

## GENERAL NOTES

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### OCCURRENCE OF *DISPHRAGIS CAPTIOSA* (NOTODONTIDAE) IN ARIZONA

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

There have been specimens of a notodontid from Arizona in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) for over 40 years. The species was identified as *Disphragis captiosa* Draudt, 1932, but the identification was made too late for its inclusion in McDunnough's 1938 Checklist. The record remained unpublished, and subsequently was left out of the 1983 MONA Checklist (Franclemont 1983). This note will facilitate its inclusion in a subsequent list.

*Disphragis captiosa* was described by Draudt (1932) from specimens collected in Zacualpan and Cuernavaca, Mexico. The type is a female in the Draudt collection. The female is similar to the female of *Heterocampa obliqua* Pack., 1864, in general appearance, but much smaller (33 mm versus 47 mm). Specimens were taken in Madera Canyon, Santa Cruz Co., Arizona, on 22 and 25 August 1946, and 17 and 20 August 1949 by J. A. Comstock, L. M. Martin, and C. W. Kirkwood (LACM). I collected a single specimen in a residential area on the north side of Tucson, Pima Co., Arizona, on 11 August 1974. The LACM also has one specimen from Rincon, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica, which may represent the southern extent of its range.

All six specimens examined are females as is the type. I hope that this note will stimulate Arizona collectors to generate more records for this species, and perhaps collect the male. *Disphragis captiosa* can be recognized by a large oval yellow-brown patch on the forewing, that starts at the reniform and extends outward toward the apex and outer margin.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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- FRANCLEMONT, J. G. 1983. Notodontidae, pp. 112-114. In Hodges, R. W. et al. (eds.), *Check list of the Lepidoptera of America north of Mexico*. E. W. Classey Ltd. and The Wedge Entomol. Res. Found., London. xvii + 284 pp.
- MCDUNNOUGH, J. 1938. Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States of America. Part 1 (Macrolepidoptera). *Mem. Southern California Acad. Sci.*, Los Angeles. 275 pp.

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### *HILEITHIA DECONSTALIS* (CRAMBIDAE: PYRAUSTINAE), NEW TO THE UNITED STATES

**Additional key words:** distribution, new record, checklist placement.

*Hileithia deconstalis* (Guenée, 1854) is a relatively small pyraustine moth native to the neotropics. Although there is a specimen from Mexico in the collection of the USNM (A.

Solis, pers. comm.), it formerly was not known to occur as far north as the United States (Munroe 1983). A single female was taken at Bay St. Louis, Hancock Co., Mississippi, 30 July 1979, by Rick Kergosien. The specimen was determined by E. Munroe and is deposited in the personal collection of B. Mather. *Hiliethia decostalis* should be inserted in the checklist (Munroe 1983) as number 5271.1, preceding *Herpetogramma* Lederer.

## LITERATURE CITED

MUNROE, E. G. 1983. Pyraloidea, pp. 67-86. In Hodges, R. W. et al. (eds.), Check list of the Lepidoptera of America north of Mexico. E. W. Classey, Ltd. and The Wedge Entomol. Res. Found., London. 284 pp.

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A NEW LICHEN MOTH RECORD FOR THE UNITED STATES:  
*LYCOMORPHODES SORDIDA* (ARCTIIDAE: LITHOSIINAE)  
FROM SOUTH TEXAS

**Additional key words:** Zygaenidae, mimicry, neotropical, Hidalgo County.

*Lycomorphodes sordida* (Butler) (Arctiidae: Lithosiinae) is distributed in Latin America from northern Mexico to northern Colombia (Seitz 1940:253). The species is sexually dimorphic; both sexes are presumably lycid beetle (Lycidae) mimics. The male has nearly solid orange forewings, with the wing margins variably shaded with black. The female forewing is similar, but has a black costal dash midway between the base and apex, and the margins are more heavily shaded with black. The hindwing of both sexes is generally black, with only the leading edge suffused with orange. *L. sordida* is a small species; male forewing length ranges between 18 and 20 mm ( $n = 9$ ); females range between 21 and 23 mm ( $n = 7$ ). Superficially, *L. sordida* resembles some species of Zygaenidae (e.g., *Triplocris* spp.), which also are probable lycid beetle mimics, though the zygaenids tend to have less heavily scaled wings giving them a translucent appearance.

*Lycomorphodes sordida* may be locally common in northern Mexico. I have found it especially abundant in Tamazunchale in the state of San Luis Potosí (at mercury vapor street lights in August). I recently examined a male specimen of *L. sordida* in the personal collection of J. Richard Heitzman with the following data: Santa Ana Reserve, Hidalgo County, Texas, 24 June 1968, taken at UV light, J. R. Heitzman. [The full title of the Santa Ana Reserve is Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge.] The specimen had been determined as "*Triplocris* sp.??". Species in the genus *Triplocris* are not likely to occur in southern Texas; the genus is generally restricted to the southwestern U.S. and northwestern Mexico (Seitz 1940: 24-25). The range of *L. sordida* is unlikely to overlap broadly with that of any *Triplocris* sp. This U.S. record of *L. sordida* probably has gone unnoticed due to the small size of the species and the previous misdetermination.

The Check list of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico (Hodges et al. 1983: 114-115) does not list *Lycomorphodes sordida* as part of the fauna of North America north of Mexico. The specimen discussed above was sent to Douglas Ferguson at the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (where the specimen now resides) to confirm my identification and to verify that this is indeed the first U.S. record for *L. sordida*. The specimen subsequently was examined by Nancy L. Jacobson, who also confirmed the identification.

## ADDENDUM ET CORRIGENDUM TO VOLUME 46

### ADDENDUM TO MACNEILL (1992)

In his recent obituary of Pepe Herrera, MacNeill (1992, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 46:248–254) inadvertently omitted Herrera's last publication. It should be cited as follows:

JOHNSON, K., L. D. MILLER & JOSÉ HERRERA G. 1992. *Eiseliana* and *Heoda*, high Andean and austral genera of the Neotropical Eumaeini (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae). *Atca Entomol. Chileana* 17:107–146.

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### CORRECTION TO MATHER & MUNROE (1992)

In Mather and Munroe (1992, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 46:159–160), the generic name *Hileithia* (Pyralidae) was misspelled twice in the text as "*Hiltethia*." The editor apologizes for this mistake.