

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *BERTELIA* B. & McD.
(PYRALIDAE)

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An examination of specimens of *Bertelia grisella* B. & McD. in the National Museum, including the cotype, shows that I had misidentified my series of specimens of the same genus, taken in the Presidio and Culberson cos. of Texas, recorded in my 1970 article. These specimens really belong to a new species, the description of which follows.

***Bertelia dupla* A. Blanchard, new species**

The description of the habitus of *Bertelia grisella*, as published by Barnes & McDunnough (1913) and Heinrich (1956) applies extremely well to the new species. The specimens of *B. grisella* in the National Collection (*ex* Barnes Collection) are somewhat paler but this is probably due, at least in part, to fading. The maculation of the new species is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Male genitalia (Figs. 3-6): Uncus triangulate. Valves simple. Vinculum broadly rounded. Apical process of gnathos developed as a long, tapered hook narrowly and deeply notched at apex. Transtilla with strong sclerotization limited to two long processes embracing the aedeagus by their bases, extending dorsad of the aedeagus beyond the base of the gnathos hook, weakly united a trifle distad of their middle, where they are narrowest, by a short, narrow bridge, enlarged and flattened basad of this bridge, enlarged and tricuspid at their apices. Juxta U-shaped with long flattened lateral arms, widest near their middles, pointed at their apices. Aedeagus with a row of minute spines on each of two lateral, symmetrical edges. Penis with a few sclerotized wrinklings, otherwise unarmed. Eighth abdominal segment with a pair of ventrolateral hair tufts.

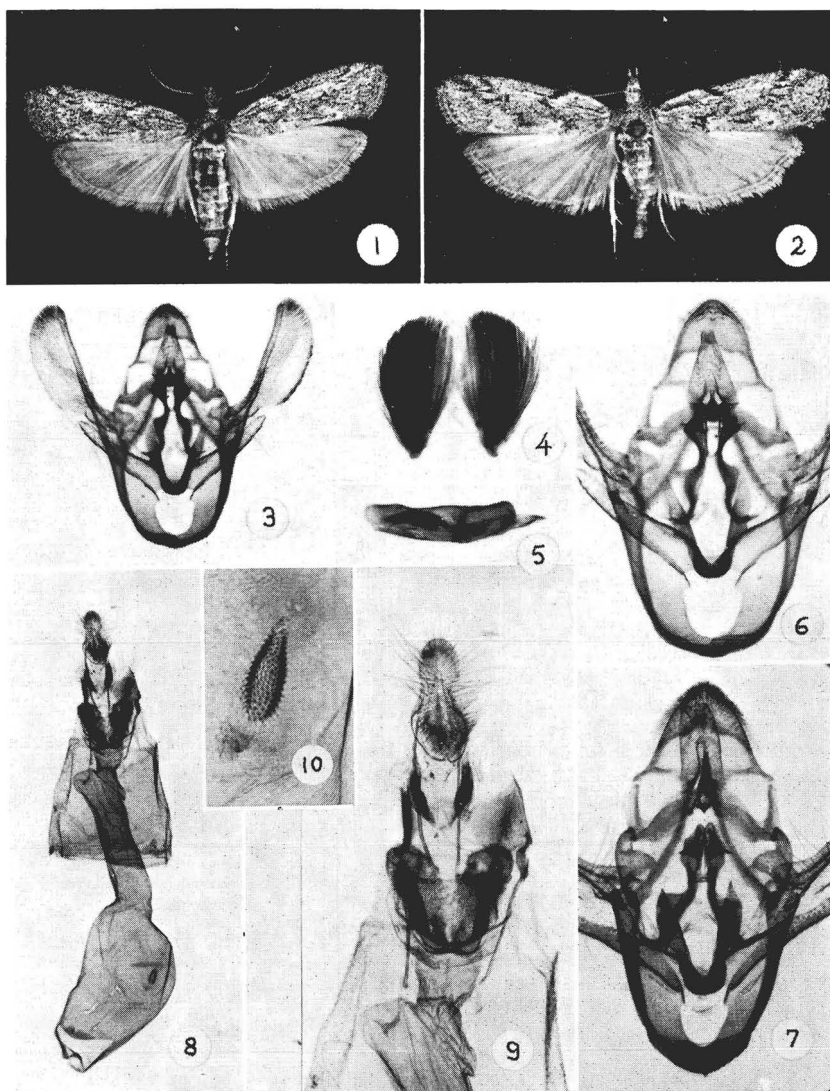
Female genitalia (Figs. 8-10): Similar to those of *Bertelia grisella*.

Wing expanse: 23-27 mm, average 25.5 mm.

Holotype: Male, Shafter, Presidio Co., Texas, 19 Oct. 1973, deposited in the National Museum of Natural History (No. 73530).

Paratypes: Shafter, Texas, 18 Oct. 1968, 3 ♂, 2 ♀; 15 Oct. 1969, 8 ♂, 28 ♀; 16 Oct. 1973, 1 ♂, 4 ♀; 19 Oct. 1973, 1 ♀; Guadalupe Mts. Nat. Park, Bear Canyon, 2 Oct. 1969, 1 ♂, 3 ♀. All types collected by A. & M. E. Blanchard.

B. grisella is the only other species in the genus *Bertelia*. It is to be expected that, when fresh, unfaded specimens of *B. grisella* are available, it will be necessary to dissect the males to distinguish them from *B. dupla*. The transtilla of *B. grisella*, shown in Figure 7, is abundantly different: the laterodorsal processes are much shorter and do not reach the base of the gnathos hook, and the shape of the enlarged apices differs considerably.



Figs. 1-2. *Bertelia dupla*: 1, male holotype; 2, female paratype.

Figs. 3-6. *Bertelia dupla* male genitalia, slide A. B. 3595: 3, genitalia, aedeagus omitted; 4, tufts of eighth abdominal segment; 5, aedeagus; 6, enlarged genitalia showing transtilla.

Fig. 7. *Bertelia grisella*, cotype male genitalia, aedeagus omitted, enlarged to show transtilla, slide USNM 52494 by A. B.

Figs. 8-10. *Bertelia dupla*, female genitalia, slide A. B. 3594: 8, genitalia including seventh abdominal segment; 9, enlarged posterior part; 10, signum of bursa.

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A POPULATION OF THE STRIPED HAIRSTREAK, *SATYRIUM LIPAROPS*
LIPAROPS (LYCAENIDAE), IN WEST-CENTRAL FLORIDA

As a resident species, *Satyrium liparops liparops* Boisduval & LeConte, has been previously reported only from the north Florida border and panhandle areas (Kimball 1965, Vol. I, Div. Plant Industry, Gainesville, 363 p.). However, on 15 May 1973, a freshly emerged female *S. l. liparops* was captured at Chassahowitzka, Citrus Co., Florida along the border of a hydric forest at the headwaters of the Chassahowitzka River. Two other adults were observed but not collected in the same location on that date. They were present in an ecotone area of young and mature hammock trees dominated by basswood (*Tilia floridana*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), water ash (*Fraxinus caroliniana*), sweet bay (*Magnolia virginiana*), water oak (*Quercus nigra*) and bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*).

The area was revisited in early June 1975, and two more *S. l. liparops* were collected and several others observed. These specimens were more worn than the female collected in May 1973. All adults observed or collected at this Florida west-coast locality are typical *S. l. liparops* having the conspicuous orange-brown patches on the upper sides of the wing rather than the subspecies, *S. l. strigosa*, which occurs over wide areas of Georgia.

A careful examination of vegetation in the Chassahowitzka area produced two early instar larvae of *S. liparops* (identified by rearing) in mid-June 1975. They were found on tree blueberry (*Vaccinium* sp.) in the same area where the adult hairstreaks were previously encountered. In Georgia (Harris 1972, Univ. Okla. Press, Norman, 326 p.), *S. liparops* produces only one brood annually with adults flying from May-July. This is compatible with my Florida data.

The presence of a population of *S. liparops* halfway down the west coast of peninsular Florida suggests that the striped hairstreak may be present over a much wider area of the southern Gulf and Atlantic Coastal Plains than previously reported.

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