

which plantain was larger and more common than in the other areas, but it had fewer adult *E. phaeton* and only one egg cluster was found there.

It is not surprising that *E. phaeton* uses *P. lanceolata* as *Euphydryas* species in the western United States use *Plantago* species for oviposition sites. But it does raise an interesting question: why aren't there more *E. phaeton*, especially in old fields, if they will deposit eggs on such a common plant as English plantain?

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PRIOR NAME FOR A *PETROVA* PINE MOTH (TORTRICIDAE)

Not long after describing *Petrova khasiensis* (Olethreutinae), a moth developing on pine in northeastern India, I chanced to see two specimens similar to it at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History identified as *Eucosma argyrocyra* Meyrick. Subsequent comparison of pertinent specimens, including male genitalia, confirmed that the former name is indeed a synonym of the latter. Moreover, both names were based on specimens from the same locality, the town of Shillong. The findings are summarized below.

***Petrova argyrocyra* Meyrick, new combination**

Eucosma argyrocyra Meyrick 1921, Exot. Microlepidop. 2: 447; Clarke, 1958, Cat. Type Spec. Microlepidop. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Descr. Edward Meyrick 3: 347. *Petrova khasiensis* Miller 1977, J. Lepid. Soc. 31: 135, New Synonymy.

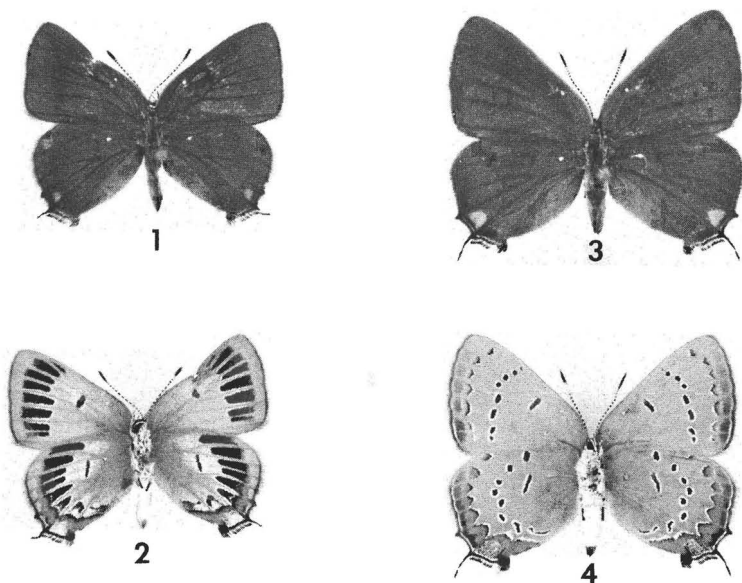
Specimens compared included one of the above *Petrova argyrocyra* (Shillong . . ., 5,000 ft 5.28 TBF, Comp. with type . . . Det. J. F. G. C. . . ., ♂ genit. slide MAM 1115781) and the *P. khasiensis* ♂ holotype. Wing and genitalia illustrations of authentically determined representatives may be seen in the works by Clarke and Miller cited above.

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ABERRANT SATYRIUM A. ACADICA (LYCAENIDAE)

On 4 July 1978 a recently emerged aberrant male *Satyrrium acadica acadica* (Edwards) was captured at Elgin, Kane Co., Illinois. This species is fairly common in the Chicagoland region wherever the hostplant willow (*Salix*) grows. The specimen was collected along a small creek within the city limits of Elgin while it rested on a leaf of a willow sapling.



FIGS. 1-4. Specimens of *Satyrium a. acadica* from Illinois. 1 and 2, aberrant specimen, dorsal and ventral views, respectively; 3 and 4, same, for a normal specimen, showing the typical markings of this species.

Figs. 1-4 show the dorsal and ventral views of both the aberrant specimen and a normal specimen. The most striking difference between them is that in the aberrant specimen the normal ventral postmedian rows of spots and submarginal "V" markings are replaced by large rectangular bars extending from the submarginal area into the postmedian area on both primaries and secondaries. I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to Dr. Clifford D. Ferris, University of Wyoming, Laramie for making the photographs of the specimens used in this article.

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