



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.4012.3.7>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:D0C6F67E-ADEB-4D78-AE41-16820440928E>

Description of a new genus for *Euptychia hilara* (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1867) (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Satyrinae)

SHINICHI NAKAHARA^{1*}, DANIEL H. JANZEN², WINNIE HALLWACHS² & MARIANNE ESPELAND¹

¹ McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida Museum for Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611 USA

² Department of Biology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA

*Corresponding author. E-mail: snakahara@ufl.edu

Abstract

Based on external morphology, food plant records for caterpillars, and molecular analysis, *Euptychia hilara* (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1867) is removed from *Euptychia* Hübner 1818. A new genus, *Inbio* Nakahara & Espeland **gen. nov.**, is proposed for this taxon. *Inbio hilara* **comb. nov.** is a member of a monophyletic clade containing *Cyllopsis* Felder, 1869, *Paramacera* Butler, 1868, and *Atlanteuptychia* Freitas, Barbosa & Mielke, 2013, although it can be morphologically distinguished from these genera. Lectotypes for *Neonympha hilara* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1867 and *Euptychia anacleta* Butler, 1877 (a synonym of *E. hilara*) are designated herein.

Key words: Euptychiina, lectotype, Satyrini, caterpillar, Area de Conservación Guanacaste

Resumen

Euptychia hilara (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1867) es removida del género *Euptychia* Hübner 1818, con base en morfología externa, registros de plantas hospederas y análisis moleculares. Se propone un nuevo género, *Inbio* Nakahara & Espeland **gen. nov.**, para este taxón. *Inbio hilara* **comb. nov.** es miembro de un clado monofilético que incluye *Cyllopsis* Felder, 1869, *Paramacera* Butler, 1868, y *Atlanteuptychia* Freitas, Barbosa & Mielke, 2013, aunque puede distinguirse morfológicamente de estos géneros. Lectotipos para *Neonympha hilara* C. Felder & R. Felder, 1867 y *Euptychia anacleta* Butler, 1877 (sinónimo de *E. hilara*) son designados en esta publicación.

Palabras clave: Euptychiina, lectotipo, Satyrini, larva, Area de Conservación Guanacaste

Introduction

The nymphalid subtribe Euptychiina is one of the more lightly studied Neotropical butterfly groups and the current classification is somewhat chaotic due to both intraspecific variation and interspecific morphological homogeneity (Peña & Lamas 2005). *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818 is one of the most species-rich genera in the subtribe, containing over 40 species, many of which are undescribed (Freitas *et al.* 2013; Neild *et al.* 2014; Nakahara *et al.* 2014; Fratello *et al.* in press; Nakahara unpubl. data). Until recently, the conspicuous posterior projection of the tegumen above the uncus has been considered a good synapomorphy for *Euptychia* (Freitas *et al.* 2012, 2013). However, some *Euptychia* species, whose placement in the genus is supported by molecular data (Nakahara *et al.* in prep; Neild *et al.* in prep), lack this projection, indicating that this genitalic character is not synapomorphic. Recent molecular studies (e.g. Peña *et al.* 2010) do indicate that *Euptychia* is a well-supported clade, although interspecific relationships still need to be resolved.

Euptychia hilara (C. Felder & R. Felder, 1867) was described from Bogotá, Colombia as *Neonympha hilara*. Forster (1964) placed this species, along with several others, in *Argyreuptychia* Forster, 1964; a different species, *Papilio penelope* Fabricius, 1775 (now known as *Cissia penelope* (Fabricius, 1775)), was designated as the type