

Nomenclatural Changes in the Neotropical Eumaeini (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, Theclinae)

Robert K. Robbins¹
Gerardo Lamas²

ABSTRACT. Nomenclatural actions are taken in the Neotropical Eumaeini in advance of publication of the Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera Checklist. Lectotypes are designated for eleven species group names: *Lycaena astiocha* Prittwitz, 1865; *Thecla azia* Hewitson, 1873; *Thecla beroea* Hewitson, 1868; *Thecla cupa* Druce, 1907; *Thecla daraba* Hewitson, 1867; *Thecla duma* Hewitson, 1878; *Thecla erenea* Hewitson, 1867; *Thecla galliena* Hewitson, 1867; *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860; *Thecla stagira* Hewitson, 1867; and *Thecla thoria* Hewitson, 1867. *Thecla duma* Hewitson, 1878 and *Thecla columbinia* Strand, 1916 are transferred from Eumaeini to Deudorigini (Theclinae). *Lycaena vanessoides* Prittwitz, 1865 is transferred from Polyommatainae to Theclinae (Eumaeini). Six type localities are changed: Colombia to Africa for *Thecla columbinia* Strand, 1916; Amazon to Guayaquil for *Thecla daraba* Hewitson, 1867; Colombia to Southeast Asia for *Thecla duma* Hewitson, 1878; Bolivia to Western North America for *Ignata illepida* K. Johnson, 1992; Argentina to the United States for *Strymon nivnix* K. Johnson, Eisele & MacPherson, 1990; and Dominican Republic to mainland Central and South America for *Tmolus victoria* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1989. Seven **new synonyms** are: *Lycaena vanessoides* Prittwitz, 1865 = *Thecla hygela* Hewitson, 1868 **syn. nov.**; *Thecla saepium* Boisduval, 1852 = *Ignata illepida* K. Johnson, 1992 **syn. nov.**; *Thecla tyriam* H.H. Druce, 1907 = *Zigirina minutia* K. Johnson & Adams, 1997 **syn. nov.**; *Thecla halciones* Butler & H. Druce, 1872 = *Decussata colombiana* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997 **syn. nov.**; *Papilio celmus* Cramer, 1775 = *Tmolus victoria* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1989 **syn. nov.**; *Thecla daraba* Hewitson, 1867 = *Thecla tyleri* Dyar, 1913 **syn. nov.**; and *Thecla galliena* Hewitson, 1877 = *Thecla iopas* Godman & Salvin, 1887 **syn. nov.** The generic name *Decussata* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997 is a **new junior synonym** of *Ostrinotes* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997. The unavailable infra-subspecific name *Thecla orobiana* forma ♀ *cosmophila* Tessmann, 1928 is available as *Thecla cosmophila* Bridges, 1988. Seven **new combinations** are: *Hypokopelates columbinia* (Strand, 1916) **comb. nov.**; *Mithras cosmophila* Bridges, 1988 **comb. nov.**; *Nicolaea cupa* (Druce, 1907) **comb. nov.**; *Salazaria elizabetha* (Salazar, Vélez & K. Johnson, 1997) **comb. nov.**; *Ostrinotes halciones* (Butler & H. Druce, 1872) **comb. nov.**; *Strephonota tyriam* (H.H. Druce, 1907) **comb. nov.**; and *Aubergina vanessoides* (Prittwitz, 1865) **comb. nov.** The holotypes of seven eumaeines are composed of parts belonging to different species: *Strymon andrewi* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1988; *Decussata colombiana* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997; *Trochusinus elizabetha* Salazar, Vélez & K. Johnson, 1997; *Ignata illepida* K. Johnson, 1992; *Zigirina minutia* K. Johnson & Adams, 1997; *Strymon nivnix* K. Johnson, Eisele & MacPherson, 1990; and *Tmolus victoria* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1989. Some parts of these holotypes are excluded to clarify the identity of these names. Three chronic

1) Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560-0127, USA. E-mail: robbins.robert@nmnh.si.edu

2) Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Apartado 14-0434, Lima-14, Peru. E-mail: d190090@unmsm.edu.pe.so

misspellings are corrected: *Papilio ganimedes* Cramer, 1775, for *Papilio ganymedes* [sic] Fabricius, 1776; *Thecla anius* Herrich-Schäffer, [1853], for *Thecla atriis* [sic] Herrich-Schäffer, [1858]; and *Rusticus minyas* Hübner, [1809], for *Rusticus minijas* [sic] Poey, 1832. The name *Electrostrymon minikyanos* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1988, is treated as a *nomen dubium*. The subjective synonymy of *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860, and *Thecla azia* Hewitson, 1873, is referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for conditional suppression of the first name. Precedence for the names *Papilio dion* Schaller, 1788, and *Hesperia columella* Fabricius, 1793, is reversed under Article 23.9.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature.

KEY WORDS. Theclinae, Eumaeini, Nomenclature, Holotype Exclusions

A number of nomenclatural problems were uncovered in preparing the Eumaeini (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, Theclinae) for the Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera Checklist (hereafter "Atlas Checklist", ROBBINS 2002b). The purpose of this note is to correct these problems in advance of the Atlas Checklist. Some specific names are transferred either to or from the Neotropical Eumaeini, lectotypes are designated where this action will stabilize the identity of names, specific and generic names are synonymized, type localities are changed, new combinations are proposed, chronic misspellings of specific names are corrected, one name is made a **nomen dubium**, holotypes whose parts belong to more than one species have some parts excluded, the authorship of *Thecla cosmophila* Tessimann is discussed, the identity of *Thecla daraba* Hewitson is resolved, *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren is referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for conditional suppression, and priority for a well-known specific name is reversed. Citations to original descriptions are listed in LAMAS *et al.* (1995). Some newly discovered homonyms have been replaced elsewhere (ROBBINS 2002a).

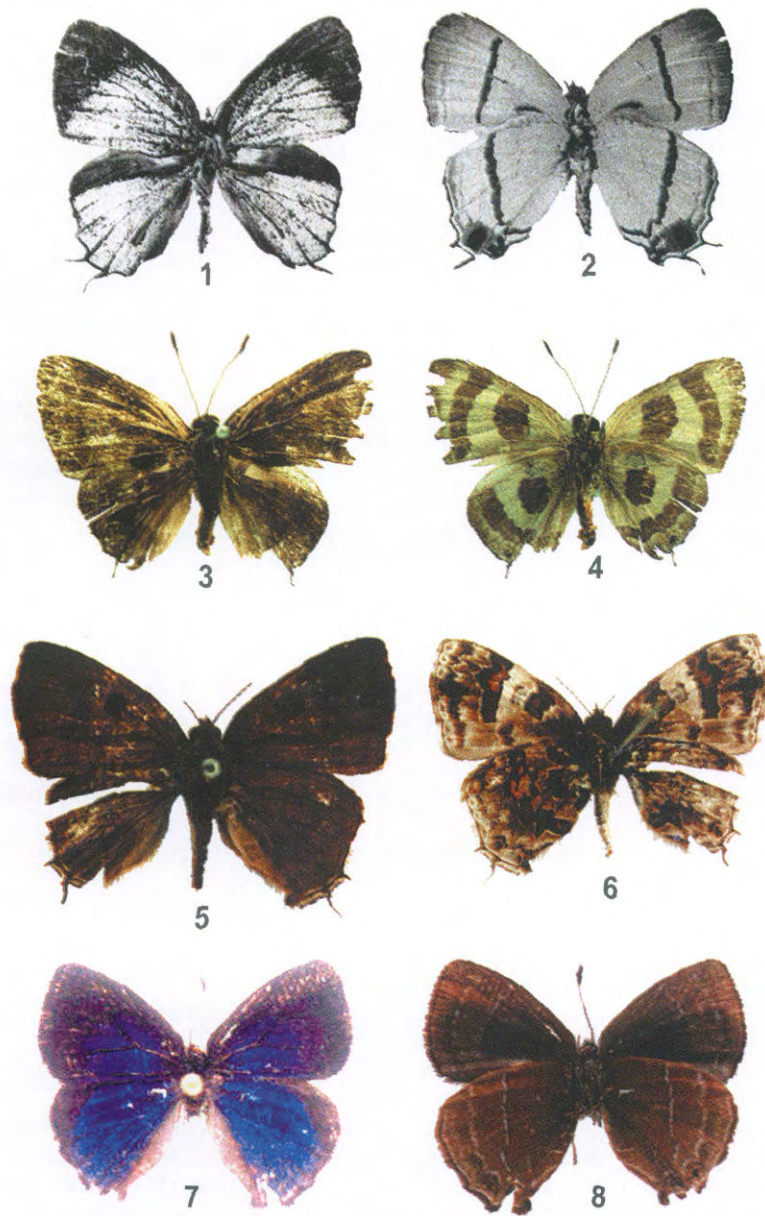
Names transferred from the Eumaeini to Deudorigini

Hypokopelates columbinia (Strand, 1916), **comb. nov.**

Thecla columbinia Strand, 1916: 17.

Type locality: Colombia (?), probably Africa.

Thecla columbinia Strand, 1916, was described from a male labeled Colombia. It does not seem to have been noted that the illustrated holotype (Figs 1-2) belongs to the tribe Deudorigini (Theclinae), probably the African genus *Hypokopelates* Druce, to which it is transferred, **new combination**. It has hindwing tails at veins 2A and Cu₂, androconia on the dorsal surface of the hindwing costa, and appears to have a "brush" of scales on the ventral surface of the hindwing costa. These traits occur in many, if not most, members of the Deudorigini (ELIOT 1973). The wing pattern of *Thecla columbinia* is similar to that of *H. ultramarina* Stempffer, 1964, but the authors do not know enough about *Hypokopelates* to determine whether the holotype illustration is sufficient to place this name with certainty. ACKERY *et al.* (1995) did not mention the name, so it is suspected that this is the first time that this name has been applied to the African fauna. Unfortunately, the holotype has not been located.



Figs 1-8. Reproduction of original illustration of the dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of *Thecla columbinia* Strand (1-2), which was described from Colombia, but is probably African; dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the lectotype of *Thecla duma* Hewitson (3-4), which was described from Colombia, but is probably from Southeast Asia; dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the holotype of *Lycaena vanessoides* Prittwitz (5-6), which was mistakenly described in Polyommatinae; dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the male holotype of *Salazaria elizabetha* (Salazar, Vélez & K. Johnson) (7-8).

Rapala duma (Hewitson, 1878)

Thecla duma Hewitson, 1878: 211.

Rapala duma; Eliot & D'Abbrera, 1992: 511.

Rapala abnormis Elwes, [1893]: 642.

Type locality: Colombia, Bogotá (?), probably Southeast Asia.

Thecla duma Hewitson, 1878, was described from at least one Colombian male that Wilhelm von Nolcken had collected. A syntype (Figs 3-4) is extant in the Staudinger collection in Berlin (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität) and is labeled "Bogota." Perhaps because von Nolcken is known to have collected in Bogotá, Colombia (NOLCKEN 1871-1872, PAPAVERO 1973), this type locality has not been questioned (i.e., DRAUDT 1919-1920, COMSTOCK & HUNTINGTON 1959-1964) even though no other specimens have been found in that country or elsewhere in the Neotropics. However, this syntype of *T. duma* is a male of the widespread Southeast Asian species, *Rapala abnormis* Elwes, [1893], which belongs to the thecline tribe Deudorigini. The wing pattern of this species is conspicuous and unique, and cannot be mistaken for any other species in the Eumaeini or Deudorigini. ELIOT & D'ABRERA (1992: 511) noted that *R. duma* is a senior synonym of *R. abnormis* in a postscript, where it is likely to be overlooked, especially by those working on the Neotropical fauna.

Lectotype designation. A male in Berlin, bearing the labels "SYN-/TYPE"; "Duma", and "Bogota/Nolcken.", is designated a lectotype of *Thecla duma* Hewitson, 1878, with the taxonomic purpose of providing the name *Thecla duma* with a unique name-bearing type.

Names transferred from the Polyommatae to Theclinae (Eumaeini)*Strymon astiocha* (Prittwitz, 1865)

Lycaena astiocha Prittwitz, 1865: 324.

Strymon astiocha; Robbins & Nicolay, 2002: 98.

Thecla faunalia Hewitson 1868: 161; Robbins & Nicolay, 2002: 98.

Aubergina vanessoides (Prittwitz, 1865) **comb. nov.**

Lycaena vanessoides Prittwitz, 1865: 323.

Thecla hygela Hewitson, 1868: 30 **syn. nov.**

PRITTWITZ (1865) described as new six Neotropical Lycaenidae under the general heading "Thecla und Lycaena". The first four (*acaste*, *hirsuta*, *imma* and *megamede*) have traditionally been assigned to the genus *Thecla* Fabricius and the last two (*astiocha* and *vanessoides*) to the genus *Lycaena* Fabricius (i.e., KIRBY 1871, DRAUDT 1919-1920, COMSTOCK & HUNTINGTON 1959-1964, LAMAS *et al.* 1995) although PRITTWITZ himself did not unequivocally assign any of those six specific names to either generic name. It can be assumed from PRITTWITZ's introduction and subsequent text that he was following the arrangement proposed in DOUBLEDAY's *Genera of diurnal Lepidoptera* (WESTWOOD 1850-1852), at that time widely regarded as the most authoritative text on

butterflies of the world. In the *Genera* text for the Lycaenidae (pp. 468-504), *Thecla* (including 144 species) immediately precedes *Lycaena* (with 199 species), these genera being roughly equivalent to modern-day Eumaeini and Polyommatinae. PRITTWITZ's entries of known species under "Thecla und Lycaena" follow the arrangement in WESTWOOD (e.g., PRITTWITZ's sequential citation of Eumaeini *marsyas* (Linnaeus, 1758), *meton* (Cramer, 1779), *phaleros* (Linnaeus, 1767), *polybe* (Linnaeus, 1763), *eurisides* (Hübner, 1823), *simaethis* (Drury, 1773), ... etc., correspond to species numbers 1, 14, 15, 16, 20, 32, ... etc. in WESTWOOD's *Thecla* and his sequential citation of Polyommatinae *cassius* (Cramer, 1775) and *hanno* (Stoll, 1790) correspond to species 53 and 186 of *Lycaena*). Careful examination of PRITTWITZ's text reveals that he compared *acaste*, *hirsuta*, *imma* and *megamede* to species listed by WESTWOOD under *Thecla* and compared *astiocha* and *vanessoides* to species included by WESTWOOD in *Lycaena*. Thus, it appears safe to follow previous authors in assuming that these two last species were regarded by PRITTWITZ as belonging in *Lycaena*.

Two male syntypes of *Lycaena astiocha* and the male holotype of *Lycaena vanessoides* (Figs 5-6), which are in Berlin (Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität), are Eumaeini. *Lycaena astiocha* was previously transferred to *Strymon* Hübner and treated (as having been originally described in *Thecla*) as a senior synonym of *Thecla faunalia* Hewitson, 1868 (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 2002). *Lycaena vanessoides* is transferred to *Aubergina* Johnson, **comb. nov.**, and is treated as a senior synonym of *Thecla hygela* Hewitson, 1868, **syn. nov.**

Lectotype designation. A male in Berlin, bearing the labels "SYN-TYPE"; "Origin."; "Coll. Prittwitz/Rio"; and "Astiocha/Prittzw.", is designated a lectotype of *Lycaena astiocha* Prittwitz, 1865, with the taxonomic purpose of providing the name *Lycaena astiocha* with a unique name-bearing type.

Chronically misspelled specific names

Papilio ganimedes Cramer, 1775 (correct original spelling), has often been spelled as *P. ganymedes* [sic] (e.g., KIRBY 1871, DRAUDT 1919-1920, COMSTOCK & HUNTINGTON 1959-1964) since FABRICIUS (1776) introduced this error. Similarly, *Thecla atrius* Herrich-Schäffer, [1853] 1775 (correct original spelling), has been widely known as *T. atrius* [sic], a name that was mistakenly introduced by HERRICH-SCHÄFFER ([1858]). KIRBY (1871) and HEWITSON (1877) used the original spelling, but later authors (e.g., DRAUDT 1919-1920, COMSTOCK & HUNTINGTON 1959-1964) incorrectly listed it as *T. atrius* [sic].

There has been considerable controversy about the original spelling of the specific name *Eumaeus minyas* (Hübner, [1809]). The name appeared for the first time in the legend for figures 1-4 of plate [97] in the first volume of HÜBNER's *Sammlung...*, and some (e.g., HEMMING 1967, COWAN 1970) have read it as *minijas*, while others (e.g., W.D. Field unpubl. data) believe it was written as *minyas*, with a diaeresis over the "y". The first subsequent use of the specific epithet was by HÜBNER himself ([1819]), on page 67 of his *Verzeichniss...*, where he cites it twice as *minyas* (no diaeresis over the "y"), and again as *minyas* on page 17 of the index ("Anzeiger") to that work, published in 1827. The first use of the spelling *minijas* was by POEY (1832).

Contrary to the views of HEMMING (1967) and COWAN (1970), it is concluded that the name was originally spelled as *minyas*, being later emended by HÜBNER ([1819]) to *minyias* by deletion of the diaeresis over the "y". This conclusion is based on the following evidence: 1) To see how a letter "j" was calligraphed in HÜBNER's *Sammlung*, the specific name *pompejus* on plate [124] in volume 1 was examined; here the letter "j" is shown as having a short element at the top projecting to the left, and this projection is not present on the letter in question on HÜBNER's plate [97]. 2) In at least one other instance, on plate [97] of vol. 2 of the *Sammlung*, the letter "y" has a diaeresis, in the name *Laertias cyrus*; it seems illogical to assume this name was spelled "cijrus". 3) Clearly, *minyias* was the spelling used subsequently and exclusively by Hübner. 4) The word "minijas" does not appear to mean anything in classical Greek or Latin while *Minyas* was the Greek king of Orchomenus and mythical ancestral hero of the race of the Minyae (SEYFFERT 1995). Accordingly, *minyias* is regarded as the correct original spelling of the name, with the correction mandated by Article 32.5.2.1 of the Code.

Exclusion of parts of chimeric holotypes

Seven Neotropical Eumacini holotypes are composed of parts belonging to more than one species. Under Article 73.1.5 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN 1999), some parts of these holotypes are excluded from the holotype with the taxonomic purpose of best clarifying identification of the name.

Strymon toussainti (Comstock & Huntington, 1943)

Strymon toussainti Comstock & Huntington, 1943: 84.

Strymon andrewi K. Johnson & Matusik, 1988: 228 Robbins & Nicolay, 1999: 334.

The holotype of *Strymon andrewi* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1988 (stated to be male in the original description), consists of a female of *S. toussainti* (Comstock & Huntington, 1943) and male genitalia of a different species, probably *S. eurytulus* (Hübner, [1819]) (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 1999). The sex of the adult was determined by its foreleg, which possesses a pretarsus and five-segmented tarsus. *Strymon andrewi* was treated as a junior synonym of *S. toussainti* (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 1999). To sustain this synonymy, the male genitalia are excluded from the holotype.

Calycopis cecrops (Fabricius, 1793)

Hesperia cecrops Fabricius, 1793: 270.

Calycopis cecrops; Scudder 1887: 108.

Strymon nivnix K. Johnson, Eisele & MacPherson, 1990: 28; Robbins & Nicolay 2002: 95.

Type locality of *S. nivnix*: Argentina (?), probably United States.

The hindwings and forewings of the holotype of *Strymon nivnix* K. Johnson, Eisele & MacPherson, 1990, belong to different species (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 2002). The hindwings appear to be *Calycopis cecrops* (Fabricius, 1793) while the forewings cannot be identified with certainty, and the illustrated genitalia are not identifiable. This name was treated as a synonym of *Calycopis cecrops*, and the hindwings were incorrectly designated a lectotype (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 2002). To

sustain this synonymy, the genitalia and forewings are excluded from the holotype. Although this species was described from Argentina, it does not occur in the Neotropics.

Salazaria elizabetha (Salazar, Vélez & K. Johnson, 1997), **comb. nov.**

Trochusinus elizabetha Salazar, Vélez & K. Johnson, 1997: 10.

The illustrated holotype of *Trochusinus elizabetha* Salazar, Vélez & K. Johnson, 1997, (Figs 7-8) is a composite of partial female genitalia lacking identifiable traits and of an adult male that belongs *Salazaria* D'Abbrera & Bálint. The original description text states that the holotype is a female, but the original description figure legend refers to the holotype as a male. The androconia and pattern on the ventral surface of the wings in the holotype illustration (Fig. 8) identifies it as a male of a previously undescribed species of *Salazaria*. The female genitalia are excluded from the holotype so that this name becomes *Salazaria elizabetha* **comb. nov.**

Strephonota tyriam (H.H. Druce, 1907) **comb. nov.**

Thecla tyriam H.H. Druce, 1907: 595.

Zigirina minutia K. Johnson & Adams, 1997: 38, **syn. nov.**

The illustrated male holotype of *Zigirina minutia* K. Johnson & Adams, 1997, and the illustrated genitalia belong to different genera. JOHNSON *et al.* (1997: 38) remarked that the male genitalia of this species "suggest extremes in the genitalic configuration due perhaps to allometry in this smaller species." However, allometry is an unlikely explanation because the forewing length of the holotype is 16.5 mm, not the 13.5 mm stated in the original description. It appears to us that the adult holotype is indistinguishable from male *Thecla tyriam* H.H. Druce, 1907, and that the genitalia belong to the unrelated *Thecla latagus* Godman & Salvin, 1887 (a relationship suggested in the original description) or one of its close relatives. To complicate matters, the illustrated male holotype of *Z. minutia*, which was supposed to be deposited in the Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, is in the American Museum of Natural History, where it has the labels that were supposed to be on the holotype of *Robustina prima* Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997. The genitalia are excluded from the holotype of *Z. minutia*. *Zigirina minutia* is a **new synonym** of *Strephonota tyriam*, **new combination**.

Ostrinotes halciones (Butler & H. Druce, 1872) **comb. nov.**

Thecla halciones Butler & H. Druce, 1872: 108.

Decussata colombiana K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997: 51, **syn. nov.**

Decussata colombiana K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997, is the type species of *Decussata* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997. Its illustrated holotype adult is a female of *Ostrinotes* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997, probably *O. halciones* (Butler & H. Druce, 1872), but its illustrated genitalia are male, probably belonging to *Theclopsis* Godman & Salvin, 1887, or *Siderus* Kaye, 1904. The rounded forewings of the illustrated adult holotype indicate

that it is a female, and its ventral wing pattern matches that of *O. halciones*. The original description does not indicate the sex of the holotype or its type locality (the text is truncated on the bottom of page 51), but it refers to a figure of male genitalia with a long thin saccus and long thin valvae, structures that are typical of *Theclopsis* and some *Siderus*, not *Ostrinotes*. The male genitalia are excluded from the holotype, so that *D. colombiana* becomes a **new synonym** of *O. halciones*, and *Decussata* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997, becomes a **new junior synonym** of *Ostrinotes* K. Johnson, Austin, Le Crom & Salazar, 1997.

Celmia celmus (Cramer, 1775)

Papilio celmus Cramer, 1775: 87.

Tmolus victoria K. Johnson & Matusik, 1989: 525, **syn. nov.**

Type locality of *T. victoria*: Dominican Republic (?), probably mainland Central or South America.

The holotype (Figs 9-10) and allotype (Figs 11-12) of *Tmolus victoria* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1989, are glued composite specimens with hindwings belonging to males of *Celmia celmus* (Cramer, 1775) (Figs 13-14) and forewings belonging to *Ministrymon* Clench, possibly *M. albimimicus* (K. Johnson, 1986) (Figs 15-16). Identification of the hindwings is based on wing pattern (Figs 13-14). Males of *C. celmus* vary in color on the dorsal surface of the hindwings from brown to blue, but females always lack the blue scales that are present in both types of *T. victoria* (Figs 9, 11). Identification of the forewings is based upon wing pattern (Figs 15-16), which is the same as those of the types (Figs. 9-12). The holotype genitalia are male and belong to *Ministrymon* (JOHNSON & MILLER 1991), but the definitive distinguishing characters for this genus were not illustrated or mentioned in the original description of *T. victoria*. The forewings and genitalia are excluded from the holotype, so *T. victoria* becomes a synonym of *C. celmus* **syn. nov.** Although *T. victoria* was described from the Dominican Republic, neither *C. celmus* nor *M. albimimicus* occurs in the Antilles.

It is rather remarkable, and truly troubling, that both the holotype of *T. victoria*, which was collected by MATUSIK, and the allotype, which was from the BMNH collection (JOHNSON & MATUSIK 1989), are both glued composites of the same two species belonging to different genera.

Satyrium saepium (Boisduval, 1852)

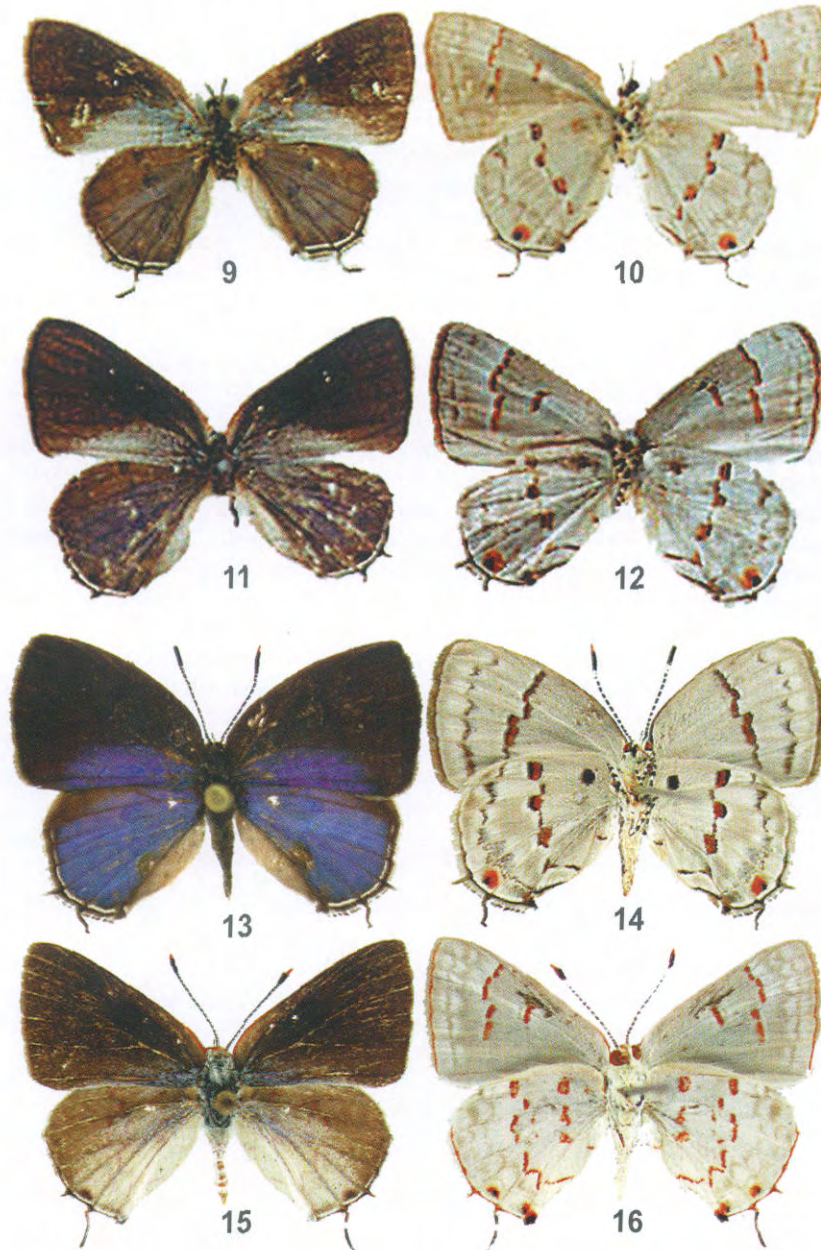
Thecla saepium Boisduval, 1952: 288.

Satyrium saepium; Ziegler 1960: 20.

Ignata illepida K. Johnson, 1992: 195 **syn. nov.**

Type locality of *I. illepida*: Bolivia (?), probably western North America.

The illustrated holotype of *Ignata illepida* K. Johnson, 1992 (stated to be female), is composed of a male of *Satyrium saepium* (Boisduval, 1852) and an unrecognizable partial female genitalia. Identification of the adult male is based upon its scent pad on the dorsal forewings and its underside wing pattern (Figs 17-18). The female genitalia are excluded from the holotype so that this name becomes *Satyrium saepium*, **new synonym**. The type locality of *I. illepida* was given as Bolivia, but *S. saepium* is not recorded south of Mexico.



Figs 9-16. Dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the adult holotype of *Tmolus victoria* K. Johnson & Matusik (9-10), in which the forewings belong to *Ministrymon* Clench and the hindwings to *Celmia* K. Johnson; dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the allotype of *Tmolus victoria* K. Johnson & Matusik (11-12), in which the forewings belong to *Ministrymon* and the hindwings to *Celmia*; dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of a male of *Celmia celmus* Cramer (13-14); dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of a male of *Ministrymon albimimicus* K. Johnson (15-16).

Other nomenclatural actions

Electrostrymon minikyanos K. Johnson & Matusik, 1988: 223, **nom. dub.**

The name *Electrostrymon minikyanos* K. Johnson & Matusik, 1988, described from one specimen from the Dominican Republic, is made a *nomen dubium* because it cannot be definitively identified from its wing pattern or genitalia. The holotype (Figs 19-20) was stated to be a male, and its illustrated male genitalia appear to belong to *Electrostrymon*. However, Antillean *Electrostrymon* species cannot be readily distinguished by the structure of their male genitalia (DUARTE & ROBBINS unpubl. data). Although the holotype adult of *E. minikyanos* is very worn and lacks its front legs (so determination of its sex is uncertain), its wing pattern appears to be that of a small female of *Allosmaitia fidena* (Hewitson, 1867), a species that also occurs in the Dominican Republic. The pattern and hue of the blue color on the dorsal surface of the holotype's wings is the same as all females of *Allosmaitia* species and is different from all male *Electrostrymon* species. Small individuals of *Allosmaitia* are known, such as the male illustrated (Figs 21-22) of *A. piplea* (Godman & Salvin, 1896). The differences in ventral wing pattern between the holotype of "*Electrostrymon*" *minikyanos* and *A. piplea* (Figs 20, 22), such as the different position of the hindwing postmedian hindwing line, are the differences illustrated between *A. fidena* and *A. piplea* (SMITH *et al.* 1996). Differences in the dorsal wing pattern (Figs 19, 21), other than those due to the poor condition of the holotype, are those that differentiate males and females in *Allosmaitia*, such as a darker blue hue in males that is slightly more expansive on the forewing. Given that K. JOHNSON and associates have described seven species from holotypes composed of more than one species (previous section), *Electrostrymon minikyanos* is treated as a *nomen dubium* until further collections can clarify its identity.

Mithras cosmophila (Bridges, 1988) **comb. nov.**

Thecla orobiana forma ♀ *cosmophila* Tessmann, 1928, **nom. nud.**

Thecla cosmophila Bridges, 1988: 91.

Thecla orobiana forma ♀ *cosmophila* Tessmann, 1928, was described as an infra-subspecific form and is unavailable under Article 45.6.4 (ICZN 1999). However, it was used as an available specific name by BRIDGES (1988), so the name becomes *Thecla cosmophila* Bridges, 1988 under Article 45.5.1 (ICZN 1999).

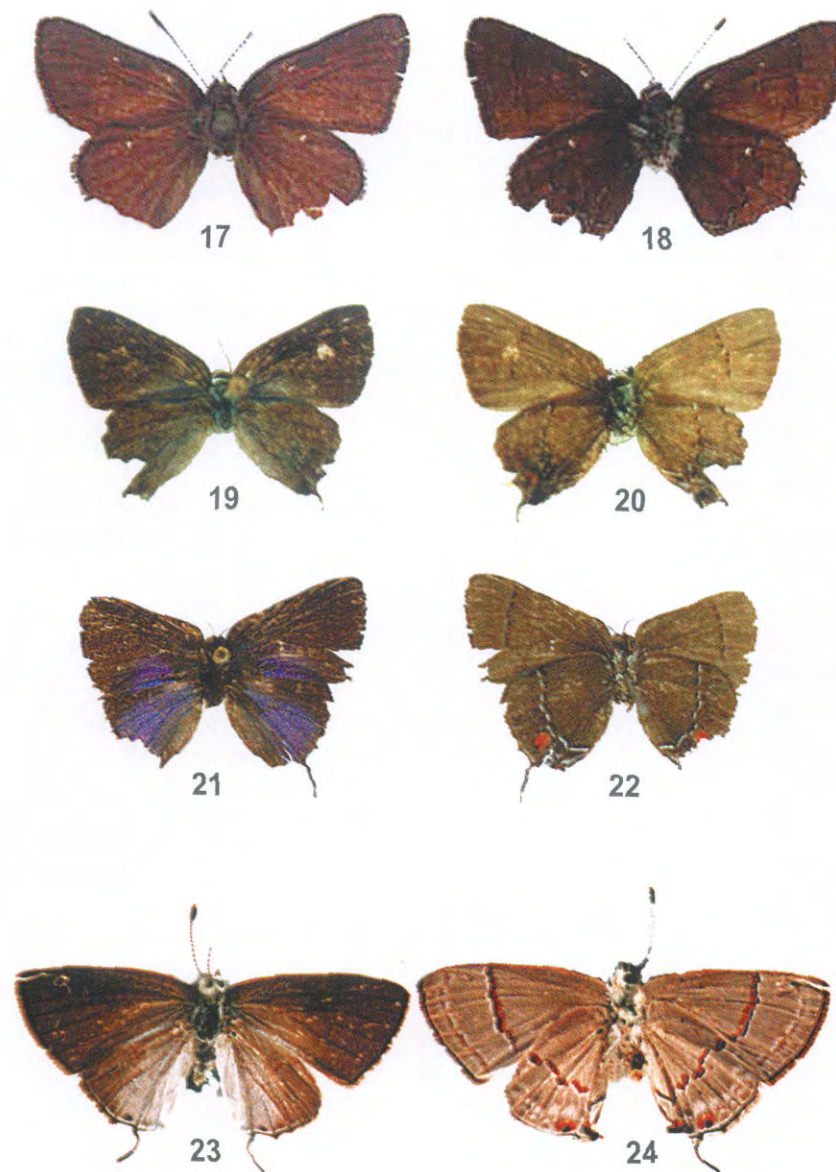
Rekoa stagira (Hewitson, 1867)

Thecla stagira Hewitson, 1867: 113.

Rekoa stagira; Robbins, 1991: 52.

Thecla erenea Hewitson, 1867: 113; Robbins, 1991: 52.

The same specimen was selected as a lectotype for *Thecla stagira* Hewitson, 1867, and *T. erenea* Hewitson, 1867, (ROBBINS 1991), but this action was incorrect because both names were clearly based on at least two separate male specimens, said to differ in the width of the brown color "...on the outer margin of the anterior wing [above]..." and the curvature of "... the band on the underside of the posterior wing..." (HEWITSON 1867).



Figs 17-24. Dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the adult holotype of *Ignata illepida* K. Johnson (17-18), which is a synonym of the North American *Satyrion saepium* Boisduval; dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the adult holotype of *Electrostrymon minikyanos* K. Johnson & Matusik (19-20); dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of a small individual of *Allosmaitia piplea* (Godman & Salvin) (21-22); dorsal and ventral wing surfaces of the lectotype of *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren (23-24).

Lectotype designations. To correct the lectotype designations of these species, the male specimen with number BMNH# 266909, from [Brazil, Pará, Rio] Tapajós, is designated as the lectotype of *T. stagira*, and the male specimen with number BMNH# 266908, from [Brazil, Pará], Santarém, as the lectotype of *T. erenea* (this latter specimen is the one originally designated by ROBBINS [1991] as the lectotype for both names). Both specimens are deposited in the BMNH, and are regarded by us as best representing HEWITSON's concept of *stagira* and *erenea*. These selections do not change the identity of *Thecla stagira* (Hewitson, 1867), of which *Thecla erenea* continues to be regarded a subjective synonym by virtue of the precedence determined by ROBBINS (1991), acting as First Reviser.

Ministrymon azia (Hewitson, 1873)

Thecla azia Hewitson, 1873: 144.

Ministrymon azia; K. Johnson & L. Miller, 1991: 185.

Thecla guacanagari Wallengren, 1860: 37.

The extant syntypes of *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860 (Figs 23-24), and *Thecla azia* Hewitson, 1873, represent the same species, which occurs from the United States to Chile, Argentina, and southern Brazil. The name *T. guacanagari* has been used once since 1899 (EBERT 1969). Its female syntype is illustrated for the first time here (Figs 23-24), as its identity has otherwise been unknown. *Thecla azia*, on the other hand, has been used widely. For this reason, the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is requested to suppress conditionally for the purposes of the Principle of Priority *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860, under Articles 23.9.3 and 81.2.3 (ICZN 1999). While the case is under consideration, *Thecla azia* Hewitson is to be maintained as the name for this species.

Lectotype designations. To provide both names under consideration here with unique name-bearing types, the female syntype deposited in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, bearing the label "LECTOTYPE ? ♀/Thecla guacanagari/Wallengren, 1860/G. Lamas des. "92", is designated as the lectotype of *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren; and the male syntype in the BMNH, bearing the label "Mexico/Hewitson Coll./79-69./Thecla/azia. 3.", as the lectotype of *Thecla azia* Hewitson, 1873..

Strymon daraba (Hewitson, 1867)

Thecla daraba Hewitson, 1867: 105.

Strymon daraba; Dos Passos, 1964: 57.

Thecla tyleri Dyar, 1913: 636, **syn. nov.**

Thecla daraba Hewitson, 1867, was described with text and a poorly illustrated male syntype (ventral wing surface only) "from the Amazon". After seeing specimens of *T. yojoa* Reakirt, [1867] lent to him by W.H. EDWARDS & HEWITSON (1874) made *T. daraba* a junior synonym of *T. yojoa*. This action was widely followed (e.g., DRAUDT 1919-1920, COMSTOCK & HUNTINGTON 1959-1964) until JOHNSON & SALAZAR (1993) treated *T. daraba* as a different species, which had been subsequently described as *Thecla tyleri* Dyar, 1913. *Thecla yojoa*

and *T. tyleri* were placed in different species groups of *Strymon* Hübner (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 2002), despite a similar ventral wing pattern. The former is widespread from the United States to southern Brazil while the latter is endemic to the dry areas of western Ecuador, western Peru, northern Chile, and some dry inter-Andean valleys, such as the Río Marañón in Peru (ROBBINS & LAMAS unpubl. data).

Six individuals from HEWITSON's collection, identified as *T. yojoa* and listed by KIRBY (1879: 154), are labeled as HEWITSON's specimens 1-6 of *T. yojoa* in the BMNH. Four are female *T. yojoa* (1, 2, 4, 5, with 1 and 5 from Mexico), one is male *T. yojoa* (6), and one is female *T. tyleri* (3, from Guayaquil). Specimens 2, 4, and 6 have no locality label, and none of these six specimens is labeled "Amazon" (indeed, no specimens from "Amazon" were mentioned by KIRBY [1879] among HEWITSON's *yojoa*). Specimens 1 (BMNH# 266893) and 5 (BMNH# 266892) have additional labels identifying them as female syntypes of *Thecla beroea* Hewitson, 1868 (BÁLINT unpubl. data), a subjective synonym of *T. yojoa*. Specimen 4 has a round, white with red border, label with "Type" printed in black, and the handwritten inscription (in black ink), "Thecla/daraba/Hew." on it, as well as an additional rectangular, white, label handwritten in black ink "not type, because ♀/B[álint].Zs. VIII.30.[2000]". Specimen 6 (BMNH# 266891) has three additional labels: one round, white with red border, with "Type" printed in black, and with "♂/Thecla/daraba/Hew." handwritten in black ink; another rectangular, white, printed and handwritten in black ink with "B.M. TYPE/No. Rh. 1034"; the last rectangular, red with black border, printed and handwritten in black ink with "SYNTYPE ♂/Thecla/daraba/Hewitson/Zs. Bálint, 2000/London, VIII.30". Contrary to the assertion by JOHNSON & SALAZAR (1993), there is no specimen in the BMNH, either male or female, labeled "Hewitson Coll. 79-69. Thecla daraba 1. Amazon". They may have intended this to indicate the specimen "yojoa-6" referred to above, but such specimen does not correspond to their diagnosis of *T. daraba*, being instead a male *T. yojoa*, as indicated above.

The identity of *Thecla daraba* cannot be unequivocally determined from the original description and the figure of the underside wing pattern. *Thecla tyleri* is distinguished from *T. yojoa* on the hindwings by a relatively straight postmedian line and a small (to absent) orange cubital spot. The original figure has the straight postmedian line of *T. tyleri* and an orange cubital spot matching that found in *T. yojoa*. In addition, the third white band, just basal of the postmedian line, is too long for either species. Clearly, the figure is not a good one.

HEWITSON's collection contains many mislabeled or poorly labeled specimens (NEILD pers. comm., LAMAS unpubl.), and this was sharply criticized, among others, by GODMAN (1892: li) who stated that "... in a very large number of cases [HEWITSON] contented himself with giving the habitat of a species as simply Amazons, without any authority." On the other hand, his measurements were quite accurate, as he drew his figures "...by line and rule and compasses..." (EMBLETON 1880: 230).

Given the uncertain identity of *T. daraba* and the lack of HEWITSON specimens of *T. yojoa* from the Amazon, it is concluded that there is high probability that the female labeled "yojoa-3", with locality label "Guayaquil" is the specimen used by HEWITSON (1867: 105, pl. 36, fig. 89) as the model for his original figure of *T. daraba*. The general habitus and wing expanse (24 mm) of this specimen match HEWITSON's

original figure and his wing expanse measurement [$19/20'' = 24.1$ mm]. Only the sex of the specimen and its locality disagree with the original description. However, when HEWITSON (1874: 158) decided that both *T. daraba* and *T. beroea* were junior subjective synonyms of *T. yojoa*, he remarked that "misled by the much greater size of the Mexican specimens and the strongly marked discal spot of the male, I was induced to describe this [*T. beroea*] as a species distinct from those [*T. daraba*] I have from Guayaquil and the Amazon." He also indicated that the female of *T. beroea* (i.e., *yojoa*), which was not mentioned in the original description of 1868, and so presumably came into his possession after that date, had "... a large dark brown discal spot on the anterior wing...", while no such distinctive forewing discal spot was mentioned originally for his "male" of *T. daraba*. It is believed that HEWITSON misidentified the sex of the specimen which served as model for his figure 89, and that the original locality label "Amazon" was switched, misplaced or lost sometime before or at the time KIRBY inventoried the collection. HEWITSON's original locality labels are minuscule and easily misplaced or lost (LAMAS unpubl. data), although most of them have been glued to the undersides of accession labels added to the specimens after the collection went to the BMNH in 1879. Although most of the evidence is circumstantial, it is believed that the female labeled "Guayaquil" is a true syntype of *T. daraba*.

Lectotype designations. The female "yojoa-3" is selected as the lectotype of *Thecla daraba* and its type locality changed to Ecuador, Guayas, Guayaquil. This selection will preserve stable usage of the name *Strymon yojoa* (Reakirt), a species that ranges widely, as noted, and has been used in more than 30 publications by more than 10 authors in the past 50 years. Although *T. tyleri* now becomes a junior synonym of *Strymon daraba* **syn. nov.**, this species has a restricted range compared to *S. yojoa*, and the name has not been widely cited in publications.

To fix definitely the identity of the name *Thecla beroea*, the male specimen labeled "yojoa-6" mentioned above is designated its lectotype, even though it bears no locality label; this specimen matches best HEWITSON's original description and wing expanse ($1\ 3/20'' = 29$ mm). The two females (yojoa-1 and yojoa-5) labeled by BALINT as syntypes of *T. beroea* quite clearly do not belong to the original type series; on the other hand, female "yojoa-4" (also not a syntype), without locality, in all probability is one of the specimens on which HEWITSON (1874: 158) based his diagnosis of female *T. beroea* (i.e., *yojoa*), as it is large (wing expanse, 28 mm) and shows a conspicuous forewing dark brown discal spot.

Hesperia columella Fabricius, 1793 **nomen protectum**

Papilio dion Schaller, 1788 **nomen oblitum**.

The well-known Neotropical species, *Hesperia columella* Fabricius, 1793, has an older name, *Papilio dion* Schaller, 1788 which has not been used as a valid name after 1899. To protect the stability of this younger, but widely used name, the older and virtually unknown *Papilio dion* is suppressed under Article 23.9.1 (ICZN 1999). In the appendix, more than 25 publications by more than 10 authors using the name *Hesperia columella* over the last 50 years are cited. By this action, *Hesperia columella* Fabricius, 1793 becomes a *nomen protectum* and *Papilio dion* Schaller, 1788 a *nomen oblitum*.

Thecla thoria Hewitson, 1869: 121

Lectotype designation. *Thecla thoria* Hewitson, 1869, was described from at least three Venezuelan specimens, including two males, one of which "is without the black part of the discal spot, and has the other half paler and more distinct." To stabilize usage of this name, the male in the BMNH with the black part of the discal spot, labeled "B.M. Type No. Rh. 847", and "thoria-2", is designated as lectotype of *Thecla thoria* Hewitson. It occurs from Mexico to northern Venezuela and Colombia. The species without the black part of the discal spot, for which the name *Thecla panchaea* Hewitson, 1869, is available, ranges from the Amazon Basin to southern Brazil (Paraná), Paraguay, and Argentina.

Thecla galliena Hewitson, 1877

Thecla galliena Hewitson, 1877: 185.

Thecla iopas Godman & Salvin, 1887: 65 **syn. nov.**

Lectotype designation. *Thecla galliena* Hewitson, 1877, was described from at least three males, one from Chontales, Nicaragua, one from Espírito Santo, Brazil, and one without stated locality. Syntypes from the first two localities represent two different species. To stabilize usage of this name, the male in the BMNH from Nicaragua, labeled "B.M. Type No. Rh. 869", and "galliena-4", is designated as lectotype of *Thecla galliena* Hewitson. It occurs from Mexico to northern Venezuela and Colombia and is a senior synonym of *Thecla iopas* Godman & Salvin, 1887, **new synonym**, which was also described from Chontales, Nicaragua.

Nicolaea cupa (Druce, 1907) **comb. nov.**

Thecla cupa Druce, 1907: 612.

Lectotype designation. *Thecla cupa* Druce, 1907, was described from at least one male and one female from Rio Grande [do Sul], Brazil. Two extant syntypes belong to different genera. To stabilize usage of this name, the male syntype in the BMNH, labeled "B.M. Type No. Rh. 815", is designated as lectotype of *Thecla cupa* Druce. It occurs in Paraguay and southern Brazil and is transferred to *Nicolaea* K. Johnson, 1993, **comb. nov.**, as characterized in ROBBINS & NICOLAY (2002).

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Appendix. List of publications using the name *Hesperia columella* Fabricius, 1793

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