Hivaagrion nom. nov., a replacement name for the preoccupied genus-group name Bedfordia Mumford, 1942 (Odonata: Coenagrionidae)

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Abstract. A replacement name Hivaagrion nom. nov. is introduced for the damsel/fly genus Bedfordia Mumford, 1942, which is preoccupied by the name Bedfordia Fahrenholz, 1936 in Phthiraptera. The type species of Hivaagrion is Bedfordia halecarpenteri Mumford, 1942.

Key words. Odonata, Hivaagrion, Bedfordia, replacement name, Marquesas, Pacific islands

Introduction

Mumford (1942) defined the new coenagrionid genus Bedfordia to accommodate the species B. halecarpenteri Mumford, 1942. The species epithet halecarpenteri [originally spelled hale-carpenteri] was a replacement name for a species which Needham (1932) had described as »Coenagrion interruptum, new species« from the Marquesas Islands in French Polynesia. A new name was necessary since C. interruptum Needham, 1932 was a junior secondary homonym of Coenagrion interruptum (Charpentier, 1825). The latter species in turn is a synonym (or subspecies) of the European Coenagrion pulchellum (Vander Linden, 1825).

In his acknowledgements, Mumford (1942) thanks »Lieutenant-Colonel Fraser for preparing the description of the new genus which I name Bedfordia«. The paper also included an added note authored by F.C. Fraser, which stated that based on venational details Bedfordia is: »if not congeneric with« Argiocnemis Selys, 1877 then it »lies extremely close to it«. It should be noted that in his ‘Reclassification of the Order Odonata’, Fraser (1957) did not list the genus Bedfordia, apparently no longer ranking it as a valid genus.

In his ‘Synopsis of the extant genera of the Odonata’ Davies (1981) formally placed the genus Bedfordia Mumford, 1942 in synonymy with Ischnura Charpentier, 1840. This generic catalogue, as well as the later systematic list of extant species of world Odonata by Davies & Tobin (1984, 1985), were largely based on the card index of the world odonate species, compiled by John Cowley, and kept at the Entomology Department of the British Museum (Natural History) (see Vick 2003). Therefore
it is likely that Cowley or other odonatologists working at the BMNH had considered *Bedfordia halecarpenteri* to be an *Ischnura* species. However, no grounds were ever presented for this association. Davies (1981) also noted that the genus-group name *Bedfordia* Mumford, 1942 is preoccupied by *Bedfordia* Fahrenholz, 1936. In later published catalogues of the world odonates *Bedfordia* has been variably listed as a good genus (Tsuda 1986, 1991) or as a synonym of *Ischnura* (Bridges 1991, 1993, 1994; Steinmann 1997; Tsuda 2000); Bridges also pointed out its homonymy.

Polhemus et al. (2000) examined the holotypes and the associated material of the two endemic Marquesan coenagrionid species: *Bedfordia halecarpenteri* and *Pseudagrion demorsum* Needham, 1933 [see Needham 1933], preserved in the Bishop Museum, (the former under the name *Coenagrion interruptum*). According to Polhemus et al. (2000) »both of these taxa possess a distinctive ground plan to the male genitalia, with the terminal section of the superior appendage (cercus) being folded over and downward to form a massive, ventrally directed blade«. The authors suggested that the two endemic Marquesan taxa are insular derivatives of an *Ischnura* ancestor, and added: »At the same time, the female mesostigmal lamellae of these Marquesan species are quite distinct from those of *Ischnura*, bearing elevated, conical, setiferous tumescences to either side of the thoracic midline. Based these characters, we believe that *Bedfordia* is a good and distinct genus endemic to the Marquesas, and that both these species should be considered members of it; we defer any formal nomenclatural changes, however, pending the acquisition of further specimens, particularly the immature stages«. Although the authors did not make formal nomenclatoric changes, the genus *Bedfordia* Mumford, 1942 has thereafter often been recognized as a valid genus (e.g. Meurgay 2004; Mrozek et al. 2006; Englund & Polhemus 2010; Englund et al. undated). *Bedfordia*, with two species, *B. halecarpenteri* Mumford, 1942 and *B. demorsa* (Needham, 1933), is also listed as a good genus in many websites on the internet, including the 'World Odonata list' by Schorr & Paulson (2014). On the other hand the 'Catalogue of Life: 2014 Annual Checklist' does not mention the genus *Bedfordia*, but lists *Ischnura halecarpenteri* (Van Toi 2014).

Because of the re-established status of *Bedfordia* Mumford, 1942 as a potentially valid coenagrionid genus, it is necessary to introduce a replacement name, since it is preoccupied by *Bedfordia* Fahrenholz, 1936 in Phthiraptera (Anoplura) (see Fahrenholz 1936). There is also another homonym, *Bedfordia Kéler*, 1938 in Mallophaga (see Kéler 1938), but this name was replaced by *Fastigatosculum* Kéler, 1939 (see Kéler 1939). Later *Fastigatosculum* was placed in synonymy with *Felicola* Ewing, 1929. Although the genus *Bedfordia* Fahrenholz, 1936 is also presently considered a synonym of the genus *Scipio* Cummings, 1913, the name *Bedfordia* Mumford, 1942 cannot be used in the odonatological nomenclature.
Taxonomic notes

We introduce the genus-group name *Hivaagrion* nom. nov. as a replacement name for the preoccupied *Bedfordia* Mumford, 1942.

Type species: *Bedfordia halecarpenteri* Mumford, 1942.

Etymology. Combination of words 'Hiva' and 'Agrion.' 'Hiva' refers to the name formerly used by the ancient Polynesians for the Marquesas Islands (= Isles of Hiva). From the ca 20 individual islands, three include the world Hiva in their commonly used names: Nuku Hiva, Hiva Oa, and Fatu Hiva. 'Agrion' (Greek, meaning »of the fields«) is a common suffix in the generic names of damselflies.

Note. It is of interest to note that the generic name *Bedfordia* Mumford, 1942 was »dedicated to the May Esther Bedford Fund, Inc., and the donors thereof, in appreciation of their continued interest in the work« of the author. Edward T. Bedford (1849–1931), director of Standard Oil, had established this foundation and named it after his late daughter Mary (May) Esther Bedford (since 1906 Schiott), who had died in 1911. Both *Bedfordia* Fahrenholz, 1936 and *Bedfordia* Kéler, 1938 were named after the British entomologist Gerald Augustus Harold Bedford (1891–1938), an authority of vertebrate parasites.

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References

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