

John Emmel for making comments on this paper. It should be noted that he has successfully reared *schryveri* larvae on *Sedum spathulifolium* Hook., from eggs sent by Stanford and Eff. The botanical nomenclature used herein is based on Porter (1964, 1968) and Craighead (1963).

Literature Cited

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LEREMA ANCILLARIS (HESPERIIDAE) NEW TO TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES

In an earlier paper (1970, Lepid. Soc. 24: 59), the author briefly described the effects of hurricane "Beulah" in 1967 on the Lepidoptera populations of extreme south Texas, and the discovery of three Lycaenidae new to the U.S. A new skipper record is now given, believed also to be associated with that hurricane:

Lerema ancillaris liris Evans, 1955. A catalogue of the American HesperIIDae indicating the classification and nomenclature adopted in the British Museum (Natural History). Part IV. HesperIIDae and Megathyminae. London. British Museum. 499 pp., pls. 54-88. (Describes new sub-species of HesperIIDae. Type locality, Atoyac & Veracruz, Mexico. Type in B.M.).

One ♂, good condition, Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, near Alamo, Hidalgo Co., Texas, 28 September 1968 (*leg.* R.O.K.; *det.* H. A. Freeman).

Evans described *liris* from 21 specimens collected in Mexico, Guatemala, Roatan Island, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. H. A. Freeman (personal communication) advises that this species is common over much of Mexico, and is one of the most common species at Ciudad de Valles, Veracruz, and Oaxaca. Ciudad de Valles is about 300 miles south of Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, site of the first U.S. record.

Joseph F. Doyle, III records collecting a ♀ *Synapte salenus* Mabille, 27 August 1968 at the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge. No doubt the appearance of this insect north of the Rio Grande was also associated with hurricane "Beulah."

As with the Mexican Lycaenidae which were apparently displaced by "Beulah," it will be interesting to learn whether or not these HesperIIDae become established in extreme south Texas. There are no other known records from the United States for any of these species; however, other like specimens must have been present at the time (1968). Should any of these become resident north of the Rio Grande, the significance of great weather disturbances on insect dispersal will have been established.

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