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THE CORRECT TYPE LOCALITY OF *CYANIRIS LADON* VAR. *QUESNELLII* COCKLE, 1910
 (LYCAENIDAE), WITH DESIGNATION OF A LECTOTYPE

Additional key words: *Celastrina, nigrescens, lucia*, British Columbia.

The original description of "*Cyaniris ladon*, Cramer, var. *quesnellii*" was based on two specimens taken "at Bala Lake, Quesnelle, northern B.C." (Cockle 1910). Cockle also stated that he thought it would "prove a local race which will be found abundant in the Quesnelle Valley". We recently had the opportunity to examine the type specimens of these butterflies in the Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arthropods (Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada). The two specimens and their data labels are shown in Fig. 1, with lectotype and paralectotype designations provided below.

The two specimen data labels are in different handwritings. "J.M. Anderson" on the paralectotype label is written as if it is a signature and the date is written in full. The label on the lectotype is printed, the date uses Roman numbers for the month, and part of the data on the other label is omitted. This suggests that J. M. Anderson wrote the paralectotype label, and someone else wrote the other when the specimens were pinned. Dr. Fletcher is more likely than Cockle for the second label, because of Cockle's error in reading "Aubau" Lake as "At Bala" Lake (below).

The spelling of the lake name on the label of the paralectotype can readily be seen to be "Au Baw" Lake, with the alternative name of "Graveyard Lake". "Ah" is "Mr." in Chinese, hence the lake name referred to the Chinese Mr. Baw or Bau (alternative spellings). For many years he prospected and worked gold claims on and around what are now known as Ahbau Creek

and Ahbau Lake in the summer, and trapped in the area during the winter. Apparently Cockle misread "Au Baw" as "At Bala". Ahbau Creek was labeled on maps as Graveyard Creek until 1921 (Janet Mason pers. com.), hence the alternative name Graveyard Lake. Ahbau Lake is about 40 km (25 miles) northeast of the modern town of Quesnel, apparently contradicting the "35 miles N.W." indicated on the specimen label. However, Ahbau Lake is 35 miles northwest of Quesnelle Forks, a settlement (now historic site) at the junction of the Cariboo River with the Quesnel River. Ahbau Lake is at elevation 2950 feet, not 2480 feet, but such errors in elevation were common at that time.

Ahbau Lake is not in the Quesnel River valley, as implied by Cockle, and is in what is now considered to be central, rather than northern, British Columbia ("northern" is of course a relative term). Ahbau Creek is part of the Cottonwood/Swift River watershed, the watershed immediately north of the Quesnel River watershed. The correct type locality is therefore "[Ahbau] Lake, [elevation 2950 feet], [latitude 53°14', longitude 122°07'], 35 miles northwest of Quesnelle [Forks], B.C., Canada]", with interpolated and corrected data shown in brackets and the coordinates being for the outlet at the south end of the lake.

There is a second locality label attached to one specimen, specifying Kaslo as the collection site. The date on this label is in a different handwriting than the date on the other two data labels, indicating that a third person wrote it. *Celastrina ladon lucia* (the true iden-

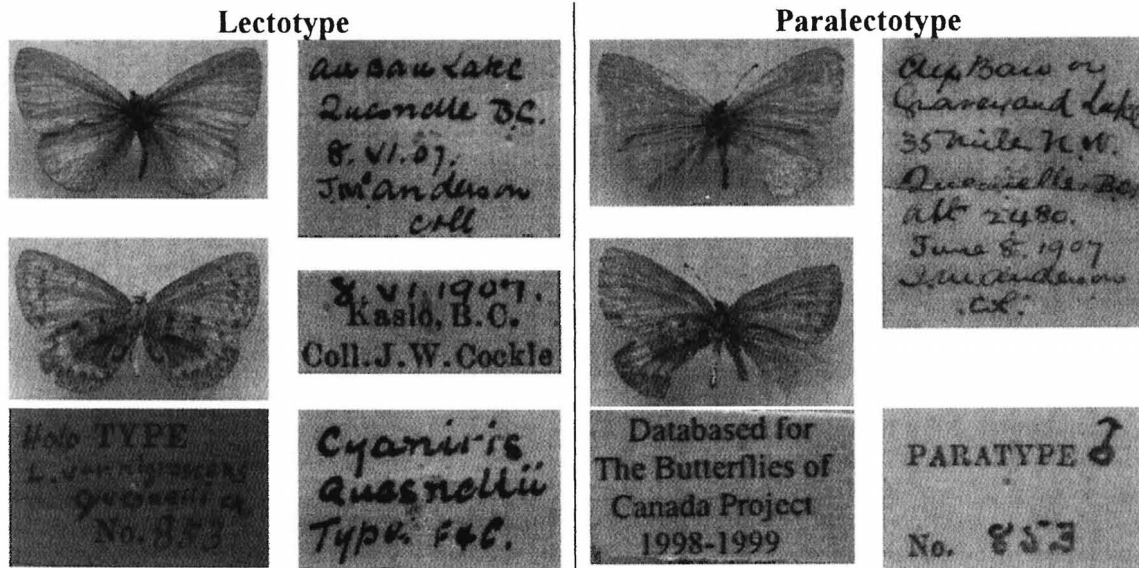


FIG. 1. The type specimens of *Cyaniris ladon*, Cramer, var. *Quesnellii* Cockle, 1910.

tity of the types, see Fig. 1) does not occur near Kaslo, so the label must be in error. Perhaps it was intended to indicate that the specimens were part of Cockle's collection (Cockle lived in Kaslo). This extra label may have contributed to the erroneous association of the name *quesnellii* with *nigrescens* Fletcher, 1903, which is discussed below.

The two specimens from which Cockle described *quesnellii* had labels indicating J.M. Anderson collected them on 8 June 1907. One of the labels reads "Cyaniris Quesnellii Type F & C." The designation of "Type" on this label has no bearing on the question of the type status of the specimen, even though Cockle may have written the label. The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1999) requires that the designation of a type must occur in the original description, and use of the word "type" on a specimen label does not make that specimen the holotype (Article 72.4.7). The two specimens are syntypes, rather than having the status of holotype and paratype as indicated on the existing specimen labels, because Cockle did not specify a single "type" or "holotype" in the original description. Accordingly, under Article 74 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature we hereby designate one specimen (the one with the existing "type" label) as the lectotype and the other as the paralectotype, as shown in Fig. 1. The taxonomic purpose of this lectotype designation (ICZN Article 74.7.3) is to clarify that the name *quesnellii* is correctly associated with *lucia*, rather than with *nigrescens*, and to provide future opportunity to determine whether

quesnellii is correctly placed as a synonym of *lucia* Kirby, 1837.

Also of interest is the phrase "F & C". This indicates that Cockle (or the person who wrote the label) considered *quesnellii* to have been described by two people, with the initials presumably being an abbreviation of "F[letcher] & C[ockle]". Cockle had submitted the specimens to "the late Dr. Fletcher", who had provided comments on them, but the original description is clearly that of Cockle alone and hence Cockle is the sole author. Perhaps Cockle wrote the labels while Dr. Fletcher was still alive, with the intention that they would co-author the description, but then assumed sole authorship after Dr. Fletcher's death.

Blackmore (1920) lists *Lycaenopsis pseudargiolus* race *nigrescens* form *quesnellii* [sic]. McDunnough (1938) follows Blackmore in listing "form *quesnellii* [sic] Cocker" under "*Lycaenopsis pseudargiolus nigrescens*", with "*maculata-suffusa* Cocker" as an infrasubspecific synonym. Comstock and Huntington (1963) list *quesnellii* with the correct spelling, and cite McDunnough's taxonomic placement. Dos Passos (1964) apparently copied McDunnough (1938) in placing "form *quesnellii* [sic] (Cocker), 1910" as a synonym of *Celastrina argiolus nigrescens* (Fletcher), 1903. The listings by Blackmore, McDunnough and dos Passos had several errors. First, they use two incorrect spellings of the taxon name. Second, *quesnellii* was clearly described not as a form but as a geographically defined variety (=subspecies). This is indicated by Cockle's statement "there is every reason to think that if this variety is found to be (as I think) a distinct local race, it should be entitled to

a specific name". Hence *quesnellii* is an available species-group name under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999). Third, the type specimens, and all the numerous specimens of *Celastrina* that Guppy has collected in the vicinity of Quesnel, are clearly referable to *lucia* (Kirby), 1837 and not to *nigrescens* (Guppy collected the nearest *nigrescens* 120 km south of Quesnel at Williams Lake in 2002). Miller and Brown (1981) repeated the error of placing *quesnellii* as a synonym of *nigrescens* rather than *lucia*, but corrected the spelling and correctly treated the name as an available species-group name. Guppy and Shepard (2001) placed *quesnellii* as a synonym of *C. ladon lucia*, and abbreviated the type locality to "Quesnel, B.C." because at the time Guppy had not seen the specimen labels and hence could not determine the location of "Bala Lake".

An additional name is mentioned by Cockle (1910), in the sentence "I submitted them [the specimens of *quesnellii*] to the late Dr. Fletcher, who wrote me that, had they been taken in Ontario, he would have named them '*maculata-suffusa*'." Clearly this name is *not* being formally applied to the specimens in question, not even by Dr. Fletcher. It is clear that Cockle used the name *quesnellii* instead of the name *maculata-suffusa*, not in addition to that name. McDunnough (1938), Dos Passos (1964) and Miller and Brown (1981) were in error to list "*maculatasuffusa* (Cockle)" as a synonym of *quesnellii*. The name *maculatasuffusa* has no standing even as an infrasubspecific name, and should

be omitted from checklists and other publications.

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FIRST REPORT OF THE PALAEARCTIC *DICHRORAMPHA ACUMINATANA* (LIENIG & ZELLER) IN NORTH AMERICA (TORTRICIDAE)

Additional key words: immigrant, holarctic, Olethreutinae, *Dichrorampha petiverella*, *D. vancouverana*.

In the course of an ongoing inventory of the moths of Steuben, Washington Co., Maine, a single specimen of the Old World olethreutine *Dichrorampha acuminatana* (Lienig & Zeller) was captured in 2001, evidently a first record for North America. The specimen, a fresh male (Figs. 1, 3), was taken on a door screen at approximately 1600 h EDST on 15 June at 44°30'22"N, 67°59'28"W. Nothing is known of its origins, but as a reported root feeder on *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. and *C. segetum* L. (Asteraceae) (Bentinck & Diakonoff 1968, Kuznetsov 1987), it can be presumed to have developed on naturalized food-plants present within 1–2 km of the collection site.

Initial identification of the specimen was based on figures of wings and genitalia in Bentinck and Diakonoff (1968) and Kuznetsov (1987), and confirmed by comparison with authentic Palearctic specimens listed below. The species is distinguished from similar Nearctic forms by the acuminate shape of its forewing (signalized in its name), the continuous pale band in its terminal fringe, its diffuse dorsal patch, its broad cucullus with blunt ventral cusp, and its bifid aedeagus terminating in a distinctive open trough (Figs. 1–4). It belongs in the nominate subgenus in lacking anellar lobes but possessing a male forewing costal fold.