

of collecting these and other *Atrytonopsis* species. Specimens of both species have been deposited in the Michigan State University collection.

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A ONE-FOURTH GYNANDROMORPH OF *AGRIADES RUSTICA RUSTICA*
(EDWARDS) FROM WYOMING (LYCAENIDAE)

On a recent collecting trip to the Bighorn Mountains of Wyoming, an unusual single specimen of *A. r. rustica* (W. H. Edwards) was collected. The coloration of the wings, together with their relative size, clearly shows the left hindwing to be male, with the other three wings being female. In this respect it is similar to the specimen of *Strymon bazochii* (Godart) illustrated by Riotte [1978 (1979), *J. Res. Lepid.* 17(1):17-18.]. Examination of the external features suggests that the abdomen is that of a female specimen. While no other gynandromorphic Plebejinae are known to me from the Nearctic region, Ford (1945, *Butterflies*, London, pp. 193-195) illustrates a number of interesting forms from the Palearctic region.

Nielson (1977, *J. Res. Lepid.* 16(4):209-211) has pointed out that there has been a recent increase in publications dealing with gynandromorphism in the Lepidoptera.

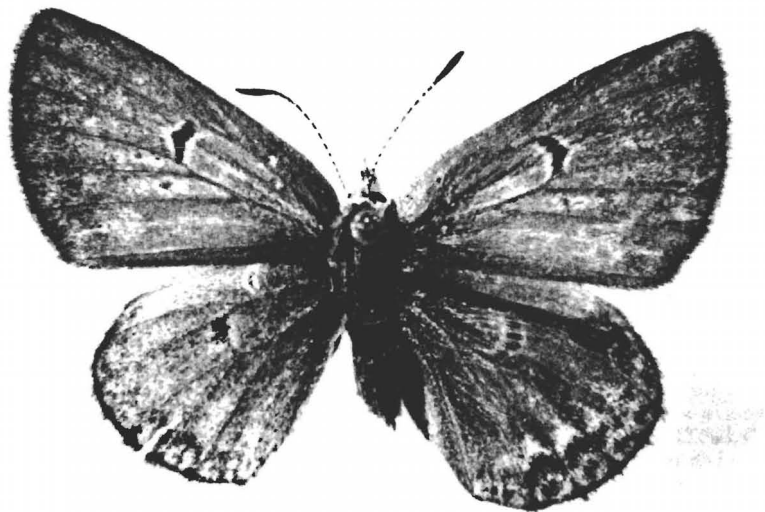


FIG. 1. Gynandromorph of *Agriades rustica rustica* from Wyoming. (Photo credit: Steve Lewis)

Examination of his literature citations, as well as those of Perkins and Perkins (1972, J. Res. Lepid. 11(3):195-196) indicates that the last twenty years have seen the appearance of a larger proportion of papers on that subject than in the decades preceding 1960. Whether or not this indicates an increase in the frequency of gynandromorphism or merely an increased awareness in the occurrence of the phenomenon is still a matter of speculation. It seems, however, that the interests of earlier collectors and authors for varieties and aberrations would have disclosed more examples from the Nearctic than are apparent at present.

The data for the specimen illustrated are as follows: Johnson County, Wyoming, Bighorn Mountains, Powder River Pass, 9660', 23 July 1980. At present, the specimen is in the author's collection.

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CHANGE IN STATUS OF *CATOCALA ANDROMACHE* RACE "BENJAMINI" (NOCTUIDAE)

Few specimens of the *andromache* complex of *Catocala* were available in collections in the early nineteen thirties when Dr. Foster H. Benjamin and I stood together in the U.S. National Museum and he suggested that I describe a unique portion (*benjamini*) of the complex as a race of *andromache* Hy. Edw., which I subsequently did (Brower, S. E., 1937, Bull. Brooklyn Entomol. Soc. 32(5):185-186). The unique type of *andromache* is considerably worn, and at the time we were considering this problem, quite a few collectors seemed to feel that there were already too many specific names in the *Catocala*. *C. benjamini*, NEW STATUS, is more uniformly brown-gray, with broader more prominent lines, than others of the complex, and most specimens lack to some degree the greenish shade characteristic of many *andromache*. No polymorphism in *benjamini* is evident to me in the material at hand. When I wrote the original description of the latter, the known ranges of the two entities were allopatric; however, I currently have data showing sympatry over portions of their ranges.

Based on an examination of the features mentioned above relative to significant series of all recognized species in the *andromache* complex, I conclude that *benjamini* Brower should be elevated to species level. I am making the change at this time so the new status will be available for use in detailed biological studies on this complex by J. W. Johnson and E. Walter now awaiting publication.

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A RECORD OF *ITAME ABRUPTATA* (GEOMETRIDAE) FROM WISCONSIN

Hoebeke (1980, J. Lepid. Soc. 34:132) reported the first occurrence of *Itame abruptata* (Walker) in New York and noted that it was "not well represented in North American collections," as cited in McGuffin's work (1977, J. Lepid. Soc. 31:269-274). McGuffin included Wisconsin in the range of the foodplant, but indicated no records of the moth from that state. Among material I received from Irwin Leeuw and determined for me by F. H. Rindge, American Museum of Natural History, New York, were the following: one male and one female, taken 9 July 1979 in Grant Co., Wisconsin.

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