due to the more generalized habits of *T. melancholicus*, which is found in a greater variety of habitats and probably has a more generalized diet.

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AN OVERLOOKED RECORD OF *LACINIPOLIA RODORA* (NOCTUIDAE) FROM THE UNITED STATES

Additional key words: Mexico, national record, United States.

Lacinipolia rodora (Dyar) (Noctuidae) was described as *Polia rodora* Dyar (1911) from a single female from Mexico City, Mexico. The type specimen (Type No. 12958), collected by R. Mueller, is deposited in the collection of the United States National Museum (USNM), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. It has long been recognized by several noctuid workers that *Lacinipolia rodora* ranges into southwestern United States, but owing to unfortunate circumstances, this information has never been published in a formal manner.

In the early 1960's, Lloyd Martin began a taxonomic study of the genus *Lacinipolia* McDunnough, based primarily on material in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM). The subsequent loss of his notebook with photographs of all the type specimens and extensive descriptive notes, caused Martin to abandon his study. In 1975, Charles Selman completed a revision of *Lacinipolia* as his doctoral dissertation at Ohio State University. Selman's (1975) study was a complete taxonomic revision, including descriptions, photographs, and genitalic drawings. Due to the length of the document and unforeseen difficulties, Selman's dissertation was never published. Required copies of his dissertation were deposited in the library of Ohio State University. Photocopies have been made available, but minimal distribution of photocopies does not satisfy the requirements for formal publication as identified in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (Stoll et al. 1961).

Selman (1975) proposed the new combination *Lacinipolia rodora* in his dissertation,

hence, the new combination was never formally published. Poole (1989) implied that this new combination had been published by Godfrey (1972). In the paper to which Poole (1989) referred, Godfrey (1972:138) described the larvae of *Lacinipolia rodora* from ova secured by J. G. Franclemont in the Chiricahua Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Thus, the occurrence of *L. rodora* in the United States and the new combination were published together, although Godfrey was unaware that he created a new combination. Prior to Poole (1989), Godrey's (1972) contribution apparently went unnoticed, since *L. rodora* was not included by Franclemont and Todd (1983) in the Check List of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico.

Lacinipolia rodora is similar to *L. vicina* (Grote), but can be distinguished from the latter by the presence of bipectinate male antennae; male antennae are serrate in *L. vicina*. A male specimen of *L. rodora* in the collection of the USNM with the same data as the female holotype was designated as the lectotype by Selman (1975). However, because the holotype is extant and the latter specimen was not mentioned by Dyar (1911), the lectotype designation is unnecessary and invalid; it also is unpublished.

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