

NOTA CIENTÍFICA

The identities of *Neonympha nerita* Capronnier, 1881 and *Neonympha thobiei* Capronnier, 1881 (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae, Satyrinae)

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Neonympha nerita. In the recently published *Checklist of Neotropical Butterflies*, six names in the subtribe Euptychiina (Nymphalidae, Satyrinae, Satyrini) were listed as "incertae sedis", because their taxonomic identities could not be ascertained at that time, and/or they could not be assigned to any known genus of the subtribe (LAMAS 2004).

One name of uncertain identity was *Neonympha nerita*, introduced by CAPRONNIER (1881) for a satyrine species collected by a Belgian horticulturalist named Thobie, at Sao Salvador dos Campos [dos Goytacazes], Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; this locality is known today simply as "Campos" (PACHECO & WHITNEY 1997). Capronnier based his description of *N. nerita* on two specimens, collected by Thobie in October and November 1877, and compared his new species to *Cissia myncea* (Cramer, 1780) and another new species he described in the same publication, *Neonympha thobiei* (see below). Unfortunately, the distinguishing characters enumerated by Capronnier for *N. nerita* were insufficient to allow identification of this taxon. Subsequent authors (WEYMER 1911, GAEDE 1931, D'ABRERA 1988) transferred *nerita* to the omnibus genus *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818, but were unable to determine its taxonomic identity. In his ground-breaking, preliminary revision of the Neotropical Satyrinae, FORSTER (1964) did not mention *N. nerita*.

CAPRONNIER (1881) indicated that both syntypes of *N. nerita* were housed in the collections of the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle, in Brussels, Belgium. Those collections form part now of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, in Brussels. During a brief visit to the Institut in June 2005, I found and examined both syntypes of *N. nerita* (Figuras 2-3).

Both specimens, a male and a female, clearly belong to the widespread and somewhat variable species *Paryphthimoides poltys* (Prittwitz, 1865), and I make *N. nerita* a junior subjective synonym of *P. poltys* (**new synonym**). *Bothpoltys* and *nerita* show the same wavy median and postmedian double lines on the hindwing below.

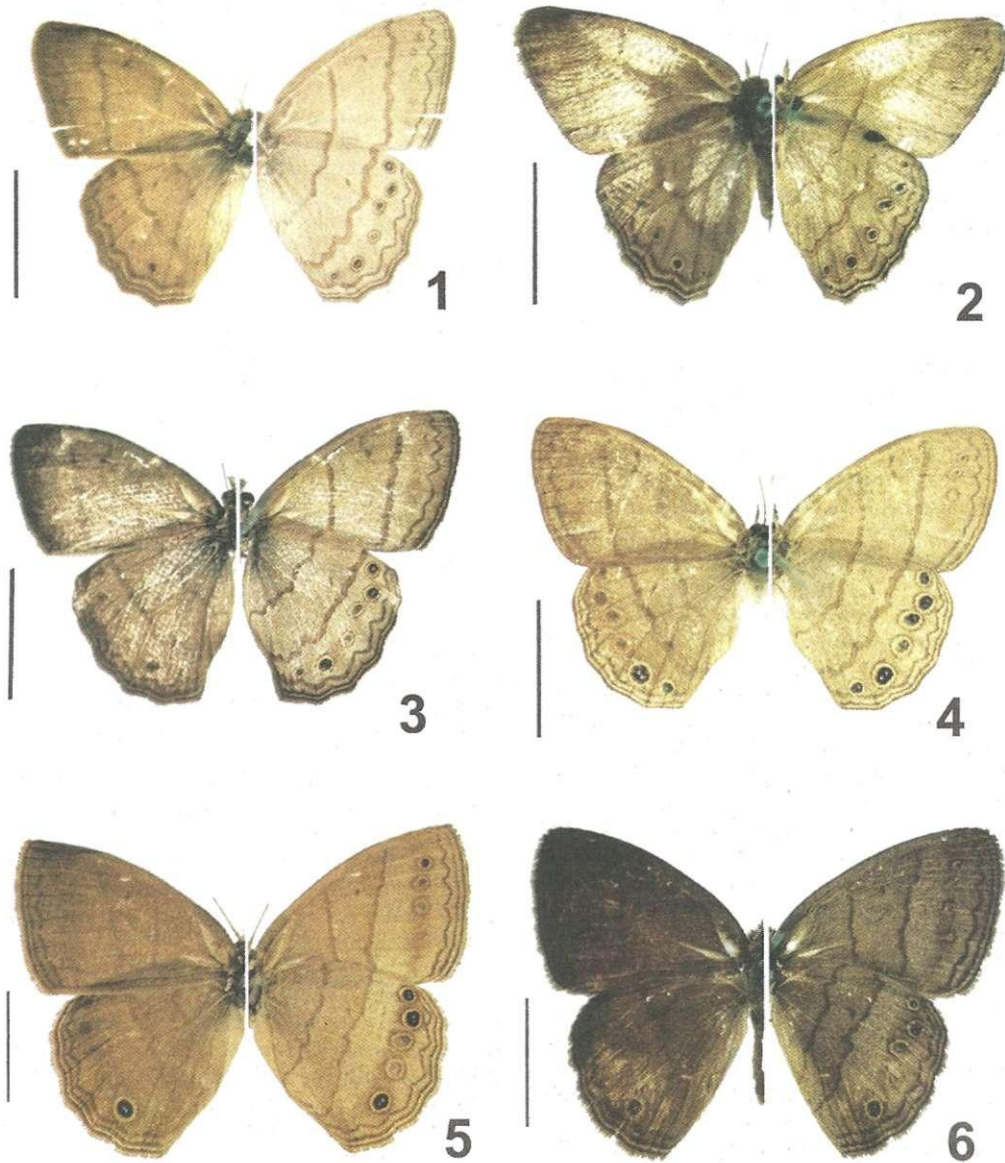
Paryphthimoides poltys (Figura 1) is widely distributed in open areas of tropical and subtropical South America, from Venezuela in the north to Argentina in the south. It was originally described by PRITTWITZ (1865) as a member of *Neonympha* Hübner, 1818, a small genus currently restricted to the Nearctic region (SCOTT 1986, GATRELLE 1999). *Neonympha poltys* was transferred to *Euptychia* by BUTLER (1867), where it remained until FORSTER (1964) designated it as the type species of his newly erected genus *Paryphthimoides*. D'ABRERA (1988: 773) offered a reasonable illustration of the upperside of an average male (incorrectly noted as "?R") of *P. poltys*, whereas the underside of the female specimen noted as "?V" in all probability belongs to *P. zeredatha* (Butler, 1869), which is currently regarded as a separate species (LAMAS 2004). Good illustrations of a female Argentinian *P. poltys* were given by CANALS (2003).

Two other names are listed as junior subjective synonyms of *P. poltys*, *Euptychia binalinea* Butler, 1867, and *Euptychia poltys bahiana* Bryk, 1953 (LAMAS 2004). In order to fix the taxonomic identities of the names *Neonympha poltys*, *N. nerita*, and *Euptychia binalinea*, I designate the following lectotypes:

Neonympha poltys Prittwitz. **Lectotype** male (without abdomen) (Figura 1) in the Museum für Naturkunde, Humboldt Universität, Berlin (MNHU), with the following labels: "Brasilien"; "Origin."; "Coll. Prittwitz"; "ex collect / Staudinger"; "Eigentum / Mus. Berlin"; and "poltys / Prittw."

Neonympha nerita Capronnier. **Lectotype** male (Figura 2) in the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (IRSN), with the following labels: "Type"; "TYPE"; "Campos 28.10.79 / Thobie"; "N. Nerita, Capr. / n. sp."; "Euptychia / nerita nerita Capr. / dét. Fr. J. Ball 1920"; "M.R. Belg."; and "R. I. Se. N. B. / I. G." The female specimen (without abdomen) (Figura 3), in the same institution, is a **paralectotype**, and bears the following labels: "Type"; "TYPE"; "Campos 26.11.79 / Thobie"; "Euptychia / nerita nerita Capr. / dét. Fr. J. Ball 1920"; "M.R. Belg."; and "R. I. Se. N. B. / I. G."

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FIGURES 1-6.-1. *Neonympha poltys* Prittwitz, male lectotype (MNHU); 2. *N. nerita* Capronnier, male lectotype (IRSN); 3. ídem, female paralectotype (IRSN); 4. *Euptychia binalinea* Butler, female lectotype (BMNH); 5. *E. affinis* Butler, female lectotype (BMNH); 6. *N. thobiei*, male holotype (IRSN). Upperside at left, underside at right. Scale bar = 1 cm.

Euptychia binalinea Butler. Lectotype female (without abdomen) (Figura 4) in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH), with the following labels: "Type"; "? / Venezuela / Purch. from / Dyson / 46-75"; "Euptychia / binalinea / Butler. Monog."; and "B. M. TYPE / No. Rh 3207 / Euptychia / binalinea / ♂" [sic!] Butl."

The male holotype of *Euptychia poltys*

bahiana Bryk, is preserved in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm (NHRM) [examined].

Neonympha thobiei. As mentioned above, CAPRONNIER (1881) also described *Neonympha thobiei* as new, likewise from Campos, and based on a single specimen (holotype) collected in November 1877 by Thobie. WEYMER (1911) and GAEDE (1931)

transferred *N. thobiei* to *Euptychia*. D'ABRERA (1988) illustrated two putative male specimens of it.

The male holotype of *N. thobiei* (Figura 6) is also deposited in the IRSN, and is clearly a junior subjective synonym of *Ypthimoides affinis* (Butler, 1867) (new synonym). The types of both names share the same characteristic wavy postmedian line on the HW below, sharply indented at the base of vein CuA₁, and the submarginal row of bipupillated ocelli. The two male specimens illustrated as *Euptychia thobiei* by D'ABRERA (1988) are probably individuals of *Cissia myncea*; this misidentification misled LAMAS (2004) to list *N. thobiei* as a junior subjective synonym of *C. myncea*.

Euptychia affinis was described by BUTLER (1867) based on an unspecified number of specimens from Rio de Janeiro and Pernambuco, Brazil. It was listed without illustration or comment by WEYMER (1911) and GAEDE (1931), and was unknown to D'ABRERA (1988). It was included without explanation in *Euptychoides* Forster by BROWN & MIELKE (1977), and finally transferred to *Ypthimoides* Forster by FREITAS (2004), who illustrated the underside of a female. Another junior subjective synonym of *Y. affinis* is *Y. wuertembergiae* Anken, 1999 (LAMAS 2004). *Ypthimoides affinis* is known from open vegetation areas in eastern Brazil, from Pernambuco in the north to Sao Paulo in the south.

In order to fix the taxonomic identity of *Euptychia affinis*, a female specimen (without abdomen) in the BMNH, with the following labels, has been designated as its lectotype (Figura 5): "Type"; "Rio"; "Rio de Janeiro. / Pur. from / Stevens. / 52-52."; "Euptychia / affinis / Butler. Monog"; and "B. M. TYPE / No. Rh 3198 / Euptychia / affinis, / ? Butl.". The male holotype of *Neonympha thobiei* (fig. 6) in the IRSN bears the following labels: "Type"; "TYPE"; "Campos 10.11.79 / Thobie"; "Neonympha / Thobie, Capr. / n. sp."; "Euptychia Thobie / Thobie Capr. / dét. Fr. J. Ball 1920"; "M.R. Belg."; and "R. I. Se. N. B. / I. G."

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