

Multiple discovery and *Calodema* (Coleoptera, Buprestidae)

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Calodema annae Grasso, 2020 is recognised as a senior synonym of *Calodema antonkozlovi* Pineda & Curletti, 2020 n. syn.

Key words: Jewel beetles, Stigmoderini, Indonesia, West Papua, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

Ogburn & Thomas (1922) noticed that “an interesting phenomenon” is “that many inventions have been made two or more times by different inventors, each working without knowledge of the other’s research.” Accordingly, they listed even 148 “inventions and discoveries made independently by two or more persons” since 1530 up to their time.

Even more interesting is the fact that some of those “multiple discoveries” occurred nearly simultaneously, such as the sunspots, which “Galileo in Italy, Scheiner in Germany, Fabricius in Holland and Harriott in England” observed in 1611. The theory of natural selection and variation (1858) by Darwin and Wallace is surely the best known example for zoologists. Nonetheless, to my knowledge, nobody mentioned examples of contemporaneous descriptions of new species of beetles.

The case treated in this note involves two closely living Italian entomologists who described the same species of Coleoptera Buprestidae at only 3 days distance.

RESULTS

SYSTEMATICS

Buprestidae Leach, 1815

Buprestinae Leach, 1815

Stigmoderini Lacordaire, 1857

***Calodema* Gory & Laporte de Castelnau, 1838**

***Calodema annae* Grasso, 2020**

= *Calodema antonkozlovi* Pineda & Curletti, 2020

n. syn.

(Fig. 1)

Calodema annae and *C. antonkozlovi* were described from isotopotypical specimens (Arfak Mountains, West Papua Indonesia), compared

to the same similar species – *C. bifasciata* (Sainval & Lander, 1993) – mostly remarking the same differential characters. In addition, Grasso (2020) noticed different sculptures of prosternal process and shoulders, while Pineda & Curletti (2020) noticed different body shape and elytral proportions. The examination of the detailed pictures of all types confirms the identity of the described species.

According to the ICZN, Art. 23.1. (Statement of the Principle of Priority), “the valid name of a taxon is the oldest available name applied to it, unless that name has been invalidated or another name is given precedence by any provision of the Code or by any ruling of the Commission”. Both *Calodema annae* and *C. antonkozlovi* are not invalidated by other names given in precedence.



Fig. 1. *Calodema annae* Grasso, 2020, Holotype.

Concerning the date that has to be adopted (ICZN, Art. 21.1.), “except as provided in Article 3 [names published before 1758], the date to be adopted as the date of publication of a work and of a contained name or nomenclatural act is to be determined in accordance with the following provisions”.

Thus, according to the ICZN, Art. 21.2. (Date specified), “the date of publication specified in a work is to be adopted as correct in the absence of evidence to the contrary”.

Now, Grasso’s book was printed and published on the 29th January 2020 (second cover), while the article by Pineda & Curletti was published online on the 31st January 2020 (footnote).

Though published online, the latter work (describing *C. antonkozlovi*) agrees with the ICZN (1999) and the subsequent amendments (ICZN, 2012), since it has been issued after 2011 (ICZN, Art. 8.5.1.), states the date of publication (ICZN, Art. 8.5.2.), was registered in the Official Register of Zoological Nomenclature (ZooBank) and contains evidence in itself that such registration has occurred (Art. 8.5.3.). Unfortunately, it was published two days after the former work (about *C. annae*); hence, *C. antonkozlovi* results to be a junior synonym of *C. annae*.

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