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Cyber nomenclaturalists and the "CESA itch"

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Not long ago, Neal Evenhuis (2008) treated us to a historical review of the mental affliction known by the quaint term "mihi itch". This condition is unique to taxonomists and manifests itself in the sufferer's near uncontrollable desire to name species. The mihi itch is less prevalent than it once was, but in recent years a new "itch" has afflicted some of our fellow taxonomists. This I term the "CESA itch" (see below), and you may have seen its effects already in a taxon of interest to you.

The CESA itch is seen most commonly in cyber nomenclaturalists. These are persons who scour the Internet for lists and databases containing seemingly valid generic names that potentially have junior primary homonyms lurking in their midst. The cyber nomenclaturalist, upon finding such a resource, diligently checks each and every "valid" generic name against a nomenclator like *Nomenclator Zoologicus* (Neave 2005) or *Systema Dipterorum* (Pape & Thompson 2010) in the hope of discovering senior primary homonyms that predate "valid" generic names. Then, invoking the Principle of Homonymy (ICZN 1999, Article 52), new replacement names are published (generally a few at a time in a periodical edited by the authors) to take the place of the preoccupied names.

The two most active groups of cyber nomenclaturalists are located in Turkey. I shall focus on just one of them to illustrate the nature of the work in which such groups indulge. This group consists of Prof. Dr. Ahmet Ömer Koçak and Asst. Prof. Dr. Muhabbet Kemal Koçak, professors at Yüzüncü Yil Üniversitesi and co-owners of the *Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara* (CESA) (http://www.cesa-tr.org/). Together, these scientists manage CESA, edit its various publications, conduct research activities, and surf the Internet looking for taxonomic names they can replace with their own. In what might be seen as acts of unnecessary self-indulgence, they have incorporated the acronym of their Centre (CESA) into over 60 of their new replacement names (Table 1). It therefore seems fitting to christen this activity of homonym-hunting and replacement the "CESA itch", in honor of the Centre that has created such a preponderance of CESA-inspired replacement names.

Koçak & Kemal (2009a) have rationalized their nomenclatural activities within the context of their studies on the insects of Turkey, explaining that getting the names right is a necessary part of their work:

> "Of course, Turkey, our land is placed in the focus of this survey. By doing this, we should search the fauna of not only the neighbour countries, but also the continents, namely Eurasia and Africa, as their faunal elements inhabit in various regions of Turkey in various rates. During our searches in the related literature, we have met with some difficulties. Usually the Turkish authors of various insect groups, if use the scientific names of the taxa in their publications, frequently mis-spelled the names, used the name with incorrect incomplete author names, or without date of publications. These cases are less frequently seen among the publications by the foreign authors. We preferred, under these circumstances, to prepare correct scientific name lists of the pterygot orders under discussion; consequently we made inevitably more nomenclatural than laboratorial studies at the beginning. Without corrected faunal and taxonomical lists, such an enormous attempt cannot be successful. We strongly believe this; therefore we have to make some preferences concerning Entomofauna survey, i.e., first nomenclatural studies, taxonomical and faunal lists in our database systems, than the studies in the laboratory concerning the identifications the materials collected by us and their evaluations, including their descriptions." (Koçak & Kemal 2009a: 2.)

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Table 1. List of the majority of names proposed with "cesa", the acronym for *Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara*, embedded within them.

No	CESA-based genus-group name	Higher taxon	Zoogeographic region(s)
1	*Acari**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Acarina, Holothyridae	Australasian
2	*Afri**cesa*** Koçak, Hüseyinoglŭ & Kemal, 2008	Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae	Afrotropical
3	*Amazoni**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae	Neotropical
4	*Andi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Tachinidae	Neotropical
5	*Australi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae	Australasian
6	*Braco**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Hymenoptera, Braconidae	Neotropical
7	*Californi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Cecidomyiidae	Nearctic
8	*Ceara**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Orthoptera, Gryllidae	Neotropical
9	*Cercopi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Hemiptera, Cercopidae	Australasian
10	***Cesa**basis* Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Diptera, Tabanidae	Australasian
11	***Cesa**bracon* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Hymenoptera, Braconidae	Afrotropical
12	***Cesa**brazilia* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae	Neotropical
13	***Cesa**chile* Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Chilopoda, Linotaeniidae	Neotropical
14	***Cesa**chilus* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hymenoptera, Eumenidae	Australasian
15	***Cesa**comora* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae	Oriental
16	***Cesa**coris* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hemiptera, Lygaeidae	Oriental
17	***Cesa**gaster* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Diptera, Asilidae	Neotropical
18	***Cesa**metra* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Hemiptera, Gerridae	Afrotropical
19	***Cesa**mexico* Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae	Neotropical
20	***Cesa**morelosia* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Tachinidae	Neotropical
21	***Cesa**ndria* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae	Oriental
22	***Cesa**panama* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Tachinidae	Neotropical
23	***Cesa**papua* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Homoptera, Cercopidae	Australasian
24	***Cesa**perua* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Tachinidae	Neotropical
25	***Cesa**phasma* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Phasmida, Pseudophasmatidae	Neotropical
26	***Cesa**spheniscus* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Diptera, Tephritidae	Palaearctic
27	***Cesa**sundana* Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae	Oriental
28	***Cesa**thrix* Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Diptera, Sciaridae	Neotropical
29	***Cesa**tropicalia* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae	Neotropical
30	*Chalicodoma* subg. ***Cesa**congoa* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hymenoptera, Megachilidae	Afrotropical
31	*Chirono**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Diptera, Chironomidae	Neotropical
32	*Colombi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Diptera, Sarcophagidae	Neotropical
33	*Eriophy**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Acarina, Eriophyidae	Oriental
34	*Formosa**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Hymenoptera, Pompilidae	Oriental
35	*Fulgori**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Homoptera, Fulgoridae	Neotropical
36	*Gautengi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Tachinidae	Afrotropical
37	*Holarcti**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hymenoptera, Eulophidae	Nearctic, Palaearctic
38	*Hoplobasis* subg. *Eurasi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Diptera, Limoniidae	Palaearctic
39	*Indonesi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Diptera, Neriidae	Australasian
40	*Kazachi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Homoptera, Delphacidae	Palaearctic
41	*Latino**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Homoptera, Cicadellidae	Neotropical
42	*Madagas**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae	Afrotropical
43	*Meru**acesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Hymenoptera, Eulophidae	Afrotropical
44	*Mycomya* subg. ***Cesa**mya* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Mycetophilidae	Palaearctic
45	*Namibio**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Diptera, Tephritidae	Afrotropical
46	*Orientali**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hymenoptera, Eumenidae	Australasian, Oriental
47	*Orienti**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Acarina, Phytoptidae	Oriental
48	*Pacifico**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Diptera, Asilidae	Australasian
49	*Pamiro**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Diptera, Chironomidae	Oriental
50	*Papua**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Hymenoptera, Sphecidae	Australasian
51	*Papuelli**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Sphaeroceridae	Australasian
52	*Philippino**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Ephydridae	Oriental
53	*Phori**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Phoridae	Australasian
54	*Queenslandi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Homoptera, Delphacidae	Australasian, Oriental
55	*Ramburiella* subg. *Palaeo**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Orthoptera, Acrididae	Palaearctic
56	*Sarcophaga* subg. *Caledoni**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Sarcophagidae	Australasian
57	*Sauri**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Cecidomyiidae	World
58	*Seycello**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Arachnida, Linyphiidae	Afrotropical
59	*Suzuki**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Acarina, Walchiidae	Palaearctic
60	*Taiwano**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Acarina, Diptilomiopidae	Oriental
61	*Tanzani**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2009	Hymenoptera, Pteromalidae	Afrotropical
62	*Thai**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008	Acarina, Eriophyidae	Oriental
63	*Tingi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hemiptera, Tingidae	Neotropical
64	*Togo**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Lonchaeidae	Australasian [Oceanian]
65	*Velia* subg. ***Cesa**velia* Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Hemiptera, Veliidae	Oriental
66	*Zealandi**cesa*** Koçak & Kemal, 2010	Diptera, Brachystomatidae	Australasian

The quote above helps to put into perspective the unique challenges faced by CESA study "Project Entomofauna of Turkey". Yet, it is difficult to comprehend why the preparation of a list of valid names of Turkish insects has necessitated such broad homonym-hunting forays throughout all of Insecta (and beyond) and involving all zoogeographic regions of the world.

Even though only a small portion of Turkey is included within *Fauna Europaea* (de Jong 2010), one would expect this valuable resource to provide an excellent starting point for a database of Turkish insects and would reduce the need for a great deal of research on insect names throughout the rest of the world.

Koçak & Kemal have received some criticism of their nomenclatural activities, as revealed in this passage that follows closely after the quote above:

> "We are of the opinion that, studying on the nomenclature of the orders under discussion, are extremely serious and necessary attempts as in the field or in the laboratory studies. From time to time, we have been receiving some annoying, and provocative messages by some persons due to their intolerance of our nomenclatural activities. In the preamble of the Cesa, the following statement may be read every time '...researches regarding the fauna, taxonomy, nomenclature ... are among its aims'. … By the way, we would like to explain our opinion about the nomenclatural acts. According to the ICZN, it is a published act which affects the nomenclatural status of a scientific name or the typification of a nominal taxon. Under these circumstances, a nomenclatural act is related with the new synonyms, new combinations, new stati, new names, as well as all kinds of descriptions of the taxa, type selections, designations, dates of publications, and the authorships. The meaning of the studying with the nomenclature cannot be merely restricted with the proposing replacement names. Besides, the studying with the nomenclature is not so different from the studying with the taxonomy. And it cannot be defined as a 'nightmare' that claimed by some persons unaccountably. Such an approach to the nomenclature and the scientists interested in it, is simply not only absurd but also completely nonscientific. Final words that we would say are so; our project is pure scientific; therefore it has no reward. And, if such a scientific attempt had been made by foreigners it would be highly welcomed." (Koçak & Kemal 2009a: 2–3.)

The above is framed within the context of "Project Entomofauna of Turkey", but CESA also aspires to study the world Insecta. Recent nomenclatural papers by Koçak and Kemal in CESA periodical *Priamus* invariably begin with "Within the frame of ongoing Project Entomofauna of the World by the Cesa, nomenclatural studies on the order [insert name here] have been carrying out by the authors for ["four years" or "a long time"].

Most taxonomists see the replacement of preoccupied names as a necessary part of a revisionary study or taxonomic catalog wherein changes are proposed within some sort of context and by authors knowledgeable about the taxa involved. After all, junior primary homonyms are not causing any trouble until they are discovered, and who wants to offend colleagues by searching taxa in their speciality for names to replace? It is therefore not surprising that papers devoted primarily to the establishment of new replacement names are commonly viewed as inappropriate, opportunistic, and not entirely ethical.

Cyber nomenclaturalists first came to my attention after I posted on my website a list of the approximately 1520 valid generic names of Tachinidae (Diptera) (O'Hara 2005). This list consists of the names treated as valid in regional catalogs or named or revised in later publications. The intent of the list is not to uncover junior primary homonyms, or to provide a resource that can be used for that purpose. However, by collecting all the valid generic names for the world Tachinidae into one place, the list quickly attracted the attention of cyber nomenclaturalists. Papers with new replacement names in the Tachinidae soon began appearing with O'Hara (2005) cited among the references. To date, six papers have been published proposing new replacement names in the Tachinidae (Özdikmen 2006, 2007, 2010; Özdikmen & Abang 2006; Koçak & Kemal 2009b, 2010a) and I suspect my list of tachinid genera has now been picked clean of junior primary homonyms.

Not only are cyber nomenclaturalists surfing the Internet for taxonomic lists and databases to explore, but there is some competition for the choicest offerings. For example, the highly regarded *Universal Chalcidoidea Database* (Noyes 2003) was discovered by two cyber teams at about the same time. Each team published a set of new replacement names (Koçak & Kemal 2008; Özdikmen & Darılmaz 2009), but unfortunately the new names pertained to the same junior homonyms. The paper by Koçak & Kemal (2008) hit the streets first and won priority for the names therein. The authors of the other paper published a follow-up paper in which they listed their unnecessary new names as new synonyms of the names that were published first, and appropriately entitled their paper, "Battle of replacement names for the genera in Chalcidoidea" (Özdikmen & Darılmaz 2010).

Thus far I have reviewed the actions of cyber nomenclaturalists without commenting on the accuracy of their published works. I became curious about this aspect of their research while compiling the list of CESA-inspired names (Table 1) and delved a little deeper into some of the names involved. What I found during this review of selected cases is presented below, arranged chronologically under their respective new replacement names.

Lehrera Koçak & Kemal, 2009 (Diptera, Sarcophagidae)

Koçak & Kemal (2009b: 7) proposed this new replacement name in the Sarcophagidae (Diptera) in this brief statement: "*Lehrera* nom.n. pro *Devriesia* Lehrer, 1995 (Ent. Ber. Amsterdam 55 (10): 158[14] nec *Devriesia* Mintz, 1967 (Diss.Abstr. 27B: 2748) (Echinodermata)". Footnote 14 cites a recent usage of *Devriesia* Lehrer: "*Devriesia* Lehrer, l995 is currently treated as valid generic name (see: Lehrer, A.Z., 2006, Fragm. dipt. 3: 14–22)".

There are several aspects of this nomenclatural act that are problematic:

1) It is advisable, but not necessary, when proposing a replacement name to cite the type species, to list other affected species (i.e., new combinations), and perhaps to give some indication of where the taxa occur.
2) The first usage of the name *Devriesia* by Mintz (1967) in *Dissertation Abstracts* can be interpreted as unpublished by Article 9.7 of the Code (ICZN 1999):
   > "Article 9. What does not constitute published work. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 8, none of the following constitutes published work within the meaning of the Code: …
   > 9.7. copies obtained on demand of an unpublished work [Art. 8], even if previously deposited in a library or other archive."
3) Even if Mintz (1967) is considered a published work, the name *Devriesia* was treated as unavailable by Kier & Lawson (1978: 96):
   > "Mintz (1967: 2748) referred *Toxaster lafittei* to a new genus *Devriesia* Mintz but included no description of the genus. *Devriesia* is, therefore, a *nomen nudum*."
4) Current usage of *Devriesia* Lehrer was established by Koçak & Kemal (2009b) by reference to one of Lehrer's own publications (Lehrer 2006). However, Lehrer's classification of the Sarcophagidae is viewed as oversplit by most specialists of the family. The synonymy of *Devriesia* Lehrer with *Sarcophaga* (*Heteronychia*), as first proposed by Pape (1996), was confirmed recently by Whitmore (2011) who studied the type series of the type species *Sarcophaga ferox* Villeneuve, 1908.

The foregoing can be summarized as follows, with *Lehrera* Koçak & Kemal (2009b) falling into subjective synonymy with *S.* (*Heteronychia*):

Sarcophaga subg. *Heteronychia* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 (Diptera, Sarcophagidae)

Heteronychia Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889: 124. Type species: *Heteronychia chaetoneura* Brauer & Bergenstamm, 1889 (= *Sarcophaga dissimilis* Meigen, 1826), by monotypy.
Devriesia Lehrer, 1995: 158. Type species: *Sarcophaga ferox* Villeneuve, 1908, by original designation.
Lehrera Koçak & Kemal, 2009b: 7 (unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Devriesia* Lehrer, 1995). **New synonymy**.

Gautengicesa Koçak & Kemal, 2010 (Diptera, Tachinidae)

Koçak & Kemal (2010a: 157) proposed *Gautengicesa* as a new replacement name for *Pretoriana* Curran, 1938, a genus-group name preoccupied by *Pretoriana* Uvarov, 1922 (Orthoptera, Acrididae). They noted that *Pretoriana* Curran was treated as a valid genus of Tachinidae by O'Hara (2008). However, O'Hara (2008) did not list generic synonyms and Koçak & Kemal (2010a) failed to consult other sources to determine if another genus-group name is available to take the place of preoccupied *Pretoriana* Curran. The standard reference on Afrotropical Tachinidae is Crosskey (1980) and therein is given a junior subjective synonym of *Pretoriana* Curran that becomes the valid name of the genus. *Gautengicesa* Koçak & Kemal falls into subjective synonymy with that genus-group name, as follows:

***Myxogaedia* Mesnil, 1956 (Diptera, Tachinidae)**

Pretoriana Curran, 1938: 7 (junior primary homonym of *Pretoriana* Uvarov, 1922: 99). Type species: *Pretoriana setosa* Curran, 1938, by original designation.

Myxogaedia Mesnil, 1956: 497. Type species: *Myxarchiclops maculosus* Villeneuve, 1916, by original designation.

Gautengicesa Koçak & Kemal, 2010a: 157 (*nomen novum* for *Pretoriana* Curran, 1938). **New synonymy**.

***Cesaperua* Koçak & Kemal, 2010 (Diptera, Tachinidae)**

The new replacement name *Cesaperua* was proposed by Koçak & Kemal (2010a: 159) to replace the preoccupied name *Xenophasia* Townsend, 1934, a name treated as valid by O'Hara (2008). The authors gave the derivation of the name as follows:

> "The proposed new name is a combination of the institutional name and the country name, where the genus was recorded. Necessary name combination is given below:
> *Cesaperua xanthomelanoides* (Townsend, 1934) (comb.n.) Peru."

Koçak & Kemal (2010a) correctly cited Townsend (1934: 207) for the description of *Xenophasia* Townsend. However, they erred in the provenance of the genus. Townsend (1934: 207) cited the type locality of the single included species as "Rio Tapajós … Urucurytuba". This locality [now as "Urucurituba"] is in the state of Pará in Brazil, not the country of Peru. Hence, the genus is named for the wrong country.

***Sauricesa* Koçak & Kemal, 2010 (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)**

This is a remarkable example of what can go wrong when junior primary homonyms are carelessly renamed. Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) proposed *Sauricesa* as a new replacement name for *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991 (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae [not Tabanidae as cited by Koçak & Kemal 2010b]), preoccupied by *Allomyia* Banks, 1916 (Trichoptera, Apataniidae). They were apparently unaware that *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991 is also preoccupied by *Allomyia* Felt, 1918 (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) and *Allomyia* Malloch, 1919 (Diptera, Scathophagidae), and predates *Allomyia* Ren, 1998 (Diptera, Tabanidae). They listed 20 new combinations, all with *Sauricesa* as the valid genus and all supposedly belonging to the dipteran family Tabanidae.

Koçak & Kemal (2010b) made a number of significant errors in their assessment of *Allomyia* names:

1) Gagné (2004) recognized *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991 as preoccupied by *Allomyia* Banks, 1916 and replaced it with *Alliomyia* Gagné, 2004. The genus contains a single species, *Alliomyia saurica* (Fedotova), known only from Kazakhstan (Gagné 2004, 2010). Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) unnecessarily replaced *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991 with *Sauricesa* and recognized *S. saurica* (Fedotova) as a new combination.
2) Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) mistakenly cited *Sauricesa* as a genus-group name in the Tabanidae. The correct placement of *Sauricesa* is in the Cecidomyiidae.
3) *Allomyia* Banks, 1916 is a valid trichopteran genus in the family Apataniidae (Morse 2011). Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) transferred 16 species of *Allomyia* Banks to *Sauricesa* (i.e., they moved 16 trichopteran species to Diptera).
4) *Allomyia* Felt, 1918 (Cecidomyiidae) is a junior subjective synonym of *Oligotrophus* Latreille, 1805 (Gagné 2004, 2010). One Nearctic species of this Holarctic genus, *O. juniperi* (Felt), the type species of *Allomyia* Felt, was reassigned to *Sauricesa* by Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) (i.e., they moved a cecidomyiid species validly placed in *Oligotrophus* to *Sauricesa*).

5) Malloch (1923) recognized *Allomyia* Malloch, 1919 (Diptera, Scathophagidae) as preoccupied by *Allomyia* Banks, 1916 and replaced it with *Allomyella* Malloch, 1923. *Allomyella* is a valid genus with a small number of species in the Nearctic and Palaearctic Regions (Gorodkov 1986; Poole & Lewis 1996). *Allomyella unguiculata* (Malloch), the type species of *Allomyia* Malloch, was reassigned to *Sauricesa* by Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) (i.e., they moved the species from Scathophagidae to Cecidomyiidae).
6) *Allomyia* Ren, 1998 (Diptera, Tabanidae) is a junior primary homonym of *Allomyia* Banks, 1916 but has not been given a replacement name. Ren (1998) named the genus for a single fossil species of Tabanidae, *Allomyia ruderalis* Ren, 1998. Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) reassigned *A. ruderalis* Ren to *Sauricesa* (i.e., they moved the species from Tabanidae to Cecidomyiidae). Even though *Allomyia* Ren is preoccupied by *Allomyia* Banks, it is not replaced by *Sauricesa* because that name was proposed to replace *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991, a genus-group name in the Cecidomyiidae. No action is taken here to replace the preoccupied name *Allomyia* Ren, 1998. That is best left to a specialist in the group.

As an outcome of the foregoing, not a single new combination of Koçak & Kemal (2010b) is tenable. All names should revert back to their prior combinations with the caveat that *Allomyia* Ren, 1998 needs a new name. Herewith are the 20 new combinations of Koçak & Kemal (2010b: 6) along with their proper placements and an indication of the higher taxon to which each belongs:

Combination of Koçak & Kemal (2010b)	**Proper current combination**	**Order, family**
Sauricesa acanthis (Ross, 1950)	*Allomyia acanthis* (Ross)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa bifosa (Ross, 1950)	*Allomyia bifosa* (Ross)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa cascadis (Ross, 1950)	*Allomyia cascadis* (Ross)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa chama (Denning, 1953)	*Allomyia chama* (Denning)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa cidoipes (Schmid, 1968)	*Allomyia cidoipes* (Schmid)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa coronae (Levanidova & Arefina, 1995)	*Allomyia coronae* L. & A.	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa delicatula (Levanidova & Arefina, 1995)	*Allomyia delicatula* L. & A.	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa gnathos (Ross, 1950)	*Allomyia gnathos* (Ross)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa hector (Nimmo, 1971)	*Allomyia hector* (Nimmo)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa juniperi (Felt, 1918)	*Oligotrophus juniperi* (Felt)	Diptera, Cecidomyiidae
Sauricesa picoides (Ross, 1950)	*Allomyia picoides* (Ross)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa renoa (Milne, 1935)	*Allomyia renoa* (Milne)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa ruderalis (Ren, 1998)	"*Allomyia*" *ruderalis* Ren	Diptera, Tabanidae
Sauricesa sajanensis (Levanidova, 1967)	*Allomyia sajanensis* (Levanidova)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa saurica (Fedotova, 1991)	*Alliomyia saurica* (Fedotova)	Diptera, Cecidomyiidae
Sauricesa scotti (Wiggins, 1973)	*Allomyia scotti* (Wiggins)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa sichotalinensis (Martynov, 1935)	*Allomyia sichotalinensis* (Mart.)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa thomasi (Nimmo, 1977)	*Allomyia thomasi* (Nimmo)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa tripunctata (Banks, 1900)	*Allomyia tripunctata* (Banks)	Trichoptera, Apataniidae
Sauricesa unguiculata (Malloch, 1919)	*Allomyella unguiculata* (Malloch)	Diptera, Scathophagidae

The findings above result in *Sauricesa* Koçak & Kemal, 2010 falling into objective synonymy with *Alliomyia* Gagné, 2004:

***Alliomyia* Gagné, 2004 (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae)**

Allomyia Fedotova, 1991: 21 (junior primary homonym of *Allomyia* Banks, 1916: 120, 122). Type species: *Allomyia saurica* Fedotova, 1991, by original designation.

Alliomyia Gagné, 2004: 66 (*nomen novum* for *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991).

Sauricesa Koçak & Kemal, 2010b: 6 (unnecessary *nomen novum* for *Allomyia* Fedotova, 1991). **New synonymy**.

No systematist can master all the literature and names of the entire Insecta. There is thus an inherent danger in homonym-hunting beyond one's area of expertise, as graphically illustrated by the examples above. Homonym-hunting is not difficult, but once a junior primary homonym is found there is an expectation that careful research into the consequences of renaming it will be pursued prior to the publication of a new replacement name. This is not always easy to accomplish given the specialized literature associated with each preoccupied name. Cyber nomenclaturalists may believe they are capable of thoroughly researching every name that appears to be preoccupied, but in reality it is a perilous activity with possibly inaccurate outcomes. The examples above may serve as a warning to the authors involved and to others who might follow in their footsteps to reconsider this practise of renaming junior primary homonyms as an end unto itself. Yielding to the "CESA-itch" does not fulfill a pressing need in taxonomy and is not generally welcomed by other taxonomists. This is precisely why so few taxonomists engage in this activity. It is safe to say that most taxonomists believe it is more appropriate to leave new replacement names to specialists of the taxa involved. If this suggestion is not heeded and the renaming of junior homonyms continues unabated, then I caution my fellow taxonomists: Beware, a CESA name may be coming to a taxon near you!

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