

Case 3320***Papilio sapho* Drury, 1782 (currently *Heliconius sapho*; Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation of the specific name**

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Abstract. The purpose of this application, under Article 23.9.5 of the Code, is to conserve the specific name *Papilio sapho* Drury, 1782 (currently *Heliconius sapho*) (NYMPHALIDAE). The name has been in use for more than 220 years, but is a junior primary homonym of *Papilio sappho* Pallas, 1771 (currently *Neptis sappho*); the names have been placed in separate genera since 1816. They belong to different subfamilies of brush-footed butterflies, *Neptis sappho* inhabiting the Palaearctic, *Heliconius sapho* the Neotropics, and their names are in common and widespread use.

Keywords. Nomenclature; taxonomy; Lepidoptera; NYMPHALIDAE; *Heliconius*; *Ajantis*; *Heliconius sapho*; *Neptis sappho*; Neotropics; Palaearctic; brush-footed butterflies.

1. Pallas (1771, p. 471) introduced the name *Papilio sappho* for a Palaearctic species, currently known as *Neptis sappho* (NYMPHALIDAE, LIMENITIDINAE), distributed from eastern Europe, across Russia and central Asia to Japan.

2. Drury (1782, first page of the Index) introduced the name *Papilio sapho* for a New World species, supposedly from Jamaica, which he described and illustrated (p. 54, pl. 38, fig. 4). It does not occur in Jamaica, but is widely distributed in southern Mexico, Central America and northwestern South America. It is currently regarded as a member of the genus *Heliconius* Kluk, 1780 (NYMPHALIDAE, HELICONIINAE). *Heliconius* Kluk was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology (Opinion 382, January 1956), with type species *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767 by subsequent designation by Hemming (1933, p. 223), although the date of the generic name was wrongly given as 1802. In fact, Paclt (1955) and Bálint et al. (2001) have demonstrated that *Heliconius* was made available by Kluk in 1780 (p. 82). *Papilio sapho* Drury is the type species of the genus-group name *Ajantis* Hübner, 1816 (p. 13) by subsequent designation by Scudder (1875, p. 106). *Ajantis* Hübner was recorded as a junior synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk by Neustetter (1929, p. 4).

3. Despite their slightly different spellings, *P. sappho* Pallas and *P. sapho* Drury are primary homonyms under Article 58.7 of the Code, which states that names differing in spelling only by the use of single or double consonants are homonyms. Although neither Pallas (1771) nor Drury (1782) provided an etymology for the names they proposed, it is evident that both names are of the same derivation and meaning, referring to the classical poetess Sappho, born at the island of Lesbos in 630 B.C.

(see Seyffert, 1995). Indeed, as early as 1790, Herbst (p. 159) had already spelled Drury's specific name as *Papilio sappho*, and called attention to its distinctiveness from Pallas's species. Interestingly, Fabricius (1793, p. 165) spelled Drury's name as *P. sappho*, whereas (p. 246) he cited Pallas's name as *P. sapho*.

4. The name *Papilio sappho* Pallas, 1771 has priority over *P. sapho* Drury, 1782 and the latter is permanently invalid under Article 57.2 unless conserved by the Commission, which we here propose. *Papilio sapho* Drury would have to be replaced by its oldest subjective synonym, *Heliconia leuce* Doubleday, 1847 (p. 102), which has long been regarded as a valid subspecies of *Heliconius sapho* (Drury) (see Neustetter, 1929). The nominotypical subspecies *H. sapho sapho* (Drury) has no available and potentially valid synonyms, and a substitute name (nomen novum) would have to be proposed. Such an action would produce considerable confusion and is highly undesirable, as *Heliconius sapho* is a common species, widely cited in the literature for over 220 years, with numerous biological, systematic, ecological and genetic research papers published on it (e.g. Brown & Benson, 1975; Brown, 1976; Young, 1981; DeVries, 1987; Raguso & Gloster, 1996; Brower & Egan, 1997; Mallet & Joron, 1999; Kapan, 2001; Luis et al., 2003; Gilbert, 2003). Furthermore, *Papilio sappho* Pallas and *P. sapho* Drury have long been assigned to widely separate genera in the NYMPHALIDAE, ever since Hübner (1816, p. 13) proposed *Ajantis* to accommodate *P. sapho* Drury and two other related species. *Neptis sappho* (Pallas) belongs to the LIMENITIDINAE, and *Heliconius sapho* (Drury) to the HELICONIINAE.

5. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is accordingly asked:

- (1) to use its plenary power to rule that the specific name *sapho* Drury, 1782, as published in the binomen *Papilio sapho*, is not invalid by reason of being a junior primary homonym of *Papilio sappho* Pallas, 1771;
- (2) to emend the entry on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology for *Heliconius* Kluk to record that the date of publication was 1780 and not 1802;
- (3) to place on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology the following names:
 - (a) *sappho* Pallas, 1771, as published in the binomen *Papilio sappho*;
 - (b) *sapho* Drury, 1782, as published in the binomen *Papilio sapho* (ruled in (1) above to be not invalid by reason of being a junior primary homonym of *Papilio sappho* Pallas, 1771);
- (4) to emend the entry on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology for *charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the binomen *Papilio charithonia*, to record that it is the type species of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1780 and not 1802;
- (5) to emend the entries for the following names entered on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology to record that the date of publication of *Heliconius* Kluk was 1780 and not 1802:
 - (a) *Heliconius* Latreille, 1804;
 - (b) *Heliconia* Godart, 1819;
 - (c) *Apostraphia* Hübner, 1816.

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