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The Neotropical eumaeine lycaenids of the Cajetan and Rudolf Felder collection. Part I: Review of type material of the taxa described by the Felders (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae)

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Abstract

Neotropical eumaeine lycaenid butterflies described by Cajetan and Rudolf Felder under *Pseudolycaena* and *Thecla* are represented by 59 original type specimens deposited in The Natural History Museum (London). Of the 22 species group names here treated, 19 are currently valid, while three are currently regarded as junior subjective synonyms. Three nominal taxa are represented by holotypes; six lectotypes have been designated intentionally or unintentionally by previous workers. One neotype for a senior synonym of a Felder name is here designated. Two new synonymies are proposed, one at species-level, and one at genus-level. Three new combinations are established. All the material examined is documented, synonymy and identity of the nominal taxa are discussed, and current generic assignments presented.

Zusammenfassung

Die von Cajetan und Rudolf Felder in den Gattungen *Pseudolycaena* und *Thecla* beschriebenen neotropischen eumaeinen Lycaenidae sind durch 59 Original-Typenexemplare repräsentiert und befinden sich im Natural History Museum (London). Von den in dieser Arbeit behandelten 22 Art-Gruppennamen sind 19 gegenwärtig gültig, während 3 davon nunmehr als jüngere, subjektive Synonyme gesehen werden. 3 Nominaltaxa sind durch Holotypen repräsentiert. 6 Lectotypen wurden von vorherigen Bearbeitern designiert. In dieser Arbeit wird ein Neotypus für ein älteres Synonym eines Felder-Namens designiert. Weiters werden 2 neue Synonymien vorgeschlagen: eine auf Artniveau und eine auf Gattungsniveau. 3 neue Kombinationen werden festgelegt. Das ganze hierfür verwendete Material wird dokumentiert, die Synonymie und die Identität der Nominaltaxa werden diskutiert und gegenwärtige Gattungszuweisungen angeführt.

Key words: historical collection, Lycaenidae, Neotropics, original combination, type material.

Historical background and aim of the present paper

Cajetan Freiherr von Felder (*19.IX.1814, Wien 330.XI.1894, Wien) was one of the most influential Austrian politicians of his time. He was the mayor of the Imperial city of Vienna (1868–1878), then the Palatine of Lower Austria (1880–1884). This energetic politician was at the same time an energetic entomologist. Prior to the early 1860s before the unusual talent of his son Rudolf (*1842, 31871) became evident (GAAL 1999: 249), the Baron authored three taxonomic papers filling almost one hundred pages and built one of the grandest private entomological collections ever accumulated in that part of Europe.

Between the period of 1859 and 1867, the two Felders co-authored twelve publications which appeared in the ephemeral "Wiener entomologische Monatsschrift" and the imperial "Verhandlungen der kaiserlich-königlichen zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft". Their most ambitious collaboration, the Lepidoptera volume of the Novara cruise, was curtailed by the untimely death of Rudolf Felder whose role was taken over by Alois F. Rogenhofer (*1831, $\hat{v}1897$) (FELDER et al. 1864–1875: vi). The resultant volume, published between January of 1865 and July of 1875 in five parts (HIGGINS 1963), is one of the most grandiose contributions on Lepidoptera ever published in Austria.

The "Novara Reise" issues contain the original descriptions of hundreds of Lepidopteran taxa. However, the specimens, which served as the basis of the descriptions and the plates (which were drawn by the lithographer Carl Geyer), did not all originate from the voyage of the frigate. Some were supplied by various well known contemporary dealers and naturalists (FELDER et al. 1864-1875: vi). Therefore, it is more a catalogue of "novelties" and "rarities" of the Felder collection than an inventory of the scientific material taken during the cruise (cf. GAAL 1999: 249–250).

Moreover, Cajetan Felder acquired other important collections such as those of van Eyndhoven and Count van Lennep which he purchased in Rotterdam in 1861. This material increased the value of his collection both by making it more comprehensive and through the inclusion of original Cramer specimens (VANE-WRIGHT 1975: 55–56, ACKERY & SMILES 1976: pl. 39, figs 393–404, CHAINEY, in prep.). The authenticity of these specimens can be confirmed by the historic labels and also by the autobiographic notes of Felder himself (GAAL 1999: 254). Thus the Felder collection has an outstanding historical value that goes beyond the actual number of specimens.

Before his death, Cajetan Felder offered his collection for purchase to Lord Walter Rothschild. After certain difficulties the collection arrived at Tring (ROTHSCHILD 1983: 107), where it was incorporated into the Rothschild collection. This collection was registered as BMNH(E) 1939-1, but not transported from Tring to the Department of Entomology in South Kensington until 1971/1972 (ACKERY 1999: 5).

In 2000, one of us (Zs. B.) spent three months in The Natural History Museum, London, studying neotropical eumaeine types with the support of the Royal Society of London. The historically rich material of the main collection of Lycaenidae instigated an interest not only for name-bearing types but also for other historical specimens. This was boosted by the discovery of the primary type specimen of *Papilio theanus* CRAMER, 1777 (cf. ROBBINS 1986: 144) with its contemporary labels (Figs. 1-3). The Felders described 22 neotropical lycaenid species in the first installment of the Novara book. Only two years earlier Hewitson had started his series of Exotic Lycaenidae (HEWITSON 1863–1878) in which hundreds of neotropical taxa are described. In addition, it became evident that other Felder specimens were designated as types for taxa described by later authors such as GOODSON (1945) and D'ABRERA (1995). Therefore the following questions emerged: How many species described by the Felders were discussed by Hewitson and are present in the latter's collection? How many Cramer specimens are in the collection? How diverse and large was the neotropical lycaenid material Felder had accumulated? And how many Felder specimens were chosen as types of taxa described by subsequent authors who had access to the collection?

The aim of the present paper is to review all the Neotropical eumaeine lycaenid names proposed by the Felders and to compare their treatment with that of Hewitson, so answering the first question posed in the previous paragraph. Another paper will be dedicated to the located Cramer material and more recent types based on historical Felder specimens. A catalogue of all the Neotropical eumaeine specimens originating from the Felder collection and incorporated in the Lycaenid main Collection of the BMNH, is planned as the third part of the series.

Materials and methods

The present paper deals only with eumaeine lycaenid butterflies (Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, Eumaeini). Although the Felders also described four polyommatine lycaenids from the northern boundary of the Neotropical region, the types of those taxa have recently been discussed and catalogued elsewhere (EMMEL et al. 1998: 89–90; BÁLINT 1999: 64).

The relevant parts of the Lycaenid Main Collection (drawers R28a 1–268) and other associate series (Lycaenidae Type Material, Lycaenid Reference Collection) were searched for Felder specimens. The located specimens were databased and numbered according to the BMNH specimen database. All databased specimens are labelled with a six digit number of the general form "BMNH(E)# 123456". The data recorded includes the systematic placement of the species and all the curatorial (deposition in the collection) and historical information (labels, origin) of the specimen.

59 original type specimens of nominal taxa described by the Felders were located. A large (2 cm x 2 cm) red cartridge paper label has been added to each of these specimens. This is filled in by hand by of one of us (Zs. B.), indicating the sex and the type status of the specimen, the original bi-nominal combination and the date of the databasing.

We follow partly the "traditional" format of type specimen catalogues published by The Natural History Museum (cf. ACKERY 1973, ACKERY & SMILES 1976): the names of species-group taxa are listed alphabetically, with a reference to the original description together with original status, combination and type locality. The type status of the specimens is briefly noted, and reference given in any previous valid or invalid lectotype designation.

As the aim of the present paper is primarily historical we do not designate any lectotypes. Moreover, there is little controversy associated with the application of these Felder names, and each syntypic series appears representative of a single taxon (cf. TUBBS 2001: 138–140). A single neotype designation proved necessary because of the particular contradictions surrounding the name (see *Pseudolycaena spurius*).

The order of treatment of the taxa is alphabetically by trivial name which serves as the primary entry. It is followed by references to the publications of Felder and Hewitson, including citations for the Hewitson catalogue authored by Kirby. Other citations are restricted to colour figures published between the period of 1865–2001 that match the phenotype associated with the name. Subsequent misspellings, misidentifications or new synonymies, current combination and systematic placements are discussed under 'closing remarks'.

The number of type specimens is given along with the data quoted directly from the labels, the extent of each label being indicated by the sign "/". The condition of all type specimens is briefly described using the categories "poor" (= specimen heavily damaged), "moderate" (= specimen slightly damaged) and "excellent" (= specimen with no damage) with additional specific remarks.

Preliminary notes on the labels of the Felder specimens

Specimens originating from the Felder collection are easily distinguishable by their labels. Following, we list supposedly in chronological order the labels that identify Felder specimens.

- 1. The blue confetti-type Felder label, found on all specimens. Thin blue paper, circular shaped, letters written with black ink by hand indicating the location of origin and original source.
- 2. Presumably Geyer's label, found only on certain specimens. Heavy white cartridge paper, oblong shaped, yellowed by time, written by hand with black ink indicating the name of the taxon as it appears on the plates. As formed, the letters resemble those of the legends found at the foot of all the plates of the Novara book drawn by Geyer. The plates and legends were probably prepared as a single entity and we believe that Geyer was responsible for both.
- 3. The Felder collection label, found only on certain specimens. Heavy cartridge paper, longish oblong shaped, upper and under edges with glued golden stripe with black inner margin and in the center the name of the taxon printed in black. Most probably these labels indicated the identity of the specimens in the drawers as there is only one per taxon. The label was probably affixed to a specimen when the Felder collection was amalgamated into the Rothschild collection at Tring.

- 4. The Rothschild "Felder Collⁿ" confetti-type label found on all specimens. Thin white paper, circular shaped, letters "FELDER COLLn" black printed in capitals. This label was most probably added to the specimens when they arrived at Tring Museum.
- 5. The BMNH "Rothschild Bequest" label, found on all the specimens. White paper, rectangular shaped, black printed as "Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1." This label was pinned to all the specimens as a record of their entry in the Register of Accessions of the Department of Entomology (BMNH) as the bequest of the Rothschild collection (RILEY 1964: 41).

In three cases the Felders indicated that the specimen(s) of the taxa they described were deposited in the Kaden collection. These specimens were subsequently deposited in the collection of Hamilton H. Druce and apparently then acquired by Godman, as indicated by the typical printed BM inventory label "Godman-Salvin, Coll. 1911.-93." or "Godman-Salvin, Coll. 1912.-23." (cf. DRUCE 1907: 576).

Type Material of Neotropical eumaeine lycaenids described by the Felders

aegides

Pseudolycaena aegides (MORITZ in litt.), FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 246, "Venezuela"; "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 31, figs 3 (male dorsum), 4 (male ventrum).

Thecla aegides (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 80, "New Granada"; KIRBY 1879: 152, "Venezuela, Ecuador, New Granada".

Thecla amplitudo DRUCE, 1907: 575, pl. 32, fig. 6 (male dorsum), "St. Jago, Ecuador".

Thecla aegides (FELDER), DRAUDT 1919: 753, "Venezuela, Columbien", pl. 148, row h, figs "U, aegides" (female ventrum), "aegides" (female dorsum).

Thecla aegides form. amplitudo DRUCE, DRAUDT 1919: 753, "Ecuador".

Thecla (Micandra) aegides (FELDER), ? = amplitudo DRUCE, D'ABRERA 1995: 1130, figs "T. (M.) aegides $\Im R$ " (male dorsum), "T. (M.) aegides $\Im R$ " (female dorsum) and "T. (M.) aegides $\Im V$ " (female ventrum), "Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru".

This taxon was described from an unstated number of male and female specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz, and from "Nova Granada: Bogota" (= Colombia, Bogotá) via Lindig, and deposited in the Felder collection. Four male and three female syntypes representing this species were located. One of them, traditionally curated as "type", was so listed by JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 16).

- Male syntype (Figs. 4-6), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265867, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 563 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera V. No. 3487", in moderate condition, antennae missing, poorly set (anal part of left hindwing folded), abdomen dissected.
- Female syntype, VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265869, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / 107 / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in poor condition, entire left and half of right antenna missing, right hindwing damaged, left hindwing anal tail repaired with alien lepidopterous material.
- 3. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265870, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, tails missing.
- 4. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265871, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, left tail missing.
- 5. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265872, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, right tail missing.

- Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265873, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, right antenna and left hindwing tail missing.
- Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265874, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, no antennae and left hindwing tail missing.

Draudt placed *aegides* in his "Aegides-Gruppe" of *Thecla* (DRAUDT 1919, l.c.). ROBBINS (1986: 150) mentioned *aegides* and *Thecla amplitudo* DRUCE are probably synonyms. We have studied and databased the three syntypic *Th. amplitudo* male specimens (BMNH(E) 266463-5). Their phenotype cannot be distinguished from that of the type specimens of *Th. aegides*. CLENCH (1971: 2) placed *aegides* in *Micandra* SCHATZ, 1888 (type species: *Pseudolycaena platyptera* FELDER & FELDER, 1865), and Clench's new combination was confirmed by ROBBINS (1986: 150). Subsequently *aegides* was transferred to *Macusia* KAYE, 1904 (cf. BRIDGES 1994: IX.72), but D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.) followed the placement of Clench. Quite recently, *Pseudolycaena aegides* was selected as type species of *Egides* JOHNSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997 (JOHNSON et al. 1997a: 16). This is a non-monophyletic eumaeine assemblage (cf. ROBBINS 1986, l.c., BÁLINT, in prep.). The present standing of this species needs further investigation.

Current combination: Egides aegides (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

albata

Thecla albata FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 261, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 32, figs 17 (male dorsum), 18 (female ventrum).

Thecla albata (FELDER), HEWITSON 1874: 159, "in the collection of W. C. Hewitson"; KIRBY 1879: 154, "Nicaragua, New Granada, Amazon, Venezuela"; DRAUDT 1920: 808, "Panama, Columbien, Venezuela", pl. 159, row k, figs "albata" (male dorsum), "U, albata" (female ventrum).

Callicista albata FELDER, LEWIS 1987: 66, fig. 18 (male dorsum and ventrum), 235, "Panama, Colombia, Venezuela".

Strymon albata (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1240, "Mexico to Venezuela, Trinidad, ? Guianas", 1241, figs "S. albata \Im R" (male dorsum), "S. albata \Im V" (female ventrum). D'ABRERA 2001: 198, "Mexico to Venezuela, Trinidad", 349, pl. 149, figs 86 (male dorsum), 87 (female ventrum).

This taxon was described from an unstated number of male and female specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz, and from "Nova Granada: Bogota" via Lindig, and deposited in the Felder collection. Three syntypes (two males and a single female), have been located. The female was curated in the BMNH collection as "Type".

- 1. Male syntype (Figs. 7–9), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265887, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, half of right antenna missing.
- 2. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265888, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, half of left antenna missing.
- Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265889, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Thecla albata Feld. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. No. Rh. 1033", in excellent condition.

Draudt, following GODMAN & SALVIN (1887: 94), placed this species in his "Albata-Gruppe" of *Thecla* (DRAUDT 1920: 808). Subsequently *albata* was placed in *Callicista* GROTE, 1873 (type species: *Callicista ocellifera* GROTE, 1873) by LEWIS (l.c.), without any supportive text. Most recently it was regarded as a species of *Strymon* HÜBNER, 1818 (type species: *Strymon melinus* (D'ABRERA 1995: 1240, LE CROM & JOHNSON 1997: 41; D'ABRERA 2001: 198), confirmed by the revisionary notes of ROBBINS & NICOLAY (2002: 97). These latter authors listed the genus *Callicista* as synonym of *Strymon* (ROBBINS & NICOLAY 2002: 97).

Current combination: Strymon albata (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

antinous

Pseudolycaena antinous FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 244, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 28, figs 8 (male dorsum), 9 (male ventrum).

Thecla telemus (CRAMER) (= *antinous* FELDER), DRAUDT 1919: 747, "von Zentralamerika bis Colombien, Guyana und Amazonas, pl. 147, row b, fig. "antinous U" (male ventrum).

Evenus antinous (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1109, "Nicaragua to Colombia", figs "E. antinous ∂R " (male dorsum), "E. antinous Q R" (female dorsum), "E. antinous ∂V " (male ventrum), "E. antinous Q V" (female ventrum).

This taxon was described from an unstated number of male specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. Two syntypes representing this species have been located, one of them was segregated and traditionally curated as "Type".

- 1. Male syntype (Figs. 10-12), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265911, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, Felder Colln., Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", specimen in moderate condition, entire left antenna and half of right antenna missing.
- Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265912, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, Pseudolyc. Antinous Feld., Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1., Type, B.M. Type No. Rh. 512; B.M. (N.H.), Rhopalocera V. No. 1633", specimen in poor condition, antennae missing, hindwings repaired with alien lycaenid hindwing fragments, abdomen dissected.

HEWTISON (1863–1877) did not mention this taxon, neither did KIRBY (1879). However it was listed as *Thecla antinous* from "Bogota" in the synonymic catalogue of KIRBY (1871: 380). DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) placed this species in his "Nobilus-Gruppe" of *Thecla*. More recently, D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.) transferred it without comment to *Evenus* HÜBNER, 1819 (type species: *Papilio endymion* FABRICIUS, 1781). It was placed tentatively as species of *Paiwarria* KAYE, 1904 (type species: *Papilio venulius* CRAMER, 1779) under the synonymy of *P. telemus* (BRIDGES 1994: IX. 85), but ROBBINS et al. (1996: 239) placed it explicitly in *Paiwarria*, but without citing supportive evidence. The type species of *Paiwarria* is the Amazonian sister species of the *antinous-telemus* species pair, and it has very similar wingshape and female genital structures: Bálint gen. prep. No. 888 *venulius* (Colombia) (HNHM); Bálint gen. prep. No. 1060 *telemus* (Venezuela) (ZSM), supporting the placement of Bridges and Robbins.

Current combination: Paiwarria antinous (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

bathildis

Pseudolycaena bathildis FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 245, "Venezuela", pl. 31, figs 19 (female dorsum), 20 (female ventrum).

Thecla battus (CRAMER) (= *Pseudolycaena bathildis* FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 84, "Nicaragua", synonymy in error.

Thecla aufidena HEWITSON, 1869: 117, pl. 47, figs 213 (female dorsum), 214 (female ventrum), "Nicaragua", new synonym.

Thecla aufidena HEWITSON, GODMAN & SALVIN 1887: pl. 50, figs 1 (male dorsum), 2 (male ventrum) and 3 (female dorsum), "Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama".

Thecla battus CRAMER (= bathis F., bathildis FLDR.), DRAUDT 1919: 752, "von Mexico bis Columbien", pl. 150, row a, figs "aufidena Q" (female dorsum), "U aufidena d" (male ventrum) and "U aufidena Q" (female ventrum).

Cycnus battus (CRAMER), SMART 1975: 172, fig. 11 (female dorsum), 12 (male ventrum), misidentification.

Thecla (Panthiades) bathildis (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1178, "Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela", figs "T. (P.) bathildis \Im R" (male dorsum), "T. (P.) bathildis \Im R" (female dorsum), "T. (P.) bathildis \Im V" (male ventrum) and "T. (P.) bathildis \Im V" (female ventrum).

Panthiades battus jalan REAKIRT, AUSTIN et al. 1996: 27, fig. 14, second row "Panthiades battus", 31, "Guatemala, Tikal", misidentification.

This species was described from an unstated number of female specimens from Venezuela received via Moritz and deposited in the Kaden collection. One syntype has been located, which was segregated and curated traditionally as "Type".

 Female syntype, (Figs. 13-15), VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265854, labelled as "Bathildis Fld. / Venezuela, Druce Coll. / Druce Coll., Ex Kaden Coll. / Godman-Salvin, Coll. 1911-12 / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 1068", in moderate condition, half of right antenna missing.

The nominal species Papilio battus was originally described by Cramer from an unstated number of male specimens from Surinam. The original figures (CRAMER 1775, pl. 31, figs e and f; reproduced here as Figs. 73-74) are excellent and match the male phenotype "Thecla (Panthiades) battus Cramer, 1775" given by D'ABRERA (1995: 1178). We located one syntype (BMNH(E)# 266000) representative of this taxon. However, the Cramer name is a junior primary homonym of Papilio battus DENIS & SCHIFFERMÜLLER, 1775 (itself a junior subjective synonym of Papilio orion PALLAS, 1771, Lycaenidae: Polyommatini: Scolitantides genus group). The next available name is Papilio bathis FABRICIUS, 1791; therefore the valid name of this taxon is Panthiades bathis (FABRICIUS) following NICOLAY (1976: 19) who placed battus in Panthiades HÜBNER, 1819 (type species: Papilio pelion CRAMER, 1779). We consider P. bathis as the East-Amazonian-Atlantic lowland sister species of P. bathildis. This latter species is distributed from Mexico to Peru (see GODMAN & SALVIN 1887: 22; D'ABRERA 1995, l.c.). Subsequent to the Felders, this taxon was re-described by Reakirt as Thecla jalan based on an unstated number of female specimens collected in Vera Cruz, Mexico (REAKIRT 1867: 335) and by Hewitson as Thecla aufidena on the basis of an unstated number of male specimens originating from Nicaragua (HEWITSON 1869: 117). The synonymy of *aufidena* and *jalan* has already been recognized (GODMAN & SALVIN 1887: 20). We have studied the Hewitson Thecla aufidena syntypes (BMNH(E) 266418-266419), and they represent the same phenotype as the bathildis syntype; consequently Pseudolycaena bathildis FELDER & FELDER, 1865 = Thecla aufidena HEWITSON, 1869, new synonym. We note here that NICOLAY (1976: 21) used the name Panthiades battus jalan for the taxon discussed here as Panthiades bathildis. We presume that Nicolay overlooked the Felder name, because it is not mentioned in his paper.

This taxon was assigned to *Thecla* by HEWITSON (1869, l.c.). D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.) included the taxon in *Panthiades* (type species: *Papilio pelion* CRAMER, 1775), as a distinct species mentioning that he follows certain authors but gave no reference or evidence supporting this action. LUIS & LLORENTE (1993: 378) used the current combination *Panthiades bathildis* (FELDER & FELDER, 1865) but, again without any supporting evidence. As the type species of *Panthiades* is closely associated with *bathildis* on the basis of wingshape, pattern and morphology, we consider this placement to be correct.

Current combination: Panthiades bathildis (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

boreas

Pseudolycaena boreas FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 244, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 31, fig. 12 (male ventrum).

Thecla boreas (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 80, "New Granada"; KIRBY 1879: 156, "Amazon"; DRAUDT 1920: 779, "Columbien, Amazonas", pl. 148, row f, fig. "U boreas" (female ventrum).

Thecla (Panthiades) boreas (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1180, "Panama, Amazonas (to Peru)", 1181, figs "T. (P.) boreas \mathcal{J} R" (male dorsum), "T. (P.) boreas \mathcal{J} R" (male dorsum), "T. (P.) boreas \mathcal{J} V" (male ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. Two syntypes representing this species have been located, one of them having been historically regarded as the "Type".

 Male syntype (Figs. 16–18), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265913, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Pseudolyc. Boreas Feld. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in excellent condition, set ventrally. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265914, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Boreas n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type, No. Rh. 749", in moderate condition, tip of right antenna and hindwing tails missing.

DRAUDT (1920, l.c.) placed this species in his "Pelion-Gruppe" of *Thecla*. This is practically identical to Godman & Salvin's "*T. ochus* section" (GODMAN & SALVIN 1877: 55-57). Later this assemblage was revised and distinguished as the genus *Panthiades* by Nicolay, and includes *P. boreas* (NICOLAY 1976: 6). This placement was followed by BRIDGES (1994: IX.86) and partly also by D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.). NICOLAY (1976: 7) suggests that the type locality of *boreas* is erroneous as Bogotá is situated at a high elevation which is incompatible with recent records which all come from lower altitudes.

Current combination: Panthiades boreas (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

cadmus

Pseudolycaena cadmus (MORITZ in litt.), FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 247, "Venezuela", pl. 31, fig. 5 (female ventrum).

Thecla cadmus (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 80, "New Granada"; KIRBY 1879: 156, "Ecuador, New Granada, Bolivia"; GODMAN & SALVIN 1887: 27, "Panama, from Colombia to Bolivia, Venezuela, and Guiana", pl. 51, fig. 10 (female dorsum); DRAUDT 1919: 755, "Panama, Columbien, Bolivia, Venezuela, Guyana", pl. 149, row c, figs " \eth , cadmus" (male dorsum), "U, cadmus" (female ventrum); LEWIS 1987: 67, fig. 47 (female dorsum), 236, "Panama, northern S. America".

Thecla (Micandra) platyptera (FELDER) = *cadmus* FELDER, D'ABRERA 1995: 1133, "Panama to Bolivia", figs "T. (M.) platyptera Q R" (female dorsum), "T. (M.) platyptera Q V" (female ventrum).

This taxon was described from a single female specimen from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz and deposited in the Felder collection. From the original description it can be deduced that only a single female was available: "Das uns vorliegende Weibchen" (= the female in front of us). This holotype has been located and is the specimen historically distinguished as the "Type" of *Pseudolycaena cadmus*.

 HOLOTYPE female (Figs. 19–21), VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265875, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / Pseudolyc. Cadmus Feld. / Cadmus n; Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type; B.M. Type No. Rh. 574 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera V. No. 3503", in poor condition, half of left antenna missing, right forewing broken, right hindwing tail missing, abdomen dissected.

GODMAN & SALVIN (1887: 27, pl. 51, figs 8–9) misidentified the male of the taxon, (their figure represents *Johnsonita auda* HEWITSON, 1867), placing it close to *Thecla busa* and its relatives. DRAUDT (1919: 755) was also mistaken: he figured the female as male stating that the female is somewhat paler and more silvery. He placed the taxon in his "Aegides-Gruppe" of *Thecla*, a non-monophyletic assemblage. GOODSON (1946: 267) pointed out that *P. cadmus* equates to the female of "Pseudolycaena platyptera" FELDER & FELDER, 1865, and as first reviser he gave priority to *platyptera* (see below the entry of *platyptera*). LEWIS (1987, l.c.) was aware of Goodson's action ("this is the female of platyptera"). This synonymy was widely accepted in other works (cf. BRIDGES 1994: IX.76; D'ABRERA 1995, l.c.). However, very recently JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 17) questioned Goodson's action and placed *cadmus* in genus *Egides* as a distinct species. We have studied a large sample of the *cadmus* and *platyptera* phenotypes taken recently in Peru, dept. Amazonas, Molinopampa, by Tomasz Pyrcz and Janusz Wojtusiak along a transect between 2100–3150 m (BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK, in prep.). These field observations support the action of Goodson.

Current combination: *Micandra platyptera* (FELDER & FELDER, 1865), Q = Pseudolycaena cadmus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, junior subjective synonym.

commodus

Thecla commodus (MORITZ in litt.), FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 262, "Venezuela", "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 32, figs. 19 (male dorsum), 20 (male ventrum).

Thecla commodus (FELDER), HEWITSON 1874: 201, "New Granada"; KIRBY 1879: 163, "New Granada"; STAUDINGER 1892: 288, "Venezuela und Bogota", pl. 97, fig. "Th. Commodus, Feld. d" (male dorsum);

DRAUDT 1919: 759, "Kolumbien", pl. 153, row g, fig "commodus" (female dorsum) and "U, commodus" (male ventrum).

Paralustrus commodus (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1142, "Colombia", 1143, figs "P. commodus \Diamond R" (male dorsum), "P. commodus \Diamond R" (female dorsum) and "P. commodus \Diamond V" (female ventrum).

Paralustrus familiaris JOHNSON, D'ABRERA 1995: 1143, fig. "P. familiaris QV" (female ventrum), misidentification.

Rhamma commodus (FELDER), D'ABRERA 2001: 196, "Colombia", 348, pl. 148, figs 34 (male dorsum), (female ventrum).

This taxon was described from an unstated number of male and female specimens from Venezuela received via Moritz, and from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig, and deposited in the Felder collection. Four male and two female syntypes representing this species have been located. One of the males, curated traditionally as "Type", was designated as lectotype by JOHNSON (1992a: 155, fig. 69A). Of the remaining six paralectotypes, only the two females were recognized as such by Johnson.

- LECTOTYPE male (Figs. 22–24), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265895, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Commodus n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 607 / Genitalia by K. Johnson, ix '83 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera V. No. 1593", in moderate condition, tip of both antennae missing, abdomen dissected.
- Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265890, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, half of left antenna and abdomen missing.
- 3. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265891, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, both antennae and all the legs missing, set ventrally.
- Female paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265892, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1. / Thecla Commodus Feld.", in moderate condition, 2/3 of both antennae missing, hindwings damaged and repaired, set ventrally. This specimen was figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1143) as "P. familiaris ♂ V".
- 5. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 266044, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, antennae missing.
- 6. Female paralectotype, VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265894, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, left hindwing glued to body.

DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) placed commodus in his "Arria-Gruppe" of Thecla. More recently, this taxon was selected by JOHNSON (1992a: 153) as type species of his new genus Paralustrus. D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.) misidentified one of the female paralectotypes and figured it as Rhamma familiaris (JOHNSON, 1992) — this is the proposed replacement name for Thecla viridis LATHY, 1930, the southern sister species of *R. commodus* (JOHNSON 1992a: 156). The taxon familiaris was transferred to the genus Rhamma JOHNSON, 1992 (type species: Thecla oxida HEWITSON, 1870) by LAMAS et al. (1999: 5), in which D'ABRERA (2001, l.c.) also placed commodus. Since no explanation of their actions was presented to support this broader concept of Rhamma (cf. BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK 2002: 195–196), we propose retaining the combination Paralustrus commodus.

Current combination: Paralustrus commodus (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

danaus

Pseudolycaena danaus FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 248, "Venezuela", pl. 31, figs 6 (male dorsum), 7 (male ventrum).

Thecla danaus (FELDER), HEWITSON 1865: 80, "Quito and Venezuela"; KIRBY (1879: 156), "[Quito, Venezuela]"; DRAUDT 1919: 753, "Colombia, Bolivia, Peru", pl. 149, row b, fig. "U, danaus" (female ventrum); D'ABRERA 1995: 1129, "Venezuela, Colombia, Peru", "T. danaus Q R" (female dorsum), "T. danaus Q V" (female ventrum).

Margaritheclus danaus (FELDER & FELDER), BÁLINT 2002a: 122, figs 1 (lectotype dorsum), 2 (lectotype ventrum), 12 (female dissected abdomen), "Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador".

This species was described from an unstated number of female specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz and deposited in the Kaden collection. One syntype, curated as "Type", has been located. This specimen has been designated as lectotype in a taxonomic revision by BÁLINT (2002a: 122).

 LECTOTYPE female (Figs. 25–27), VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265878, labelled as "Danaus Fld., mz., Ven. / Venezuela, Druce Coll. / Druce Coll. Ex Kaden Coll. / ♀ / B.M. Type, No. Th. 560 / B.M. (N.H.), Rhopalocera, V. No. 3484" in poor condition, tip of left antenna and entire right antenna missing, right hindwing damaged and repaired, abdomen dissected. The specimen was figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1129) as holotype "T. danaus ♀ R", was likewise cited by JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 23) as "holotype" of *Pseudolycaena danaus*. The specimen was also documented by BÁLINT (2002a: figs 1-3, 12).

DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) placed this species in his "Tolmides-Gruppe" of *Thecla* noting, that "besser eine Gruppe für sich bildete". It was placed as a species of *Laothus* JOHNSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997 (type species: *Thecla barajo* REAKIRT, 1867) by JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 23), and subsequently was selected as the type species of *Margaritheclus* (BÁLINT 2002a: 122).

Current combination: Margaritheclus danaus (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

leucogyna

Pseudolycaena leucogyna FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 245, "Venezuela", "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 31, figs. 16 (male dorsum), 17 (female dorsum), 18 (female ventrum).

Thecla leucogyna (FELDER), HEWITSON 1865: 85 "in the collection of W. C. Hewitson"; KIRBY 1879: 154, "Nicaragua"; DRAUDT 1919: 757, "Columbien", pl. 150, row c, figs "leucogyna \mathcal{J} " (male dorsum), " \mathcal{Q} leucogyna" (female dorsum), "U, leucogyna" (male ventrum).

Thecla phaea GODMAN & SALVIN, 1887: 32, "Costa Rica, Panama", pl. 51, figs 27 (male dorsum), 28 (male ventrum), 29 (female dorsum).

Arawacus phaea (GODMAN & SALVIN), LEWIS 1987: 66, fig. 10 (female dorsum), 235, "C. America".

Arawacus leucogyna (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1135, "Venezuela, Colombia, Peru", figs "A. leucogyna \Im R" (male dorsum), "A. leucogyna \Im R" (female dorsum), "A. leucogyna \Im V" (male ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male and female specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz, and from "Nova Granada: Bogota" via Lindig, and deposited in the Felder collection. Three male and three female syntypes representing this species have been located. One of the female specimens, which is in moderate condition, was segregated and traditionally curated as the "Type".

- 1. Male syntype, (Figs. 28–30), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265855, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, right antenna missing.
- 2. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265856, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, half of antennae missing.
- 3. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265857, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in poor condition, antennae missing, wings affixed.
- 4. Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265858, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, right hindwing anal tail missing.
- 5. Female syntype, VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265861, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, hindwing anal tails missing.
- Female syntype, VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265862, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type; B.M. Type, No. Rh. 589", in moderate condition, tip of right antenna and right hindwing anal tail missing.

Placed close to *Thecla phaea* GODMAN & SALVIN, this species was later assigned by DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) to his "Linus-Gruppe (Arawacus Kaye)" of *Thecla*. More recent authors have regarded *Arawacus* KAYE, 1904 (type species *Papilio linus* SULZER, 1776), as a valid genus to which *P. leucogyna* is assigned (cf. LEWIS 1987, l.c.; BRIDGES 1988: II.10; 1994: IX.9; D'ABRERA 1995, l.c.; ROBBINS 2000: 168). Robbins suggested the synonymy of *leucogyna* and *phaea*. We have studied and databased the syntypic series of the latter (19 specimens, BMNH(E) 266535–266553), and concur with Robbins: *Arawacus leucogyna* is a variable species showing wide variability in the extension of the black border of the wings' dorsum, in the intensity of male dorsal blue colouration and female hindwing dorsal anal orange suffusion. The phenotype of each nominal species lies within this range of variation. Consequently, *Pseudolycaena leucogyna* FELDER & FELDER, 1865 = *Thecla phaea* GODMAN & SALVIN, 1887, junior subjective synonym.

Current combination: Arawacus leucogyna (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

loxurina

Thecla loxurina FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 262, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 32, figs 21 (male dorsum), 22 (male ventrum).

Thecla loxurina (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 80, "New Granada"; KIRBY 1879: 153, "New Granada and Bolivia"; DRAUDT 1919: 758, pl. 150, row g, figs "♂, loxurina" (male dorsum), "U, loxurina" (male ventrum) and "U, loxurina" (female ventrum).

Thecloxurina loxurina (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1138, "Colombia to Peru", figs "Th. loxurina loxurina \bigcirc R" (male dorsum), "Th. loxurina loxurina \bigcirc V" (male ventrum), "Th. loxurina loxurina \bigcirc R" (female dorsum), D'ABRERA 2001: 196, "Colombia, Peru" pl. 148, fig. 24 (male dorsum), 25 (male ventrum); BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK 2001: 377, Colombia, figs 9 (male dorsum), 10 (male ventrum); BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK 2003: 375, figs 26–28 (lectotype dorsum, ventrum, labels).

This species was described from an unstated number of male specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. Eight syntypes representing this species have been located. One of them, traditionally curated as "Type", was considered to be the holotype by JOHNSON (1992a: 8). The locality label listed by Johnson was not found on the "holotype" specimen. In accordance with ICZN Article 74.5. we do not consider this action as being in effect a lectotype designation, because JOHNSON, when using the term holotype, did not indicate that he had studied further "type" specimens. This specimen was subsequently labelled as lectotype by one of us (Zs. B.), with formal designation and documentation by BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK (2003: 377).

- LECTOTYPE male (Figs. 31–33), (COLOMBIA), BMNH(E)# 265896, labelled as "Thecla loxurina Feld. / loxurina n. / Felder Colln. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 596. / Genitalia by K. Johnson ix.'83. / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera V. No. 1532", in poor condition, wings slightly worn, tip of right antenna missing, hindwing tails damaged, abdomen dissected, set ventrally; supposedly the "Bogota, Lindig" label was lost. The specimen was documented by BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK (2003: figs 26–28).
- Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265897, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, half of left antenna missing, left wings damaged.
- 3. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265898, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in perfect condition.
- 4. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265899, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in good condition, tip of right antenna missing, hindwing tails damaged.
- Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265900, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in good condition, left antenna missing, right hindwing glued to body.
- 6. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265901, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, left hindwing damaged, repaired and glued to body.

- 7. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265902, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in good condition, tip of both antennae and tails missing.
- 8. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265903, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in good condition, tip of both antennae missing.

KIRBY (1.c.) catalogued three Hewitson specimens indicating their place of origin as "New Granada and Bolivia". The Bolivian specimen represents another species (BÁLINT, in prep.). Subsequently, this species was placed by DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) in his "Loxurina-Gruppe" of *Thecla*. Later, JOHNSON (1992a: 6) designated *Thecla loxurina* as type species of the genus *Thecloxurina* and it was listed in that combination by D'ABRERA (l.c.). However, LAMAS et al. (1999: 5) transferred *loxurina* to *Penaincisalia* JOHNSON, 1990 (type species: *Thecla culminicola* STAUDINGER, 1894) without comment. BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK (2003) when reviewing the Ecuadorian and Peruvian relatives of this species, retained the older combination *Thecloxurina loxurina*.

Current combination: Thecloxurina loxurina (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

nana

Pseudolycaena nana FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 250, pl. 31, figs 21 (male dorsum), 22 (male ventrum), "Nova Granada: Bogota".

Thecla nana (FELDER), HEWITSON 1877: 203 (no country); DRAUDT 1920: 783, "Columbien", pl. 155, row k, figs "nana \Im " (male dorsum), "nana U" (male ventrum); D'ABRERA 1995: 1191, "Colombia", figs "T. nana \Im R" (male dorsum), "T. nana \Im R" (male ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male and female specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. One male and three female syntypes representing this species have been located. The male syntype was segregated and curated as "Type".

- Male syntype (Figs. 34-36), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265885, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, typ. / Pseudolyc. Nana Feld. / nana n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type, No. Rh. 789.", in poor condition, half of both antennae missing, left forewing damaged, set ventrally. The specimen was figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1191) as "holotype" "T. nana ♂ V".
- 2. Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265886, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, antennae missing.
- 3. Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E) 265908, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in poor condition, wings worn, right forewing damaged, left forewing damaged and repaired.
- 4. Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 266776, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, tip of right antenna and entire left antenna missing, body and wingbase covered by dry mould; figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1191) as "T. nana ♀ R".

KIRBY (1879) did not note any specimens in the Hewitson collection. DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) placed this species in his "nana-Gruppe" of *Thecla*. It is currently placed in *Erora* SCUDDER, 1872 (type species: *Thecla laeta* EDWARDS, 1862) by LAMAS et al. (1999: 5). The diversity and phylogeny of *Erora* is poorly understood but we retain the combination as proposed by Lamas.

Current combination: Erora nana (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

nicetus

Thecla nicetus (MORITZ in litt.), FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 263, "Venezuela", pl. 32, fig. 23 (male dorsum).

Thecla nicetus FELDER & FELDER, HEWITSON 1877: 188, (no patria).

Lamprospilus nicetus (FELDER), DRAUDT 1920: 812, "Columbien" pl. 145, row g, figs "nicetus" (male dorsum), "nicetus U" (male ventrum); D'ABRERA 1995: 1099, "Colombia, Venezuela", figs "L. nicetus \bigcirc R" (male dorsum), "L. nicetus \bigcirc V" (male ventrum).

This taxon was described from an unstated number of male specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz and deposited in the Kaden collection. We consider LATHY's (1932:132) action constitutes a lectotype designation in the sense of ICZN Art. 74.5. (one particular specimen, originally in the Kaden collection, was discussed as "the type"). This specimen has been segregated traditionally as "Type" in the BMNH collection.

 LECTOTYPE male (Figs. 37-39), VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265905, labelled as "Nicetus, mz, Ven. / Venezuela, Druce Coll. / Druce Coll ex Kaden Coll. / Godman-Salvin Coll. 1912-23 / Thecla nicetus Feld. / Type", in poor condition, head missing, forewings damaged.

KIRBY (1879) did not note any specimens in the Hewitson collection. SCHATZ (1888: 267) and STAUDINGER (1892: 288) placed *nicetus* in *Lamprospilus* GEYER, 1832 (type species: *Lamprospilus* genius GEYER, 1832). Schatz's placement was followed by DRAUDT (1920, l.c.), who remarked that "Die generische Trennung ist kaum berechtigt". LATHY (1932) did not deal with this matter; he only gave a review of taxa superficially similar to *L. nicetus* and this uncertainty is reflected in the recent literature (D'ABRERA 1995, l.c.; BRIDGES 1994: IX.61). The genus *Lamprospilus* is a poorly understood and diverse group of Neotropical Eumaeini. However, the type species of *Lamprospilus* and *nicetus* are similar in wingshape and pattern, supporting the current placement of *nicetus*.

Current combination: Lamprospilus nicetus (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

paphia

Theritas cypria GEYER, 1837: 36, "Yucatan", pl. 162, figs 945 (male dorsum), 946 (male ventrum).

Pseudolycaena paphia FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 243, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 28, figs 12 (male dorsum), 13 (male ventrum).

Thecla cypria (GEYER), GODMAN & SALVIN 1887: 13-14, "Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Colombia", pl. 48, figs 12 (male dorsum), 13 (male ventrum).

Theritas cypria (HÜBNER) [!], HEWITSON 1867: 70, "Polochia Valley, Guatemala"; LEWIS 1987: 69, fig. 44 (male ventrum), 238, "Mexico, C. America to Colombia".

Thecla cypria paphia (FELDER), DRAUDT 1919: 746, "Von Mexiko durch ganz Zentralamerika bis Columbien", pl. 146, row d, figs "cypria ♂" (male dorsum), "cypria U" (male ventrum).

Arcas cypria (GEYER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1105, "Mexico to Colombia, ?Venezuela", 1106, figs "A cypria \bigcirc R" (male dorsum), "A cypria \bigcirc V" (female ventrum), "A cypria \bigcirc R" (female dorsum); BÁLINT 2002b: 144, figs 9 (syntype male dorsum), 10 (syntype male ventrum), 12 (female dorsum), 13 (female ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. Two syntypes representing this species have been located. One of these specimens was segregated and curated as the "Type" in the BMNH.

- Male syntype (Figs. 40-42), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265909, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Pseudolyc. Paphia Feld. / Paphia n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type, No. Rh. 503", in poor condition, right wings damaged, set ventrally. The specimen and its labels are figured by BÁLINT (2002b: 145, figs 9-11).
- 2. Male syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265910, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in excellent condition.

This species was not represented in the Hewitson collection (KIRBY 1897). GODMAN & SALVIN (1.c.) pointed out that this taxon is synonymous with *Theritas cypria*, itself placed in *Arcas* WESTWOOD, 1852 (type species: *Papilio imperialis* CRAMER, 1775) by NICOLAY (1971: 99).

Current combination: Arcas cypria (GEYER, 1837) = Pseudolycaena paphia FELDER & FELDER, 1865, junior subjective synonym.

paphlagon

Pseudolycaena paphlagon FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 249, pl. 31, figs 10 (female dorsum), 11 (female ventrum), "Nova Granada: Bogota".

Thecla paphlagon (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 100, (no patria); DRAUDT 1920: 779, "Columbien, Venezuela, Peru", pl. 148, row f, figs "♀ U, paphlagon" (female ventrum), "♂, paphlagon" (male dorsum, ventrum).

Thecla (Panthiades) paphlagon FELDER, D'ABRERA 1995: 1180, "Venezuela to Bolivia", 1181, figs "T. (P.) paphlagon $\Im R$ " (male dorsum), "T. (P.) paphlagon $\Im R$ " (female dorsum), "T. (P.) paphlagon $\Im V$ " (male ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male (= female) specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. One syntype has been located, curated as "Type".

 Female syntype (Figs. 43-45), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 266034, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Pseudolyc. Paphlagon Feld. / Paphlagon n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1. / B.M. Type No. Rh. 747", in moderate condition, half of both antennae and the shorter tail of the right hindwing missing.

KIRBY (1879) did not note any specimens in the Hewitson collection. Having placed *T. paphlagon* in their "T. ochius section", GODMAN & SALVIN (1887: 55) rightly pointed out that the Felders were mistaken in the sex of the specimen they figured. The male was not discovered until described by DRUCE (1907: 594), following which DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) erected the "Pelion-Gruppe" of *Thecla* and placed this species there. NICOLAY'S (1976: 7) placement of *T. paphlagon* in the genus *Panthiades* is reflected in most of the recent literature (BRIDGES 1988: II.81, 1994: IX.86, D'ABRERA 1995, l.c.). NICOLAY (1976: 8) questioned the correctness of the type locality noting that Bogotá lies above the altitude at which this species usually occurs.

Current combination: Panthiades paphlagon (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

paupera

Pseudolycaena paupera FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 246, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 31, fig. 15 (female dorsum).

Thecla paupera (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 85, (no patria); DRAUDT 1919: 750, "Bogota", pl. 148, row b, fig. "paupera U" (male ventrum).

Thecla ella (STAUDINGER i.l.), DRAUDT 1919: 750, "Columbien, Ecuador", pl. 148, row b, figs "mavors \Im " (male dorsum), "mavors U" (female ventrum), misidentification.

Theritas paupera (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1119, "Colombia, Ecuador, ? Peru", figs "Th. paupera ∂R " (male dorsum), "Th. paupera QR" (female dorsum), "Th. paupera QV" (female ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of female specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. Two syntypes representing this species have been located. One of these specimens was traditionally curated as "Type".

- Female syntype (Figs. 46–48), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265863, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1.", in moderate condition, antennae missing, forewing margins repaired. Figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1119) as "Th. paupera QR".
- Female syntype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265864, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / paupera n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 533", in moderate condition, without head, left hindwing tails missing.

KIRBY (1879) did not note any *paupera* specimens in the Hewitson collection. DRUCE (1907: 575) briefly described the male. This species was placed by DRAUDT (1919, l.c.) in his "Mavors-Gruppe"

of *Thecla*, but the inaccuracies in the legend of his plate 148 suggest considerable confusion. Although we have not studied the type material, we think it likely that *Thecla ella* DRAUDT is a junior synonym of *Th. paupera*. We mention here that *Th. paupera* is the species in this genus that possesses the ventral hindwing androconial pouch along the radial vein, and not *Th. mavors* as indicated by GODMAN & SALVIN (1887: 18) and ELIOT (1973: 402). In addition, there is some confusion with the status of *Thecla chione* GOODSON, 1945, which was synonymized with *P. paupera* by D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.), without indicating the novelty of his action. Bridges retained *chione* as a species of "Thecla (New World Eumacini)" (BRIDGES 1994: IX.126). We have studied the syntypes of *chione*, and can confirm the action of d'Abrera. Thus: *Pseudolycaena paupera* (FELDER & FELDER, 1865) \mathcal{J} = *Thecla chione* GOODSON, 1945, junior subjective synonym. D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.) transferred this species from "Thecla" to *Theritas* HÜBNER, 1818 (type species *Theritas mavors* HÜBNER, 1818), resulting in the new combination *Theritas paupera* (FELDER & FELDER, 1865) but without any supportive evidence, although overall phenotype suggests that d'Abrera was indeed correct.

Current combination: *Theritas paupera* (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

platyptera

Pseudolycaena platyptera FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 246, pl. 28, figs 6 (male dorsum), 7 (male ventrum), "Venezuela", "Nova Granada: Bogota".

Thecla platyptera (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 83 (no patria); KIRBY 1879: 153, "Bolivia"; DRAUDT 1919: 756, "Columbien, Venezuela, Peru", pl. 153, row c, fig. "platyptera U" (male ventrum); LEWIS 1987: 69, fig. 8 (male dorsum).

Micandra platyptera FELDER, STAUDINGER 1888: 288, "Venezuela, [Colombia:] Bogota, Caucathal, [Peru:] Chanchamayo], pl. 97, fig. "M. Platyptera Feld. \mathcal{J} " (male dorsum).

Thecla (Micandra) platyptera FELDER, D'ABRERA 1995: 1133, figs "T. (M.) platyptera $\Im R$ " (male dorsum), "T. (M.) platyptera $\Im V$ " (male ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz, and from "Nova Granada: Bogota" via Lindig, and deposited in the Felder collection. One syntype has been located. The specimen was segregated and traditionally curated as "Type". It was mentioned as the "type from Venezuela" by DRUCE (1907: 576). This we accept as a lectotype designation in accordance with ICZN Art. 74.5.

 LECTOTYPE male (Figs. 49-51), VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265866, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / Pseudolyc. Platyptera Feld. / platyptera n. / Felder Colln. / Talthybius n., Merida / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 578. / B.M. (N.H.), Rhopalocera V. No. 3507", in poor condition, left antenna missing, abdomen dissected, set ventrally. The name "Talthybius n." is an unpublished manuscript name. The specimen has been illustrated by D'ABRERA (1995: 1133) as holotype and also figured as "Type" by JOHNSON et al. (1997b: pl 13a).

P. platyptera is the type species of *Micandra*, a genus widely recognized in past and contemporary literature (cf. STAUDINGER 1888: 288, DRUCE 1907: 576, CLENCH 1971: 1, ROBBINS 1986: 150, BRIDGES 1994: IX.76, JOHNSON et al. 1997b: 5, D'ABRERA 2001: 195). The female was erroneously described by the Felders as a different species (see *cadmus* above).

Current combination: Micandra platyptera (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

sabinus

Thecla sabinus FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 263, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 32, fig. 24 (male ventrum).

Strymon sabinus (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1238, "Colombia to Brasil", figs "S. sabinus \Diamond R" (male dorsum), "S. sabinus \Diamond R" (female dorsum), "S. sabinus \Diamond V" (female ventrum); LECROM & JOHNSON 1997: 38, "Colombia, Meta, Remolinos", figs d (male dorsum, ventrum), e (female dorsum, ventrum); D'ABRERA 2001: 198, "Colombia to Brasil", 348, pl. 149, fig. 79 (female ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. One syntype has been located, traditionally curated as "Type". Male syntype (Figs. 52-54), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265906, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Thecla sabinus Feld. / sabinus n. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 1019 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera vial number 3782" in moderate condition, tip of left antenna missing, abdomen dissected. The specimen was figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1238) as "holotype".

This species was not mentioned by Hewitson, neither by Kirby. DRAUDT (1920: 806) considered *sabinus* to be the southern form of *Strymon melinus* (HÜBNER, 1813) and placed it in his "Melinus-Gruppe" of *Thecla*. The combination *Strymon sabinus* has been retained by subsequent workers (eg. D'ABRERA, l.c.). LE CROM & JOHNSON (1997, l.c.) mentioned that the "type" was dissected and gave figures of both sexes on the basis of recent material taken in Colombia.

Current combination: Strymon sabinus (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

spurius

Papilio dolylas CRAMER, 1777: 22, "Surinam", pl. 111, figs b (male dorsum), c (male ventrum).

Pseudolycaena spurius (MORITZ in litt.), FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 250, "Venezuela", "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 31, figs 23 (female dorsum), 24 (female ventrum).

Thecla spurius (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 88, "Nova Granada".

Thecla dolylas (CRAMER), DRAUDT 1919: 761, "Guyana, Columbien, Bolivien, Amazonas", pl. 150, row e, figs "dolylas ♂" (male dorsum), "dolylas ♀" (female dorsum), "U, dolylas" (male ventrum).

Arawacus spurious [!] (FELDER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1136, "Peru Chanchamayo", "Surinam, Ephrata", figs "A. spurius $\Im \mathbf{R}$ " (male dorsum), "A. spurius $\Im \mathbf{R}$ " (female dorsum), "A. spurius $\Im \mathbf{R}$ " (female ventrum), subsequent misspelling.

Arawacus dolylas (CRAMER), D'ABRERA 1995: 1136, "Para", figs "A. dolylas $\Im R$ " (male dorsum), "A. dolylas $\Im R$ " (female dorsum).

Arawacus pallida (LATHY), D'ABRERA 1995: 1137, "Col. [= Colombia], Bogota", "Br. [= British] Guiana, Essequibo River", figs "A. pallida $\Im R$ " (male dorsum), "A. pallida $\Im R$ " (female dorsum).

This taxon was described from an unstated number of male specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz, and from "Nova Granada: Bogota" via Lindig, and deposited in the Felder collection. Four original syntypes have been located. One of them, traditionally curated as "Type", has been designated as lectotype by JOHNSON (1992: 189). Johnson did not mention further type material, but the additional specimens are listed amongst the "material examined since Johnson 1992" without any indication to their type status (JOHNSON 1993: 6).

- LECTOTYPE male (Figs. 55–57), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265884, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Pseudolyc. Spurius Feld. / spurius n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 612", in moderate condition, antennae missing.
- Male paralectotype, VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265881, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, antennae, hindwing tails and abdomen missing.
- 3. Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265882, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, right hindwing anal margin broken.
- Male paralectotype, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265883, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1.", in moderate condition, antennae missing, right hindwing inner margin damaged.

Two years subsequent to the original description, this taxon was transferred to *Thecla* by HEWITSON (l.c.), and placed before "*Thecla dolylas*". KIRBY (1871: 385) considered *T. spurius* and *T. dolylas* as synonymous. There were no specimens curated as *T. spurius* in the Hewitson collection (KIRBY 1879). DRUCE (1907: 579) retained this taxon in *Thecla* mentioning that it is synonymous with *Thecla dolosa* STAUDINGER, 1888. It was placed in the "Dolylas-Gruppe" of *Thecla* by DRAUDT (1919, l.c.), and subsequently was transferred by JOHNSON (1992: 189) to *Tigrinota* JOHNSON, 1992 (type species: *Thecla*

ellida HEWITSON, 1867). D'ABRERA (1995: 1137) placed spurius [lapsus, spurious] in Arawacus KAYE, 1904 (type species: Papilio linus SULZER, 1776) without any supportive text. Robbins also placed this taxon in Arawacus but as a synonym of Papilio dolylas (ROBBINS 2000: 168). Robbins synonymized Tigrinota with Arawacus based on character analysis, but he did not present any evidence for the synonymy of dolylas and spurius. However, he suggests that all the spurius-like phenotypes represent a single biological species having the oldest name dolylas.

Review of Papilio dolylas CRAMER, 1777: This nominal species was described on the basis of an unstated number of male specimens from Surinam. Although we have located in the Felder collection original material of some neotropical eumacine taxa described by Cramer (BÁLINT in prep.), we did not find any authentic Cramer specimen of Papilio dolylas. There is no type material in the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden (Dr. Rienk de Jong, pers. comm.). We presume that the type material is lost. The problem surrounding Cramer's name, discussed in detail by JOHNSON (1993: 1, 3, 18), was elucidated much earlier by Goodson. His note left in the BMNH General Collection was reproduced by D'ABRERA (1995: 1137): The two-tailed *dolylas* phenotype as illustrated by Cramer is otherwise unknown. However, there is a one-tailed phenotype and a tail-less phenotype. A specimen of the one-tailed phenotype with a worn hindwing anal lobe could easily be interpreted as having two tails. Therefore, we consider the original description and figures erroneous in this respect. Since the illustration is to some extent an artefact (Figs. 75-76), and the specimens upon which it was based are lost, we designate as neotype a male specimen from Surinam (BMNH collection) with four labels: "Paramaribo, Feb.1892, C.W. Ellacombe" (printed, white paper yellowed by time), "Rothschild, Bequest, B.M. 1939-1" (printed, white paper), "BMNH(E)# 147809" (printed, white paper), "Neotype, Papilio, dolylas, Cramer, Zs. Bálint, 2002.XI.26" (handwritten, red paper). This specimen (Figs. 58-60) agrees well with the figure of CRAMER, 1777 (Figs. 75-76), apart from the two tails, and originates from the same geographical region. The primary types of *Papilio dolylas* and *Pseudolycaena spurius* clearly represent the same biological species. Therefore we consider them to be synonyms, so formalizing the synonymy suggested by Robbins.

Current combination: Arawacus dolylas (CRAMER, 1777) = Pseudolycaena spurius FELDER & FELDER, 1865, junior subjective synonym.

timaeus

Pseudolycaena timaeus FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 248, "Nova Granada: Bogota", pl. 31, figs 8 (female dorsum), 9 (female ventrum).

Thecla timaeus (FELDER), HEWITSON 1867: 80 (no patria); DRAUDT 1919: 755, "Columbien, Bolivien", pl. 149, row c, figs "timaeus" (female dorsum), "timaeus U" (female ventrum); D'ABRERA 1995: 1133, "Colombia to Bolivia", figs "T. timeus QR" (female dorsum), "T. timeus QV" (female ventrum).

Timaeta timaeus (FELDER), D'ABRERA 2001: 195, "Colombia to Bolivia", 348, pl. 148, fig. 11 (female dorsum).

This species was described from an unstated number of "male" [= female] specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. Two original specimens have been located. One of them, traditionally curated as "Type", was designated lectotype by JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 24); the label as quoted (we presume in error) "Venezuela, Mont [then cut]", was not found on the specimen.

- LECTOTYPE female (Figs. 61-63), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265877, labelled as "Pseudolyc. Timaeus Feld. / Timaeus n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 579 / B.M.(N.H) Rhopalocera V. No. 3504" in moderate condition, left antenna missing, abdomen dissected.
- 2. Paralectotype female, COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265876, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1." in moderate condition, abdomen and end of antennae missing. This specimen has been figured by D'ABRERA (1995: 1133) as "T. timeus ♀ R".

This taxon was placed in his "Aegides-Gruppe" of *Thecla* by DRAUDT (1919: 753-755), now considered a non-monophyletic assemblage (cf. CLENCH 1971, ROBBINS 1986). GOODSON (1946: 267)

pointed out that the nominal taxa *Thecla timaeus* and *T. circinata* HEWITSON, 1874, represent the same biological species. The BMNH collection is curated accordingly, and this was followed by D'ABRERA (l.c.) also documenting the male phenotype. However JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 26) state "there is no way to objectively judge" the conspecificy of the taxa but that it "can hopefully be tested by field-workers". We have examined large samples representing the phenotypes of *T. circinata* and *T. timaeus* taken together in Peru (BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK, in prep.) that supports the conspecificity of the two taxa. *T. timaeus* was designated as type species of *Timaeta* JOHNSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997.

Current combination: Timaeta timaeus (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

tityrus

Pseudolycaena tityrus FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 248, pl. 31, figs 1 (dorsum), 2 (male ventrum), "Nova Granada: Bogota".

Thecla tityrus (FELDER), HEWITSON (1867: 80), "New Granada"; KIRBY 1879: 152, "Ecuador"; DRAUDT 1919: 753, "Columbien", pl. 149, row b, fig. "tityrus U" (female ventrum); D'ABRERA 1995: 1128, "Colombia, Ecuador", 1129, figs "T. tityrus ∂ R" (male dorsum) and "T. tityrus ∂ V" (male ventrum).

Balintus tityrus (FELDER), D'ABRERA 2001: 197, "Colombia, Ecuador", 347, pl. 147, fig. 62 (male ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male specimens from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. A single syntype specimen, traditionally curated as "Type", has been located.

 Male syntype (Figs. 64–66), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265879, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type / Pseudolyc. Tityrus Feld. / Tityrus n. / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939–1. / Type / B.M. Type No. Rh. 561 / B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera V. No. 3485", in poor condition, half of left antenna and entire right antenna missing, right hindwing damaged and repaired, abdomen dissected.

This taxon was placed in his "Tolmides-Gruppe" of *Thecla* by DRAUDT (1919, l.c.), and was listed as a species of "Thecla (New World Eumaeini)" by BRIDGES (1994: IX.128) and D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.). It has since been transferred by JOHNSON et al. (1997a: 19) to the genus *Bussa* JOHNSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997 (type species: *Thecla busa* GODMAN & SALVIN, 1887) itself a non-monophyletic assemblage (BÁLINT, in prep.). Recently D'ABRERA (2001: 195) erected the genus *Balintus* and selected *Pseudolycaena tityrus* as type species.

Current combination: Balintus tityrus (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

tolmides

Pseudolycaena tolmides FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 247, pl. 31, figs 13 (male dorsum), 14 (male ventrum), "Nova Granada: Bogota".

Thecla tolmides (FELDER), DRAUDT 1919: 753, "südlicher verbreitet als die Form Hyas", pl. 149, row a, fig. "U, tolmides" (male ventrum).

This species was described from a single male (= holotype) from "Nova Granada: Bogota" received via Lindig and deposited in the Felder collection. The specimen has been located.

 HOLOTYPE male (Figs. 67–69), COLOMBIA, BMNH(E)# 265847, labelled as "Bogota, Lindig, type/ Pseudolyc. Tolmides n./ Tolmides n./ Felder Colln./ Type/ B.M. Type No. Rh. 558.; B.M. (N.H.) Rhopalocera V. No. 3483", in poor condition, left antenna and hindwing tails missing, hindwing anal part damaged, abdomen dissected, set ventrally.

Two years subsequent to the original description, this taxon was transferred to *Thecla* by HEWITSON (1867: 88), and cited as from "Mexico" with which KIRBY (1879: 152) concured. The taxon was transferred to *Mithras* by BUTLER & DRUCE (1874: 356), now additionally recorded from Costa Rica. The records of Butler and Druce, as well as Hewitson's are based on misidentifications and represent the nominal species *Thecla hyas* GODMAN & SALVIN, 1887 which is the northern relative of *tolmides*, as noted by GODMAN & SALVIN (1887: 27), and D'ABRERA (1995: 1128). Both species were placed in his

"Tolmides-Gruppe" of *Thecla* by DRAUDT (1919: 753), now recognized as a non-monophyletic assemblage (BÁLINT, in prep.). Later, *tolmides* was listed as a species of "Thecla (new World Eumaeini)" by BRIDGES (1994: IX.128) and also by D'ABRERA (1995, l.c.), but subsequently it was transferred by JOHINSON et al. (1997a: 18) to *Egides*, a placement with which we can not agree, on consideration of wing venation, wing shape, colouration and pattern, as well as genital structure. On the basis of these characters this species appears to be a member of the *viridicans* species group in the genus *Laothus* JOHINSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997 (type species: *Thecla barajo* REAKIRT, 1867).

Current combination: Laothus tolmides (FELDER & FELDER, 1865), new combination.

viridicans

Pseudolycaena viridicans FELDER & FELDER, 1865: 249, "Venezuela", pl. 28, figs 10 (male dorsum), 11 (male ventrum).

Thecla viridicans (FELDER), HEWITSON (1867: 79), "New Granada";. KIRBY 1879: 153, "Ecuador, Bolivia.", DRAUDT 1919: 752, "Columbien", pl. 149, row e, fig. " \Im , viridicans" (male dorsum); D'ABRERA 1995: 1126, figs "T. viridicans \Im R" (male dorsum), "T. viridicans \Im R" (female dorsum), "T. viridicans \Im V" (female ventrum).

This species was described from an unstated number of male (=female) specimens from Venezuela received via Dr. Moritz and deposited in the Felder collection. A single syntype has been located, curated as the "Type".

 Female syntype (Figs. 70-72), VENEZUELA, BMNH(E)# 265880, labelled as "Venezuela, Moritz, type / Pseudolyc. Viridicans Feld. / viridicans n. / 103 / Felder Colln. / Rothschild Bequest, B.M. 1939-1. / Type / B.M. Type, No. Rh. 548", in poor condition, left antenna missing, right hindwing anal tail damaged and repaired, abdomen dissected.

This species was placed in his "Viridicans-Gruppe" of *Thecla* by DRAUDt (1919: 752), a nonmonophyletic assemblage (cf. BÁLINT 2002a: 130). Along with closely related taxa such as *barajo*, *laothoe* and *oceia* it remained as "*Thecla*" (D'ABRERA, 1995, l.c.; cf. BRIDGES 1994: IX.125–129). More recently, its closest relatives were transferred to *Gibbossa* SALAZAR, 2001 (D'ABRERA 2001: 195, BÁLINT 2002a, l.c.), the replacement name for *Gibbonota* SALAZAR & LÓPEZ, 1996 (a junior homonym of *Gibbonota* HEINRICH, 1937 (Hymenoptera), see SALAZAR 2001: 137). On the basis of wing shape, colouration and pattern, plus genital structures, this placement seems to be correct. Since the type species *Thecla gibberosa* HEWITSON, 1867 is considered by one of us (Zs. B.) to belong to the clade of *Thecla barajo*, the type species of *Laothus*, *Laothus* takes precedence. Therefore: *Laothus* JOHNSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997 = *Gibbonota* SALAZAR & LÓPEZ, 1996 and *Gibbossa* SALAZAR, 2001, new synonym.

Current combination: Laothus viridicans (FELDER & FELDER, 1865), new combination.

Closing remarks

Historical context: Of the 22 species group names proposed by the Felders for neotropical eumaeine lycaenids, two are now recognized as junior synonyms of taxa previously described: *Theritas cypria* (= *Pseudolycaena paphia*) from Yucatán (Mexico), and *Papilio dolylas* (= *Pseudolycaena spurius*) from Surinam.

Hewitson was fully aware of the Felders' work as, with the exception of *Pseudolycaena* antinous, all the Felder taxa were mentioned in the first Lycaenidae volume of his "Illustrations of Diurnal Lepidoptera". Hewitson's collection lacked specimens of nicetus, paphia, paphlagon, paupera and sabinus, but almost all Felder names were applied correctly apart from two exceptions. *P. bathildis*: Hewitson misidentified this taxon and created the junior subjective synonym *Thecla aufidena*, and *P. tolmides*: Hewitson mistakenly applied the name to Laothus hyas, the northern sister species of tolmides. In itself, this is a tribute to the accuracy of the Felders' descriptive texts and the figures of Geyer.

With the shocking death of his son and deepening political responsibility on his own shoulders, the senior Felder perhaps lacked the energy or inspiration to continue his descriptive research although it certainly appears that he continued to acquire material to augment and develop his collection.

Note on the type localities of the Neotropical eumaeine lycaenids described by the Felders: "Nova Granada, Bogota" (= Colombia, Bogotá) is the type locality of the following taxa: *aegides, albata, antinous, boreas, commodus, leucogyna, loxurina, nana, paphia, paphlagon, paupera, platyptera, sabinus, spurius* and *timaeus*. Except *albata, leucogyna, paphia, sabinus* and *spurius*, these species are typical representatives of the cloud forest. NICOLAY (1976: 7–8) questioned the correctness of the type locality of *boreas* and *paphlagon* mentioning that according to his personal experience and material he had studied, the two taxa do not occur at the altitude of Bogotá. The Colombian capital Bogotá is widely regarded as a false or generalised locality (NEILD 1996: 124).

"Venezuela" is the type locality of the following nominal taxa: *bathildis, cadmus, danaus, nicetus* and *viridicans*. The original material was supplied by Johann Wilhelm Carl Moritz (1803–1895), a naturalist, who lived in Colonia Tovar near Caracas (VILORIA et al. 2001: 32). We presume that most of his type material originated from the vicinity of Colonia Tovar, but it cannot be excluded that certain specimens were taken at other localities in or around Caracas.

Summary of type information and current generic placements of the names authored by the Felders

Primary types (holo-, lecto- and syntypes) of the following species group taxa listed in alphabetical order are dealt in this paper. Taxa considered as synonyms are given in normal type face. The actual status of the taxon is also given as the last information.

aegides (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Egides.

albata (Thecla): syntypes, species in Strymon.

antinous (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Paiwarria.

bathildis (Pseudolycaena): syntype, species in Panthiades.

boreas (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Panthiades.

cadmus (Pseudolycaena): holotype, junior subjective synonym of Micandra platyptera.

commodus (Thecla), lectotype (designated by JOHNSON 1992a: 155), species in Paralustrus.

danaus (Pseudolycaena): lectotype (designated by BALINT 2002a: 122), species in Margaritheclus.

leucogyna (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Arawacus.

loxurina (Thecla): lectotype (designated by BÁLINT & WOJTUSIAK 2003: 377), species in Thecloxurina.

nana (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Erora.

nicetus (Pseudolycaena): lectotype (designated by LATHY 1932: 132), species in Lamprospilus.

paphia (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, junior subjective synonym of Arcas cypria.

paphlagon (Pseudolycaena): syntype, species in Panthiades.

paupera (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Theritas.

platyptera (Pseudolycaena): lectotype (designated by DRUCE 1907: 576), species in Micandra.

sabinus (Thecla): syntype, species in Strymon.

spurius (*Pseudolycaena*): lectotype (designated by JOHNSON 1992a: 189), junior subjective synonym of *Arawacus dolylas*.

timaeus (Pseudolycaena): syntypes, species in Timaeta.

tityrus (Pseudolycaena): syntype, species in Balintus.

tolmides (Pseudolycaena): holotype, species in Laothus.

viridicans (Pseudolycaena): syntype, species in Laothus.

The following new combinations have been established:

Laothus hyas (GODMAN & SALVIN, 1887).

Laothus tolmides (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

Laothus viridicans (FELDER & FELDER, 1865).

The following new synonymies have been established:

Pseudolycaena bathildis FELDER & FELDER, 1865 = *Thecla aufidena* HEWITSON, 1869, junior subjective synonym.

Laothus JOHNSON, KRUSE & KROENLEIN, 1997 = Gibbonota SALAZAR & LÓPEZ, 1996, homonym; Gibbossa SALAZAR, 2001, unnecessary replacement name.

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Fig. 1 Papilio theanus CRAMER, 1777, paralectotype male, labels.

Fig. 2 Papilio theanus CRAMER, 1777, paralectotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 3 *Papilio theanus* CRAMER, 1777, paralectotype male, ventrum.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Fig. 4 Pseudolycaena aegides FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 5 *Pseudolycaena aegides* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 6 *Pseudolycaena aegides* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.







Fig.5



Fig. 6

Fig. 7 Thecla albata FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 8 *Thecla albata* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 9 *Thecla albata* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

Fig. 10 Pseudolycaena antinous FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 11 *Pseudolycaena antinous* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 12 Pseudolycaena antinous FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

Fig. 13 Pseudolycaena bathildis FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, labels.

Fig. 14 Pseudolycaena bathildis FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, dorsum.

Fig. 15 Pseudolycaena bathildis FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, ventrum.







Fig. 14



Fig. 15

Fig. 16 *Pseudolycaena boreas* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 17 *Pseudolycaena boreas* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 18 *Pseudolycaena boreas* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.







Fig. 17



Fig. 18

Fig. 19 *Pseudolycaena cadmus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, holotype female, labels.

Fig. 20 Pseudolycaena cadmus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, holotype female, dorsum.

Fig. 21 Pseudolycaena cadmus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, holotype female, ventrum.








Fig. 22 Thecla commodus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, labels.

Fig. 23 Thecla commodus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 24 *Thecla commodus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, ventrum.



Fig. 22





Fig. 25 *Pseudolycaena danaus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype female, labels.

Fig. 26 Pseudolycaena danaus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype female, dorsum.

Fig. 27 *Pseudolycaena danaus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype female, ventrum.





Fig. 26



Fig. 28 Pseudolycaena leucogyna FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

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Fig. 29 Pseudolycaena leucogyna FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 30 Pseudolycaena leucogyna FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.





Fig. 29



Fig. 31 *Thecla loxurina* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, labels.

Fig. 32 *Thecla loxurina* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 32 *Thecla loxurina* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, ventrum.

110







Fig. 32



Fig. 34 *Pseudolycaena nana* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 35 *Pseudolycaena nana* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 36 Pseudolycaena nana FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.





Fig. 35



Fig. 37 *Thecla nicetus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, labels.

Fig. 38 *Thecla nicetus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 39 *Thecla nicetus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, ventrum.





Fig. 38



Fig. 40 *Pseudolycaena paphia* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 41 *Pseudolycaena paphia* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 42 *Pseudolycaena paphia* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.



Fig. 40





Fig. 43 *Pseudolycaena paphlagon* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, labels.

Fig. 44 *Pseudolycaena paphlagon* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, dorsum.

Fig. 45 *Pseudolycaena paphlagon* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, ventrum.

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Fig. 43





Fig. 46 Pseudolycaena paupera FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, labels.

Fig. 47 *Pseudolycaena paupera* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, dorsum.

Fig. 48 *Pseudolycaena paupera* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, ventrum.



Fig. 46





Fig. 49 Pseudolycaena platyptera FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, labels.

Fig. 50 Pseudolycaena platyptera FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 51 *Pseudolycaena platyptera* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, ventrum.









Fig. 52 Thecla sabinus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 53 *Thecla sabinus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 54 *Thecla sabinus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.





Fig. 53



Fig. 55 Pseudolycaena spurius FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, labels.

Fig. 56 Pseudolycaena spurius FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 57 Pseudolycaena spurius FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype male, ventrum.







Fig. 56



Fig. 58 Papilio dolylas CRAMER, 1777, neotype male, labels.

Fig. 59 Papilio dolylas CRAMER, 1777, neotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 60 Papilio dolylas CRAMER, 1777, neotype male, ventrum.

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Fig. 58





Fig. 61 Pseudolycaena timaeus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype female, labels.

Fig. 62 *Pseudolycaena timaeus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype female, dorsum.

Fig. 63 Pseudolycaena timaeus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, lectotype female, ventrum.









Fig. 64 Pseudolycaena tityrus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, labels.

Fig. 65 *Pseudolycaena tityrus* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, dorsum.

Fig. 66 Pseudolycaena tityrus FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype male, ventrum.

132





Fig. 65



Fig. 67 Pseudolycaena tolmides FELDER & FELDER, 1865, holotype male, labels.

Fig. 68 Pseudolycaena tolmides FELDER & FELDER, 1865, holotype male, dorsum.

Fig. 69 *Pseudolycaena tolmides* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, holotype male, ventrum.









Fig. 70 Pseudolycaena viridicans FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, labels.

Fig. 71 *Pseudolycaena viridicans* FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, dorsum.

Fig. 72 Pseudolycaena viridicans FELDER & FELDER, 1865, syntype female, ventrum.









figures on the next page: Fig. 73-74 Original figures of *Papilio battus* CRAMER, 1775.

Fig. 73 dorsum. Fig. 74 ventrum.

figures on page 140: Fig. 75-76 Original figures of *Papilio dolylas* CRAMER, 1777.

Fig. 75 dorsum. Fig. 76 ventrum.

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