



The Taxonomic Report

OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEPIDOPTERA SURVEY



A NEW ELFIN BUTTERFLY (LYCAENIDAE: EUMAEINI) FROM NORTHERN CHINA WITH COMMENTS ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF PALAEARCTIC ELFINS

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ABSTRACT. *Ahlbergia hsui*, new species, is described from two specimens recently collected in China's Nan Shan area of endemism located along the boundary of northern China with Mongolia. In discussing the new species, the historical literature concerning Palaearctic elfin butterflies is reviewed and compared to nomenclatorial usages in D'Abrera's widely disseminated 1993 treatment of Palaearctic butterflies; 25 errors or omissions in the latter treatment are corrected.

Additional key words. Species group placement.

INTRODUCTION

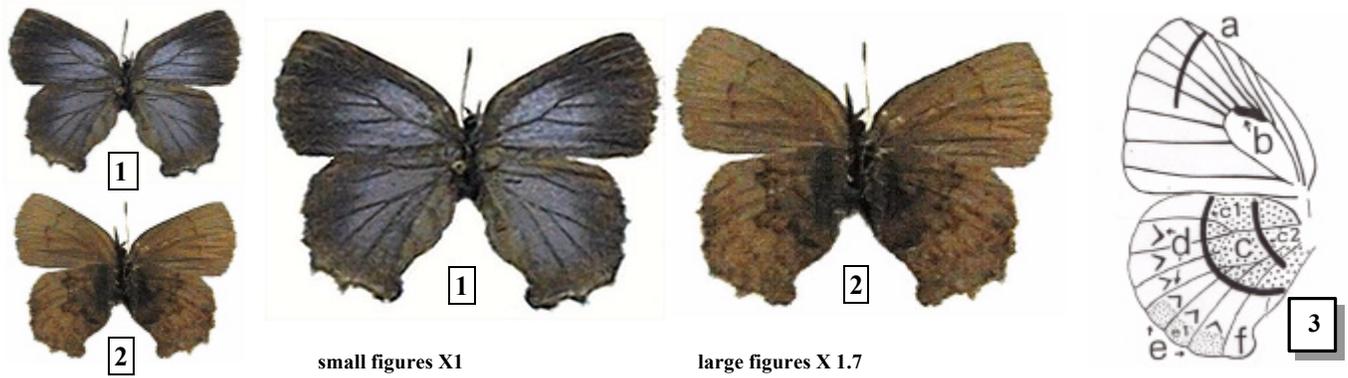
In July of 1999 Dr. Yu-Feng Hsu collected two specimens of a tailless elfin butterfly (Lycaenidae; Eumaeini) of the genus *Ahlbergia* Bryk (Figs. 1-2) in the Gansu Province of north-central China. In the context of my monograph of Palaearctic elfin butterflies (Johnson 1992), these individuals clearly represent a previously unknown species.

Dr. Hsu's specimens are from the northern "Nan Shan" area of endemism (Johnson 1992) located along the boundary of northern China with Mongolia (Figs. 5-6). Of the five areas of endemism noted for Palaearctic elfin butterflies in my 1992 monograph, the Nan Shan region is the least explored. Previously, the Nan Shan was known to have only three endemic elfin species: one from the diverse genus *Ahlbergia*, and two from the more primitive elfin genus *Cissatsuma* Johnson. Dr. Hsu's discovery adds a fourth endemic and second *Ahlbergia* to the elfin fauna of this region.

This new species is typical of previously unknown elfins from isolated areas of China with poorly known butterfly faunas in that its wing color and pattern, and genitalic features are unique and usefully comparable (as summarized in the description below) only to disparate elfin species from elsewhere in the eastern Palaearctic Region. Terminology follows Johnson (1992) as reviewed herein in Figure 3.

Ahlbergia hsui Johnson, new species

Diagnosis. Currently known from only the female. *Wings* (Figs. 1-2 and 3): readily recognized by medium size (FW alar 13.5 mm.), dorsum shiny pewter blue from wing base through postmedial area, thereafter abruptly black; venter simply marked: over light beige ground color, FW with single, narrow and jagged, deep brown postmedial band crossing entire wing; HW with highly contrasted, hoary and dark brown, basal disc followed distally by lighter beige devoid of any outstanding markings in postmedial or limbal areas. *Comparisons:* among Palaearctic



Figs. 1-2 (d/v), ♀ holotype *Ahlbergia hsui* Johnson. CHINA: GANSU Prov., [Longnan Dist.], Kang Xian, ca 1300 m, 8 July 1999, Y.F. Hsu, collector. **Fig. 3, basic ventral (except **b**) wing pattern terminology from Johnson (1992): **a.** postmedial line or band; **b.** dorsal scent brand; **c.** basal disc (large stipples) [c1, marginal band of disc; c2, postbasal marks, if present]; **d.** crescent line (if present); **e.** limbal area (light stipples) [e1, Thecla-spot, if present]; **f.** anal lobe. (d) dorsal, (v) ventral.**

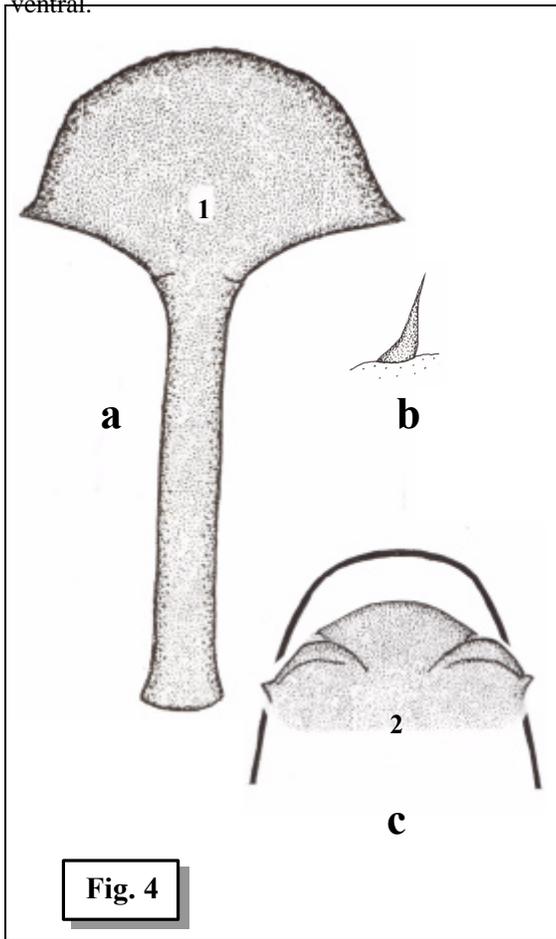


Fig. 4, ♀ holotype genitalia. a. ventral view from lamellae to base of ductus. (l) marks an unusually prominent lamella antevaginalis; **b.** signum in isolation; **c.** rudimentary invaginations comprising lamella postvaginalis (2), inside a simplified outline of the abdominal terminus.

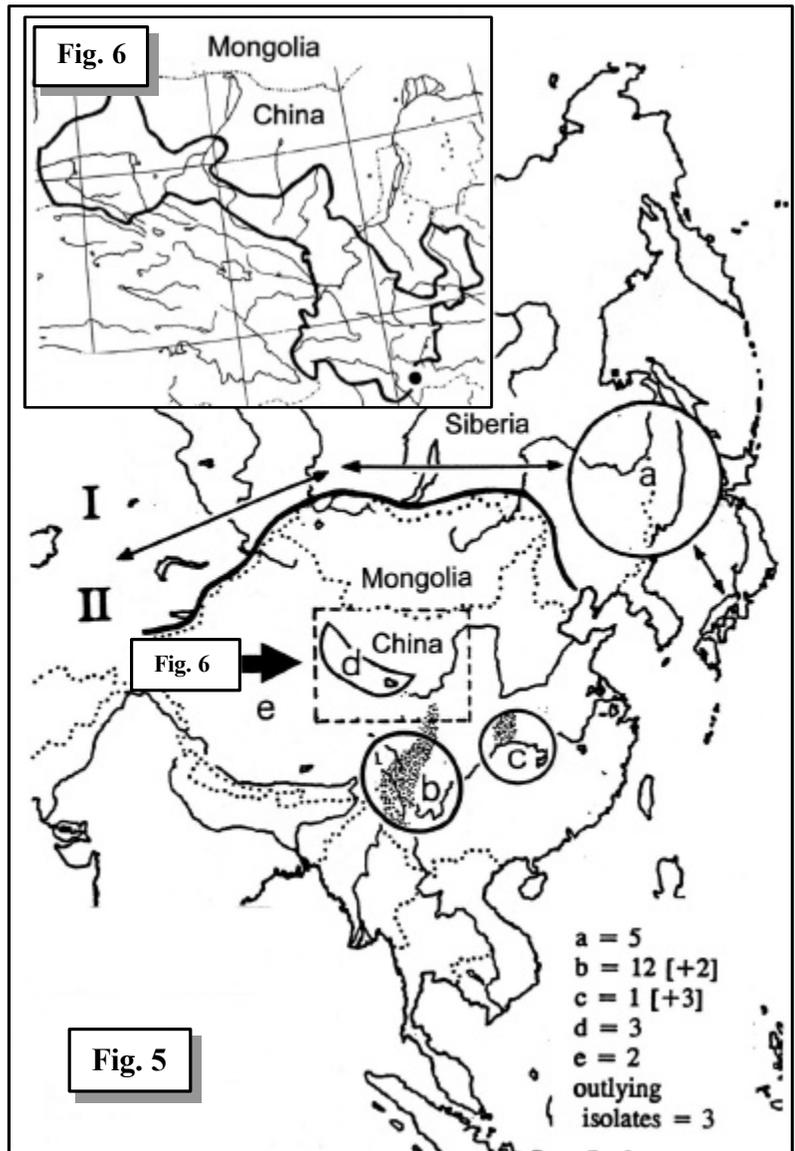


Fig. 5, areas of endemism in Palearctic elfin butterflies (from Johnson 1992). Two general regions (I, II) and five localized areas (a-e) distinguished by Johnson: Siberia Region (I) – a. Amur River Basin; Chinese Region (II) – b. Yunnan Plateau; c. Central Mountain Belt; d. Nan Shan mountain boundary with Mongolia; e. Tibetan Plateau. The number of endemic species in each area is at the lower right. **Fig. 6, detail of Fig. 5 dashed inset locating the type locality (black dot) of *Ahlbergia hsui* in Gansu Province (in dark outline).**

elfins, the dorsal markings of *A. hsui* resemble *A. chalybeia* Riley (b and c areas of endemism, Fig. 5) a much larger species (FW 15.0 mm.) with an olivaceous venter striped with concentric brown bands. The ventral markings of *A. hsui* resemble only *A. bimaculata* Johnson (b area of endemism, Fig. 5) a species with both sexes showing completely brown wing dorsa. Both *chalybeia* and *bimaculata* belong to the *chalybeia* species group (Johnson 1992).

Genitalia. (Fig. 4). Unique, making *A. hsui* of questionable species group placement. Female terminalia at caudal end of elongate ductus bursae showing a pronounced and extremely sclerotized lamella antevaginalis, dwarfing the lamella postvaginalis; the latter is rudimentary at best, comprised of indiscreet invaginations of the abdomen's integumental wall. In all congeners, the opposite is true – the lamella postvaginalis is the elaborated structure, with the lamella antevaginalis occurring only as a slight, secondary, lip-like structure. Corpus bursae of *A. hsui* with two unifurcate spine-like signa typical of numerous congeners.

Description. *Male:* Unknown. *Female:* Head, thorax, abdomen, legs, palpi, and frons typical of the genus (Johnson 1992). *Size:* medium (FW alar 13.5 mm). *Wings: shape:* broad with arched margins and only slight protrusion (1 mm.) of HW anal lobe; *dorsal:* color distinctly pewter blue, wing base through postmedial area, thereafter abruptly black; *ventral:* ground color uniform beige brown; forewing with narrow and jagged deep brown postmedial band crossing entire wing; hindwing color contrasted – dark brown in basal disc, light beige distad, basal disc dark hoary brown, postbasal area with single, darker brown, narrow lineate mark, distal margin of disc outlined by narrow, jagged, blackish-brown marginal band. Distal areas (crescent line and limbal areas of Fig. 3) without distinctive markings. *Genitalia:* Female (Fig. 4a) with prominent, elongate and tubular ductus bursae; corpus bursae with two unificate spine-like signa; terminus of genitalia with extremely prominent, elongate and heavily sclerotized lamella antevaginalis (Fig. 3a1) contrasting an insignificant lamella postvaginalis comprised of only a few, rudimentary, invaginations of the abdomen's integumental wall (Fig. 3a2).

Types. ♀ holotype (Figs. 1-2): CHINA: GANSU Prov., [Longnan Dist.], Kang Xian, ca 1300m, 8 July 1999, Y. F. Hsu, collector. (Longnan means southern Gansu in Chinese.) Paratype: 1 ♀, 9 July 1999, same location as holotype. The holotype is deposited in the Zoological Institute, Academia Sinica, Beijing. The paratype is deposited in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (Gainesville).

Distribution. *Spatial.* Known only from the type locality (Figs. 5-6). Dr. Hsu (pers. com. to Johnson) describes the type locality as “a canyon with a stream running through, the vegetation type mainly deciduous forests, with deciduous oaks and *Carpinus* the dominant tree species, and bamboo common at the lower layer.” *Temporal.* Known only from the two type specimens. Dr. Hsu relates, “I spent 15 days on the trip, and the real collecting time was less than 4 days, wasting too much time on the bad dirt roads where the most commonly used transportation is donkey. It would be hard for me to believe this elfin is a multivoltine species. The area is said to be cold in winter and spring, but hot in summer as it was the border area between wet southwest and dry northwest China. As a consequence, the low elevations of the area were very dry and hot, but high elevations was moderately cool during my visit. It did surprise me when I caught this elfin, as I had never seen any elfin in summer in China before. I predict it is a species flying in June to July, because I got only the females while seeing no males... and at least one of the specimens was in very good wing condition.”

Etymology. This new species is named for Dr. Yu-Feng Hsu (Taiwan Normal University) who collected the type specimens and has, in the last decade, made numerous important contributions to the knowledge of Chinese butterflies, including the naming of numerous new species.

DISCUSSION

Palaeartic Elfin Butterflies in the Diverse Scientific Literature of the World

In 1992 I published a thorough revision of the elfin butterflies of the Palaeartic Realm (*Ahlbergia*, *Cissatsuma*, and *Novosatsuma* Johnson, 1992). Because of price, and European imprimatur, this monograph was not widely distributed outside of institutional libraries among the world's lepidopterists. In 1993 D'Abbrera published a photofolio of Palaeartic Lycaenidae which has since been widely distributed. Even though D'Abbrera had been furnished a copy of Johnson 1992 while putting together his photofolio, he gave only a cursory treatment of the region's elfin butterflies, overlooking 21 species, and either misspelling or wrongly attributing names to three others. Elfins, and other unglamorous lycaenids, are as scientifically

important as any other Lepidoptera. It is therefore imperative that these errors be corrected. Thus, the corrective comments which follow are not meant as an attack on D'Abrera's useful photofolio work, but are only presented to correct his errors as required by the ICZN Code. Further, it is likely that had D'Abrera's publication not followed so soon after mine, he would have avoided many of these problems.

D'Abrera (1993: 436-437) did not recognize that, due to actual publication date, *Ahlbergia* Bryk has priority over *Ginzia* Okano. He did state, however, that as of the time of his writing, the problem of priority in generic names for elfin butterflies had not been "stabilised" [sic].

The following species were omitted by D'Abrera even though their type material is at The Natural History Museum (NHM) in London: *Ahlbergia*: *bimaculata* Johnson, *korea* Johnson, *leei* Johnson, *arquata* Johnson, *unicolora* Johnson, *caerulea* Johnson, *prodiga* Johnson, *caesius* Johnson, *lynda* Johnson; *Novosatsuma*: *collosa* Johnson, *magnasuffusa* Johnson, *plumbagina* Johnson, *oppocoenosa* Johnson, *magnapurpurea*, Johnson, *cibdela* Johnson, *monstrabila* Johnson; *Cissatsuma*: *halosa* Johnson, *crenata* Johnson.

The following species were omitted by D'Abrera but do not have type material at the NHM: *Ahlbergia*: *pictila* Johnson, *haradai* Igarashi; *Novosatsuma*: *matusiki* Johnson.

Given the fact that many of these species are spectacularly distinctive, D'Abrera may have inadvertently overlooked the NHM drawers in which their type material is deposited. Or, he may not have had the time to include them in his photography schedule. This appears likely because D'Abrera did include the following three species described by Johnson with type material at the NHM: *Cissatsuma tuba*, *C. contexta*, and *Ahlbergia kansuensis*.

D'Abrera misspelled the species name *A. chalybeia* as "*Ginzia chalybaea*." Two other names, *Ginzia "wellsorum"* and *Ginzia "kimi"*, were introduced by D'Abrera into the literature as *nomen nudum* because they have never been described and, as such, have no validity under the International Code for Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN Code). It should be noted that the specimen identified by D'Abrera as "*wellsorum*" is an *A. bimaculata* and the specimens noted by D'Abrera as "*kimi*" are *A. korea*.

Species Group Placement of A. hsui

The rudimentary invaginations comprising the lamella postvaginalis suggest relationship to the diverse northern *ferrea* species group (Johnson 1992), in which such invaginations are strongly sclerotized into a prominent lamellae postvaginalis. Since, due to their cryptic colorations, there is extreme homoplasy in wing pattern and coloration in all elfin-like Eumaeini throughout the world, I tend to follow morphology for placing species in groups. Accordingly, I would tentatively place *A. hsui* in the *ferrea* group noting that its distribution represents a southern "outlier" for this group and its morphology may be primitive – comprising characters of both the more southern *chalybeia* group and more northern *ferrea* group.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks are due Dr. Yu-Feng Hsu for providing the type material for study and description, and to Ron Gatrell (International Lepidoptera Survey) for photo processing of holotype for color reproduction.

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TTR thanks Mr. Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, Mississippi 39056, for editing the text of this issue.