

Cordia? Also, in this same paper, Meyrick records our *colonella* from Kei Islands. These islands are a little south of the western part of New Guinea. This seems a very unlikely place for *colonella* to migrate from to Honolulu. Perhaps we may venture the opinion that some future entomological explorations will discover it on some of the nearer intervening islands.

The family name *Ethmiadae* has been used by Busck and Meyrick for *Ethmia* and related genera. (See Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc., 19: 422, 1909, and Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, 12: 53, 1910)

Later note: It is of interest to record that observations on the above *Cordia subcordata* tree at Foster Garden, at other times during the year, showed that there had been no recurrence of the earlier severe infestation. In September the tree had quite recovered from the early infestation and made a fine growth. Only two caterpillars were found by careful search. Four months later the tree was in fine flourishing condition, with no evidence of injury by *E. colonella* caterpillars. It will be of interest to continue observations and ascertain how long a period elapses before another severe infestation occurs on this tree, and to determine if possibly this moth has seasonal recurrences.

Synonymy of *Euxoa hephaestaea* (Meyrick) (Lep.)

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Agrotis hephaestaea Meyrick, Fauna Hawaiiensis, 3: 346, 1904.

Euxoa diplosticta Hampson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, 4: 368, 1909.

Euxoa wikstroemiae Swezey, Proc. Haw. Ent. Soc., 4: 377, 1920.

Meyrick described *hephaestaea* from 14 specimens collected by Perkins in N.W. Koolau range, Oahu, July, 1901. Hampson described *diplosticta* from a single male collected by Perkins at Wai-
 alua, Oahu, without date. I suspect that this specimen was one from the same lot that Meyrick worked with, for the region where Perkins collected in N.W. Koolau range was above the Wai-
 alua plantation, and it is possible that a specimen (or maybe more of them) was labelled "Wai-
 alua" as there is a specimen labelled "Wai-
 alua" in the H.S.P.A. collection which is undoubtedly from the same lot. Swezey described *wikstroemiae* from two females reared

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from caterpillars found on a *Wikstroemia* bush in the vicinity of Puu Kapele, Waimea Canyon, Kauai, Feb. 14, 1915. These two specimens agree with Hampson's description of *diplosticta* and have the two black spots which Hampson describes on each side of vein 5 near termen of forewing. These spots are not mentioned in Meyrick's description, and no doubt were not present, for in a series of specimens at the Bishop Museum, collected more recently, some have these spots while they are lacking in others.

Of the Bishop Museum series, 15 specimens were collected by Kusche in 1919 and 1920, at several localities on Kauai: Kokee, Alakai Swamp, Kaholuamano and Olokele; and one specimen was collected by Dr. C. M. Cooke, Jr. at Wailua, Kauai in 1925. This series of specimens has a gradation in color: some ferruginous like Meyrick's *hephaestaea* and others with shades of gray like Hampson's *diplosticta*, and some of these latter have the two black spots near the termen. Thus is demonstrated the synonymy of the species. Also at the Bishop Museum are three specimens from Molokai: one reared from *Wikstroemia* at Waikolu, 1925 and two taken at light at Kainalu, 1927, all by Swezey. These three are of the ferruginous type of coloration.

Furthermore, while at the U. S. National Museum in 1938, I noted 20 specimens labelled *Euxoa diplosticta* Hampson which were obtained from Mr. B. Preston Clark, who had received them from Kusche who was collecting for him on Kauai in 1919 and 1920. These specimens are not labelled, but are undoubtedly of the same lot as those from Kauai, at the Bishop Museum, mentioned above. They exhibit the same variations in color as the latter. Some of them have the two black spots near termen, and some lack them. There was also besides these a single specimen collected by Ashmead and labelled "*hephaestaea*". (I assembled all the specimens together with the latter name.)

The caterpillar is distinctly different from other known agrotid caterpillars in Hawaii. I have found them on *Wikstroemia* at various localities on Oahu: Oct. 25, 1914, on the ridge back of Alewa Heights; April 30, 1916, on Waialae-nui ridge; July 9, 1916, on Mt. Kaala; Feb. 8, 1925, at Malamalama. Success was not had in rearing these, which is often the case in bringing caterpillars from the mountain forests, on account of failure to bring enough of their food plant, or failure to keep it in fresh condition for them to feed on till maturity, or often the difficulty or inconvenience of making a special trip back for more fresh foliage.

From the above records, this moth is now known to occur on Kauai, Oahu and Molokai. No doubt it will yet be found on the other Hawaiian Islands, as its food plant, *Wikstroemia*, is known at least on Maui, Lanai and Hawaii.