Preliminary Checklist of the Names of the Worldwide Genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)

Part I

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Contents

Zusammenfassung: Im folgenden Beitrag präsentieren wir erstmals komplette Listen der uns für das weltweit verbreitete Genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) aus der Literatur und anderen Quellen bekannten Namen. Die Zusammenstellungen basieren auf unsere intensiven Studien der Gattung *Antheraea* (Eichenseidenspinner) mit ihren Untergattungen *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"), *Antheraeopsis* WOOD-MASON, 1886 und *Telea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"). Wir möchten an dieser Stelle darauf hinweisen, dass uns bis heute trotz mehrjähriger intensiver Recherchen nicht sämtliche Schriften zu den *Antheraea* vorliegen. Weitere Namen, insbesondere auch Namen auf Etiketten in Museumssammlungen und Manuskriptnamen, könnten deshalb in Zukunft noch gefunden werden. In diesem Beitrag werden Zitate, zu denen uns bisher keine Primärliteratur vorlag, mit einem Sternchen '*' gekennzeichnet. Die Publikationsdaten zu Herrich-Schäffer (1850–1858) wurden wegen fehlender Einbände aus Sekundärliteratur übernommen, vgl. Fletcher, *in* Nye (1979). Bei einigen wenigen der hier zitierten Namen scheint die Zugehörigkeit zur angegebenen Untergattung und/oder einer der vorläufig eingerichteten Artengruppen, gelegentlich sogar selbst zur Gattung *Antheraea* nicht absolut sicher zu sein. Unsere diesbezüglichen Untersuchungen sind noch nicht abgeschlossen; die Ergebnisse werden in weiteren Einzelpublikationen und abschließend in einer in Arbeit befindlichen Monographie über das Genus *Antheraea* veröffentlicht.

Die vorliegende Checkliste gliedert sich zur besseren Übersicht in zwei Teile mit insgesamt fünf Abschnitten. Der Teil I beinhaltet drei Abschnitte. Im Abschnitt I werden alle Gattungs- und Untergattungsnamen, Gruppen- und Untergruppennamen, sowie Art- und Unterartnamen aufgelistet, die heute der Gattung *Antheraea* zugeordnet werden. Die in diesem Beitrag von uns durchgeführte Einteilung in Arten-Gruppen und Arten-Untergruppen geschieht zur besseren Übersicht und stellt nur eine vorläufige Einteilung dar. Wir folgen hier mit kleinen Modifikationen weitgehend Nässig (1991). Ebenso wie bei Nässig (1991) basieren die Gruppenbildungen in der Regel auf keine validen Beschreibungen gemäß den Anforderungen des ICZN (1999). Neben einer Auflistung der uns aus der Literatur oder anderen Quellen bekannten Namen werden zusätzliche Bemerkungen zum augenblicklichen taxonomischen Status gemacht. Bei Zitaten von Erstbeschreibungen wird auf Irrtümer im Publikationsjahr und bei Autorennamen hingewiesen; insbesondere werden auch die zahlreich vorhandenen falschen Schreibweisen von wissenschaftlichen Namen, sowie die der Autorennamen aufgelistet. Im Abschnitt II werden sämtliche Namen

präsentiert, die jemals irrtümlich der Gattung *Antheraea* zugeordnet wurden. Die Scheckliste ist nach den heute gebräuchlichen Gattungsnamen, sowie der geographischen Verbreitung der Taxa gegliedert. Infrasubspezifische Namen werden ebenso aufgelistet, wie alle uns aus der Literatur bekannten falschen Schreibweisen von Namen. Ferner werden auch hier Bemerkungen zum augenblicklichen taxonomischen Status der Namen gemacht. Sämtliche bekannten Hybridnamen der Gattung *Antheraea* werden im Abschnitt III genannt. Es werden Angaben zu allen uns aus der Literatur oder sonstigen Quellen bekannten inter-generischen, inter-spezifischen und inter-subspezifischen Paarungen gemacht. Für Hybridnamen treffen die Regelungen des ICZN nicht zu, vergl. ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3. Der in Arbeit befindliche Teil II dieses Beitrages zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Antheraea* befasst sich mit den Volksmundnamen, sowie einer umfassenden Liste mit *Antheraea*-relevanter Literatur.

Die in diesem Beitrag gemachten taxonomischen Änderungen und Bemerkungen wurden aus unserer in Arbeit befindlichen Monographie 'An Introduction to the Genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)' zusammengestellt und vorab publiziert, um sie verfügbar zu machen, um noch vorhandene Lücken im Kenntnisstand aufzuzeigen und um auch die Gelegenheit zu weiteren diesbezüglichen Diskussionen zu geben. Weitere Artikel zur Kenntnis der Gattung *Antheraea*, einschließlich der Beschreibungen neuer Taxa, sind durch uns in Vorbereitung. Für die Fertigstellung der Monographie sind wir weiterhin auf die Hilfe von Institutionen und Entomologen angewiesen; jede gewährte Hilfe wird von uns dankbar anerkannt.

Wir möchten an dieser Stelle besonders darauf hinweisen, dass die in diesem Beitrag durchgeführte Einteilung der Taxa der Gattung *Antheraea* in Untergattungen, Artengruppen und Unterartengruppen nur vorläufig zur besseren Übersicht geschieht und deren Errichtung in der Regel nicht mit den Regeln und/oder Empfehlungen des ICZN (1999) zur gültigen Beschreibung von Gruppen-Namen übereinstimmt. In der Anwendung der Gruppen-Namen folgen wir in leicht abgewandelter Form weitgehend Nässig (1991).

Key Words: Lepidoptera, Saturniidae, *Antheraea*, *Telea*, *Antheraeopsis*, *imeldae*, *philippirissa*, *yunnanensis*, *tuxtlasensis*, *sergestus*, *Gonimbrasia*, *Nudaurelia*, checklist, hybrid names, taxonomy, nomenclatural acts.

Introduction

In the following checklist all names, which are presently known from literature for the worldwide genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) are presented. This contribution based on our studies on the genus *Antheraea* (wild oak silkmoths) with its subgenera *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"), *Antheraeopsis* WOOD-MASON, 1886, and *Telea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"). We have to point out that some important literature on the genus *Antheraea* is not present in our library thus far. Therefore further names from literature, pin-labels in museum collections, and manuscript names could be found in future. In this contribution all citations which were not based on primary literature are marked with an asterix "*" Publication dates of Herrich-Schäffer (1850–1858) were selected from secondary literature due to missing wrappers in German libraries, cf. Fletcher, *in* Nye (1979). A few names still might be cited in the wrong subgenus or in one of the temporary established species-group, or even might be still erroneously combined with the genus *Antheraea*. Our studies are still not completed, further results are finally published in our monograph on the genus *Antheraea*.

The checklist is subdivided into four parts. In Part I of the checklist all names are listed which are presently applied to the genus *Antheraea*. The list is subdivided into generic and subgeneric names, collective-group names, and species-group names. We have to point out that collective-group names used in this contribution were established tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience, they mostly do not comply with the requirements for a valid description according to the provisions of the ICZN (1999). In the application of group names we follow NÄSSIG (1991) with small modifications by us. Additionally to the listing of names known from literature and other sources, remarks on the present taxonomic status of the names are made. Incorrect subsequent spellings of scientific names are listed. Errors in publication date and authorship, as well as misspellings of author's names are noted. Part II deals with those names which were ever erroneously applied to the genus *Antheraea*. The names in this checklist are subdivided under the generic names presently in use for the taxon in question and its continental distribution. Infrasubspecific names are listed, as well as complete incorrect subsequent spellings of names, as far as they were applied to the genus *Antheraea*. Furthermore remarks on the present taxonomic status are made. Hybrid names are listed in Part III of this contribution. Complete data on inter-generic, inter-specific and inter-subspecific pairings

of which at least one of the parents belongs to the genus *Antheraea* are presented. We have to point out that names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. A list of presently available literature, which is in the private library of U. BROSCH and in the private library of U. & L. H. PAUKSTADT, dealing with taxa in the genus *Antheraea* is presented in Part II.

Taxonomic revisions and remarks, which are included here were selected from the monograph 'U. PAUKSTADT, BROSCH & L. H. PAUKSTADT: An Introduction to the Genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae)', which is in preparation. We have decided to publish the checklist prior to the monograph due to a considerable delay of the latter. Therefore our nomenclatural acts and taxonomic remarks become available and all information on the names in the genus *Antheraea* is provided for further discussions. Further contributions on the genus *Antheraea*, including descriptions of new taxa are in preparation by us. To complete on the monograph of the *Antheraea* further assistance by institutions and entomologists is required and any help is highly appreciated by us.

We have to point out that the collective-group names used in this contribution were established tentative for certain assemblages of taxonomic convenience only, they do not comply with the requirements for a valid description according to the provisions of the ICZN (1999). In the application of group-names we mostly follow NÄSSIG (1991) with small modifications by us.

Chapter I.

Names above generic-group names, generic-group names, and species-group names applied to the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Checklist of names above generic-group names

Superfamily Bombycoidea LATREILLE, 1802
- Family Saturniidae BOISDUVAL, 1837 ("1834")
  - Attacidae; Grote (1902) [erroneous combination with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
  - Syssphingidae; Draudt, *in* Seitz (1930) [erroneous combination with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
- Subfamily Saturniinae BOISDUVAL, 1837 ("1834")
  - Plectropteroninae HUTTON, 1869 [proposed subfamily for the genera *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and *Actias* LEACH, 1815]
  - Attacinae; Grote (1902) [erroneous combination with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
  - Arsenurinae JORDAN; Draudt, *in* Seitz (1930) [erroneous combination with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
  - Syssphinginae DRAUDT; Testout (1941) [erroneous combination with *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
- Tribe Saturniini BOISDUVAL, 1837 ("1834")

Checklist of generic-group names

***Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")**

***Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")** [considered to be a subgenus of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
- *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1822; Karsch (1892) [error in publication date]
- *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1822?; Kirby (1897) [error in publication date]
- *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1818–25; Moore (1883) [error in publication date]
- *Antehraea*; Naumann (1995) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

Anteraea; Sonthonnax (1904) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Anthaera; Watkins (1881) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Anthaerea; Fallou (1883) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Anthela; D'Abrera (1974) [incorrect subsequent spelling; misinterpretation]
Antheraeae; Gosse (1879) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Antherarea; Schüssler, *in* Strand (1934) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Antherea; Herrich-Schäffer (1858 ["1850–1858"]) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Antheroea; Walker (1862)*, cf. Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Antheraea [*Saturnia*]; Simmonds (1869) [misinterpretation]
Anthraea; Jolly (1980) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Artheraea; Kirby (1892) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Attacus; Cramer (1776)
Attacus; Walker (1855) [erroneous combination]
Athacus; Chu & Wang (1993) [citation, incorrect subsequent spelling]
Bombyx [part.]; Seba (1765)
Bombix; Guérin-Méneville (1855) [erroneous combination; incorrect subsequent spelling]
Caligula; Kirby (1892) [erroneous combination]
Carmenta WEYMER, 1906 [junior homonym of *Carmenta* EDWARDS, 1881 - Lepid., Sesiidae; *Carmenta* was rejected as a junior synonym of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") by Holloway (1987), no new substitute name to be established, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 60.1.]
Cricula [part.]; Walker (1855) [erroneous combination]
Loepa [part.]; Walker (1855) [erroneous combination]
Loepa; Hutton, *in* Wailly (1881) [erroneous combination]
Loepantheraea TOXOPEUS, 1940 [junior synonym]
Loepantheraea ROEPKE; Holloway (1987) [error in authorship]
Phalaena Attacus; Moore (1862) [erroneous combination]
Phalaena Bombyx; Linnaeus (1758)
Phalena; Linnaeus (1758) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Phalaena Bombyx A.[*ttacos*]; Gmelin (1790)
Phalaena (*Attacus*) (*Saturnia*); Roxburgh (1804)
Phalaena (*Saturnia*); Hutton (1856) [erroneous combination]
Salassa [part.]; Walker (1855) [erroneous combination]

Saturnia; Westwood (1848) [erroneous combination]
Syntheraea [part.]; Walker (1855) [erroneous combination]

***Antheraeopsis* WOOD-MASON, 1886** [established on generic level, now considered to be a subgenus of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
Antheraeopsis WOOD-MASON, 1866; Nässig (1991) [error in publication date]
Antheraeopsis WODD-MASON, 1866; Vinciguerra & Racheli (1996) [misspelling of Wood-Mason; error in publication date]
Anthaeraeopsis; Lemaire, *in* Heppner (ed.) (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Anthaeraeopsis; Heppner (ed.) (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Antheraeaopsis; Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Attacus; Wardle (1881) [erroneous combination]
Bombyx; Guérin-Méneville (1855) [erroneous combination]
Caligula; Kirby (1892) [erroneous combination]
Saturnia; Helfer (1837) [erroneous combination]
Saturmia; Sonan (1937) [erroneous combination; incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Telea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")** [established on generic level, now considered to be a subgenus of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
Telea HÜBNER, (1822?); Kirby (1892) [error in publication date]
Telea HÜBNER, 1816 (1822?); Grote (1896) [error in publication date]
Telea HERRICH-SCHÄFFER; Boisduval (1869) [error in authorship]
Thelea; Gauckler (1898) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
Attacus; Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914) [erroneous citation of Cramer (1776)]
Phalaena Arcuata PERRY, 1811*, cf. Kirby (1892) [junior objective synonym of *Attacus* LINNAEUS, 1767]
Bombyx [part.]; Fabricius (1781)
Callosamia [part.]; Thomson (1892) [erroneous combination]
Metosamia DRUCE, 1892 [junior synonym of *Telea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]
Phalaena; Catesby (1743) [pre-1758 name; not available]
Phalaena Attac.[*us*?]; Cramer (1776)

Phalaena-Bombyx Attacus; Walker (1855) [erroneous citation of Cramer (1776)]

Phalaena Bombyx A.[*ttacos*]; Gmelin (1790) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Attacus* LINNAEUS, 1767]

Phalaena-Bombyx Attacus; Walker (1855) [erroneous citation of Gmelin (1790)]

Samia [part.]; Druce (1886) [erroneous combination]

Saturnia; Helfer (1837) [erroneous combination]

Checklist of species-group names

First subgenus: *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge: p. 152.

Type-species: *Phalaena mylitta* DRURY, 1773 by subsequent designation by Kirby (1892).

The type-species was considered to be a junior synonym of *A. paphia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) by nearly all authors.

I. *mylitta/frithi*-group (sensu U. Paukstadt, Brosch & L. H. Paukstadt 1999)

paphia/frithi-group (sensu Nässig 1991) [senior synonym]

I.a) *mylitta*-subgroup (sensu U. Paukstadt, Brosch & L. H. Paukstadt 1999)

paphia-subgroup (sensu Nässig 1991) [senior synonym]

I.b) *frithi*-subgroup (sensu Nässig 1991)

I.c) *cordifolia*-subgroup (sensu Holloway, Naumann & Nässig 1996)

II. *rosieri*-group (sensu Nässig 1991)

Loepantheraea-group NÄSSIG, 1991 [published in synonymy of an invalid collective group-name]

III. *helferi*-group (sensu Nässig 1991)

III.a) *helferi*-subgroup (sensu U. Paukstadt, L. H. Paukstadt & Brosch 1998)

2nd unnamed subgroup (sensu Holloway, Nässig & Naumann 1995)

III.b) *yamamai*-subgroup (sensu U. Paukstadt, L. H. Paukstadt & Brosch 1998)

1st unnamed subgroup (sensu Holloway, Nässig & Naumann 1995)

IV. *pernyi*-group (sensu Nässig 1991)

I. The *mylitta/frithi*-group

I.a) The *mylitta*-subgroup of the *mylitta/frithi*-group

Antheraea (*A.*) *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773)
- *mylitta* FABRICIUS; Guérin-Méneville (1855) [error in authorship]
- *mylitta* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE; Stone (1991) [error in authorship]
  - *anylitta*; Grote (1903) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *melytha*; Schneider (1785) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *militta*; Kato (1994) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *mulitta*; Gmelin (1790) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *myiitta*; Jolly (1980) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *myletta*; Sykes (1834) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *mylilta*; Wailly (1881) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *mylitte*; Voigt (1840) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *myllita*; Anonym (1856): Journ. Agric. Hort. Soc. India, IX (2): 63. [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *mylissa*; Dohrn (1876) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *mylittae*; C. Felder & R. Felder (1861) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
- *lutea* VON FROREICH, 1942 [infrasubspecific]
- *sivalensis* HUTTON, 1861 [*nomen nudum*]
  - *sivaiica*; Jolly (1980) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *sivalica*; Hutton, *in* Wailly (1881) [likely incorrect subsequent spelling, cited as species of *Loepa*; further research on the status of *sivalica* is necessary]
  - *sivalica*; Moore (1888) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
  - *savalica*; Swinhoe & Cotes (1889) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
- *nebulosa* HUTTON, 1869 [junior synonym]
- *nebulosa* HUTTON, MOORE; Hampson, *in* Blanford (1893 ["1892"]) [error in authorship]
- *fraterna* MOORE, 1888 [junior synonym]
- *lobifera* (Moore *i.l.*) SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy]
- *duplexa* (Moore *i.l.*) SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy]
- *distorta* (Moore *i.l.*) SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy]
- *modesta* (Moore *i.l.*) SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy]
- *ochripicta* MOORE, 1892 [junior synonym]
- *olivescens* MOORE, 1892 [junior synonym]
- *pulchra* MOORE, 1892 [junior synonym]
- *fasciata* MOORE, 1892 [junior synonym]
- *versicolor* MOORE, 1892 [junior synonym]

paphia LINNAEUS, 1767 [partim] [junior homonym of *paphia* LINNAEUS, 1758 partim]

paphia LINNAEUS, 1767; Cramer (1777) [error in publication]

paphia sensu auctorum, nec LINNAEUS, 1758 [misinterpretation]

pahia; Seitz (1928) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

raphia; Guérin-Méneville, (1855) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

tussah; Rondot (1887) [misinterpretation (vernacular name)]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *cingalesa* MOORE 1883 ("1882–1883")** [unclear status, ?subspecies of *mylitta*]

cingalesa MOORE 1882–1883; Arora & Gupta (1979) [error in publication date]

singhalesa; Staudinger, *in* Romanoff (1892) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

cinyalesa; Schüssler, *in* Strand (1936) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

1b) The *frithi*-subgroup of the *mylitta/frithi*-group

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *frithi frithi* MOORE, 1859**

frithii; Moore (1860) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

frithi MOORE, 1858; Moore (1859) [error in publication date]

frithi MOORE 1858–1859; Arora & Gupta (1979) [error in publication date]

frithil; Jolly (1980) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

frythi; Paukstadt, U., Paukstadt, L. H. & Naumann (2000) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *frithi falloui* SCHÜSSLER *in* Strand 1933** [*species inquirenda*]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *frithi confusa* NIEPELT, 1932** [*species inquirenda*]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *frithi tonkinensis* BOUVIER, 1936** [likely a distinct species]

***Antheraea* (*Antheraea*) *pedunculata* BOUVIER, 1936** [unclear status]

pedunculatus; Bouvier (1936) [incorrect original spelling, second of a multiple original spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *crypta* CHU & WANG, 1993** [doubtful]

caypta; Chu & Wang (1993) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *perrottetii* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1843)** [*species inquirenda*]

perrotteti; Moore (1859) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
perotteti; Wardle (1879) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
perottetti; Arora & Gupta (1979) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *larissoides* BOUVIER, 1928** [unclear status]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *ulrichbroschi* U. PAUKSTADT & L. H. PAUKSTADT, 1999**
celebensis sensu Lampe nec Watson, 1915 (1984) [unclear identity, eventually more than one taxon, [unclear identity, the subordination to *ulrichbroschi* is preliminary, our studies are not yet completed]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *steinkeorum* U. PAUKSTADT, BROSCH & L. H. PAUKSTADT, 1999**

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *harndti* NAUMANN, 1999**

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *rumphii rumphii* C. FELDER, 1861**
rumphii BOISDUVAL, 1834 [*nomen nudum*]
rumphii BOISDUVAL, 1834; Schüssler, *in* Strand (1933) [error in authorship]
"an insect very nearly allied to *paphia*" (unnamed); Moore (1859)
"figure of Rumphius" (unnamed); Kirby (1892)
rumphi; W Rothschild, 1895 [incorrect subsequent spelling]
rumphei; Seitz (1928) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
ceramensis BOUVIER, 1930 [junior synonym]
buruensis BOUVIER, 1928 [unclear status; presently considered a junior synonym of *rumphii* C. FELDER, 1861]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *celebensis* WATSON, 1915** [unclear status; likely a subspecies of *rumphii* C. FELDER, 1861]
celebensis W. & S.; Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979) [error in authorship]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *pelengensis* BRECHLIN, 2000** [most probably a junior synonym of *celebensis* WATSON, 1915]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *semperi semperi* C. & R. FELDER, 1861**
semperi FELDER, 1861; Kirby (1892) [error in authorship]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *semperi noeli* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998**

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *gulata* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998**

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *brunei* ALLEN & HOLLOWAY, 1986 ("1985")** [publication date needs further investigation]
brunei ALLEN & HOLLOWAY, 1985; Holloway (1987) [error in publication date]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***platessa platessa*** **W. ROTHSCHILD, 1903**

platesse; Schüssler (1933) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

fusca W ROTHSCHILD, 1903 [presently treated as junior synonym; status needs further research]

dempoensis Toxopeus, [*i.l.*?] [?*nomen nudum*; name found on various pin-label (type label) in different museums, original description not found thus far; Toxopeus erroneusly combined *dempoensis* as subspecies with *lugubris* (*pernyi*-group), but the museum material clearly belongs to the *platessa*-complex]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***platessa ornata*** **BOUVIER, 1929** [unclear status]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***raffrayi*** **BOUVIER, 1928** [unclear status]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***ranakaensis*** **U. PAUKSTADT, L. H. PAUKSTADT & SUHARDJONO, 1997**

"*rumphii* subspec. nov. ?" (unnamed); van Eecke (1933)

Antheraea (*A.*) ***schroederi*** **U. PAUKSTADT, BROSCH & L. H. PAUKSTADT, 1999**

Antheraea (*A.*) ***andamana*** **MOORE, 1877 [unclear status]**

Antheraea (*A.*) ***insularis*** **WATSON, 1914 [unclear status]**

Antheraea (*A.*) ***gschwandneri gschwandneri*** **NIEPELT, 1918**

Antheraea (*A.*) ***gschwandneri zwicki*** **NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998** [combination with *gschwandneri* NIEPELT, 1918 doubtful]

celebensis sensu Holloway nec Watson, 1915 (1987) [unclear identity, the subordination to *zwicki* is preliminary, our studies are not yet completed]

samarindana Toxopeus, [*i. l.*?] [?*nomen nudum*, name on pin-label of proposed type material found in different museums, description not found thus far, the subordination to *zwicki* is preliminary, our studies are not yet completed]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***myanmarensis*** **U. PAUKSTADT, L. H. PAUKSTADT & BROSCH, 1998** [unclear status, ?subspecies of *gschwandneri* NIEPELT, 1918]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***moultoni*** **WATSON, 1927** [unclear status]

Antheraea (*A.*) ***jana*** **(STOLL, 1782)**

jana CRAMER; Guérin-Méneville (1855) [error in authorship]

jana STOLL, 1872; Naumann (1995) [error in publication date]

jana HOLLAND; Bouvier 1928 [error in authorship]

surakarta MOORE, 1892 [junior synonym]

surakarta MOORE, 1862 [*nomen nudum*]
surakarta MOORE, 1862; Nässig (1992) [error in original description]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *sumatrana* NIEPELT, 1926**
prelarissa BOUVIER, 1928 [junior synonym]
mylittoides BOUVIER, 1928 [junior synonym]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *subcaeca* BOUVIER, 1928** [unclear status]
subcaeca AURIVILLIUS; Leefmans (1930) [error in authorship]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *pasteuri* BOUVIER, 1928**
niepelti BOUVIER, 1928 [*nomen nudum*]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *alleni* HOLLOWAY, 1987**
alleni HOLLOWAY, 1989; Naumann (1995) [error in publication date]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *billitonensis* MOORE, 1878** [unclear status]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *gephyra* NIEPELT, 1926** [*species inquirenda*]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *kelimutuensis* U. PAUKSTADT, L. H. PAUKSTADT & SUHARDJONO, 1997**
lainnya; U. PAUKSTADT, L. H. PAUKSTADT & SUHARDJONO (1997) [nomen nudum]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *larissa larissa* (WESTWOOD, 1847)**
larissa (WESTWOOD, 1848); Pagenstecher (1890) [error in publication date]
larissa (LEMAIRE, 1978); Balcázar Lara (1991) [error in authorship]
larisa; Silbermann (1897) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
latissa; Walker (1855) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
javanensis BOUVIER, 1928 [junior synonym of *larissa* and senior homonym of *Antheraea helferi javanensis* BOUVIER, 1930]
javaensis; Niepelt (1932) [identity not clear; incorrect subsequent spelling]
javensis; Leefmans (1930) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *larissa ridlyi* MOORE, 1892**
ridlyi [sic]; Nässig & Treadaway, (1998) [erroneously cited as incorrect subsequent spelling]
ridleyi; Seitz (1928) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
delegata SWINHOE, 1893 [junior synonym]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *mindoroensis* BROSCH & PAUKSTADT, *in* Paukstadt & Brosch, 1996**
philippirissa TREADAWAY & NÄSSIG, 1997 **syn. nov.** [new synonym of *mindoroensis*; this taxonomic act resulted on comparative

studies of plenty of material in different collections originated from different locations of Southeast Asia, including several Philippine islands. We found that the variability of *philippirissa* is within the range of the variability of *mindoroensis*. Significant constant differences are lacking.]

"*Antheraea* unnamed" (Mentawai Isl.); Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996)

I.c) The *cordifolia*-subgroup of the *paphia/frithi*-group

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *cordifolia* WEYMER, 1906**

Antheraea fickei WEYMER, 1909 [junior synonym]

fickey; Holloway, Naumann & Nässig (1996) [citation of misspelling on pin-label]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *minahassae* NIEPELT, 1926**

minnahassae; Bouvier (1929) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *paukstadtorum* NAUMANN, HOLLOWAY & NÄSSIG *in* Holloway, Naumann & Nässig, 1996**

"spec. nov. 1" [part.] (unnamed); Naumann (1995)

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *kageri* U. PAUKSTADT, L. H. PAUKSTADT & SUHARDJONO, 1997**

"spec. nov. 1" [part.] (unnamed); Naumann (1995)

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *taripaensis* NAUMANN, NÄSSIG & HOLLOWAY *in* Holloway, Naumann & Nässig, 1996**

"spec. nov. 2" (unnamed); Naumann (1995)

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *viridiscura* HOLLOWAY, NÄSSIG & NAUMANN *in* Holloway, Naumann & Nässig, 1996**

"spec. nov. 3" (unnamed); Naumann (1995)

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *exspectata* BRECHLIN, 2000**

Antheraea (*A.*) "female species of. unclear status" (unnamed); Naumann (1995) [unclear status of the female specimens, there is no proof that the females belong to *exspectata*]

II. The *rosieri*-group

The *Loepantheraea*-group NÄSSIG, 1991

Antheraea (*A.*) *rosieri rosieri* TOXOPEUS, 1940

rosierae; Nässig & Treadaway 1998 [proposed hypothetical emendation for the case that further studies might reveal that the taxon was described in honour of a women instead of a man]

imeldae NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998 **syn. nov.** [junior synonym of *rosieri*. This taxonomic act resulted on comparative studies of plenty of material in different collections originated from different locations of Southeast Asia. We found that the variability of *imeldae* is within the range of the variability of *rosieri*. Significant constant differences are lacking.]

"*rosieri* ssp.?" (unnamed subspecies); Nässig & Treadaway (1998)

III. The *helferi*-group

III.a) The *helferi*-subgroup of the *helferi*-group

Antheraea (*A.*) *helferi helferi* MOORE, 1859

helferi MOORE, 1858; Moore (1859) [error in publication date]

helferi MOORE *in* Horsfield & Moore, [1860] 1858/59; Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996) [error in publication date]

helferi MOORE, 1858–1859; Arora & Gupta (1979) [error in publication date]

helferi MOORE, 1892; Naumann & Nässig (1998) [error in publication date]

Antheraea (*A.*) *helferi borneensis* MOORE, 1892 [*species inquirenda*, presently *borneensis* is considered to be a subspecies of *helferi*]

Antheraea (*A.*) *imperator* WATSON, 1913

imperater; Toxopeus (1940) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

javanensis BOUVIER, 1930 [junior homonym of *Antheraea frithi javanensis* BOUVIER, 1928, Lepid., Saturniidae; the junior homonym *javanensis* BOUVIER, 1930 was rejected as a junior synonym of *helferi imperator* WATSON, 1913 by Toxopeus (1940), no new substitute name to be established, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 60.1.]

javaensis; Niepelt (1932) [identity not clear; incorrect subsequent spelling]
javanensis BOUWIER, 1928; Chu & Wang (1996) [misspelling of Bouvier]
javanensis MOORE; Chu & Wang (1996) [error in authorship]
subcaeca BOUVIER, 1936 [infrasubspecific]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *halconensis* U. PAUKSTADT & BROSCH *in* U. Paukstadt & Brosch, 1996**
aureorubescens NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998 [not available, published in synonymy]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *rosemariae* HOLLOWAY, NÄSSIG & NAUMANN, 1995**
Antheraea species (unnamed); U. Paukstadt & L. H. Paukstadt (1991)
roemaeiae; L. H. Paukstadt & U. Paukstadt (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *hollowayi* NÄSSIG & NAUMANN, 1998**
"dark reddish brown male from Seram" (unnamed); Holloway, Nässig & Naumann (1995)

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *cihangiri* NAUMANN & NÄSSIG, 1998** [unclear status, the taxonomic status needs further research]
"singleton from Banggai" (unnamed); Holloway, Nässig & Naumann (1995)
?*rosemariae* sp. n.; Holloway, Nässig & Naumann (1995) [considered of unclear status by Holloway et al. (1995)]
rosemariae n. sp., Holloway, Nässig & Naumann (1995) [misinterpretation]
"*Antheraea* specimen" (unnamed); U. Paukstadt & Naumann (1996)

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *pratti* BOUVIER, 1928**

III.b) The *yamamai*-subgroup of the *helferi*-group

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *yamamai yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)**
jamamai; Shakhbazov (1953) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
jamamay; Roo van Westmaas (1864) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yamaami; Chu & Wang (1993) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yamamai B. et G., Leefmans (1930) [error in authorship]
yamamai GUERI-MENEVILL; Chu & Wang (1993) [misspelling of Guérin-Méneville]

yamamai GUERIN-MÉNEVILL; Chu & Wang (1993) [misspelling of Guérin-Méneville]
yamamai A.; Chu & Wang (1996) [error in authorship]
yamamai GUERIN-MANÉVILLE; Chu & Wang (1996) [misspelling of Guérin-Méneville]
yamamai GUREIN-MENEVILLE; Chu & Wang (1996) [misspelling of Guérin-Méneville]
yama-mai; Guérin-Méneville (1861) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yama mai; Müller-Beeck (1980) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
ya-ma-mai; Girard (1868) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yama-maiu; Seitz (1918) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yama maiu; Danner (1870) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yama maiu; anonym (1870) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yama-maja; Dékány (1870)*; cf. Schüssler, *in* Strand (1933) p. 223
yama-may; Delondre (1869) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yamamay; Silbermann (1897) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yamamayi; Toxopeus (1940) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yama-mayu; van der Hoeven et al.* (1866) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yamamei; Weidemann & Köhler (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
vamamai; Chu & Wang (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
yo-mai; Keferstein (1880) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
hazina BUTLER, 1881 [junior synonym]
hazina BUTT.; Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979) [misspelling of Butler]
fentoni BUTLER, 1881 [junior synonym]
feltoni; Wardle (1881) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
calida BUTLER, 1881 [junior synonym]
morosa BUTLER, 1881 [junior synonym]
marosa; Silbermann (1897) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
sergestus WESTWOOD, 1881 **stat. rev.** [junior synonym of *yamamai* GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861; *sergestus* was re-used in species rank by Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979)]
sergustus; Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
ornata VON FROREICH, 1942 [infrasubspecific]
bergmani BRYK, 1949 [unclear status]

***Antheraea* (*A.*) *yamamai ussuriensis* SHAKBAZOV, 1953** [unclear status, doubtful]

Antheraea (*A.*) *yamamai yoshimotoi* INOUE, 1965 [unclear status, doubtful]

Antheraea (*A.*) *yamamai titan* MELL, 1958 [unclear status]

Antheraea (*A.*) *superba* INOUE, 1965 [unclear status, ?junior synonym of *titan* MELL, 1958]

superba INOUE, 1964; Holloway, Nässig & Naumann (1995) [error in publication date]

Antheraea (*A.*) *diehli* LEMAIRE, 1979

dielhi; Lemaire (1979) [*lapsus calami*; incorrect original spelling; second of a multiple original spelling]

diehlii; Heppner (1993) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

IV. The *pernyi*-group

Note: The super-species concept concerning *pernyi* and *roylii* by Nässig (1996) was not based on the ICZN (1985). With the new edition of the ICZN (1999) the Code regulates the treatment of super-species; cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 6.2, Rec. 6B, Art. 10.4. Presently we believe that the taxa *pernyi* and *roylii* do not fit into the super-species concept sensu Nässig 1996, because the status of both taxa is not fully investigated thus far. Further research is considered necessary.

Antheraea (*A.*) *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)

pernyi QUÉR., Leefmans (1930) [misspelling of Guérin-Méneville]

ernyi; Zhang Guo, *in* Hui Chui et al. (ed.) (1991) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

perni; Park, Sung-Soo Kim, Tshistjakov & Young-Dae Kwon, *in* Park (ed.) (1999)

pernii; Wallace (1870) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

perny; Bollow, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1932) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

perugi; Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

peruyi; Chu & Wang (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

tussah; Chu & Wang (1993) [misinterpretation (vernacular name); citation as junior synonym]

bignaulti CLÉMENT, 1880 [infrasubspecific]

fantoni RONDOT, 1887 [unclear status, likely a junior synonym]

fantomi; Chu & Wang (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

constans STAUDINGER, 1892 [most likely a junior synonym]

lugubris NIEPELT, 1928 [infrasubspecific]
melaina JOHN, 1928 [infrasubspecific]
cinnamomea NIEPELT, 1929 [infrasubspecific]
hartii MOORE, 1892 [presently treated as a junior synonym]
harti; Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea (A.) roylii roylii* MOORE, 1859** [unclear status]
roylei; Moore (1860) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
roylei MOORE, 1858–1859; Arora & Gupta (1979) [error in publication date; incorrect subsequent spelling]
roylel; Jolly (1980) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
roylei SHIRAKI, 1913 (*nec* Moore); Sonan (1937) [error in authorship]
royeli; Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
confuci MOORE, 1874 [most likely a junior synonym]
confucia; Seitz (1928) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
confucii; Silbermann (1897) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
francki WATSON, 1928 [unclear status]
proylei JOLLY, 1973 [erroneously treated as a species-group name; hybrid name, excluded from the provisions of the Code] Note: names usually used as hybrid names as such and not explicitly as taxa names as in *proylei* by Jolly (1973) are listed in chapter III of this contribution.

***Antheraea (A.) roylii korintjiana* BOUVIER, 1928** [unclear status]

***Antheraea (A.) lampei* NÄSSIG & HOLLOWAY, 1989**

***Antheraea (A.) knyvetti* HAMPSON *in* Blanford, 1893 ("1892")** [*species inquirenda*; further research is necessary on the status, *knyvetti* might be a taxon of the *frithi*-subgroup instead of the *pernyi*-group]
tumida SWINHOE, 1894 [published in synonymy]
knywetti; Seitz (1928) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
kyvetti; Steg (1939) [incorrect subsequent spelling]
knyvetti HAMPSON, 1892; Swinhoe (1894) [error in publication date]
knyvedti [*i. l.*]; [incorrect subsequent spelling on pin-label in Coll. Laboratoire de la Soie (Lyon)]
kniveti [*i. l.*]; [incorrect subsequent spelling on pin-label in Coll. Laboratoire de la Soie (Lyon)]

Second subgenus: *Antheraeopsis* WOOD-MASON, 1886

Annual Report Indian Mus.: p. 21.

Type-species: *Antheraea assama* WESTWOOD, 1847 by monotypy.

The type-species now considered a junior synonym of *A. assamensis* (HELFER, 1837).

a) ***castanea*-group (sensu U. Paukstadt, L. H. Paukstadt & Brosch, 1998)**

assamensis-group (sensu Nässig, 1991) [senior synonym]

b) ***youngi*-group (sensu Nässig, 1991)**

a) The *castanea*-group:

***Antheraea (Ao.) assamensis* (HELFER, 1837)** [uncertain identity]

assamensis WESTWOOD; Seitz (1928) [error in authorship]

assamesis; Chu & Wang (1993) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

assamensii; Helfer (1837) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

assamentis; Guérin-Méneville (1855) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

mooga; Chu & Wang (1993) [vernacular name; erroneously used as species-group name]

assama (WESTWOOD, 1847) [likely a junior synonym]

assama HELFER, 1837; Moore (1859) [error in authorship]

mezankooria MOORE, 1862 [incertae sedis (description based on the silk only), likely a junior synonym]

mesankooria; Hampson, *in* Blanford (1893 ["1892"]) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

biedermanni NIEPELT, 1932 [likely a junior synonym]

***Antheraea (Ao.) castanea* JORDAN, 1910**

castenea; Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

***Antheraea (Ao.) subvelata* BOUVIER, 1930** [unclear status]

***Antheraea (Ao.) mezops* BRYK, 1944**

"undescribed taxon from Mt. Fan-si-pan, Vietnam"; U. Paukstadt & L. H. Paukstadt (1998)

b) The *youngi*-group:

Antheraea (*Ao.*) ***youngi*** **WATSON, 1915**

yongei; Seitz (1928) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

brunnea VAN EECKE, 1922 [junior synonym]

brunnea VAN ECKE, 1921; Bouvier (1930) [misspelling of Van Eecke; error in publication date]

brunnea VAN EECKE, 1920; Nässig, Lampe & Kager (1996) [error in publication date]

rubiginea TOXOPEUS, 1940 [unclear status]

rubigenea; Allen (1981) [incorrect subsequent spelling]

"*Antheraea assamensis* HELFER new subspecies" (unnamed); Toxopeus (1940)

Antheraea **(*Ao.*)** ***chengtuana*** **WATSON, 1923**

Antheraea **(*Ao.*)** ***yunnanensis*** **CHU & WANG, 1993 stat. nov., stat. rev.** [*species inquirenda* (*yunnanensis* was described as a subspecies of *A.* (*A.*) *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) but the male genitalia, which is figured in the original description definitively not belongs to a taxon of the *pernyi*-group but to a taxon of the subgenus *Antheraeopsis* WOOD-MASON, 1886. Chu & Wang (1996) figured a male of *yunnanensis* (holotype?) which clearly belongs to the *platessa* species-group). Presently we include *yunnanensis* into the subgenus *Antheraeopsis* due to the figured genitalia structures, which are considered to be the only clear diagnostic mark in the original description.]

Antheraea **(*Ao.*)** ***formosana*** **SONAN, 1937** [unclear status, ?conspecific with *chengtuana* Watson, 1923]

Antheraea **(*Ao.*)** ***paniki*** **NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998**

"unnamed no. 1"; U. Paukstadt, L. H. Paukstadt & Brosch (1998)

Antheraea **(*Ao.*)** ***paniki sahi*** **NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY (1998)** [combination with *paniki* NÄSSIG & TREADAWAY, 1998 doubtful; more likely *sahi* is a taxon close to *youngi* WATSON, 1915]

"unnamed no. 2"; U. Paukstadt, L. H. Paukstadt & Brosch (1998)

Third subgenus: *Telea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge: p. 154.

Type-species: *Phalaena polyphemus* CRAMER, 1775 by monotypy.

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *polyphemus polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775)**

polypheme (Cramer, 1775) [incorrect original spelling, second of a multiple original spelling]

polyphemus (HÜBNER, CRAMER); Silbermann (1897) [error in authorship]

polyphemus CRAMER, 1776; Ferguson, *in* Ferguson, Franclemont, Hodges, Munroe, Dominick, & Edwards (1983) [error in publication date]

polyphemus RAMER; Bouvier (1936) [lapsus, misspelling of Cramer]

polypheme; Hübner 1819 ("1816") [incorrect subsequent spelling]

polypheme RAY, 1788; Hübner (1820) [misinterpretation]

ingens CATESBY, 1743 [pre-1758 name; not available]

fenestra PERRY, 1811* [junior homonym of *fenestra* LINNAEUS, 1758 - Lepid., Arctiidae; the name *fenestra* was rejected as a junior synonym of *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) by Kirby (1892), no new substitute name to be established, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 60.1.]

flava GROTE, 1902 [infrasubspecific]

flava GROTE, 1903; Ferguson, *in* Dominick (1971-72) [error in publication date]

fumosus WURSTER, 1930 [infrasubspecific]

olivacea (DRAUDT, 1930) [junior synonym]

"var. c" (unnamed); Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914)

olivacea COCKERELL; Draudt 1930, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1940) [error in authorship]

olivacea FERGUSON, 1972; Lemaire (1995) [error in authorship]

wilfriedi SAGEDER, 1933 [infrasubspecific]

brunnea SAGEDER, 1933 [infrasubspecific]

nigra SCHÜßLER *in* Strand 1936 [infrasubspecific]

"melanic specimens, wholly black" (unnamed); Holland (1903)

albida BOUVIER, 1936 [*nomen nudum*]

nigrescens SCHÜßLER *in* Strand, 1936 [infrasubspecific]

"var. a" (unnamed); Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914)

vinacea SCHÜßLER *in* Strand, 1936 [infrasubspecific]

"var. b" (unnamed); Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914)

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *polyphemus mexicana* HOFFMANN, 1942**
"mexican race" (unnamed); Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914)
mexicana SCHÜSSLER, 1936 [infrasubspecific]
mexicana SCHUESSLER; Hoffmann, C. C. (1942) [error in authorship]
mexicana HOFFMAN; Vinciguerra & Racheli (1996) [misspelling of Hoffmann]
intermedia BOUVIER, 1936 [*nomen nudum*]

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *polyphemus tuxtlasensis* BALCÁZAR & VÁZQUEZ, 1994**
[doubtful; Poole, *in* Poole & Gentili (1996) cited *tuxtlasensis* as a junior synonym of *A. polyphemus*, while Heppner (ed.) et al. (1996), Lemaire, *in* Heppner (ed.) (1996), and Vinciguerra & Racheli (1996) treated *tuxtlasensis* as a subspecies of *polyphemus*. We temporary place *tuxtlasensis* in subspecific rank to *polyphemus*. Further studies on the status of *tuxtlasensis* are considered necessary.]
"*polyphemus* n. ssp." (unnamed); Balcázar Lara (1991) reinstated

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *oculea* (NEUMOEGEN, 1883)**
aurelia DRUCE, 1892 [junior synonym]
aurelia DRUCE, 1982; Balcázar Lara (1991) [error in publication date]

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *godmani* (DRUCE, 1892)**
columbiana DRAUDT *in* Seitz 1930 [junior synonym]

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *montezuma* (SALLÉ, 1856)**

***Antheraea* (*T.*) *compta* W. ROTHSCHILD, 1899** [combination with *Telea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") needs further research; a separate paper on *compta* is in preparation]
compta ROTHSCHILD & JORDAN; Conte (1919) [error in authorship]

Chapter II.

Taxa erroneously placed in the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Indo-Australian Region

Cricula WALKER, 1855

Antheraea zuleika (WESTWOOD, 1847); Walker (1855)
[*Saturnia zuleika* WESTWOOD, 1847 = junior homonym of *Saturnia zuleika* HOPE, 1843]

Loepa MOORE, 1859

Antheraea katinka (WESTWOOD, 1847); Walker (1855) [part., misinterpretation]
Antherea kathinka?; Ribbe (1886) [incorrect subsequent spellings of *Antheraea* HÜBNER 1819 ("1816") and *katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847)]
Antherea kathinka; Pagenstecher (1886) [incorrect subsequent spellings of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and *katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847)]
Antheraea miranda (ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1865); Moore (1865)
Antheraea sikkima (MOORE, [1866] 1865); Sonthonnax (1904) [error in authorship; the authorship of *sikkima* should be cited as follows: ATKINSON *in* Moore, 1866 ("1865"), which was proposed by Dr. Tubbs/ICZN at the 19th of January 2000]

Lemaireia NÄSSIG & HOLLOWAY *in* Holloway, 1987

Antheraea loepoides BUTLER, 1880

Opodiphthera WALLENGREN, 1858

Antheraea astrophela WALKER, 1855
Antheraea banksii (Leach *i.l.*) LUCAS, T.P (1892) [*nomen nudum*]
Antheraea engaea TURNER, 1921 [*nomen nudum*]
Antheraea engaea TURNER, 1922
Antheraea engea TURNER, 1922; Bouvier (1936) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *engaea*; misspelling of Turner]
Antheraea eucalypti SCOTT, 1864
Antheraea helena (WHITE, 1843); Walker (1855)
Antheraea banksi (Leach *i.l.*) SEITZ, 1928 [published in synonymy of *helena* (WHITE, 1843)]
Antheraea intermedia T. P LUCAS, 1890 [junior synonym of *helena* (White, 1843)]
Antheraea joiceyi (BOUVIER, 1928); Niepelt (1934)
Antheraea loranthi T. P LUCAS, 1892
Antheraea carnea SONTHONNAX, 1897 [junior synonym of *loranthi* T. P LUCAS 1892]
Antheraea cornea ab. *subcostimacula* STRAND, 1917 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *carnea* SONTHONNAX, 1897; *subcostimacula* is considered to be an infrasubspecific name]
Antheraea pluto SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy of *helena* (WHITE, 1843)]
Antheraea pristina WALKER, 1865*; cf. Swinhoe (1892), Bouvier (1936)
Antheraea saccopoea TURNER, 1924
Antheraea sciron (WESTWOOD, 1881); Kirby (1892)
Antheraea inversa ROTHSCHILD, 1896 [junior synonym of *sciron* (WESTWOOD, 1881)]
Antheraea alephostra SWINHOE, 1892 [probably a junior synonym of *sciron* (WESTWOOD, 1881)]
Antheraea monacha STAUDINGER *in* Staudinger & A. Bang-Haas, 1897 [*nomen nudum*]
Antheraea monacha (Maassen *i.l.*) SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy of *sciron* (WESTWOOD, 1881)]
Antheraea aenicnia (Maassen *i.l.*) SONTHONNAX, 1897 [published in synonymy of *sciron* (WESTWOOD, 1881)]
Antheraea sciron strandi NIEPELT, 1934
Antheraea sciron gazella NIEPELT, 1934
Antheraea simplex WALKER, 1855 [junior synonym of *astrophela* WALKER, 1855]

Salassa MOORE, 1859

Antheraea lola (WESTWOOD, 1847); Walker (1855)
Antheraea thespis LEECH, 1890 [unclear identity]
Antheraea episcopalis KAISER, 1917 [junior synonym of *mesosa* JORDAN, 1910]
Antheraea nordheimi KAISER, 1917 [published in synonymy of *episcopalis* KAISER, 1917]
Salassa royi ELWESS (*Anteraea royi*); Sonthonnax (1904) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Samia HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Antherea cynthia (DRURY, 1773); Müller-Beeck (1979) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Saturnia SCHRANK, 1802

(Rinaca WALKER, 1855)

Antheraea simla (WESTWOOD, 1847); Walker (1855)
Antheraea thibeta (WESTWOOD, 1853 ["1854"]); Walker (1855)
Antheraea bonhourei LE MOULT, 1933 [presently considered to be a subspecies of *Saturnia* (*Rinaca*) *thibeta* WESTWOOD, 1853; further studies on the status are considered necessary]

Syntherata MAASSEN *in* Maassen [& Weymer], 1873

Antheraea janetta (WHITE, 1843); Walker (1855)
Antheraea purpurascens WALKER, 1865* [likely a junior synonym of *janetta* (WHITE, 1843)]
Antheraea disjuncta WALKER, 1865* [likely a junior synonym of *janetta* (WHITE, 1843)]
Antheraea insignis WALKER, 1869 [likely a junior synonym of *janetta* (WHITE, 1843)]

Bombycidae LATREILLE *in* Sonnini, 1802

Antheraea pernyi roylei ab. *shervillei* MOORE; W Rothschild (1895) [cited in infrasubspecific sense by W Rothschild]
Notes: Presently we are unable to decide whether our application of the name *shervillei* sensu Rothschild (1895) to the family Bombycidae is correct. Thus far only the name *Bombyx sherwilli* MOORE, 1865 was found in literature, which however, does not exclude that no further similar name for a taxon of a different family exists. The name *shervillei* is considered to be of doubtful identity needing further investigation.

African region

Antherina SONTHONNAX, 1901

Antheraea suraka (BOISDUVAL, 1833); Walker (1855)

Aurivillius PACKARD, 1902

Antheraea arata (WESTWOOD, 1849); Walker (1855) [error, justified emendation = *aratus*]
Note: Westwood's original citation is correctly "*Saturnia arata*", because the genus *Saturnia* is feminine. When *arata* is applied to either *Antheraea* or *Aurivillius* (both names are masculine), the correct name is *aratus* (justified emendation).
Telea arata; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850-1858") [erroneous combination]

Bunaea HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Antheraea arabella AURIVILLIUS, 1893

arabella (AURIVILLIUS, 1893) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

B.[*Bunaea*] (*Antheraea*) *arabella* (AURIV.[AURIVILLIUS]); Grünberg (1910) [erroneous combination (*Antheraea* is cited in subgeneric rank of *Bunaea*)]

Telea caffraria (STOLL, 1790); Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850–1858") [junior primary homonym of *Phalaena caffraria* LINNAEUS, 1767 - Lepidoptera, Geometridae; the objective replacement name is *caffra* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"), which is a form and therefore a junior subjective synonym of *Phalaena alcinoe* STOLL, 1780]

Bunaeopsis BOUVIER, 1927

Antheraea hersilia (WESTWOOD, 1847); Walker (1855)

Telea hersilia; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850–1858")*

Antheraea hersiliae; Kirby (1881) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *hersilia*]

Antheraea licharbas MAASSEN *in* Maassen & Weyding, 1885

licharbas (MAASSEN & WEYDING, 1885) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and error in authorship, citation]

Antheraea oubie (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1849); Kirby (1892)

Antheraea zaddachi (DEWITZ, 1879); Kirby (1892)

Antheraea macrophthalmus KIRBY, 1881 [*species inquirenda*]

Antheraea thyene WEYMER, 1896 [doubtful]

thyene (WEYMER, 1896) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"), citation]

Antheraea (*Nudaurelia*) *aurantiaca* W ROTHSCHILD, 1895; Distant (1897)

Cinabra SONTHONNAX, 1901

Antheraea bracteata DISTANT, 1897 [bona species, cf. Bouyer (1999); citation]

bracteata (DISTANT, 1897) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"); citation]

Epiphora WALLENGREN, 1860

Antheraea bauhiniae (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1829); Silbermann (1897)

Antheraea faidherbii (RONDOT, 1887); Silbermann (1897) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *faidherbi* (RONDOT, 1887), originally published in synonymy of *bauhiniae*]

Imbrasia HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

(*Gonimbrasia* BUTLER, 1878) comb. rev. [considered to be a subgenus of *Imbrasia* Hübner, 1819 ("1816")]

Note: Presently we do not follow Bouyer (1999), who treated *Gonimbrasia* as a genus being distinct from *Imbrasia*. Bouyer (1999) did not explain his taxonomic act in detail and missed to mark the nomenclatural act as such. Therefore we considered to reinstate the former status of *Gonimbrasia* and *Nudaurelia*.

Antheraea anna MAASSEN *in* Maassen & Weyding, 1885

anna (MAASSEN & WEYDING, 1885) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"); error in authorship; citation]

Antheraea belina (WESTWOOD, 1849); Walker (1855)

Telea belina; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850-1858")* [error in combination]

Antheraea sardane; Staudinger & A. Bang-Haas, 1897 [*nomen nudum*]

Antheraea sardane [Maassen *i. l.*] SONTHONNAX, 1901 [junior synonym of *belina* (Westwood, 1849), cf. Bouyer (1999)]

Antheraea hübneri KIRBY, 1877 [subspecis of *belina* (WESTWOOD, 1849), cf. Bouyer (1999), incorrect subsequent spelling of *huebneri* KIRBY, 1877]

Antheraea osiris DRUCE, 1896 [subspecies of *belina* (WESTWOOD, 1849), cf. Bouyer (1999)]

Antheraea (*Thyella*) *hoehnelii* ROGENHOFER, 1891

Antheraea hoehneli (ROGENHOFER, 1891); Kirby (1892) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *hoehnelii* (ROGENHOFER, 1891]

hoehnelii (ROGENHOFFER, 1891) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and misspelling of Rogenhofer, citation]

Antheraea tyrrhea (CRAMER, 1775); Walker (1855) [Walker erroneously credited authorship to Westwood]

Antherea tyrrhea; Herrich-Schäffer 1858 ("1850–1858")* [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Antheraea zambesina (WALKER, 1865); Staudinger & A. Bang-Haas, 1897

Antheraea zambesia (R. FELDER *in* C. Felder & Rogenhofer, 1874); Maassen & Weyding (1881) [junior synonym of *zambesina* (WALKER, 1865)]

Antheraea zambezina MAASSEN & WEYMER [error]; Sonthonnax (1901) [incorrect subsequent spelling and error in authorship of *Antheraea zambesina* (WALKER, 1865); error in citing the spelling in Maassen & Weymer, 1881 and error in authorship]

Antheraea barcas MAASSEN *in* Maassen & Weymer, 1881 [junior synonym of *zambesina* (WALKER, 1865), cf. Bouyer (1999)]

barcas (MAASSEN & WEYMER, 1881) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") and error in authorship in citation]

Antheraea said (OBERTHÜR, 1878); Kirby (1892) [junior subjective synonym of *barcas* MAASSEN, 1881]

Antheraea ringleri WICHGRAF, 1906 [synonym of *zambesina* WALKER, 1865]

Antheraea felderi BOISDUVAL, Fallou (1883): Bull. Soc. Acclim.. 3 (10) (30) [*nomen nudum*; *Nudaurelia felderi* was described by W. Rothschild (1895)]

(*Nudaurelia* W. ROTHSCHILD, 1895) comb. rev. [considered to be a subgenus of *Imbrasia* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Antheraea anthina KARSCH, 1892

Antheraea benguelensis OBERTHÜR, 1921 [junior synonym of *macrops* REBEL, 1917, cf. Bouyer (1999)]

Antheraea benguelae OBERTHÜR, 1921 [incorrect original spelling of *benguelensis* OBERTHÜR, 1921]

Antheraea cytherea (FABRICIUS, 1775); Walker (1855)

Telea cytherea; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850–1858")

Antheraea capensis (CRAMER *in* Stoll, 1780); Crowley (1886) [junior synonym of *cytherea* (FABRICIUS, 1775), cf. Bouyer (1999)]

Telea capensis; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850-1858")

Antheraea dione (FABRICIUS, 1793); Walker (1855)

[*Antheraea*] *petiveri* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1845)*; [Walker (1855) Addenda*]; cf. Kirby (1892) [synonym of *dione* (FABRICIUS, 1793)]

Antheraea butleri (Aurivillius [*i.l.*]) SONTHONNAX, 1901 [synonym of *petiveri* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1845)]

Antherea HV [= Hübner Verzeichnis] - *Telea* HV *dione* WESTW. [WESTWOOD]; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850-1858") [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Antherea HV [= Hübner Verzeichnis] - *Telea* HV *paphia* L.[LINNAEUS] ex part. [cited in subordination of *dione* WESTWOOD [sic!]]; Herrich-Schäffer, 1854 ("1850-1858") [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea*]

Antherea HV [= Hübner Verzeichnis] - *Telea* HV *guineensis* PETIV.[PETIVER] [cited in subordination of *dione* WESTWOOD; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850-1858") [the name *guineensis* PETIVER, 1711 (cf. Weiss, 1927) is originally a pre-1758 name, which was republished in 1767; presently *guineensis* is treated as a synonym of *dione* (FABRICIUS, 1793); error in authorship of *dione* (FABRICIUS, 1793)]

Antheraea simplicia MAASSEN *in* Maassen & Weymer, 1872 [synonym of *dione* (FABRICIUS, 1793)]

simplicia (MAASSEN & WEYMER, 1872) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* Hübner, 1819 ("1816"); error in authorship of *simplicia* MAASSEN *in* Maassen & Weymer, 1872, citation]

Antheraea emini BUTLER, 1888

Antheraea gueinzii STAUDINGER, 1872

Antheraea persephone (Staudinger, [*i. l.*]) SONTHONNAX, 1901 [synonym of *anthina* KARSCH, 1892; published in synonymy]

Antheraea preussi (Staudinger, [*i. l.*]) SONTHONNAX, 1901 [synonym of *anthina* KARSCH, 1878; published in synonymy]

Antheraea rhodophila WALKER *in* Chapman, 1869 [junior synonym of *Imbrasia* (*Nudaurelia*) *alopia* WESTWOOD, 1849]

Antheraea intermiscens WALKER *in* Chapman, 1869 [consubspecific with *rhodophila* WALKER *in* Chapman, 1869; both taxa were

described in the same publication; *intermiscens* was treated as a junior synonym of *rhodophila* by revising authors]

Antheraea wahlbergi (BOISDUVAL, 1847)*; Kirby (1892) [incorrect citation of Herrich-Schäffer, 1858 ("1850–1858")]

Antherea HV - *Telea* HV *dione* WESTW [WESTWOOD] var. *wahlbergii* BD. [BOISDUVAL]; Herrich-Schäffer, 1858 ("1850–1858") [error in authorship of *dione* (FABRICIUS, 1793), incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea*]

Telea wahlbergi; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850–1858") [incorrect subsequent spelling of *wahlbergii* (BOISDUVAL, 1847)]

Lobobunaea PACKARD, 1901

Antheraea laestrygon MABILLE, 1878 [junior synonym of *phaedusa* DRURY, 1780]

lestrygon (MABILLE, 1887) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spellings of *laestrygon* MABILLE, [1878] and *Antheraea* Hübner, 1819 ("1816"); error in publication year; citation]

loestrygon [sic]; Viette & Fletcher (1968) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *laestrygon* MABILLE, 1878; citation of the name on a pin-label of the female holotype]

loestrygonia [sic]; Viette & Fletcher (1968) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *laestrygon* MABILLE, 1878; citation of the name on a pin-label of the female holotype]

Melanocera SONTHONNAX, 1901

Antheraea sufferti WEYMER, 1896

sufferti (Weymer, 1896) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"); citation]

Antheraea menippe (Westwood, 1849); Walker (1855)

Telea menippe; Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850–1858")

Antheraea (*Nudaurelia*) *menippe fumosa* W ROTHSCHILD, 1895; [Bouyer (1999) listed *fumosa* as an "*incertae sedis*" name in the genus *Melanocera* SONTHONNAX, 1901; citation]

Pselaphelia AURIVILLIUS, 1904

Antheroea [sic!] *flavivitta* WALKER, 1862*; cf. Bouyer (1999)

Pseudantheraea WEYMER, 1892

Antheraea arenosa PACKARD, 1914 [*nomen nudum*]

Antheraea arnobia (WESTWOOD, 1881); Niepelt (1934) [junior synonym of *discrepans* (BUTLER, 1878)]

Thyella WALLENGREN, 1858 [junior subjective synonym of *Bunaea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Antheraea (*Thyella*); Rogenhofer, 1891 [erroneously used as subgenus of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Note: Type species of *Thyella* WALLENGREN, 1858 is *Thyella nyctalops* WALLENGREN, 1858, which is treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Attacus alcinoe* STOLL, [1780]. Type species of *Bunaea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") is *Phalaena caffraria* STOLL, 1790, which is a junior primary homonym of *Phalaena caffraria* LINNAEUS, 1767 - Lepidoptera, Geometridae. *Bunaea caffra* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816") was choosen as the objective replacement name, however, *caffra* is a form and therefore a junior subjective synonym of *Phalaena alcinoe* STOLL, 1780.

Ubaena KARSCH, 1900

Antheraea dolabella DRUCE, 1886

Antheraea dolubella (DRUCE, 1886); Kirby (1892) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *dolabella* DRUCE, 1886]

dolabella (DRUCE, 1886) (*Antherea*); Bouyer (1999) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"); citation]

Antheraea laurenti SILBERMANN, 1897 [only silk and cocoon were described; *species inquirenda*]
A.[*Antheraea*] *rubricunda*; Crowley (1886) [*species inquirenda*]

American region

Ancistrota HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Antheraea [part.]; Herrich-Schäffer 1856 ("1850–1858")
Antheraea plagia (HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816"); Herrich-Schäffer 1856 ("1850–1858")
Ancistrota plagia HÜBNER [*Antherarea*]; Schüssler, *in* Strand (1934) [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")]

Callosamia PACKARD, 1864

Telea promethea DRURY, 1773; Watkins (1881)

Copaxa WALKER, 1855

Antheraea lavendera (WESTWOOD, 1854); Sonthonnax (1897)
Antheraea chapata (WESTWOOD, 1854); Druce (1886) [synonym of *C. lavendera* (WESTWOOD, 1854)]
Antheraea simson ([Schilde, *i. l.*] MAASSEN & WEYMER, 1881); Sonthonnax (1897)
Antheraea canella WALKER, 1855; Sonthonnax (1897) [Sonthonnax cited "Boisduval, in litt." as first author]
Antheraea decrescens (WALKER, 1855); Sonthonnax (1897)

[*Antheraea decrescens*] *trotschi* [sic!] DRUCE, 1886; Sonthonnax (1897) [Sonthonnax cited *Copaxa trotschi* [sic!] in subordination = synonym of *Antheraea decrescens* (DRUCE, 1886). *Copaxa troetschi* presently is considered to be a bona species]

Antheraea denda (DRUCE, 1894); Sonthonnax (1897)

[*Antheraea paukstadtorum*]; Izersky (1999) [erroneusly figured under the name of *Copaxa rufinans* (SCHAUS, 1906))

Hemileuca WALKER, 1855

Telea proserpina F., Herrich-Schäffer, 1856 ("1850–1858") [junior subjective synonym of *Hemileuca maia* (DRURY, 1773)]

Hyperchiria HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Antheraea [?] *cypria* (GMELIN, 1788); Walker (1855)

Pseudohazis GROTE & ROBINSON, 1866

Telea eglanterina; Herrich-Schäffer 1856 ("1850–1858")

Telea eglanteria; Boisduval (1869) [erroneous note on an incorrect subsequent spelling of *eglanterina* BOISDUVAL, 1852 by Herrich-Schäffer (1856)]

Telea eleganteriae; Herrich-Schäffer 1858 ("1850–1858") [incorrect subsequent spelling of *eglanterina* BOISDUVAL, 1852]

Names with uncertain identity (American fauna?)

Antheraea orbicularis HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1856 ("1850–1858") [*nomen nudum*]

Chapter III.

Hybrid names in the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

Introduction: What is a hybrid as such and how are hybrid names regulated by the Code? The progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa is called a hybrid, cf. ICZN (1999) Glossary. The Code fully regulates the names for taxa only between and including the ranks of superfamily and subspecies but names proposed for hybrid specimens as such are excluded from the provisions of the Code, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The availability of a name is not affected even if it is applied to a taxon known, or later found, to be of hybrid origin, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 17.2. A species-group name established for an animal later found to be a hybrid must not be used as the valid name for either of the parental species, even if it is older than all other available names for them. Such a name may enter into homonymy, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 23.8.

Inter-generic pairings

***Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Actias selene* (HÜBNER, 1806)**

Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 49.

***Actias luna* (LINNAEUS, 1758) x *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775)**

Weast (1998): N. Lepid. Soc., 40 (3): p. 46.[1]

Notes:

[1] Weast (1998) reported that a wild *Actias luna* (LINNAEUS, 1758) male entered a walk-in cage and mated with a *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) female, instead of mating with a *luna* female in the same cage. The eggs proved to be infertile.

***Loepa katinka* (WESTWOOD, 1847) x *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775)**

Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 49.

***Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

Wallace (1870)*: Ent. Mo. Mag., VI: p. 267; cf. Tutt (1906).

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1]

Notes:

[1] According to a note in Tutt (1906) the pairing between *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) was obtained by Wallace in 1869 but no larvae hatched from eggs.

***Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) x *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758)**

Collins & Weast (1961): Wild silk moths of the United States: p. 117.[1]

Notes:

[1] Collins & Weast (1961) noted that a *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) female was in a moth trap with a caged female of *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775). A wild *polyphemus* male mated with the female *cecropia*. A few infertile eggs were laid.

***Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) x *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775)**

Wailly (1880)*: Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff.; cf. Tutt (1906)

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1]

Sweadner (1937): Annals of the Carnegie Museum, Vol. XXV: p. 242.[2]

Collins & Weast (1961): Wild silk moths of the United States: p. 117 [3]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) remarked that Wailly (1880): Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff., has obtained crossings between *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) and

Antheraea polyphemus (CRAMER, 1775) but that the eggs had proved infertile.

[2] Sweadner (1937) figured a cross mating between *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) and *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania).

[3] Collins & Weast (1961) reported on a hand mating between *Hyalophora cecropia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) and *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) with negative results. No further details were given.

Inter-specific pairings in *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)** and reciprocals

Rondot (1887): l'Art de la Soie: p. 148.[1]
Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 74, 83.[2]
Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: p. 11.

Notes:

[1] Rondot (1887) noted that the hybrids were used on the Baleares for the silk production.

[2] Jolly et al. (1979) noted that either eggs did not hatch or the few larvae hatched failed survive beyond the first instar.

***Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773)**

Watson (1893)*· Ent., XXVI: p. 176; cf. Tutt (1906)
Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V pp. 26.[1]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) remarked that Watson (1893) cited a crossing of *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) but gives no details of eggs or larvae.

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *Antheraea roylii* MOORE, 1859 and reciprocals**

Moore (1862): Trans. Entomol. Soc. London, ser. 3, vol. 1 (4): p. 319.[1]
Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 74, 83.[2]
Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: p. 11.

Notes:

[1] Moore (1862) noted on non-artificial crosses between *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and *paphia* (LINNAEUS, 1758) [= *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773)], which were observed and reported to him by Capt. Hutton. Fifty larvae hatched out of about 600 eggs but unfortunately died at the end of the first larval instar. Another non-artificial cross between *roylii* and *paphia* was mentioned by Moore. The latter was reported to him by Capt. Boys, Kemaon.

[2] Jolly et al. (1979) noted that either eggs did not hatch or the few larvae hatched failed survive beyond the first instar.

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *Antheraea frithi* MOORE, 1859 and reciprocals**

Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 74, 76, 83.[1]
Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: p. 11.

Notes:

[1] Jolly et al. (1979) noted that crosses produce healthy F_1 progenies, the adults were sterile. Attempts are being made to overcome the sterility barrier through amphidiploidy, back crossing or parthenogensis. The chromosome configuration of the F_1 hybrid was found to be 62, exactly the sum of the haploid numbers of the parental species (n = 31 each). Jolly et al. explained that this is attributed to the lack of synaptic appitude. As some cells show a pairing tendency, the cause of sterility in the hybrid is a lack of genetic compability.

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *Antheraea assamensis* (HELFER, 1837)** and reciprocals

Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 83, 135.[1]
Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: p. 11.

Notes:

[1] Jolly et al. (1979) noted that the cross combination *mylitta* x *assamensis* and reciprocals was found steril. In *assamensis* (HELFER, 1837) x *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) the oviposition was observed to be quite normal, but the eggs failed to hatch. The reciprocal cross resulted in extremely poor hatching, but the larvae could not survive.

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *Antheraea yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)**

Watson (1893)*· Ent., XXVI: p. 176; cf. Tutt (1906)
Rondot (1887): l'Art de la Soie: p. 230.
Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V pp. 25, 26.[1, 2]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) noted that the Bombay silk-spinners are said to have successfully hybridised *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) with *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) in about 1878. No further details were given.

[2] Tutt (1906) remarked that Watson (1893): Ent., XXVI: p. 176, cited a crossing of *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861), but Watson gives no details of eggs or larvae.

***Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Antheraea yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)**

Wallace (1870)*· Ent. Mo. Mag., VI: p. 267; cf. Tutt (1906).
Bond (1871): The Entomol. monthly Mag., VII: p. 263. [note]
Berce & Goossens (1875)*· Bull. Soc. Ent. France, (5) IV· p. 154; cf. Cotes (1891)
Cotes (1891). Indian Mus. Notes, II (2): p. 79. [note]
Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1, 2, 3]
Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911): Gross-Schmett. Erde, II: p. 217
Seitz (1918): Die Seidenzucht in Deutschland: p. 64.[4]
Baxter (1992): Rearing wild silkmoths: p. 21.[5]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) reported that eggs of the pairing *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) by Wallace proved fruitful. Part of these eggs were handed to Chapman who obtained the only adult of this pairing, a female. This was given to Bond in 1876 and exhibited by him (Ent. Mo. Mag., VII: p. 263; the remark that it was reared by Wallace being an error). Tutt noted that this female being the first hybr. *perny-yama* successfully reared.

[2] Tutt (1906) noted that in about 1870 the French sericulturist Bigot also obtained the *Antheraea* hybr. *perny-yama* (*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)) and its reciprocal cross, *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa* (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)), the progeny being magnificent moths.

[3] Tutt (1906) noted that in 1878 Bourdier obtained further fruitful pairings between *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) and *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) (*Antheraea* hybr *perny-yama*).

[4] Seitz (1918) mentioned the vernacular name Sakusan for *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) from Japan.

[5] Baxter (1992) noted that the eggs of this hybrid will not overwinter but the cocoons. The larvae are reported to be similar to *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) but have the green heads of *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) and spin yellowish cocoons. This is a not fertile hybrid as all females are barren and the males are reluctant to pair.

Antheraea pernyi (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Antheraea yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) and reciprocals

Wallace (1870)*· Ent. Mo. Mag., VI: p. 267; cf. Tutt (1906).[1]
Bond (1871): The Entomol. monthly Mag., VII: p. 263. [note]
Berce & Goossens (1875): Bull. Soc. Ent. France, (5) IV: p. 154; cf. Cotes (1891), and cf. Tutt (1906)
Cotes (1891). Indian Mus. Notes, II (2): p. 79. [note]
Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[2]
Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911): Gross-Schmett. Erde, II: p. 217
Seitz (1918): Die Seidenzucht in Deutschland: p. 64.
Baxter (1992): Rearing wild silkmoths: p. 21.

Notes:

[1] Wallace (1870) obtained this pairing in 1869 but no larvae hatched from eggs.

[2] Tutt (1906) noted that in about 1870 the French sericulturist Bigot also obtained the *Antheraea* hybr. *perny-yama* (*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)) and its reciprocal cross, *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa* (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)), the progeny being magnificent moths.

perny-yama [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)]

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1, 2, 3, 4]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) reported that eggs of the pairing *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) by Wallace proved fruitful. Part of these eggs were handed to Chapman who obtained the only adult of this pairing, a female. This was given to Bond in 1876 and exhibited by him (Ent. Mo. Mag., VII: p. 263; the remark that it was reared by Wallace being an error). Tutt noted that this female being the first hybr. *perny-yama* successfully reared.

[2] Tutt (1906) noted that in about 1870 the French sericulturist Bigot also obtained the *Antheraea* hybr. *perny-yama* (*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)) and its reciprocal cross, *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa* (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)), the progeny being magnificent moths.

[3] Tutt (1906) noted that in 1878 Bourdier obtained further fruitful pairings between *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) and *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) (*Antheraea* hybr. *perny-yama*).

[4] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

perny-yama **TUTT** [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)] [the authorship of *pernyyama* remains unknown; error in authorship]

Bollow, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1932): Gross-Schmett. Erde, Suppl. 2: p. 130.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

pernyama [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)] ["misspelling" of *pernyyama*]

Bourdier (1876)*: Entomol. Monthly Mag., VII: p. 263.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. We have to point out that the citation of Bourdier (1876): Entomol. Monthly Mag., 7: p. 263, in secondary literature is erroneous because this page does not contains any contribution on the genus *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816").

perny-yama **BOUDIER** [*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)] [the authorship of *pernyyama* remains unknown, likely error in authorship, most likely the author of *pernyyama* is Bourdier (1875* or 1876*)]

Bollow, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1932): Gross-Schmett. Erde, Suppl. 2: p. 130.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

perny-yama **BOURD.**[BOURDILLON] [*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)] [the authorship of *pernyyama* remains unknown, most likely the author of *pernyyama* is Bourdier (1875* or 1876*)]

von Froreich (1942): Zeitschr. d. Wr. E. V., XXVII: p. 269.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

***perny-yama* BOURD.** [BOURDIER] [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)] [the authorship of *pernyyama* presently remains unknown, most likely the author of *pernyyama* is Bourdier (1875* or 1876*)]

Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914): Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci. (Washington), 12 (1): p. 201.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

***perny-yama* BOURDILLON** [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)] [the authorship of *pernyyama* presently remains unknown, most likely error of authorship, most likely the author of *pernyyama* is Bourdier (1875* or 1876*)]

Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 50.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

***perny-yama* Bourdier f. *ornatrix* VON FROREICH, 1942** [infrasubspecific; the authorship of *pernyyama* presently remains unknown, most likely the author of *pernyyama* is Bourdier (1875* or 1876*)]

von Froreich (1942): Zeitschr. d. Wiener Entomologen-Vereins, XXVII: pp. 270, 272, pl. XXVI fig. 3 [female allotype] [**recte** female, no type specimen].[1]

Notes:

[1] The description based on a yellow color variant, which was known to von Froreich in a single female specimen only. According to the ICZN (1999) Art. 45.6.4. the name *ornatrix* is considered of infrasubspecific rank and therefore excluded from zoological nomenclatur according to the ICZN (1999) Art.1.3.4. Von Froreich erroneously designated a female allotype, which is illustrated on pl. 26, fig. 3. The provisions and recommendations of the ICZN (1999) Chapter 16 are not applicable. Furthermore the term "allotype" may be only used to designate among

paratypes a specimen of opposite sex to the holotype. Authors are recommended to avoid using the term "allotype" for specimens other than paratypes, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 72. Rec. 72A. and Glossary. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

***Antheraea yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)**

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1]

Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911): Gross-Schmett. Erde, II: p. 217

Seitz (1918): Die Seidenzucht in Deutschland: pp. vii, 64, 128–130.[2]

Bock & Pigorini, *in* Herzog & Oberlies (edits.) (1938): Technologie der Textilfasern, Vol. VI.. p. 20.

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) noted that in about 1870 the French sericulturist Bigot also obtained the *Antheraea* hybr. *perny-yama* (*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)) and its reciprocal cross, *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa* (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)), the progeny being magnificent moths.

[2] Seitz (1918) mentioned the vernacular name Sakusan for *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) from Japan.

***Antheraea yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)** and reciprocals

Wardle (1880): Journ. R. Soc. Arts, 1879–1880: p. 218.[1]

Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 83, 116.[2]

Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: p. 11.

Notes:

[1] Wardle (1880) remarked that a cross between *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) and *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is a great success in France. It is so hardy that hatching is said to take place at freezing point.

[2] Jolly et al. (1979) noted that crosses produce healthy F_1 progenies, the adults were sterile. The authors remarked that the partial fertility of *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) and reciprocals indicates a close relationship between these species

and a parallel course of evolution. The number of chromosomes is given (p. 119) in the F_1 hybrid of *pernyi* x *yamamai* were 30, 60, 63, 68, and 69. This configuration has not been explained, since in case of sterility due to total lack of pairing the number of chromosomes at F_1 would have been 80.

inversa [*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)]

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1, 2]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) noted that in about 1870 the French sericulturist Bigot also obtained the *Antheraea* hybr. *perny-yama* (*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-Méneville, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)) and its reciprocal cross, *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa* (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)), the progeny being magnificent moths.

[2] Tutt (1906: 25) noted that Berce also obtained examples of the *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa*, and nineteen of theese cocoons came into the possession of Wailly in 1875 (Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff.), only one female emerged, which was paired with a male of *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855).

inversa **TUTT** [*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)]

Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 50.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

inversa **TUTT** [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)] [misinterpretation]

Bollow, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1932): Gross-Schmett. Erde, Suppl. 2: p. 130.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

***inversa* TUTT.** [sic!] [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861)] [misinterpretation]

Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914): Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci. (Washington), 12 (1): p. 201.[1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *inversa [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861) x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855))]

Wailly (1880): Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff.; cf. Tutt (1906)

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[1]

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1906) noted that Berce also obtained examples of the *Antheraea* hybr. *inversa*, and nineteen of theese cocoons came into the possession of Wailly in 1875 (Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff.), only one female emerged, which was paired with a male of *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855). The first instar larvae is reported to be entirely black like those of *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and bearing no resemblance to those of *yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861). No further descriptions were given by Wailly.

Antheraea adamtziki (*yamamai* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1861 x *pernyi melaina* JOHN, 1928)

Niepelt (1931): Intern. Entom. Zeitschr. Guben XXIV (48): p. 504. [1]

Notes:

[1] Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

***Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) x *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)**

Voelschow (1902): Die Zucht der Seidenspinner: pp. 47, 55.

Collins & Weast (1961): Wild silk moths of the United States: p. 115.

***Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775)**

Girard (1822): Traité d'Entom., III (1): pp. 79, 535.[1]

Wallace (1870)*: Ent. Mo. Mag., VI: p. 267; cf. Tutt (1906)

Wailly (1880)*: Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff., cf. Tutt (1906)

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 25.[2,3]

Notes:

[1] Girard (1822) reported on a copula between *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775).

[2] Tutt (1906) remarked that Wallace (1870): Ent. Mo. Mag., VI: p. 267, records a pairing obtained in 1869 between *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775).

[3] Tutt (1906) noted that in 1880 Wailly observed (Entom., XIII: pp. 154 ff.), that, for several years he has obtained crossings between *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775), but that, in every case, the eggs had proved infertile.

***Antheraea polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) x *Antheraea oculea* (NEUMOEGEN, 1883)** and reciprocals

Collins & Weast (1961): Wild silk moths of the United States: pp. 51, 114-115.[1]

Tuskes, Tuttle & Collins (1996): The wild silk moths of North America: p. 179.[2]

Notes:

[1] Collins & Weast (1961) reported on a crossing of a male *polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) (New Jersey stock) with a wild female *polyphemus* form *oculea* (NEUMOEGEN, 1883) [misinterpretation] in Pima County, Arizona. The resulting females were mated to wild Wiscounsin males [no taxon name given, but most likely *polyphemus*] and produced viable ovae. The *oculea* traits were lost in the first generation.

[2] Tuskes et al. (1996) reported on extensive hybridization experiments. On the basis of these experiments the authors interpreted the reduced fertility in 17 consecutive hybrid crosses between nominate *polyphemus* (CRAMER, 1775) and *oculea* (NEUMOEGEN, 1883) as supporting the elevation of *oculea* from subspecies to species status.

Inter-subspecific pairings in *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

***Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *Antheraea roylii* MOORE, 1859**

Wailly (1882): Society of Arts, London: p. 131.
Kirby (1882)*: Proc. Ent. Soc. London: p. vii; cf. Tutt (1902): p. 293.
Rondot (1887): l'Art de la Soie, I: pp. 148, 230.
Moore [**recte** Wailly] (1896)*: Ent., XXIX: p. 237; cf. Tutt (1906): p. 26 [error in authorship of Wailly (1896)]
Voelschow (1902): Die Zucht der Seidenspinner: p. 47.
Tutt (1902): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. III: p. 293, 294.[1]
Leefmans (1930): De Tropische Natuur, (5/6): p. 94.
Baxter (1992): Rearing wild silkmoths: p. 21.

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1902) noted that Kirby (1882): Proc. Ent. Soc. London, XXIX: p. VII, described the hybrid between *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *roylii* MOORE, 1859. Kirby's description of the hybrid was repeated by Tutt (1902).

***Antheraea kirbyi*, TUTT [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859]**

Tutt (1902): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. III: pp. 293–294.[1,2]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[2] Tutt (1902) refered to Kirby (1882): Proc. Ent. Soc. London, p. vii, who described the hybrid *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859.

***Antheraea kirbyi* TUTT, 1902** [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859]

Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911): Gross-Schmett. Erde, II: p. 217 [1]
Seitz (1918): Die Seidenzucht in Deutschland: pp. vii, 65, 131–132.[1, 2]
Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 50.[1]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[2] Seitz (1918) already noted that the crossing probably not resulted in hybrids since the parents belong to the same species.

***Antheraea kirbyi* TUTT.** [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859] [misspelling of Tutt]

Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914): Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci. (Washington), 12 (1): p. 201.[1]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

***Antheraea proylei* Jolly, 1973** [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859] and reciprocals

Arora & Gupta (1979): Mem. Zool. Survey of India, Vol. 16 (pt. 1): p. 1.[1, 2]

Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 5, 30, 91, 94, 96, 98–99, 101–107, 110–112, 114–116, 118–119, 130–131, 133; figs. (either line drawings or pictures) fig. 2 [territorial spread of non-mulberry sericulture in India], fig. 100 [follicular imprints], fig. 101a [pattern on head capsule], fig. 102a [cocoon], fig.

103a [fore and hind wings of male adults], fig. 104a [fore and hind wings of female adults], fig. 105a [ocelli], and fig. 110 [chromosome pairing].[1, 3]

Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: 11 [1]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that the taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.

[2] Arora & Gupta (1979) erroneously remarked that the old hybrid names *kirbyi* TUTT, 1902 and *moorei* TUTT, 1902 have precedence over *proylei* JOLLY, 1973. We have to point out that names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. and therefore one hybrid name cannot have precedence over another hybrid name of the same parental taxa.

[3] Jolly et al. (1979) discussed on general aspects of the non-mulberry silk industry, part of the manual deals with the economically important successful hybridization of the unecological indigenous Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 with the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855). The resulting hybrid, *Antheraea proylei* JOLLY, 1973, proved to excel both parents in all economic characters and thus gave rise to temperate tasar culture in India. Jolly noted that the hybrid *proylei* has already undergone over twenty successful generations without registering any noteworthy deterioration and has become established as a population. Erroneously he continued that in view of this, the provisional nomenclature for the hybrid population, *proylei*, could be confirmed as a distinct species. Jolly et al. (1979) noted that crosses produce fully fertile progenies, despite the disparity in the chromosome numbers of its parental species. Cytological investigations of the cross revealed 30 chromosomal units at F_1, 32, 42, 44, and 48 at F_2 and 34, 42, 46 and 49 in the back cross (*roylii* x *pernyi*) x *pernyi*.

***Antheraea proylei* JOLLY**

Peigler (1993): Am. Entomol., 39 (3): p. 154.[1]

Notes:

[1] Peigler (1993) noted that despite of the different chromosome numbers of *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *roylii* MOORE, 1859, crosses from both reciprocals have been reared through many generations. The

hybrid has been dubbed *Antheraea proylei* JOLLY, but this name has no standing in zoological nomenclature.

Antheraea "proylei" [*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859]

Peigler & Wang (1996): Saturniid Moths of Southeastern Asia: p. 227 [1]

Notes:

[1] Peigler & Wang (1996) remarked that the hybrid produce silk called "oak tasar" or "temperate tasar" in the sub-Himalayan belt.

***Antheraea bikirbyi* VON FROREICH, 1938** [♂(*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859) x ♀(*pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) x *roylii* MOORE, 1859)]

von Froreich (1938): Entomologische Rundschau mit Societas entomologica (Stuttgart), 55 (38): pp. 437–441, 479–483; 12 figs. on 2 monochr.-pls.[1, 2, 3]

Brosch, Naumann, L. H. Paukstadt, U. Paukstadt, Tcherniak & Beeke (1999): galathea Suppl. 6: p. 43.[4, 5]

Notes:

[1] von Froreich (1938) remarked that according to his rearing experiments the taxa *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) and *roylii* MOORE, 1859 most probably be true hybrids and therefore *pernyi* and *roylii* are to be considered to be distinct species.

[2] Two males in Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität (ZMHU), Berlin, are erroneously labeled "cotype" and "*Antheraea bikirby* Fruhs." Von Froreich erroneously designated as type specimens each one male and female specimen.

[3] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[4] Brosch et al. (1999) remarked that the hybrid name *bikirby* is not available according to the provisions of the ICZN (1985), even if later a

description of *bikirby* is found. The description of *bikirby* was not before the authors when the article was in preparation.

[5] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. names proposed for hybrid specimens as such are excluded from the provisions of the Code but the availability of a name is not affected even if it is applied to a taxon known, or later found, to be of hybrid origin, cf. ICZN (1999) Art. 17.2.

***Antheraea bikirbyi* f. *royloides* VON FROREICH, 1938**

von Froreich (1938): Entomologische Rundschau mit Societas entomologica (Stuttgart), 55 (38): p. 481.[1, 2]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids as such. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3.The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[2] The name *royloides* was given for specimens of hybrid origin which are close to *roylii* MOORE, 1859.

***Antheraea bikirbyi* f. *pernyoides* VON FROREICH, 1938**

von Froreich (1938): Entomologische Rundschau mit Societas entomologica (Stuttgart), 55 (38): p. 481.[1, 2]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[2] The name *pernyoides* was given for specimens of hybrid origin which are close to *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855).

***Antheraea roylii* MOORE, 1859 x *Antheraea pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)**

Wailly (1884?)*· Ent. Mo. Mag., XXI: p. 115; cf. Tutt (1906)

Wailly (1881)*: Ent., XIV· p. 246; cf. Cotes (1891)

Wailly (1896)*· Ent., XXIX: pp. 235 ff., cf. Tutt (1902): p. 293, and cf. Tutt (1906): p. 26.

Moore [**recte** Wailly] (1896)*· Ent., XXIX: p. 237; cf. Tutt (1902): p. 293 [error in authorship of Wailly (1896)].

Wailly (1881): Bull. Soc. d'Acclim.. p. 13.

Rondot (1887): l'Art de la Soie: p. 230.

Cotes (1891). Indian Mus. Notes, II (2): p. 79. [note]

Tutt (1902): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. III: pp. 293, 294.[1]

Tutt (1906): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. V p. 26.[2, 3]

Lampe (1985): Malayan Saturniidae. From the Cameron & Genting Highlands. A guide for collectors: p. 14.

Notes:

[1] Tutt (1902) noted that Wailly (Ent., XXIX: pp. 235 ff.) records the rearing of hybrids between *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855). The hybrid *roylii* x *pernyi* was described by Moore [**recte** Wailly (1896)] (Ent., XXIX: p. 237). Wailly's description of the hybrid was repeated by Tutt (1902).

[2] Tutt (1906) remarked that in 1884 Wailly exhibited (Ent. Mo. Mag., XXI: p. 115) hybrids between *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855).

[3] Tutt (1906) noted that Wailly (Ent. XXIX: pp. 235 ff.) gives a full account to the *Antheraea* hybr. *roylii* MOORE, 1859 x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855), stating that the hybrids are perfectly fertile, and notes that, at the end of three years, they show no signs of degeneracy.

***Antheraea moorei*, TUTT** [*roylii* MOORE, 1859 x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)]

Tutt (1902): A Natural History of the British Lepidoptera, Vol. III: pp. 294.[1, 2]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[2] Tutt (1902) refered to Moore [**recte** Wailly (1896)] (1896): Ent., xxix, p. 237, who described the hybrid *roylii* MOORE, 1859 x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855).

***Antheraea moorei* TUTT, 1902** [*roylii* MOORE, 1859 x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)]

Jordan, *in* Seitz (ed.) (1911): Gross-Schmett. Erde, II: p. 217 [1]
Seitz (1918): Die Seidenzucht in Deutschland: pp. vii, 65, 131.[1, 2, 3]
Gardiner (1982): The Amateur Entomologist, 12: p. 50.[1]
Arora & Gupta (1979): Mem. Zool. Survey of India, Vol. 16 (pt. 1): p. 1 [1]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

[2] Seitz (1918) noted that the crossing probably not resulted in hybrids since the parents belong to the same species.

[3] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. That means, contrary to the ICZN (1985), that the progeny are hybrids even if the parents belong to different subspecies.

***Antheraea moorei* TUTT.** [*roylii* MOORE, 1859 x *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855)] [misspelling of Tutt]

Cockerell, *in* Packard (1914): Mem. Natl. Acad. Sci. (Washington), 12 (1): p. 201.[1]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that according to the ICZN (1999) Glossary, the progeny of two individuals belonging to different taxa are hybrids. Names proposed for hybrids are excluded from the provisions of the ICZN (1999) Art. 1.3.3. The taxonomic status of the Indian *roylii* MOORE, 1859 and the Chinese *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855) is considered not determined thus far.

Antheraea [*pernyi*] **form *hartii* MOORE, 1892 x *Antheraea roylii* MOORE, 1859** [misinterpretation]

Baxter (1992): Rearing wild silkmoths: p. 21.[1]

Notes:

[1] We have to point out that the name *hartii* presently is considered to be a junior synonym of *pernyi* (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE, 1855).

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) x *Antheraea sivalensis* HUTTON, 1861** and reciprocals

Jolly, Sen, Sonwalkar & Prasad (1979): non-mulberry silks: pp. 74, 83.[1, 2]

Jolly (1980): Distribution and Differentiation in *Antheraea* species: p. 11.[2]

Notes:

[1] Jolly et al. noted that crosses produce fully fertile progenies. *A. mylitta* (Drury, 1773) and *sivalensis* Hutton, 1861 resemble each other in so many aspects, including chromosome number, that *sivalensis* is often considered a variant or synonym of *mylitta*.

[2] We have to point out that *sivalensis* HUTTON, 1861 presently is considered a junior synonym of *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773).

Inter-sexual pairings in *Antheraea* HÜBNER, 1819 ("1816")

***Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) ♂ x *Antheraea mylitta* (DRURY, 1773) ♂**

Chaudhuri & Sinha (1997): News of the Lep. Soc., 39 (3): p. 39.[1]

Notes:

[1] Chaudhuri & Sinha (1997) reported on an unusual male-male pairing in *mylitta* (DRURY, 1773).

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