a specific name”. Hence _quesnellii_ is an available species-group name under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999). Third, the type specimens, and all the numerous specimens of _Celastrina_ that Guppy has collected in the vicinity of Quesnel, are clearly referable to _lucia_ (Kirby, 1837 and not to _nigrescens_ (Guppy collected the nearest _nigrescens_ 120 km south of Quesnel at Williams Lake in 2002). Miller and Brown (1981) repeated the error of placing _quesnellii_ as a synonym of _nigrescens_ rather than _lucia_, but corrected the spelling and correctly treated the name as an available species-group name. Guppy and Shepard (2001) placed _quesnellii_ as a synonym of _C. ladon lucia_, and abbreviated the type locality to “Quesnel, B.C.” because at the time Guppy had not seen the specimen labels and hence could not determine the location of “Bala Lake”.

An additional name is mentioned by Cockle (1910), in the sentence “I submitted them [the specimens of _quesnellii_] to the late Dr. Fletcher, who wrote me that, had they been taken in Ontario, he would have named them _maculata-suffusa_.” Clearly this name is not being formally applied to the specimens in question, not even by Dr. Fletcher. It is clear that Cockle used the name _quesnellii_ instead of the name _maculata-suffusa_, not in addition to that name. McDunnough (1938), Dos Passos (1964) and Miller and Brown (1981) were in error to list “_maculatasuffusa_ (Cockle)” as a synonym of _quesnellii_. The name _maculatasuffusa_ has no standing even as an infrasubspecific name, and should be omitted from checklists and other publications.

We thank Janet Mason, Provincial Toponymist, Base Mapping & Geomatic Services Branch, BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management for information on the historical names of Ahbau Creek and Ahbau Lake, and the suggestion that “Quesnells” may refer to Quesnelle Forks.

**Literature Cited**


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Received for publication 5 March 2002; revised and accepted 20 September 2002.

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**First Report of the Palearctic Dichrorampha Acuminatana (Lienig & Zeller) in North America (Tortricidae)**

**Additional key words:** immigrant, holarctic, Olethreutinae, Dichrorampha petiverella, _D. vanouveriana_.

In the course of an ongoing inventory of the moths of Steuben, Washington Co., Maine, a single specimen of the Old World olethreutine _Dichrorampha acuminatana_ (Lienig & Zeller) was captured in 2001, evidently a first record for North America. The specimen, a fresh male (Figs. 1, 3), was taken on a door screen at approximately 1600 h EDT on 15 June at 44°30'22"N, 67°59'28"W. Nothing is known of its origins, but as a reported root feeder on _Chrysanthemum leucanthemum_ L. and _C. segetum_ L. (Asteraceae) (Bentinck & Diakonoff 1968, Kuznetsov 1987), it can be presumed to have developed on naturalized food-plants present within 1–2 km of the collection site.

Initial identification of the specimen was based on figures of wings and genitalia in Bentinck and Diakonoff (1968) and Kuznetsov (1987), and confirmed by comparison with authentic Palearctic specimens listed below. The species is distinguished from similar Nearctic forms by the acuminate shape of its forewing (signalized in its name), the continuous pale band in its terminal fringe, its diffuse dorsal patch, its broad ceculus with blunt ventral cusp, and its bifid aedeagus terminating in a distinctive open trough (Figs. 1–4). It belongs in the nominate subgenus in lacking anellar lobes but possessing a male forewing costal fold.
The species is widely distributed in western and central Europe (Razowski 1996). Two Palearctic congers, *D. vancouverana* McDunnough (=*D. gueeneana* Obraztsov) and *D. petiverella* (L.), were previously reported in Maine (Roberts 1991), and subsequent collecting there has revealed well established populations of these species along the immediate coastline wherever undisturbed stands of their native or naturalized foodplant *Achillea millefolium* L. (Asteraceae) occur. With captures of *D. vancouverana* in the Pacific Northwest (Miller 1999), coastal distribution patterns of the two holarctic congeners continue to suggest they are immigrants, although the possibility cannot be ruled out that they represent spotty relics of circumpolar distributions.

**Specimens examined.** ♀, Steuben, ME (Fig. 1), M. A. Roberts, 15/06/2001, genit. slide prep. MAR2027M (Fig. 3), forewing length 7.0 mm, in M. A. Roberts collection, Steuben, ME; ♀, Wangeroog, Ostfries. Inseln [Germany], 07/09/1949, E. Jäckh, genit. prep. on pin, forewing length 6.0 mm; ♀, Kelheim, Obfrk. [Germany], 03/08/1952, Jäckh, genit. prep. on pin, forewing length 6.0 mm; ♀, Hannover, Misb Moor [Germany], 29/05/1931, genit. slide prep. WEM 612011, forewing length 6.5 mm; ♀, Apetlon, Burgenland [Austria] (Fig. 2), 11/09/1971, E. Jäckh, genit. slide prep. WEM612012 (Fig. 4), forewing length 5.5 mm. The four Palearctic specimens are in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Washington, D.C.; we thank J. W. Brown for loaning them.

**LITERATURE CITED**


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Received for publication 8 April 2002; revised and accepted 11 November 2002.