

Book Reviews. Критика и библиография

Vives E. 2000. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae. Fauna Iberica, Vol. 12. Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales. CSIC. Madrid. 715 pp.

Вивес Е. 2000. Coleoptera, Cerambycidae. Иберийская Фауна, т. 12. Национальный Музей Естественных Наук. Мадрид. 715 с.

The monograph is a fundamental research — a total revision of Cerambycidae fauna of the Iberian Peninsula.

The book has been begun by a short review of taxonomy, morphology, phylogeny and bionomy of the superfamily Chrysomeloidea including here three families: Cerambycidae, Chrysomelidae, Bruchidae. A family key for adults and larvae is proposed.

Several general chapters are placed before the descriptions of Cerambycidae taxa: subfamilies, tribes, species and subspecies of Iberian fauna.

The Introduction is devoted to the historical review of Cerambycidae study beginning from Aristoteles. The first Cerambycidae picture, which represents an animal very similar to *Cerambyx cerdo* was published in 1602. Many big or important publications on Cerambycidae from different parts of the world are mentioned.

Taxonomy, phylogenetic relations between higher taxa, distribution, morphology (for immature stages and adults) and bionomy are shortly described as well as methods of collection and preparation of the materials for study. Morphology chapter is illustrated by original designs and pictures from well known monographs published before. Bionomy chapter includes special divisions on ontogenesis, food habits, ethology, relations with predators and parasites, economic significance.

The author accepts 7 subfamilies in Iberian Peninsula: Prioninae, Spondylidinae, Cerambycinae, Necydalinae, Lepturinae, Vesperinae, Lamiinae. The systematic list of Iberian Cerambycidae fauna includes 45 tribes, 108 genera and 257 species (subspecies are not listed). The listing of species in alphabetical order can not be regarded as successful.

All taxa (including subspecies) are described. The description of each taxon includes a key of lower taxa for adults (also a subspecies key inside species description), adult morphological diagnosis, general distributional data and review of bionomy for species and sometimes for subspecies. Each taxon name is accompanied by name of its author, date of original description and reference to the publication. Type species are mentioned for all genera and subgenera. Species descriptions are usually accompanied by black-white original drawings of beetles (male or female, sometimes both) or structure details (totally 204 figures).

One taxon is described as new: *Cribroleptura* Vives, 2000 for *Leptura stragulata* (type species) and *Leptura otini*.

If the species is represented in the region by two subspecies, both (including nominative one) are de-

scribed separately. Once the description of the nominative subspecies (*Parmena p. pubescense*) is omitted.

Eleven new combinations are proposed. Several names received new state or were restored as valid. Spellings of some common names were changed. Some junior homonyms are discovered among generally accepted genera names. *Corymbia* Gozis, 1886 is replaced to *Aredolpona* Nakane et Ohbayashi, 1857 (not *Corymbia* Walker, 1865). *Macrotoma* Serville, 1832-July is a junior homonym of *Macrotoma* Laporte, 1832-April (Diptera). Unfortunately the nomenclatorial changes (totally 8) are not coordinated with the new edition (1999) of “International Code of Zoological Nomenclature” and therefore cannot be totally accepted.

Several taxonomic decisions look peculiar. Tribe Rhagiini includes only two very different genera Rhagium and Rhamnusium, while genus *Stenocorus* very close to Rhagium is placed in another tribe Toxotini. Closely related genera *Lamia* and *Morinus* are placed in different tribes strongly separated from each other.

Some positions could hardly be accepted as natural. *Rusticoelytus* (with only one species *R. rusticus*) is an evident synonym of *Xylotrechus*. *Cerambyx carcharias* L., 1758 is wrongly accepted as type species of *Saperda* (after J.O. Westwood designation, 1840), while in fact it is *Cerambyx scalaris* L., 1758 (J. Curtis designation, 1829). So, *Anaerea* is not a synonym of *Saperda*. It is impossible to agree with the placement of *S. scalaris* and *S. carcharias* in one genus, while *Lopezcolonia* (with *punctata* and *octopunctata*) is regarded as another genus. It seems better to regard such divisions as subgenera of *Saperda*.

Bibliography is extremely big and occupies 54 pages. It includes a lot of modern publications on world Cerambycidae fauna and a majority of important Russian works on Cerambycidae. Several old publications seem to be firstly used and previously were not known in science community. Sometimes important modern publications are missing in the bibliography, for example: Alonso-Zarazaga [1998], though the name *Lopezcolonia*, introduced by this publication, is accepted.

Appendix-1 (prepared by E. Vives and M. A. Alonso-Zarazaga) includes the list of all valid Cerambycidae taxa names with synonyms (including a lot of new, but usually not all), homonyms and names of variations. Sometimes new infrasubspecific names are mentioned, for example, *Dorcadion* (*Iberodorcadion*) *terolense* m. *flaimum* Breuning, 1970 and others, sometimes not, for example, *Dorcadion* (*I.*) *becerrae* var. *parterreductum*

Breuning, 1976 is missing. Each name is accompanied by the name of the author, date of original description and short reference to publication (but full bibliographical data are usually absent in Bibliography).

Several positions are explained by taxonomic remarks (totally 21). Sometimes new synonyms are proposed without any explanations, for example, *Iberodorcadion seguntianum* (Danile et Daniel, 1899) = *Dorcadion (I.) ruspolii* (Breuning, 1974). Sometimes the mark "syn.n." is placed without good reasons, for example *Dorcadion (I.) lainzi* Breuning, 1956 is marked as "syn.n." of *Iberodorcadion (H.) albicans palentinum*, but it was already published by the author [Vives, 1983: 116]. When the species is represented in the region by nominative subspecies only, the subspecies name is not mentioned before the description of the taxon, but is usually placed in the Appendix-1 (for example *Cerambyx scopoli scopoli*, *Poecilium alni alni*), but often totally omitted (for example in *Rhagium inquisitor*).

Appendix-2 includes the list of food plants with the names of corresponding Cerambycidae.

The alphabetical index for latin names includes all latin Cerambycidae names mentioned in the text (even if the taxon absent in the Iberian fauna), not only valid, but also synonyms and variations. The genera names (*Mac-*

rotoma, *Megopis*, *Saphanus* and others), used for Iberian fauna for species, which now belong to another genera, are absent in the index (though mentioned in Appendix-1). Still several Cerambycidae names mentioned in the text are missing in the index (*Derolus longipes*, *Judolia*; *parallelopeda* and others).

Five beautiful colour pictures are placed at the end of the book in "Anexo".

The monograph is not free from misprints, for example the word "*Baeticordorcadion*" is often used instead of *Baeticodorcadion*.

In spite of several small deficiencies the monograph in general is a great contribution in the coleopterology. It is one of the best publications on Cerambycidae of XXth century and a good presage of new Millennium.

The monograph is recently supplied by a new beautiful publication by Dr. E. Vives: "Atlas fotografico de los Cerambicidos Ibero-Baleares". Argania Editio. Barcelona, 2001: 287 pp. It contains colour photographs of all species and subspecies with a map for each taxon.

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