

# NEW RECORDS OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA FROM FLORIDA (LEPIDOPTERA: OECOPHORIDAE, YPONOMEUTIDAE)

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**ABSTRACT.**— New Florida and continental United States records are reported for three microlepidoptera: *Ethmia submissa* Busck and *Ethmia subsimilis* Walsingham, in Oecophoridae (Ethmiinae), and *Yponomeuta calcarata* Meyrick, in Yponomeutidae.

**KEY WORDS:** Bermuda, Cuba, *Ethmia*, Jamaica, West Indies, *Yponomeuta*.

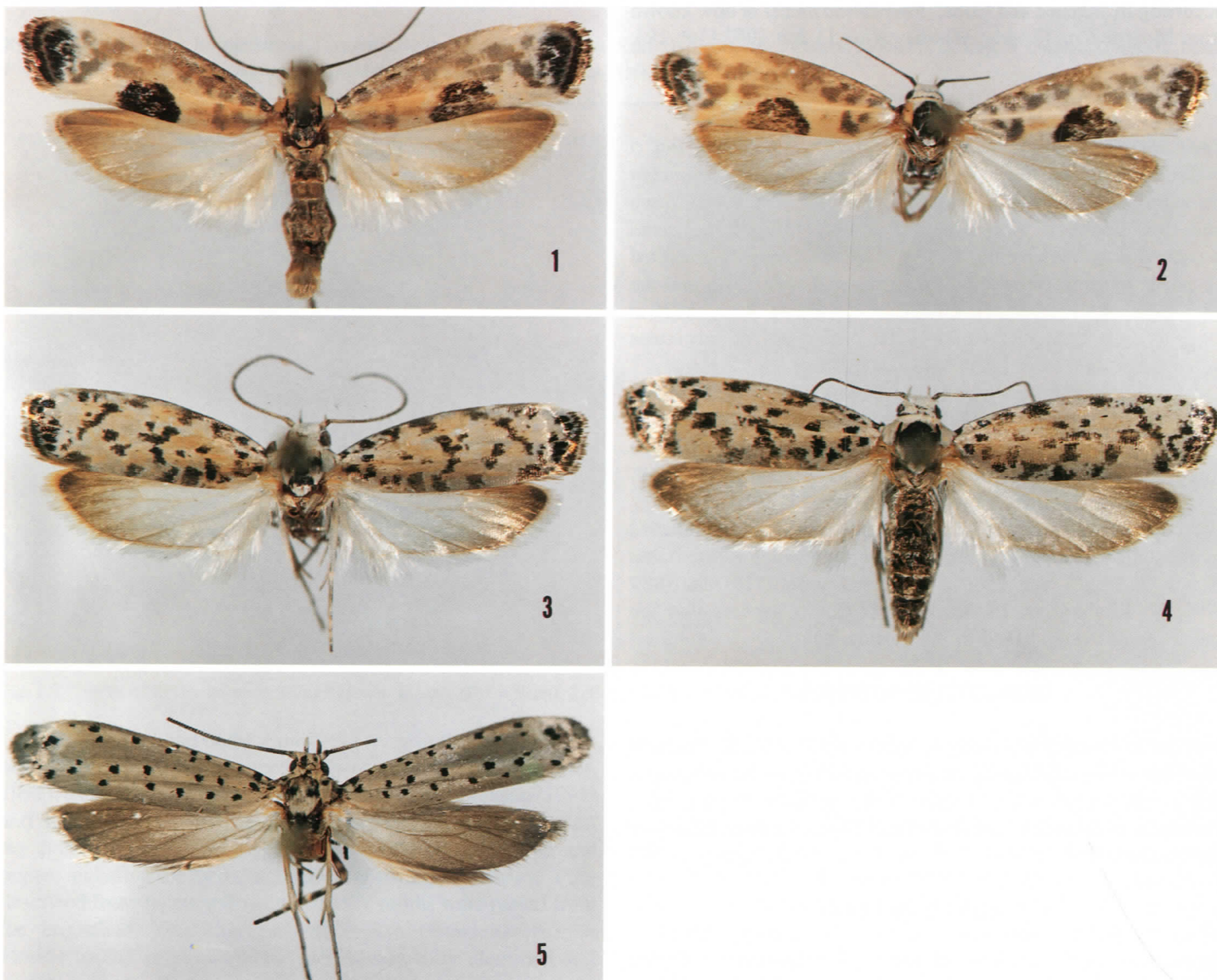


Fig. 1-5.— New Florida records: 1-2. *Ethmia submissa* Busck, ♂ (18.8mm), No Name Key, 1 Mar 87; and ♀ (18mm), N. Key Largo, 30 Mar 87. 3-4. *Ethmia subsimilis* Walsingham, ♂ (16mm) and ♀ (18mm), Windley Key, 11 Jun 82. 5. *Yponomeuta calcarata* Meyrick, ♂ (19mm), Bahia Honda St. Pk., 3 Mar 89. (T. S. Dickel).

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This paper reports on 3 species of microlepidoptera collected in the Florida Keys (Monroe Co.), representing new records for Florida and the continental United States. All 3 species appear to be established in the Florida Keys. All records are for specimens collected by the author at mercury vapor light.

#### OECOPHORIDAE: ETHMIINAE

##### *Ethmia submissa* Busck

Fig. 1-2

This is a Caribbean species described from Cuba by Busck (1914). Powell (1973) noted this species occurring in Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. *Ethmia submissa* is now known from Monroe Co., Florida: No Name Key, 1 Mar 1987 (1♂); N. Key Largo, 30 Mar 1987 (1♀), 25 Jan 1992 (1♀).

##### *Ethmia subsimilis* Walsingham

Fig. 3-4

This is another Caribbean species and was described from Jamaica by Walsingham (1897). Powell (1973) noted this species occurring in Jamaica and Cuba. *Ethmia subsimilis* is now known from Monroe Co., Florida: Windley Key, 11 Jun 1982 (1♂, 2♀).

#### YPONOMEUTIDAE

##### *Yponomeuta calcarata* Meyrick

Fig. 5

This species was described from Bermuda, as "*Hyponomeuta calcarata*," by Meyrick (1924), and heretofore has been known only from Bermuda. According to Ferguson (1991), *Y. calcarata* was previously known only from 17 adult specimens: 13 collected by F. M. Jones in Bermuda during May and June 1909, and the type series of 4 specimens collected by L. Ogilvie during 1924 at the Highlands, Bailey's Bay, Bermuda. Apparently, no specimens have been collected in Bermuda since 1924.

Since *Y. calcarata* had not been collected outside of Bermuda, Ferguson (1991) assumed that this species was a Bermudian endemic until a specimen collected by the author in the Florida Keys in 1989 was determined to be *Y. calcarata* by R. W. Hodges, U. S. National Museum, in 1990.

Four male specimens of *Y. calcarata* have now been collected by the author at mercury vapor light in the Florida Keys: Bahia Honda St. Pk., 3 Mar 1989 (1♂); Windley Key, 16 Mar 1989 (1♂); N. Key Largo, 25 Jan 1992 (2♂). It appears that the species is now established in the Florida Keys.

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