In memoriam of Professor Pavel Štys (1933–2018):
biology, memories, bibliography and list of described taxa

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Abstract. Professor Pavel Štys (1933–2018) was an eminent specialist in morphology, taxonomy, systematics, biology and behaviour of Heteroptera, and the Commissioner of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. All his career was connected with the Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic, where he educated several generations of Czech biologists and teachers. Here we provide his short biography, personal memories of his colleagues, bibliography currently comprising 386 papers, and annotated list of the taxa he described, which includes two families (Stemmocryptidae and Medocostidae), 11 subfamilies, 4 tribes, 54 genus-group and 129 species-group names, all of them in Heteroptera, except one species and one subspecies of Syrphidae (Diptera). Within the list the grammatical gender of the genera Chauliops Scott, 1874 and Neochauliops Štys, 1963 is corrected to masculine in accordance with ICZN (1999: Article 30.1.4.3) affecting the gender agreement in the following species: Chauliops conicus Gao & Bu, 2009, Ch. lobatulus Breddin, 1907, Ch. petiolatus (Germar, 1837), Ch. quaternarius Gao & Bu, 2009, and Neochauliops laciniatus (Bergroth, 1916).

Key words. Heteroptera, Diptera, Syrphidae, Pavel Štys, biography, bibliography, list of described taxa

Biography

Pavel Štys was born in Prague on 8 December 1933. From his early childhood Pavel was extremely interested in study of various natural phenomena; he started to collect insects and tried to mount and preserve them from the age of four. These activities were intensively supported by Pavel’s loving parents. Pavel’s farther, Jaroslav Štys (1897–1963), who was manually skilled, learned several crafts and painted well, worked as a technical clerk in his brother’s company. Pavel’s mother, Ludmila Štysová (1896–1976) came from a farming family in South Bohemia and was a householder. Pavel’s younger sister Hana remembers that during his secondary school studies Pavel kept white laboratory mice and praying mantises in vivaria. Pavel occupied one kitchen cupboard with his collection, and kitchen of their small flat was also his first entomological laboratory.
Pavel’s uncle, Josef Štys (1889–1950), was a junior co-owner of the factory Srb & Štys producing optical equipment including microscopes and binoculars. After the occupation of Bohemia and Moravia by German Nazis on 14 March 1939, the factory was confiscated for German military industry. After the liberation of Czechoslovakia on 8 May 1945, the factory was confiscated again by the Decree of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic (Anonymous 2019). Finally, on 25 February, 1948, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia made a coup d’état which replaced democracy and liberal economy with the dictatorship of the proletariat and planned socialist economy, an era in which people of bourgeois origin were discriminated against. As Pavel never sympathized with the new regime and his conviction was strongly anticommunist, the political situation conspicuously complicated his career until 1989.

After secondary school studies at Vančurovo Reálné Gymnázium (currently Gymnázium Na Zlatance Grammar School) he entered the Faculty of Science (formerly the Biological Faculty) of Charles University in Prague, an institution he remained devoted to until his last days. He graduated in 1957 with majors in Special Zoology – Entomology, in parallel with Biology and Chemistry for teachers. He started to teach already during his studies and became a staff member of the Department of Zoology (formerly Department of Systematic Zoology) after his graduation. He obtained a CSc. degree (candidatus scientiarum, equivalent of Ph.D.) from the Institute of Entomology of The Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Prague in 1966 (the topic of his dissertation was ‘Morphology, higher classification and phylogeny of trichophorous Heteroptera’), and his RNDr. doctorate (= rerum naturalium doctor) from the Faculty of Science of Charles University in 1967. The positions Pavel Štys held at the Department of Zoology were as follows: Assistant (1957–1961), Assistant Professor (1961–1987), Research Scientist (1987–1989), and Senior Research Scientist (1989–1991). Despite being one of the most respected scientists at the faculty, his habilitation was possible only after the Velvet Revolution and return of democracy after 17 November 1989. He habilitated in 1991 with the topic ‘Higher classification of the insect order Heteroptera’, and held the position of an Associate Professor of Entomology in 1991–1993. He became full Professor of Entomology in 1993. From 1991 to 1995 he was Head of Entomology Section of the Department of Zoology and from 1995 to 1998 Head of the Department of Zoology at Faculty of Science. Beside these, in 1990s he had a number of other positions both at Charles University and the Czech Academy of Sciences. Pavel became Professor Emeritus from the academic year 1999/2000 when he retired but he remained at the Department of Zoology as a teacher and scientist until his death.

Pavel was an active teacher of several generations of Czech biologists, a gifted speaker with a very broad and deep knowledge of zoology in general. His most important courses were Principles and Methods of Systematic Zoology, General Entomology (he participated in these two until his death), Evolutionary Biology, Systematic Entomology (part Hemimetabola), but also Practical Classes in Invertebrate Zoology; for decades he participated in Field Zoology Courses for the bachelor’s programme and in specialized Field Entomology Courses for students of master’s degree in Entomology. From 1960 Pavel was supervisor of one to three bachelor’s or master’s degree theses in Entomology every year, either with scientific or pedagogical focus. Among his students were many forthcoming professional entomologists and university teachers, among others Miroslav Papáček, Jitka Vilimová, and Jan Zrzavý. Although he was not allowed to be formal supervisor of doctoral students until 1988, he ideologically led two of them, M. Papáček and J. Vilimová; he became an official supervisor of doctoral students in 1989.

Pavel held the post of Visiting Assistant Professor at the University of Khartoum in Sudan in 1965–1968. In periods of more relaxed political climate he was on many long-term stays in foreign countries, e.g. at the Department of Entomology, Agricultural University, Wageningen, the Netherlands, visiting René H. Cobben (1985), Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA, working with Randall T. Schuh (1990), Department of Earth Sciences, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada, with Jarmla Kukalová-Peck (1990), and at the Australian Museum, Sydney, with Gerasimos Cassis (1993–1994). Pavel also made short visits to many collections of important natural history museums, in latter years in London, Paris, Washington, Stockholm, Helsinki, and Lund, some of them several times. He actively presented results of his research at numerous national and international congresses and meetings in former Czechoslovakia or abroad, from 1990s he was a frequent participant of the Quadrennial Meetings of the International Heteropterists’ Society, European Hemiptera Congresses, International Congresses of Entomology, Congresses of the International Society for Behavioral Ecology, as well as the national Zoological Days conference (for Abstracts see Bibliography).

Pavel was a member of many Czech and international committees and scientific societies, e.g. the Czech Entomological Society, Czech Zoological Society, American Entomological Society, and Society of Systematic Zoology. Pavel’s life-long interest in zoological nomenclature was crowned by becoming a Commissioner of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1989–2015). In this position he was involved in writing of the Fourth Edition of International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999). Together with Václav Houša they translated the Third and Fourth Edition of the Code to Czech (Houša & Štys 1989a, 2003a). Pavel was also a member of editorial boards of many scientific journals in the Czech Republic and abroad. Most importantly, from 1962 to his sudden death he was active as an editor of the European Journal of Entomology (formerly Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca) and contributed substantially to the outstanding quality of the journal.
Figs 1–4. Young Pavel Štys in 1950s–1970s. 1 – Pavel as a university student. 2 – Pavel collecting insects during a field trip. 3 – Pavel at Šerlich in Orlické hory Mts. in 1975. 4 – Pavel on the field excursion with the students of the Charles University in 1970’s. Photos 1–2 from archive of H. Šedová; photo 3 by V. Geislerová; photo 4 and the portrait on p. 351 from the archive of the Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Charles University.
Pavel’s first research subjects were hoverflies (Diptera: Syrphidae) on which he published several papers in 1950s and early 1960s. He soon began to study true bugs (Heteroptera) and became an internationally recognized authority on this group which he continued to research until his death. He studied various aspects of heteropterans, first of all the alpha and beta taxonomy of phylogenetically important but usually understudied groups, for example Enicocephalomorpha, Dipsocoromorpha, Helotrephidae (with M. Papáček), Plokiophilidae, Colobathristidae, Malcidae, Hyocephalidae, Thaumastellidae, Thyreocoridae, and Plataspididae (the latter two with J. Vilimová). His papers often concentrated on exploring and illustrating morphological diversity and its phylogenetic interpretation, but he also integrated data on embryology, ontogeny, bionomics, ecology, zoogeography, and palaeontology. Though he kept some doubts about the numerical methods in phylogeny, Pavel always employed Hennigian phylogenetic ideas in his work, thus preparing solid background for the later boom of cladistics and molecular phylogeny.

First of all, Pavel and his eminent Russian colleague Izyaslav M. Kerzhner (ŠTYS & KERZHER 1975) proposed the first widely accepted higher-level phylogenetic classification of Heteroptera, recognizing seven infraorders; this classification is still valid and so far has survived all the testing by methods of molecular phylogenetics. Pavel described an unusually high number of family-group taxa, including two families (Medocostidae and Stemmocryptidae), 11 subfamilies and 4 tribes. All these taxa remain valid, only Monteithostolinae were later downgraded to a tribe by Pavel himself. He also provided arguments for elevation of several other groups to the family rank, e.g. Aenictopecheidae, Thaumastellidae, Lasiociliidae, or Lyctocoridae. He reclassified two basal infraorders of heteropterans, Enicocephalomorpha and Dipsocoromorpha, described a number of their genera and species, and summarized the available bionomical and zoogeographical knowledge for these groups. Together with R. T. Schuh he published the first cladistic analysis of the infraorder Cimicomorpha – a milestone in Cimicomorpha classification, and with Christiane Weirauch a molecular phylogenetic analysis of Dipsocoromorpha.

In 1990s, administrative duties consumed Pavel’s time and often left him exhausted, which caused a considerable drop in the number of his papers published in this decade, especially concerning the systematics of Heteroptera. However, in this period he published, mostly with Jan Zrzavý, several synthetic studies on the phylogeny of primarily apid wasps, phylogeny of Hexapoda based on the structure and development of ovaries, on the phylogeny and classification of the extant representatives of Arthropoda, and on the hypothesis about the origin of crustacean limb and on the evolution of metamericism in Arthropoda. In one of these papers, ZRZAVÝ & ŠTYS (1997: 356) introduced the name Pancrustacea for a clade including Crustacea and Hexapoda, currently widely accepted.

After his official retirement Pavel was free from administrative duties, and concentrated intensively on his research. Besides his favourite morphology and systematics of Heteroptera, in the last two decades Pavel worked with his wife Alice Exnerová on the complex topic of multimodal antipredatory defence of Heteroptera. These studies included not only the cryptic and/or warning colouration, warning stridulation, and repugnatorial scent gland secretion of the true bugs and their functions, but also the reactions of the predators (mostly passeriform birds, but later also lizards or spiders) towards aposematic prey and their learning, generalization and individual attitudes, both from the ethological and phylogenetic point of view.

Pavel’s impressive bibliography comprises now 386 papers (including 198 research papers, 49 short notes, 73 conference abstracts, 37 textbooks, didactic works and their chapters, 19 popular papers, 9 biographies), and 189 book reviews. Among the books he co-authored there

Fig. 5. Pavel Štys in his office at the Charles University in Prague, consulting Heteroptera systematics with Dávid Rédei in 2006. Photo by P. Kment.
are several important textbooks, compendia and encyclopaedias, such as the Czech ‘Compendium of Biology’ and ‘Phylogeny, Systematics, and Biology of Organisms’ we and our generation of students often used during the preparation for our secondary school final exams, or the English books ‘The Insects of Australia’, ‘The Torre-Bueno Glossary of Entomology’ or ‘True Bugs of the World’ which are still important sources of information on morphology and biology of Heteroptera or insects in general. Anyway, Pavel left also several unfinished manuscripts and lots of pre-manuscript notes on his own or borrowed material (including descriptions of several new family-group taxa), some of which we hope will be finished in the near future.

During his long career Pavel took part in many entomological expeditions and collecting trips. Besides the former Czechoslovakia, he collected intensively in Sudan and the neighbouring countries during his stay at the University of Khartoum, but also in Libya, former Soviet Central Asia, Siberia, Far East of Russia, USA, Australia, and many countries of Europe, especially in the Mediterranean. As a result, Pavel built a large collection containing dozens of thousands of mounted or unmounted dry heteropterans, as well as ethanol preserved specimens. He also accumulated a nice collection of hoverflies, mainly from former Czechoslovakia, containing, according to his own words, about 90% of Czechoslovak fauna. His collection is now deposited in the Moravian Museum in Brno.

On Monday 20 August 2018, Pavel started his work in his and Alice’s office at Charles University as so many times before. Regrettably, on Wednesday Pavel seriously injured his leg which required urgent surgery. Sadly, on Friday 24 August 2018, Pavel passed away suddenly and peacefully in hospital during the operation.

Pavel’s achievements in entomology and Heteroptera research were widely recognized already during his life. He was elected a Honorary Member of the Czech Entomological Society in 2008 and received Carl Stål Medal of the International Heteropterist’s Society in 2014. He was also celebrated by three festschrifts published in Acta Societatis Zoologicae Bohemicae (63/1999) and Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Pragae (48(2)/2008 and 59(2)/2019), and his colleagues named six genera and 52 species after Pavel.

With Pavel’s death his family lost a beloved member, Charles University lost one of the most charismatic teachers, true bugs one of their most eminent specialists of all times, and we all lost a colleague, mentor and friend we were always used to ask when our own knowledge failed. Pavel, we will miss you …


Memories of Pavel Štys
From a student of Professor Štys

I first met Pavel as a student of entomology in the early 1960s and a few years later also as his younger colleague at the Faculty. His lectures were very popular and attractive among all students and attended also by non-specialists. At that time I helped him as an assistant in the practical classes accompanying his courses. From the sixties until recently he held the course ‘General Entomology’, in the last decade together with Dr. J. Šobotník. From 1968 until recently he also held the course ‘Principles and Methods of Systematic Zoology’, now ‘Theoretical Fundamentals of Phylogenetics and Taxonomy of Animals’ together with his colleagues Dr. D. Král and Dr. V. Vohralík. His favourite course was ‘Classification and Phylogeny of Insects (part Hemimetabola)’ since the 1960s until 1990.

He was an essential participant of the field courses and excursions with students to the various parts of the country, especially to Lednice in South Moravia which was his favourite destination in our country. This was the place I met him personally for the first time. He knew perfectly each organism we met or found at our excursions and he usually accompanied each insect species with some crazy story or joke.

We became friends very soon and he passed his passion for insects on to me. As a member of the International
Comission on Zoological Nomenclature he had deep knowledge of all problems and obstacles of the nomenclature and he selflessly helped his colleagues to solve some very complicated cases concerning the nomenclature. I dare say he loved the complicated nomenclatoric cases and sometimes we spent hours solving some nomenclatoric “puzzle”.

He accepted very quickly all modern methods in taxonomy and morphology and he applied them immediately to his courses. He also pressed his students to study new, original literature and he was uncompromising from this point of view. Pavel educated tens and tens of entomology students as their thesis supervisor and many post-docs as their mentor.

For decades he was one of the leading personalities (with Karel Hůrka) of the Department of Zoology at Charles University and thanks to these two men the Czech entomology reached the world level. He also had an incredible web of world-wide contacts among the top entomologists and he used it for the benefit of his students; of course, he insisted that his students had to correspond actively with the specialists, no matter where in the world they were.

And one crazy story at the end. Pavel Štys was the descendant of the second owner of the famous factory “Srb & Štys”. This company produced famous optical devices including highest quality microscopes (the company was nationalised = stolen in 1945, of course). In 1970 we scheduled cleaning of the microscopes at the whole department. When the specialist came to Pavel’s office we heard a terrible cry from his room: the specialist was the grandson of the first owner of the former company “Srb & Štys”, Mr. Srš. This meeting resulted into an unplanned, rather wild party.

Svatopluk Bílý

**Pavel Štys and the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris**

Between the years 2000 and 2018, Pavel Štys came regularly to Paris visiting the heteropteran collections in Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (MNHN). In the beginning, he was recently retired because I remember that he was rebelling against the conditions of the retired people; in particular, he was outraged by the fact that a recognized scientist becomes a nobody overnight; I heard him grumbling about it with humour on multiple occasions.

Pavel visited us a dozen times, throughout the SYNTHESYS program or as a scientist invited by MNHN or even on his own grants. The first time, he arrived alone and he said laughing – as if it was a joke – that he had a fiancé. A few days later he went to the bus station to pick up this mysterious person. It was Alice! Afterwards, they came together every time and often worked jointly. In the beginning, both were interested in the aposemetic heteropterans from ethological and phylogenetic point of view, and thus examined and studied thousands of specimens of red-and-black species. Pavel loved very much browsing and collecting in the parts of the collection where hundreds of boxes of unidentified specimens from all biogeographic regions are gathered. He went “hunting”, commenting with enthusiasm on his discoveries, and then identified and arranged them.

He was of course an eclectic but particularly interested in the material from Madagascar and Africa. Pavel, jointly with Alice, did another important work in our collection; they restored the general collection of Alydidae which was neglected for more than 100 years. Now we have a nice and useful alydids collection, identified to the genus level and for some groups to the species level.

During their last visits, Pavel and Alice lived in a small apartment near the Museum and could come on foot. Both enjoyed a lot the Jardin des Plantes, Paris and its museums, painting exhibitions, art galleries. During their stays, they never failed to visit and revisit the wonderful Musée des Arts Premiers; they were indeed amazed and passionate about art and culture of indigenous civilizations of Africa, America, Asia and Oceania, and all the marvels and treasures in the museum’s permanent collection. Pavel was curious about everything, including politics and sociology, and during the weekends walked kilometers in the streets of Paris despite his aching knees. One of the last memories I have of him was during a day trip to the Fontainebleau Forest, accompanied by Alice and Armand Matocq. It was autumn, and I remember Pavel’s delight, the beautiful nature, the short walk, the lunch in a secluded restaurant in the wood, the visit of the splendid chateau.

As everyone knows, Pavel Štys was a great scientist, reputed and recognized worldwide; he was also a lovely man, so kind, so simple, a good teacher, generous and thoughtful; in addition, he was funny, mischievous and very endearing. I and my colleagues in MNHN – not only the heteropterists (E. Guilbert, A. Matocq, and P. Magnien), but also the whole Hemiptera team and even some coleopterists – were an appreciative audience. All of us really liked Pavel Štys and we are going to miss his visits.

Dominique Pluot-Sigwalt
Memories of Pavel

It is always sad when someone of Pavel's scientific stature passes away – his knowledge and insights were irreplaceable. In addition, he was also lot of fun to be with as a person.

I remember when he visited the United States while I was still a post-doc at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC. My father flew in from Denver and we took Pavel around to various places in the DC area, including out to the Prince William Forest Park where he could make some collections in what is an otherwise heavily urbanized area. On the way back around the beltway that afternoon we got to the Bethesda exit, and I asked how he would pronounce that name. He noted that there was no “th” sound in Czech, so it would either have to be “Betkhezda” or “Bet Hezda”. We tried to coach him a few times, but he could not get the “th” worked in the way we would do it. We all laughed about this. But now every time I go past Bethesda the alternative pronunciations come into my mind – I will never be able say that name quite the same way again.

About a month later, after he had been to Washington, New York City, and College Station, Texas for visits with other colleagues, we had him fly out to Denver to see the West. Up to this point his experience with America had been big cities or rather densely populated rural areas, and Denver was not much different in that regard. But then we took him on a 5-day camping trip to the Four Corners region, and he finally got a taste of the huge emptiness that is the western United States. He kept comparing it to his experience with Central Asia, which made me want to see Central Asia. One morning we crossed out of Colorado and into Utah, driving through the Navajo Indian reservation. Hours went by with just a few small dwellings or isolated oil wells, interspersed with vast stretches of orange sandstone desert. Finally, staring out the window, he noted that “There are not so many people in this…Utah”. It was a classic comment that went down in personal history, re-told on various occasions. I think he very much enjoyed the mountain and desert country, considering it “very romantic,” and he also got many good comparative collections there.

So I have great memories of my times with Pavel, and am sad that there will not be a chance to have more. But he leaves an excellent scientific legacy that will continue to inform the work of myself and others, so in some ways he will still be with us for a long time.

Dan A. Polhemus

Pavel Štys, morphology, and phylogenetics

My friendship with Pavel dates from 1990 when he came to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) to conduct a four-month postdoctoral fellowship. The idea for such a visit was originally envisioned by Pedro Wygodzinsky, who – unfortunately – died before the arrangements for Pavel’s stay in New York were completed. Nonetheless, the general idea was that Pavel would apply his expertise in the study of Dipsocoromorpha and Enicocephalomorpha to the extensive collections of the AMNH.

Upon his arrival in NYC, Pavel and I discussed how he might proceed. In addition to conducting his primarily SEM-based observations on dipsocoromorphs and enicocephalomorphs, he asked if there was a particular project on which we might collaborate. I told him that I had done some work on understanding relationships within the Cimicomorpha, but that my efforts would greatly benefit from his knowledge of the relevant literature and details of morphology in the group.

Our collaborative work on the Cimicomorpha resulted in a paper (SCHUH & ŠTYS 1991) which represented the first objective assessment of relationships in the group through the application of computer-implemented phylogenetic methods. It drew inspiration from the 1981 work of I. M. Kerzhner on Nabidae and his proposed scheme for cimicomorphan relationships. Pavel had long been interested in phylogenetic relationships within the true bugs. He also could read Russian and French fluently, two languages crucial to interpreting published information on character data in the Cimicomorpha.

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Pavel’s generosity with his encyclopedic knowledge and his willingness to collaborate resulted in what I view as the best possible outcome. We were in broad agreement over how to present the results of our study while at the same time maximizing the application of our specialized knowledge, he in morphology, me in computerized phylogenetic methods. It was my honor to have worked...
with Pavel and I will always be grateful for the unselfish nature of his contributions. His knowledge of heteropteran morphology was nonpareil.

Randall T. Schuh

Bibliography

The bibliography of Pavel Štys comprises now 386 papers (including 198 research papers, 49 short notes, 73 conference abstracts, 37 textbooks, didactic works and their chapters, 19 popular papers, 9 biographies), and 189 book reviews. The bibliography is listed according to years, and within each year the papers are listed alphabetically. In case of multiple papers with the same authorship within one year they are identified by an index letter (a to h). For the items published without a proper title, a provisional title is given in “quotation marks”. Translations of the Czech and Slovak titles are given in [square brackets]. In case of items published without a proper title, a provisional title is given in “quotation marks”. Translations of the Czech and Slovak titles are given in [square brackets].

For the taxonomically relevant papers we have verified the exact day of publication of the particular journal and book volume based on the information printed in the volumes usually on the cover or in an index. These data are provided at the end of each reference in square brackets. In some instances, especially the Acta Entomologica Musei Nationalis Praeae, the publication dates were excerpted from the paper of ŠTYS (1978e) or previous bibliographies (VILMÓVÁ 1995), which were prepared based on P. Štys’ own card index. If only a month or year of publication but no exact date is given, the Article 21.3 of the ICZN (1999) applies: the last day of the particular month or year is the date of publication.

Research papers, abstracts, textbooks, didactic and popular papers, personalia


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Besides the number of papers listed above, Pavel Štys is also author of 189 book reviews, introducing and commenting critically on number of books, often hard to access on one or the other side of the Iron Curtain. These reviewed books deal not only with Heteroptera, but also cover various topics of systematic and general entomology and zoology, evolutionary biology, ecology, population biology, ethology, biogeography, palaeontology, biostatistics, and biophysics. For lists of the book reviews see VILÍMOVÁ (1995), PAPAČEK & VILÍMOVÁ (1999), and PAPAČEK et al. (2008). Here we list only the few items previously cited with mistakes or missing in the published lists.


**List of described taxa**

Here we provide an annotated list of all the taxa described by Pavel Štys, including 17 new family-group names (all valid), 54 genus-group names (53 of them valid), and 129 species-group names, 127 of them in Heteroptera and 2 in Diptera: Syrphidae (122 of them valid), and one unavailable infrasubspecific name. The list is divided systematically according to the infraorders and families, families being listed alphabetically within each infraorder. Names of the genus- and species-group taxa are listed alphabetically within each family (subfamilies and tribes being omitted), always in their original combination and original spelling. Each taxon is accompanied by a bibliographic reference to the appropriate original paper (see Bibliography above) and page of the original description. The family- and genus-group taxa are further provided with citation of their type genus or species, genus-group taxa with their gender, species-group taxa with information on status of their name-bearing type, type locality, as well as the depository of the type. If necessary, the transfer of the type between collections is indicated by an arrow.

When reporting the type locality, the n-dash (–) is used to indicate that the specimen was collected between two places (e.g. ‘Kota Kinabalu–Tambunan road’ means a road from Kota Kinabalu to Tambunan).

When appropriate, all the changes concerning status of the name or taxon (i.e. synonymies, changes of rank and generic or subgeneric placement) are listed as Current status at the end of the entry, accompanied by the reference proposing the change. References to other authors than Štys are listed in the reference section as usual. In case of need, existing nomenclatural or other problems (e.g. with the type depository) are explained as Note(s) under the particular taxon.

The type specimens are deposited in the following collections:

- AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA;
- ANIC Australian National Collection of Insects, CSIRO, Canberra, Australia;
- BMNH Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom;
- BPBM Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii, USA;
- CASC California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, USA;
- CHMHZ Chlupáč’s Museum of Earth History, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic;
Order HEMIPTERA
Suborder HETEROPTERA
Infraorder ENICOCEPHALOMORPHA
Family Aenictopechidae


Family Enicocephalidae


Current status: Valid taxon (see ŠTYS 2002b).


**Feshina**

*Issidomimus* Štys, 1970a: 41, 42. Type genus: *Xenicocephalus*.

*Kvamula* vietnamica (Systelloderes uvarovi *Ceratocombus* *Kvamula coccinelloides* (Vuorillina carayoni *status: Valid taxon (see ŠTYS 2002b).


**Family Dipsocoridae**


**Family Hyspipterygidae**


**Family Schizopteridae**


**Family Stemmocryptidae**


**Family NEPOMORPHA**

**Family Aphelechoiridae**


Family Corixidae


Infraorder CIMICOMORPHA

Family Anthocoridae


Family Medocostidae


Medocostes lestoni Štys, 1967c: 457. Holotype: ♂, Ghana: Tafo (6.15 N., 0.20 W.) (MNHN). Current status: Valid taxon (see KERZHNER 1989) (Fig. 9).


Family Nepidae


Family Notonectidae


Infraorder GERROMORPHA

Family Veliidae


**Family Miridae**


**Family Reduviidae**


**Family Plokiophilidae**


_Sulcalydus kalabisi_ Štys & Riha, 1975b: 187. Holotype: Impression (head dextrally directed, pronotum verrucose) and counterimpression (head sinistrally directed, pronotum alveolate) on photographs deposited in the Department of Geology and Palaeontology, Moravian Museum, Brno. The original material was lost from the collections of the Moravian Museum in Brno during the events of World War II (see Kalabs 1950). Type locality: Czech Republic: Moravia, ‘Kěl near Hanice’. Type horizon: ‘menilite shales, Oligocene’. Current status: Valid taxon.

**Family Aphyllidae**


_Neaphylum grossi_ Štys & Davidová-Vilímová, 2002: 116. Holotype: ♀, Australia: ‘Western Australia, N Agricultural Division, 60 km NE of the material was lost from the collections of the Moravian Museum in Brno during the events of World War II (see Kalabs 1950). Type locality: Czech Republic: Moravia, ‘Kěl near Hanice’. Type horizon: ‘menilite shales, Oligocene’. Current status: Valid taxon.

**Family Aphylidae**


Family Blissidae


Family Colobathristidae


Family Coreidae


Family Lygaeidae


Family Malcidae


Fig. 9. Gondarius inexpectatus Štys, 1972, female paratype with locality and type label. Photo: P. Baláš.


Neochauleglossus Štys, 1963b: 209. Type species: Chauleglossus luciniatus Bergroth, 1916. Gender: masculine (according to Art. 30.1.4 of ICZN 1999, see Note). Current status: Valid taxon (see DUARTE ROGERIEZ 1979). Note: ŠTYS (1963b) derived the generic name from the existing genus Chauleglossus Scott, 1874, traditionally treated as feminine (cf. KERZINER 2001b), and explicitly stated that Neochauleglossus is feminine. However, Article 30.1.4 of ICZN (1999), ‘a compound genus-group name ending in -glossus is to be treated as masculine, regardless of its derivation or of its treatment by its author’, should apply for both Chauleglossus and Neochauleglossus and the gender agreement must be corrected in the following cases: Chauleglossus conicus Gao & Bu, 2009, Ch. lobatulus Breddin, 1907, Ch. petalotus (Geram, 1837), Ch. quaternarius Gao & Bu, 2009, and Neochauleglossus lucinatis (Bergroth, 1916). The species epithet in Chauleglossus bisonotula Banks, 1909 should be treated as noun in apposition.

Family Piasmatidae


Family Plataspidae


Family Rhyparochromidae


Order DIPTERA

Family Syrphidae


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References


Order DIPTERA

Family Syrphidae
