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Correction to the identity of *Candalides biaka* (Tite, 1963) (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) in Müller (2013) publication

Chris J. Müller

Chris J. Müller, Honorary Associate, Australian Museum, 6 College Street, Sydney, NSW 2010, Australia
Address for correspondence: PO Box 3228, Dural, N.S.W. 2158, Australia; chrismuller999@gmail.com

Abstract: The specimen attributed to *Candalides biaka* (Tite, 1963) figured in Müller (2013) is correctly identified as *C. silicea* (Grose-Smith, 1894), also endemic to the island of Biak, Indonesia. The holotypes of both taxa are illustrated, as are the male genitalia. Both species are compared to *C. insanea* Müller, 2013 and notes are provided on natural groupings in the species group of *Candalides absimilis* (C. Felder, 1862), based on the structure of the valva in the male genitalia.

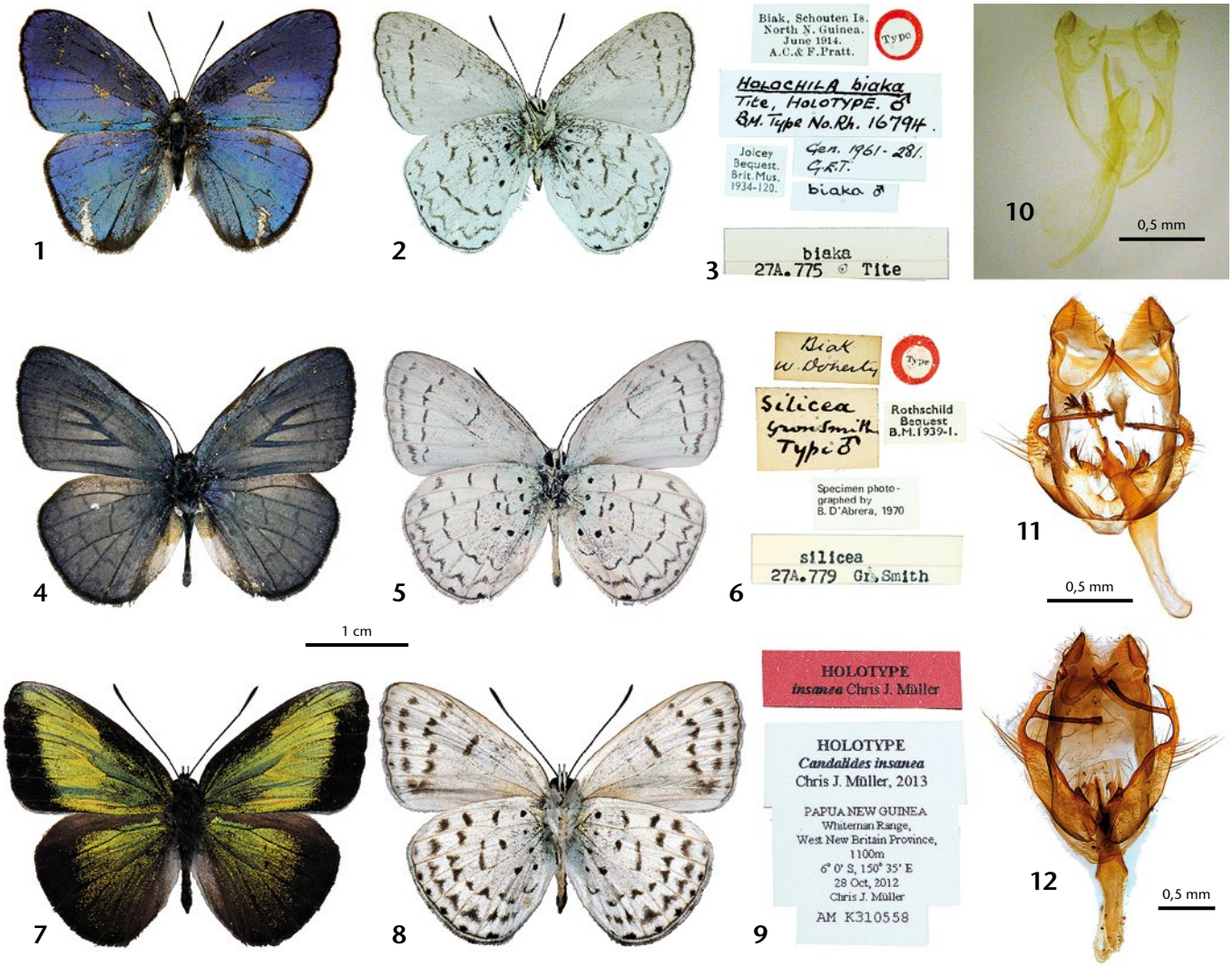
Keywords: Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae, *Candalides*, *biaka*, *silicea*, Biak, Indonesia.

Korrektur zur Identität von *Candalides biaka* (Tite, 1963) (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) in der Arbeit von Müller (2013)

Zusammenfassung: Das bei Müller (2013) abgebildete, als *Candalides biaka* (Tite, 1963) bezeichnete Exemplar wurde durch Typenvergleich korrekt als *C. silicea* (Grose-Smith, 1894), ebenfalls ein Endemit der indonesischen Insel Biak, identifiziert. Die Holotypen beider Taxa werden abgebildet, genauso die männlichen Genitalarmaturen. Beide Arten werden verglichen mit *C. insanea* Müller, 2013, und die Stellung dieser Taxa in der Artengruppe von *Candalides absimilis* (C. Felder, 1862) werden insbesondere auf der Basis der Valvenstruktur des männlichen Genitals diskutiert.

Note

The *absimilis* group of *Candalides* as defined by Braby (2000) contains a number of species previously referred to the genus *Holochila* Felder, 1863 by Tite (1963). Tite (1963) considered that *Holochila*, together with *Candalides* Hübner, [1819] and *Erina* Swainson, [1833] formed natural groups easily separable by their structure, shape and overall appearance. He considered that fore



Figs. 1–9: *Candalides,* adult ♂♂, holotypes. Left column uppersides, middle column undersides, right column holotype labels. — **Figs. 1–3:** *Candalides biaka*. — **Figs. 4–6:** *C. silicea*. — **Figs. 7–9:** *C. insanea*. — Scale bar = 1 cm; not valid for labels. — **Figs. 10–12:** *Candalides* ♂ genitalia. **Figs. 10:** *Candalides biaka*. — **Fig. 11:** *C. silicea*. — **Fig. 12:** *C. insanea*. — Scale bar = 0.5 mm.

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wing venation and proportions of the labial palpi provided important characters. Tite (1963) removed the taxon *cyprotus* (Olliff, 1886) from *Holochila* and for it erected a new genus *Cyprotides* Tite, 1963. He also placed the species *heathi* (Cox, 1873) in a new genus *Microscena* Tite, 1963.

The name *Holochila* has been used only on occasion since its publication (e.g., McCubbin 1971, Eliot 1973) and most workers have retained all fore-mentioned genera under *Candalides* (e.g., Common & Waterhouse 1972, 1981, Parsons 1986, 1998, Edwards 1996, Braby 2000, 2008, Edwards et al. 2001, Braby & Douglas 2004, Tennent 2006). Although Druce (1897) noted differences in the forewing venation of *Holochila*, he did not consider these sufficient grounds to warrant separation at the generic level.

Recently, *Candalides insanea* Müller, 2013, a very divergent member of the *absimilis* group, was described from the Bismarck Archipelago, where it is the sole known species in the genus to occur. Examination of type material in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), indicates that the specimen (adult ♂ and its genitalia) of '*Candalides biaka*' referred to and figured in Müller (2013: figs. 7, 8, 12) belongs instead to *C. silicea*. Both taxa are endemic to Biak, Indonesia.

The ♂♂ of *C. biaka* (Figs. 1, 2, 3) and *C. silicea* (Figs. 4, 5, 6) are easily distinguished. *C. biaka* closely resembles *C. tringa* (Grose-Smith, 1894) and was considered by Parsons (1998) to likely represent a subspecies of *C. tringa*.

In the BMNH, there are two genitalia slides with the same label, matching that pinned to the *C. biaka* holotype ♂ (Fig. 3). The better preparation of the two is illustrated (Fig. 10).

As noted by Tite (1963), members of the '*absimilis*' group of *Candalides* appear to form two groups, where one have long appendages stemming from the apex of the valva on the ♂ genitalia, whereas members of the other group possess relatively simple valvae, which may or may not be forked. The genitalia of *C. silicea* (Fig. 11) imply that it belongs to the former group, whereas those of *C. biaka* (Fig. 10) are simple and without appendages. Conversely to remarks by Müller (2013), *C. insanea* Müller, 2013 (see HT: Figs. 7–9), which possesses exaggerated long processes to the valva (Fig. 12), is thus considered more closely related to *C. silicea* than to *C. biaka*.

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