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TRANSFER OF *CYMORIZA ABROTALIS* WALKER, 1859, FROM *NYMPHULA* SCHRANK TO *DISMILILA* DYAR (PYRALIDAE: NYMPHULINAE, MIDILINAE)

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Cymoriza abrotalis Walker (1859: 956) was described from a single male from Rio de Janeiro "in Mr. Fry's collection." Hampson (1897: 140) transferred the species to *Nymphula*, without comment. This placement was followed by Klima (1937: 92).

The holotype of *C. abrotalis* is in the Oxford University Museum. A photograph made by myself in 1958 (Fig. 1) shows clearly that the species is a midiline not a nymphuline, and that it belongs to the genus *Dismidila* Dyar. Although I had seen and photographed the type, I had not noticed the relationship and I omitted the name from my *Revision of the Midilinae* (Munroe, 1970). The maculation and wing shape show that the species is very close to *Dismidila similis* Munroe, type-locality Buenavista, East Bolivia, and to *D. obscura* Munroe, type-locality Petropolis, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. In colour it resembles *D. similis* more than *D. obscura*, but it has the hyaline spot of the forewing much larger. In the absence of series and not having compared the types directly I think it better not to establish synonyms. I content myself with transferring the species to *Dismidila* as *Dismidila abrotalis* (Walker), new combination.



Fig. 1. *Cymoriza abrotalis* Walker, holotype, ♂. Oxford University Museum.

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UNUSUAL COPULATORY BEHAVIOR IN THE NYMPHALIDAE AND SATYRIDAE

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Interspecific, heterosexual coupling among Rhopalocera in the wild is relatively uncommon enough to warrant being recorded in the literature (Hovanitz, 1949; Shigeru, 1956; Stallings et al., 1959; Downey, 1962; Shapiro & Biggs, 1968; Perkins & Gage, 1970; Priestaf, 1970; Platt & Greenfield, 1971). Even more rare are occurrences of intergeneric, heterosexual coupling (Frechin, 1969; Jae, 1972).