A REVISED SYNONYMIC CATALOGUE WITH TAXONOMIC
NOTES ON SOME NEARCTIC LYCAENIDAE

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INTRODUCTION

The publication by Harry K. Clench ([1961]: 177-220) and John C. Downey ([1961]: 230-242) in Ehrlich & Ehrlich's How to Know the Butterflies of revisions of the Theclini by the former and the Plebejini by the latter rendered another part of the present author's synonymic list (1964), at least obsolete insofar as the Theclini is concerned. This situation is similar to the one explained in a previous paper on the Nearctic Melitaeinae (1969, J. Lepid. Soc., 23: 115-125).

Clench revised the Theclini and in the course of his work proposed eight new generic or subgeneric names, besides introducing into our fauna some names that had heretofore been considered Neotropical and eliminating some that are no longer considered Nearctic. Downey, on the other hand, merely rearranged the order in which the genera and some of the species appear in the synonymic list so that it is not considered necessary to repeat his work, no reasons having been given for such action. Clench also made no vital changes in this author's Lycaeninae which he gives tribal rank (Lycaenini) except that he combines Lycaena cupreus with L. snowi (1961: 222) as one species although recognizing apparently both as good subspecies. Also he does not clearly recognize the subgenus Tharsalea Scudder, 1876, although he may recognize it subgenerically in another faunal area, and arranges the species in Lycaena in somewhat different order. These are subjective matters with which one cannot quarrel, but in neither case is it deemed necessary to rewrite those parts of the synonymic list.

Neither Clench's nor Downey's works give any synonymies and do not list categories lower than species. This was done in accordance with the wish of the authors of How to Know the Butterflies, but is unfortunate for the student because he cannot tell what has become of subspecies, lower categories, and synonyms.

The present paper follows the general style and form of the synonymic list, followed by notes giving explanations for the changes made. An effort has been made to fit all names into the list by giving numbers to them starting with 349 where the Lycaenidae start. A similar arrangement of the genera was impossible because of the many changes made by Clench.
The thorough and badly needed revision of the Theclini by my colleague Harry K. Clench, Curator of Lepidoptera at the Carnegie Museum, is of such value and importance that it should be made available in catalogue form to purchasers of the synonymic list. My thanks are extended to Mr. Clench for clearing up some points that were uncertain in his work or not easily understood. He has been most liberal in his assistance.

I am indebted also to my colleague, F. Martin Brown, for placing at my disposal a ms on the types of the Lycaenid butterflies described by William Henry Edwards of which he is the senior author with Paul A. Opler. Brown generously gave permission to use any of his ideas.

Family LYCAENIDAE
Subfamily THECLINAE

HABRODAIS Scudder, 1876
Type: *Thecla grunus* Boisduval, 1852

*Habrodias* McDunnough, 1914 (*lapsus calami*)

349 *grunus* (Boisduval), 1852
   a *g. grunus* (Boisduval), 1852
   b *g. lorquini* Field, 1938
      form *chloris* Field, 1938
   c *g. herri* Field, 1938

HYPAUROTIS Scudder, 1876

350 *crysalus* (Edwards), “1872–3” (1873)
   chrysalus Au torum
      chrysalus (Edwards), 1884 (*lapsus calami*)
      form *citima* (H. Edwards), 1881

CHLOROSTRYMON Clench, [1961]
Type: *Thecla telea* Hewitson, 1868

*351 simaethis* (Drury), “1770” [1773]
   a *s. sarita* (Skinner), 1895
352 *telea* (Hewitson), 1868
353 *maesites* (Herrich-Schäffer), 1864

PHAEOSTRYMON Clench, [1961]
Type: *Thecla alcestis* Edwards, “1870–1” (1871)

354 *alcestis* (Edwards), “1870–1” (1871)
   a *a. alcestis* (Edwards), “1870–1” (1871)
   b *a. oslari* (Dyar), 1904
HARKENCLENUS nom. nov.
pro Chrysophanus Hübner, 1818 (opinion 541, name 1235)
Type: Chrysophanus mopsus Hübner, 1818 (opinion 541, name 1235)
    (= Papilio titus Fabricius, 1793) (opinion 541, name 1605)
355 titus (Fabricius), 1793
    a t. titus (Fabricius), 1793
    b t. mopsus (Hübner), “1818” [1809–13]
    c t. watsoni (Barnes & Benjamin), 1926
    d t. immaculosus (Comstock), 1913

SATYRIUM Scudder, 1876
Type: Lycaena fuliginosa Edwards, 1861
    Callipsyche Scudder, 1876
    Strymon Auctororum (partim)
    Thecla Auctororum (partim)
356 fuliginosum (Edwards), 1861
    a f. fuliginosum (Edwards), 1861
        suasa (Boisduval), 1869
        ab. immaculata Gunder, 1927
    b f. semiluna Klots, 1930
357 behrii (Edwards), “1870–1” (1870)
    a b. behrii (Edwards), “1870–1” (1870)
        kali (Strecker), “1872” [1878]
        ab. nigroinita (Gunder), 1924
    b b. erossi (Field), 1938
    c b. columbia (McDunnough), 1944
358 auretorum (Boisduval), 1852
    a a. auretorum (Boisduval), 1852
        tacita (H. Edwards), 1881
    b a. spadix (H. Edwards), 1881
359 tetra (Edwards), “1870–1” (1870)
    adenostomatis (H. Edwards), 1877
360 saepium (Boisduval), 1852
    chalcis Edwards, “1868–9” (1869)
    soepium (Boisduval), 1852 (lapsus calami)
    a s. saepium (Boisduval), 1852
        form fulvescens (H. Edwards), 1877
        form chlorophora (Watson & Comstock), 1920
        form provo (Watson & Comstock), 1920
    b s. okanagana (McDunnough), 1944
361 liparops (Le Conte), [27 July 1833]
   a l. liparops (Le Conte), [27 July 1833]
   b l. strigosa (Harris), 1862
      ab. pruina (Scudder), 1889
   c l. fletcheri (Michener & dos Passos), 1942
      liparops (Fletcher nec Le Conte [27 July 1833])
      “1903” [1904]
   d l. aliparops (Michener & dos Passos), 1942
362 kingi (Klots & Clench), 1952
363 calanus (Hübner), “1806” [1809]
      wittfeldii (Edwards), 1883
   a c. calanus (Hübner), “1806” [1809]
   b c. falacer (Godart), “1819” [1824]
      lorata (Grote & Robinson), 1867
      inorata (Grote & Robinson), 1867
      ab. heathii (Fletcher), “1903” [1904]
   c c. godarti (Field), 1938
364 caryaevorus (McDunnough), 1942
365 edwardsii (Saunders), 1869
      fabricii (Kirby), 1871
366 sylvinus (Boisduval), 1852
   a s. sylvinus (Boisduval), 1852
   b s. desertorum (Grinnell), 1917
   c s. itys (Edwards), 1882
   d s. putnami (H. Edwards), 1877
      putmani Brown, Eff, & Rotger, 1955 (lapsus calami)
367 californica (Edwards), 1862
      borus (Boisduval), 1869
      cygnus (Edwards), “1870–1” (1871)
368 acadica (Edwards), 1862
      acadia Brown, Eff, & Rotger, 1955 (lapsus calami)
   a a. acadica (Edwards), 1862
      souhegan (Whitney), 1868
      souhegon (McDunnough), 1938 (lapsus calami)
      ab. muskoka (Watson & Comstock), 1920
      ab. swetti (Watson & Comstock), 1920
   b a. coolinensis (Watson & Comstock), 1920
   c a. montanensis (Watson & Comstock), 1920
   d a. watrini (Dufrane), 1939
369 dryope (Edwards), “1870–1” (1871)
EUMAEUS Hübner, “1816” [1819]
Type: *Eumaeus minyas* Hübner, “1816” [1819] (= Rusticus adolescens
minijas Hübner, “1806” [1809])
Eumenia Godart, “1819” [1824]

*370 alata* (Poey), 1832
  a. *a. florida* Röber, 1926
  grayi Comstock & Huntington, 1943
371 minyas (Hübner), “1816” [1819] (emendatio)
  minijas (Hübner), “1806” [1809]
  toxea (Godart), “1819” [1824]

OENOMAUS Hübner, “1816” [1819]
Type: *Papilio ortygynus* (Cramer), “1782” [1779]
372 ortygynus (Cramer), “1782” [1779]

MINISTRYMON Clench, [1961]
Type: *Thecla leda* Edwards, 1882
373 ines (Edwards), 1882
374 leda (Edwards), 1882
375 elytie (Edwards), 1877
  gen. hiem. maevia (Godman & Salvin), (1887)

HETEROSMAITIA Clench, 1964
Type: *Thecla bourkei* Kaye, 1924
376 spurina Hewitson, “1862” [1867]
377 zebina (H. A. Freeman), 1950

CALYCOPIIS Scudder, 1876
Type: *Rusticus armatus poeas* Hübner, “1806” [1811] (= Hesperia
cercops Fabricius, 1793)
378 beon (Stoll), 1782
379 cercops (Fabricius), 1793
  poeas (Hübner), “1806” [1811]
  ab. gottschalki (Clark & Clark), 1938

TMOLUS Hübner, “1816” [1819]
Type: *Papilio echion* Linnaeus, 1767
380 echiolus (Draudt), 1920
  echion Auctorum (nec Linnaeus, 1767)
381 azia (Hewitson), 1873
  nipona Auctorum (nec Hewitson, 1877)

CALLOPHRYS (INCISALIA) Scudder, 1872
Type: *Licus niphon* Hübner, [1819–] 1823 [1823]
382 polios Cook & Watson, 1907
   ab. davisi Watson & Comstock, 1920
383 irus (Godart), "1819" [1824]
   a i. irus (Godart), "1819" [1824]
      arsace (Boisduval & Le Conte), [1833]
      ab. baltaeta Scudder, 1889
      balteata dos Passos, 1964 (lapsus calami)
   b i. hadros Cook & Watson, 1909
384 henrici (Grote & Robinson), 1867
   a h. henrici (Grote & Robinson), 1867
   b h. turneri Clench, 1943
   c h. margaretae dos Passos, 1943
   d h. solatus Cook & Watson, 1909
385 fotis (Strecker), "1877" [1878]
   a f. mossii (H. Edwards), 1881
   b f. schryveri Cross, 1937
   c f. bayensis R. M. Brown, 1969
   d f. doudoroffi dos Passos, 1946
   e f. windi Clench, 1943
   f f. fotis (Strecker), "1877" [1878]
386 augustinus (Westwood), "1846–52" [1852]
   augustus (Kirby nec Fabricius, 1793), 1837
   a a. augustinus (Westwood), "1846–52" [1852]
   b a. helenae dos Passos, 1943
   c a. croesioides Scudder, 1876
   d a. iroides (Boisduval), 1852
      ab. immaculata (Cockle), 1910
   e a. annetteae dos Passos, 1943
387 lanoraieensis Sheppard, 1934
388 niphon (Hübner), [1819–] 1823 [1823]
   nipha (Morris), 1860 (lapsus calami)
   a n. niphon (Hübner), [1819–] 1823 [1823]
      plautus (Scudder), 1876
   b n. clarki Freeman, 1938
389 eryphon (Boisduval), 1852
   a e. eryphon (Boisduval), 1852
   b e. sheltonensis Chermock & Frechin, "1948" [1949]

CALLOPHRYS (SANDIA) Clench & Ehrlich, 1960
   Type: Callophrys (Sandia) mcfarlandi Ehrlich & Clench, 1960
390 maeFarlandi Ehrlich & Clench, 1960 (emendatio)
   mcfarlandi Ehrlich & Clench, 1960
**CALLOPHRYS (XAMIA)** Clench, [1961]

Type: *Thecla xami* Reakirt, "1866" [1867]

391 *xami* (Reakirt), "1866" [1867]

*blenina* (Hewitson), 1868

**CALLOPHRYS (MITOURA)** Scudder, 1872

Type: *Thecla smilacis* Boisduval & Le Conte, [1833] (= *Papilio damon* Stoll, 1782 nec [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 = *Lycus gryneus* Hübnner, "1816" [1819])

392 *loki* (Skinner), 1907

393 *hesseli* Rawson & Ziegler, 1950

394 *gryneus* (Hübner), "1816" [1819]

a *g. gryneus* (Hübner), "1816" [1819] (*gen. vern.*)

*damon* (Stoll nec [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775), 1782

*demon* (Skinner), 1897 (*lapsus calami*)

*damastus* (Godart), "1819" [1824]

*auburniana* (Harris), 1862 (*partim*)

ab. *octoscripta* Buchholz, 1951

*gen. aest. smilacis* (Boisduval & Le Conte), [1833]

*auburniana* (Harris), 1862 (*partim*)

*patersonia* (Brehme), 1907

b *g. sweadneri* Chermock, "1944" [1945]

c *g. castalis* (Edwards), "1870–1" (1871)

*discoidalis* (Skinner), 1897

form *brehmei* Barnes & Benjamin, 1923

395 *spinetorurn* (Hewitson), 1867

*ninus* (Edwards), "1870–1" (1871)

*cuyamaca* (Wright), 1922

396 *siva* (Edwards), "1874–6" (1874)

a *s. siva* (Edwards), "1874–6" (1874)

*rhodope* (Godman & Salvin), (1887)

b *s. juniperaria* J. A. Comstock, 1925

c *s. mansfieldi* Tilden, 1951

397 *nelsoni* (Boisduval), 1869

a *n. nelsoni* (Boisduval), 1869

ab. *exoleta* (H. Edwards), 1881

b *n. muiri* (H. Edwards), 1881

398 *johnsoni* (Skinner), 1904

**CALLOPHRYS (CALLOPHRYS)** Billberg, 1820

Type: *Papilio rubi* Linnaeus, 1758
Lycus Hübner, “1816” [1819] (nec Lycus Fabricius, 1787)
Lycus Hübner [1819–] 1823 [1823]

399 affinis (Edwards), 1862
   a a. washingtonia Clench, 1944
   b a. affinis (Edwards), 1862

400 sheridanii (Carpenter), 1877 (emendatio)
   sheridonii (Carpenter), 1877 (lapsus calami)
   a sheridanii (Carpenter), 1877 (emendatio)
   b s. neoperplexa (Barnes & Benjamin), 1923
   c s. newcomeri Clench, 1963

401 dumetorum (Boisduval), 1852
   a d. dumetorum (Boisduval), 1852
      perplexa Barnes & Benjamin, 1923

402 apama (Edwards), 1882
   a a. apama (Edwards), 1882
   b a. homoperplexa Barnes & Benjamin, 1923

403 comstocki Henne, 1940

404 lemberti Tilden, 1963

405 viridis (Edwards), 1862

Callophrys (Cyanophrys) Clench, [1961]
Type: Strymon agricola Butler & Druce, 1872

406 miserabilis Clench, 1946
      pastor Auctorum (nec Butler & Druce, 1872)

407 goodsoni (Clench), 1946
      facuna Auctorum (nec Hewitson, 1877)

Atelides Hübner, “1816” [1819]
Type: Papilio halesus Cramer, “1779” [1777]
   Brangas Hübner, “1816” [1819]

408 halesus (Cramer), “1779” [1777]
   a h. halesus (Cramer), “1779” [1777]
      dolichos (Hübner), 1823
      juanita (Scudder), 1868
   b h. corcorani Clench, 1942
      form estesi Clench, 1942

Dolymorpha Holland, 1931
Type: Thecla jada Hewitson, “1862” [1867]

409 jada (Hewitson), “1862” [1867]

Euristrymon Clench, [1961]
Type: Thecla favonius Smith, 1797
410  polingi (Barnes & Benjamin), 1926
411  favonius (Smith), 1797
412  ontario (Edwards), “1868–9” (1868)
     a  o. ontario (Edwards), “1868–9” (1868)
     b  o. violae (Stallings & Turner), 1947
     c  o. autolyces (Edwards), “1870–1” (1871)
     d  o. ilavia (Beutenmüller), 1899
        mirabelle (Barnes), 1900

HYPOSTRYMON Clench, [1961]
   Type:  Thecla critola Hewitson, 1874
413  critola (Hewitson), 1874

PANTHIADES Hübner, “1816” [1819]
   Type:  Papilio pelion Cramer, “1779” [1775]
            Parrhasius Hübner, “1816” [1819]
            Eupsyche Scudder, 1876
414  m-album (Boisduval & Le Conte), [June 1833]
             δ psyche (Boisduval & Le Conte) [June 1833]

STRYMON Hübner, 1818 (opinion 541, name 1332)
   Type:  Strymon melinus Hübner, 1818 (opinion 541, name 1602)
            Bithys Hübner, 1818 (opinion 541, name 1234)
            Bythis Geyer, [1827–31] (opinion 541, name 1236) (lapsus calami)
            Argus Gerhard (nec Bohadisch, 1761, nec Scopoli, 1763, nec Scopoli, 1777, nec Boisduval, 1832), 1850
            Callipareus Scudder, 1872
            Callicista Grote, 1873
            Uranotes Scudder, 1876
415  martialis (Herrich-Schäffer), 1864
*416  acis (Drury), “1770” [1773]
           mars (Fabricius), [1777]
           a  a. bartrami (Comstock & Huntington), 1943
417  melinus Hübner, 1818 (opinion 541, name 1602)
     a  m. melinus Hübner, 1818
            hyperici (Boisduval & Le Conte), [27 July 1833]
            ab. youngi Field, 1936
     b  m. humuli (Harris), 1841
            ab. meinersi Gunder, 1927
     c  m. franki Field, 1938
     d  m. pudica (H. Edwards), 1877
The following names, arranged in alphabetical order, have been omitted from this revised synonymic catalogue because they are now believed not to occur in the Nearctic region:

?Lycaena erytalus Butler, “1869” [1870] (\textit{?lapsus calami} for \textit{Tmolus eurytulus} Hübner, 1819)

\textit{Polyommatus hugon} Godart, “1819” [1824]

\textit{Strymon eurytulus} (Butler), “1869” [1870] is a South American species of which \textit{erytalus auctorum} is a misspelling and these names are accordingly omitted from the list.
Strymon daraba (Hewitson), “1861” [April 1867] is also a South American species and dropped from the List.

Strymon pastor Butler & Druce, “1869–76” [1872]
Thecla berorea Hewitson, 1868
Thecla cybira Hewitson, “1862–78” [1874]
Thecla facuna Hewitson “1862” [1877]
Thecla nipona Hewitson, 1877

The following explanations will help answer questions concerning placement of names, especially where the above list deviates from the treatment of Clench, or where more recent information has been incorporated.

Harkenclenus

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by opinion 541 suppressed among other names Chrysophanus Hübner, 1818, and placed it on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Names in Zoology for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. Consequently, a replacement name is in order. For that purpose Harkenclenus has been chosen, being an arbitrary combination of the first syllables of the name of my friend and colleague, Harry Kendon Clench. The new name is masculine.

Satyrium

Satyrium edwardsii has from time to time been ascribed to Saunders or Grote & Robinson. It was a manuscript name of Saunders first published by Grote & Robinson (1867) in the synonymy of S. calanus. Since that is no longer considered a valid publication (Code, Art. 16 [b] [ii]), the name must be credited to Saunders who validly published it in 1869.

Eumaeus

Clench removed Eumaeus from the Thecliti, and placed it in the Strymoniti.

There are differences of opinion concerning the correct spelling of the name of the type species of this genus. When first published, it was written minijas, but when Hübner later proposed this generic name and included this species in it, he wrote the name minyas, and that spelling has been generally accepted as a justified emendation. It seems better to adhere to the present practice especially since Minyas was a Greek hero and the letter “j” was not included in the classical Latin alphabet.

Heterosmaitia

Thecla spurina Hewitson, “1862” [1867] and T. zebina Hewitson, “1862” [1867] were both named from single specimens taken in the
Amazon and Nicaragua respectively. One specimen of each has been reported from southern Texas by Stallings & Turner and H. A. Freeman. According to Clench in Ehrlich & Ehrlich ([1961]: 198), “Their true identity remains uncertain.” The former according to Clench (in litt.) belongs to the genus *Heterosmaitia* Clench, 1964, and it is probable that the latter belongs to the same genus. He is unable to place them with certainty at present.

**Callophrys**

Clench in Ehrlich & Ehrlich treats *Callophrys viridis* as a species in his key but omits it from the text. It is here included as a valid species. Further studies, on the biology and larval morphology, by G. A. Gorelick (J. Lepid. Soc., in press) have tended to confirm this separation.

**Atlides**

The correct taxonomic standing of *estesi* presents a problem of nomenclature. The name was proposed as “*Atlides hallesus corcorani*, form *estesi*, new normal form” (Clench, 1942). From a reading of Clench’s paper, it is clear that he intended *estesi* to represent the western population of *hallesus*. On the other hand, Guder had proposed *corcorani* as a transitional form (1934: 131). Transitional forms are generally considered aberrations, but Clench by his action gave this one subspecific standing. Accordingly, these names have been left as they stand in the synonymic list, but the authorship of *corcorani* has been ascribed to Clench, 1942.

**Literature Cited**


ON THE NATURE AND USE OF THE SUFFIX -ELLUS, -ELLA, -ELLUM IN SPECIES-GROUP NAMES

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The use of the suffix -ellus (-ella, -ellum) to form species-group names, especially in Microlepidoptera in the form of -ella, has been common for a long time, but fortunately it now seems to be waning. There is nothing to be gained by adding this suffix to specific names, except a few letters to the length of the name. Of the approximately 950 names cited in Heinrich’s revision of the American Phycitinae (1956), for example, more than 500 are formed with this suffix, starting with *Tinea abietella* Denis and Schiffermueller, 1776; *Tinea concolutella* Hübner, 1796, *Tinea decuriella* Hübner, 1796, and *Tinea elutella* Hübner, 1796, and continuing to *Ambesa columbiella* McDunnough, 1935, and *Epischnia vividella* McDunnough 1935. None of the 89 new names proposed by Heinrich in this work are formed in this wise.

Latin grammars deal with -ellus, -a, -um as follows:

a) ... “diminutives (with endings for gender), forming nouns or adjectives, meaning little or tender: as ... puella, asellus, misellus.” (Allen and Greenough, 1872).

b) "There is a class of derivatives called diminutives, which express smallness: hence also sometimes endearment, contempt, pity, or depreciation. Such are of the

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2 I am indebted to R. W. Hodges for pointing out that the ending dates back at least to the 10th edition of Linnaeus’ Systema Naturae, where the genus *Phalaena* is divided into 7 sections, in some of which the specific names regularly bore characteristic endings: Bombyces, Noctuae, Geometrae (-aria and -ata), Tortrices (-ana), Pyralides (-alis), Tineae (-ella), Alucitae (six species: monodactyla, didactyla, tridactyla, tetradactyla, pentadactyla, hexadactyla). These sections were distinguished in a manner similar to that in which we now designate subgenera, e.g., *Phalaena* (*Tortrix*) ameriana, *P. (Tinea)* bella, *P. (Tinea)* euonymella. The Linnean sections now correspond roughly to families. The endings were used by later authors in various families. The endings -ana and -alis form adjectives; -aria and -ata are used with both common nouns and adjectives; and -dactyla is the second member of compounds, which with the numerical 1st members form adjectives.