## STATUS OF ACIGONA HÜBNER (SENSU BLESZYNSKI) (LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE: CRAMBINAE) WITH CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE

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Abstract. – Acigona Hübner has been incorrectly used as a generic name in the Crambinae due to an earlier type designation of a noctuid species. Acigona (sensu Bleszynski) is composed of genus level taxa which should not be considered congeneric. Friedlanderia n. name is proposed as a replacement name for Chiloides Bleszynski 1963, a homonym of Chiloides Butler 1881. The type, Tinea cicatricella Hübner, had been incorrectly designated the type of Acigona by Bleszynski. Eoreuma morbidella (Dyar) n. comb. and Coniesta forsteri (Bleszynski) n. comb. are transferred from Acigona.

Some unfortunate taxonomic errors have resulted in much confusion regarding the use of the generic name *Acigona* within the subfamily Crambinae (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). The incorrect usage of this name for crambine species is especially widespread in the non-systematic literature as the larvae of several species have been reported to infest agronomically-important Poaceae. Although many of the problems cannot be remedied until a revision of *Acigona* (sensu Bleszynski, 1967) is completed, some contributions toward nomenclatural stability can be made at this time.

The genus Acigona was proposed by Hübner ([1826]: 342) for two species without a type species being designated. Hampson (1926) selected one of these, *Phalaena man*to Cramer (Noctuidae), as the type of Acigona and treated the genus as a synonym of *Euclystis* Hübner. Bleszynski and Collins (1962), apparently unaware of this action, designated the other included species, *Tinea* cicatricella Hübner (Pyralidae) as the type of Acigona in the Crambinae. Bleszynski (1963) also designated *T. cicatricella* as the type of *Chiloides* Amsel 1949. Amsel (1949) originally included two species, *T. cicatricella* and *Chilo hederalis* Amsel in *Chiloides*. Bleszynski (1963) decided Amsel had not properly designated a type species as required by The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Article, 13b), which made the generic name unavailable. Although Amsel appeared to indicate *T. cicatricella* was to be the type, the wording is somewhat ambiguous and probably fails to satisfy the Code. In either case, Bleszynski intended *Chiloides* to become a junior objective synonym of *Acigona*.

Bleszynski (1965, 1967) expanded his concept of Acigona to encompass species of the genera Coniesta Hampson, Eoreuma Ely, Haimbachia Dyar, Achilo Amsel, Donacoscaptes Zeller, Girdhiara Kapur and Xubida Schaus, all of which share a condition of the female genitalia where a narrowed extension or "bridge" from the anterior margin of the eighth tergite extends down onto the ostium bursa. Bleszynski (1967) also transferred several species to Acigona from Chilo, Erupa, and Eufernal*dia* and described one species, *A. forsteri*, in *Acigona* (Bleszynski, 1965). The monotypic genus *Occidentalia* was included under *Acigona* by Klots (1970, 1983), but not by Bleszynski.

Because Hampson's (1926) type designation places Acigona in the Noctuidae, there is no name for Bleszvnski's concept in the Pyralidae. Donacoscaptes Zeller is the oldest available name, but Bleszynski's generic concept, regardless of the name applied to it, is unsatisfactory. Even before the problem with the erroneous type species designation for Acigona was brought to light (Nye, 1975; Fletcher and Nye, 1984), workers had begun to recognize the validity of some of the genera synonymized by Bleszynski (Klots, 1970; Gaskin, 1973). I also believe that Acigona (sensu Bleszynski) contains several good genera as well as species for which new genera probably should be proposed. For example, Coniesta, Eoreuma, and Haimbachia are closely related, but can be separated by genitalic characters of both sexes, especially the females. Several tropical species of Eoreuma and Haimbachia are incorrectly assigned. After an examination of the male type and an associated female, I am transferring one former member of Acigona, Chilo morbidellus Dyar, to Eoreuma as E. morbidella (Dyar) n. comb. This South American species has the typical uncus and gnathos of Eoreuma and most closely resembles E. loftini (Dyar) and E. evae Klots in the shape of the costal processes of the valvae. The female genitalia are also similar to those of E. loftini.

No single action can correct the problems with the name and the concept of *Acigona* (sensu Bleszynski). A replacement name for the genus could come from designating the type species of the senior synonym, *Donacoscaptes validus* Zeller, as a new type for the generic concept to which Bleszynski applied the name *Acigona*, but this would still result in the synonymization of good genera. In removing the genera from synonymy, we do not resolve the problem of the species which do not belong in one of eight valid genera once included under Acigona. Because T. cicatricella, the 'type' of Acigona (sensu Bleszynski), is also the type of Chiloides, it appears that there is an available generic name for this species. However, Chiloides Bleszynski 1963, is a junior homonym of Chiloides Butler 1881, (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) and thus unavailable. I therefore propose the following replacement name for Chiloides Bleszynski.

## Friedlanderia Agnew, NEW NAME

Chiloides Amsel 1949, nomen nudum.

- *Chiloides* Bleszynski 1963, preoccupied by *Chiloides* Butler 1881 (Lepidoptera: Tor-tricidae).
- Acigona: Bleszynski and Collins 1962 (not Hübner 1816 [1826]), incorrect type designation.
- Type species: *Tinea cicatricella* Hübner [1823]–[1824]: pl. 68, fig. 455.

Diagnosis of genus.-Same as for the type cicatricella, provided by Bleszynski (1965) who figured both sexes (Plate 5, Figs. 67-1.3), their genitalia (8, Plate 44, Fig. 67; 9, Plate 94, Fig. 67), and the larva (Figs.  $67_{3-4}$ ). The heavily sclerotized ovipositor of the female is unusually shaped and distinguishes Friedlanderia cicatricella (Hübner) N. COMB. from species in other genera. The basally lobed uncus can be used to distinguish the male from species in related genera. The degree of sexual dimorphism in the wing pattern of F. cicatricella is much more marked than in most Crambinae. The genus is named for Timothy P. Friedlander, whose knowledge of Lepidoptera provided me with a helpful introduction to the Crambinae.

At this time, only the type species, *F. ci-catricella*, belongs in the genus as currently defined. The other species included by Amsel (1949), *Chiloides hederalis* (Amsel), is a synonym of *Thopeutis galleriella* (Ragonot) (Bleszynski and Collins, 1962).

No useful purpose would be served by transferring from *Acigona* to *Friedlanderia* 

those species originally described in Chilo, Erupa, and Eufernaldia. For the present, these misplaced species should revert to those genera until their generic affinities can be determined. Species from the genera once synonymized under Acigona have valid combinations available. One species without a valid combination, Acigona forsteri from China, is transferred to the Old World genus Coniesta to become Coniesta forsteri (Bleszynski) N. COMB. based on an illustration of the male genitalia by Bleszynski (1965). Further study may necessitate placing it elsewhere, but I feel that the present lack of a valid combination should be rectified for nomenclatural purposes.

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