

Solis, pers. comm.), it formerly was not known to occur as far north as the United States (Munroe 1983). A single female was taken at Bay St. Louis, Hancock Co., Mississippi, 30 July 1979, by Rick Kergosien. The specimen was determined by E. Munroe and is deposited in the personal collection of B. Mather. *Hiliethia decostalis* should be inserted in the checklist (Munroe 1983) as number 5271.1, preceding *Herpetogramma* Lederer.

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A NEW LICHEN MOTH RECORD FOR THE UNITED STATES:
LYCOMORPHODES SORDIDA (ARCTIIDAE: LITHOSIINAE)
FROM SOUTH TEXAS

Additional key words: Zygaenidae, mimicry, neotropical, Hidalgo County.

Lycomorphodes sordida (Butler) (Arctiidae: Lithosiinae) is distributed in Latin America from northern Mexico to northern Colombia (Seitz 1940:253). The species is sexually dimorphic; both sexes are presumably lycid beetle (Lycidae) mimics. The male has nearly solid orange forewings, with the wing margins variably shaded with black. The female forewing is similar, but has a black costal dash midway between the base and apex, and the margins are more heavily shaded with black. The hindwing of both sexes is generally black, with only the leading edge suffused with orange. *L. sordida* is a small species; male forewing length ranges between 18 and 20 mm ($n = 9$); females range between 21 and 23 mm ($n = 7$). Superficially, *L. sordida* resembles some species of Zygaenidae (e.g., *Triplocris* spp.), which also are probable lycid beetle mimics, though the zygaenids tend to have less heavily scaled wings giving them a translucent appearance.

Lycomorphodes sordida may be locally common in northern Mexico. I have found it especially abundant in Tamazunchale in the state of San Luis Potosí (at mercury vapor street lights in August). I recently examined a male specimen of *L. sordida* in the personal collection of J. Richard Heitzman with the following data: Santa Ana Reserve, Hidalgo County, Texas, 24 June 1968, taken at UV light, J. R. Heitzman. [The full title of the Santa Ana Reserve is Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge.] The specimen had been determined as "*Triplocris* sp.??". Species in the genus *Triplocris* are not likely to occur in southern Texas; the genus is generally restricted to the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico (Seitz 1940: 24–25). The range of *L. sordida* is unlikely to overlap broadly with that of any *Triplocris* sp. This U.S. record of *L. sordida* probably has gone unnoticed due to the small size of the species and the previous misdetermination.

The Check list of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico (Hodges et al. 1983: 114–115) does not list *Lycomorphodes sordida* as part of the fauna of North America north of Mexico. The specimen discussed above was sent to Douglas Ferguson at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (where the specimen now resides) to confirm my identification and to verify that this is indeed the first U.S. record for *L. sordida*. The specimen subsequently was examined by Nancy L. Jacobson, who also confirmed the identification.

The genus *Lycomorhodes* is distributed widely throughout Latin America. Of the ± 15 species in the genus, *L. sordida* is the most northerly in distribution, with the majority of the species occurring in South America (Seitz 1940: 252–254). Although there is some resemblance to the zygaenid genera *Triprocris* Grote and *Pyromorpha* Herrich-Schaeffer, confusion is more likely with the lithosiine genera *Lycomorpha* Harris and *Ptychoglene* Felder (also apparent lycid beetle comimics), some species of which are sympatric with *Lycomorhodes sordida* in northern Mexico. Specimens of lithosiine arctiids that have been collected in south Texas and determined as *Lycomorpha* or *Ptychoglene* sp. should be reexamined closely to determine if they represent additional U.S. records of *Lycomorhodes sordida*.

I thank J. R. Heitzman for allowing me to have and examine the male *L. sordida*, and Douglas Ferguson and Nancy L. Jacobson for verification of the identity of the specimen and critically reviewing the manuscript.

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LIFE HISTORY NOTES ON *CATOCALA SAPPHO* AND *CATOCALA ULALUME* (NOCTUIDAE)

Additional key words: larvae, rearing, foodplants, Lepidoptera.

I present new life history information for two Nearctic species of underwing moths, including a description of the larva of *Catocala sappho* Strecker, and a wild foodplant record for *Catocala ulalume* Strecker.

Catocala sappho. In Florida, adults of this underwing species can be found in ravine bottomland habitats between late May and early August. Adult males are collected most easily in mid to late afternoon as they rest on tree trunks about 1–3 m above the ground; females are encountered less frequently. The preferred microhabitat of the species seems to be low-lying hardwood hammocks that flood in the late winter and early spring, and whose characteristic trees include pignut hickory (*Carya glabra* [Mill] Sweet; Juglandaceae), bayberry (*Myrica cerifera* L.; Myricaceae), sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua* L.; Hamamelidaceae), and several species of oaks (*Quercus* [Tourn.] L.; Fagaceae).

In July of 1986, three adult female *Catocala sappho* were collected from tree trunks in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, and a fourth was taken in a bait trap in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida. Each female was put in a separate large paper bag and supplied with suitable food on a daily basis (sucrose solution placed on a small piece of sponge), and small twigs of hickory (the presumed foodplant; see below) to stimulate oviposition. The bags were misted with water every two days to prevent desiccation. One of the Gainesville females deposited approximately 50 eggs on 14–15 July 1986; the others died without ovipositing, although dissections revealed the presence of mature eggs in each. Eggs were deposited in clusters in the folds of the paper bag, on the sides of the bag, and on the sponge. The eggs subsequently were transferred to baby food containers with screened lids, which were stored outdoors in a shaded location through the winter.