

native plants of this family that grow in appropriate habitats could be used by adventive populations of the moth.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank R. W. Hodges, ARS, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, and K. C. Kim, Department of Entomology, Pennsylvania State University, for providing records from the collections of their respective institutions.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- POWELL, J. A. 1973. A systematic monograph of New World ethmiid moths (Lepidoptera: Gelechioidea). *Smithson. Contr. Zool.* 120. 302 p.

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#### TWO NEW THECLA FROM THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES (LYCAENIDAE)

This brief note reports the findings of two hairstreaks which represent notable additions to the Nearctic region. The first of the two is previously unlisted (Dos Passos 1964, *Lepid. Soc. Mem.* No. 1; Dos Passos 1970, *J. Lepid. Soc.*, 24(1):26-38) and was called to my attention last fall by a colleague who received one specimen from Mr. Wayne Klopp from the Miami, Florida area. Photographs were subsequently taken and submitted to Dr. F. Martin Brown, Colorado Springs, Colorado for determination. The butterfly was identified as *Electrostrymon angelica angelica* Hewitson, the nominate subspecies found in Cuba. In addition to the 4 original specimens of this species taken by Mr. Klopp in August 1973, he located a large population just south of Miami in January 1974. Mr. Richard Anderson, formerly of Key West, Florida also found the species in some numbers in that area in the latter part of 1973.

The second species of interest here is *Chlorostrymon simaethus* (Drury) collected by Mr. Klopp and his wife Carol on Key Largo, Florida during February 1974. Previous distributional data for this species include only continental land areas from South America northward to southern portions of Texas, Arizona, and California (Clench 1961, in Ehrlich & Ehrlich, *How to Know the Butterflies*, Brown, Dubuque, Iowa, p. 189). It is therefore unreported from any Antillean area, the origin of many species taken sporadically in southern Florida. Whether this is an oversight in the distribution or whether it has been overlooked in that region and actually represents an undescribed subspecies is under investigation. The author has no neotropical *C. simaethus* for comparison. The Florida insect is significantly distinguishable from *C. simaethus sarita* (Skinner) from the U.S. It is expected that other new and interesting species will turn up in the southern Florida area from year to year and that collectors should keep an eye out for them, particularly the smaller, less conspicuous species. (Thanks to Dr. F. M. Brown for the determination for *E. angelica* and Mr. Wayne W. Klopp for examples of both species discussed.)

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ED. NOTE: This note, and the article by R. A. Anderson in this issue, both include a report of the occurrence of *Electrostrymon angelica angelica* in Florida. For the record, the manuscript of Anderson was received on 8 March 1974, and that of Fisher on 30 April 1974.