of *A. coccineus* and two cotypes of *A. adelaidica*, *A. coccineus* is synonymised with *S. violacea* here and identification of the cotypes of *A. adelaidica* corrected.

Reuter (1881) very briefly described *Sminthurus violaceus*, from a single specimen found in grasses at Pargas, Lofsdal, Finland. His description noted only that it was violet, with a light fine dorsal line, light top and front of head, the head between the eyes with a fine, dark, longitudinal line and the last segment of antenna not annulated. The described colour could apply to females of one other species from Finland, *Sminthurides armatus* Bretfeld from Spitzbergen and Northern Siberia (Fjellberg 2007), but females of this species have a rather annulated antennal segment IV. As Reuter (1881) stressed the simple form of antenna IV, *S. armatus* cannot be a synonym of *S. violacea*. Linnaniemi (1912) examined Reuter's (1881) type and two other specimens Reuter collected and identified from Finland as well as collections from seven other sites in Finland showing that the species was common and widespread in the country. He added a few more details to the description but noted that he only had females in his collection thereby confirming that Reuter only had a single female for his type description. Krausbauer (1902) was the first to describe males of *S. violacea* collected in southern Germany and noted the secondary sexual characters of spines on the male antennae. This author illustrated the mucro with one lamella toothed, but, like Reuter, did not mention the sex of the individual he illustrated even though he had both males and females in his collection. Börner (1906) erected the genus *Stenacidia*, for *S. violaceus* based on: the form of the mucro, one lamella toothed and one smooth, mucronal seta present, small and large abdomen fused, and non annulated antennal segment IV. Börner may have examined Reuter's specimen but the additions he made to the description may have been taken from Krausbauer (1902) as he normally relied on colleagues' descriptions for his systematic revisions and did not examine actual types.

Stenacidia violacea (Reuter, 1881)

Sminthurus violaceus Reuter, 1881

Type locality: Lofsdal, Finland. Holotype assumed to be lost.

=*Arrhopalites adelaidica* Womersley, 1933 (*partem*, excluding lectotype) two 'cotypes', one female, one juvenile of Womersley 1933

=*Arrhopalites coccineus* Salmon, 1941 **syn. nov.**

=*Jeannenotia stachi* (Jeannenot, 1955): syn. Bretfeld 1999

=*Jeannenotia stachi australiensis* Betsch and Massoud, 1970: syn. Greenslade (1994), Bretfeld (1999)

The following type material was examined:

One slide labelled: "det. O.M.Reuter *Sminthurus violaceus* Reut. Ispois, Reuter. W. M. Axelson". Uncleared female, label written by Axelson (= Linnaniemi). Finnish Museum of Natural History, University of Helsinki.