

Gullicaena nom n. for Gulliveria d' Abrera et Bálint, 2001
(Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae), with notes on the type species
of the genus

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Abstract: The substitute name *Gullicaena* nom. n. is established for replacing *Gulliveria* d' Abrera et Bálint, 2001, a junior homonym of *Gulliveria* Castelnau, 1878 (Pisces). The lectotype of *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867 is designated and the male genitalia of the species is characterized.

Key words: Eumaeini, *Gullicaena*, lectotype, Brazil, Ecuador

Gullicaena **nom n.**

The largest American lycaenid butterfly species, *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867 is an isolated taxon in the tribe Eumaeini. It was placed in the monotypic "Gigantea-Gruppe" of *Thecla* by Draudt (1919: 756). The original combination was recently used by Bridges (1988: II.107, 1994: IX.127), d' Abrera (1995: 1134) & Murray (2000: 60) until the genus *Gulliveria* d' Abrera et Bálint, 2001 with *T. gigantea* as type species has been established in an overview of South American eumaeines partly based on my research (d' Abrera 2001: 194–199). D' Abrera (2001: 195) placed the species in the newly erected genus using the name as *Gulliveria gigantea* (Hewitson, 1867), in which "Gulliveria" is an unavailable subsequent original misspelling of *Gulliveria*.

Dr Gerardo Lamas (Lima, Peru), editor of the Check-list of Neotropical Butterflies mandated by the Association of Tropical Lepidoptera (Gainesville, Florida, USA), friendly pointed out (2002 pers. comm.) that the name *Gulliveria* d' Abrera et Bálint, 2001 is a junior homonym of the fish genus *Gulliveria* Castelnau, 1878 (Apogonidae, Perciformes, Actinopterygii, Vertebrata) (type species *Gulliveria fusca* Castelnau, 1878 by subsequent designation). As *Gulliveria* Castelnau was in use after 1899 and has become treated as a junior synonym of *Glossamia* Gill, 1863 only about a century after its establishment (Eschmeyer

1998), there is no possibility to apply reversal of precedence (International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999: 21, Art. 23.9). As there is no available junior synonym for replacing *Gulliveria* d'Abrera et Bálint, therefore the substitute generic name *Gullicaena* nom. n. is established here for *Gulliveria* d'Abrera et Bálint, using the same type species *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867. *Gullicaena* is an arbitrary combination of the names "Gulliver" and "Lycaena". Its gender is feminine.

Notes on *Gullicaena gigantea*

The taxon *gigantea* was described by Hewitson (1867: 83, pl. 32, figs 43–44) as a species of *Thecla* from two syntypic male specimens originating from Pará, Brazil, most probably collected by W. H. Bates. According to Hewitson, one of the specimen was deposited in his own collection, the other one was kept by Bates. However, there is evidence that the specimen of the Bates collection was also purchased by Hewitson (Kirby 1879: 153, see the labelling). I could find both specimens in the Natural History Museum (London, UK):

Syntype male, BMNH(E)# 266518, Brazil, labelled as "Para., Hewitson Coll., 79–69., *Thecla, gigantea*, Hew. (1), (recto: Para)". This specimen was figured as holotype "T. *gigantea* ♂ R" by d'Abrera (1995: 1134).

Syntype male, BMNH(E)# 266519, Brazil, labelled as "Para., Hewitson Coll., 79–69., *Thecla, gigantea*, Hew. (2), (recto: Para) // Type // B. M. Type, No. Rh. 586". This specimen was figured as "T. *gigantea* ♂ V" by d'Abrera (1995: 1134).

D'Abrera's usage of the term holotype cannot be regarded as a lectotype designation, because there is no indication that the name was used for that particular specimen from a series of types (International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999: 82–83, Article 74.5). I presume that the labels "Type" and "B.M. Type, No. Rh. 586" were originally placed on the BMNH syntype male 266518, because the red spots in d'Abrera (1995) always indicate specimens curated in the Lycaenid Type Collection segregated by Goodson (1946).

Herewith I designate the specimen BMNH(E)# 266519 as lectotype and will add the label "Lectotype, *Thecla gigantea* Hewitson, 1867, designated by Zsolt Bálint, Budapest, 2002.IV.10.", the other male specimen from Pará (BMNH(E)# 266518) becomes paralectotype (International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature 1999: 82, Article 74.1.3). In spite of the fact that the wings of the paralectotype are in slightly better condition, the specimen lacks abdomen. The

lectotype can serve more data for generic traits and help to construct a key for eumaeine lycaenids based on internal characters.

I have already dissected the lectotype in the Natural History Museum (subsequently added label: "B.M.(N.H.), Rhopalocera, vial number, 5753") in London two years ago and the genitalia is still at my disposal in the loan No. 9858 (date of issue 4–Sep–2000). The male genital organ is commonplace eumaeine (see Johnson 1991: 21, fig. 57 and Robbins 1991: 22, fig. 43) but much larger than those of the other Eumaeini species, what corresponds the enormous size of the imagines (length of forewing costa from base to apex: 33 mm). Moreover, it has an unusual qualitative character hitherto not reported for other eumaeine genera: below the teguminal plate centrally there is a posteriorly very wide but anteriorly tapering, sclerotized fultura inferior with approximately 1/3 length of that of the aedeagus. This trait seems to be basal revealing a probable connection to African thecline genera as certain Theclini lineages also possess sclerotized plates around the anus (Eliot 1973: 385–386).

The female of *G. gigantea* is hitherto not described, but I was informed by G. Beccaloni (London, UK) that during his research-staying in Ecuador (Beccaloni 1997: 105) he collected a female specimen, which was donated to the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington DC, USA). This record was published by Murray (2000: 60), without mentioning the sex of the specimen. Accordingly *G. gigantea* is hitherto known only from Brazil and Ecuador.

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