

## NOTES ON CHILEAN OECOPHORIDAE

J. F. GATES CLARKE

Dept. of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

**ABSTRACT.** The rediscovery of *Hyperskeles choreutidea* Butler is recorded and the genitalia are illustrated for the first time. *Tyriomorpha* Meyrick, 1918 (= *Mattea* Duckworth, 1966), New Synonymy, is noted. The information contained in this short paper was not available in time to be included in my recent paper (Clarke, 1978), the latter in press over two years.

### *Hyperskeles* Butler

*Hyperskeles* Butler, 1883: 78 (Type-species: *Hyperskeles choreutidea* Butler loc. cit.: 79 [by monotypy].)—Fletcher, 1929: 114.—Gaede, in Bryk, 1939: 398.

The original description of this genus is as follows: "Allied to *Oecophora*, aspect of *Dasycera*; secondaries broader than in either genus; the primaries rounded at apex, but with the external angle well defined and consequently with short fringe; antennae filiform; palpi slender, porrect, long and widely separated; legs long and thick, but not fringed."

An emended generic description follows:

Labial palpus smooth, rather slender, recurved, slightly exceeding vertex; third segment nearly as long as second, acute. Tongue well developed, thickly scaled; maxillary palpus minute, slender, free. Head with closely appressed scales, small sidet tufts spreading; ocellus absent. Antenna filiform; scape without pecten. Thorax smooth. Forewing smooth, costa slightly arched, termen convex, 11 veins; 1b furcate; 1c preserved at margin; 2 and 3 connate from angle of cell; 4 approximate to 3; 5 nearer to 4 than to 6; 6 to termen slightly below apex; 7 and 8 coincident to costa slightly before apex; 9 nearer to 7 + 8 than to 10; 11 from middle. Hindwing with 8 veins; 2 remote from 3; 3 and 4 stalked; 4 to 7 parallel and equidistant. Hind tibia smooth. Abdominal terga weakly setose; setae deciduous.

Male genitalia with uncus and gnathos well-developed, socius absent. Vesica armed.

Female genitalia without signum.

This genus keys to *Despina* in my key (Clarke, 1978:3) but differs from that genus by the filiform antenna, 2 and 3 connate, and the broadly rounded termen in forewing.

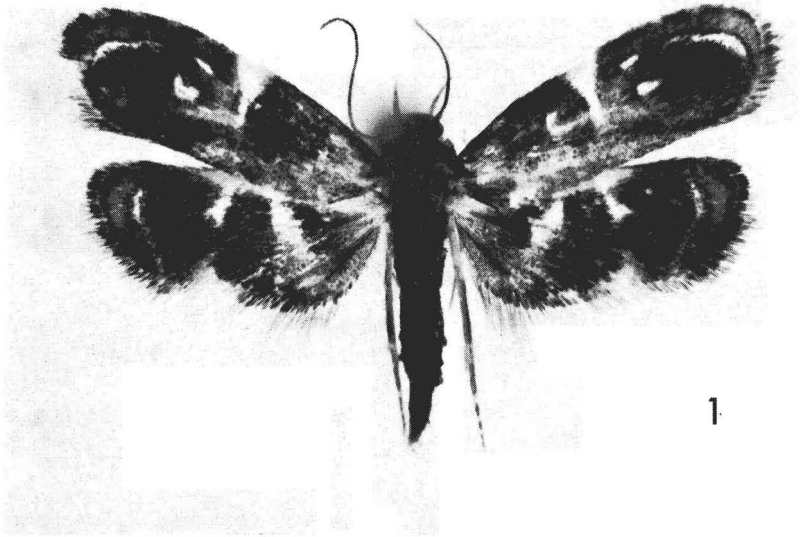
### *Hyperskeles choreutidea* Butler

Figs. 1-5

*Hyperskeles choreutidea* Butler, 1883: 78.—Bartlett-Calvert, 1886: 346.

*Hyperskeles choreutidia* [sic] Gaede, in Bryk, 1939: 398.

**Male genitalia** slide USNM 77489 (AB June 18, 1934). Harpe triangular, cucullus bluntly pointed; sacculus sclerotized, terminating in a pointed process, the latter extending two-thirds across middle of harpe; base of harpe with lunate, setose pad on inner surface. Gnathos a slender hook. Uncus clavate; inner surface, distad, clothed with setae. Vinculum U-shaped. Tegumen about as long as uncus. Anellus



Figs. 1-5. *Hyperskeles choreutidea* Butler: 1, dorsal view of adult; 2, venation of wings; 3, ventral view of male genitalia with left harpe and aedeagus removed; 4, aedeagus; 5, ventral view of female genitalia.

an oval sclerotized plate with deep median cleft. Aedeagus slender, nearly straight, distally pointed; vesica armed with fine cornuti.

**Female genitalia** slide USNM 24378. Ostium transverse, crescentic. Antrum a sclerotized cone. Inception of ductus seminalis ventrolaterally slightly before antrum. Ductus bursae membranous. Bursae copulatrix membranous with a slightly rugose section posteriorly. Signum absent.

**Holotype:** British Museum (Natural History).

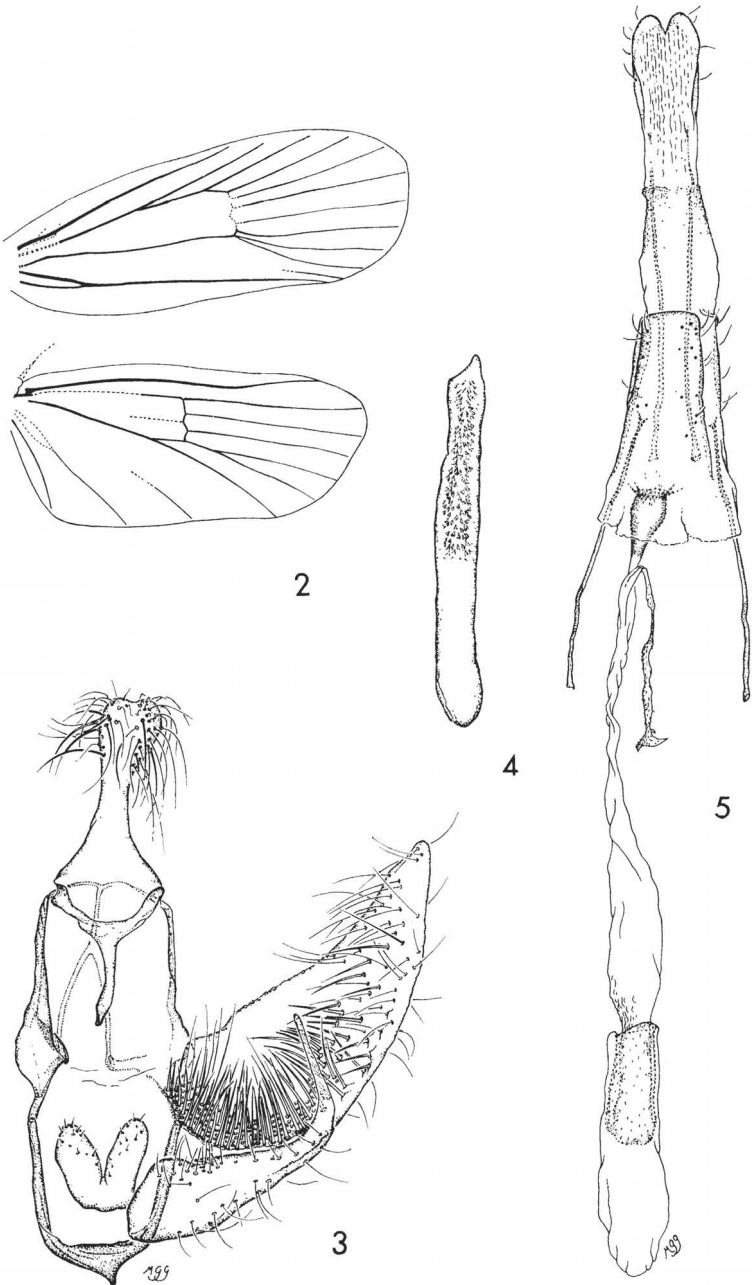
**Type locality:** Valdivia.

**Distribution:** Chile, Argentina.

The known distribution of the species, in addition to Valdivia, the type locality, is as follows: Chile, ♂, ♀, Callipulli ("a town in Chile, in the province of Malleco, 90 mi SE of Concepción"), March, Silva; S. Chile, ♂, Los Muermos, (Forest) 19 Jan. 51. R. Michelbacher; Argentina, ♀, prov. Chibut, El Tutbio. Lago Puelo, 25.III.1961, Gy Topál.

**Foodplant:** Unknown.

As far as I am able to ascertain, this species has been "lost" since 1886 (p. 346) when Bartlett-Calvert listed it under the Gelechiidae in his catalogue of the Lepidoptera of Chile. Gaede listed it (1939:398) under the Oecophoridae but Fletcher (1929:114) listed the genus and species as questionably oecophorid.



Figs. 1-5. Continued.

In the United States National Museum of Natural History there are two specimens (♂ & ♀) that had remained hidden in the unworked Choreutidae since the early 1930's until discovered recently by John Heppner while he was working on that family. Heppner acquired a third specimen (♀) from Dr. L. Gozmány of the Zoological Department, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, and a fourth specimen (♀) from the Los Angeles County Museum where they were thought to be choreutid. When Heppner brought the specimens to me, aware that they were not choreutids, I recognized them immediately from a colored illustration (origin unknown) in the collection of the United States National Museum of Natural History.

Through the courtesy of Dr. Klaus Sattler, British Museum (Natural History) I learned (*in litt.*) that the type ♀ of *choreutidea* is in that museum where it had been placed in the Gelechiidae.

The following synonymy was brought to my attention by Dr. John Heppner and Dr. Klaus Sattler:

*Tyriomorpha* Meyrick, 1918, Exotic Microlepidoptera, 2: 191 (Type-species: *Cryptolechia phoenissa* Butler, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 81, pl. 11, figs. 12, 12a [by original designation].)

*Mattea* Duckworth, 1966. Proc. U.S. National Museum, 119 (No. 3540): 2 (Type-species: *Cryptolechia phoenissa* Butler, 1883, Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 81, pl. 11, figs. 12, 12a [by original designation].) New Synonymy.

*Cryptolechia phoenissa* Butler was originally placed in the Gelechiidae, where it remained until Duckworth (1966) placed it correctly in the Oecophoridae. When Meyrick (1918) described *Tyriomorpha* he added to the confusion by placing it in the Glyphipterygidae. Clarke (1978: 7) also placed the species correctly in the Oecophoridae, but in the genus *Mattea* Duckworth.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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## GENERAL NOTES

### NOTES OF MARYLAND LEPIDOPTERA. 6. OCCURRENCE OF *BOLORIA SELENE* (NYMPHALIDAE) IN MARYLAND

In 1941, Clark (J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 31: 381-384) named a new subspecies of *Boloria selene* from specimens he had caught near Beltsville, Maryland in 1929. It was described as single brooded and "... resembling *Brenthis selene myrina* but larger . . . and with the ground color above darker and more reddish and the black markings broader and heavier. . . ." Clark had pictured the type earlier in his *Butterflies of the District of Columbia and Vicinity* (1932, U.S. National Mus. Bull. 157) and later (Clark and Clark 1951, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 116, No. 7. 239 p.) reported that the 1929 specimens were the last to be found in Beltsville.

This subspecies, named *marilandica* (Fig. 1), reappeared in Largo, Maryland in 1941 when Dr. Warren Wagner, Jr. captured at least one specimen there (Clark and Clark, loc. cit.). In 1948 and 1949, one of us (WAA) caught several specimens which were first identified as *myrina*, but when they were shown to A. H. Clark himself in late 1952, he identified them as typical *marilandica* and noted that he was happy to know of another locality where they could be found.

Since then several more colonies have been located. They seem to be clustered around the Fall Line as it makes its way in a northeast-southwest direction through Maryland (Fig. 2). (The Fall Line is a line of rocky falls on the courses of the many streams and rivers that in Maryland empty into the Chesapeake Bay. It divides the low, flat Atlantic coastal plain from the gentle, rolling hills of the piedmont.) However, we know of no specimens caught later than 1966. This apparent disappearance may be due either to our not collecting at the right time in the swampy areas where the insects occur, or to their actual extinction, due to the pressures of human population extension into their areas which is occurring rapidly in the Baltimore-Washington-Philadelphia corridor.

An analysis of the capture dates of our "*marilandica*" specimens suggests there are three broods: late May to mid-June, mid-July to early August, and mid-August to late September.

The populations of the different areas in which we collected were somewhat variable. Many specimens were larger and darker than normal, agreeing with the description of "*marilandica*." However, we also found a few that agreed neither with "*marilandica*" or *myrina*, some being larger but lighter in color, others being smaller but having very thick, heavy black markings. Likewise, there were two colonies that existed close by those of "*marilandica*" in which all the specimens were small and only a few conforming to "*marilandica*" could be found. One of us (RSS) collected *myrina* earlier (2 September 1941) in Lutherville, Maryland, which is very near Stevenson (Fig. 2), and these specimens do not conform to "*marilandica*."