**Zeitschrift:** Archives des sciences [1948-1980]

Herausgeber: Société de Physique et d'Histoire Naturelle de Genève

**Band:** 28 (1975)

Heft: 2

Artikel: The nomenclature of Lepidoptera in the second edition of "Kloet and

Hincks". Part 1, Family-group names

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**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-739794

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# THE NOMENCLATURE OF LEPIDOPTERA IN THE SECOND EDITION OF "KLOET AND HINCKS". PART 1: FAMILY-GROUP NAMES

BY

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J.D. Bradley, D.S. Fletcher and P.E.S. Whalley prepared a manuscript on Lepidoptera for the second (revised) edition of "Kloet and Hincks". This has been published on 29th December, 1972 as Part 2 of the series entitled traditionally "A Check List of British Insects".

Unfortunately, the very laborious and modern catalogue of British Lepidoptera presented now by the Royal Entomological Society of London does not fulfil expectations in some respects of the nomenclature used.

As to the family-group taxa, one finds occasionally an offence against the legalized formation of their names: Family No. 50 is wrongly named "Endromidae" (endromis, -idos), instead of Endromididae, in the new catalogue. Later, the family No. 38 includes a subfamily Evergestinae, mis-spelt by the authors as "Evergestiinae". In other cases, family-group names ending on -stominae are given: "Cerostominae" (in the family No. 23) and "Enicostominae" (in the family No. 28). Although both subfamilies are called correctly Plutellinae and Depressariinae respectively, and although the genus Cerostoma Latreille, 1802 has been replaced as junior synonym by Ypsolopha Latreille, 1796, the above family-group names should be referred to as Cerostomatinae and Enicostomatinae. An additional case—the family-group name "Cemiostominae"—is dealt with in the following paragraphs.

## VALID CONTRA INVALID FAMILY-GROUP NAMES

The families No. 11, 15, 17, 44, 52, 59, and 61 (the numbers correspond to the classification adopted actually by Bradley, Fletcher and Whalley) and their nomenclature receive a special attention in the discussions below.

No. 11. Limacodidae, type-genus (familiotype) Cochlidium Huebner, 1822. The oldest valid name of this genus being Apoda Haworth, 1809, family-group

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names Limacodidae and Cochlidiidae (erroneously "Cochlididae") fall to the ground in favour of Apodidae.

- No. 15. Lyonetiidae, comprising two subfamilies: Lyonetiinae and "Cemiostominae" (i.e. Cemiostomatinae). The latter is based on Cemiostoma Zeller, 1848, a synonym of Leucoptera Huebner, 1825. Cemiostomatinae must, therefore, be put aside in favour of Leucopterinae.
- No. 17. Gracillariidae, type-genus (familiotype) Gracillaria Haworth, 1828, a genus which is now considered as congeneric (despite of its status of a separate subgenus) with Caloptilia Huebner, 1825. The well-known family-group name Gracillariidae must, therefore, be replaced by Caloptiliidae. The names of two subfamilies included are similarly to be corrected: Caloptiliinae (instead of Gracillariinae) and Phyllonorycterinae (based on Phyllonorycter Huebner, 1822; instead of Lithocolletinae).
- No. 44. Nemeobiidae, type-genus (familiotype) Nemeobius Stephens, 1827. On the ground priority, Nemeobius has been replaced by Hamearis Huebner, 1819, a name which is to-day universally in use for the genus typified by Papilio lucina Linnaeus, 1758. The family-group name Riodinidae is based on Riodina Westwood, type-genus of Riodininae which constitute the typical subfamily of Riodinidae. Hamearis Huebner, on the other hand, became type-genus of another subfamily, namely Nemeobiinae, now to be suppressed in favour of Hamearinae, nom. nov.
- No. 52. Thyatiridae, type-genus (familiotype) Cymatophora Treitschke, 1825 (nec Huebner, 1813, Samml. exot. Schmetterl. 1, pl. 205!) which has been considered for many past decades as a synonym of Tethea Ochsenheimer, 1816. The corresponding family-group name would be Tetheidae. If, however, the genus Cymatophora Treitschke, 1825 will prove definitely to have the same type-species as Achlya Billberg, 1820, and later if Achlya, Tethea and Polyploca Huebner, 1821 are all recognized to be independent genera, a change of the family-group name would result (Achlyidae, instead of Tetheidae).
- No. 59. Ctenuchidae, type-genus (familiotype) Ctenucha Kirby, 1837. All of the species enumerated represent immigrants to Britain and belong to the subfamilies Euchromiinae and Syntomidinae respectively, the latter being named wrongly, by the authors, "Syntominae" (Syntomis: syn + tomis, -idos; fem.). The family-group name Syntomidinae falls, however, to the ground in favour of Amatinae since Syntomis Ochsenheimer, 1816 proved to be a junior synonym of Amata Fabricius, 1807 (Mag. Insektenk., Illiger, 6, p. 289).
- No. 61. Noctuidae, subfamilies Chloephorinae and Sarrothripinae cannot bear their names any more since the subfamiliotypes Chloephora Stephens, 1827 and

Sarrothripus Curtis, 1824 became in the meantime junior synonyms of *Pseudoips* Huebner, 1822 and *Nycteola* Huebner, 1822 respectively. Accordingly, alternative names must be introduced for the two subfamilies: *Pseudoipinae* and *Nycteolinae*.

## NAMES FOR SUBFAMILIES OF GEOMETRIDAE

A comparison of the second edition with the original Check List by KLOET and HINCKS (1945) reveals among other things great differences in names used for subfamilies of *Geometridae*:

First Edition (1945)	Second Edition (1972)
	No. 53 Geometridae
No. 13 Brephidae	: Archiearinae
(= Monocteniidae)	: Oenochrominae
No. 11 Geometridae	: Geometrinae
No. 10 Sterrhidae	: Sterrhinae
No. 12 Hydriomenidae	: Larentiinae
No. 14 Selidosemidae	: Ennominae

As long ago as 1844, DUPONCHEL divided his tribe Phalénides, i.e. Geometridae sensu lato, into 18 subtribes (I-XVIII). The Phalénides of DUPONCHEL, however, did not include Brephos Ochsenheimer, 1816, a genus dealt with by him, DUPONCHEL, as pertaining to another tribe, namely Phalénoides.

DUPONCHEL's subtribes Chlorochromites (II) and Acidalites (XVI) correspond to the modern subfamilies Geometrinae and Sterrhinae (= Scopulinae) respectively, while Eubolites (X), Cidarites (XI), Larentites (XII) and Melanthites (XIII) do all to the modern Larentiinae.

The modern Selidosematinae = Ennominae = Boarmiinae were disposed by DUPONCHEL in not less than 12 subtribes: Ennomites (I), Gnophites (III), Boarmites (IV), Cléorites (V), Amphidasites (VI), Hibernites (VII), Fidonites (VIII), Aspilatites (IX), Zérénites (XIV), Cabérites (XV), Sionites (XVII), and Dasydites (XVIII). Of these Ennomites and Boarmites survived alone and changed later to Ennomidae/Ennominae and Boarmiidae/Boarmiinae, these being recognized as two distinct family-groups up to the time of PACKARD (1876). Since both divisions have been united thereafter, Ennomites and Boarmites became equally old nomenclatorial rivals (Article 23d).

## Archiearinae

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): *Brephos* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (nec Huebner, 1813, Samml. exot. Schmetterl. 1, pl. 90!). Replaced as junior homonym by *Archiearis* Huebner, 1823. Hence the change of *Brephinae* to *Archiearinae*.

### **Oenochromatinae**

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): Oenochroma Guénée, 1857. This subfamily is often wrongly named "Oenochrominae" (oenochroma, -tos), instead of Oenochromatinae. Monocteniinae, based on Monoctenia Guénée, 1857 would be a junior synonym of Oenochromatinae.

## Geometrinae

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): Geometra Linnaeus, 1758 (validated as of this date under suspension of the Rules—see Opinion 450).

# Scopulinae

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): Acidalia Treitschke, 1825 (nec Huebner, 1819). The oldest valid name of this genus is Scopula Schrank, 1802. Accordingly, the family-group name Acidaliinae has been replaced by Scopulinae, as proposed by HAMPSON (HAMPSON and DURRANT, 1918).

## Larentiinae

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): Larentia Treitschke, 1825. The family-group name Hydriomeninae must be sunk as a junior synonym of Larentiinae.

## **Boarmiinae**

Type-genus (subfamiliotype): Boarmia Treitschke, 1825. Since Ennomites and Boarmites have been published simultaneously (DUPONCHEL, 1844), their relative priority is determined by the action of the first reviser, viz. Hampson (1898?) to whom the modern concept of Boarmiinae has been attributed (HERING, 1932). Ennominae as conceived by Dyar (1903), as well as Selidosematinae, based on Selidosema Huebner, 1823 and proposed first as a family-group name by MEYRICK ("Selidosemidae") seem not to be more than junior synonyms of Boarmiinae.

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Manuscrit reçu le 5 juin 1974.