ture I reviewed only cited convolvulaceous foodplants for this moth, but Silva and d’Araujo (1968) list Tabemamontana corona (Apocynaceae).

**Pleuroptya silicalis** (Guenee). Larvae of this species were collected and reared on Ipomoea batatas, I. setifera, Merremia umbellata (Convulvulaceae) and Rivinia humilis (Phytolacaceae). The distribution of this species includes Panama, Guyana and Brazil (Druce 1881). Bruner et al. (1975) recorded it from Cuba on Bouganvillea spectabilis (Nyctaginaceae) and Bohememia nicea (Urticaceae).

I thank Vitor O. Becker for identifying the Lepidoptera, and Eddy Martinez and Angela Beyra (CIMA, Camaguey, Cuba) for identifying the foodplants.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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Received for publication 17 October 1997; revised and accepted 16 January 1998.

**Journal of the Lepidopterists’ Society**

52(2), 1998, 216–217

**NEW ANT ASSOCIATIONS FOR GLAUCOPSYPEHY LYG DAMUS DOUBLEDAY (LYCAENIDAE)**

**Additional key words:** myrmecophily, silvery blue, Astragalus.

Larval myrmecophily among the Lycaenidae is well known and documented. In North America, the silvery blue, Glaucopsyche lygdamus Doubleday, and its associated ants have been studied by Pierce and Mead (1981) and Pierce and Eastal (1986). Larvae of G. lygdamus secrete substances (e.g., sugars, amino acids) that attract and feed ants, while ants provide protection against predators and parasitoids (Pierce & Eastal 1986).

While collecting in the Ozarks (Christian County, Missouri) in April 1996, we discovered a colony of G. lygdamus. We attempted to find its larval host by observing adult females and searching legumes for larvae. We subsequently discovered that most larvae were found on Astragalus crassicarpus var. trichocalyx (Nutt.) (Fabaceae); Vicia caroliniana Walt. (Fabaceae) was also infrequently used. The larvae often were tended by ants, and we noted size discrepancies among the ants. A few ants were collected for identification purposes. In a return trip to the area in 1997, we decided to look more closely at the ant-larva relationship and collect a larger sample of larvae and their associated ant tenders. We also observed that the larger instars appeared to be tended by larger ants.
Pierce and Estes (1986) recorded six species of ants that tended G. lygdamus in Colorado and Ballmer and Pratt (1991) listed three species in California. We found eight species in Missouri: Prenolepis imparis (Say), Camponotus pennsylvanicus (De Geer), Camponotus americanus Mayr, Formica schaufussi dolosa Wheeler, Tapinoma sessile (Say), Monomorium minimum (Buckley), Crematogaster punctulata Emery, and Leptothorax pergandei Emery. Of these ants, only T. sessile had been previously reported as tending G. lygdamus.

We had hypothesized that the smaller species of ants were tending earlier instars, so we grouped ant species into three size categories: large (7.0–9.0 mm; C. americanus, C. pennsylvanicus, F. s. dolosa), small (2.5–4.0 mm; C. punctulata, P. imparis, T. sessile, L. pergandei), and minute (<2.0 mm; M. minimum). Large ants tended second, third, and fourth instars; small ants tended second and third instars, and minute ants tended first instars. However, larval samples may have been unrepresentative because first and second instars usually burrow into the inflorescence and do not often come in contact with ant tenders (Pierce & Eastes 1986). It also seemed that the number of ant tenders per larva increased as ant size decreased, which would be consistent with Wagner’s (1993) observations on Hemiargus isola (Reakirt). Most larvae we found were feeding on open flowers or buds, with very few on stems or leaves. No statistical testing was attempted due to the small sample sizes.

We thank Leon Higley and Tom Hunt for reviewing an earlier draft of this manuscript, and Gregory Ballmer, Richard Heitzman, and an anonymous reviewer for reviewing the submitted draft. We are grateful to Mark Dubois for ant identifications. Voucher ants have been deposited in the University of Nebraska State Museum and/or in Mark Dubois’ personal collection. This is paper number 12085 of the journal series of the Nebraska Agricultural Research Division and contribution number 970 of the Department of Entomology, University of Nebraska.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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Received for publication 26 November 1997; revised and accepted 2 March 1998.

*Journal of the Lepidopterists’ Society*
52(2), 1998, 217–219

ON THE TRUE TYPE LOCALITIES OF MESOTAENIA VANINKA DELAFUENTEI NEILD AND MEMPHIS VILORIAE PYRCZ & NEILD (NYMPHALIDAE)

**Additional key words:** butterflies, holotypes, Lepidoptera, Pantepui, Venezuela.

In his recent book on the butterflies of Venezuela, A. Neild (1996) described the new subspecies Mesotaenia vaninka delafuentei, apparently based on a color picture made by J. Wójtuski of the unique female specimen at the Museo del Instituto de Zoología Agrícola, Maracay, Venezuela (MIZA). Neild provided the following in the text: “an extraordi-