

Endl.). *Pinus khasya* does not occur at low elevations and there are 100-km gaps between its occurrences from the Khasi Hills of north-eastern India (range of *Petrova khasiensis*) to the highlands of Thailand (range of *P. salweenensis*) (Critchfield & Little, 1966; Mirov, 1967). *Pinus merkusii* and other pines likewise seem to be absent in these gaps. In Pleistocene times, the cool climate that allowed pines to migrate southward through Indochina (Mirov, 1967) must have allowed *P. khasya* to occur at low elevations, perhaps in continuous distribution. As the climate warmed at the end of the Pleistocene, *P. khasya* would have retreated from low elevations to form its fractured distribution pattern, thereby creating islands of *Petrova* that speciated. Under this hypothesis, related *Petrova* might occur in other subdivisions of the *Pinus khasya* range.

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A RECORD OF *URBANUS SIMPLICIUS* (HESPERIIDAE) FOR THE USA

Tilden (1965, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 19: 53-55) summarized the differences between *Urbanus simplicius* (Stoll) and *Urbanus procne* (Plotz). He found that most if not all records of *simplicius* from the USA were erroneous, a result of confusion of that species with *procne*.

I took a fresh male *simplicius* in Bentsen-Rio Grande Valley State Park, Hidalgo Co., Texas, on 13 April 1974. The specimen was collected at a large patch of thistle, *Cirsium texanum* Buckl. (Compositae), whose blossoms were attracting many skippers. Of the 35 species of HesperIIDae present, other interesting species were *Urbanus doryssus* Swainson, *Astraptes anaphus annetta* Evans, *Aguna asander* (Hewitson), *Cogia outis* (Skinner), and *C. hippalus* (Edwards). These are apparently the first records from the Lower Rio Grande Valley for the two *Cogia* species.

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