

# The nomenclature of Lepidoptera in the second edition of "Kloet and Hincks". Part 1, Family-group names

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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 (famiotype) *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* Ochseneheimer, 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* Ochseneheimer, 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

*Sarothripus* 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. 13 <i>Brephidae</i> (= <i>Monocteniidae</i> )	No. 53 <i>Geometridae</i> { : <i>Archiearinae</i> : <i>Oenochrominae</i> : <i>Geometrinae</i> : <i>Sterrhinae</i> : <i>Larentiinae</i> : <i>Ennominae</i>
No. 11 <i>Geometridae</i>	
No. 10 <i>Sterrhidae</i>	
No. 12 <i>Hydriomenidae</i>	
No. 14 <i>Selidosemidae</i>	

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* Ochseneimer, 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), *Zérérites* (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).

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### 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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