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Ergebnisse des 2. Innsbrucker Lepidopterologengespräches vom 4./5. Oktober 1980 zum Thema "Die purpuralis-Gruppe des Genus Zygaena Fabricius, 1775 (Subgenus Mesembrynus Hübner, [1819]) III. (Lepidoptera, Zygaenidae)

On the correct authors of two species-group taxa in the genus Zygaena Fabricius

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Abstract

The correct authorship of two species-group taxa is established. It is considered that B r ü n n i c h, not P o n t o p p i d a n, is the author of the nominal taxon Sphinx purpuralis, which should therefore be formally cited as Zygaena (Mesembrynus) purpuralis (BRÜNNICH, 1763), and in synonymies as Sphinx purpuralis BRÜNNICH in P o n t o p p i d a n, 1763. It is also shown that the nominal taxon Zygaena purpuralis forma pimpinellae GUHN, [1931] is available as a species-group name, even although it was described as a form; the name should therefore be attributed to its original author, G u h n, [1931] and not to R e i s s, 1940.

Zusammenfassung

Die korrekte Autorschaft zweier Artgruppen-Taxa wird ermittelt. Es wird nachgewiesen, daß Brünnich und nicht Pontoppidan als Autor des nominellen Taxon Sphinx purpuralis zu gelten hat. Dieses Taxon sollte daher formal als Zygaena (Mesembrynus) purpuralis (BRÜNNICH, 1763) angeführt werden mit Sphinx purpuralis BRÜNNICH in Pontoppidaß das nominelle Taxon Zygaena purpuralis forma pimpinellae GUHN, [1931] als Artgruppenname verfügbar ist, obwohl er als Form beschrieben worden ist. Der Name sollte daher seinem ursprünglichen Autor Guhn, [1931] zugeschrieben werden und nicht Reiss, 1940.

At present there are different opinions as to the correct authors of the nominal taxa *Sphinx purpuralis* and *Zygaena purpuralis* forma *pimpinellae*; in the following notes an attempt is made to clarify the situation.

Zygaena (Mesembrynus) purpuralis (BRÜNNICH, 1763)

Sphinx purpuralis BRÜNNICH in Pontoppidan, 1763:686, pl. 30, fig.

Sphinx purpuralis was named and illustrated in P o ntoppidan's Den Danske Atlas (1763:686, pl. 30, fig.), with reference to Brünnich (1761:29) who had provided a detailed description in Latin without giving the moth a name. With the exception of Karsh o l t & N i e l s e n (1976) subsequent authors (including all Zygaena specialists) have attributed the name purpuralis to Brünnich, 1763. Such authors include Aurivillius (1889), Tutt (1899), Rebel (1901), Sherborn (1929), Hoffmeyer & Knudsen (1938), Nordström & Wahlgren (1941) and Hoffmeyer (1948;1958; 1960) and, of these, S h e r b o r n (1929:5293) actually cited the author as Brünnich in Pontoppidan. Karsholt & Nielsen (1976:20, 74, 82) have attributed Sphinx purpuralis to Pontoppidan because they maintain that, of the three newly described species (Papilio flava, Papilio acrion and Sphinx purpuralis), only Papilio flava can be attributed to Brünnich. Karsholt & Nielsen have arrived at this conclusion because of the statement immediately preceding the description of Papilio flava in Pontoppidan's work, which reads as follows: "Flava not known before and described by MrBrünnich in this manner...". A description is provided for Papilio acrion without any reference to Brünnich; for Sphinx purpuralis there is no description but a bibliographical reference to Brünnich (1761:29), which reads as follows: "Purpuralis described in Prodrom. Ins. Siaelland. p. 29, n. 18. and see here pl. XXX.".

Pontoppidan's Den Danske Atlas consists of seven volumes and is a comprehensive description of Denmark; there is no doubt that Brünnich (and Teilman) contributed substantially to the section on insects as Pontoppidan (1763:663) recorded "For the largest part I have to thank one of our most distinguished naturalists M.T. B r ü n n i c h, who possesses a large collection". B r ü n n i c h (1783a: 89) stated that Pontoppidan "... is also the author of many volumes of the Atlas Danica, in the first volume of which he mentioned Messrs Fleischer, Teilman, Abildgaard and other scholars, who have contributed to the part of this work which includes the natural history of Denmark.". It is of interest to note that Pontoppidan was Professor of Theology at the University of Copenhagen (B r ü n nich, 1783b:149), while Brünnich was Professor of Natural History at the same university (B r ü nn i c h, 1783b: 188). S t r ϕ m (1866: 109) refers to "B r ü n n i c h's little list (80 species) in P o n toppidan's Danske Atlas", and Klöcker (1909:208), in a paper summarizing the early lists of Danish Lepidoptera, considered Brünnich to be the author in Pontoppidan's work. Horn & Schenkling (1928:952) considered that the new descriptions were by Brünnich, and it is significant that S h e r b o r n (1929), who was a thorough and painstaking bibliographer, should have attributed the name Sphinx purpuralis to B r ü n n i c h in P o n - t o p p i d a n. Furthermore, B r ü n n i c h must have been ultimately responsible for the production of pls 29 and 30 in P o n t o p p i d a n's work, the originals of which were apparently drawn by a relative as they bear the caption "ad naturam delin. P. B r ü n n i - c h e,"; Sphinx purpuralis is illustrated and named as such on pl. 30. According to H o f f m e y e r (1958: 198) the type-specimens of Sphinx purpuralis were in B r ü n n i c h's collection but this was destroyed following the bombardment of Copenhagen by N e l s o n in 1801.

To attribute the name of two species to P o n t o p - p i d a n and one to B r ü n n i c h, as K a r s - h o l t & N i e l s e n have done, is undesirable as it is based largely on surmise and does not warrant the disruption of a stable usage of more than 100 years, i.e., since the publication of S t r ø m's paper in 1866. I am aware that T e i l m a n also contributed to the section on insects but the fact that B r ü n n i c h was largely responsible, and that his 1761 description was referred to in the absence of a description, are in my opinion sufficient to justify recognition of him as an author. In the interest of stability, the name Sphinx purpuralis should be attributed to B r ü n n i c h , 1763, in P o n t o p p i d a n.

Zygaena (Mesembrynus) minos pimpinellae GUHN, [1931]

Zygaena purpuralis BRÜNNICH forma pimpinellae GUHN, [1931]:89.

Zygaena pimpinellae GUHN; Reiss, 1940:4 [raised to species].

The nominal taxon pimpinellae was described by G u h n ([1931]:89) as a form of Zygaena purpuralis (BRÜNNICH, 1763) but was subsequently raised to species level by R e i s s (1940:4). Tremewan (1960:207) attributed the species-group name pimpinellae to R e i s s (1940) on the erroneous assumption that pimpinellae GUHN,

[1931], was unavailable, as it had been described as a form. Reiss & Tremewan (1967:40) also attributed the name pimpinellae to Reiss (1940) and placed pimpinellae GUHN (erroneously dated 1932, see below) in synonymy as an infrasubspecific name.

Apart from indiscriminately citing geographical races as subspecies, varieties and forms, Guhn also uses the last term to denote individual forms or aberrations. A more critical examination of G u h n's original description ([1931]:89-90) reveals that the name pimpinellae GUHN, although described as a "forma", is in fact available. In his description he compares it with Zugaena purpuralis, describes the larva , cites the host plant, Pimpinella nigra, and the type-locality, Rüdersdorf. In introductory matter before the description ([1931]:88) states that Zygaena purpuralis undoubtedly and regularly occurs as two parallel races, the typical race having "lemon-yellow" larvae which feed on serpyllum, the other (pimpinellae) with dirty grey larvae which feed on Pimpinella nigra. The fact that pimpinellae is differentiated as a population rather than an individual form renders the name nomenclaturally available.

The correct date of publication of the name pimpinel-lae GUHN is 1931. Volume 41 of the Entomologisches Jahrbuch is for the year 1932, this date also being cited on the title page. However, it was distributed in 1931 as the copy in the Entomology Library of the British Museum (Natural History), London, bears the purchase stamp "21 OCT 1931". All the nominal taxa described therein by G u h n should be dated [1931], and the date should be placed in square brackets as it has been ascertained from external evidence (Recommendation 22A(3) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature).

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