

smaller than Palaearctic examples, whose forewings are usually stated to range from 6.5 to 7.5 mm long. The male genitalia (Fig. 2) are indistinguishable from those of an example in the National Museum of Natural History collected in Kent, U.K.

Apparently, the Michigan specimen was captured flying or at a light, so its larval host plant is unknown. In Europe the larva feeds within tied leaves of *Lonicera* and *Symphoricarpos*, genera of the Caprifoliaceae or honeysuckle family (Swatschek, B., 1958, *Die Larvalsystematik der Wickler*, Berlin, 269 pp.).

Whether the specimen represents a population now extant or extinct, introduced or endemic, is thus far undetermined. There has been no confirmation in two decades, and, although far from traditional ports of entry, the collection area is near Great Lakes routes of international shipping through the St. Lawrence Seaway.

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MELIPOTES INDOMITA (WALKER) IN HAWAII

In this *Journal*, vol. 33(2):136, was a note concerning this species in Hawaii, which very easily could be understood as if it were a first report of it in the Islands. This, however, is not so. *Melipotes indomita* was reported for the first time on 8 June 1969 on a building wall in Manoa and then repeatedly at Hickam Air Force Base and Honolulu Airport. By 7 August the moth had been found already on Molokai and, shortly before that date on Kauai, and in September also on Maui. Now the moth is one of the most common noctuids in the Islands, which is understandable because of the abundance of the foodplant, the monkeypod tree (*Samanea saman* (Jacq.)). A very thorough description and the life cycle of the moth was published by Oda & Mau (1972, *Proc. Hawaiian Entomol. Soc.* 21(3):435-441).

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TMOLUS AZIA (LYCAENIDAE) AND ANTEOS CHLORINDE (PIERIDAE) IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Tmolus azia (Hewitson) has recently been collected in Jamaica, the first record of its occurrence in the Caribbean (Vyhmeister, G., 1980, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 34(1):60). On 22 June 1981 at least three members of the Lepidopterists' Society Dominican Republic expedition collected single specimens of this butterfly in the "desert" region of Santiago Province, approximately 10 km NW of the city of Santiago and several hundred meters from the north bank of the Rio Yaque del Norte. This collection date followed approximately 40 days of rain, and the local vegetation was lush and dense. The collectors were Andrew F. Beck, S. S. Nicolay and Charles Zeiger; S. S. Nicolay identified the specimens. Mr. Nicolay returned to this site on 28 June 1981 and collected three