

Note about the types of *Paralasa mani shandura* (TYTLER, 1926) (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

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Abstract: *Erebia mani shandura* was described by TYTLER in 1926 from two specimens. Recent examination at the Natural History Museum collections in London shows that the syntypes do not belong to the same species. We designated here the male inspected by TYTLER as the lectotype of *Paralasa mani shandura*. The female specimen is identified as *Paralasa alicae* PAGÈS, 2016.

Key words: Lectotype, India, Pakistan, *Paralasa alicae*.

Anmerkung über die Typen von *Paralasa mani shandura* (TYTLER, 1926) (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

Zusammenfassung: TYTLER (1926) beschrieb *Erebia mani shandura* nach 2 Exemplaren aus Chitral, Himalaya. Eine kürzlich in London am Natural History Museum durchgeführte Typensuche zeigte, daß die 2 Syntypen dort nicht zur gleichen Art gehören. Wir designieren hier das Männchen, das TYTLER vorlag und abgebildet wurde, als Lectotypus von *Paralasa mani shandura*. Das Weibchen gehört zu *Paralasa alicae* PAGÈS, 2016.

Introduction

In 1926, TYTLER described the new taxon *Erebia mani shandura* from India. Two specimens held at the Natural History Museum collections (NHMUK) were referred to as the type series in the original description, but under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, they are to be regarded as syntypes (Art. 72) (ICZN 1999).

Results

The original description (TYTLER 1926) reads as follows:

40. *Erebia mani shandura*, sub-sp. nov, PL. I, Fig. 9, ♂

The types, a pair from the Shandur Lake, Chitral, in the British Museum collection are different to any other form of *E. mani* that I have seen and appear to be a distinct race.

Male and Female: Forewing rounded as in the typical form.

Male. Upperside: Forewing, the reddish fulvous patch as in the typical form but darker and also darker than in *E. mani lorimeri* mihi; but not so dark as in *E. mani kamriana* mihi. Underside, the reddish fulvous patch fills the whole of the forewing almost up to the base; the pale yellow ring to ocellus broad and distinct.

Female. Upperside: Forewing, fulvous patches as in typical *E. mani* female and much yellower than the male. Hindwing, a small dark ferruginous discal patch present. Underside as in the typical form.

Expanse: ♂ 46 mm; ♀ 53 mm.

The drawing of the male specimen provided in TYTLER's description is shown in Fig. 1. The female was not illustrated. The specimens reviewed by TYTLER held in the NHMUK collections were photographed and are shown in Figs. 2. Figs. 3 display photographs of the ♂ and

♀ of the recently described taxon *Paralasa alicae* PAGÈS, 2016 (in TSHIKOLOVETS & PAGÈS 2016) from Shandur Pass.

The comparison between Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 shows that the drawing of the male specimen in TYTLER's publication is accurate. However, the female of *Paralasa alicae* in Fig. 3 is remarkably similar to the female in TYTLER's type series of *P. mani shandura*, sharing several features as the dark ferruginous discal patch on the hindwing upperside and the yellow stripe on the forewing underside.

Summarising, the male specimen labelled as 'type' in the NHMUK collections, corresponds to the male illustrated in the original description of the species by TYTLER (1926). However, the female described (but not illustrated) does not correspond to the female specimen in the NHMUK collections labelled as part of TYTLER's type series. Therefore, the male and female in TYTLER's type series (syntypes) do not belong to the same species.

As far as we are aware, there is no subsequent designation of a lectotype for *shandura*. However, such a designation is necessary to stabilise nomenclature, since otherwise the name *shandura* might apply to one of two species and could pose a threat in priority to *P. alicae*. Therefore, the specimen illustrated in Fig. 2 (NHMUK010244818, labelled as type, Chitral, Shandur Lake, 1901, El. 12,000 ft., Coll. G. A. LESLIE & W. H. EVANS 1903-284, B.M. type No. Rh. 10796. *E. mani shandura*, male TYTL.) is hereby designated as the lectotype of *Paralasa mani shandura* (TYTLER 1926), in accordance with Art. 74 of the Code (ICZN 1999).

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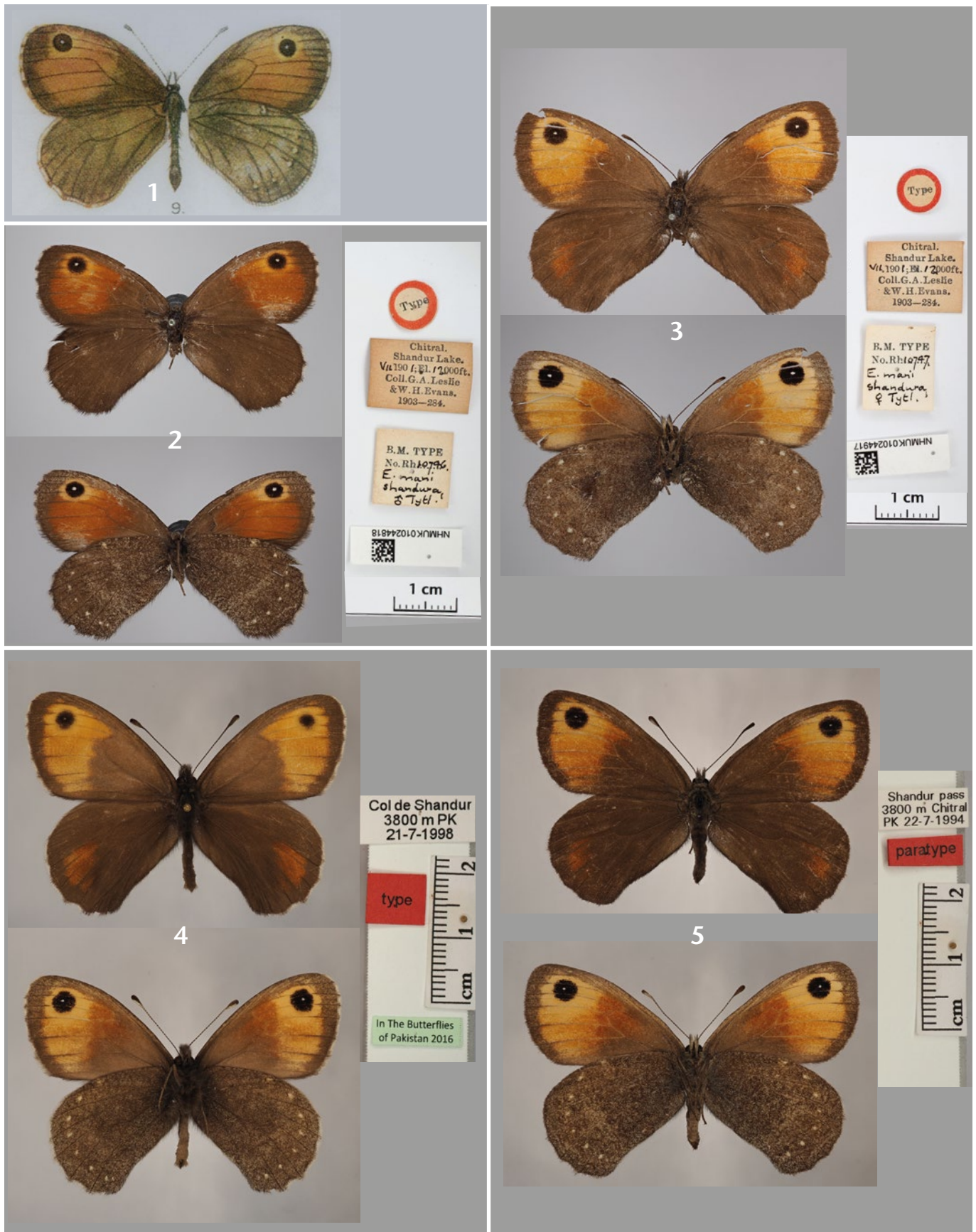


Fig. 1: Drawing of the male of *P. mani shandura* in Tytler (1926: pl. 1, fig. 9), upper- and underside. **Figs. 2–3:** Photographs of the type series of *P. mani shandura* (TYTLER, 1926) in NHMUK collections (© Trustees Natural History Museum London): 2: male lectotype (here designated); 3: female; upper- and underside each. **Figs. 4–5:** *Paralasa aliceeae* PAGÈS, 2016: 4: male; 5: female; upper- and underside each.

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