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**Remarks.** I have also seen 3 specimens regarded as too poor to include in the type series. These are as follows: 1 ♀, Montgomery Co., Virginia, 1 June 1901; 1 ♀, Renfro Valley, Kentucky, 25 May 1955; 1 ♀, Quincy, Gadsden Co., Florida, 8 November 1966.

*Semiothisa promiscuata* superficially resembles *S. regulata* (F.) of Central and South America, but the genitalia of the latter species are very different, more so than those of *aemulataria* or any of the closely related North American species. The greatly enlarged, swollen, male hind tibia is generally characteristic of the genus *Semiothisa*, and the members of the *aemulataria* group (*Philobia*) are unusual in not having the hind leg modified in this way.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- MORRISON, H. K. 1874. New North American Lepidoptera. Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 16: 194-203.
- WALKER, F. 1861. List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum 23: 753-1020.

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#### A FURTHER NOTE ON THE ACCEPTABILITY OF AN ALTERNATE FOODPLANT FOR *HEMILEUCA MAIA* (DRURY) (SATURNIIDAE)

Information to verify the acceptability of foodplants other than *Quercus* for *Hemileuca maia* Drury was given by Smith (1974, J. Lepid. Soc. 28: 142-145). The author mentions the successful rearing of *maia* on a species of *Salix* (willow) in 1972, from Albany Co., New York livestock collected on scrub oak, and supplied by me. That same year, using some of the ova from the egg mass sent to Capt. Smith, I reared *maia* on *Salix* (weeping willow). The larvae were fed on this foodplant from the beginning, not transferred to it after having been started on *Quercus*, as in the case of Capt. Smith's program. My adults, too, emerged in September the same year, and were exceptionally large specimens.

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