Ovalaua, new replacement name for Moala Dillon & Dillon, 1952, a genus of Fijian Beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), not Moala Baker, 1938 (Gastropoda: Euconulidae). Christensen, C.C. & Samuelson, G.A. Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 131: 7–8 (2019)

lsid:zoobank.org:pub: 09D8D0DE-AC7F-4AC9-866C-C2B5BBBF2721

## Ovalaua, new replacement name for Moala Dillon & Dillon, 1952, a genus of Fijian Beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), not Moala Baker, 1938 (Gastropoda: Euconulidae)<sup>1</sup>

CARL C. CHRISTENSEN<sup>2</sup> & G. ALLAN SAMUELSON<sup>2</sup>

Pacific Biological Survey, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817-2704, USA; emails: carl.christensen@bishopmuseum.org (CCC), alsam@bishopmuseum.org (GAS)

The genus *Moala* Dillon & Dillon (1952: 100–101) (type species: *Moala crassus* Dillon & Dillon, 1952, by original designation) was established for two species of cerambycid beetles inhabiting Moala and several other islands in the Fijian Archipelago. *Moala* Dillon & Dillon is currently recognized as a valid genus (Evenhuis 2007; Waqa-Sakiti *et al.* 2018).

Moala Baker (1938: 69–70) was established for a monotypic subgenus of land snails of the genus Lamprocystis Pfeffer, 1883 occurring on the island of Moala, Fiji. Lamprocystis and its subgenus Moala are now placed in the family Euconulidae (Schileyko 2002). Moala Baker is a senior homonym of Moala Dillon & Dillon, and the latter is in need of replacement pursuant to Article 60 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999). Accordingly, the name Ovalaua is here proposed as a new replacement name for Moala Dillon & Dillon, 1952 (not Moala Baker, 1938). Described species included in the genus as defined by Dillon & Dillon (1952) and as recognized by subsequent authors (Evenhuis 2007; Waqa-Sakiti et al. 2018) are Ovalaua crassus (Dillon & Dillon, 1952), new combination, and O. flavovittatus (Dillon & Dillon, 1952), new combination.

*Ovalaua* is named for the island of Ovalau, Fiji, another of the islands inhabited by species of the genus, and is to be treated as masculine in gender.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This work was supported in part by the project "Natural history collections: housing, databasing, digitizing and accessibility upgrades to the largest Pacific island land snail collection (Bishop Museum)" (NSF DBI-1561774).

## REFERENCES

Baker, H.B. 1938. Zonitid snails from Pacific islands—Part 1. 1. Southern genera of Microcystinae. *Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin* **158**: 1–102, pls. 1–20.

Dillon, L.S. & Dillon, E.S. 1952. Cerambycidae of the Fiji Islands. *Bernice P. Bishop Museum Bulletin* **206**: 1–114.

Evenhuis, N.L. 2007. Checklist of the Coleoptera of Fiji. *Bishop Museum Technical Reports* **38**(5): 1–59.

<sup>1.</sup> Contribution No. 2019-004 to the Pacific Biological Survey

Research Associate, Hawaii Biological Survey, Bishop Museum, 1525 Bernice Street, Honolulu, Hawaiii, 96827-2704, USA.

- **International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.** 1999. *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. Fourth edition. International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature. London. xx + 306 pp.
- Schileyko, A.A. 2002. Treatise on Recent terrestrial pulmonate mollusks. Part 8. Punctidae, Helicodiscidae. Discidae, Cystopeltidae, Euconulidae, Trochomorphidae. *Ruthenica, Supplement* 2: 1034–1166.
- Waqa-Sakiti, H.V.F., Hodge, S. & Winder, L. 2018. Distribution of long-horn beetles (Cerambycidae: Coleoptera) within the Fijian Archipelago. *South Pacific Journal of Natural and Applied Science* 36: 1-8.