



Notes, corrections, and additions to the current checklists of the wild bees of Germany and Europe (Hymenoptera: Anthophila)

Anmerkungen, Korrekturen und Ergänzungen zu den aktuellen Checklisten der Wildbienen Deutschlands und Europas (Hymenoptera: Anthophila)

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Abstract

A nomenclatural review of recent checklists for Germany (SCHEUCHL et al. 2023) and Europe (GHISBAIN et al. 2025) reveals inconsistencies regarding publication dates, priority, and gender agreement. Based on primary bibliographic evidence, numerous publication dates are corrected. Furthermore, applying ICZN Art. 31.2.2, it is demonstrated that several *Lasioglossum* species (e.g., *L. limbellum*, *L. zonulum*), whose original descriptions lack a clear indication of grammatical status, must be treated as adjectives based on their consistent prevailing usage up to 2025, and thus harmonized with the neuter gender of the genus. To ensure nomenclatural stability, *Hylaeus moricei* (FRIESE, 1898) is proposed as a *nomen protectum*. Finally, the first European record of *Andrena garzetta* WARNCKE, 1975 is presented herein and the European checklist is updated to the current year (2026) by incorporating all recent species descriptions, newly published European records, taxonomic status changes and necessary deletions published since its release.

Zusammenfassung

Der vorliegende Beitrag korrigiert nomenklatorische Fehler in den aktuellen Checklisten der Wildbienen Deutschlands (SCHEUCHL et al. 2023) und Europas (GHISBAIN et al. 2025) hinsichtlich Publikationsdaten, Priorität und Geschlechtsübereinstimmung. Auf Basis bibliografischer Analysen werden zahlreiche Publikationsdaten berichtigt. Unter Anwendung von Art. 31.2.2 des ICZN wird dargelegt, dass diverse Artepitheta in der Gattung *Lasioglossum* (z. B. *L. limbellum*, *L. zonulum*), für die die Originalbeschreibungen keine eindeutige Zuordnung erlauben, aufgrund ihres durchgehenden und einheitlichen adjektivischen Gebrauchs bis 2025 weiterhin als Adjektive zu behandeln und somit an das Neutrum der Gattung anzupassen sind. Zudem wird für *Hylaeus moricei* (FRIESE, 1898) der Status als *nomen protectum* begründet, um die nomenklatorische Stabilität zu gewährleisten. Schließlich wird hier der erste europäische Nachweis von *Andrena garzetta* WARNCKE, 1975 präsentiert und die europäische Checkliste durch eine Zusammenstellung aller seit ihrem Erscheinen publizierten Neubeschreibungen, Neufunde für Europa, taxonomischen Statusänderungen sowie notwendigen Streichungen aktualisiert.

Introduction

Checklists and faunistic inventories constitute the foundation of biodiversity research and conservation biology.

Recent publications by SCHEUCHL et al. (2023) for Germany and GHISBAIN et al. (2025) for Europe represent two reference works that summarize the current state of knowledge in apidology.

However, maintaining nomenclatural stability requires a continuous and critical review of the underlying data. A comparative analysis of both works revealed several inconsistencies, ranging from simple bibliographic errors in publication dates to complex issues of nomenclatural priority. Particular attention must be paid to the grammatical agreement between species epithets and their respective genus names (gender agreement). Recently, an increasing tendency to incorrectly interpret adjectives as nouns in apposition has been observed. This paper applies the mandatory provisions of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, specifically Art. 31.2.2) to clarify these cases, with a focus on the genus *Lasioglossum*. The objective of this study is to ensure that current faunal lists comply with international standards. The taxa discussed are listed alphabetically, and all proposed corrections are substantiated by references to the primary literature.

Corrections

***Andrena batava* PÉREZ, 1903**

***Andrena carantonica* PÉREZ, 1903**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 28 resp. 29): »*Andrena batava* PÉREZ, 1902«; »*Andrena carantonica* PÉREZ, 1902«

Both species, along with eleven other *Andrena* taxa, were described by PÉREZ in his work "Espèces nouvelles de Melifères" (pp. clxxiv-clxxv). This work was published in several installments: while pages xliii-cxxii appeared in 1902, pages clxxiv-clxxix were not published until 1903 (see BAKER 1998). Consequently, the year of publication must be corrected to 1903.

Andrena carantonica is listed by GHISBAIN et al. (2025) under the name *Andrena scotica* PERKINS, 1916. For further details on the nomenclatural issues, see SCHEUCHL et al. (2023: 29).

***Andrena decipiens* SCHENCK, 1861**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 58); (SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 29)

In both checklists, *Andrena flavilabris* SCHENCK, 1874 is treated as a distinct species. *A. flavilabris* and *A. decipiens* differ only in subtle coloration characters of the antennal flagellum and pilosity. Reliable differentiation is only possible in males, with *A. decipiens* being characterized by usually extensive yellow facial coloration that is typically absent in *A. flavilabris*. However, coloration characters

are almost always subject to substantial variation. For instance, KOCOUREK (1966: 95) collected a series of second-generation males with a coloration identical to that of the first generation. Consequently, an assignment to either taxon was virtually only possible based on the collection date. As a result, *A. flavilabris* was widely treated as a synonym of *A. decipiens* in the literature, until MANDERY et al. (2008) formally reinstated its species status. According to recent observations, however – particularly by STEFAN TISCHENDORF in Hesse (TISCHENDORF & SCHANOWSKI 2019; TISCHENDORF in prep.) – both *A. decipiens* and *A. flavilabris* have been rediscovered simultaneously at several localities in Germany after decades without records. Notably, *A. flavilabris* utilizes the very same nesting aggregations in spring as *A. decipiens* does in summer. These field observations provided WOOD (2026: 298), among other factors, with the justification for formally placing *A. flavilabris* into synonymy with *A. decipiens*.

***Andrena marginata* FABRICIUS, 1776**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 50): »*Andrena marginata* Fabricius, 1777 — See Baker (1996). It is estimated that if the preface is dated 26 December 1776, it would have been unlikely for the book itself to come out in 1776.«

GHISBAIN et al. (2025) date the original description to 1777, following BAKER (1996c), who argued that a publication in 1776 is unlikely given that the preface is dated December 26, 1776. However, this remains speculative. BAKER (1996c: 9-10) primarily sought to clarify the priority of *Bombus cardui* (MÜLLER, 1776) over *Bombus soroeensis* (FABRICIUS, 1776). While BAKER used the bracketed year "[1777]" in his bibliography to indicate an inferred date, this contradicts prevailing usage. Since the year 1776 is almost universally accepted for all taxa described in "Genera Insectorum," a change without compelling evidence would violate the ICZN's objective of preserving nomenclatural stability and continuity.

***Andrena morio* BRULLÉ, 1833**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 30): »*Andrena morio* BRULLÉ, 1832« From DALLA TORRE to WARNCKE, GUSENLEITNER, and WOOD, authors have consistently cited 1832 as the year of publication for *Andrena morio*. Generally, the wild bee species described by BRULLÉ in "Expédition scientifique de Morée" are dated 1832 in the entomological literature.

BRULLÉ treats the bees on pages 327-360 of this work, which was published in separate fascicles; these pages are contained in parts (livraisons) 7 and 8. As early as SHERBORN & WOODWARD (1901: 335-336), it was established that parts 7 and 8 were not published until 1833. In a more recent bibliographical analysis, BOUSQUET (2016: 95-96) reaches the same conclusion. Since there is verifiable evidence that these descriptions appeared one year later than previously assumed, a correction of the dating is mandatory.

***Anthophora fulvitaris* BRULLÉ, 1833**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 51): »*Anthophora fulvitaris* BRULLÉ, 1832«

Only pages 1-288 of BRULLÉ's "Expédition scientifique de Morée" were published in 1832. The subsequent pages (289-400), containing the bee descriptions, appeared in 1833 (see *Andrena morio* above).

***Bombus confusus* SCHENCK, 1861**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 50): »*Bombus confusus* Schenck, 1859 — Error in the previous checklist«

The original description of *Bombus confusus* was published in Volume 14 of the "Jahrbücher des Vereins für Naturkunde im Herzogthum Nassau". Although this volume nominally covers the year 1859, its publication was delayed until February 1861 due to its exceptional length. This corrected dating of SCHENCK's work was thoroughly established by EBMER (1975). Notably, other taxa described in the same volume are correctly dated as 1861 in GHISBAIN et al. (2025).

***Eucera collaris* DOURS, 1873**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 51): »*Eucera colaris* Dours, 1873 — Name was never formally amended to "collaris" as used by some subsequent authors«

The species epithet is derived from the Latin "collare" (necklace/collar). The spelling "colaris" exists in Latin only as a conjugated form of the verbs "colare" (to cleanse) or "colere" (to cultivate/process). In contrast, "collaris" (bearing a collar) is a standard descriptive term in entomological nomenclature. Therefore, "colaris" represents a clear *lapsus calami* or typographical error that must be corrected according to ICZN Art. 32.5.1. This emendation was formally introduced by DALLA TORRE (1896: 229) and has since been universally accepted by the scientific community.

ICZN § 32.5.1.: »If there is in the original publication itself, without recourse to any external source of information, clear evidence of an inadvertent error, such as a lapsus calami or a copyist's or printer's error, it must be corrected. Incorrect transliteration or latinization, or use of an inappropriate connecting vowel, are not to be considered inadvertent errors.«

***Halictus (Seladonia)* ROBERTSON, 1918**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 33-34, 95)

While GHISBAIN et al. (2025) follow the system of PESENKO (1984) and treat *Seladonia* as a distinct genus, we consider this step premature in the absence of a current, comprehensive phylogenetic revision of *Halictus* s. l. (cf. SCHMID-EGGER 2026b: 86-89). We therefore retain the traditional classification and continue to treat all taxa listed as *Seladonia* in the European checklist under *Halictus* until a comprehensive phylogenetic revision supports the recognition of *Seladonia* as a separate genus.

For the German checklist, this applies to the following species:

Seladonia alpina (ALFKEN, 1907)

→*Halictus alpinus* (ALFKEN, 1907)

Seladonia gavarnica (PÉREZ, 1903)

→*Halictus gavarnicus* PÉREZ, 1903

Seladonia leucahenea (EBMER, 1972)

→*Halictus leucaheneus* EBMER, 1972

Seladonia perkinsi (BLÜTHGEN, 1926)

→*Halictus perkinsi* BLÜTHGEN, 1926

Seladonia pollinosa (SICHEL, 1860)

→*Halictus pollinosus* SICHEL, 1860

Seladonia semitecta (MORAWITZ, 1873)

→*Halictus semitectus* MORAWITZ, 1873

Seladonia subaurata (ROSSI, 1792)

→*Halictus subauratus* (ROSSI, 1792)

Seladonia submediterranea PAULY, 2015

→*Halictus submediterraneus* (PAULY, 2015)

Seladonia tumulorum (LINNAEUS, 1758)

→*Halictus tumulorum* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

A detailed analysis of this issue is forthcoming (A.W. EBMER, in prep.).

***Halictus alpinus* (ALFKEN, 1907)**

This taxon was still listed under the name *Halictus confusus* SMITH, 1853, by SCHEUCHL et al. (2023: 34). However, recent studies indicate that *H. confusus* s. str., described from North America, is not genetically identical to the Palaearctic populations (SHEFFIELD & PERRON 2014: 130; GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 34). The latter were traditionally treated as a complex consisting of four subspecies: the widespread *H. c. perkinsi* BLÜTHGEN, 1926, the central Iberian *H. c. glacialis* EBMER, 1979, the alpine *H. c. alpinus* ALFKEN, 1907, and the eastern Palaearctic *H. c. pelagius* EBMER, 1996.

Even if these taxa were still considered subspecies of a single species, *Halictus alpinus* (ALFKEN, 1907) would be the valid name for the entire Palaearctic aggregate according to the Principle of Priority. However, we agree with GHISBAIN et al. (2025) and treat the former subspecies as distinct species, as they are morphologically distinguishable and differ significantly in their habitat requirements. For the German checklist, this results in the replacement of *Halictus confusus* with two separate species: *Halictus alpinus* (ALFKEN, 1907) and *Halictus perkinsi* BLÜTHGEN, 1926.

***Halictus ponticus* BLÜTHGEN, 1934**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Halictus ponticus* Blüthgen, 1936 — The original publication explicitly dates 1936 (Blüthgen 1936)«

The description of this species by BLÜTHGEN appeared within a differential diagnosis for *Halictus maroccanus* in the following work: NADIG & NADIG (1934): Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Hymenopterenfauna von Marokko und Westalgerien. Erster Teil: Apidae, Sphegidae, Vespidae. — Jahresbericht der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft Graubündens 71 [1932/33]: 37-107. The actual year of publication for this volume is 1934. In the publication cited by GHISBAIN et al. (2025), BLÜTHGEN described the species a second time and unfortunately labeled it "n. sp." once again. Consequently, without knowledge of the article by NADIG & NADIG, one might wrongly assume that this later work constitutes the original description.

***Halictus quadricinctus* (FABRICIUS, 1776)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Halictus quadricinctus* (Fabricius, 1777) — See Baker (1996). It is estimated that if the preface is dated 26 December 1776, it would have been unlikely for the book itself to come out in 1776.«

As noted above for *Andrena marginata*, the publication year of FABRICIUS's "Genera Insectorum" is almost universally cited as 1776 in the entomological literature. In the absence of definitive evidence to the contrary, the established date should be maintained to ensure nomenclatural stability.

***Hoplitis insularis* (SCHMIEDEKNECHT, 1885)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 51): »*Hoplitis insularis* (Schmiedeknecht, 1886) — Described at p. 158 [1024], within a page range published in 1886«

SCHMIEDEKNECHT's "Apidae Europaeae" was published in several fascicles. Fascicles 11 and 12, containing the identification keys for the genus *Osmia* (s. l.), were demonstrably published in August and November 1885, respectively (see BAKER 1996a). Since *Hoplitis insularis* (as *Osmia insularis*) is listed therein with differential diagnostic characters for both sexes, the name is available from that date pursuant to ICZN Art. 12.1. The more detailed description cited by GHISBAIN et al. (2025) on pages 158-159 (published in 1886) provides supplementary morphological and biological details but is irrelevant to the priority of the name.

***Hylaeus deceptorius* (BENOIST, 1959)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 51): »*Hylaeus deceptorius* (Benoist, 1960) — The original publication explicitly dates 1960 (Benoist, 1960)«

Hylaeus deceptorius was characterized by BENOIST (1959) within an identification key, supplemented by a brief differential diagnosis and locality data. As this publication fulfills all criteria for availability under ICZN Art. 12, the year 1959 is nomenclaturally authoritative. GHISBAIN et al. (2025) erroneously refer to the more extensive description in BENOIST (1960), which does not affect the priority of the name. In the scientific literature, major taxonomic databases (e.g., GBIF), and the works of *Hylaeus* specialists (e.g., DATHE), the species is almost universally dated 1959.

***Hylaeus hyalinatus* SMITH, 1843**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 27): »*Hylaeus hyalinatus* SMITH, 1842«
The year 1842 refers to the date on which SMITH presented his paper to the Entomological Society. However, the description of *Hylaeus hyalinatus* was not published in print until 1843, in Volume 11 of the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History". The latter date is the valid year of publication (GHISBAIN et al. 2025).

***Hylaeus moricei* (FRIESE, 1898)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 30): »*Hylaeus (Hylaeus) subtilis* Förster, 1871 stat. resurr.«

The name *Hylaeus nigrifacies* (BRAMSON, 1879) must be regarded as a *nomen dubium*: no type specimen exists, and the original description is too vague, potentially applying to several species. Prior to the work of LE DIVELEC (2021), *H. nigrifacies* had been used almost exclusively by WARNCKE in fewer than ten publications. In contrast, *H. moricei* has been consistently used by numerous authors across a vast body of literature.

Nomenclatural stability is a core objective of the ICZN. While the Code permits the designation of a neotype to clarify a name's identity (Art. 75), the stability of *H. moricei* was never threatened until WARNCKE (1972: 755) replaced it with *H. nigrifacies* and later attempted to formalize this via a neotype designation (WARNCKE 1986). This designation, however, contradicts the requirements of Art. 75 and is thus invalid (see DATHE 1980, 2023; SCHEUCHL et al. 2023).

Following the discovery of syntypes of *Hylaeus subtilis* FÖRSTER, 1871, GHISBAIN et al. (2025) proposed to resolve the *moricei/nigrifacies* dispute by synonymizing these names under *H. subtilis*. However, since *H. subtilis* has remained virtually unused since its description (with only one mention by DOURS 1874), Art. 23.9 of the Code (Reversal of Precedence) applies. To preserve the well-established name *H. moricei* as a **nomen protectum**, the older, forgotten name *H. subtilis* must be rejected as a **nomen oblitum**.

The evidence required under ICZN Art. 23.9.1.2 (at least 25 works by 10 authors in the preceding 50 years) is provided in the appendix to the references of this paper.

***Hylaeus punctatus* (BRULLÉ, 1833)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 28): »*Hylaeus punctatus* (Brullé, 1832)«

Only pages 1-288 of BRULLÉ's "Expédition scientifique de Morée" were published in 1832. The subsequent pages (289-400), containing the bee descriptions, appeared in 1833 (see *Andrena morio* above).

***Hylaeus punctulatissimus* SMITH, 1843**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 28): »*Hylaeus punctulatissimus* SMITH, 1842«

As with *H. hyalinatus*, the year 1842 refers to the date SMITH read his paper before the Entomological Society. The formal printed description of *Hylaeus punctulatissimus* was not published until 1843.

***Lasioglossum aeneidorsum* (ALFKEN, 1921)**

This taxon was still considered a subspecies of *Lasioglossum nitidulum* (FABRICIUS, 1804) by SCHEUCHL et al. (2023: 35) and was therefore not mentioned by name. However, it was reinstated to species rank in the current European checklist (GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 32). Since this classification is well-founded based on morphological and biological differences (see also SCHMID-EGGER 2026a: 28), we follow this view. Accordingly, *Lasioglossum aeneidorsum* (ALFKEN, 1921) is included as a distinct species in the checklist for Germany.

***Lasioglossum anellum* (VACHAL, 1905)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Lasioglossum anellus* (Vachal, 1905) — "*anellus*" is a noun, therefore not subject to gender agreement«

Although the specific epithet can be understood as a diminutive of the Latin "*anulus*" ("ring"), it is far more frequently used as an adjective ("ring-shaped" or "banded") in biological nomenclature. Since *Lasioglossum* is neuter, the epithet must be adjusted to agree in gender ("*anellum*").

According to Article 31.2.2 of the ICZN, a specific epithet is to be treated as a noun in apposition to the genus name only if the author explicitly indicated so or if "the evidence of usage is not decisive." In the genus *Lasioglossum*, with only a few exceptions (e.g., patronyms/dedications), all species-group names have hitherto been treated as adjectives.

ICZN Article 31.2.2: »Where the author of a species-group name did not indicate whether he or she regarded it as a noun or as an adjective, and where it may be regarded as either and the evidence of usage is not decisive, it is to be treated as a noun in apposition to the name of its genus (the original spelling is to be retained, with gender ending unchanged; see Article 34.2.1).«

***Lasioglossum asellum* (PÉREZ, 1895)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Lasioglossum asellus* (Pérez, 1895) — "*asellus*" is a noun, therefore not subject to gender agreement«

While "*asellus*" is the Latin noun for "little donkey," it was used by PÉREZ (and traditionally in entomology) adjectivally to describe "donkey-grey" coloration or vestiture. Following Art. 31.2.2 of the ICZN, it must be treated as an adjective and agree with the neuter genus name (see *L. anellum*).

***Lasioglossum discum* (SMITH, 1853)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2023: 110; 2025: 94): »*Lasioglossum discus* (Smith, 1853)«

This matter will be investigated in a forthcoming paper (A.W. EBMER, in prep.).

***Lasioglossum fratellum* (PÉREZ, 1903)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Lasioglossum fratellus* (Pérez, 1903) — "*fratellus*" is a diminutive of "*frater*", which is a noun and therefore not subject to gender agreement«

While "*fratellus*" literally translates to "little brother," it can also be interpreted figuratively as "brotherly" or "closely related." In his original description of *Halictus fratellus*, PÉREZ emphasizes the similarity to *Halictus affinis*, suggesting that the term "*fratellus*" functions as an adjective expressing a close relationship to another species. When combined with the neuter generic name *Lasioglossum*, the masculine "*fratellus*" must be inflected to the neuter form "*fratellum*" according to Art. 31.2.2 of the ICZN. (See also *Lasioglossum anellum*).

***Lasioglossum limbellum* (MORAWITZ, 1876)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Lasioglossum limbellus* (Morawitz, 1875) — See ASTAFUROVA & PROSHCHALYKIN (2020) for the date of description. Furthermore, "*limbellus*" is a

diminutive of "*limbus*", which is a noun and therefore not subject to gender agreement.«

Although "*limbellus*" can be seen as a diminutive of the noun "*limbus*" ("edge"), its entomological use as an adjective ("narrowly edged") is more prevalent. The valid name is *Lasioglossum limbellum* (Art. 31.2.2 ICZN, see *Lasioglossum anellum*).

Furthermore, the publication date is 1876, as correctly established by ASTAFUROVA & PROSHCHALYKIN (2020) for MORAWITZ's contributions to FEDTSCHENKO's "Travels in Turkestan."

***Lasioglossum lissonotum* (NOSKIEWICZ, 1926)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Lasioglossum lissonotus* (Noskiewicz, 1926) — Compound species name in apposition, not subject to gender agreement«

The specific epithet refers to the shiny mesonotum. As the anatomical term "*notum*" is neuter, the ending "-um" is correct. The masculine form "*lissonotus*" adopted by GHISBAIN et al. (2025) lacks justification under any interpretation.

***Lasioglossum marginatum* (BRULLÉ, 1833)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 35): »*Lasioglossum marginatum* (BRULLÉ, 1832)«

***Lasioglossum pallens* (BRULLÉ, 1833)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 35): »*Lasioglossum pallens* (BRULLÉ, 1832)«

***Lasioglossum pauperatum* (BRULLÉ, 1833)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 35): »*Lasioglossum pauperatum* (BRULLÉ, 1832)«

Only pages 1-288 of BRULLÉ's "Expédition scientifique de Morée" were published in 1832. The continuation (pages 289-400), which contains the descriptions of the bees, was not published until 1833 (see *Andrena morio*).

***Lasioglossum pseudoleptocephalum* (BLÜTHGEN, 1923)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Lasioglossum pseudoleptocephalus* (Blüthgen, 1923) — Compound species name in apposition, not subject to gender agreement«

The specific epithet is a compound of the prefix "*pseudo*-" (false) and the adjective "*leptocephalus*" (narrow-headed). In biological nomenclature, terms describing physical characteristics are traditionally treated as adjectives (see *L. anellum*).

***Lasioglossum zonulum* (SMITH, 1848)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 94): »1508. *Lasioglossum zonulus* (Smith, 1848)«

The epithet is derived from "zona" (belt/girdle). While the formation "zonulus, -a, -um" could theoretically be seen as a diminutive noun, it is almost exclusively used adjectivally ("belted" or "banded") in biological nomenclature. Pursuant to Art. 31.2.2 of the ICZN, it must be treated as an adjective and agree with the neuter genus name.

***Nomada integra* BRULLÉ, 1833**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 48): »*Nomada integra* BRULLÉ, 1832«
Only pages 1-288 of BRULLÉ's "Expédition scientifique de Morée" were published in 1832. The continuation (pages 289-400), which contains the descriptions of the bees, was not published until 1833 (see *Andrena morio*).

***Pseudoanthidium nanum* (MOCŠÁRY, 1881)**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 53): »*Pseudoanthidium nanum* (Mocsáry, 1880) — See Litman et al. (2021)«

GHISBAIN et al. (2025) date the original description to 1880, citing LITMAN et al. (2021). The latter, in turn, rely on a bibliographic assumption by BAKER (1996b). However, this chain of citations is based on a misinterpretation of the publication dates of the journal "Mathematikai és Természettudományi Közlemények."

The conjecture expressed by BAKER (1996b) regarding an earlier date appears to have been inspired by the year "1879" in the footnote on the first page of MOCŠÁRY's work. However, this date merely refers to the reporting year for which Volume 16 of the series was originally intended, not its actual publication date. Since the volume in question was demonstrably not published until 1881 and is dated accordingly on the title page, there is no reason to deviate from this official date pursuant to Art. 21.2 ICZN. BAKER's speculative advance to 1880 finds no support in the primary bibliographic evidence and should therefore not serve as a basis for a nomenclatural change.

***Sphecodes scabricollis* WESMAEL, 1835**

(GHISBAIN et al. 2025: 52): »*Sphecodes scabricollis* Wesmael, 1865 — See Matzke-Hajek (2024)«

MATZKE-HAJEK (2024) states the following (translated from German): "*Sphecodes scabricollis* Wesmael 1865

(not 1835) — The name *Sphecodes scabricollis* does not appear in Wesmael's work (1835). It was first published by Sichel (1865, p. 429), who cited the previously unpublished name and a brief description by Wesmael and added his own observations."

Indeed, the journal version describes only eight species, including three new taxa (*S. latreillii*, *S. hispanicus*, *S. similis*), but lacks any mention of *S. scabricollis*. However, evidence for an 1835 publication lies in the existence of a separate offprint (monograph), titled "Monographie du genre Sphecode." While the existence of such an offprint was previously only anecdotal, a systematic analysis of DALLA TORRE's (1896) catalog provides the necessary bibliographical proof. For the species *S. latreillii*, *S. hispanicus*, and *S. similis*, DALLA TORRE consistently cites both the journal and the offprint as sources:

- "Sphecodes Latreillii Wesmael, Bull. acad. sc. Belgique II. 1835 p.283 [Monogr. Sphecod. p.6, n.2, ♀♂.]"
- "Sphecodes Hispanicus Wesmael, Bull. acad. sc. Belgique II. 1835 p.286 [Monogr. Sphecod. p.9, n.6, ♀.]"
- "Sphecodes similis Wesmael, Bull. acad. sc. Belgique II. 1835 p.283 [Monogr. Sphecod. p.6, n.2, ♀♂.]"

In the case of *S. scabricollis*, DALLA TORRE cites only the offprint ("p. 10 n. 8"), albeit with a citation error:

- "Sphecodes scabricollis Wesmael, Monogr. Odyn. Belgique 1835 p. 10 n. 8, {."

This error likely caused WARNCKE (1992: 25) to regard SICHEL's revision as the original description. However, SICHEL (1865: 429-430) himself refutes this assumption by explicitly stating that he is transcribing WESMAEL's original description (WESMAEL 1835b: "...dont je transcris la description") and provides the exact page and species number (10, 8) from that separate edition. This case demonstrates that even in the era of digital databases, the critical study of historical primary sources remains indispensable for nomenclatural accuracy. Consequently, the date 1835 is to be maintained.

***Stelis ornatula* (KLUG, 1808)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 28): »*Stelis ornatula* (KLUG, 1807)«

The description appeared in Volume 2, Issue 1 of the "Magazin der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin," which was verifiably not published until 1808. The date 1807 is likely a transcription error.

***Tetralonia malvae* (ROSSI, 1790)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 50): »*Tetralonia macroglossa* (ILLIGER, 1806)«

BISCHOFF & HEDICKE (1931) originally reported the existence of syntypes for *Tetralonia macroglossa*, described by ILLIGER, in the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin. Due to inconsistencies in ROSSI's original description of *T. malvae* that cast doubt on its identity, and since ROSSI's type material is considered lost, SCHEUCHL et al. (2023) prioritised *Tetralonia macroglossa* as the valid name.

However, DORCHIN & MICHEZ (2024: 145) revised this view, citing information provided by S. KRAUSE, the Collection Manager for Entomology at the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, stating that no such syntypes could be located. Given that original type material was apparently unavailable for either taxon, DORCHIN & MICHEZ designated a neotype for *Tetralonia malvae* to ensure nomenclatural stability. As this designation meets all requirements of the ICZN (Art. 75.3.1 to 75.3.7), *Tetralonia malvae* is to be regarded as the valid name.

***Thyreus truncatus* (PÉREZ, 1884)**

(SCHEUCHL et al. 2023: 51): »*Thyreus truncatus* (PÉREZ, 1889)«

PÉREZ described *Thyreus truncatus* in the "Actes de la Société Linnéenne de Bordeaux", Volume 37. Although the title page of the volume bears the date 1883, the actual publication did not take place until 1884. The date 1889 is a typographical error.

New descriptions, new records, and nomenclatural changes since GHISBAIN et al. (2025)

New descriptions

***Andrena aphroditae* PISANTY, 2025**

Andrena (*Micrandrena*) *aphroditae*, in: PISANTY et al. (2025), Arthropod Systematics & Phylogeny 83: 590-593 ♀♂.
Distribution: Cyprus.

***Andrena bulgarica* WOOD, 2026**

Andrena (*Euandrena*) *bulgarica*, in: WOOD (2026), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 99: 351-354 ♀♂.
Distribution: Bulgaria, Greece.

***Andrena cazorlae* WOOD, 2025**

Andrena (*Notandrena*) *cazorlae*, in: HERRERA et al. 2025, Journal of Hymenoptera Research 98: 1058 ♀♂.
Distribution: Spain.

***Andrena cretica* WOOD, 2026**

Andrena (*Graecandrena*) *cretica*, in: WOOD (2026), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 99: 357-360 ♀.
Distribution: Crete.

***Andrena culucciae* ANNESSI, RICCIERI & DI GIULIO, 2025**

Andrena (*Plastandrena*) *culucciae*, in: ANNESSI et al. (2025), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 98: 800-810 ♀♂.
Distribution: Sardinia.

***Andrena diestelhorsti* SCHWENNINGER, 2026**

Andrena (*Chlorandrena*) *diestelhorsti*, in: SCHWENNINGER (2026), Anthophila 4(1): 26-38 ♀♂.
Distribution: Crete.

***Andrena haladai* WOOD, 2026**

Andrena (*Lepidandrena*) *haladai*, in: WOOD (2026), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 99: 360-363 ♂.
Distribution: Greece.

***Andrena lasithi* WOOD, 2026**

Andrena (*incertae sedis*) *lasithi*, in: WOOD (2026), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 99: 363-368 ♀♂.
Distribution: Crete.

***Andrena obscuricrus* WOOD, 2026**

Andrena (*Euandrena*) *obscuricrus*, in: WOOD (2026), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 99: 354-357 ♀.
Distribution: Crete.

***Andrena officinalis* WOOD, 2025**

Andrena (*Euandrena*) *officinalis*, in: HERRERA et al. (2025), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 98: 1048-1055 ♀♂.
Distribution: Spain.

***Andrena rostro* WOOD, 2025**

Andrena (*Euandrena*) *rostro*, in: HERRERA et al. (2025), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 98: 1055-1058 ♀♂.
Distribution: Spain.

***Andrena testudo* WOOD, 2026**

Andrena (*Cryptandrena*) *testudo*, in: WOOD (2026), Journal of Hymenoptera Research 99: 346-351 ♀♂.

Distribution: Crete.

***Hylaeus gomerensis* HAESELER, 2026**

Hylaeus (*Paraprosopis*) *gomerensis*, in: DATHE et al. (2026), Contributions to Entomology 76(2): 16-18 ♀♂.

Distribution: Canary Islands: La Gomera.

***Hylaeus hierro* HAESELER, 2026**

Hylaeus (*Paraprosopis*) *hierro*, in: DATHE et al. (2026), Contributions to Entomology 76(2): 19-21 ♀♂.

Distribution: Canary Islands: El Hierro.

***Hylaeus palmensis* HAESELER, 2026**

Hylaeus (*Paraprosopis*) *palmensis*, in: DATHE et al. (2026), Contributions to Entomology 76(2): 21-23 ♀♂.

Distribution: Canary Islands: La Palma.

***Hylaeus tractocephalus* LE DIVELEC & ÁLVAREZ FIDALGO, 2026**

Hylaeus (*Dentigera*) *tractocephalus*, in: LE DIVELEC & ÁLVAREZ FIDALGO 2026, Boletín de la Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa 77(2): 20-24 ♀♂.

Distribution: Spain.

***Lasioglossum ankoui* FLAMINIO & PAULY, 2026**

Lasioglossum (*Hemihalictus*) *ankoui*, in: FLAMINIO et al. (2026), Annales de la Société entomologique de France (n.s.) 2026: 2-11 ♀♂.

Distribution: France.

New records for Europe

***Andrena garzetta* WARNCKE, 1975 (Fig. 1)**

Greece: Samos, Ormos Koumaikon, sandy deposit in stream, 37.698056°N, 26.750833° E, 8 m, 19.IV.2018, 1 ♀ (ID-Nr.: 250425scwe144), leg. et coll. A.W. EBMER; Mesogeio, garden in *Quercus/Olea*-zone, 37.727222°N, 26.814444°E, 529 m, 24.IV.2018, 1 ♀ (ID-Nr.: 250425scwe145); Pandrosa, garden in *Quercus/Pinus*-zone, 37.730556° N, 26.827500° E, 655 m, 24.IV.2018, 1 ♂ (ID-Nr.: 250425scwe146), all leg. A.W. EBMER et coll. H.R. SCHWENNINGER.

First record for Europe presented herein: Samos (Greece).

***Andrena cedricola* WOOD, 2020**

WOOD (2026): 305

According to WOOD (2026: 306), the record of *Andrena oedictnema* WARNCKE, 1975 in RASMONT et al. (2017) – based on a locality dot on the distribution map in GUSENLEITNER & SCHWARZ (2002: 1124) – refers to *Andrena cedricola* WOOD, 2020. Consequently, *A. oedictnema* must be removed from the European checklist and replaced by *A. cedricola*.

First record for Europe: Greece.

***Andrena eburnea* WARNCKE, 1975**

WOOD (2026): 387

First record for Europe: Lesbos (Greece).

***Andrena incognita* WARNCKE, 1975**

WOOD (2026): 401.

First record for Europe: North Macedonia.

Resurrected species and status changes

***Andrena albipila* WARNCKE, 1967, *Andrena clanga* WARNCKE, 1965, *Andrena oblonga* WARNCKE, 1967**

All three taxa were originally described by WARNCKE as subspecies of *Andrena langadensis* WARNCKE, 1965 (*Andrena langadensis albipila* WARNCKE, 1967: 237; *Andrena langadensis clanga* WARNCKE, 1965a: 259; *Andrena langadensis oblonga* WARNCKE, 1967: 236) and were formally raised to species rank by WOOD (2026: 309, 311, 313).

***Andrena corsica* WARNCKE, 1975**

Described by WARNCKE (1975: 135) as *Andrena florea corsica* and formally raised to species rank by SILLÓ (2026: 8).

***Andrena cretica* STRAND, 1915**

This taxon, endemic to Crete, was placed as a subspecies of *Andrena vachali* PÉREZ, 1895 by WARNCKE (1965b: 28). As with most taxa treated as subspecies by WARNCKE, it represents a well-defined valid species, which was formally raised to species rank by WOOD (2026: 300).

***Andrena meridionalis* DALLA TORRE & FRIESE, 1895**

During a revision of historical bee material in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale “Giacomo Doria” (MSNG) in Genoa, type material originating from DOURS was

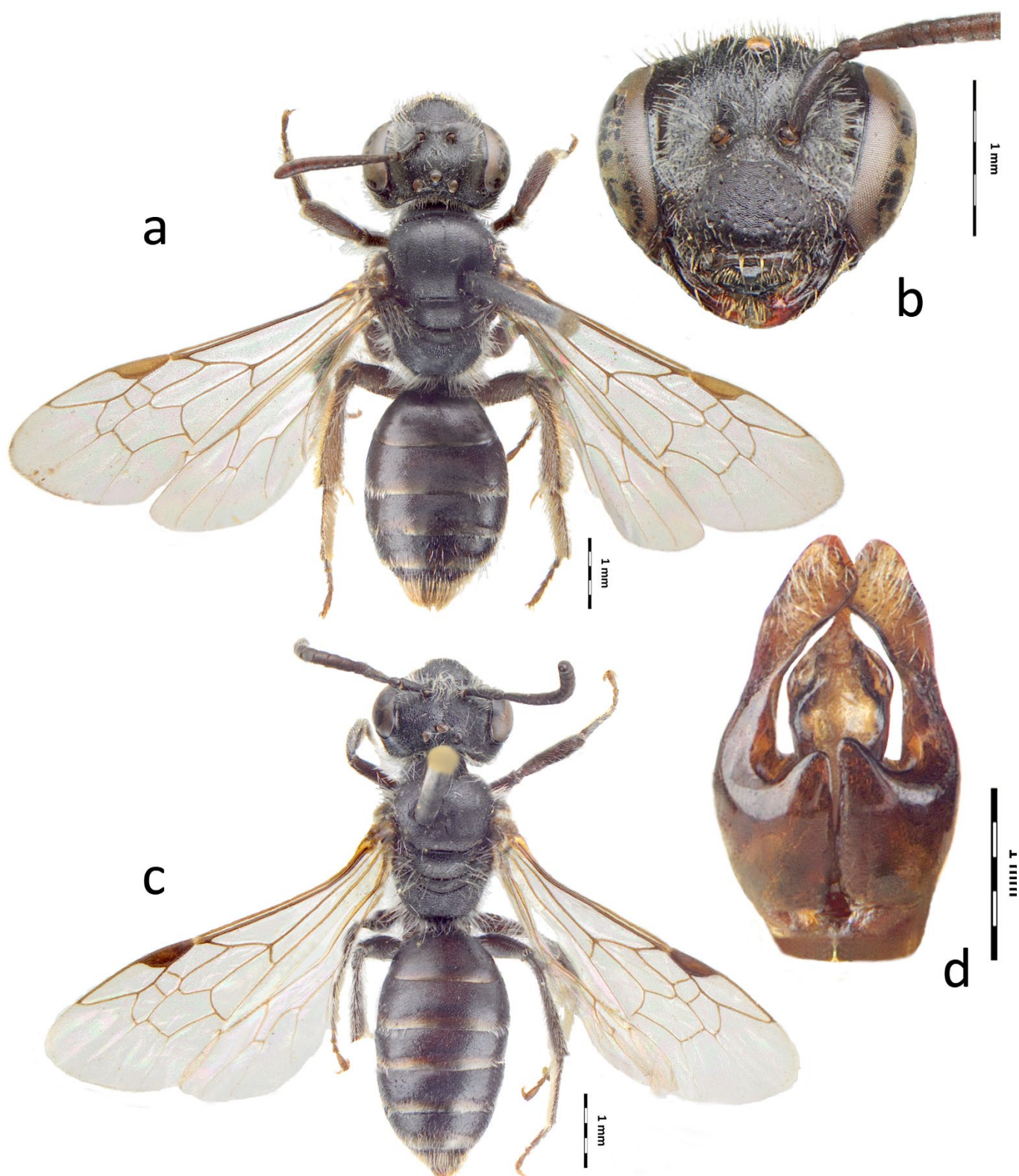


Fig. 1 Dorsal view (a) and head (b) of paratype ♀ of *Andrena garzetta*, Turkey Madenşehir (Prov. Karaman), 31.V.1974. Genital capsule (c) and dorsal view (d) of *Andrena garzetta* ♂, Greece Samos: Pandrosa, 24.IV.2018. Photos: H.R. SCHWENNINGER

rediscovered. Although DOURS' main collection is considered destroyed, syntypic specimens reached the GRIBODO collection via material exchange between GRIBODO and DOURS, which is now preserved in the MSNG (WOOD & BOSSERT 2025). This includes a female of a species described by DOURS as *Andrena gravida*. Since this name was already preoccupied by *Andrena gravida* IMHOFF, 1832, DALLA TORRE & FRIESE (1895: 46) replaced it with *Andrena meridionalis*. WOOD (2026: 307) established the identity of this species with *Andrena langadensis* WARNCKE, 1965, which thus becomes a junior synonym of *Andrena meridionalis*. Consequently, *A. langadensis* should be replaced by *A. meridionalis* in the European checklist.

***Andrena repressa* WARNCKE, 1975**

Described by WARNCKE (1975: 135) as *Andrena hyemala repressa* and formally raised to species rank by WOOD (2026: 292).

***Andrena subglobosa* DOURS, 1873**

This species was originally described by DOURS as *Campylogaster (Andrena) subglobosus*. COCKERELL (1922: 549) suspected conspecificity with *Andrena pallidicincta* BRULLÉ, 1833, and WARNCKE (1965b: 51, 57) placed the name as a synonym of *Andrena fulvitaris* BRULLÉ, 1833. Independently, KRIECHBAUMER (1873: 59) described *Andrena punctatissima* from the island of Hvar (historically Lesina). Since this name was preoccupied by *Andrena punctatissima* MORAWITZ, 1866, SCHMIEDEKNECHT (1883/1884: 449, 569) replaced it with *Andrena kriegbaumeri*, a name that has been in use ever since. Due to the discovery of a male specimen in the MSNG clearly belonging to the type series of *Andrena subglobosa*, which is identical to *A. kriegbaumeri*, the species must be renamed *A. subglobosa* DOURS, 1873 (WOOD 2026: 342). Accordingly, *A. kriegbaumeri* is to be removed from the European checklist.

***Andrena toelgiana* FRIESE, 1921**

WOOD (2023: 325) synonymized *Andrena toelgiana* with *Andrena limbata* EVERSMAAN, 1852, as the extent of the yellow facial coloration in females is highly variable. Due to this synonymization (or because the authors were unaware of the records from Lesbos), the species was omitted by GHISBAIN et al. (2025). Later, WOOD (2026: 288) recognized the essential diagnostic characters separating

A. limbata and *A. toelgiana* and revoked the synonymy. The previously undescribed male of *A. toelgiana* was not available to WOOD (2026). However, the first author has examined three males from Turkey and one from Lesbos, which also show distinct morphological differences from *A. limbata*.

***Lasioglossum fertoni* (VACHAL, 1895)**

Based on genetic, morphological, and biogeographical data, FLAMINIO et al. (2026b: 195) reassessed this taxon – previously treated as a subspecies of *Lasioglossum discum* (SMITH, 1853) – and raised it to species rank.

Deletions

***Andrena flavilabris* SCHENCK, 1874**

WOOD (2026: 298) synonymized this taxon with *Andrena decipiens* SCHENCK, 1861. After long-standing uncertainty regarding its taxonomic status, it was shown to represent the spring generation of *A. decipiens* (see also comments on *A. decipiens* above).

***Andrena kriegbaumeri* SCHMIEDEKNECHT, 1883**

This name is a junior synonym of *Andrena subglobosa* DOURS, 1873 (WOOD 2026: 296; see above).

***Andrena langadensis* WARNCKE, 1965**

This name is a junior synonym of *Andrena meridionalis* DALLA TORRE & FRIESE, 1895 (WOOD 2026: 308; see above).

***Andrena oediceps* WARNCKE, 1975**

The records for Europe (Greece) refer to *Andrena cedricola* WOOD, 2020 (WOOD 2026: 306; see above). *A. oediceps* does not occur in Europe and must be removed from the checklist.

***Andrena statusa* GUSENLEITNER, 1998**

Junior synonym of *Andrena caprimulga* WARNCKE, 1975 (WOOD 2026: 284).

***Andrena wilhelmi* SCHUBERTH, 1995**

This case is analogous to that of *A. decipiens* / *A. flavilabris*: WOOD (2026: 299) recognized *Andrena wilhelmi* as the spring generation of *Andrena forsterella* OSYTSNJUK, 1978, and placed it into synonymy.

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Appendix

The minimum of 25 works required under Article 23.9.1.2 of the ICZN, published by at least 10 authors in the immediately preceding 50 years and spanning a period of not less than 10 years, in which the name *Hylaeus moricei* (FRIESE, 1898) has been used:

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