### Case 3282

# Thecla azia Hewitson, 1873 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name

## Robert K. Robbins

Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of Natural History, PO Box 37012, Washington, DC 20013–7012, U.S.A. (e-mail: Robbins.Robert@nmnh.si.edu)

## Gerardo Lamas

Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Apartado 14–0434, Lima-14, Peru (e-mail: glamasm@unmsm.edu.pe)

**Abstract.** The purpose of this application is to conserve, under Article 23.9.3 of the Code, the specific name *Thecla azia* Hewitson, 1873 (currently *Ministrymon azia*) for a common and widespread New World species of lycaenid butterfly that is of scientific interest. The name is threatened by resurrection of a senior synonym, *T. guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860, which was used only once in 1969 and not again since then.

**Keywords.** Nomenclature; taxonomy; Lepidoptera; LYCAENIDAE; *Ministrymon azia*; migration; legume feeder; hairstreak butterfly.

- 1. Hewitson (1873, p. 144) gave the name *Thecla azia* to a common and widespread New World species of hairstreak butterfly (family LYCAENIDAE; subfamily THECLINAE). It occurs from southern Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, and northern Chile to the United States, and was placed in its current genus (*Ministrymon* Clench, 1961) by Johnson & Miller (1991). This species is migratory (Beebe, 1951) and also appears to disperse passively using seasonal winds (Robbins & Small, 1981). Its larvae eat the blossom buds, flowers and leaves of Fabaceae (Boscoe, 1982; Cock, 1985; Harley et al., 1995). Most importantly, the name *T. azia* has been frequently used over the last century, including all major faunal books for the New World (e.g. Draudt, 1919–1921; Clench, 1961; Howe, 1975; Scott, 1986; Smith et al., 1994 and D'Abrera, 1995). Besides the citations already listed in this paragraph, a list of 50 other citations involving 65 authors is held by the Commission Secretariat; these include at least 25 works by at least ten authors in the last 50 years (see Article 23.9.1.2). Many more could easily have been added.
- 2. However, Article 23.9.2 cannot be used to 'automatically' reverse precedence as an earlier name *Thecla guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860 (p. 37) was noted as a senior subjective synonym of *T. azia* Hewitson, 1873 in a faunal list by Ebert (1969). It has not been listed or used since. Robbins & Lamas (2002) confirmed that these names refer to the same species.
  - 3. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:
  - (1) to use its plenary power to suppress the name guacanagari Wallengren, 1860, as published in the binomen Thecla guacanagari, for the purposes

- of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy;
- (2) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the name *azia* Hewitson, 1873, as published in the binomen *Thecla azia*;
- (3) to place on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology the name *guacanagari* Wallengren, 1860, as published in the binomen *Thecla guacanagari* and as suppressed in (1) above.

### References

- Beebe, W. 1951. Migration of Nymphalidae (Nymphalinae), Brassolidae, Morphidae, Libytheidae, Satyridae, Riodinidae, Lycaenidae and Hesperiidae (butterflies) through Portachuelo Pass, Rancho Grande, north-central Venezuela. Zoologica (New York), 36(1): 1–16.
- Boscoe, R.W. 1982. Field Summary. Southern Lepidopterists' News, 4: 25.
- Clench, H.K. 1961. Tribe Theclini. Pp. 177–220 in Ehrlich, P.R. & Ehrlich, A.H. (Eds.), How to know the butterflies. William C. Brown Company, Dubuque, Iowa.
- Cock, M.J.W. 1985. A review of biological control of pests in the Commonwealth Caribbean and Bermuda up to 1982. *Technical Communication. Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control*, 9: 1–244.
- D'Abrera, B. 1995. Butterflies of the Neotropical Region. Part VII. Lycaenidae. Pp. i-xi, 1098–1270. Hill House, Black Rock, Victoria, Australia.
- Draudt, M. 1919–1921. Familie: Lycaenidae. Pp. 744–831 in Seitz, A. (Ed.), Die Gross Schmetterlinge der Erde, vol. 5. Alfred Kernen, Stuttgart.
- Ebert, H. 1969. On the frequency of butterflies in Eastern Brazil, with a list of the butterfly fauna of Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais. *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*, 23 (Suppl. 3): 1–48.
- Harley, K.L.S., Gillett, J., Winder, J.A., Forno, W., Segura, R., Miranda, H. & Kassulke, R. 1995. Natural enemies of *Mimosa pigra* and *M. berlandieri* (Mimosaceae) and prospects for biological control of *M. pigra. Environmental Entomology*, **24**(6): 1664–1678.
- **Hewitson, W.C.** 1873. *Illustrations of diurnal Lepidoptera. Part I. Lycaenidae*, vol. 5. Pp. 137–151, pls. 55–59, supplementary pl. 6. John Van Voorst, London.
- Howe, W.H. 1975. The butterflies of North America. xiii, 633 pp. Doubleday, New York.
- Johnson, K. & Miller, L.D. 1991. The genus *Ministrymon* Clench 1961 in Chile and a new species from the northern desert biotic province (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae). *Acta Entomológica Chilena*, **16**: 183–192.
- Robbins, R.K. & Lamas, G. 2002. Nomenclatural changes in the Neotropical Eumaeini (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae: Theclinae). *Revista Brasileira de Zoologia*, **19**(Suppl. 1): 197–214.
- Robbins, R.K. & Small, G.B. 1981. Wind dispersal of Panamanian hairstreak butterflies (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) and its evolutionary significance. *Biotropica*, 13(4): 308–315.
- Scott, J.A. 1986. The butterflies of North America. A natural history and field guide. xv, 583 pp. Stanford University Press, Stanford.
- Smith, D.S., Miller, L.D. & Miller, J.Y. 1994. The butterflies of the West Indies and South Florida. x, 264 pp. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Wallengren, H.D.J. 1860. Lepidopterologische Mittheilungen. Wiener Entomologische Monatschrift, 4(2): 33-46.

Acknowledgement of receipt of this application was published in BZN 60: 178.

Comments on this case are invited for publication (subject to editing) in the *Bulletin*; they should be sent to the Executive Secretary, I.C.Z.N., c/o The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K. (e-mail: iczn@nhm.ac.uk).