Platynota stultana, the Omnivorous Leaf-Roller, Established in the Hawaiian Islands (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae)

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Platynota stultana (Walsingham) became established on the island of Oahu in the mid 1980s and was widespread by 1989. Although specimens have existed in several collections, this is the first published report of the occurrence of the species in the Hawaiian Islands. The species is apparently native to semiarid northwestern mainland Mexico and the adjacent southwestern United States (not including California), but it has become widespread in California over the last 90 years (Powell 1983). It also occurs in Florida (Kimball 1965: 267) and is a greenhouse pest throughout the continental United States (Atkins *et al*. 1957). It has a broad range of recorded hosts, including over 25 plant families (Atkins *et al*. 1957, Powell 1983).

The species is easily distinguished from all other Hawaiian tortricids by the chestnut-brown forewing color and long, snoutlike labial palpi (Fig. 1). There are, however, simi-

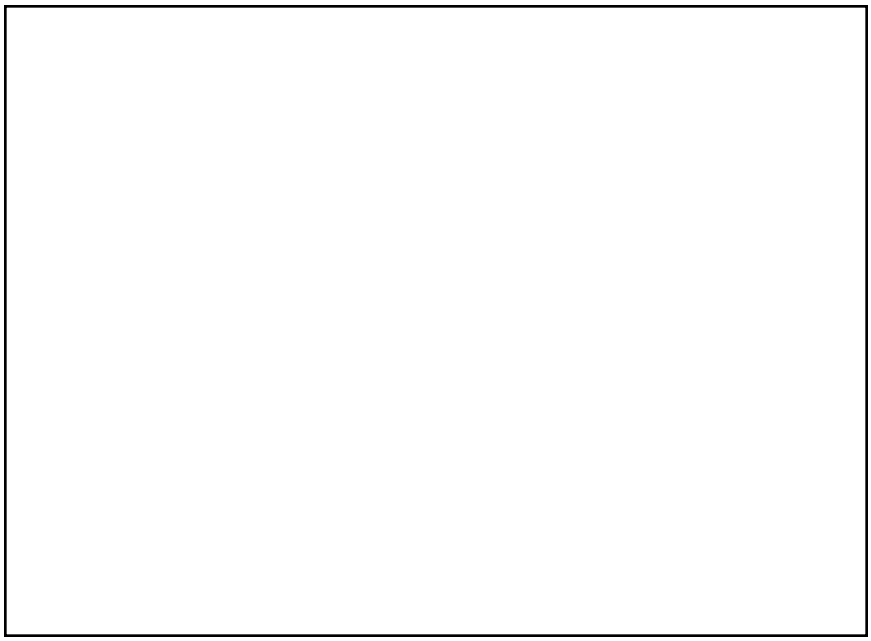

Fig. **1**. *Platynota stultana* (Walsingham). Male, wingspan 14 mm. Specimen from Los Angeles, California, in Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

lar species of *Platynota* in the Americas that could be introduced to Hawaii in the future. Therefore, we illustrate the male and female genitalia of *P. stultana* (Figs. 2–3). We have confirmed our identification by dissection of a male from Schofield-Waikane Trail (USNM

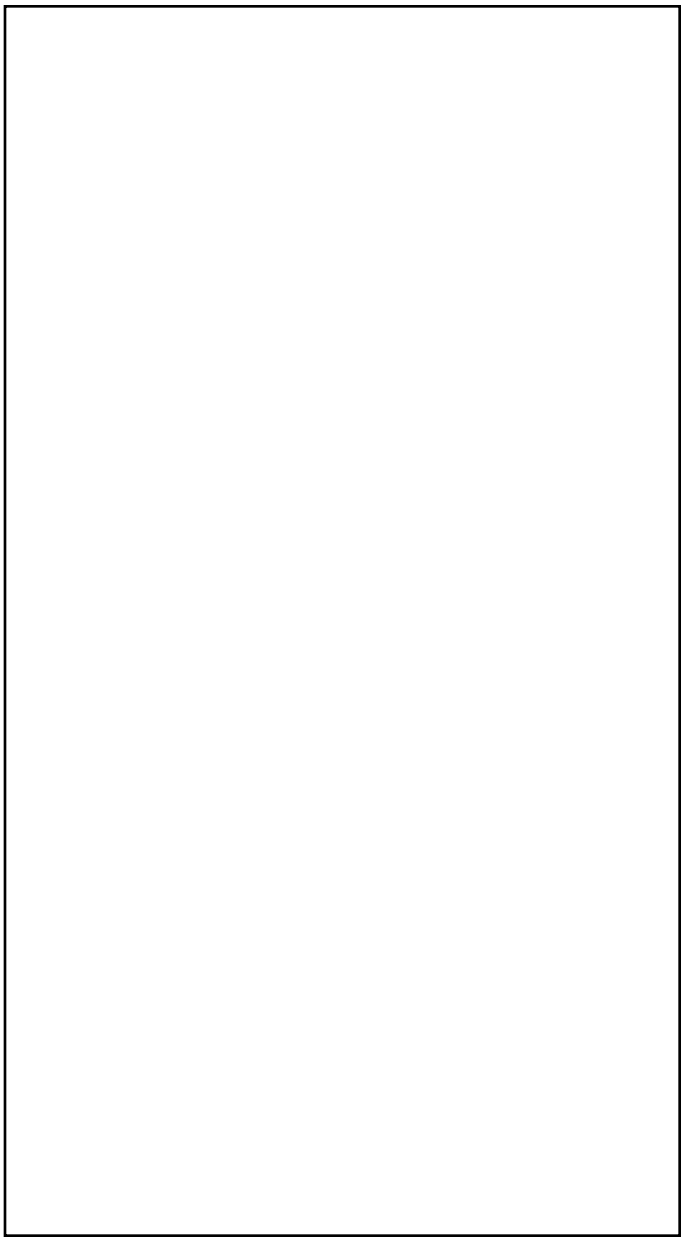

Fig. **2**. *Platynota stultana* (Walsingham). Female genitalia. Composite drawing from USNM slides 26929 and 26933, both from Mexico. Line is 0.5 mm.

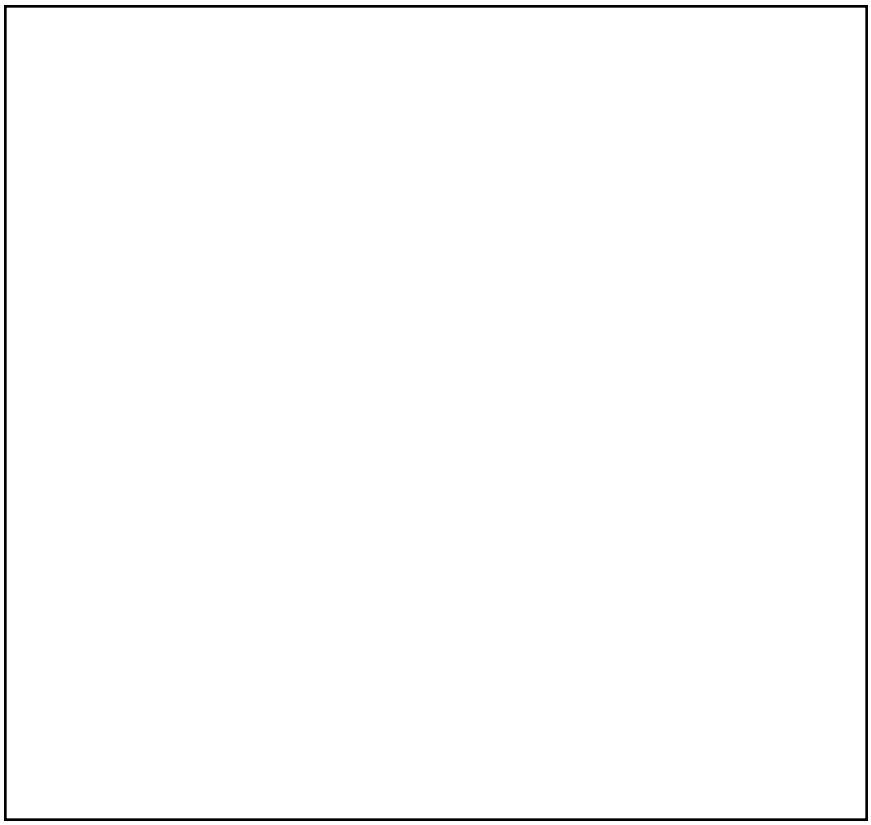

Fig. **3**. *Platynota stultana* (Walsingham). Male genitalia. Specimen from Oahu, USNM slide 15994. Line is 0.5 mm. The cornuti are lost from the aedeagus in mating and are missing in the specimen drawn; cornuti that might be expected are shown in outline.

slide 15994). Atkins *et al*. (1957) and Mackay (1962: 85) provided descriptions and figures of the life stages.

Specimens in the collections of the Hawaiian Department of Agriculture (HDOA) and Bishop Museum (BPBM) suggest that *Platynota stultana* is widespread in lowland areas of the island of Oahu. It has been recorded from Honolulu (downtown [HDOA], Kalihi [BPBM], and Saint Louis Heights [HDOA]), Pearl City (HDOA), Waimanalo (HDOA), and Schofield Military Reservation (BPBM, USNM). The highest record is from near the base of Schofield-Waikane Trail at 370 m. We have not seen any specimens from other Hawaiian islands.

The earliest record is 1 specimen reared from fiddlewood (*Citharexylum spinosum* L.) in Honolulu "22-X-1985" (R. Heu, HDOA). It was not collected by Klaus Sattler in his extensive Microlepidoptera sampling in the Hawaiian Islands in 1973, 1976, and 1982 (K. Sattler, pers. comm., 1990).

Adults have been collected in April and September. Reared specimens are dated

throughout the year, but it is not clear if the dates represent collection of larvae or emergence of adults. Specimens in HDOA have been reared from *Leucaena lanceolata* S. Watson, carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus* L.), amaranth (*Amaranthus* sp.), rose (*Rosa* sp.), and fiddlewood.

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Usingeriessa onyxalis (Dyar) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae: Nymphulinae), a Moth With Presumably Aquatic Larvae, Newly Recorded From Hawaii, With a Synopsis of Hawaiian Nymphulinae

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The Nymphulinae, a subfamily of crambid moths, mostly with aquatic larvae, are widespread in tropical and temperate countries (Klima 1937, Lange 1956a). They are not native in Pacific Islands between Samoa in the west and Cocos in the east ("*Aulacodes*" *eupselias* Meyrick, described from the Marquesas, is actually a spilomeline pyraustine [Munroe 1991]). However, 2 non-indigenous species have been recorded from Hawaii. These are *Parapoynx fluctuosalis* (Zeller), a pantropical species associated with the culture of rice and other aquatic plants, first recorded by Butler (1879), but possibly introduced much earlier; and *Synclita obliteralis* (Walker), an eastern North American species that feeds on various aquatic plants, but especially *Lemna*, collected by D.T. Fullaway in 1942 and recorded by Williams (1944). *Synclita obliteralis* was perhaps introduced with aquarium stock. Both species are figured and described by Zimmerman (1958).

The purpose of this paper is to record and characterize a third nymphuline, *Usingeriessa onyxalis* (Hampson 1897: 149). Its type locality is Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico and it was originally described in *Cataclysta* Hübner. It has as a junior synonym *U. cancellalis* (Dyar 1917: 77) (type locality USA: Texas: Devil's River), originally described in *Elophila* Hübner. The species is native to southern Texas, Mexico, and Central America.

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