ON CRYPTOBLABES GNIDIELLA AND ALIENA¹

(Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Phycitinae)

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In *Insects of Hawaii* 8: 363, 1958, I wrote that *Cryptoblabes aliena* Swezey is an "Immigrant, but source not determined. First noticed in Hawaii by Swezey in 1905." The problem of the source of the moth in Hawaii is solved by the following synonymy and details:

Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Millière).

Ephestia Gnidiella Millière, Iconographie et Description de chenilles et Lépidoptères inédits 2: 308, pl. 83, figs. 4-9, 1867 (sometimes wrongly cited as 1864, which is the date on the title page but which applies only to part of the work).

Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Millière) Ragonot, Monographie des Phycitinae et des Galleriinae. In: N. M. Romanoff's Memoires sur les Lépidoptères 7: 16, 1893. Heinrich, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 207: 10, figs. 1, 132, 639, 1956.

Cryptoblabes aliena Swezey, Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assoc. Exp. Sta., Ent. Bull. 6: 24, pl. 4, figs. 4-7, 1909. Zimmerman, Insects of Hawaii 8: 360, figs. 298-300, 1958. New synonym.

Cryptoblabes gnidiella was described from France, and it is now widely dispersed about the warmer parts of the world. It has been reported from Eurasia, Africa, Malaysia and America, whence it was first recorded by Dyar in 1915 (Insecutor Inscitiae Menstruus 3:88) from specimens collected in Bermuda.

My manuscript for the pyralid volume of *Insects of Hawaii* was mostly written before the appearance of Heinrich's 1956 monograph, and although I added various details from his publication before my book was published, the fact that Heinrich (p. 10) actually listed a specimen of *gnidiella* from Hawaii escaped my notice. It is surprising that Heinrich failed to establish the synonymy, but many details concerning the Hawaiian Lepidoptera were very scattered or obscure before the volumes of *Insects of Hawaii* were published.

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