SUPPLEMENTARY FILE 4 https://doi.org/10.5852/ejt.2024.917.2391.10547

A) Further notes on the nomenclatural history of *Graphium chironides* (Honrath, [1884])

Eliot (1982) initially replaced the preoccupied name *G. chiron* (Wallace, 1865) with the name *clanis* Jordan, 1909 (type locality Fukien) and gave the North Indian subspecies *G. c. chiron* a new name, *chironicum* Eliot, 1982. However, when an earlier name, *chironides* (Honrath, [1884]), was found for the same seasonal form that occurs in North India, the type locality of *chiron* Wallace, Eliot (1983) adopted *chironides* as the valid name and synonymised *chironicum* with *chironides*. The name *chironides* was originally given to a "variety" or form. Eliot adopted the name based on what he said was an often-overlooked amendment to Article 45 of the 1961 edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature that allowed for the interpretation of the terms "form" or "variety" as subspecific before 1961 if not expressly referred to by the describer as infrasubspecific. The amendment he quoted, which he said was adopted by the Monaco (1972) Congress (a reference to the 1972 Congress in Monte Carlo), was in fact already part of both the first and second editions of the code published in 1961 and 1964, respectively. Under the current edition of the code (ICZN 1999), which additionally states that a taxon is to be considered infrasubspecific if the content of the work unambiguously shows that it was intended to be infrasubspecific (Article 45.6.4), *chironides* can arguably be treated as infrasubspecific because Honrath (1884) stated that *chiron* and *chironides* occurred together in the same regions. However, Article 45.6.4.1 of the current code protects its usage and status as an available name under its original authorship (Honrath) because it was adopted as a specific name by Eliot before 1985. On the other hand, the name *ligyra* Jordan, 1909 was explicitly given to the spring form ("f. ver." or *forma vernum*) of *chironides* from the same geographic region and is therefore clearly infrasubspecific. Consequently, it is not an available name.

B) Unjustified synonymy of *Graphium chironides malayanum* Eliot, 1982

Ek-Amnuay (2006) recorded both *G. c. chironides* and *G. c. malayanum* as occurring in Thailand. The latter were said to occur in Phang-nga (central Isthmus of Kra) and Than To (southernmost Thailand). However, the specimens he figured (P68b) as ssp. *malayanum* (locality unstated) are ssp. *chironides*. In the second edition of his book (Ek-Amnuay 2012), he considered *malayanum* to be a synonym of *chironides* and figured as *chironides* the specimens that were originally figured as *malayanum* in the first edition (Ek-Amnuay 2006). No rationale was given for the synonymy. We cannot find a justification for this view from the literature or from our own examination of specimens, and we therefore consider *malayanum* to be a good subspecies. All 11 specimens we examined from the Peninsula were consistent with Eliot's (1982) primary diagnostic characters for *malayanum* mentioned earlier, while Ek-Amnuay's (2012) figures of the upperside of *chironides* from continental Thailand (Plate 33, P65) are virtually consistent with Eliot's primary diagnosis for other subspecies of *chironides*. While the black scaling does not entirely cross the hindwing band along the radius and vein 7 and is absent across the forewing band along vein 1b in one of Ek-Amnuay's (2012) figured specimens, it is clearly present along vein 2 of the forewing in both specimens.

Additional references

Ek-Amnuay P. 2006. *Butterflies of Thailand.* Amarin Printing and Publishing, Bangkok, Thailand.

Honrath E.G. 1884. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Rhopalocera. *Berliner Entomologische Zeitschrift* 28 (2): 395–398.

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