A NEW HAIRSTREAK FOR THE UNITED STATES

by HARRY K. CLENCH

Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pa.

After one of the formal sessions of the 1963 Lepidopterists' Society meetings in San Antonio, Texas, I had the opportunity to meet and talk with Mr. Jack E. Lipes. Mr. Lipes is a member of the Plant Quarantine Division of the United States Department of Agriculture and after six years in the Brownsville area of southern Texas he has now been transferred to New York. Whatever Mr. Lipes may think of this transfer, and however much it may benefit the Department of Agriculture, Texas lepidopterists have lost an able confrere who has made a number of very interesting discoveries in southern Texas. It is with one of these discoveries that this note is concerned.

During our conversation Mr. Lipes showed me a hairstreak he had taken at Brownsville in December, 1962. It was a well-known tropical American species known to occur in Mexico, but never before reported from the United States.

OENOMAUS ORTYGNUS (Cramer), 1779

Papilio ortygnus Cramer, 1779, Pap. Exot. 3:64, pl. 243 B (Suriname).
Thecla ortygnus, Godman & Salvin, 1887, Biol. Centr. Amer., Lepid. Rhop., 2: 41, pl. 53 figs. 1, 2.
Oenomaus ortygnus, Kaye, 1904, Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1904: 196.

1 ♀, Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas, 14. xii. 1962 (J. E. Lipes), taken in flight on *Eupatorium odoratum.* Mr. Lipes mentioned that a second specimen was also present but could not be taken.

For the benefit of those who will want to look for it, a brief description of it may be given: on the upperside both sexes resemble *Panthiades m-album* (Boisduval & Leconte), the male lustrous iridescent blue with rather broad, sharp black borders, broadest at apex, with a nearly round pale gray scent pad; female with blue duller, more restricted and not sharp-edged. On the underside the species is unmistakable: both wings slightly rosy pale gray, the fore wing with a short transverse black bar on costa at 1/3 and a double black spot (often fused) just beyond, at cell-end. Otherwise the wing is unmarked. Hind wing with a subcostal black spot near base, one at upper cell-end, four smaller and partly linear ones from the middle of the inner margin to near the base of M_3; a subterminal fine black line inwardly edged with pale greenish shading below the median veins and above them becoming thicker, the last segment (Sc-Rs) nearly round, heavy and black. The "thecla spot" (Cu_1-Cu_2) is small, black, crescentiform and partly overshaded with green; in Cu_2-2A a terminal green patch; tornal lobe black, edged with white.

Godman & Salvin (*loc. cit.*) have given excellent figures.

The genus *Oenomaus* Hübner ([1819], Verz. bek. Schmett. (5): 76) is nomenclatorially available for *ortygnus,* which was selected as its type species by Scudder (1875, Proc. Am. Acad. Arts, Sci. 10: 231), and has been so used by Kaye (*loc. cit.*). The genus is apparently needed, but has never been described:

Antennae rather short, with a long, gradually incrassate club. Frons fuscous with white borders, the scaling subappressed or partially erect. Eyes with short but rather dense hair. Scent pad present, simple, ovate and sharply defined, located at the anterior distal angle of the cell-end. Hind wing with a moderate tail at Cu_2 and a very short one at Cu_1. Male genitalia: Tegumen short; uncus lobes slender, well notched between; falces normal; vinculum without shoulder process, tapering ventrad, with a diagonal straight strut at middle; saccus over twice as long as width at middle; valvae joined along basal third, slightly divergent thence distad, apically biramous, the rami distally directed and subparallel, mesad ramus shorter; dorsally each valva with a longitudinal keel; penis about 1.9 times as long as combined length of saccus and valvae, slightly and gently upcurved at apex, without terminal keel; cornutus single, conical, terminal, very large (nearly filling the cavity of the penis shaft), distally pointed and minutely spiculate all over the sides, save for the terminal point.

Knowledge of neotropical hairstreaks is still too incomplete to dwell at any length on the relationships of *Oenomaus* to other genera. Among those I have examined it seems to come closest structurally to *Ministrymon* Clench (*leda* Edwards; *clytie* Edwards) or *Paiwarria* Kaye (*venulius* Cramer), although it is not very close to either. It also shows some resemblance to two related genera being described in another paper (among whose species are included, respectively, *brescia* Hewitson and *coelebs* Herrich-Schäffer). Here again, the relationship is not particularly close. Among the most distinctive traits of *Oenomaus* is the large, conical, spiculate cornutus, which I have seen in no other genus.

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR THREE SPECIES FROM ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA AND TEXAS (HESPERIIDAE, PAPILIONIDAE)

by ROY O. KENDALL

135 Vaughan Place, San Antonio, Texas

Erynnis juvenalis (Fabricius). Lambremont (1954) and Ross & Lambremont (1963) recorded *juvenalis* from four Louisiana Parishes: East Baton Rouge, Orleans, Tammany and West Feliciana. Vernon Parish is now added. On 18 March 1963 at a spot near the Sabine River, about 14 miles southwest of Anacoca, adults were found quite plentiful in a small clearing. It is estimated that no less than 100 individuals were seen within a two hour period. Twenty-one males were collected. It is doubtful that any females were present at the gathering. One very interest-