
In this paper, four new names for the pre-occupied generic names in the family Lasiocampidae are proposed: Gurkovichia (nom.nov.), Cesacampa (nom.nov.), Afrocesa (nom.nov.), and Lasiocesa (nom.nov.). Ignoring of articles of the Declaration of Human Rights, Preamble of the ICZN, besides, mobbing crime, disinformation activities and their effects to scientific circles are shown and discussed for the first time from the standpoints of taxonomical and nomenclatural acts.

Key words: Lasiocampidae, Lepidoptera, nomenclature, human rights, ICZN rules, mobbing, disinformation, crime, entomology.

In recent publications, some authors from Russia described numerous genus group taxa for African Lasiocampidae, and proposed generic names, some of which cannot be considered as valid, due to their homonymy cases. In the years of 2012 and 2013, I try to contact, within a frame of scientific collaboration with them (at least exchange literature). Unfortunately, I received either unkind, or insulting responses from them. I always considered Russian people as courteous, tactful, artist, etc. It is a sad situation but, there may be few exceptions.

In the internationally accepted Human Rights, the Preamble is as follows:

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in cooperation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, therefore,

The General Assembly,

1 For Declaration of Human Rights, please visit following URL address, published in 409 different languages http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/Introduction.aspx
Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction”.

As to some details of the Declaration,

**Article 1** refers to: “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood”

**Article 5** refers to: “No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.”

**Article 7** refers to: “All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.”

**Article 12** refers to: “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks”.

**Article 19** refers to: “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.”

**Article 27** (1) refers to: “Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits”.

In the Preamble of the ICZN, the freedom of taxonomic thought or actions is expressed as follows;

“…The objects of the Code are to promote stability and universality in the scientific names of animals and to ensure that the name of each taxon is unique and distinct. All its provisions and recommendations are subservient to those ends and none restricts the freedom of taxonomic thought or actions…” International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (from Preamble).

As to “Mobbing”, it is a person or a group of people to another group to make social bullying. It means also making psychological violence, oppression, siege, assault, harassment or distress. Mobbing is a serious crime in some modern, democratic states, also in Turkey.

Recently, I wrote a message to Mr. A.M.Prozorov in order to ask for a copy of his scientific publication. Personally, I donot recognize him, therefore I sent him an universally usable polite message. This message together with his response is given below as last example among the numerous ones:

“Воскресенье, 1 сентября 2013, 7:06 +01:00 от Ahmet Kocak <cesa_tr@yahoo.com.tr>:

Dear Dr Prozorov,

Could you please send me a pdf copy of your following article (engl. version in Ent. Review) ?
Notes on synonymy of African Lasiocampidae.

yours sincerely,
Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Yuzuncu Yil University
Campus, VAN 65000 / TURKEY
-Cesa: http://www.cesa-tr.org/

Kimden: Alex Prozorov <kto-to za_spinoi@mail.ru>
Kime: Ahmet Kocak <cesa_tr@yahoo.com.tr>
Gönderildiği Tarih: 1 Eylül 2013 20:04 Pazar  
Konu: Re: publication

Dear Dr. Koçak,

I heard about your reputation and I can't and won't help you. Why you didn't ask Vadim?
Anyway I haven't that publication because they didn't send me pdf.
Alex

Kimden: Ahmet Kocak <cesa_tr@yahoo.com.tr>  
Kime: Alex Prozorov <kto-to_za_spinoi@mail.ru>

Gönderildiği Tarih: 1 Eylül 2013 21:01 Pazar  
Konu: Yan: publication

Dear Dr. Prozorov,

Within the frame of gentlemanliness, I wrote a polite message to you, asking for a copy of your scientific publication in order to read and evaluate it. This is my absolute right as everyone (please read the related articles of the Universal Human Rights). I asked for you, as you are the first author of that article. Personally, I donot recognize you, therefore I have no right to evaluate your personality positive or negative. The same is valid for you, too.

From your message, it is clearly understood that your attitude is absolutely non-scientific, and not friendly against me. In this case, I donot have to help you.

Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak”

In the latest and simplest example shown above, I just asked for a copy of his article; but Prozorov wrote: “I heard about your reputation and I can't and won't help you.”
If he had approached to me, unaffected by the black propaganda, I would help him, by sharing my personal knowledge on the nomenclature with pleasure. Producing disinformation deliberately on free-thinking scientists, and distributing it; as well as “mobbing” is a serious crime. According to our customs and manners, collaboration cannot be established with the criminal people. Today, if there is a negativity, it is only due to the malicious acts of some people, producing and distributing deliberate disinformation about us. I believe that other people donot know how to fall into this trap (disinformation). Reasonable scientists will understand my situation and humanitarian reaction against them.

**Lasiocampidae**

During our own investigations on this family within the Cesa project Entomofauna of the Old World, we have seen four pre-occupied generic names proposed by some young Russian lepidopterists. Under the current homonymy rules of the ICZN, they cannot be used as valid. Due to the pre-judged and unkind behaviours of the authors against to me, a scientific connection with them couldnt be established as expected (see explanations above). Therefore, I propose here the necessary replacement names alone, in accordance with the rules of the ICZN. As a matter of fact, all the scientists, interested in the taxonomy, must read and follow all the necessary articles of the ICZN. If they intend to propose a new name, they must control their names about the homonymy before publishing. There are some important publications or internet sites in this regard, easy to access. If this is not possible, it must be asked for help from the experienced persons. Due to their own failure or ignorance; as solution, the people cannot violate the rules of Human Rights, or cannot prefer illegal and inhuman actions of “Mobbing”.

**Odontocheilopteryx** Wallengren,1860

This genus is divided into several subgenera. Among them *Cornelia* Gurkovich & Zolotuhin,2009 cannot be used validly, as it is junior homonym of *Cornelia* Stal,1866 (Hemiptera Africa 4: 142 [Hemiptera]), *Cornelia* Thomson,1878 (Rev. Mag., Zool. (3) 6: 317

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2 It is very sad and thought-provoking that such black propaganda has been managing for many years by not young inexperienced, but well experienced and prominent staffs of some very important Museum and Universities in Europe and U.S.A. This situation, if it continues, is extremely worrying to all free-thinking scientists in the world. See also comments http://www.diptera.info/news.php?readmore=1294e1154

3 http://www.cesa-tr.org/Entomofauna.htm
[Coleoptera]), and *Cornelia* Mayer, 1887 (Beitr. Geol Karte Schweiz, Beil. Lieferung 24 (2): 17 [Mollusca]). For that reason, I propose here *Gurkovichia* (nom.nov.) as a replacement name for *Cornelia* Gurkovich & Zolotuhin, 2009 at subgeneric level, dedicating to the first author of the pre-occupied name.

Necessary name combinations are given below:

Odontocheilopteryx (*Gurkovichia*) malagassy Viette, 1962. (comb.n.) Madagascar
Odontocheilopteryx (*Gurkovichia*) meridionalis Viette, 1962. (comb.n.) Madagascar

*Cesacampa* (nom.nov.)

The genus *Hariola*, without the necessary controls, was proposed by Zolotuhin & Prozorov in 2010. As a matter of fact, it is easily seen that this name was already used by Stal in 1863 (Trans. Ent. Soc. London (3) 1: 577 [Hemiptera]), i.e., 147 years ago. According to the homonymy rules of the ICZN, *Hariola* cannot be used validly; therefore, I propose here a replacement name, *Cesacampa* (nom.nov.) for *Hariola* Zolotuhin & Prozorov in 2010 nec Stal, 1863, by using the part of family name and the name of scientific institution.

Necessary name combination is given below:

*Cesacampa haigi* (Tams, 1935) (comb.n.) Nigeria.

*Afrocesa* (nom.nov.)

The genus *Scythropa*, as in the previous case, without the necessary nomenclatural controls, was proposed by Prozorov and Zolotuhin in 2012. The name *Scythropa* was pre-occupied three times, 174 years ago by Hope, 1838, 141 years ago by Chaudoir, 1871, and by 129 years ago Keyserling, 1883. According to the homonymy rules of the ICZN, the generic name *Scythropa* cannot be used validly; therefore, I propose here a replacement name, *Afrocesa* (nom.nov.) for *Scythropa* Prozorov & Zolotuhin, 2012, by creating a name, combined with Africa and name of scientific institution.

Necessary name combination is given below:

*Afrocesa schultzei* (Aurivillius, 1905) (comb.n.) Ghana, Zambia.

*Lasiocesa* (nom.nov.)

The genus *Filiola*, as in the previous cases, without the necessary nomenclatural controls, was proposed by Zolotuhin and Gurkovich in 2009. The name *Filiola* was pre-occupied two times, 128 years ago by *Filiola* Barrande, 1881 (Syst. Silur. Centr. Boheme 6: 77 [Mollusca]), and 67 years ago by *Filiola* Petrunkevitch, 1942 (Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci. 34: 379 [Arachnida]). According to the homonymy rules of the ICZN, the generic name *Filiola* Zolotuhin & Gurkovich, 2009 cannot be used validly; therefore, I propose here a replacement name, *Lasiocesa* (nom.nov.) for *Filiola* Zolotuhin & Gurkovich, 2009, by using the part of family name and the name of scientific institution.

Necessary name combination is given below:

*Lasiocesa fulgurata* (Aurivillius, 1908) (comb.n.) Congo, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone.
*Lasiocesa lanceolata* (M. Hering, 1932) (comb.n.) Zaire, Kenya, Cameroon, Angola, Sierra Leone.
*Lasiocesa occidentale* (Strand, 1912) (comb.n.) Guinea, Cameroon, Congo, Nigeria, Gambia, Ivory Coast.
Epilogue

“Scientist is philosopher, teaches just the facts, defends the truth only. Being a real scientist is a prerogative, and protection this identity is a virtue” (Koçak & Kemal, 2013).

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Notes on the subgenus Polyommatus (Neolysandra) Koçak in East Turkey, with descriptions of new taxa (Lycaenidae, Lepidoptera)

Muhabbet Kemal   Ahmet Ömer Koçak


In this paper, five species of the subgenus Neolysandra occurring in Turkey are discussed: ponticus (Courvoisier, 1911) (sp.rev.), alticola (Christoph, 1893), nazugum (sp.nov.), diana (Miller,1913), and fatima (Eckweiler & Schurian,1980). Besides, one new species Polyommatus (Neolysandra) nazugum (sp.nov.), and Polyommatus (Neolysandra) ponticus ssp. goeksunensis (subsp. nov.) are described.

Key words: Polyommatus, Neolysandra, ponticus, alticola, nazugum, diana, fatima, Lycaenidae, Lepidoptera, fauna, taxonomy, Turkey.

The subgenus Neolysandra was established by Koçak (1977) with the type species Lycaena diana Miller,1913. It is currently valid as a subgenus of the genus Polyommatus Latr. In Turkey, this subgenus was represented by three species, i.e., diana Miller, coelestinus Eversmann, and fatima Eckweiler & Schurian (Hesselbarth et al.,1995). According to them, the last two species are known in Van Province, with the subspecies alticola Christoph and the nominate subspecies, respectively. The subspecies alticola Christoph is characterized by the expanded greenish scales on almost all parts of hindwing underside except submarginal area. However, we observed some populations of the species coelestinus Eversmann in Van Province, with greatly reduced greenish area on underside of hindwing. These populations are closer to ponticus Courvoisier, described from Amasya (North of Central Anatolia), which is widely distributed in Central Anatolia, Taurus Mountains (from Antalya Prov. to the east), and in East Turkey. In the present paper, we treat the specific identities of East Anatolian coelestinus-like populations as follows:

Polyommatus (Neolysandra) ponticus (Courvoisier,1911) (sp.rev.)
Subsp. ponticus Courv.: Provinces of Amasya, Ankara, Kayseri, Bingöl.
Subsp. goeksunensis subsp. n. Kahramanmaraş Province.
Subsp. Van Province.

*Polyommatus* (Neolysandra) alticola (Christoph,1893) 4  
Subsp. alticola Chr.: East, Northeast Anatolia, Transcaucasia.

*Polyommatus* (Neolysandra) nazugum (sp.nov.)  
Subsp. nazugum: Kahramanmaraş Province (Nurhak).

We are of the opinion that typical *coelestinus* Eversmann,1843 does not occur in Turkey. Finally, the subgenus is represented in Turkey by five species: *ponticus* (Courvoisier, 1911), *alticola* (Christoph, 1893), *nazugum* sp. nov., *diana* (Miller,1913), and *fatima* (Eckweiler & Schurian,1980).

**Descriptions**

*Polyommatus (Neolysandra) nazugum* (sp.nov.)
Holotype ♂. Forewing 13mm, wingspan 24mm. Paratypes (1♀♂) Forewing: 13-15mm, wingspan 24-29mm. Ground colour of upperside of wings lighter violet-blue, with narrow black marginal band. Ground colour of underside light grey; discal and postdiscal spots extremely small, sometimes greatly incomplete, on hindwing often absent. Bluish basal scales on hindwing sometimes reach to postdiscal area.

Holotype and Paratypes: Turkey, Kahramanmaraş Prov., Nurhak Mt. 1950-2000m 30 6 2008, M.Kemal & A.Ö.Koçak leg. (coll. Cesa). This isolated new species is geographically located in the middle of the distribution area of *Polyommatus ponticus* in East Turkey. The name is dedicated to Nazugum, a legendary heroine of Uyghur people (origin of Turks) in the 19th century.

*Polyommatus (Neolysandra) ponticus* ssp. goeksunensis (subsp.nov.)
Holotype ♂. Forewing 18mm, wingspan 33mm. Paratypes (16♂♂ 8♀) Male forewing: 16-18mm, wingspan 31-33mm; Female forewing: 16mm, wingspan 31mm. Ground colour of upperside of wings darker violet-blue, with broader black marginal band. Ground colour of underside dark brownish-grey; discal and postdiscal spots extremely well developed and always complete on both wings. Bluish basal scales on hindwing similar to that of nominate *ponticus*.


Remarks: Distance between the type-localities of *nazugum* and *goeksunensis* is less than 100km. In the area, no intermediate population is observed between them. Previously, any species of *Neolysandra* in Kahramanmaraş Province is reported. *Polyommatus ponticus* is more widely distributed in the region, preferably on the foot-hills, in the openings of woodlands, on *Vicia* flowers. On the other hand, *Polyommatus nazugum* inhabits at upper heights, on calcareous rocky and bare stony slopes of the mountains, like Nurhak and associated with *Agriades pyrenaecus* (new record to the province), *Polyommatus isauricus*, etc.


**References**

Nomenclatural notes on the Asiatic **Ichneumonoidea** (Hymenoptera)

**Ahmet Ömer Koçak   Muhabbet Kemal**


In this paper, six replacement names are proposed at specific and subspecific levels, as they are nomenclaturally invalid, due to the homonymy case.

**Key words**: Braconidae, Ichneumonidae, nomenclature, homonymy.

During the preparation of the checklist of *Ichneumonoidea* of Turkey, within the Cesa Project “Entomofauna of Turkey”, four species group names, currently used as valid, are noticed by the authors as junior homonyms. According to the homonymy rules of the ICZN, a junior homonym name cannot be used as valid for the taxon. The taxa, under discussion, have no other available synonyms. None of the authors of the junior homonym names is alive. For that reason, the following replacement names are proposed here in accordance with the related rules of the ICZN.

**Braconidae**

* Bracon (Glabrobracon) variator ssp. *pamira* nom. nov. pro *Bracon asiaticus* Telenga,1949 nec *Bracon asiaticus* Szepligeti,1906 [from Sri Lanka]. The name, *asiaticus* Telenga,1949 cannot be used validly, as it is junior primary homonym of *asiaticus* Szepligeti,1906. Range: Tadjikistan.

* Bracon laetus ssp. *uyguricus* nom. nov. pro *Bracon asiaticus* Fahringer,1927 nec *Bracon asiaticus* Szepligeti,1906 [from Sri Lanka]. The name, *asiaticus* Fahringer,1927 cannot be used validly, as it is junior primary homonym of *asiaticus* Szepligeti,1906. Range: Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan.

* Chelonus cesa* nom. nov. pro *Chelonus asiaticus* Telenga,1941 nec *Chelonus asiaticus* Fahringer,1932. The name, *asiaticus* Telenga,1941 cannot be used validly, as it is junior primary homonym of *asiaticus* Fahringer,1932.

New name is acronym of the scientific institution Centre for entomological Studies Ankara (Cesa). Range: Europe, Asia.

* Agathis jordanicola* nom. nov. pro *Agathis polita* Nixon,1986 nec *Agathis polita* Say,1835, the latter is also junior synonym of *ornata* Say,1835 in the genus *Ceratogastra* [U.S.A.]. The name, *Agathis polita* Nixon,1986 cannot be used validly, as it is junior primary homonym of *Agathis polita* Say,1835. Range: Jordan.

* Microgaster filizinancae* nom. nov. pro *gracilis* İnanç,1992 nec *gracilis* Curtis,1830, the latter is also synonym of *tibialis* Curtis,1830 in the genus *Cotesia*. The name, *gracilis* İnanç,1992 cannot be used validly, as it is junior primary homonym of *gracilis* Curtis,1830. The new name is dedicated to original author, our colleague, Dr. Filiz İnanç, she passed away at a very young age. Range: NW. Turkey.

**Ichneumonidae**

* Ichneumon vafer* ssp. *salihae* nom. nov. pro *Ichneumon vafer* ssp. *meridionalis* Heinrich,1929 nec *Ichneumon meridionalis* Cresson,1865 [Neotropical]. The subspecific name, *meridionalis* cannot be used validly, as it is junior primary homonym of *meridionalis*.

The specimen of this subspecies has been collected from Erzurum by Dr. Saliha Çoruh (Atatürk University), first time in Turkey. For that reason, we propose this new name for Prof. Dr. Saliha Çoruh, who published important works on the *Ichneumonidae* of Turkey. Range: NE Turkey, Iran.
References


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