a specific name". Hence *quesnellii* is an available species-group name under the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999). Third, the type specimens, and all the numerous specimens of *Celastrina* that Guppy has collected in the vicinity of Quesnel, are clearly referable to *lucia* (Kirby), 1837 and not to *nigrescens* (Guppy collected the nearest *nigrescens* 120 km south of Quesnel at Williams Lake in 2002). Miller and Brown (1981) repeated the error of placing *quesnellii* as a synonym of *nigrescens* rather than *lucia*, but corrected the spelling and correctly treated the name as an available species-group name. Guppy and Shepard (2001) placed *quesnellii* as a synonym of *C. ladon lucia*, and abbreviated the type locality to "Quesnel, B.C." because at the time Guppy had not seen the specimen labels and hence could not determine the location of "Bala Lake".

An additional name is mentioned by Cockle (1910), in the sentence "I submitted them [the specimens of *quesnellii*] to the late Dr. Fletcher, who wrote me that, had they been taken in Ontario, he would have named them '*maculata-suffusa*'." Clearly this name is *not* being formally applied to the specimens in question, not even by Dr. Fletcher. It is clear that Cockle used the name *quesnellii* instead of the name *maculata-suffusa*, not in addition to that name. McDunnough (1938), Dos Passos (1964) and Miller and Brown (1981) were in error to list "*maculatasuffusa* (Cockle)" as a synonym of *quesnellii*. The name *maculatasuffusa* has no standing even as an infrasubspecific name, and should be omitted from checklists and other publications.

We thank Janet Mason, Provincial Toponymist, Base Mapping & Geomatic Services Branch, BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management for information on the historical names of Ahbau Creek and Ahbau Lake, and the suggestion that "Quesnelle" may refer to Quesnelle Forks.

LITERATURE CITED

BLACKMORE, E. H. 1920. The Lycaenidae of British Columbia. Proceedings of the Entomological Society of British Columbia (1919)14:5–11.

COCKLE, J. W. 1910. Notes on a few butterflies found at Kaslo and in northern British Columbia. Can. Entomol. 42(6):203–204.

COMSTOCK, W. P. & E. I. HUNTINGTON. 1963. An annotated list of the Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) of the Western Hemisphere (continued). J. New York Entomol. Soc. 21:45–57.

DOS PASSOS, C. F. 1964. A synonymic list of the Nearctic Rhopalocera. Lep. Soc. Mem. 1:i–v, 1–145.

GUPPY, C. S. & J. H. SHEPARD. 2001. Butterflies of British Columbia. UBC Press Vancouver, B.C. 414 pp.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE. 1999. International code of zoological nomenclature. 4th ed. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London. xxix + 306 pp.

MCDUNNOUGH, J. H. 1938. Check list of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States of America. Part 1. Macrolepidoptera. Mem. Calif. Acad. Sci. 1:3–272 (1–3 (corrigenda)).

MILLER, L. D. & F. M. BROWN. 1981. A catalogue/checklist of the butterflies of America north of Mexico. Lepid. Soc. Mem. 2:i–vii, 1–280.

CRISPIN S. GUPPY, *4627 Quesnel-Hydraulic Road, Quesnel, BC V2J 6P8 Canada* AND NORBERT G. KONDLA, *P.O. Box 244, Genelle, BC V0G 1G0, Canada*

Received for publication 5 March 2002; revised and accepted 20 September 2002.

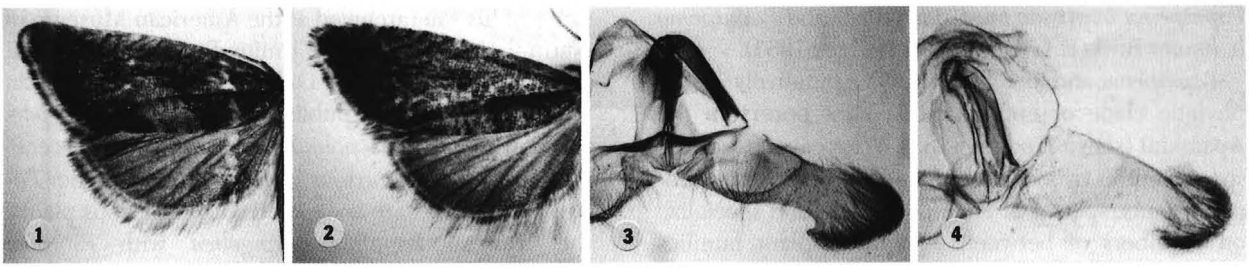
Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
57(2), 2003, 152–153

FIRST REPORT OF THE PALAEARCTIC *DICHRORAMPHA ACUMINATANA* (LIENIG & ZELLER) IN NORTH AMERICA (TORTRICIDAE)

Additional key words: immigrant, holarctic, Olethreutinae, *Dichrorampha petiverella, D. vancouverana.*

In the course of an ongoing inventory of the moths of Steuben, Washington Co., Maine, a single specimen of the Old World olethreutine *Dichrorampha acuminatana* (Lienig & Zeller) was captured in 2001, evidently a first record for North America. The specimen, a fresh male (Figs. 1, 3), was taken on a door screen at approximately 1600 h EDST on 15 June at 44°30′22″N, 67°59′28″W. Nothing is known of its origins, but as a reported root feeder on *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* L. and *C. segetum* L. (Asteraceae) (Bentinck & Diakonoff 1968, Kuznetsov 1987), it can be presumed to have developed on naturalized foodplants present within 1–2 km of the collection site.

Initial identification of the specimen was based on figures of wings and genitalia in Bentinck and Diakonoff (1968) and Kuznetsov (1987), and confirmed by comparison with authentic Palaearctic specimens listed below. The species is distinguished from similar Nearctic forms by the acuminate shape of its forewing (signalized in its name), the continuous pale band in its terminal fringe, its diffuse dorsal patch, its broad cucullus with blunt ventral cusp, and its bifid aedeagus terminating in a distinctive open trough (Figs. 1–4). It belongs in the nominate subgenus in lacking anellar lobes but possessing a male forewing costal fold.



FIGS. 1–4. *Dichrorampha acuminatana*. **1,** Wings of male from Steuben, ME. **2,** Wings of male from Apetlon, Austria. **3,** Genitalia of male from Steuben, ME. **4,** Genitalia of male from Apetlon, Austria. Further details are in the Specimens examined section of the text.

The species is widely distributed in western and central Europe (Razowski 1996). Two Palaearctic congeners, *D. vancouverana* McDunnough (=*D. gueneeana* Obraztsov) and *D. petiverella* (L.), were previously reported in Maine (Roberts 1991), and subsequent collecting there has revealed well established populations of these species along the immediate coastline wherever undisturbed stands of their native or naturalized foodplant *Achillea millefolium* L. (Asteraceae) occur. With captures of *D. vancouverana* in the Pacific Northwest (Miller 1999), coastal distribution patterns of the two holarctic congeners continue to suggest they are immigrants, although the possibility cannot be ruled out that they represent spotty relicts of circumpolar distributions.

Specimens examined. ♂, Steuben, ME (Fig. 1), M. A. Roberts, 15/06/2001, genit. slide prep. MAR2027M (Fig. 3), forewing length 7.0 mm, in M. A. Roberts collection, Steuben, ME; ♂, Wangeroog, Ostfries. Inseln [Germany], 07/09/1949, E. Jäckh, genit. prep. on pin, forewing length 6.0 mm; ♂, Kelheim, Obfrk. [Germany], 03/08/1952, Jäckh, genit. prep. on pin, forewing length 6.0 mm; ♂, Hannover, Misb Moor [Germany], 29/05/1931, genit. slide prep. WEM 612011, forewing length 6.5 mm; ♂, Apetlon, Burgenland [Austria] (Fig. 2), 11/09/1971, E. Jäckh, genit. slide prep. WEM612012 (Fig. 4), forewing length 5.5 mm. The four Palaearctic specimens are in the U.S. National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Washington, D.C.; we thank J. W. Brown for loaning them.

LITERATURE CITED

BENTINCK, G. A. & A. DIAKONOFF. 1968. De Nederlandse bladrollers (Tortricidae). Monogr. Nederlands. Entomol. Ver. No. 3. 201 pp.

KUZNETSOV, V. I. 1987. Family Tortricidae (tortricid moths), pp. 279–956. *In* Medvedev, G. S. (ed.), Keys to the insects of the European part of the USSR. U.S. Dept. of Agr. & Natl. Science Found. 991 pp. [translation]

MILLER, W. E. 1999. A new synonymy in *Dichrorampha* that reveals an overlooked immigrant record for North America (Tortricidae). J. Lepid. Soc. 53:74–75.

RAZOWSKI, J. 1996. Tortricidae, pp. 130–157. *In* Karsholt, O. & J. Razowski (eds.), The Lepidoptera of Europe: a distributional checklist. Apollo Books, Stenstrup. 380 pp.

ROBERTS, M. A. 1991. Two Palearctic species of *Dichrorampha* discovered in Maine (Tortricidae). J. Lepid. Soc. 45:169–171.

MICHAEL A. ROBERTS, *367 Village Road, Steuben, Maine 04680, USA. Email:* maroberts@acadia.net AND WILLIAM E. MILLER, *Department of Entomology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, USA.* Email: mille014@umn.edu

Received for publication 8 April 2002; revised and accepted 11 November 2002.

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
57(2), 2003, 153–156

HOST PLANT ASSOCIATIONS OF WESTERN SPECIES OF *PAPAIPEMA* (NOCTUIDAE) WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE APIACEOUS PLANTS

Additional key words: host plants, Apiaceae, Asteraceae, polyphagy.

The genus *Papaipema* Smith (Noctuidae) is the largest noctuid genus endemic to North America has long been a favorite among students of lepidopteran life history (e.g., Kwiat 1916, Hessel 1954). With 46 described species and at least 5 undescribed species of which we are, *Papaipema* is the fifth most speciose noctuid genus on this continent (Hodges 1983), superseded only by the Holarctic genera *Acronicta* Ochs. (n = 81 Nearctic species), *Catocala* Schrank (n = 110), *Lacinipolia* McDunnough (n = 57), and *Schinia* Hübner (n = 123 species in North America) (Hodges 1983). *Papaipema* currently includes 46 valid described species, at least five undescribed species (Quinter, in MS), and two valid subspecific entities,