not deterrent to females in the red-egg guild and have failed to support the existence of an oviposition-deterrent pheromone. This "natural experiment" supports these conclusions. The greatly increased incidence of multiple oviposition suggests that when host density is reduced by 3–4 orders of magnitude while population density is normal, the *entire stand* of hosts may demonstrate "edge effect"—at least early in the flight, when most eggs are green. Theoretically, as the flight proceeds, the presence of more red eggs should deter multiple ovipositions and perhaps encourage female dispersal. Unfortunately, it was not practical to test this prediction, given the rate of turnover of inflorescences and the rapid maturation of the many *B. nigra* at the Suisun site. The ability of "edge effect" to dominate the pattern of egg dispersion in this unusual situation, however, does tend to confirm that "edge effect" is a statistical consequence of female behavior; it does not clarify the evolutionary origin of that behavior.

ARTHUR M. SHAPIRO, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Davis, California 95616.*

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EPIBLEMA LUCTUOSANA A. BLANCHARD, A HOMONYM, IS CHANGED TO ***EPIBLEMA LUCTUOSISSIMA*, NEW NAME**

From Dr. Leif Aarvick (Tårnveien 6, N-1430 Ås, Norway), I received the following information, for which I thank him very much: "Blanchard describes a species which he calls *Epiblema luctuosana*. Unfortunately there is another *Epiblema luctuosana* in Europe (*E. luctuosana* Duponchel, which is a synonym of *E. scutulana* Den. & Schiff). Thus *luctuosana* A. Blanchard is a homonym."

I propose to change the name of the species I described as *E. luctuosana* (1979, J. Lepid. Soc. 33(3):184) to *Epiblema luctuosissima* A. Blanchard.

ANDRÉ BLANCHARD, *3023 Underwood St., Houston, Texas 77025.*

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SCHIZURA RUSTICA (SCHAUS), A NOTODONTID MOTH DEFOLIATING *HERRANIA* AND *THEOBROMA* SPECIES (STERCULIACEAE) IN COSTA RICA

Herein, I report for the first time the association of the "medium-sized" (approx. 37 mm spread wingspan), dull brown and mottled gray notodontid moth *Schizura rustica* (Schaus), with *Herrania albiflora* Goudot (Sterculiaceae) as a larval food plant at one locality in Costa Rica and the acceptability of the closely related *Theobroma cacao* L. (also Sterculiaceae) as an alternate food plant. My report includes observations on the role of this moth as a serious defoliator of *H. albiflora* as well as offering some preliminary autecological and natural history notes on the life cycle and larval feeding behavior. Although much information has accumulated over the years on the insect herbivores