

Some critical remarks on the paper «Unterschiede von *Lycaena hippothoe* und *candens* im UV-Licht (Lep., Lycaenidae)» by P. SCHAIDER (1988)

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Samenvatting. Enkele kritische bemerkingen over het artikel «Unterschiede von *Lycaena hippothoe* und *candens* im UV-Licht (Lep., Lycaenidae)» door P. SCHAIDER (1988).

De auteurs geven een kort overzicht van het onderzoek door H. BEURET gedaan aan *Lycaena hippothoe* en *L. candens* en vergelijken diens resultaten en hun eigen bevindingen met het onderzoek door SCHAIDER gedaan en komen tot de conclusie dat de door SCHAIDER voorgestelde nomenclatuurwijzigingen niet gerechtvaardigd zijn.

Résumé. Quelques observations au sujet de l'article «Unterschiede von *Lycaena hippothoe* und *candens* im UV-Licht (Lep., Lycaenidae)» par P. SCHAIDER (1988). Les auteurs donnent un résumé de l'étude faite par H. BEURET au sujet de *Lycaena hippothoe* et *L. candens* et comparent ses résultats ainsi que leurs propres investigations avec l'étude de SCHAIDER et concluent que les rectifications de nomenclature proposées par SCHAIDER ne sont pas justifiées.

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History

BEURET (1952a) pointed out that ssp. *eurydame* HOFFMANNSEGG, 1806 has the same type of male genitalia as in nominal *hippithoe* LINNAEUS, 1761 and that ssp. *candissima* PFEIFFER, 1937 belonged to a different type.

BEURET (1952b) discovered that *Lycaena hippithoe* could be divided into two different species : *hippithoe*, living in a vast area from East Asia (Amur) to Spain, and *candens*, inhabiting a smaller region from North Iran (ssp. *candissima*), Caucasus, Turkey to the Balkans. In the same paper he described the Caucasian form of *candens* as ssp. *pfeifferi*, which looks very much alike nominal *hippithoe*.

BEURET (1954) gave two distribution maps showing the allopatric occurrence of *hippithoe* and *candens*. He could not find any transitional forms in the male genitalia between the two species. Nevertheless, the external characters of the two species vary in such a way that BEURET (l.c.) could not find any external character to differentiate the two taxa in all cases.

Remarks on the paper by P. SCHAIDER

Our own investigations of the male genitalia in this group gave the same results as those of BEURET. As the male genitalia of *eurydame* are identical with those of *hippithoe*, we cannot agree with the conclusion by SCHAIDER placing *eurydame* under *candens*. Therefore, we do not accept the new combinations he introduces into taxonomy on p. 417 but we re-establish the well-known combinations he uses himself in the legend to his figures on p. 418 (!) :

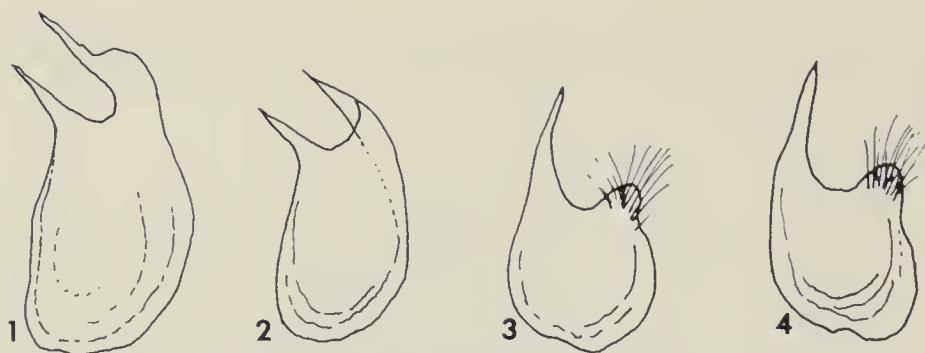


Figure 1 : *Lycaena hippothoe hippothoe* (LINNAEUS, 1761), Belgium, prov. Luxemburg, Rabais-Virton, 20.VI.1932, valva (after BEURET 1952a, prep. and fig. 1169).

Figure 2 : *Lycaena hippothoe eurydame* (HOFFMANNSEGG, 1806), Switzerland, Graubunden, Davosertal, VII.1935, valva (after BEURET 1952a, prep. and fig. 1178).

Figure 3 : *Lycaena candens candens* (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1843), Turkey, Pontus, Amasya, 12.VII.1909, valva (after BEURET 1952b, fig. 19a).

Figure 4 : *Lycaena candens pfeifferi* (BEURET, 1952), USSR, Caucasus, Georgia, Achalzich (Chambobel), 1910, valva (after BEURET 1952b, fig. 20a).

Lycaena candens candens (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1843) (stat. rev.)

Lycaena hippothoe eurydame (HOFFMANNSEGG, 1806) (stat. and comb. rev.).

Conclusions affecting taxonomic nomenclature should not be based on the results of the study of a single character (in this case UV radiation) in a relatively small series, without thorough investigation of the existing literature. It could for instance well be true that *eurydame*, characterised by the absence of the blue-purplish reflexion, gives a totally different image under UV light than animals with that reflexion.

References

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