Nomenclatural status of *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, 1818

(Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae)

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The purpose of this note is to clarify the nomenclatural status of *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, 1818, the type species of *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818, as there seems to be confusion regarding its year of publication. Due to an unfortunate oversight, Lamas (2004) listed the name as *Euptychia* (Hübner, [1813]), and this mistake has been repeated in the subsequent literature (e.g. Brévignon 2005; Warren et al. 2014; Neild et al. 2014).

The confusion surrounding the generic name *Euptychia*, and the specific epithet *mollina* started with Westwood (1851), who assumed incorrectly that *Euptychia* had been published first by Hübner in 1816, in that author's *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettinge*. Scudder (1875) was the first author to notice that Hübner's *Verzeichniss* had been published in parts over several years, and not in 1816 as a whole, as had until then been accepted. Butler (1867, 1868) followed Westwood (1851) in assuming *Euptychia* had been published by Hübner in 1816 in his *Verzeichniss*, and designated *Papilio herse* Cramer, 1775 as its type species. This designation was accepted by, among other authors, Hemming (1934) who, however, attributed the date [1813] to *Euptychia*, based on information he had cited in a previous publication (Hemming 1929) concerning the dates of publication of Hübner's *Verzeichniss*. Notwithstanding this, a few years later, Hemming (1937a), based on the extensive research he performed in order to determine the dates of publication of the entomological works of Jacob Hübner, had to admit that *Euptychia* was first published on page 20 of Hübner's *Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmettinge*, which appeared on or shortly after December 22, 1818, and concluded that this action preceded its subsequent publication on page 54 of Hübner's *Verzeichniss*, the latter having appeared subsequently "in the early part of the year 1819". Having established this, Hemming (1937b) proceeded to change the type species of *Euptychia*, since *Papilio herse* Cramer, previously designated by Butler (1868), had not been included under *Euptychia* in Hübner's *Zuträge*.

Hemming (1937b) selected *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, 1818 as the new type species of *Euptychia*, without realizing that in previous works (Hemming 1935, 1937a) he had already established that the specific epithet *mollina* had been published by Hübner 10 years earlier, as *Oreas mollina*, in his *Erste Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmettinge* (Hübner 1808). The *Erste Zuträge* was an incomplete eight-page pamphlet, containing a list of generic and specific names of new species of butterflies which Hübner intended to illustrate and describe in a forthcoming work entitled *Zuträge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmettinge*. The *Erste Zuträge* listed the names he proposed for the first 75 of those species, and gave detailed descriptions for the initial four; the description of the fifth species ended abruptly after only two sentences. Hemming (1937a) was able to determine that the 172 plates of the *Zuträge*, illustrating the new species introduced by Hübner, began to be issued at some time in 1808, in all probability after the *Erste Zuträge* pamphlet had been published. With the exception of the figure numbers, no inscription of any kind (including generic and specific names) was put on the plates, which bear no plate numbers; Hemming (1937a) allotted numbers in square brackets to those plates, numbering them from [1] to [172], and provided evidence that plates [1] and [2] had been published by April 6, 1809, whereas plates [3] to [25] were published at some time between April 7, 1809 and June 20, 1813. On the other hand, the text of the *Zuträge* began to be published many years later (Hübner 1818).

As indicated above, the specific epithet *mollina* was first introduced in 1808 by Hübner on page 5 of the *Erste Zuträge* (in the combination *Oreas mollina*), the figure numbers 105 and 106 having been allotted to that name. At its time of publication in 1808, in the *Erste Zuträge*, the name *Oreas mollina* was unavailable (a nomen nudum), since no description or illustration was provided with the name. At some time between April 6, 1809 and June 20, 1813 (see above), plate [19] of the *Zuträge*, containing figures 105 and 106 (i.e., those named *Oreas mollina* in the *Erste Zuträge*),

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was published, and Hemming (1937a) claimed it was only then that the specific epithet *mollina* became available for nomenclatural purposes. Thus, Hemming (1937b) erred in designating *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, 1818 as the type species of *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818, since he should have designated either *Oreas mollina* Hübner, [1809-1813], or *Papilio lydia* Cramer, 1777 (the two species listed under *Euptychia* on page 20 of the *Zuträge*) instead. Hemming died in 1964, and the same error was repeated in his posthumous work *The generic names of the butterflies and their type-species* (Hemming 1967).

Meanwhile, Nye (1964) applied to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for the rejection for nomenclatural purposes of Hübner's *Erste Zuträge*, arguing that it had not been published within the meaning of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*. After lengthy deliberations, the Commission decided to reject the *Erste Zuträge*, therefore ruling that neither the generic nor the specific names used in it were available for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1966). Thus, the generic name *Oreas* Hübner, 1808 was placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology, as Name No. 1875, by reason of its having been included in a work rejected for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1987).

Having died in 1964, Hemming was of course not aware of the decision reached by the Commission to reject the *Erste Zuträge* (ICZN 1966). Therefore, ironically, Hemming (1967) was right in listing *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, 1818 as the type species of *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818, although for the wrong reasons.

In conclusion, *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, 1818 is the valid name for this species. Its neotype was designated by Brévignon (2005), and is illustrated herein (Fig. 1).

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