

## GENERAL NOTES

### FIRST CALIFORNIA RECORD AND CONFIRMATION OF A ROSACEOUS HOST FOR *ERIOCRANIA* (ERIOCRANIIDAE)

On 27 April 1981, numerous leafmining larvae of an eriocraniid were collected on *Holodiscus discolor* Maxim. The leafmines were abundant on *Holodiscus* bushes growing adjacent to the eucalyptus grove upslope from the entrance to San Bruno Mountain Park, San Mateo Co., CA. At that time, 85–90% of the mines had been abandoned by the fully matured larvae.

The site was revisited on 5 February and 5 March 1982; on the second visit adults of *Eriocrania semipurpurella pacifica* Davis were found in abundance. Adults were observed from 1000 to 1200 h, during which time I observed three pairs in copulo and several females ovipositing on the young expanding leaves of *Holodiscus*. On 4 April 1982, no adults were observed, and many of the larval mines were underway, although few mines had reached maturity.

Davis (1978, Smithsonian Contrib. Zool. 251:1–131) records *Holodiscus discolor* as the probable but questionable host of *E. s. pacifica* based on a larval eriocraniid collection from Vancouver, British Columbia. All other known hosts of eriocraniids are members of the order Fagales. *Holodiscus*, a member of the Rosales, would represent a novel host switch for the family Eriocraniidae. The circumstantial association of larvae and adults and the ovipositional behavior of females confirm *H. discolor* as a primary host of *E. s. pacifica*.

The geographically nearest confirmed record of this insect is Whatcom Co., WA, where J. F. Clarke collected adults in April 1923. However, a single male in poor condition, which may represent this species, was collected by Walsingham in Grant Co., OR (Davis, 1978, loc. cit.).

Davis (1978, loc. cit.) described *E. s. pacifica* as a subspecies distinct from the European and northeastern North American, *Betula*-feeding populations of *E. s. semipurpurella* (Stephens). Despite the morphological resemblance of *E. s. pacifica* to *E. s. semipurpurella*, it seems certain that the former is deserving of specific recognition as it is both allopatric to other known populations of *E. s. semipurpurella* and possesses a novel host association. Among leafminers it would be most unusual to find a single species feeding on plants belonging to different orders, i.e., the Fagales and Rosales (Needham et al., 1928, Leaf-mining Insects. Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkens Co. 351 pp.; and Hering, 1951, Biology of Leaf Miners. s'Gravenhage: W. Junk. 420 pp.).

Previously, three of the five described genera of Eriocraniidae were known from the Californian fauna: *Dyseriocrania* Spuler, *Eriocraniella* Viette, and *Neocrania* Davis. With the addition of *Eriocrania semipurpurella pacifica*, the Californian fauna consists of eight recognized species in four genera, and appears to be the richest in diversity of any region of comparable area.

DAVID WAGNER, Department of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.