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THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES (WEBSITE: www.southernlepsoc.org/)

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

REFLECTIONS FROM YOUR NEW CHAIRMAN, DEBORAH MATTHEWS

Waiting for moths to come to the sheet. Mangrove habitat, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, January 2012. Deborah Matthews: 2012 Chairman of the SLS.

Many of us started hunting and collecting creatures at an early age, or inadvertently torturing them, and I'm no exception. My cousin still remembers visiting and trying to sleep in my room next to a tissue box festooned with impaled Baltimore checkerspots (*Euphydryas phaeton*) which were evidently flapping on and off through the night, attempting to escape. Just before I started kindergarten, my family moved to a 40 acre farm in Oswego, New York, where there were plenty of fields to explore and trees to climb. The checkerspots were especially common and would puddle in our gravel driveway, where I could easily pick them up without a net.

My mom made me a net and over the years my dispatching techniques improved, though this would have been much easier had I realized I only had to stick my specimens in the freezer to do them in. I improvised, and found creative ways to use the materials at hand. I still have a few butterflies with color coordinated plastic sewing pin heads that I haven't quite decided what to do with. While my parents were generally very supportive of my entomological inclinations, I did sometimes make life, well, interesting. One fall, for example, I collected dozens of praying mantis egg cases, since I was convinced that these were giant silk moth

cocoons. The little mantids hatched in the middle of winter and crept through my entire room. Some fell into my fish tank and made tasty treats, others were unfortunately sucked up by the vacuum cleaner. Needless to say, I learned the difference between an egg case and a cocoon.

Growing up in a rural area during my formative years and several cross-country family camping trips had a lasting influence on my affinity for natural history. In 1979, my haunts changed when my family moved from New York to Sarasota, Florida, on Siesta Key, where even then, real estate was highly manicured and insects generally unwelcome. I collected some on the Key but at that point, a sophomore in high school, my entomological pursuits ebbed a bit, as I also developed an interest in marine ecology. I explored Roberts Bay and the bayous by canoe, fished off our backyard seawall, and frequented the beaches collecting shells along with live crabs and other marine invertebrates to keep in my saltwater tank in the garage.

My entomological interests were again rekindled later in High School, when I started working part-time after school as a technical assistant at the Allyn Museum of Entomology for Jackie and Lee Miller. The Millers continued to mentor me through my years at New College where I earned a Bachelor's degree in 1986 and studied the insects associated with Yucca as my senior thesis project. This project introduced me to a new aspect of fieldwork, where a shovel, lopping shears, and camera were more important than a net, as we searched for tents and larvae of *Megathymus cofaqui* and *yuccae*, and recorded oviposition sites.

***Stenoptilodes brevipennis* adult female.**

In the fall of 1986, I entered graduate school in the Department of Entomology and Nematology at the University of Florida. I'd already studied immature insects as an independent project while at New College, with the help of Jackie Miller. Jackie introduced me to Dale Habeck, who agreed to be my graduate advisor. For those of you who did not know Habeck, one of his specialties was teaching and studying immatures. He was one of our charter members and our 1987 Abbot Award recipient. Habeck also studied insects associated with aquatic weeds, and one of the projects he'd started with John Cassani of the Lee County Hyacinth Control District, was a study of the life history of a plume moth feeding on *Thalia geniculata*. In the process of trying to identify the species (*Sphenarches anisodactylus*), it became clear that very little was known about Florida plume moths in general, and especially the larvae. Habeck suggested I might work on a key to the larvae, and I was invited to help finish the paper they had in progress. I was completely taken with these tiny moths and soon began work on my Master's thesis, *The Plume Moths of Florida*.

I've been a member of our Society since 1981, but my first meeting was the 1986 Annual Meeting at Torreya State Park. At the time I was traveling all over the state on my own, collecting, and frequently going back to Sarasota to visit at the museum and take pictures of larvae, staying with my grandmother on Siesta Key. Just before the meeting, I purchased my first tent. I'd camped before with my family, but always in a truck camper or motor home. It was a long drive to Torreya, and I got there not long before dark. I managed to get that tent pitched by myself but I remember I was very conscious that I was a curious spectacle for a few of the older SLS members camped across way. I enjoyed the meeting and was duly impressed with the awesome mega-light traps set up at the edge of the bluff. I also met several members for the first time, including Woody Dow, who was especially helpful later on in providing me with material for my thesis work.

The next day I was one of the drivers on the field trips, as we went to various sites in Liberty and Franklin counties. Jeff Slotten rode with me and I think I might have made him a bit nervous as I barreled down a few of those washboard dirt roads. We put in a full day, and of course there were moths to collect that night. I'd unloaded most of the stuff in my car previously, and put it all in my tent in order to accommodate riders. Unfortunately, this included a jar of home canned peaches that my grandmother had sent with me. The seal on the jar had broken, and unbeknownst to me, I had pitched my new tent right on top of a fire ant mound. The ants chewed a small hole in the floor and the entire colony had moved into my tent during the day. By the time I got there, thousands of ants were having a massive party around that jar of peaches. I grabbed what I could, zipped the.....**(Continued on page 47)**

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society

OFFICERS

Debbie Matthews: Chairman
P.O. Box 141034
Gainesville, FL 32614-1034
E-Mail: mothnut@hotmail.com

Jeffrey R. Slotten: Treasurer
5421 NW 69th Lane
Gainesville, FL 32653
E-Mail: jslotten@bellsouth.net

Donald M. Stillwaugh: Secretary
604 Summerhill Ct Apt. D
Safety Harbor, FL 34695-4387
E-Mail: don.stillwaugh7@verizon.net

Marc Minno: Membership Coordinator
600 NW 34 Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32607
E-Mail: mminno@bellsouth.net

Rick Gillmore: Member-at-Large
1772 Willa Circle
Winter Park, FL 32792
E-Mail: rickgillmore@yahoo.com

Dave Morgan: Website Manager
4355 Cobb Parkway
Suite J461
Atlanta, GA 30339
E-Mail: mrdavemorgan@hotmail.com

J. Barry Lombardini: Editor
3507 41st Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413
E-Mail: jbarry.lombardini@ttuhsc.edu

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society is open to anyone with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern region of the United States. Annual membership dues:

Regular	$20.00
Student	$15.00
Sustaining	$30.00
Contributor	$50.00
Benefactor	$70.00

A newsletter, The News of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society is published four times annually.

Information about the Society may be obtained from the Membership Coordinator or the Society Website: www.southernlepsoc.org/

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INDEX

Page

MISSISSIPPI BEEN BERRY, BERRY GOOD TO ME

BY

CRAIG W. MARKS

"Little Known," (Howe, 1975; Klots, 1951); "rare and local," (Brock and Kaufman, 2003); "very rare, local," (Opler and Malikul, 1984) and "Rarely encountered, very poorly known," (Glassberg *et al.*, 2000). All of these phrases have been used to describe *Euphyes berri*, commonly referred to as Berry's Skipper. First described in 1941, it is named for a Florida collector, Dean Berry, who discovered it. That it is little known is reflected in the literature. For example, the "write-ups" on it by Klots (1951), Scott (1986), Opler and Malikul (1984) and Brock and Kaufman (2003) are only a few lines each.

The information available on this unique bug has grown somewhat over time. In 1951, Klots gave its range as Central Florida where Berry found it. In 1972, Harris reported it in Georgia from a few counties along the Atlantic coast and the South Carolina border. Scott (1986), Opler and Malikul (1984) and Brock and Kaufman (2003) all showed it to range along the Atlantic Seaboard from South Carolina to mid-Florida and then along the Gulf Coast from the Florida Panhandle to Alabama.

Emmitt (2005) expanded that range to include the immediate coastlines of South and North Carolina. His comment was, "Very rare, you would need to conduct a concentrated search to find this skipper. It is truly a reclusive skipper and hard to find. I have searched . . . many times, even when others had just seen one, and missed finding it at all."

By far, the most information I was able to find was from Cech and Tudor (2005). They referenced this bug as, "one of the rarest and most elusive of all East Coast skippers, with few known and reliable colony sites,". Their range was from coastal North Carolina to the Florida panhandle (but not further west). Finally, primarily as a result of following the Florida butterfly list-serve, I was aware that in Central Florida this skipper was seen on a regular basis, particularly at the Kissimmee Prairie Preserve State Park in Okeechobee County.

Mather and Mather (1958) had not mentioned it as present within Mississippi (although he did list it as to be expected), so I was much surprised when, while "playing around" with the Butterflies and Moths of North America website (Opler *et al*, 2010), I found that Ricky Patterson had reported finding it in Jackson County, Mississippi, on October 5, 1999. I then asked Ricky via e-mail about his record and learned that he had, indeed, found the skipper in extreme southeastern Mississippi.

I have corresponded with Ricky several times over the years, with great success. Through his assistance, I had successfully located a colony of Baltimore Checkerspots and a colony of Mitchell's Satyrs in Mississippi. I knew that if I could time my visit correctly, chances were excellent that I would find this rare bug. So, I got directions from Ricky and made plans to "have a look-see."

Scott (1986) suggested multiple flights from March to October. Howe (1975) suggested March, May, September and October. Glassberg (2000) reported two flights, April-May and September-October, most common in September. Cech and Tudor (2005) matched Glassberg (2000). Ricky, the "Pro from Dover," advised I should try the last two weeks of September, noting he had found it on September 14th and September 19th.

The location was in Jackson County, south of I-10 and just before the Alabama Stateline. Take Exit 75 from I-10 and turn south on Franklin Creek Road. Go south to Highway 90 and cross over that Highway onto Pecan Road. Proceed down that road and turn left, crossing over some railroad tracks and continue down Bayou Heron Road for approximately one mile to Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

From the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services' website, I learned that the Grand Bay NWR, located in coastal Mississippi and Alabama, was established in 1992 to help protect one of the largest remaining expanses of Gulf Coast wet pine savanna habitat. The 10,188 acre refuge partially overlays the Grand Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve. Together, they protect nearly 18,000 acres of relatively undisturbed wildlife habitat. In addition to the wet pine savanna, other refuge habitats include maritime forest, tidal and nontidal wetlands, salt marshes, salt pannes, bays and bayous.

The first location Ricky suggested I investigate was along Bayou Heron Road, the road that leads into the Grand Bay

NWR, but about one mile north of the NWR. Specifically, he noted that just across the railroad tracks that must be crossed to get to the NWR, there is a pipeline that runs along the railroad tracks. Within that pipeline he has found not just *E. berry*, but also *E. dion*, and *E. pilatka* as well. Other locations he suggested were (1) a 500KV power line near the headquarters that crosses the main road to the boat landing, and (2) immediately in the area of that boat landing.

Most of the reference materials described the proper habitat for Berry's Skipper as weedy edges around marshy areas such as ponds, swamps and canals. Its larval foodplant is generically identified as "Sedges." Cech and Tudor (2005) reported it typically seen, "nectaring, probably away from breeding habitat." Harris (1972) and Pyle (1981) mention it is fond of taking nectar from flowering pickerel weed. Cech and Tudor (2005) noted it is often seen in the company of other *Euphyes* skippers.

I started my search on September 7, 2009, without success, although I did find 16 species, including *Polites themistocles* (a lifer for me) and *Oligoria maculate* (on pickerel weed). I returned on July 21, 2010, for a short visit. It was hot, the mosquitoes were horrible and little was flying. My next visit was on March 27, 2011. This time there were several species flying, including *Panoquina panoquin*, but no Berry's Skippers.

The pipeline cut has a ditch between it and the RR tracks, with another ditch on the opposite side of those tracks. Both ditches contain what I believe to be *Carex*-type sedges. The cut itself is narrow, and on each occasion I have been there was wet. On two occasions there was so much water that I ended up wearing boots. Except for the visit in July, 2010, there was always a good amount of wildflowers blooming both in the ditches and the cut. It is not part of the NWR. Walk fifty yards in either direction, and if you don't see anything of interest, move on.

The power line cut is about one mile further down the road toward the NWR and is within that NWR. It is much wider and drier in my experience. It also has many blooming wildflowers, but I failed to see anything that resembled sedges. Another mile or so down that main road is the boat landing. Ricky tells me the boat landing is not part of the NWR, and that he has seen *E. pilatka* there on flowers blooming around the landing area. Frankly, I've never seen much flying there and not many wildflowers either.

Fig. 2. Berry's Skipper (female, dorsal)

Fig. 1. Berry's Skipper (female, ventral)

Fig. 3. Palatka Skipper (male, dorsal)

Fig. 4. Palatka Skipper (male ventral)

There is a walking trail (Oak Grove Trail) with a small parking lot about half way between the power line cut and the boat landing, on the left as you drive toward the boat dock. I've walked both it and along the road south of the parking lot several times. My recollection is that on each occasion there were good stands of blooming pickerel weed in the ditches on both sides of the road, and other blooming wildflowers around the parking lot and along the road.

As September, 2011, approached I saw a break in my daughter's soccer schedule and set aside September 17, 2011, as my targeted return. The weather cooperated (albeit a bit windy) and I spent a great morning in and around Grand Bay NWR. There were a lot of flowers blooming, including *Liatris* (which was a magnet for the skippers I was seeking). At the pipeline cut I found Berry's (Fig. 1 and 2), Palatka (Fig. 3 and 4) and Dion Skippers (Fig. 5 and 6, next page), as well as more Tawny-edged Skippers. At the power line cut mentioned by Ricky, I found more Dion and Palatka Skippers, along with *Anatrytone logan* and *Nastra neamathla*.

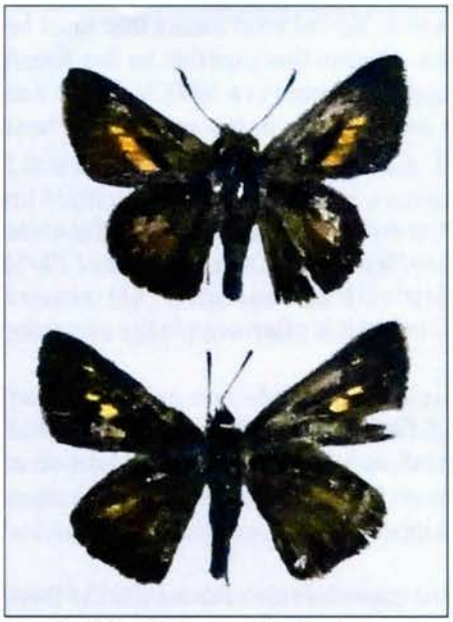

Fig. 5. Dion Skippers (male, top; female, bottom; dorsal)

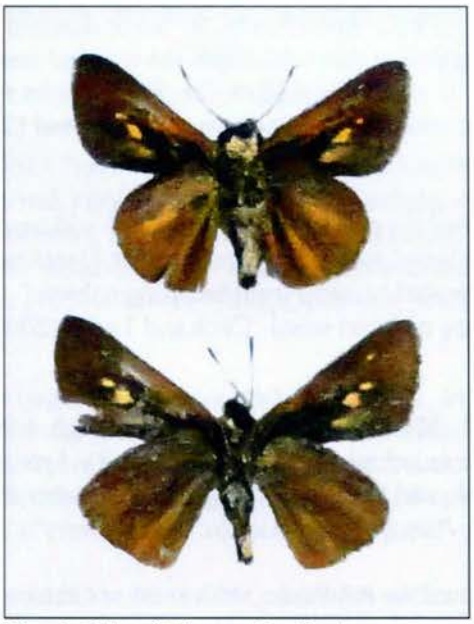

Fig. 6. Dion Skippers (male, top; female, bottom; ventral)

In the ditches along the main road, there was a lot of pickerel weed blooming with *logan* and *maculate* on it. The morning yielded a total of 20 species.

Initially, I wondered if the Dion Skippers might be Bay Skippers, particularly since Bay Skippers were first described from the Bay St. Louis, MS, area, about 50 miles to the east of where I was. However, once I had a chance to examine the bugs closely, I am sure they are Dion Skippers, two females, one male (see photos). They are smaller and much darker than the Bays from LA (see my article on Bay Skippers in the last newsletter). I find it odd that Dions and not Bays would be at this location, flying with Palatka Skippers, less than a mile from a boat dock that leads into the Bay. The Dions I have found at Thistlethwaite WMA in St. Landry Parish, LA, are far from any salt water environment. Further, the Louisiana Dions fly with Dukes Skippers, *E. dukesi*, another fresh water swamp/marsh denizen. There is one similarity between these Dions and those seen in Louisiana, they were both flying in a pipeline cut very similar in appearance.

All in all, it was a great weekend. My family and I stayed in Biloxi. I got to run twice along the beach, enjoying a nice breeze off the Gulf. Saturday evening we had Dungeness crab on the seafood buffet at one of the local casinos, and then walked on the beach at sunset. We slept in Sunday morning, had a big brunch and then an easy drive back to Louisiana. And I saw three Berry's Skippers! Thank you again, Ricky Patterson.

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(Craig W. Marks, E-mail: cmarks@landcoast.com)

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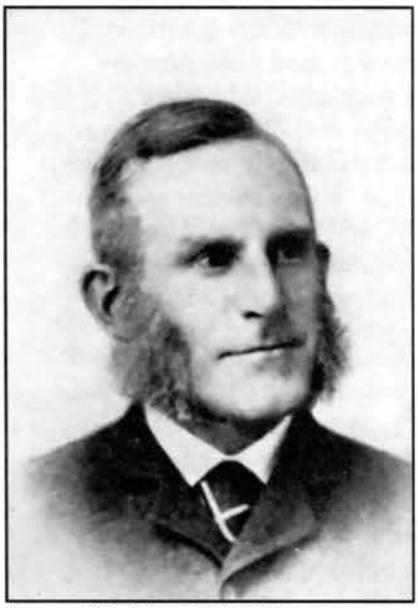
SAMUEL HUBBARD SCUDDER - A BIOGRAPHY

BY

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI

Samuel Hubbard Scudder, an entomologist and paleontologist, was unique for his time. Born in Boston Massachusetts on April 13, 1837, he rose to fame over his lifetime by identifying 630 living species and 106 genera of Orthoptera (grasshoppers, crickets, and locusts) and even more remarkable named over 1,144 species and 233 genera of fossil insects which included numerous butterfly species. These works and many other investigations on various families of insects (and other animals) were published in 791 papers in various scientific journals. (1)



Samuel Hubbard Scudder (April 13, 1837-May 17, 1911) (1)

The 791 scientific papers that Scudder wrote can be broken down into the following categories: (2)

Lepidoptera 168	Habits of insects 24
Orthoptera 180	Catalogues and lists of species 28
Fossil insects 122	Nomenclature 8
Anatomy of insects 19	Geography and exploration 16
Evolution 15	Economic entomology 17
Geographical distribution 29	Embryology of insects 6
Biographical 25	Songs of insects 6
Reviews 63	Ethnology 4
Geological 13	Food plants of insects 4
General entomological subjects 85	Regeneration in insects 2
Public questions 2	Mammals 1
Fishes 1	Crustacea 1
Mollusca 1	

Scudder, indeed, was an extraordinary scientist for his time. Scudder was educated at Williams College (1853-1857), but learned from the master, Professor Louis Agassiz, while at Harvard (1857-1864). It was Agassiz who taught his students, and Samuel Scudder was one of his best students, the art of *"...first-hand observation, and careful, intense, focused study."* (3)

It is Scudder's relationship and training with Professor Agassiz as related in the next few pages that I think the members of the Southern Lepidopterist's Society will find most interesting and thus I quote Scudder's words verbatim. (4)

The Student, the Fish, and Agassiz

by

Samuel H. Scudder

Professor Louis Agassiz (5)

It was more than fifteen years ago that I entered the laboratory of Professor Agassiz, and told him I had enrolled my name in the scientific school as a student of natural history. He asked me a few questions about my object in coming, my antecedents generally, the mode in which I afterwards proposed to use the knowledge I might acquire, and finally, whether I wished to study any special branch. To the latter I replied that while I wished to be well grounded in all departments of zoology, I purposed to devote myself specially to insects.

"When do you wish to begin?" he asked.

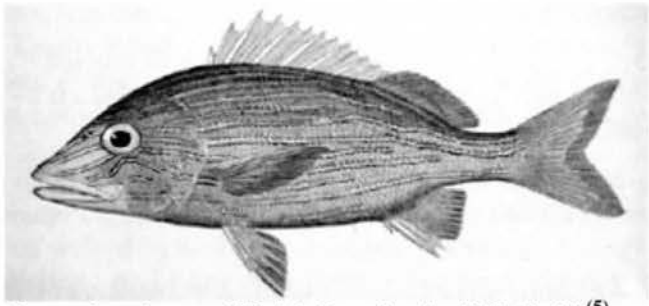
"Now," I replied.

This seemed to please him, and with an energetic "Very well," he reached from a shelf a huge jar of specimens in yellow alcohol.

"Take this fish," he said, "and look at it; we call it a *Haemulon*; by and by I will ask what you have seen." With that he left me, but in a moment returned with explicit instructions as to the care of the object entrusted to me.

"No man is fit to be a naturalist," said he, "who does not know how to take care of specimens."

I was to keep the fish before me in a tin tray, and occasionally moisten the surface with alcohol from the jar, always taking care to replace the stopper tightly. Those were not the days of ground glass stoppers, and elegantly shaped exhibition jars; all the old students will recall the huge, neckless glass bottles with their leaky, wax-besmeared corks, half-eaten by insects and begrimed with cellar dust. Entomology was a cleaner science than ichthyology, but the example of the professor who had unhesitatingly plunged to the bottom of the jar to produce the fish was infectious; and though this alcohol had "a very ancient and fish-like smell," I really dared not show any aversion within these sacred precincts, and treated the alcohol as though it were pure water. Still I was conscious of a passing feeling of disappointment, for gazing at a fish did not commend itself to an ardent entomologist. My friends at home, too, were annoyed, when they discovered that no amount of *eau de cologne* would drown the perfume which haunted me like a shadow.



***Haemulon elegans*, NOAA, Drawing by H.T. Todd** [5]

In ten minutes I had seen all that could be seen in that fish, and started in search of the professor, who had, however, left the museum; and when I returned, after lingering over some of the odd animals stored in the upper apartment, my specimen was dry all over. I dashed the fluid over the fish as if to resuscitate it from a fainting-fit, and looked with anxiety for a return of a normal, sloppy appearance. This little excitement over, nothing was to be done but return to a steadfast gaze at my mute companion. Half an hour passed, an hour, another hour; the fish began to look loathsome. I turned it over and around; looked it in the face -- ghastly; from behind, beneath, above, sideways, at a three-quarters view -- just as ghastly. I was in despair; at an early hour, I concluded that lunch was necessary; so with infinite relief, the fish was carefully replaced in the jar, and for an hour I was free.

On my return, I learned that Professor Agassiz had been at the museum, but had gone and would not return for several hours. My fellow students were too busy to be disturbed by continued conversation. Slowly I drew forth that hideous fish, and with a feeling of desperation again looked at it. I might not use a magnifying glass; instruments of all kinds were interdicted. My two hands, my two eyes, and the fish; it seemed a most limited field. I pushed my fingers down its throat to see how sharp its teeth were. I began to count the scales in the different rows until I was convinced that that was nonsense. At last a happy thought struck me -- I would draw the fish; and now with surprise I began to discover new features in the creature. Just then the professor returned.

"That is right," said he, "a pencil is one of the best eyes. I am glad to notice, too, that you keep your specimen wet and your bottle corked."

With these encouraging words he added --

"Well, what is it like?"

He listened attentively to my brief rehearsal of the structure of parts whose names were still unknown to me; the fringed gill-arches and movable operculum; the pores of the head, fleshly lips, and lidless eyes; the lateral line, the spinous fin, and forked tail; the compressed and arched body. When I had finished, he

waited as if expecting more, and then, with an air of disappointment:

"You have not looked very carefully; why," he continued, more earnestly, "you haven't seen one of the most conspicuous features of the animal, which is as plainly before your eyes as the fish itself. Look again; look again!" And he left me to my misery.

I was piqued; I was mortified. Still more of that wretched fish? But now I set myself to the task with a will, and discovered one new thing after another, until I saw how just the professor's criticism had been. The afternoon passed quickly, and when, towards its close, the professor inquired,

"Do you see it yet?"

"No," I replied. "I am certain I do not, but I see how little I saw before."

"That is next best," said he earnestly, "but I won't hear you now; put away your fish and go home; perhaps you will be ready with a better answer in the morning. I will examine you before you look at the fish."

This was disconcerting; not only must I think of my fish all night, studying, without the object before me, what this unknown but most visible feature might be, but also, without reviewing my new discoveries, I must give an exact account of them the next day. I had a bad memory; so I walked home by Charles River in a distracted state, with my two perplexities.

The cordial greeting from the professor the next morning was reassuring; here was a man who seemed to be quite as anxious as I that I should see for myself what he saw.

"Do you perhaps mean," I asked, "that the fish has symmetrical sides with paired organs?"

His thoroughly pleased, "Of course, of course!" repaid the wakeful hours of the previous night. After he had discoursed most happily and enthusiastically -- as he always did -- upon the importance of this point, I ventured to ask what I should do next.

"Oh, look at your fish!" he said, and left me again to my own devices. In a little more than an hour he returned and heard my new catalogue.

"That is good, that is good!" he repeated, "but that is not all; go on." And so for three long days, he placed that fish before my eyes, forbidding me to look at anything else, or to use any artificial aid. "Look, look, look," was his repeated injunction.

This was the best entomological lesson I ever had -- a lesson whose influence was extended to the details of every subsequent study; a legacy the professor has left to me, as he left it to many others, of inestimable value, which we could not buy, with which we cannot part.

A year afterwards, some of us were amusing ourselves with chalking outlandish beasts upon the blackboard. We drew prancing star-fishes; frogs in mortal combat; hydro-headed worms; stately craw-fishes, standing on their tails, bearing aloft umbrellas; and grotesque fishes, with gaping mouths and staring eyes. The professor came in shortly after, and was as much amused as any at our experiments. He looked at the fishes.

"*Haemulons*, every one of them," he said; "Mr. _____ drew them."

True; and to this day, if I attempt a fish, I can draw nothing but *Haemulons*.

The fourth day a second fish of the same group was placed beside the first, and I was bidden to point out the resemblances and differences between the two; another and another followed, until the entire family lay before me, and a whole legion of jars covered the table and surrounding shelves; the odor had become

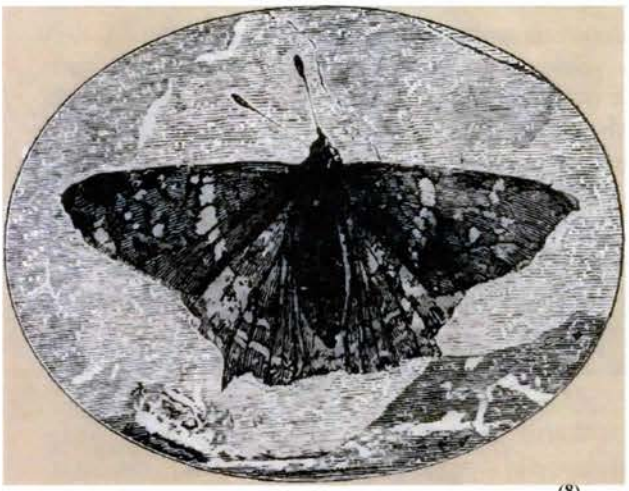
a pleasant perfume; and even now, the sight of an old six-inch worm-eaten cork brings fragrant memories!

The whole group of *Haemulon*s was thus brought into review; and whether engaged upon the dissection of the internal organs, preparation and examination of the bony framework, or the description of the various parts, Agassiz's training in the method of observing facts in their orderly arrangement, was ever accompanied by the urgent exhortation not to be content with them.

"Facts are stupid things," he would say, "until brought into connection with some general law."

At the end of eight months, it was almost with reluctance that I left these friends and turned to insects; but what I gained by this outside experience has been of greater value than years of later investigation in my favorite groups.

-- from *American Poems* (3rd ed.; Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1879): pp. 450-54. [4]



***Prodryas persephone* Scudder, 1878 (engraving).** [8]

Returning to the biography of Samuel H. Scudder — as stated above Scudder's interest in fossilized insects was enormous having named approximately 1144 species. Many, if not most, of these fossil insects came from Florissant, Colorado (Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument). One of the most famous fossils was of a butterfly found by Ms. Charlotte Hill and was named *Prodryas persephone* by Scudder in 1887 [6-9] — a new genus and a new species. This was the first fossil of a butterfly ever found in North America [10] and was described as *"possibly the best fossil butterfly specimen ever found."* [11] Scudder described *P. persephone* in his book *Frail Children of the Air: Excursions into the World of Butterflies* published in 1895. [The fossil was named after Persephone who was the daughter of Zeus. [9]]

The culmination of his seminal work on fossil insects was the publication in 1890 of *The Fossil Insects of North America, With Notes On Some European Species* in two volumes.

Scudder also wrote a number of books on current butterflies of his time some of which are the following:

Butterflies: Their Structure, Changes, and Life Histories (1881)
Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada (1889)
The Life of a Butterfly (1893)
Everyday Butterflies (1899)

Perhaps has best know book was the *Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada* which consisted of 3 volumes (included other authors: W. M. Davis, C. W. Woodworth, C. V. Riley, L. O. Howard, and S. W. Williston). This 3 volume set included 96 plates of butterflies, caterpillars, chrysalids, *etc.* (41 are colored) and about 2,000 figures besides Maps and Portraits. There are 1958 pages of text.

"He (Scudder) *seemed to have but little desire to conduct experiments, nor was he much interested in economic entomology, and as a breeder of insect larvae he was surpassed by Edwards and others, but in the accurate systematic recording of minute detail of external structure he had no peer in his time nor has any entomologist ever attained to his excellence in this respect. Deeply interested as he was in butterflies, he seemed to have almost an aversion to moths."* [2] (Sorry, James!)

One last item about the possible accomplishments of Scudder is the following concerning the Monarch butterfly. There have been many theories about the origins of the name, "*Monarch*". Scudder published the term Monarch in 1874; the name was used to suggest that this butterfly was the largest of the butterflies. Other historians feel the name Monarch may have been given to the butterfly in honor of the English Prince of Orange - King William. [12]

The personal life of Samuel H. Scudder was tragic. His wife died after 5 years of marriage and his son died at the age of 27. In 1896, Scudder showed symptoms of Parkinson's disease. His scientific career ended in 1902 with debilitating progression of the disease. Samuel Hubbard Scudder died in Boston on May 17, 1911. [13]

Resources

1) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samuel_Hubbard_Scudder
2) http://books.nap.edu/html/biomems/sscudder.pdf
3) http:///people.bethel.edu/~dhoward/resources/Agassizfish/Agassizfish.htm
4) *The Student, the Fish, and Agassiz*, American Poems (3rd ed.; Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co., 1879): pp. 450-454.
5) http://philosophy.lander.edu/intro/introbook2.1/x426.html
6) **Herbert W. Meyer**. *A homesteader turned naturalist: the contributions of Charlotte Hill to the developing science of paleontology at the Florissant fossil beds, Colorado.* October 20, 2009, Portland GAS Annual Meeting. Geological Society of America. http://gsa.confex.com/gsa/2009AM/finalprogram/abstract_164503.htm
7) **Thomas C. Emmel, Marc C. Minno & Boyce A. Drummond**, 1992. *The fossil butterflies of Florissant.* Florissant butterflies: a guide to the fossil and present-day species of central Colorado. Stanford University Press. pp 4-12. ISBN 9780804720182. http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=KFSBLFmLnKQC&pg=PA7.
8) **Steven W. Veatch & Herbert W. Meyer,** 2008. *History of paleontology at the Florissant fossil beds, Colorado.* In: Herbert William Meyer & Dena M. Smith. Paleontology of the Upper Eocene florissant formation, Colorado. Volume 435 of Special papers. The Geological Society of America. pp. 1-18. ISBN 9780813724355. http://specialpapers.gsapubs.org/content/435/1.abstract
9) http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prodryas
10) Prodryas Scudder, 1878. *Butterflies and Moths of the world Generic names and their Type-species*. Natural History Museum. http://www.nhm.ac.uk/jdsml/researchcuration/research/projects/butmoth/GenusDetails.dsml?NUMBER-24027.0. Retrieved July 21, 2010.
11) *Brush-footed Butterflies*. Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument. http://www.nps.gov/archive/flfo/online_museum/rocksfossils/paleontology/animals/inverts/insects/bflies_moths/families/Brushfooted.html. Retrieved July 21, 2010.
12) http://www.buzzle.com/articles/facts-about-monarch-butterflies.html
13) http://www.encyclopedia.com/topic/Samuel_Hubbard_Scudder.aspx

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DEFINITIONS:

Myrmecophile (noun), ***Myrmecophilous*** (adjective) - an organism that has an association (relationship) with ants. Some of the animals that have this association are the following: butterflies (Lycaenidae), beetles (Coccinellidae, Aphodiidae, Scarabaeidae, *etc.*), orthoptera, diptera, and so on.....This association with ants is usually beneficial but can be parasitic. The caterpillars of many species of the butterflies in the family Lycaenidae produce a nectar that the ants relish and it is thought that through this relationship the ants refrain from parasitizing the caterpillars.

Myrmecophyte - an association between ants and plants. The ants receive food and perhaps shelter while the plants benefit by pollination and seed dispersal.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Myrmecophily

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CORRIGENDUM:

The photos of young people on the page 138 of the December issue of the SLS NEWS (Vol. 33 NO.4, 2011) were not attending the joint meeting of the SLS/ATL Societies. They were attending the Butterfly Octoberfest at the McGuire Center held the following weekend. [My error - the Editor]

CONTRIBUTIONS OF LOCALITY DATA NEEDED

Distribution maps for all butterflies and moths now appear on species pages at Moth Photographers Group. The map and flight period chart that appear below are for *Lithophane hemina.*

Distribution map for *Lithophane hemina.*

Details about the mapping project and a list of early contributors of data are given at the following website: http://mothphotographersgroup.msstate.edu/AboutMaps.shtml. By early January there was at least some mapping data for just over 11,000 species of lepidoptera. However, in many cases, the amount of available data are too small to present a realistic picture of the range of a species. Members of this society can help to improve the picture by contributing data from their collections, whether the collection is of spread specimens or of photographs.

In additions to distribution maps, information is presented in charts that indicate months in which adults are flying. [In the example shown here a few *"blank"* months were excised to reduce the size of the chart.]

State/Province	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Sep	Oct	Nov
Connecticut					■			
Illinois		■						
Kentucky		■	■				■	■
Michigan						■		
New Brunswick			■	■	■			
New Jersey						■		
New York		■						
North Carolina			■				■	
Ohio	■	■	■	■	■		■	
Ontario			■	■		■		
Quebec		■	■	■			■	
Tennessee		■						
West Virginia				■			■	

Chart of the flight period for *Lithophane hemina.*

Your records contributed to this project will also benefit mapping programs at Butterflies and Moths of North America and Butterflies of America. Data files sent to MPG will be passed on to those groups and will also be made available to compilers of databases for individual states or provinces. Maps, or links to maps, will also be made available to organizations such as Encylopedia of Life, Wikipedia and others that disseminate species information on the Internet.

Most of the known large databases are already part of this project. But there are many individuals who have, or could compile, collection data that would significantly enhance these maps. There are probably also a large number of researchers and museum workers who have extensive data for specialized groups of species. We need all of it, and we especially need everything available for the micromoths.

Please send your data to Bob Patterson at BPatter789@aol.com where you can also contact me for more information. If you would like to volunteer to extract data from the literature (state publications, journal articles, monographs) I will appreciate hearing from you.

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Bob Patterson
12601 Buckingham Drive
Bowie, Maryland 20715
(301) 262-2459 pm. hours
Moth Photographers Group Website
My Personal Moths Website

SOME UNUSUAL SKIPPER (LEPIDOPTERA: HESPERIIDAE) RECORDS FOR MIAMI - DADE COUNTY, SOUTHEASTERN FLORIDA

BY

MARC C. MINNO

I have been searching for butterflies in southern Florida, especially the Keys, nearly every month since August 2006 and have found a few unusual species in Miami-Dade County. Located in southeastern peninsular Florida, Miami-Dade County is the third largest county in the state (nearly 1,950 square miles). The eastern part of the county is one of the most urban and populated areas of Florida, but the western side includes undeveloped Miccosukee Tribal lands and vast preserves such as parts of Everglades National Park and Everglades Water Conservation Area 3. Miami-Dade County is also one of the most tropical places in Florida due to the flow of warm water from the Caribbean just offshore in the Gulf Stream. Interior parts of Miami-Dade County are a mixture of plants and animals having temperate and tropical affinity. Nearly every year since 2007 I have observed frost damage to plants in parts of Homestead and Everglades National Park during the wintertime.

The Palmetto Skipper (*Euphyes arpa*: Hesperiinae) is not common in southern Florida, although the larval host plant, Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) is abundant in pine dominated areas. Lenczewski (1980) wrote this about the Palmetto Skipper: *"Resident, but rare on the south Florida mainland. More commonly found on Big Pine Key"*. However, *Euphyes arpa* disappeared from Big Pine Key sometime in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The Palmetto Skipper was one of the first butterflies to be extirpated from the Keys (Minno and Emmel 1993). The decline and loss of butterflies in the Keys and southern Florida has continued into recent times (Minno 2010).

Sue Perry and I observed a Palmetto Skipper along a jeep trail near Pine Glades Lake (about 800 feet southeast of Gate 8) in Everglades National Park on January 30, 2007. Sue noticed this individual nectaring at a Purple Thistle (*Cirsium horridulum*) flower as we were driving slowly along. This is the only Palmetto Skipper that I have seen in more than 60 hours of observation on 20 different days between October 2006 and April 2009 in the Long Pine Key pine rocklands of Everglades National Park. Pine rockland habitat typically has a moderate to sparse canopy of South Florida Slash Pines (*Pinus elliottii* var. *densa*) and an understory of palms and shrubs interspersed with patches of grasses and wildflowers. The limestone substrate is often highly eroded and pocketed with solution holes. This tropical habitat has unique and rare species of plants and animals in southern Florida.

On August 31, 2007, I also observed and photographed a Palmetto Skipper at Larry and Penny Thompson Park as it fed on the flowers of Spanish Needles (*Bidens alba*) (Fig. 1A). Larry and Penny Thompson Park is primarily pine rockland habitat and Saw Palmetto is common there. This park is the southern part of a larger complex of pine rockland preserves in and around Zoo Miami (formerly called the Miami Metrozoo). Outside of Thompson Park and associated preserves, the original habitat has been replaced by single family homes and shopping centers. If this individual was a stray, I can't imagine where it came from and why it ended up in an urban park. Although there is good habitat for the Palmetto Skipper at Larry and Penny Thompson Park, this is the only individual I've seen there after more than 14 hours of searching on 11 different days between August 31, 2007, and April 24, 2011.

On August 26, 2010, I observed a Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*: Eudaminae) at Castellow Hammock Preserve and Nature Center (Fig. 1B). Silver-spotted Skippers rarely stray into southern Florida. Lenczewski (1980) noted several records of *E. clarus* from three different locations in Everglades National Park, Miami-Dade County. The individual that I saw appeared to be a female. It was fluttering around and inspecting a vining legume (*Galactia spicata*) growing at the edge of the hammock just north of the Nature Center building, but did not lay any eggs. Castellow Hammock is a famous site for tropical butterflies such as the Dina Yellow (*Pyrisitia dina helios*), Florida White (*Glutophrissa drusilla neumoegenii*), Fulvous Hairstreak (*Electrostrymon angelia*), and the incredibly rare Amethyst Hairstreak (*Chlorostrymon maesites*). Roger Hammer (now retired from Miami-Dade County Parks) has been observing and compiling butterfly records for Castellow Hammock since the 1980s, but has not previously recorded the Silver-spotted Skipper at the preserve.

On October 31, 2010, I observed a worn Zarucco Skipper (*Erynnis zarucco*: Pyrginae) (Fig. 1C) at the Navy Wells Pineland Preserve. Lenczewski (1980) did not include the Zarucco Skipper in her list of butterflies for Everglades National Park. Having lived in Broward County from 1982-1984, I searched for but did not find the Zarucco Skipper there. I did find a Zarucco Skipper in Martin County at Jonathan Dickinson State Park, and one north of Naples on

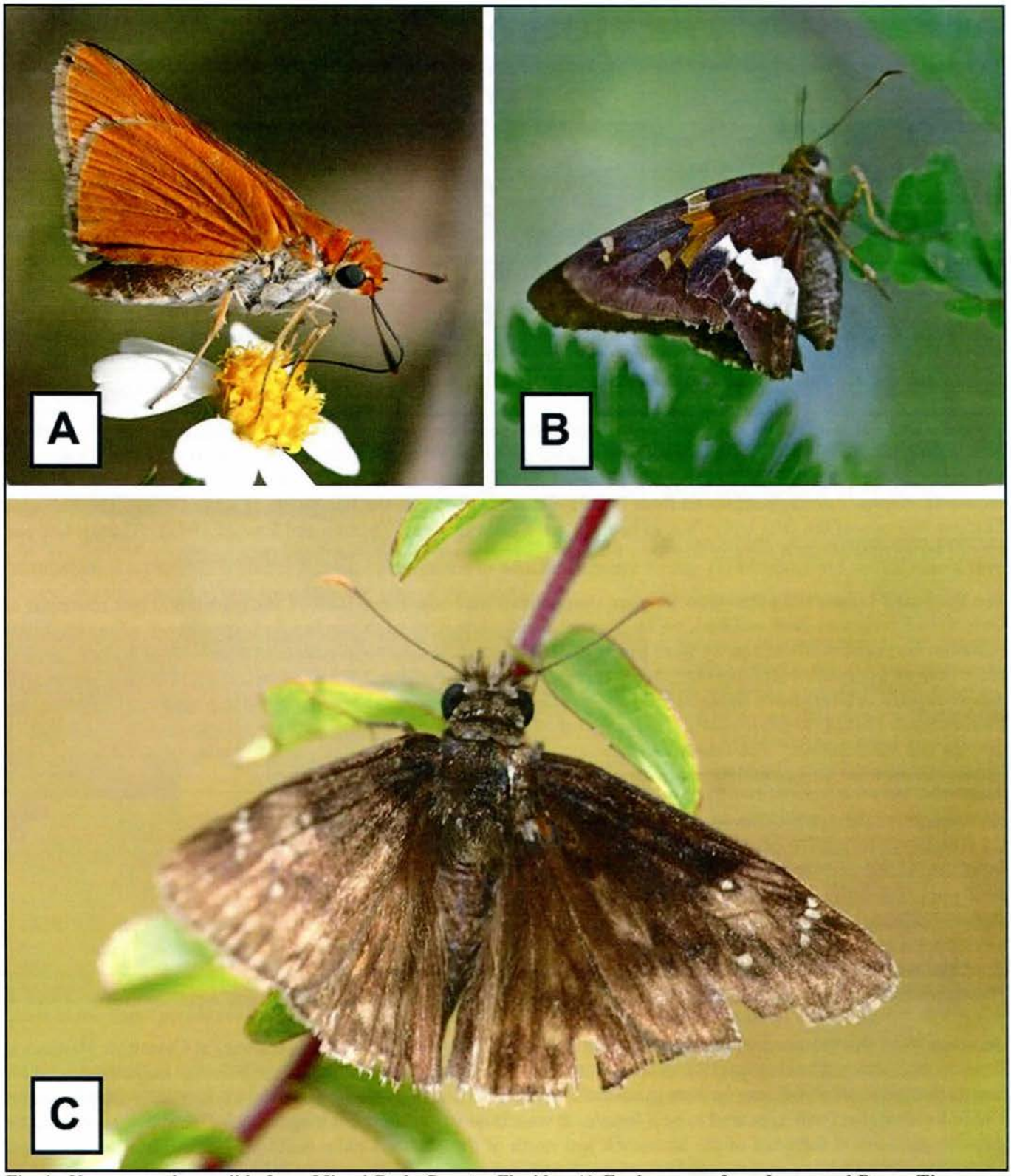

Fig. 1. Uncommon hesperiids from Miami-Dade County, Florida. A) *Euphyes arpa* from Larry and Penny Thompson Park. B) *Epargyreus clarus* from Castellow Hammock Preserve. C) *Erynnis zarucco* from the Navy Wells Pineland Preserve.

the Gulf Coast in Collier County during that time period. Although I have looked for butterflies at the Navy Wells Pineland Preserve for more than 50 hours on 36 different days between August 19, 2006, and April 23, 2011, this is the only Zarrucco Skipper, and indeed the only *Erynnis* species, that I have seen there. The similar Florida Duskywing (*Ephyriades brunnea floridensis*) is uncommon at the Navy Wells Preserve. I would expect Horace's Duskywing to turn up someday at the Navy Wells Preserve because Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*), a larval host plant, is present.

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Minno, M. C. and T. C. Emmel, 1993. *Butterflies of the Florida Keys.* Scientific Publishers, Gainesville, Florida. 168 pp.

(Marc C. Minno, E-Mail: mminno@bellsouth.net)

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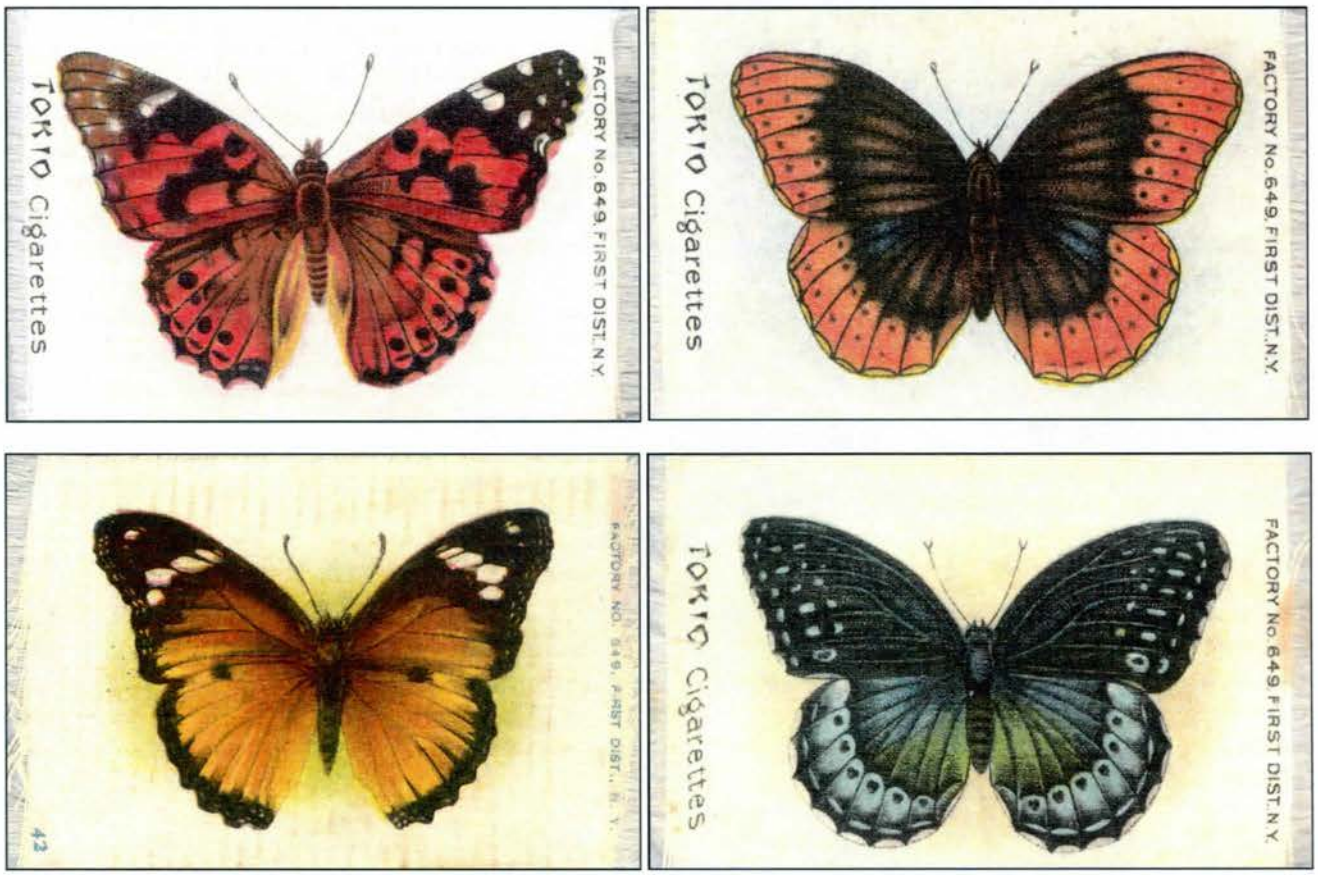
BUTTERFLY TOBACCO *"SILKS"*
SENT IN BY
ROBERT S. BRYANT



Tokio Cigarettes, produced by the American Tobacco Company, included in their packs of cigarettes butterfly tobacco *"silks"* (3 x 2 inches) - early 1900's (*circa* 1910/1912). These silks were used as promotional items, *i.e.,* advertising. The American Tobacco Company also issued these butterfly/moth silks in packages of Clix, Piedmont and Old Mill Cigarettes. There is reported to be 125 different silks with lepidoptera. In addition there are series of tobacco silks depicting world flags, actresses, sports' players, politicians, American Indians, University banners, flowers and many other subjects.

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A NEW EXOTIC HOST AND EGG COLOR VARIATION OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN WHITE (*ASCIA MONUSTE PHILETA*) IN MIAMI - DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY

MARC C. MINNO, LINDA EVANS, AND HENRY POOR

David G. Fairchild (1869 - 1954) was a botanist and plant explorer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He is well known for introducing thousands of ornamental and edible plants to the United States from other parts of the world, especially tropical Asia. In 1926, Fairchild built a house and other buildings on eight acres of land on Biscayne Bay in Coconut Grove, Florida. The compound was patterned after examples he had seen in Java and he named it *"The Kampong"* (meaning a village or cluster of houses). Fairchild (1947) even wrote a book about The Kampong and the rare and interesting plants that he had planted on the property. Fairchild Tropical Garden was established in 1938 and named after David Fairchild by his friend Robert H. Montgomery. The Kampong is now part of the National Tropical Botanical Garden (http://ntbg.org/gardens/kampong.php) and is open to the public.

Fig. 1. Great Southern White (*Ascia monuste phileta*), Florida: Monroe Co., July 2009).

During the summer of 2010 Ann Parsons, Director of The Kampong, noticed many white butterflies flying on the property. She invited Linda Evans of the Miami Blue Chapter of the North American Butterfly Association to come and look. On June 26, 2010, Linda, and NABA members Sandy Lysinger, Nadia and Jim Spencer, and Buck Reilly visited The Kampong and observed over 60 adult Great Southern Whites (Fig. 1). They also found at least 50 Great Southern White larvae on an exotic vine growing on the Fairchild-Sweeney House (Figs. 2C and 2F). This ornamental plant was identified as *Ritchiea reflexa* in the family Capparaceae from tropical western Africa. The native shrub Limber Caper (*Capparis flexuosa*) in the Capparaceae and the weedy herb Virginia Pepperweed (*Lepidium virginicum*) in the Brassicaceae are common native larval host plants for the Great Southern White in southern Florida. Recent botanical revisions have included the Capparaceae in the mustard family (Brassicaceae) (Wunderlin and Hansen 2003).

The Great Southern White was abundant that summer in Miami-Dade County and Henry Poor found eggs and larvae in his yard in Miami in July 2010. Female Great Southern Whites laid clusters of eggs on the leaves of Collard plants in his garden (Fig. 2). Collards are a form of Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea*). Egg color was consistent within a cluster, but varied from yellow (Fig. 2A), greenish-yellow, or green (Fig. 2B) between clusters. Larvae emerged from the variously colored eggs, but did not show any color differences between clusters. They readily ate the leaves of Collards.

Egg color is usually consistent in butterflies, but no one has seriously compared the variation within most species. Daniels *et al.* (1993) noted that captive female Schaus' Swallowtails (*Heraclides aristodemus ponceanus*) from southern Florida laid light green and dark green eggs. They also cited Stallings and Stallings (1986) who found that the hesperiid *Agathymus estelleae* laid eggs of various shades of beige and olive green.

Literature

Daniels, J. C., M. C. Minno, T. C. Emmel, P. J. Eliazar, and L. L. Groce, 1993. Egg color dimorphism in the endangered Schaus' swallowtail butterfly, *Papilio aristodemus ponceanus*, of South Florida (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae). *Tropical Lepidoptera* 4(1):65-66.

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Stallings, D. B. and V. N. Stallings, 1986. Variation in egg color in Agathymus estelleae (Lepidoptera: Megathymidae). *Entomological News* 97(2):71-72.

Wunderlin, R. P. and B. F. Hansen, 2003. *Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida.* Second Edition. University of Press of Florida, Gainesville. 787 pp.

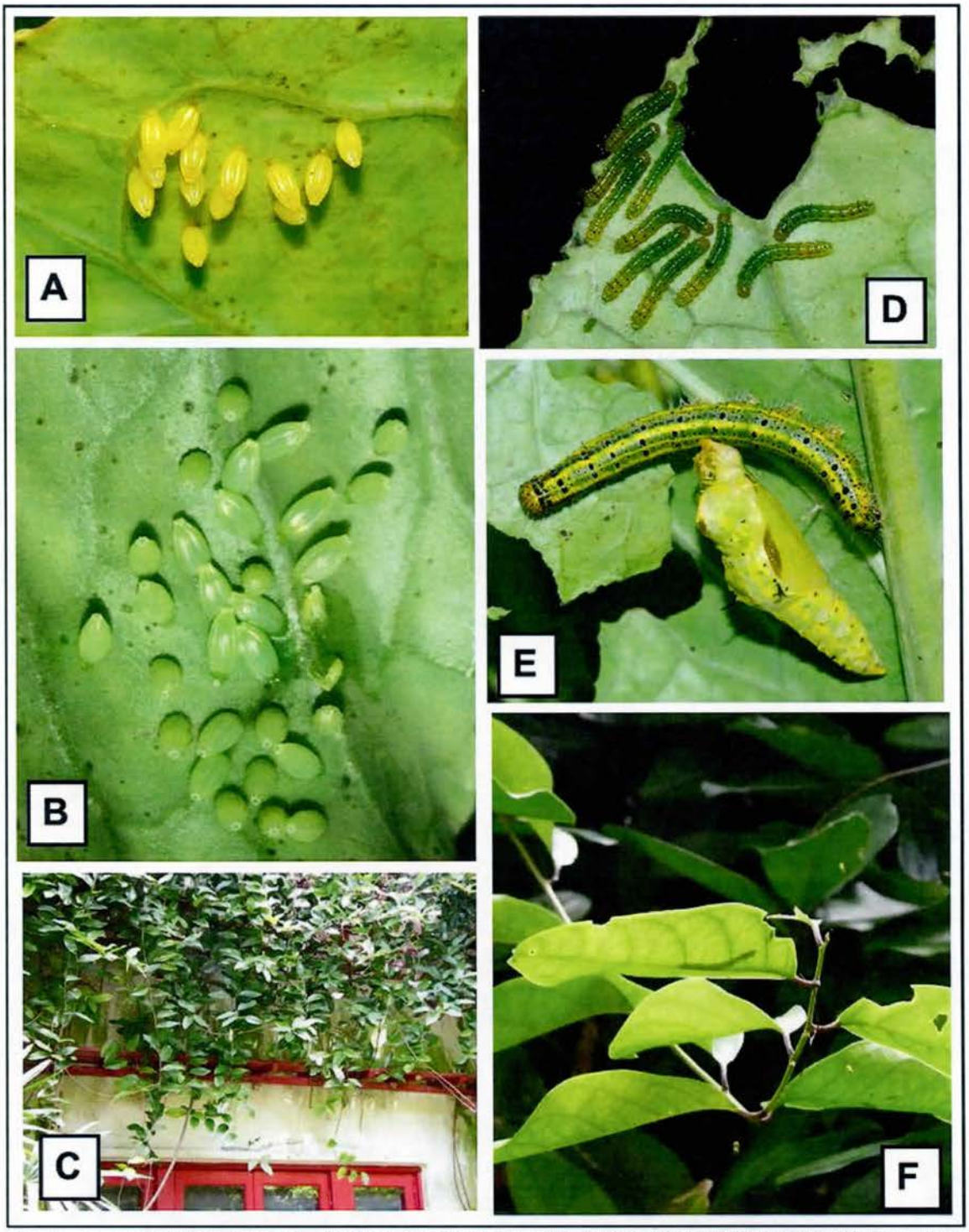

Fig. 2. Immature stages and host plants of *Ascia monuste phileta* in Miami-Dade County, Florida. A) typical yellow eggs on Collards, B) a cluster of green eggs on Collards, C) *Ritchiea reflexa* growing at The Kampong, D) young larvae feeding on Collard leaves, E) a last instar larva and pupa on Collards, F) *Ritchiea reflexa* with feeding damage from Great Southern White larvae.

(Marc C. Minno, E-Mail: mminno@bellsouth.net)

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HYPARPAX AURORA (J. E. SMITH, 1797) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

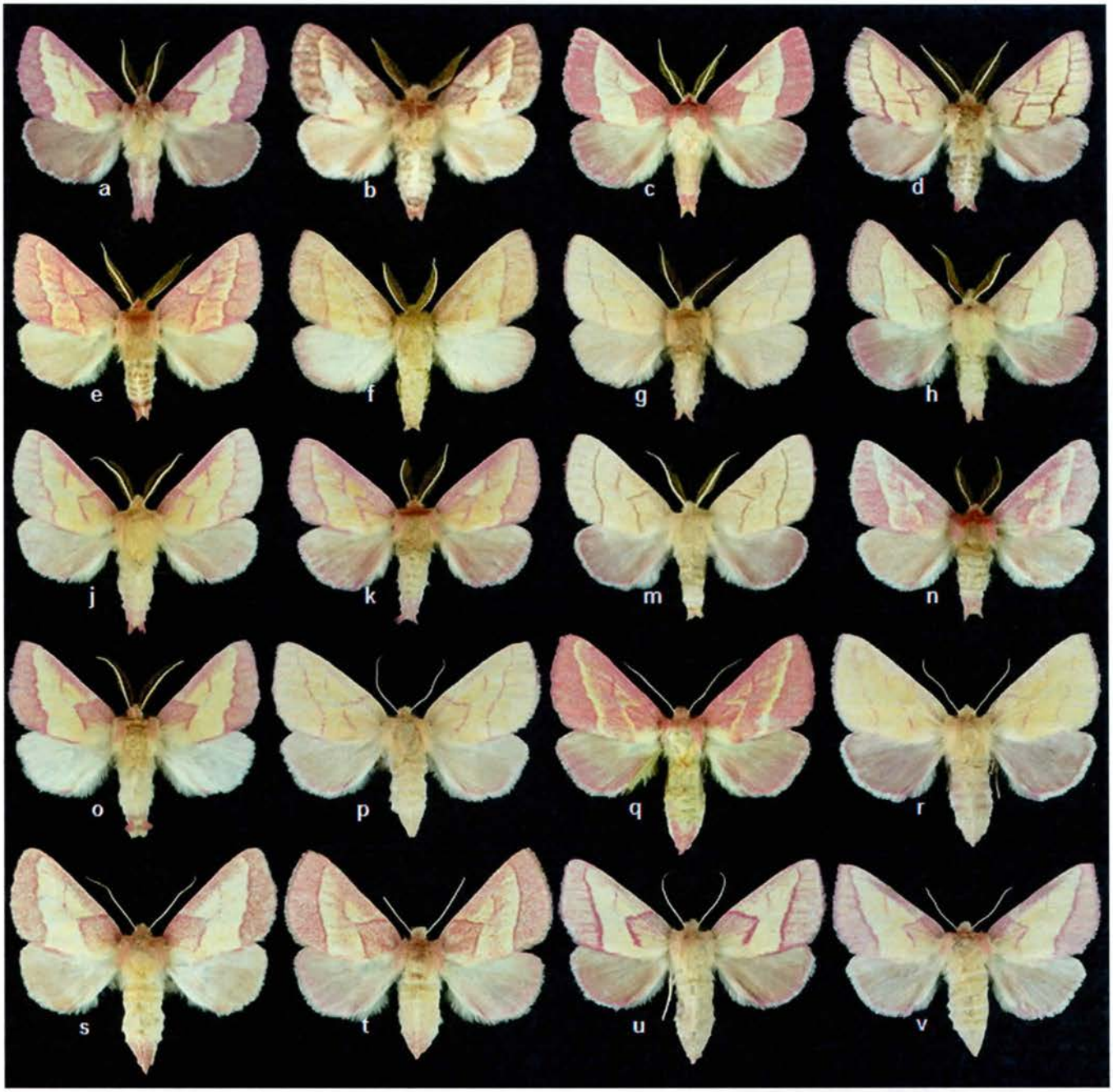

Fig 1. ***Hyparpax aurora*** phenotype variations: a-o, males; p-v, females.

The colorful notodontid moth ***Hyparpax aurora*** (J.E. Smith) (Fig. 1) was first reported for Louisiana when the Southern Lepidopterists News began to experiment with adding color to the quarterly publication (Brou, 2002). Color inserts were prepared that year and in one insert half wing images of the six adult ***aurora*** were illustrated.

In Fig. 1 of this study are 13 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ which better illustrates this variably marked species in Louisiana. Covell (1984) illustrated a single specimen of ***aurora*** which appears discernibly different from most of the Louisiana specimens shown. This author states in the east, ***aurora*** is uncommon to rare and occurs from Nova Scotia to Georgia, west to Minnesota, Kansas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

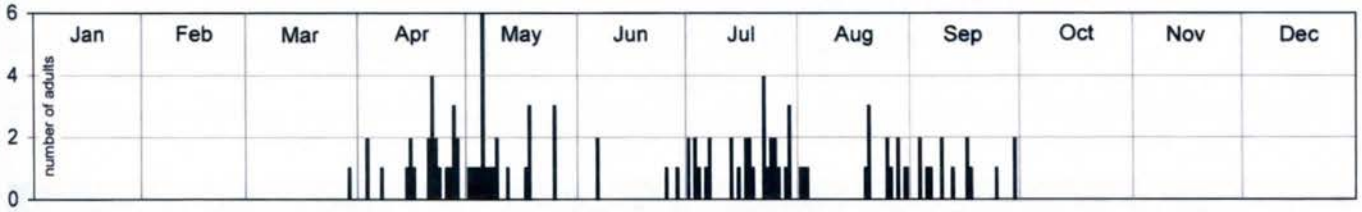

Fig. 2. Adult ***H. aurora*** captured in Louisiana. n = 108

Powell and Opler (2009) illustrate a single poorly distinguishable adult male and state that in the west ***aurora*** is found from southern Ontario and the central Atlantic states west to Utah and Arizona. These same authors state that the polyphenic adults of ***aurora*** vary from the typical ***aurora*** form in the east to the tan western form, with mixed populations in Oklahoma and Texas. These authors state that adults occur April to August in two flights (broods), and as one flight in the northern part of its range.

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***H. aurora***.

Within Louisiana, ***aurora*** has three annual broods peaking beginning of May, mid July and early September (Fig. 2). The parish records are illustrated in Fig. 3.

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Covell, Jr., C.V., 1984. *A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America.* The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Powell, J.A. and P.A. Opler, 2009. *Moths of Western North America*, Univ. Calif. Press xiii + 369 pp + 64 plates.

(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 USA)

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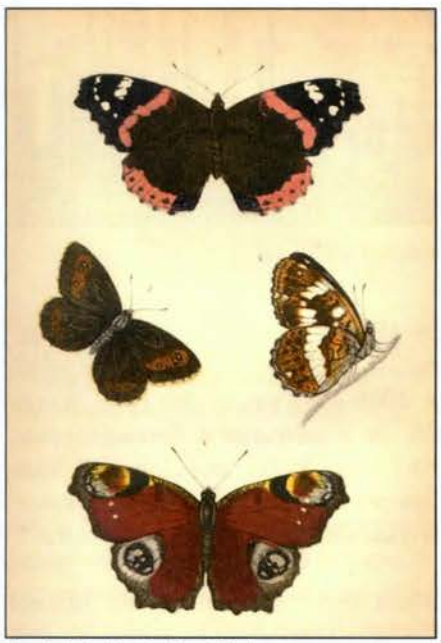

Red Admiral, Scotch Argus, White Admiral, Peacock Butterfly.

Greasy Fritillary, Glanville Fritillary, Pearl-bordered Fritillary, Weaver's Fritillary.

"What a pleasant life that must be to lead!" methinks I hear my young readers exclaim; "who would not join in the song, —

'I'd be a butterfly, born in a bower,
where roses, and lilies, and violets
meet?'"

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"Lo! the bright train their radiant
wings unfold,
with silver fringed, and freckled
o'er with gold;
On the gay bosom of some fragrant
flower
They, idly fluttering, live their little
hour,
Their life all pleasure, and their task
all play,
All spring their age, and sunshine
all their day."

Mrs. Barbauld

[Bower — dwelling; a place enclosed by overhanging boughs of trees or by vines on a trellis; a rustic cottage or retreat.]

"Beautiful Butterflies," Described and Illustrated with the History of a Butterfly, by H.G. Adams. Published by Groombridge and Sons, 5 Paternoster Row, London 1871.

PANTHEA FURCILLA AUSTRALIS ANWEILER (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

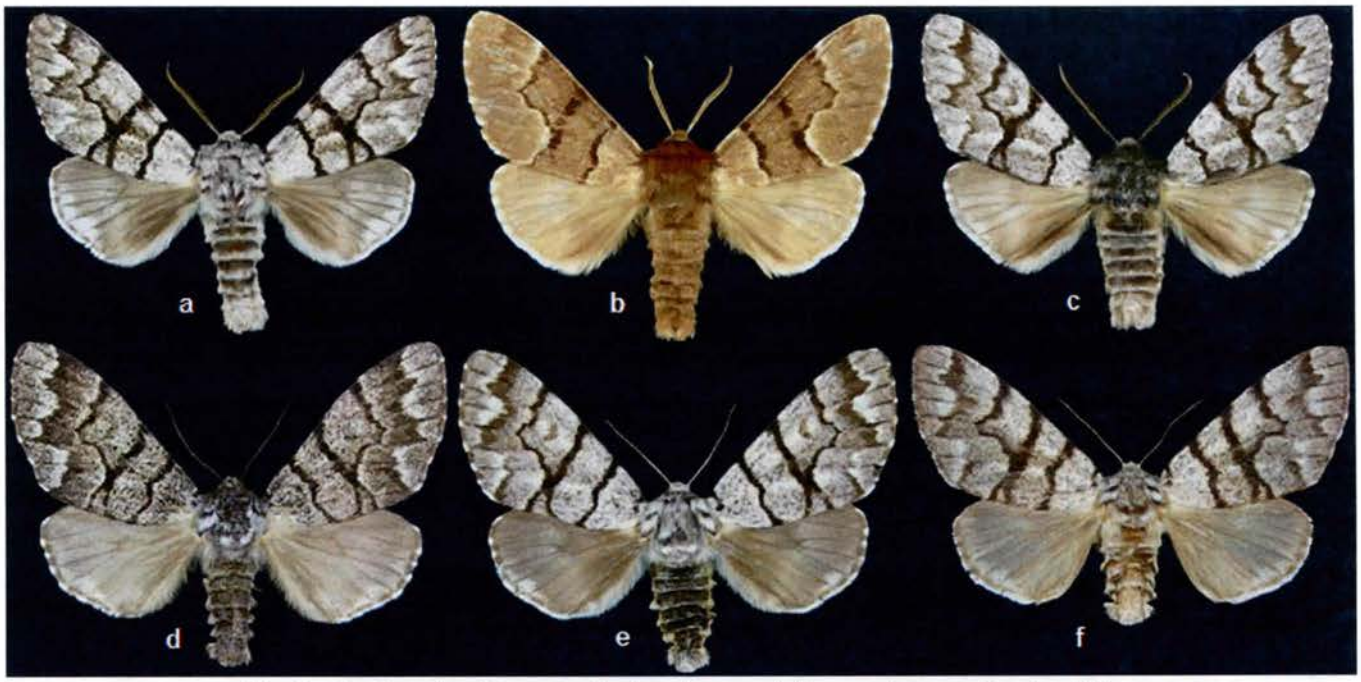

Fig. 1. ***Panthea furcilla australis*** phenotype variations, males: a-c, females d-f.

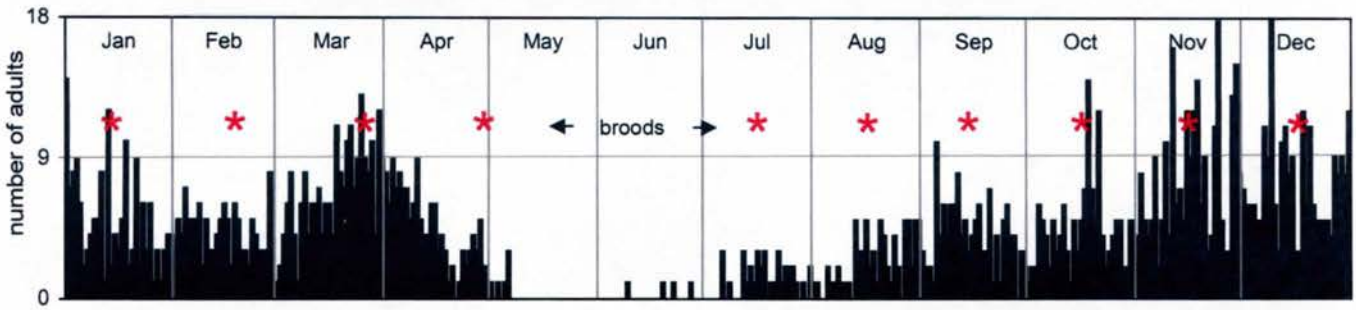

Fig. 2. Adult ***P. f. australis*** captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi, NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 1462

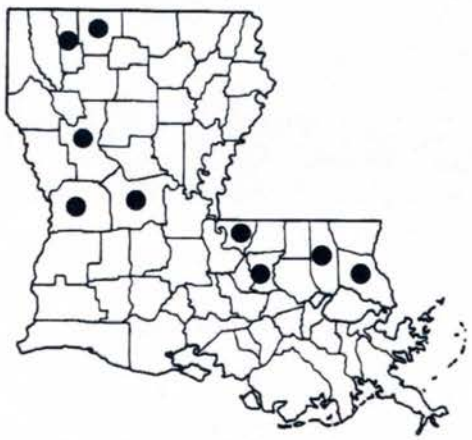

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***P. f. australis.***

Panthea furcilla australis Anweiler (Fig. 1.) is the newly described subspecies name applied to distinguish the population of ***Panthea*** occurring within Louisiana. In the 2009 revision of the New World ***Panthea*** Anweiler stated *"**australis** in southeastern United States, nominate **furcilla** in the northeastern United States and Canada"* This same author mentions *"true melanic specimens of **P. furcilla** are common in some populations of nominate form (**furcilla**) in eastern United States".*

Based on this study, within Louisiana there are ten annual broods identified by red asterisks (Fig. 2). The initial brood peaks in early to mid January with three subsequent broods peaking at approximately 35-day intervals. Most puzzling is the absence of additional broods during the months of May and June with a 79-day interval between brood peaks four and five. Brood five peaks mid-July with additional broods six through ten occurring at 29-day intervals. This scenario of species phenology is unlike any I have come across in analyzing the adult flight periods of numerous hundreds of lepidoptera species occurring in Louisiana.

The nine parish records are: Claiborne, East Baton Rouge, Natchitoches, Rapides, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, Vernon, Webster, West Feliciana (Fig. 3).

P. furcilla australis was previously reported for Louisiana as ***P. furcilla*** by Forbes (1954) and Anweiler (2009).

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(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 USA; E-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

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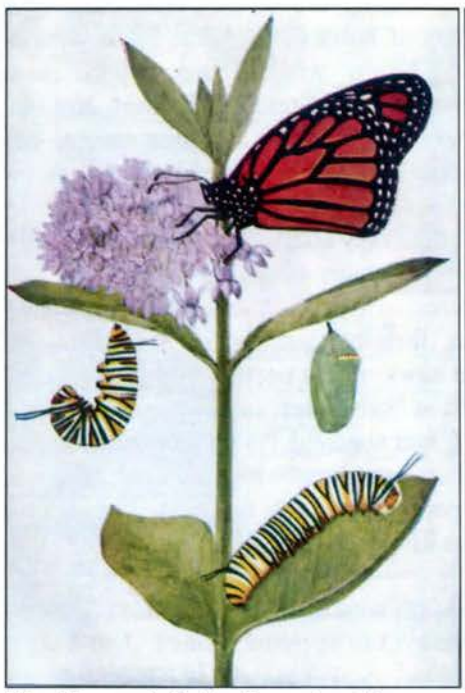

The Monarch Butterfly: caterpillar feeding; caterpillar hung up for pupation; chrysalis and adult (drawing by W. I. Beecroft).

The Stages of the Viceroy: the butterfly freshly emerged; caterpillar hung up for pupation; the chrysalis; the caterpillar feeding (drawing by W. I Beecroft).

The Viceroy

Basilarchia archippus

"The common name of this butterfly was probably given it in allusion to its resemblance to the Monarch butterfly. For the Monarch and the Viceroy have been closely associated in the minds of many observers ever since people began to study butterflies in America. These two insects have become famous as the most notable examples that we have of the mimicking of one butterfly by another. According to the theory which has been held by many naturalists, the Monarch is distasteful to birds and other animals and it advertises the fact by its bright combination of brown and black. The Monarch is thus an example of what has often been called warning coloration. On the other hand, the Viceroy is commonly supposed to have no objectionable taste when eaten by birds, but it so closely resembles the Monarch in its color pattern and its habits of flight that it has been assumed that birds would not touch it because of its resemblance to the distasteful butterfly. There has, however, recently been a reaction among naturalists in regard to the validity of many supposed examples of warning coloration and the whole subject is still open to careful investigation." [Page 195-196]

"Whether the Viceroy deserves its celebrity as an insect mimic or not, it is well worthy of study for other reasons. It is a common and attractive butterfly and it has most interesting habits in the larval state. It is found over a large part of North America and flies freely from spring until autumn over meadows, fields, and open glades." [Page 196]

"Butterflies Worth Knowing" by Clarence M. Weed, D.Sc. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, 1925, Garden City, N.Y.

HAWK MOTHS THAT NECTAR ON WATER

BY
RICHARD GILLMORE

When I was a teenager (in the sixties) living ten miles southwest of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, I learned that certain species of hawk moths nectar on water at dusk. A friend of mine, Steve Dithrich, who became interested in moths (mainly because I was), wondered what was making the small round ripples on the surface of the water where the small stream behind his house expanded to create a twelve to fourteen diameter shallow pool. At dusk the water surface was smooth and small ripples (no more than three inches in diameter) started to appear. A noticeable pattern began to emerge. The ripples formed one after another in a straight line about a foot apart. Up to six ripples would be formed in this pattern. We watched as many patterns formed in other areas of this small shallow pond. After it was too dark to see, I went home, not understanding what I saw with my friend.

Several days later my friend came to my house with two specimens of *P. myops*, one *C. amyntor*, and *one C. undulosa*. Since they were common moths, I was not impressed until he explained that he netted these moths at his small pond at dusk the previous evening. His success of netting these moths was by swinging his net quickly towards the advance of small ripples. He had succeeded in solving the mysteries of the small ripples.

That evening I was at his pond and netted several specimens, mostly C. *undulosa* (all the dark form), since that was the only form we found in our area of southwestern Pennsylvania. Steve was much better at timing his swing and netted the most specimens, including one female *P. excaecatus*. The specimens we collected were evenly divided between male and female.

We continued to sample the pond on different days throughout the summer. Often no ripples were seen. No new species were collected, though I expected to find other hawk moth species having reduced proboscis to nectar in the same fashion.

Several years later I mentioned the water nectar phenomenon by hawk moths to Harry K. Clench (late) of the Carnegie Museum. Harry said that he believed that an article had previously been written about it, but that I should report my findings regardless. At the time, other interests were more important to me, and I never wrote about it until now. I wrote an e-mail entailing my experiences to Dr. Heppner (Florida Dept. of Agriculture) after reading that he wrote a small note about the possibility of hawk moths using plain water as a nectar source. I am writing this report as a documentation to mine (and Steve's) findings, and as a challenge for others to see if there are other species that have the same or similar patterns of behavior.

In thinking about the many species of hawk moths with reduced proboscis, perhaps someone who reads this report may be interested to explore waterways and search for small ripples forming quickly in a straight-line pattern. Because hawk moths nectar at dusk and dawn, one should search at both times, increasing the odds of netting many different species. I would be interested to read about other's experience with this type of event either by past experience or after future study based on the experiences as I have entailed in this report.

(Richard Gillmore, 1772 Willa Circle, Winter Park, FL 32792)

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Sasanqua camellia, variety *"Yule Tide."* Brilliant red flowers add a glow to the fall/winter holiday season. Prolific pollen load is great for honeybees on warm autumn days.

Sananqua camellia, variety *"Day Dream."* A semi-double white variety that has a delicate pink edge. Honeybees are very attracted to pollen load.

[Both flowers were photographed by Gary Noel Ross in his Garden in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.]

WHY THE AMERICAN COPPER, *LYCAENA PHLAEAS* (L.), WAS ATTRIBUTED TO FLORIDA

BY

JOHN V. CALHOUN

In 1878, Herman Strecker described an aberration of the American copper butterfly, *Lycaena phlaeas* (L.), which he named *fasciata*. This suffused aberration, characterized as a "form" by Scott (1986), is familiar to modern lepidopterists. The most intriguing aspect of Strecker's description is his reference to Florida as the source of his specimen. This has remained the only report of *L. phlaeas* from Florida, which is much further south than any known valid records of this species from northern Georgia. It is possible that *L. phlaeas* did not even reach Georgia until the late 19th century (Calhoun 2007). Based on Strecker's reference, Kimball (1965) retained *L. phlaeas* on the Florida list of Lepidoptera, but noted the lack of other records. In my list of Florida butterflies (Calhoun 1997), I considered the record to be dubious and suggested that Stecker's specimen was mislabeled. Following my treatment, Heppner (2003) regarded the Florida record as erroneous.

Figs. 1-5: 1. Female holotype of *Lycaena americana* ab. *fasciata* (FMNH). 2. Underside of the holotype of ab. *fasciata*. 3. Labels associated with the holotype of ab. *fasciata*. 4. Charles Dury, many years after he sent *L. phlaeas* to Strecker (from Braun 1931). The signature was taken from one of his letters to Strecker. 5. Charles Dury's first mention of his aberrant *L. phlaeas*, with his smudged sketch.

The female specimen upon which Strecker (1878) based the name *fasciata* is still contained within his collection at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago Illinois (FMNH) (Figs. 1-3). Because infrasubspecific taxa, such as aberrations, are not subject to the rules of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, they technically are not represented by type specimens. For the sake of convenience, however, I refer to Strecker's specimen as the holotype of ab. *fasciata*. This specimen lacks antennae and the right hindwing was shoddily repaired using the wing of another species. Strecker created a large identification label to accompany his specimens of ab. *fasciata* and he prepared a smaller label to denote the type specimen. Strecker also affixed an alphabetical label ("A") to the type specimen, which corresponds to a notation on the large label. It should be noted that Strecker used the genus *Lycaena* on the large label, which is consistent with his published description of *fasciata*. Miller & Brown (1981) and Pelham (2008) mistakenly assigned *fasciata* to the genus *Chrysophanus*, which Strecker (1878) treated as a subgenus. The corrections on the large label were probably made during the early 20th century by William J. Gerhard (1873-1958), who in 1908 arranged for the transfer of Strecker's collection to the Field Museum. Gerhard worked with the Strecker collection for fifty years while serving at the museum as Assistant Curator and Curator of Insects (Walsten 1975). Gerhard likely also wrote on the large label the name "*Chrysophanus hypophlaeas* Bdv." and the reference to Seitz ([1907]-1924).

Stecker's type label (Fig. 3), as well as his published list of type specimens (Strecker 1900), indicate that the holotype of *fasciata* was received from Charles Dury (1847-1931) (Fig. 4). Dury was a naturalist who lived in Avondale, Ohio, a neighborhood of Cincinnati. He later served as the curator of Ornithology and Entomology for the Cincinnati Society of Natural History (Braun 1931; Calhoun 1992). In his list of the Lepidoptera of Cincinnati and vicinity, Dury

(1878) considered *L. phlaeas* to be abundant. In addition, Dury's unpublished catalog of his collection, dated 1874, lists *L. phlaeas* only from Ohio (manuscript at the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History and Science). These facts previously led me to propose that the holotype of *fasciata* most likely came from Ohio (Calhoun 2007). However, Dury also collected insects in Florida, so I needed something more to support my theory.

The extensive correspondence of Herman Strecker is preserved at FMNH. Included are over 140 letters and postcards from Charles Dury, dated 1873 to 1879. I examined photocopies of these letters, which are deposited in the archives of the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiveristy (Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville; MGCL). They reveal that Dury exchanged numerous Lepidoptera specimens with Strecker during the 1870s. The letters also show that Dury traveled to Florida in early March of 1875 and returned home about a month later. He collected butterflies chiefly around Ft. Capron, formerly located in east-central Florida along the Indian River in St. Lucie County. During this trip he lost the tip of this thumb to a rattlesnake bite. Although this traumatic event understandably "interfered very much" with his field activities, he still managed to collect many butterflies.

Dury first mentioned his aberrant *L. phlaeas* to Strecker on 27 April 1875, when he wrote, "I have quite a lot of things I would like you to see, among others a curious *Chrysophanus Americana* it has one big black patch instead of several spots." He included a crude sketch of the specimen's right forewing, but he used a bit too much ink (Fig. 5). The name *Chrysophanus americana* was previously used by some authors for the butterfly now recognized as the eastern subspecies of the American copper, *L. phlaeas hypophlaeas* (Boisduval). Dury mentioned his Florida specimens in the same letter, but he did so separately from his "*Chrysophanus*".

Strecker asked Dury for more information about the aberrant specimen. On 15 May 1875 Dury responded, "There is nothing valuable or remarkable about him except the large black blotch on the wings as I described – abnormal markings of this kind are so rare, this being the first I have ever seen that I thought I would put him in my collection" (despite Dury's allusions to "him," the specimen actually is a female). Dury offered the butterfly to Strecker in exchange for "8 or 10" specimens of exotic species, such as Morphos. Strecker accepted this proposal, thus Dury sent his *L. phlaeas* on 5 June 1875, writing, "I today mail you a box containing some of my Fla. Lepidoptera & the little *Chrysophanus*." It is significant that Dury once again discussed his "*Chrysophanus*" separately from his Florida specimens. Because Dury sent the *L. phlaeas* with specimens from Florida, Strecker obviously assumed that it too was collected in Florida. The holotype of *fasciata* most likely was obtained in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.

Acknowledgments. I extend thanks to James H. Boone and Daniel Le (FMNH) for arranging photography of the holotype of *fasciata*. Jacqueline Y. Miller and Andrew D. Warren permitted access to documents at MGCL.

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(John V. Calhoun, 977 Wicks Dr., Palm Harbor, FL 34684; E-mail: bretcal1@verizon.net)

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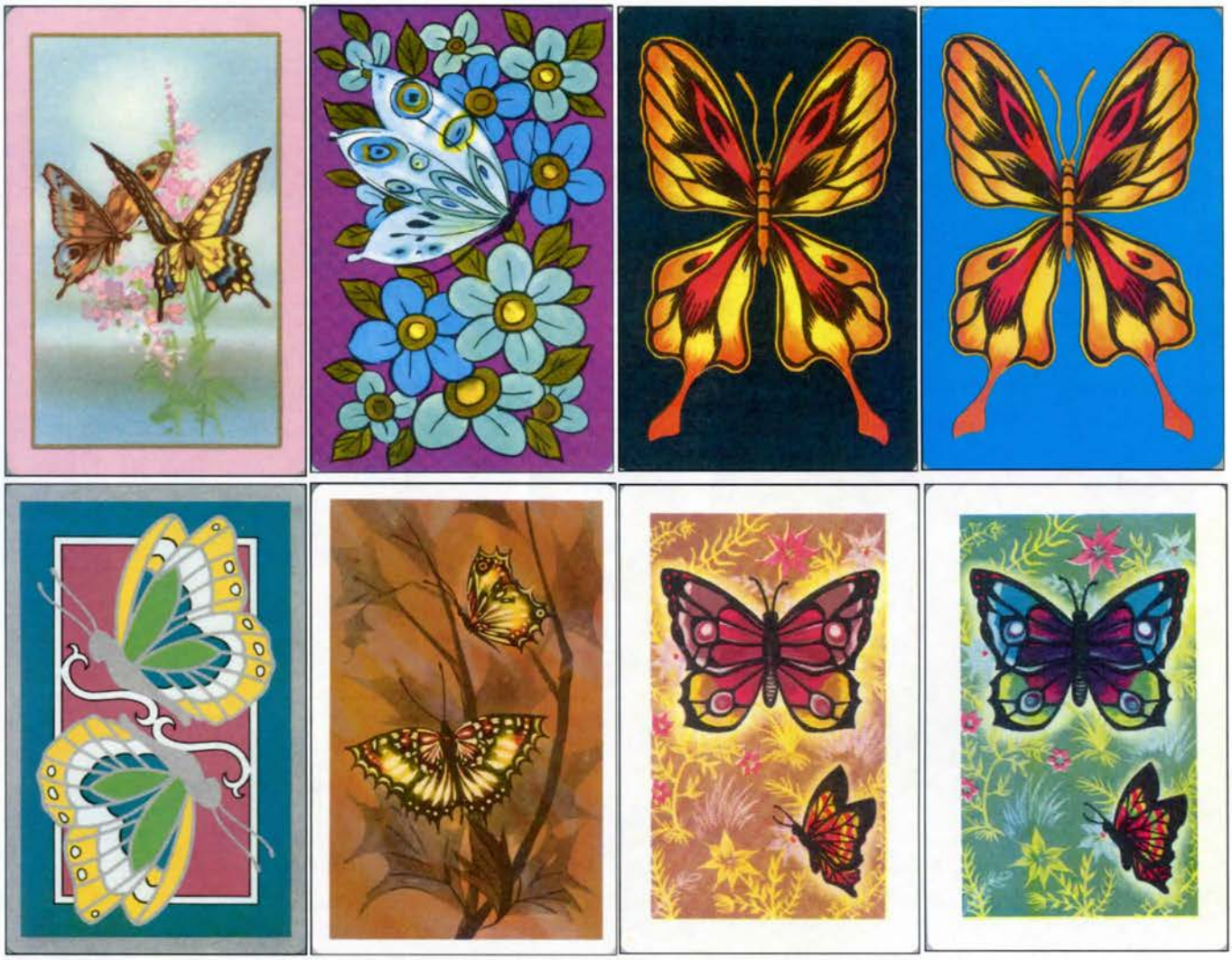
PLAYING CARDS DEPICTING BUTTERFLY ART

SENT IN BY

ROBERT S. BRYANT



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NEW MOON DATES FOR 2012 AND EARLY 2013

March 22, 2012	July 18	November 13
April 21	August 17	December 13
May 20	September 15	January 11, 2013
June 19	October 15	February 10

SURVEY OF THE LEPIDOPTERA FAMILY SESIIDAE (CLEARWING MOTHS) IN ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA

Hanging pheromone trap and fruit bait trap at Audubon Louisiana Nature Center

Study locations: Audubon Louisiana Nature Center & Freeport-McMoRan Audubon Species Survival Center
Researchers: Vernon Antoine Brou Jr. & Zack Lemann 2011

SURVEY OF THE LEPIDOPTERA FAMILY SESIIDAE (CLEARWING MOTHS) IN ORLEANS PARISH, LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR. [1] AND ZACK LEMANN [2]

During 2011, adult moths of the Lepidoptera family Sesiidae were surveyed at two properties of the Audubon Nature Institute: Audubon Louisiana Nature Center and Freeport-McMoRan Audubon Species Survival Center. Members of the family Sesiidae represents species of considerable economic importance as the larvae are borers into trunks, bark, stems and roots of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants. Adults of many of these species appear to mimic various species of bees and wasps. Most species of these moths, commonly referred to as "clearwing moths" are diurnal, flying often in bright mid-day sun and are quite inconspicuous due to their small size and exceedingly rapid flight. Certain species have flight periods during early or mid-morning hours and others during mid or late afternoon hours, and a few species are active at night.

Moth species identified at the two Audubon Nature Institute sites (Survey site #1 and Survey site #2) are larval feeders (borers) on the following: ***Fraxinus sp.*** (Ash), ***Acer sp.*** (Maple), ***Quercus sp.*** (Oak), ***Poplus sp.*** (Poplar), ***Salix sp.*** (Willow), ***Parthenocissus quinquefolia*** (L.) Planch. (Virginia Creeper), ***Brickellia eupatorioides*** (L.) Shinners (False Boneset), ***Clematis sp.***, ***Vitis sp.*** (wild and cultivated Grapes), and others.

Surprisingly, these two sites produced less than the expected number of species. About 35 species of Sesiidae are known to occur within Louisiana. One species ***Tirista argentifrons*** Walker, newly recorded for Louisiana during this study, was captured at both Audubon Nature Institute sites. All or most species recorded during this study for Orleans Parish appear to be new parish records.

Using 65 Sesiidae pheromone traps (Fig. 1) with associated collection chambers (25 traps at survey site #1 and 40 traps at survey site #2), a grand total of **1,043** adult male moths of the Lepidoptera family Sesiidae were captured at both sites utilizing commercially available and special order semiochemical attractants and pheromone lures. This report documents information of a more technical nature to assist future researchers. A detailed listing of the identity and quantity of commercial and special order lures used in these studies are provided along with the corresponding identity and quantity of species captured with these various individual semiochemical lures. Color images of each species captured are illustrated in this report utilizing examples of the actual specimens captured in this study (Fig. 6). The majority of specimens captured in these surveys were pinned, spread, labeled and determined to species. These scientifically valuable data will be published and the accompanying specimens will be placed into the entomological collections at the Louisiana State Arthropod Museum, Baton Rouge, Louisiana and elsewhere.

Fig. 1. Examples of sesiid pheromone traps utilized in this study.

Description of Survey site #1 Audubon Nature Institute, Freeport-McMoRan Audubon Species Survival Center: 1,200 wooded acres located on southernmost end of Orleans Parish on the west bank of the Mississippi River.

A total of 25 pheromone traps (Fig. 1) were placed beginning on February 14, 2011, to December 21, 2011.

Target species or description of lures placed:

1. 2 lures (probably 5 mg each lure) ***Paranthrene asilipennis*** E2Z13-18Ac 96% Z3Z13-18Ac 4% Scentry brand
2. 2 (50 mg) plugs of clearwing borer lure L103 Scentry brand "special order"
3. 2 (50 mg) plugs of clearwing borer lure L103 Scentry brand "special order"
4. 4 (5mg septa) Z3, Z13-18Ac 96% E2, Z13-18Ac 04% ***Synanthedon scitula***, Alpha Scents brand "special order"
5. 2 hollow fiber lures ***Synanthedon pictipes*** Scentry brand (probably 20 mg each lure)
6. 2 ***Melittia cucurbitae*** Harris lures (probably 5 mg each lure) (probably E2Z13-18Ac 99% Z3Z13-18Ac 1%) Scentry brand
7. 2 septa ***Synanthedon viburni*** Engelhardt, (probably 5 mg each lure) Scentry brand
8. 1 septa ***Pennisetia hylaeiformis*** lure (probably E3Z13-18Ac 50% E3Z13-18OH 50%)
9. 2 (15 mg) septa western poplar clearwing ***Paranthrene robiniae*** lure Scentry brand "special order"
10. 2 (50 mg) plugs of clearwing borer lure L103 Scentry brand "special order"
11. 2 (50 mg) plugs of clearwing borer lure L103 Scentry brand "special order"
12. 2 hollow fiber lures "grape root borer" Scentry brand (probably 20 mg each lure)
13. 2 septa ***Synanthedon fatifera*** lure Scentry brand (probably 5 mg each lure)
14. 2 (50 mg) plugs of clearwing borer lure L103 Scentry brand "special order"
15. 4 (5mg septa) Z3, Z13-18Ac 96% E2, Z13-18Ac 04% ***Synanthedon scitula***, Alpha Scents brand "special order"
16. 3 hollow fiber lures ***Synanthedon pictipes*** Scentry brand (probably 20 mg each lure)
17. 2 ***Melittia cucurbitae*** Harris lures Scentry (probably E2Z13-18Ac 99% Z3Z13-18Ac 1%) (probably 5 mg each lure)
18. 2 hollow fiber lures "grape root borer" Scentry brand (probably 20 mg each lure)
19. 2 (50 mg) plugs of Scentry clearwing borer lure L103 "special order"
20. 3 septa ***Pennisetia hylaeiformis*** lure (probably E3Z13-18Ac 50% E3Z13-18OH 50%)
21. 2 ***Melittia cucurbitae*** lures (15 mg each lure) (probably E2Z13-18Ac 99% Z3Z13-18Ac 1%) Scentry brand "special order"
22. 7 (used 2010) Western Poplar septa lures, Scenturian brand
23. 10 (used 2010) Peachtree borer septa lures, Scenturian brand
24. 2 (15 mg) Western Poplar septa lures, Scentry brand "special order"
25. 2 (15 mg) ***Synanthedon fatifera*** septa lures, Scentry brand "special order"

Description of Survey site #2 Audubon Nature Institute, Audubon Louisiana Nature Center: 10601 Dwyer Road (or 5601 Read Blvd.), New Orleans, LA 70127: 87 wooded acres ravaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005 and subsequent severe flooding, flora compromised or destroyed by salt water intrusion, located on the eastern end of Orleans Parish, Louisiana. Subsequent to Hurricane Katrina, the site was invaded by huge numbers of newly sprouted seedlings of the fast growing Chinese Tallow Tree ***Triadica sebifera*** (L.) Small [Site elevation (-5' to -10')]. Additional plant images are illustrated in Figs. 2, 4, and 5. This site also contains abundant ***Daubentonia sp.*** (Rattlebox), ***Morus rubra*** L. (Red Mulberry), and ***Salix nigra*** Marsh. (Black Willow), along with ***Zanthoxylum clava-herculis*** L. (Hercules' club) (Fig 5a) and ***Gleditsia aquatica*** Marsh. (Water locust) (Fig 5b). Numerous introduced tree and plant species are evident including mature ***Sabal minor*** (Jacq.) Pers. (Palmetto), non-native ***Acer sp.*** (Maples), non-native ***Quercus sp.*** (Oaks), and others. Of special concern is the highly invasive vine ***Cayratia japonica*** (Thunb.) Gagnepain (Fig. 5c) which blankets much of the entire site. ***C. japonica*** is a suffocating perennial vine of the grape family (Vitaceae) native to a wide area of temperate and southeast Asia and also known to occur in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and North Carolina. ***C. japonica*** occurs from: Japan, southern China, Indo-China, the Philippines, Taiwan, New Guinea, and Queensland, Australia, among many other countries.

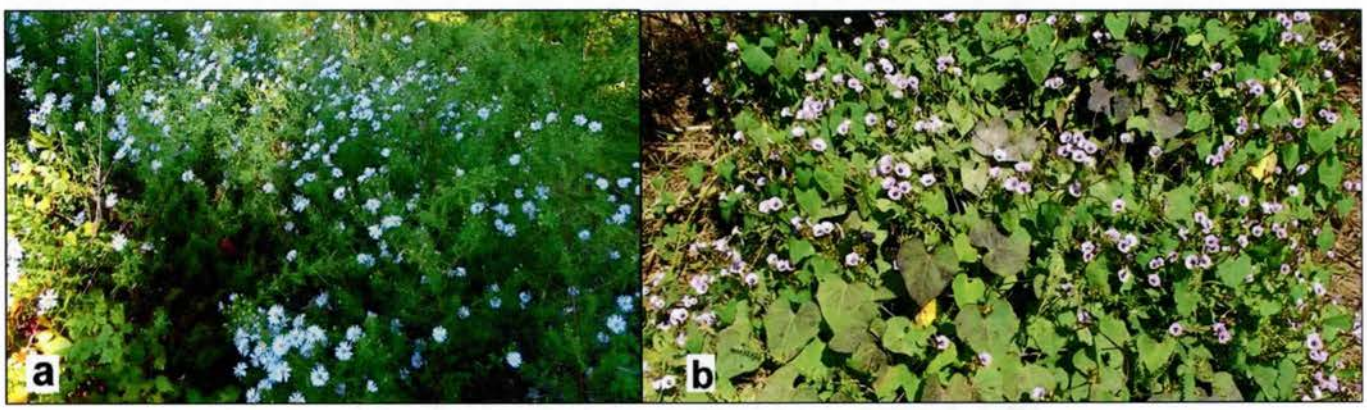

Fig. 2. Images from the Nature Center: a. ***Aster sp.***, b. ***Ipomoea sp.***

A total of 40 pheromone traps were placed beginning on February 21, 2011, to end on December 19, 2011.

Target species or description of lures placed:

1. 14 (used 2010) lures (Sequoiae Pitch moth 50% Western poplar 50%) mixed brands.
2. 2 lures ***Paranthrene asilipennis*** (probably 5 mg each) E2Z13-18Ac 96% Z3Z13-18Ac 4% Scentry brand.
3. 3 septa ***Synanthedon viburni*** Engelhardt, (probably 5 mg each lure) Scentry brand.
4. 13 (used 2010) hollow fiber standard clearwing borer lures L103, Scentry brand.
5. 4 standard hollow fiber clearwing borer lures L103 Scentry brand
6. 2 ***Melittia cucurbitae*** Harris septa (probably E2Z13-18Ac 99% Z3Z13-18Ac 1%) Scentry brand (15 mg each lure) "special order"
7. 5 standard hollow fiber clearwing borer lures L103 Scentry brand
8. 4 septa ***Pennisetia hylaeiformis*** lure (probably E3Z13-18Ac 50% E3Z13-18OH 50%) (probably 5 mg each lure)
9. 4 (5mg septa) Z3, Z13-18Ac 96% E2, Z13-18Ac 04% ***Synanthedon scitula***, Alpha Scents brand "special order"
10. 20 (used 2010) septa Greater Peachtree borer, Scenturian brand.
11. 4 (5mg septa) Z3, Z13-18Ac 96% E2, Z13-18Ac 04% ***Synanthedon scitula***, Alpha Scents brand "special order"
12. 3 hollow fiber lures ***Synanthedon pictipes*** Scentry brand (probably 20 mg each lure)
13 6 septa "Greater Peachtree borer" Scenturian brand.
14. 2 septa ***Synanthedon cuculiformis*** (by Pühringer)
15. 20 (used 2010) lures Sequoiae Pitch moth 50% Western poplar 50% Mixed brands.
16. 5 septa "grape root borer" Scenturian brand
17. 4 standard hollow fiber clearwing borer lures L103 Scentry brand
18. 2 septa id lost
19. 3 West. Poplar septa Scentry brand
20. 3 West. Poplar septa Scentry brand
21. 8 (used 2010) dogwood borer septa Scenturian brand
22. 3 (15mg) septa ***Synanthedon fatifera*** Scentry brand "special order"
23. 2 (15 mg.) West. Poplar septa Scentry brand "special order"
24. 2 septa ***Synanthedon scoliaeformis*** Pühringer
25. 2 (15 mg.) West. Poplar septa lures Scentry brand "special order"
26. 5 Western Poplar septa, Scenturian brand
27. 5 Western Poplar septa, Scenturian brand
28. 5 Western Poplar septa, Scenturian brand
29. 2 (15 mg) *Synanthedon fatifera* septa lures, Scentry brand "special order"
30. 4 septa Sequoiae Pitch moth Scenturian brand
31. 6 (used 2010) "grape root borer" septa Scenturian brand
32. 13 (used 2010) Sequoiae Pitch moth septa, Scenturian brand
33. 4 ***Synanthedon fatifera*** septa lures, Scentry brand
34. 4 ***Synanthedon fatifera*** septa lures, Scentry brand
35. 4 ***Synanthedon fatifera*** septa lures, Scentry brand
36. 4 ***Synanthedon fatifera*** septa lures, Scentry brand
37. 4 ***Synanthedon fatifera*** septa lures, Scentry brand
38. 5 Western Poplar septa, Scenturian brand
39. 10 Western Poplar septa, Scenturian brand
40. 4 (5 mg) septa raspberry crown borer ***Pennisetia marginata*** (Harr.), Alpha Scents brand "special order"

Fig. 3. Examples of captured specimens: a. adult ♂♂ ***C. pyralidiformis*** in pheromone trap basket, b. fermenting fruit bait trap collection chamber (mostly moths of the families Noctuidae and Geometridae).

Also placed on May 1, 2011, at survey site 2 was one stationary bait trap utilizing fermenting fruit (bananas, pears, apples), white granulated and brown sugar, beer, and molasses as the bait attractant with attached collection chamber (front cover and Fig. 3b). Though often captured using fruit bait, no sesiids were captured during this study, but thousands of moths, beetles and other insect specimens were taken using this device.

Moths of the family Sesiidae taken at Survey Site 1 and Survey Site 2 represent documented records for these species in Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

Audubon Nature Institute, Freeport-McMoRan Audubon Species Survival Center, Survey Site 1
Ten species recorded and quantity of adults taken. *New State record

Paranthrene dollii (Neum.)	10	***Podosesia syringae*** (Harr.)	552
Vitacea scepsiformis (Hy. Edw.)	3	***Podosesia aureocincta*** Purrington & Nielsen	7
****Tirista argentifrons*** Walker	1	***Carmenta pyralidiformis*** (Wlk.)	19
Alcathoe caudata (Harr.)	2	***Paranthrene tabaniformis*** (Rottemburg)	1
Synanthedon decipiens (Hy. Edw.)	4	***Synanthedon acerrubri*** Engelhardt	50
		TOTAL	**649**

Audubon Nature Institute, Audubon Louisiana Nature Center, Survey Site 2
Nine species recorded and quantity of adults taken. *New State record

Paranthrene dollii (Neum.)	79	***Podosesia syringae*** (Harr.)	77
Vitacea scepsiformis (Hy. Edw.)	4	***Podosesia aureocincta*** Purrington & Nielsen	11
**** Tirista argentifrons*** Walker	9	***Carmenta pyralidiformis*** (Wlk.)	205
Synanthedon scitula (Harr.)	1	***Paranthrene tabaniformis*** (Rottemburg)	1
Synanthedon decipiens (Hy. Edw.)	7		
		TOTAL	**394**

Some species were taken at different times of the year at these Orleans parish locations than those which have occurred over three decades of prior records from other locations within Louisiana. I suspect this is due to different hostplants or different population densities for certain species. ***Synanthedon acerrubri*** Engelhardt was taken from March through November in this study. ***Carmenta pyralidiformis*** (Wlk.) was especially common spring and summer at the two study locations as opposed to the adults flying almost exclusively in the fall months in neighboring St. Tammany Parish. ***Alcathoe caudata*** (Harr.) was captured in this study only in the fall.

Fig. 4. Images from Nature Center: a. ***Ambrosia trifida*** **L.**, b. ***C. japonica*** (Thunb.) Gagnepain, c. ***Conoclinium coelestinum*** (L.) DC, d. ***Lantana sp.***, e. ***Malvaviscus arborea*** var.

Number of adults captured at Freeport-McMoRan Audubon Species Survival Center Survey site #1

Lure identification #	*S. scitula*	*P. dollii*	*T. argentifrons*	*V. scepsiformis*	*S. decipiens*	*P. syringae*	*C. pyralidiformis*	*P. tabaniformis*	*S. acerrubri*	*P. aureocincta*	*A.caudata*
1.				1					1		
2.						4					
3.						187					
4.			1		1	15					
5.					1						
6.									6		
7.											
8.											
9.							1				
10.						9					
11.						10					
12.					1	46				1	
13.											
14.						10					
15.						26					
16.											
17.									19		
18.						208				3	
19.						14					
20.											
21.				2					24		
22.		10				4	17	1		1	
23.					1	16				1	
24.						1	1				
25.						2				1	2
# of specimens TOTALS	0	10	1	3	4	552	19	1	50	7	2

Fig. 5. Images from the Nature Center: a. ***Z. clava-herculis*** L., b. ***G. aquatica*** Marsh., c. ***C. japonica*** (Thumb.) Gagnepain, d. ***T. sebifera*** (L.) Small, e. ***Solidago sp.***

Number of adults captured at Audubon Louisiana Nature Center Survey site #2

Lure identification #	*S. scitula*	*P. dollii*	*T. argentifrons*	*V. scepsiformis*	*S. decipiens*	*P. syringae*	*C. pyralidiformis*	*P. tabaniformis*	*S. acerrubri*	*P. aureocincta*
1.		7					7			
2.										
3.										
4.							1			
5.	1					2				
6.										
7.					2					
8.							1			
9.			1			1				
10.					2	5				
11.					1	1				
12.										
13.						15				
14.						10				
15.		3					103			
16.		1								
17.						7				3
18.										1
19.								1		
20.						2				
21.						19				
22.			8	4						
23.						4	1			
24.										
25.		1					1			
26.		34				1	15			
27.		12				3	5			2
28.		14				2	5			3
29.						5				1
30.							48			
31.										
32.							17			
33.										
34.										
35.					1					
36.										
37.					1					
38.		1					1			1
39.										
40.		6								
# of specimens TOTALS	1	79	9	4	7	77	205	1	0	11

Images of adult *Sesiidae* species captured in Orleans Parish, Louisiana
at Audubon Louisiana Nature Center and Audubon Species Survival Center

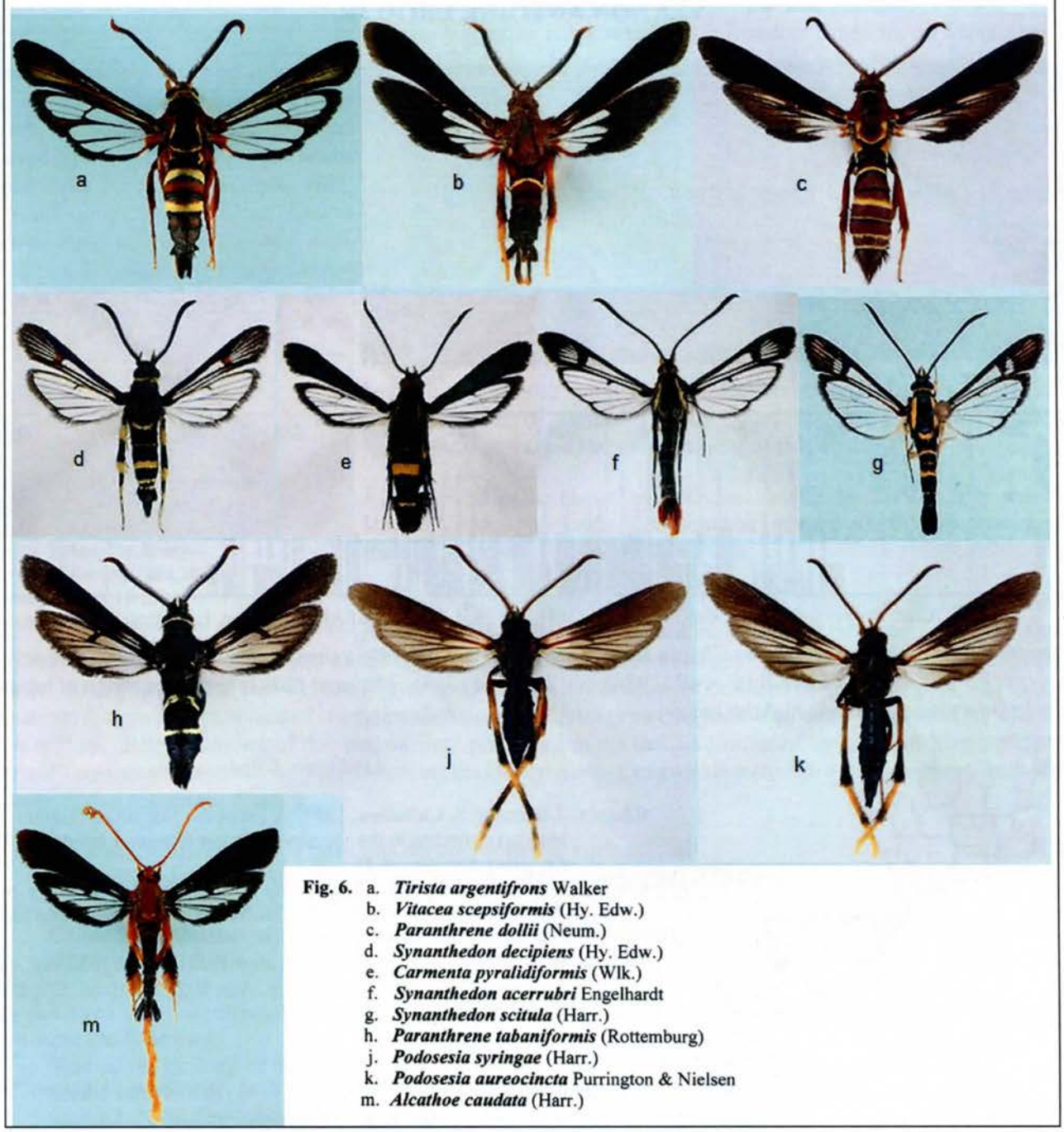

Fig. 6. a. ***Tirista argentifrons*** Walker
b. ***Vitacea scepsiformis*** (Hy. Edw.)
c. ***Paranthrene dollii*** (Neum.)
d. ***Synanthedon decipiens*** (Hy. Edw.)
e. ***Carmenta pyralidiformis*** (Wlk.)
f. ***Synanthedon acerrubri*** Engelhardt
g. ***Synanthedon scitula*** (Harr.)
h. ***Paranthrene tabaniformis*** (Rottemburg)
j. ***Podosesia syringae*** (Harr.)
k. ***Podosesia aureocincta*** Purrington & Nielsen
m. ***Alcathoe caudata*** (Harr.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors wish to thank all those who assisted or allowed this unique opportunity to study these interesting and economically important moths, namely: Betsy Dresser, Larry Drewett, George Froeba, Amy LeGaux, Jayme Necaise, Glenn Ousset, Larry Rivarde, Anthony Toups, and Kelly Trimble. We also thank Robert A. (Bob) Thomas for his helpful critique and encouragement.

[1] 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 USA
[2] Audubon Nature Institute, Audubon Insectarium, 423 Canal St, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130 USA
Corresponding authors: Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., vabrou@bellsouth.net; Zack Lemann, zlemann@audubooninstitute.org

PROPERIGEA TAPETA (J. B. SMITH, 1900) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. ***Properigea tapeta:*** a. male, b. female.

The small noctuid species ***Properigea tapeta*** (J.B. Smith) (Fig. 1) has been captured from mid-March through mid-October (Fig. 2) within Louisiana. This is another species most always encountered as singletons in ultraviolet light traps. It has so far been found in seven parishes across the state (Fig. 3) in what appears to be at least four annual broods.

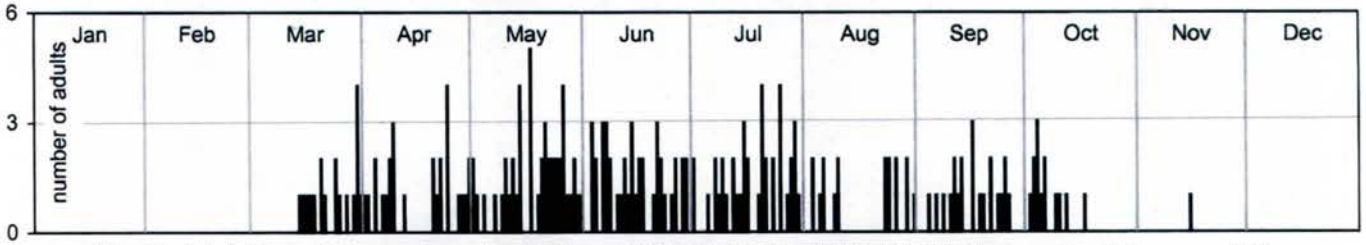

Fig. 2. Adult ***Properigea tapeta*** captured at sec.24T6SR12E,4.2 mi NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 219

P. tapeta was previously reported by Chapin & Callahan (1967); apparently a single specimen taken by these authors. This species was not addressed by Covell (1984), nor Forbes (1954). Heppner (2003) listed the range of ***tapeta*** to include Georgia and Florida to Arizona.

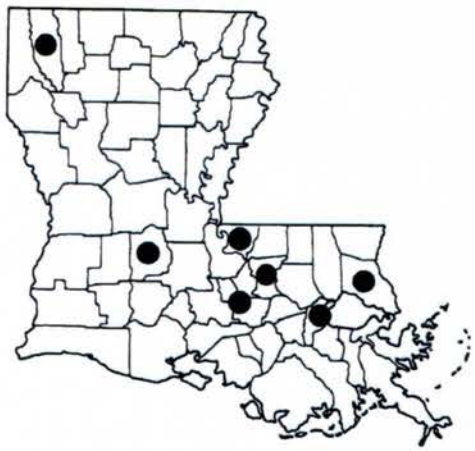

Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

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Forbes, W.T.M., 1954. *Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states, Noctuidae, Part III,* Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. St. Mem. 329, Ithaca, New York, 433 pp.

(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 USA; E-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

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DEFINITION:

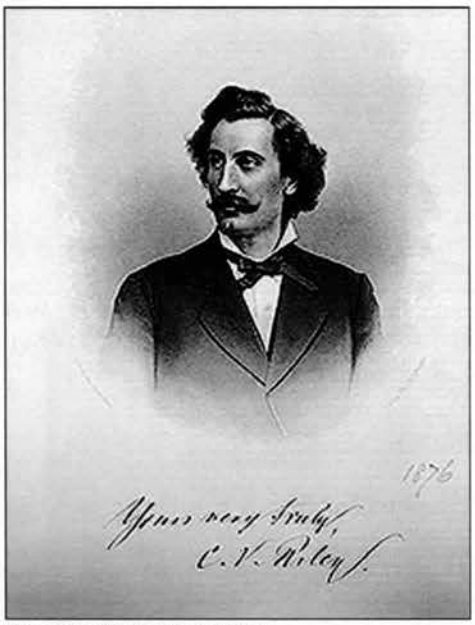
Vernal pools - pools of water that occur or appear in the spring. These pools are temporary and sometimes referred to as ***vernal ponds*** or ***ephemeral pools***. These pools, even though dry for many months, can be a habitat for many different types of wildlife such as frogs, toads, salamanders, daphnia, and shrimp (both fairy and tadpole).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vernal_pool

CHARLES VALENTINE RILEY - A BIOGRAPHY [1,2]

BY

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI



Charles Valentine Riley, *"Father of Biological Control"* (September 19, 1843 - September 14, 1895). [1]

Charles Valentine Riley was born in London, England, on September 19, 1843. His early education in private schools was obtained in France and Germany. When his father, a Church of England minister, died he returned to England but shortly thereafter at the age of seventeen immigrated to the United States.

In the United States Riley initially worked on a farm near Aroma, Illinois, most likely as an unskilled employee. Then in 1864 at the age of 21, he pursued employment with the agricultural journal, *Prairie Farmer*, improving his lot by working "*...as reporter, artist and editor of the entomological department.*" Riley's interests in entomology and his artistic endeavors in terms of drawing insects won him recognition as having considerable talent and suggested correctly that he had the potential to become a successful nature artist. (Samples of his insect artwork depicting the life cycles of various species of lepidoptera, many of which are agricultural pests, are shown at the end of this article.)

Riley served in the ranks (as a private) during the Civil War in the 134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment and finished his 100-day enlistment at the end of 1864.

In 1868, Riley was appointed as the State Entomologist for the State of Missouri and for the next 9 years, he published (with co-authors) 9 annual reports which earned him accolades as the founder *"...of modern entomology."* While working for the State of Missouri certain sections of the Western States and various territories were ravished by grasshoppers. In many of these areas, the grasshoppers caused considerable damage inflicting extreme hardships among the pioneers who lived in this region. Riley's studies of this plague were published in the last 3 volumes of the State of Missouri annual reports. Riley was also instrumental in influencing the United States Congress to establish a Grasshopper Commission for study of this economic disaster.

Riley took on other administrative positions during his career such as:

- Entomologist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture (1878, 1881-1894).
- Curator of insects for the Smithsonian Institution (1885).
- Editor and publisher of the *American Entomologist* (1868-1880).
- Editor and publisher of *Insect Life* (1889-1894).

Riley achieved many significant scientific accomplishments in entomology during his illustrious career, some of which were the following:

- Studied the biology of the cicadas - principally the cicadas with a 13 year and 17 year life cycle.
- Studied the life cycle of the Yucca moth and its relationship to the Yucca flower which it pollinates.
- Studied the extremely complicated life history of the blister beetles and their unusual larvae which are triungulin (Latin: *tres* three; *ungula* claw).
- Realized that American grapes were partially resistant to Phylloxera, an aphid native to North America, which was destroying the French grapes which were not resistant to this introduced pest in Europe. Riley's studies along with a number of collaborators led to the grafting of French grapes onto the American root stock which saved the European wine industry. [3]
- Studied the caprification (pollination process) of the fig. In this pollination process flower clusters of an inedible (wild) fig are hung on trees of an edible fig. Wasps then transfer pollen from the caprifig (inedible fig) to the edible fig. [4]
- Invented the Eddy Chamber (also referred to as the "Cyclone" or the "Riley Nozzle") which was a nozzle on an insecticide appliance which produced a fine mist for spraying insecticides. [5]
- Founder of the American Association of Economic Entomologists (presently part of the Entomological Society of America).

However, perhaps the most significant entomological accomplishment of Riley was his seminal work which saved the citrus industry in California. In the late 1880's the citrus orchards in California were been devastated by the cottony cushion scale (*Icerya purchasi*). [6] Riley in 1888, sent a colleague to Australia to collect a parasite of the scale, a beetle [*Rodolia cardinalis* (formally *Vedalia cardinalis*)] which successfully controlled the outbreak of the scale and prevented the destruction of the citrus industry in California. For these very innovative and ground breaking studies in which Riley introduced a foreign predator on a native parasite, he was given the honor of being known as the *"Father of Biological Control"*.

Riley collected insects extensively and in 1885 he donated to the Smithsonian Institution (formerly the U.S. National Museum) 115,000 mounted specimens plus 2,800 vials and 3,000 slides.

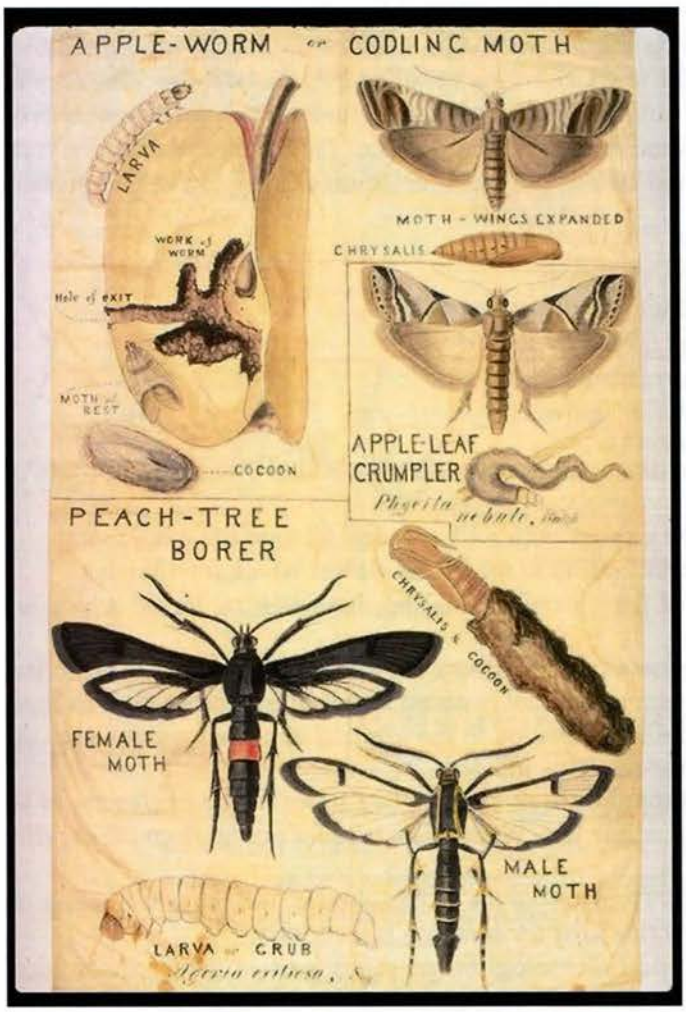
As an author Riley was extremely prolific. He published over 2400 articles.

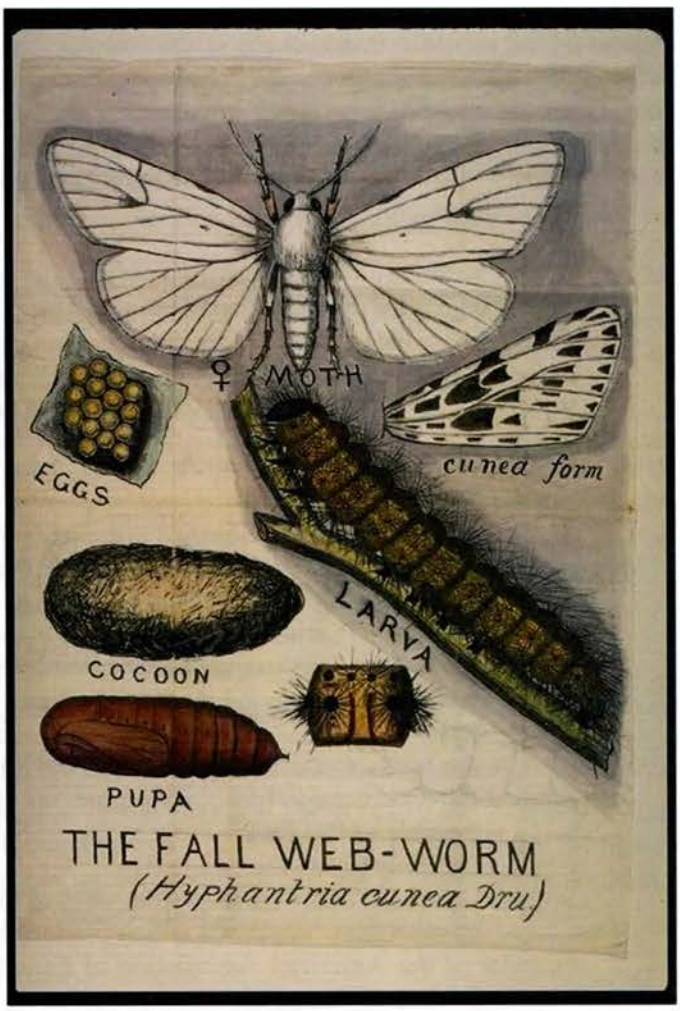
Honors:

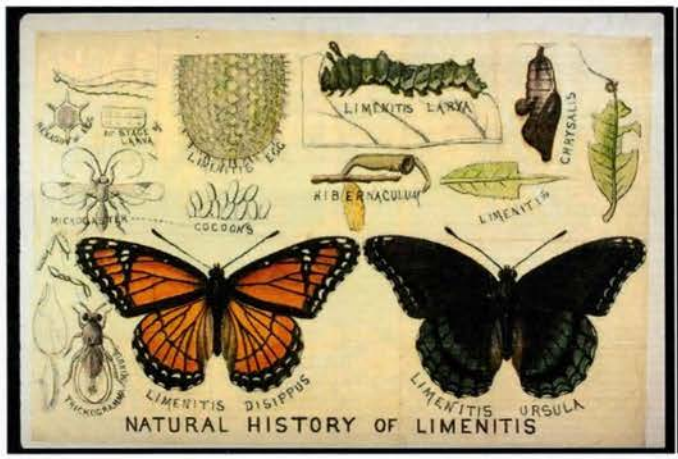
For his studies on the American grape and *Phylloxera* which helped save the French wine industry Riley was named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and was awarded the French Grand Gold Medal (1884).
Honorary degrees from Kansas State University and the University of Missouri.
Honorary member of the Entomological Society of London.
First President (and founder) of the Entomological Society of Washington.

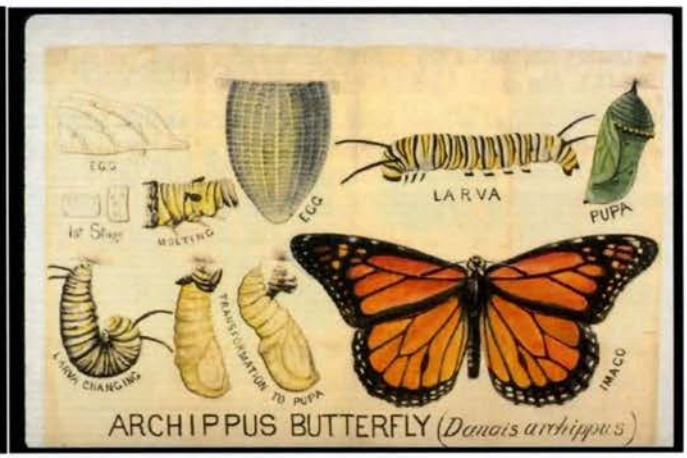
In 1878, Riley married Emilie Conzelman; they had 5 daughters and a son. Riley died from a bicycle accident on September 14, 1895. He was 52.

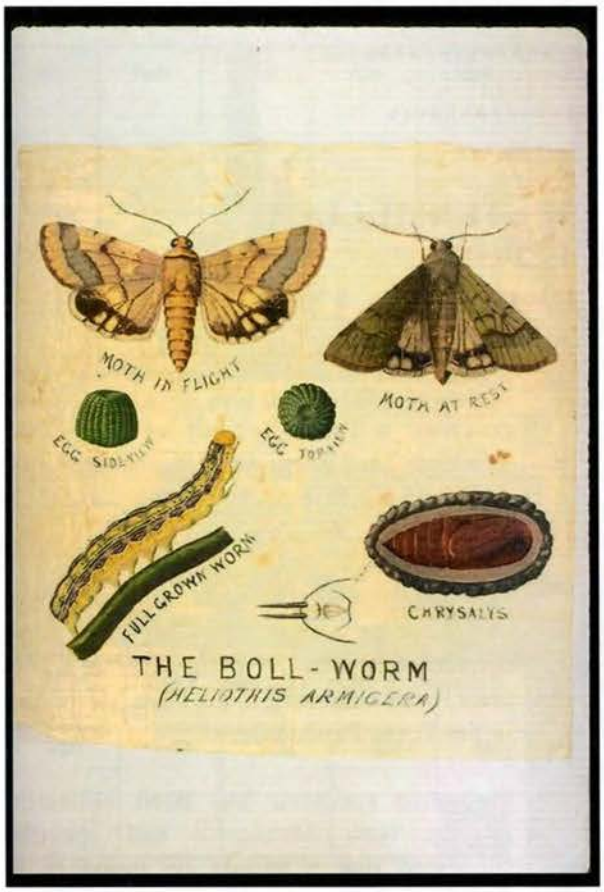
Some of the many plates on lepidoptera by Charles V. Riley from his numerous publications are shown below. These plates are published in the SLS NEWS with the "Courtesy of the Morse Department of Special Collections, Hale Library, Kansas State University. Photographs by Donald Albern."

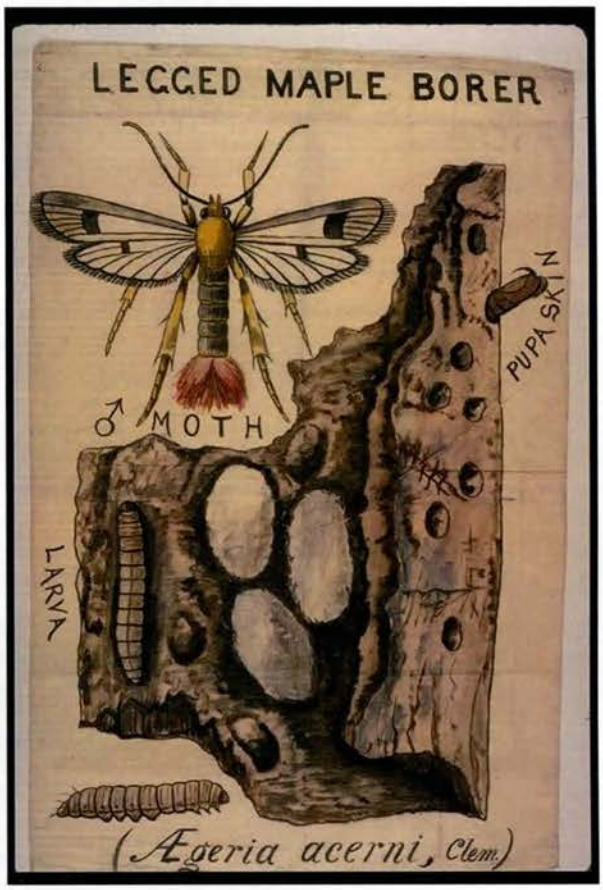


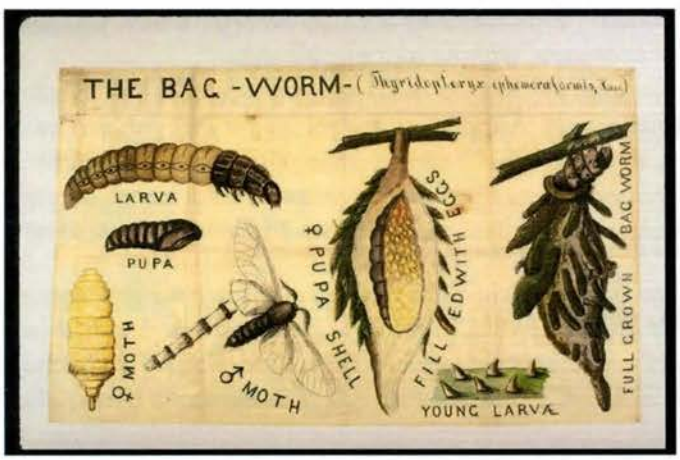


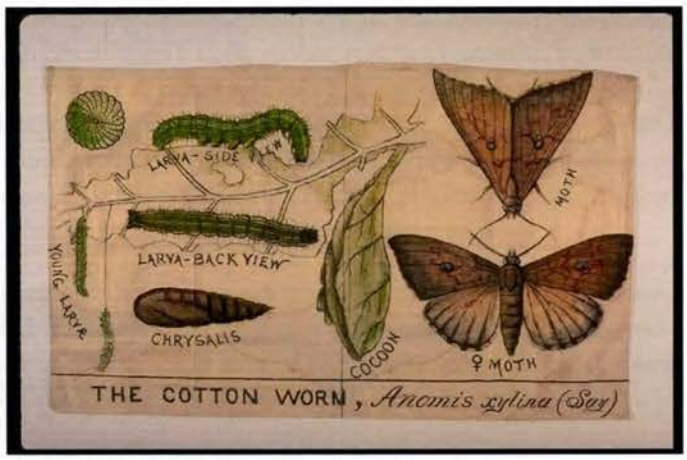

LIMENITIS LARVA
CHRYSALIS
HIBERNACULUM
COCOONS
LIMENITIS DISIPPUS
LIMENITIS URSULA
NATURAL HISTORY OF LIMENITIS


EGG
LARVA
PUPA
MOLTING
LARVA CHANGING
TRANSFORMATION TO PUPA
IMAGO
ARCHIPPUS BUTTERFLY (Danais archippus)


MOTH IN FLIGHT
MOTH AT REST
EGG SIDEVIEW
EGG TOPVIEW
FULLGROWN WORM
CHRYSALIS
THE BOLL-WORM
(HELIOTHIS ARMIGERA)


LEGGED MAPLE BORER
♂ MOTH
PUPA SKIN
LARVA
(Ageria acerni, Clem.)


THE BAG-WORM-(Thyridopteryx ephemeraformis, Haw.)
LARVA
PUPA
♀ MOTH
♂ MOTH
♀ PUPA SHELL
EGGS
FILLED WITH
YOUNG LARVÆ
BAG WORM
FULL GROWN


LARVA-SIDE VIEW
MOTH
LARVA-BACK VIEW
YOUNG LARVÆ
CHRYSALIS
COCOON
♀ MOTH
THE COTTON WORN, Anomis xylina (Say)

Websites Cited

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Collections:http://riley.nal.usda.gov/nal_display/index.php?info_center=8&tax_level=4&tax_subject=158&topic_id=1982&level3_id=6419&level4_id=1087&level5_id=0&placement_default=0
3. Great French Wine Blight: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_French_Wine_Blight
4. Definition of caprification: http://www.thefreedictionary.com/caprification
5. Virginia Tech Pesticide Programs: http://vtpp.ext.vt.edu/museum-of-pest-management/the-application-technology-wing/equipment-technology /spray-nozzles-1/riley-nozzle
6. *Icerya purchasi*: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Icerya_purchasi

My thanks to David C. Margolies (Professor and Interim Head, Department of Entomology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66506-4004) and to Cliff Hight (University Archivist, Kansas State University Morse Department of Special Collections, 506C Hale Library Manhattan, KS 66506) for honoring my request to publish these 8 plates by Charles V. Riley - The Editor.

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CALASESIA COCCINEA (BEUTENMÜLLER) A TEXAS RECORD

Calasesia coccinea

Edward G. Riley, Associate Curator of the Texas A&M University Insect Collection, collected the pictured Sesiid (*Calasesia coccinea*, a Texas Record) on 13-V-2002, in Winkler Co. (30 mi southwest of the city of Andrews on Highway 115 towards Kermit, Texas).

Ed specializes in the systematics and biology of Coleoptera, especially Chrysomelidae. He offered this specimen to me when he and I met prior to our collecting in the Lake Meredith area in the Texas Panhandle.

Calasesia coccinea has been collected in Eastern New Mexico[1] and speculation suggested that it should be found in West Texas. In this regard, Ed Knudson confirmed the identification of the pictured specimen as *Calasesia coccinea* and in my correspondence with him stated: *"This confirms a Texas record , which was only mentioned as occurring in north or West Texas in the older literature, without any specific data."*

The above specimen is in the collection of Barry Lombardini.

1. http://bugguide.net/node/view/606368?printable=1

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THE GENUS *CHARADRA* WALKER, 1865 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) OF LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. Adult ***C. deridens***: males a, c; females b, d.

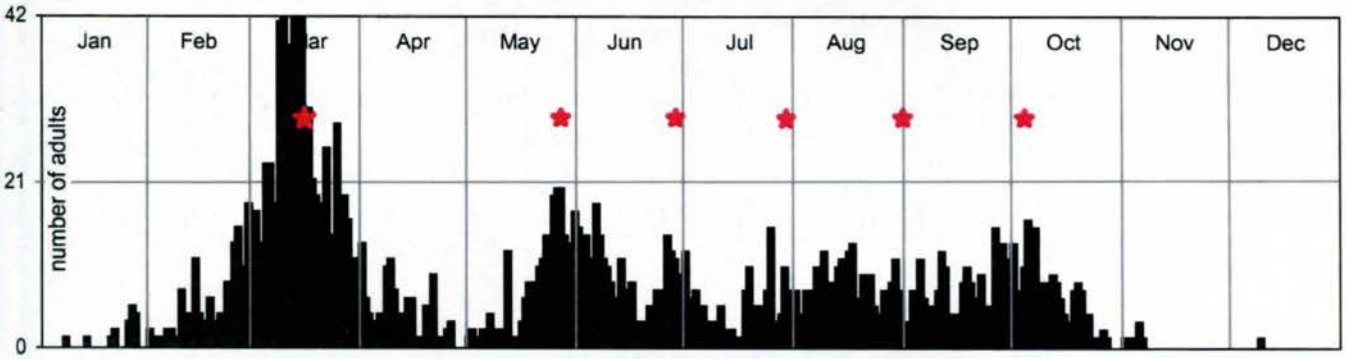

Fig. 2. Adult ***C. deridens*** captured at sec. 24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 2196

Fig. 3. Adult ***C. dispulsa***: male a; female b.

The Noctuidae genus ***Charadra*** Walker, 1865, is represented within Louisiana by two species: ***Charadra deridens*** (Guenée, 1852) (Fig. 1) and ***Charadra dispulsa*** Morrison, 1875 (Fig. 3).

Only one species, ***deridens*** was listed by Chapin & Callahan (1967). These records were from either East Baton Rouge or

Fig. 4. Adult ***C. dispusla*** captured in Louisiana. n = 9

Ascension Parishes or both, though subsequently, my own collections confirmed ***deridens*** to occur at both of these locations.

C. deridens has at least six annual broods within Louisiana the first brood peaking approximately mid-March, second brood peaking late May with subsequent broods peaking at 32-day intervals indicated on (Fig. 2) by red markers. ***C. deridens*** can be distinguished from ***C. dispulsa*** in that ***deridens*** is a slightly larger species and the forewings of ***dispulsa*** appear more powdery white with a uniquely angled antemedian line and the dark area near the reneform spot is more concentrated. In ***deridens*** this dark area near the reneform spot is ill defined and quite diffuse.

Though only a small series of adult ***C. dispulsa*** from Louisiana are available, this species appears to have at least two broods within the state (Fig. 4). Smith & Dyar (1898) listed the habitat for ***dispulsa*** to be only Texas and listed it occurring in March, May, June, August, and October. These months would lead one to surmise that ***dispulsa*** has a flight period encompassing that very similar to ***deridens*** in Louisiana.

Covell (1984) listed ***deridens*** to occur commonly throughout eastern North America from March - October in two

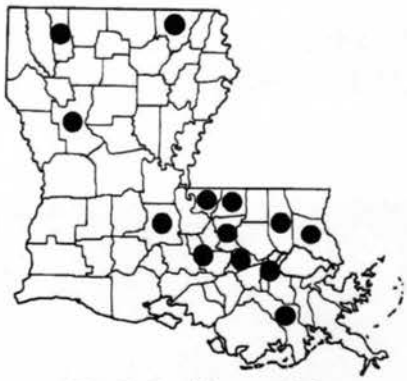

Fig. 5. Parish records for *C. deridens*.

Fig. 6. Parish records for *C. dispulsa*.

or more broods. This author did not address ***dispulsa***.

Heppner (2003) listed ***deridens*** to occur from Nova Scotia to Florida, and from Manitoba to Colorado and Texas, with dates ranging January to December. This author listed food plants for ***deridens*** to include: ***Acer sp., Betula sp., Quercus sp.***, and ***Ulmus sp.***

The parish records for both species are illistrated in Figs. 5 and 6.

Literature Cited

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Chapin, J. B. & P. S. Callahan, 1967. A list of the Noctuidae (Lepidoptera, Insecta) collected in the vicinity of Baton Rouge, Louisiana. *Proc. La. Acad. Sci.* 30: 39-48.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670 pp., 55 plates..

Smith, J.B. & H.G. Dyar, 1898. *Contributions Toward a Monograph of the Lepidopterous Family Noctuidae of Boreal North America. A Revision of the Species of Acronycta (Ochsenheimer) and of Certain Allied Genera.* Proceedings U.S. National Museum XXI, No. 1140.

(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420; E-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

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NEW MEMBERS (December 2011 - March 2012)

Karl R. Gardner
140 Deysher Rd.
Fleetwood, PA 19522-9737

F. Matthew Blaine
April-November
908 West St.
Laurel, DE 19956-1932
November-April
2407 St. Charles Ave.
Melbourne, FL 32935-3618

David L. Auth
425 N.E. 7th Street
Gainesville, FL 32601-5545

Gary Goss
8828 SE Sharon St.
Hobe Sound, FL 33455

Ashley E. Fuller
1672 Sunport Rd.
Sebastion, FL 32958

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CORRECTION — MINUTES OF THE 2011 ANNUAL MEETING

In our combined business/board meeting the possibility of adding a second member at large position was discussed. Potential nominees were mentioned, but an amendment to our constitution will be necessary to add this position. Rick Gillmore was elected as the next member at large and assumed this position in January 2012 along with the new chairman. Current officers are as listed in the front of the newsletter.

CATOCALA MAESTOSA HULST, 1884 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

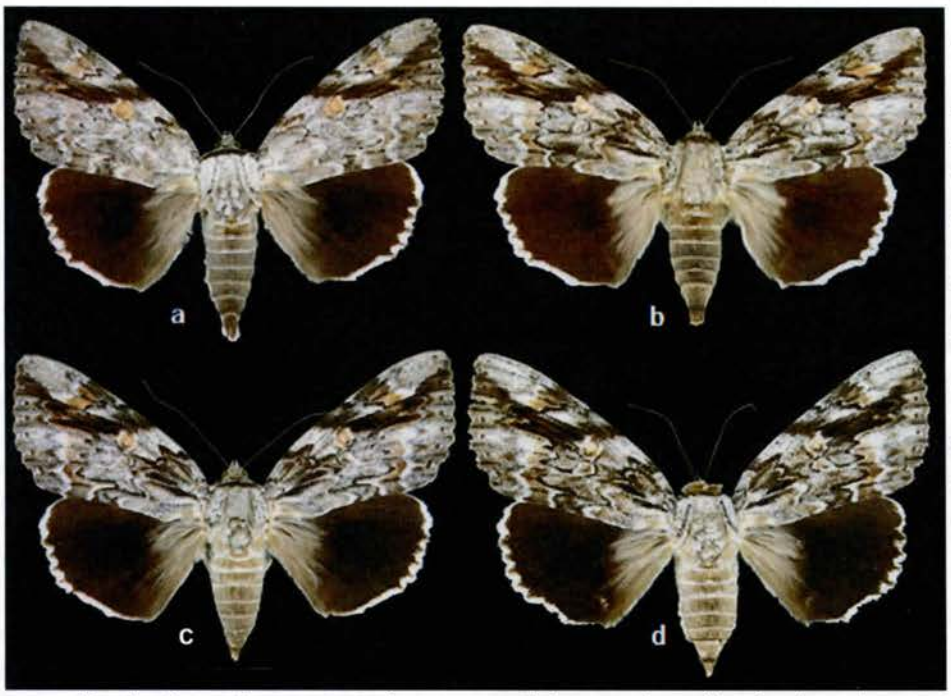

Fig. 1. ***Catocala maestosa*** phenotype variations: male. a; females. b, c, d.

The large underwing moth ***Catocala maestosa*** Hulst (Fig. 1) is fairly common in forested areas which have abundant hickory trees with shaded understory. This species is attracted to ultraviolet and mercury vapor lamps and is also commonly encountered resting on tree trunks where they can be captured with a standard butterfly hand net simply by approaching the specimen and advancing the net, deliberately touching the trunk below the resting moth. As one slowly advances the net upwardly, the startled moth drops downward into the net.

I have also often captured ***maestosa*** using fermenting fruit

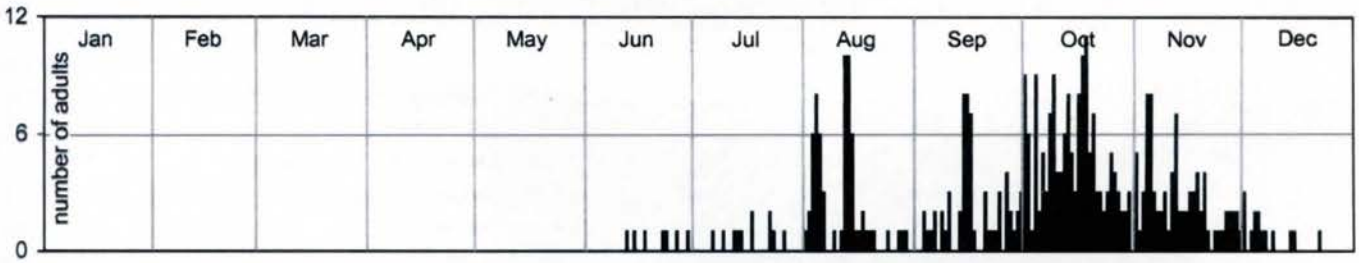

Fig 2. ***C. maestosa*** captured in Louisiana. n = 390

bait in traps. The earliest published ***Catocala*** records for Louisiana are those of von Reizenstein (1863), who listed both ***Catocala desperata*** Guenée and ***Catocala viduata*** Smith & Abbot from the New Orleans area.

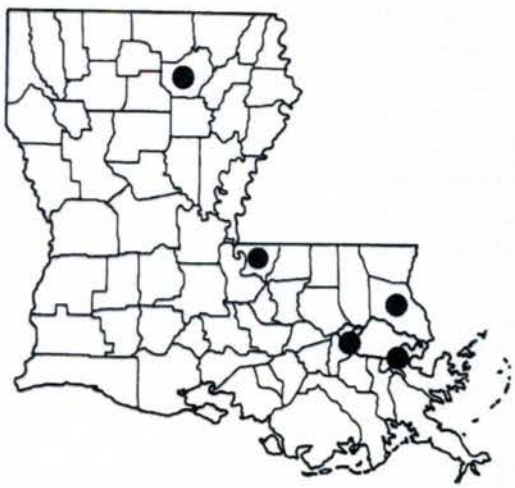

Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

There is confusion for more than a century in old literature records involving ***maestosa*** Hulst and ***Catocala vidua*** (J.E. Smith). ***Catocala viduata*** Smith & Abbot is a species name long ago was applied to both currently recognized species, ***vidua*** and ***maestosa.***

The confusion perpetuated in literature when Holland (1903) pictured maestosa on plate XXXI as Catocala viduata Guenée. Forbes (1954) listed both C. vidua Smith & Abbot and C. viduata Guenée. The species name ***viduata*** is listed by Franclemont and Todd in Hodges (1983) to be synonyms by two authors of both ***C. vidua*** (J. E. Smith) and ***C. maestosa*** Hulst.

Jung (1950) listed ***maestosa*** for the New Orleans area. Still unclear to Chapin and Callahan (1967), they listed "***Catocala sp. maestosa*** complex" for the Baton Rouge area.

I have observed ***maestosa*** resting on tree trunks in the heart of downtown New Orleans and taken it elsewhere in Orleans Parish in bait traps. The parish records for ***maestosa*** are illustrated in Fig. 3. Though adults in Louisiana begin appearing in June and continue through mid December, ***maestosa*** apparently has one annual brood with the adult population peaking in early October (Fig. 2) within Louisiana. Covell (1984) indicated the flight period in neighboring Mississippi to be from April to November and Heppner (2003) listed the flight period as June to November. Knudson and Bordelon (1999) include ***maestosa*** on their list of underwing moths for Texas.

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(Vernon A. Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420; E-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

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DONATIONS TO THE SL SOCIETY: JANUARY - MARCH 2012

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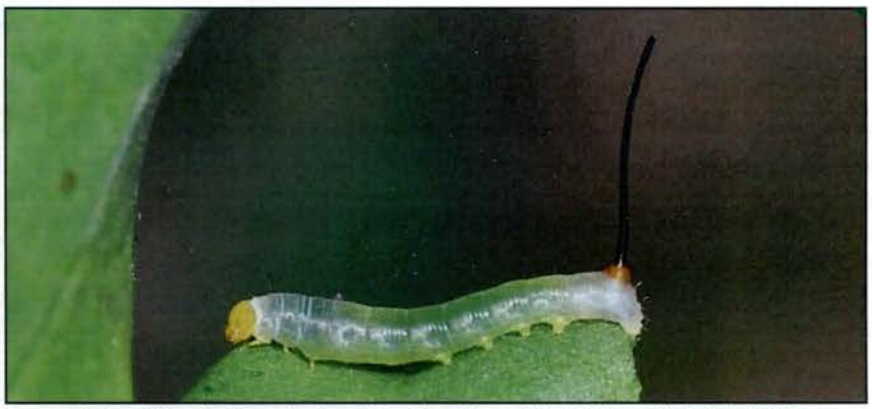
GAUDY SPHINX (*EUMORPHA LABRUSCAE*) LIFE HISTORY [1]

BY

BERRY NALL

Mimicry is a defense strategy employed by many species of lepidoptera. Some adults can easily be mistaken for bees or wasps; others look like their fouler-tasting cousins. Bird-dropping imitators abound among both larvae and adults. In all this variety, however, one would be hard-pressed to find a case of mimicry as impressive as that of the Gaudy Sphinx (*Eumorpha labruscae*) caterpillar. Late instars of this caterpillar bear an uncanny resemblance to a snake. Furthermore, it is not just any snake: an unwary bird peering around a leaf and spotting this creature would surely fly off in fright, thinking it had just escaped being devoured by a rattlesnake.



Caterpillar is 1 cm in length when found in Falcon Heights, TX, on 15-X-2011.

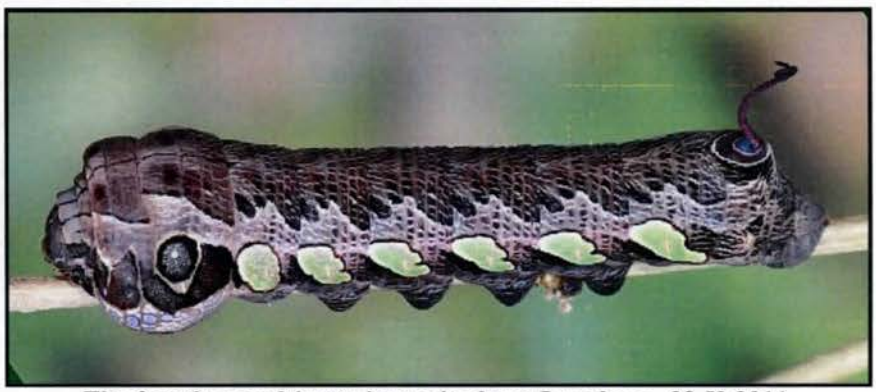
When the caterpillar featured in this essay was found feeding on *Cissus incisa*, it was about 1 cm in length and looked like the typical tiny hornworm: it had a green body and a (hypertrophied) black horn. Its light brown head and a brown horn base distinguished it from the more common Vine Sphinx, *E. vitis*. It is probable the caterpillar was still in its first instar [2]

Caterpillar is 1.9 cm long and marked very differently in the next instar, 18-X-2011.

When it entered the second instar two days later, the caterpillar underwent a transformation. The body was now purplish; the spiracles were surrounded by large, odd-shaped greenish patches, and there was a notable swelling of the last thoracic and first abdominal segments. Another two days and a new instar brought further transformation. The swelling gained eye-spots and dark markings. The dorsum of the caterpillar was now a different color than the sides, and it bore markings that gave it the appearance of being scaled. In this third instar, the eyespots and the scale-like pattern along the dorsum of the caterpillar made it obvious that this was a snake-mimic. The caterpillar would even vibrate its horn rapidly in a manner reminiscent of rattlesnakes.

Caterpillar is 2.5 cm long. With this third instar, the snake-mimicry becomes apparent, 19-X-2011.

The transformation continued as the caterpillar grew. It was about 5 cm long



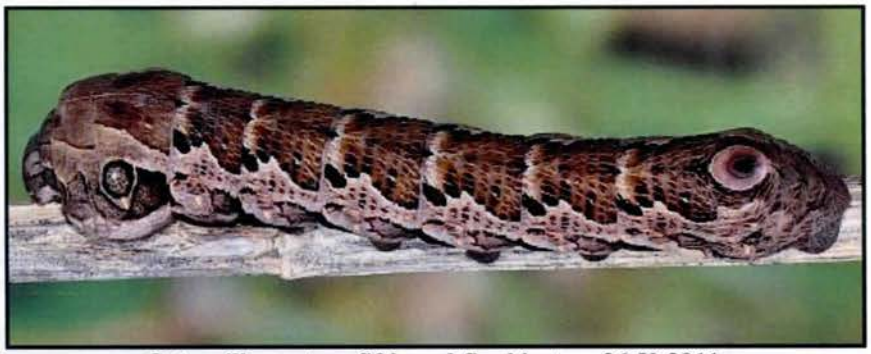
The fourth, penultimate instar is about 5 cm long, 23-X-2011.

when it entered its penultimate instar. The purple shading had completely faded, so that the body was brown and tan. The green spiracular patches were the only part of the body that did not resemble a rattlesnake.

Is it a snake swallowing a caterpillar? Close-up of face, 25-X-2011.

The green patches disappeared in the fifth and final instar, as did the horn. In place of the horn, there was a shiny and reflective eyespot. When alarmed, the caterpillar would sometimes rapidly vibrate its "eye" (caudal end). The entire caterpillar now bore an incredibly detailed resemblance to that of a Western Diamondback Rattlesnake (*Crotalus atrox*). The caterpillar's swollen thorax made for a convincing snake head; it even had dark spots where the snake's nostrils would be seen. The body coloration eerily mimicked the diamond pattern of the snake's back. The skin appeared to bear scales. However, the skin was actually very smooth and very soft, with the feel of supple leather.

At rest, the caterpillar measured about 12.5 cm shortly before it pupated. Stretched out, it could easily reach 14 or 15 cm in length.



Caterpillar enters fifth and final instar, 26-X-2011.

The adult emerged about 4 weeks after it pupated. When I gently handled the fresh moth, it made quiet chirping noises that reminded me of a low-pitched version of bats squeaking. I believed the moth was a female, so I kept her for a couple of days to see if a male could be attracted. When none appeared, she was released in hopes she would find a mate and leave lots of eggs for a next generation.

A picture comparing the face of a Gaudy Sphinx caterpillar to that of a Western Diamondback rattlesnake may be seen at http://leps.thenalls.net/Species/zSphingidae/labruscae/life/mimicry.htm

Face of final instar, 27-X-2011

Caterpillar is at least 12.5 cm (5 inches) in length just before pupation, 29-X-2011.

Pupal casing.

Fresh adult *Eumorpha labruscae*, 30-XI-2011.

1) http://leps.thenalls.net/content2.php?ref=Species/zSphingidae/labruscae/life/labruscae_life.htm
2) Dr. David Wagner, personal communication.

The Editor thanks Mr. Berry Nall for allowing publication in the SLS NEWS the life cycles of various butterflies and moths that he has studied over the years and published on his website. Berry does an outstanding job and is to be commended for his excellent photographs and commentary. His life cycles truly are a contribution to the science of lepidoptera.

Berry Nall's website is located at http://leps.thenalls.net/. I quote his opening statement: *"This website is an ongoing project of Berry Nall to document the butterfly species (plus some interesting moths) that have been found in Starr County, Texas. To help with identification, an attempt is made to include photos showing the variety of forms a single species can take."*

(Berry Nall, E-mail: lb@the nalls.net)

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Close-up of Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), variety *"Irish Eyes,"* spring bloomer. Pollinated by honeybees and bumblebees.

Black-eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*), variety *"Irish Eyes,"* spring bloomer. Bed includes granite/gazing globe birdbath. Pollinated by honeybees and bumblebees.

[Both photographs are by Gary Noel Ross taken in his Garden in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.]

CARMENTA PYRALIDIFORMIS (WALKER, 1856) (LEPIDOPTERA: SESIIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

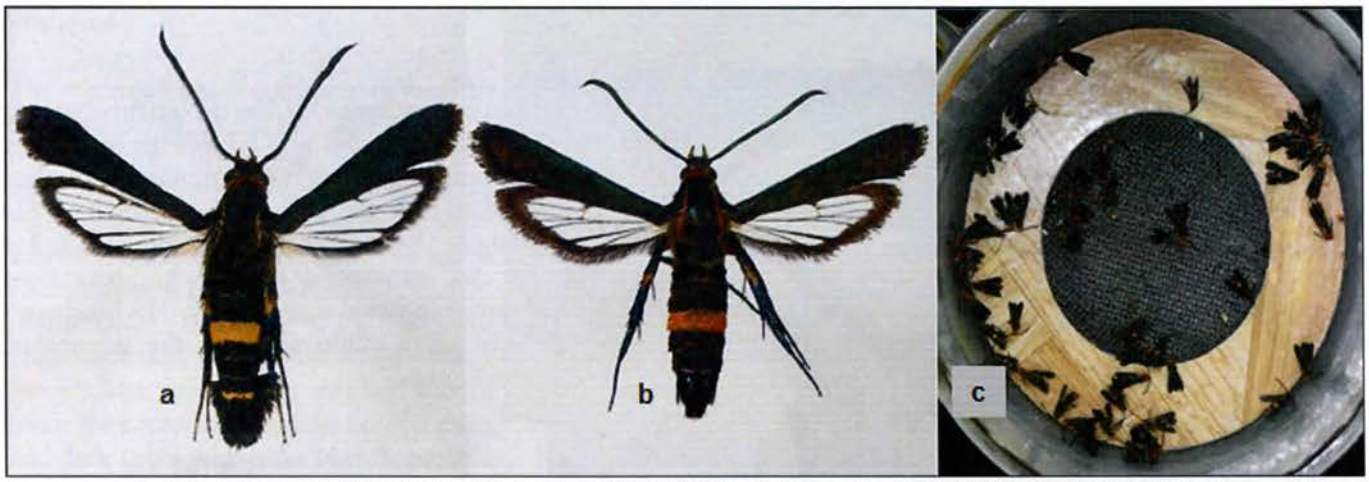

Fig. 1. *C. pyralidiformis* phenotypes: a. male, b. female, c. 53 ♂♂ captured adults in pheromone trap.

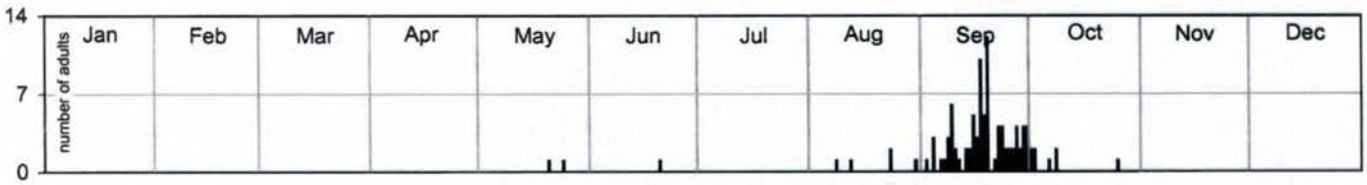

Fig. 2. Adult *C. pyralidiformis* captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 102

Fig. 3. Parish records for *C. pyralidiformis*.

I have captured the very small, black in color clearwing moth ***Carmenta pyralidiformis*** (Walker) (Fig. 1) within Louisiana for over three decades. This species has been captured utilizing ultraviolet light traps and semiochemical lures, in particular commercial lures labeled as Sequoiae Pitch moth, Scentry brand's L103, and Western Poplar. A very efficacious lure involves a combination of varying percentages of Sequoiae Pitch moth lures and Western Poplar lures, *e.g.*, 50/50. Dozens of newly emerged adult males and females were taken by hand using capture jars as the specimens dried their wings while perched upon vertical grass stems along paths where the suspected food plant (False Boneset) ***Brickellia eupatorioides*** (L.) Shinners was growing. The newly emerged adult moths appear upon erect, green grass stems sitting within ten inches of ground level during a brief late evening twilight time period in and around 30 minutes before darkness.

At the Abita Springs Study site (Fig. 2), adults were captured from May through October, especially during the month of September. This flight picture is in stark contrast to that occurring at different locations in an adjoining parish as documented by Brou and Lemann (2012). These authors found that False Boneset appeared to be absent at two Orleans parish locations, but adult ***pyralidiformis*** was most abundant early in the year March - May at those locations. Apparently, ***pyralidiformis*** is using a different host plant at those locations.

Eichlin and Duckworth (1988) listed the range of ***pyralidiformis*** to include eastern Canada, south to northern Florida, and west to Michigan and eastern Texas. These authors also discuss form *"aurantis"* (Engelhardt, 1946) in which the typical yellow abdominal band is replaced by orange, this form inhabiting the southern portion of it's range along the Gulf of Mexico and north along the Atlantic coast to South Carolina. Nearly all specimens taken in Louisiana have orange - red bands as illustrated in Fig. 1. Occasional specimens are taken in Louisiana having yellow bands along with those having red bands.

Eichlin and Duckworth (1988) listed adults appearing late June through September and specific sex attractants E,Z-ODDOH or Z,Z-ODDA.

The parish records for ***pyralidiformis*** are illustrated in Fig. 3.

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Engelhardt, G.P., 1946. *The North American clearwing moths of the family Aegeriidae.* U.S.Nat.Mus.Bull. 190: 1-222.

(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 USDA; E-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

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Continued from page 2 - REFLECTIONS FROM YOUR NEW CHAIRMAN, DEBORAH MATTHEWS

.....door shut, and ended up sleeping in the car that night. I still have the tent, with that little hole in the floor to remind me of one of those dangers of lepping.

Terry and Debbie, knee deep in the cypress swamp while searching for *Stenoptilodes brevipennis* larvae on *Bacopa caroliniana*, Collier County, September 1993.

With all my solo travels and late night forays to check lights for plume moths, Habeck was much relieved the following year when I met Terry Lott, my future husband, and had someone to keep me out of trouble, more or less. Terry and I both enjoy fieldwork and we have worked together on different projects, including rearing larvae and identifying larval hostplants. I received my M.S. in 1989 and Ph.D. in 2006, and Terry has been there for me throughout the years, as we continued to do field work. I worked on the life histories and larval and pupal morphology of Nearctic Pterophoridae, taking our daughter, Annie, with us on trips out west and around the southeastern states.

I am continuing my work on the Nearctic Pterophoridae, but also studying the Central American and Caribbean Basin faunas, and becoming more familiar with other moth families. In recent years, I have been involved in various projects and surveys of Lepidoptera, working at the McGuire Center with Jackie Miller. Jackie and I have been on several trips to Honduras, and this year also to North Andros island, Bahamas. Working with paleontologists at the Florida Museum, Terry and I were also fortunate to have had the opportunity to collect and begin an inventory of the Lepidoptera of the U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba in January.

I have enjoyed helping with our annual meetings at the McGuire Center in the past few years and as chairman of the society, I hope to continue to foster the camaraderie we share at the meetings, reach out to members in all 11 southern states, and encourage new members of all ages to join our group. Although our meetings have been less field-oriented than in the past, we shall continue to strive to keep the registration costs affordable to all members. Thus we'll continue to encourage the successful synergy of amateurs and professionals we now have in promoting our goals for understanding the fauna of the southern region.

We have a first-rate newsletter to be proud of, thanks to the tremendous dedication or our editor, Barry Lombardini.

Our newsletter continues to be open for articles submitted by members working at all levels of lepidopterology, including gardeners, photographers, and collectors alike. This is an important venue as it allows everyone to contribute, from backyard observations, to more formal scientific articles, and likewise serves as a resource for useful information and encouragement to lepidopterists of all ages and levels of study. We are fortunate to still be able to produce a printed newsletter when most organizations are forced to go electronic. Production of the newsletter is, however, our primary expense. I encourage those of you who can, to consider financial contributions to our society, and thank those of you who have supported us with sustaining, contributor, and benefactor memberships.

I'm honored to serve as your new chairman, and look forward to working and interacting with our members throughout the year and at our annual meeting this fall.

(Deborah Matthews, E-mail: mothnut@hotmail.com)

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REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

Alabama: C. Howard Grisham, 573 Ohatchee Road, Huntsville, AL 35811, E-Mail: chgrisham@Comcast.net

Arkansas: Mack Shotts, 514 W. Main Street, Paragould, AR 72450, E-Mail: cshotts@grnco.net

Florida: Charles V. Covell Jr., w07 NE 9th Ave, Gainesville, FL 32601, E-Mail: covell@louisville.edu

Florida Lepidoptera records, Dec. 2011 – Feb. 2012, sent in by Charlie:

Jeff Slotton reports a new state record: *Spartiniphaga carterae* Schweitzer (November 21, 2011 at Apalachicola National Forest in Liberty County). It inhabits wetlands and was believed to have been found only in the northeast until James found several at Doe Run Pitcher Plant Bog in Georgia. I have also collected *Lithophane patefacta* in Gainesville from January through February 2012 at blacklight. This has been a good spring for moths in my backyard in Gainesville. I have seen 15 *T. polyphemus* and a dozen *A. luna* so far along with lots of noctuids and some geometrids and arctiids.

Charlie Covell recorded the following at his home and in other sites in Gainesville, Alachua County, from Dec. 1 to the end of February, 2012:

Urbanus proteus, Dec. 23, Feb. 6
Pyrgus communis (complex), Dec. 24
Hylephila phyleus, Dec. 15, Feb. 4
Papilio polyxenes asterius, Jan. 25
Phoebis sennae Dec. 2, 17, 19, 22, 24, Jan. 1, 6, 7, 17, 26, Feb. 4, 5
Eurema daira, Dec. 15
Calycopis cecrops, Jan. 29, Feb. 28
Leptotes cassius, Dec. 15, Jan. 1
Hemiargus ceraunus, Jan. 21
Phyciodes phaon, Dec. 15
Vanessa atalanta, Jan. 26, 28, Feb. 25
Junonia coenia, Feb. 28
Agraulis vanillae, Dec. 1, 2, 9, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, Jan. 1, 6, 7, 17, 29, Feb. 4
Danaus plexippus, Dec. 19, 20, 29
Ceratonyx satanaria (Geometridae), Feb. 6
Psychomorpha epimenis (Noctuidae), Feb. 28

He also recorded the following at Cross Creek, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings homesite, on Feb. 24: *Hylephila phyleus, Papilio troilus, P. palamedes, Phoebis sennae, Eurema daira, Abaeis nicippe, Phyciodes tharos* and *Vanessa atalanta.*

Barbara Woodmansee spent Christmas at Lignumvitae Key, Monroe County, counting florida purplewings (*Eunica tatila tatilista*). She and her companions recorded 85. She also saw the gray ministreak (*Ministrymon azia*) and martial's scrub hairstreak (*Strymon martialis*) at Bill Sadowski Park, Miami-Dade County. She also saw 5 *Erebus odorata* during the trip. Sandy Koi reported in February that numerous small *Eumaeus atala* populations were doing well in the greater Miami area.

Miklos Lorand sent a photo he took of *Urania fulgens* (Uraniidae) "on Wednesday, October 19, 2011, at 5:30 PM on the south facing atrium wall of my house on Boca Ciega Bay, in South Pasadena, Pinellas County, FL, Zip code 33707. We are just south west of St. Petersburg. I was very excited about this moth, (I thought it was a butterfly) and it took me until today to figure out what it was. I saw, that on the same day, Oct. 19, someone photographed one in Cedar Key."

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Jean Evoy sends in a somewhat abbreviated list of moths seen from mid-Dec 2011 through late February 2012. All the sightings are from her property in Desoto County about three miles north of Arcadia:

Xylesthia pruniramiella 1/23/12; *Cryptothelea sp.* 2/24/12; *Caloptilla rhoifoliella* 12/20/11, 1/22/12; *Cosmopterix sp.*1/1/12 ; *Antaeotricha sp.* 1/22/12; 1/1/12; *Decantha sp.* 12/31/11; *Arogalea cristifasciella* 12/18/12; *Prionoxystus robiniae* 2/15/12; *Eumarozia malachitana* 1/22/12; *Zomaria interruptolineana* 2/24/12; *Anclis sp.*12/17/11, 1/1/12.

PYRALOIDEA:

Undulambia polysticlalis 12/27/11; *Synclita obliteralis* 1/21/12; *Parapoynx allionealis* 1/22/12; *Desmia deplorales* 1/23/12 ; *Desmia plorales* 2/16/12 ; *Hymenia perspectalis* 12/19/10; *Spoladea recurvalis* 1/23/12; *Glyphoides sibilis* 12/18/11; *Diaphania modialis* 1/25/12; *Crambus satrapellus* 2/6/12; *Raphiptera argillaceellus* 1/24/12; *Microcrambus bigutellus* 2/23/12; *Microcrambus elegans* 1/23/12, 2/23/12; *Parapediasia decorella* 1/23/12; *Vaxi critica* 1/25/12; *Hypsopygia binodulalis* 2/17/12; *Tosale oviplagalis* 1/23/12; *Clydonopteron sacculana* 12/15/11; *Etiella zinckenella* 2/24/11.

GEOMETRIDAE:

Macaria aquiferaria 2/19/12; *Tornos scolopacinaria* 2/27/12; *Iridiopsis pergracillis*; *Xanthotype urticaria* 1/9/12; *Euchlaena obtusa* (T)1/23/12; *Phaeoura quemaria* 2/8/12; *Oxydia vesulia* 12/24/11; *Nemoria lixaria* 12/31/11; *Synchlora frondaria* 12/26/11; *Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria* 2/22/12; *Idaea hilliata* 2/17/12; *Pleuroprucha insularia* 12/13/11, 1/29/12; *Cyclophora myrtaria* 1/29/12; *Leptostales crossii* 1/18/12; *Hammaptera parinotata* 1/22/12.

SATURNIIDAE:

Automeris io 1/13/12; *Antheraea polyphemus* 1/13/12; *Actais luna* 1/25/12.

NOTODONTIDAE:

Heterocampa obliqua 2/23/12; *Heterocampa biundata* 12/22/11,1/18/12.

ARCTIIDAE:

Cisthene striata 12/17/11, 1/24/12; *Clemensia albata* 2/23/12; *Utetheisa bella* 1/9/12; *Verbia sp.*1/26/2; *Pyrrharctia isabella* 1/26/12; *Estigmene acrea* 1/16/12, 2/20/12; *Apanthesis sp.* 2/9/12; *Halysidota tessellaris* 1/22/12, 2/25/12; *Pareuchaetes insulata* 2/24/12 ; *Cosmosoma myodora* 12/17/11.

NOCTUIDAE:

Idia americalis 12/13/11; *Palthis asoplais* 2/19/12; *Redectis pygmaea* 1/25/12; *Rivula propinqualis* 1/22/12; *Schrankia macula* 1/16/12; *Bomolocha balyimoralis* 2/24/12; *Hypena minualis* 2/19/12 ; *Hypena degesalis* 12/13/11; *Hemeroplanis habitalis* 2/27/12; *Phytometra; Phyprosopus callitrichoides* 1/24/12; *Hypsoropha hormos* 2/9/12; *Anomis illita* 1/12/12; *Antiblemma concinnula* 12/13/11, 1/30/12; *Antiblemma sp.* 12/15/11; *Panopoda rapanda* 12/15/11; 2/27/12; *Selenisa sueroides* 2/15/11, 2/20/12; *Metria amella* 2/27/12; *Zale lunata* 2/20/1212/22/11, 1/18/12; *Cutina distincta* 2/19/12 ; *Enigmogramma basigera* 12/17/11; *Acronicta oblinta* 1/19/12; *Agriopodes fallax* 1/24/12, 2/6/12; *Eudryas unio; Phosphila miseloides* 2/24/12; *Acherdoa ferraria* 1/1/12; *Spodoptera ornithogalli* 121/27/1; *Elaphria nucicolora* 1/25/12; *Elaphria fuscimacula* 1/25/12; *Elaphria chalcedonia* 12/15/11, 1/23/12; *Gonodes liquida* 2/18/12; *Condica cupentia* [T] 1/26/12; *Amolita obliqua* 1/23/12; *Psaphida rtesumens* 1/31/12, 2/27/12; *Leucania incognita* 2/10/11; *Anicla infecta* 1/24/12.

Georgia: James K. Adams, 346 Sunset Drive SE, Calhoun, GA 30701, E-Mail: jadams@daltonstate.edu (Please check out the GA leps website at: http://www.daltonstate.edu/galeps/).

James sends in the first summary for 2012 for Georgia:

The contributors include James Adams (JA or no notation) and Irving Finkelstein (IF). Other contributors are spelled out with the appropriate records. Most records presented here represent new or interesting records (range extensions, unusual dates, uncommon species, county records, *etc.*), or more complete lists for new locations/new times of year. There are three new STATE records (all in south Georgia), two of which were expected: *Simplicia cornicalis* and *Acronicta sinescripta*. The third, less expected, was the lovely green geometrid *Synchlora cupedinaria*. All known new STATE and COUNTY records are indicated, and all dates listed below are 2012 unless otherwise specified.

Carbondale, I-75 exit 326, Whitfield Co.:
NOCTUIDAE: *Acronicta dollii*, March 12; *Feralia major*, Dec. 30, 2011 (second earliest date for N GA), Jan. 18, and Feb. 29.

Calhoun, Gordon Co. (346 Sunset Drive SE; home of JA):
GEOMETRIDAE: *Ceratonyx satanaria*, Feb. 3, 5, and throughout Feb. (EARLY!, previous earliest for N GA record was March 3), and a FEMALE on Feb. 21 (only third female collected in the state); *Phaeoura quernaria*, Feb. 12 (EARLY, though note Chickasawhatchee record below for December). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Psaphida grandis*, Jan. 24 (second time for January).

Atlanta, Fulton Co., IF:
LYCAENIDAE: *Celastrina ladon*, Feb. 15 (EARLY).

Cherokee Co., Vicki Deloach:
LYCAENIDAE: *Cupido comyntas*, Nov. 21, 2011. **NYMPHALIDAE**: *Junonia lacinia*, Nov. 25, 2011.

Forsyth, Monroe Co., Terry Johnson:
EREBIDAE: *Phytometra rhodarialis*, Feb. 29 (EARLY).

Brent, Monroe Co., Terry Johnson:
PIERIDAE: *Pontia protodice*, Nov. 11 (4), Nov. 15 (5), Nov. 23 (1), 2011.

Junction of Rum Creek Drive and GA Hwy. 18, near the Nongame Office, Monroe Co., Terry Johnson:
PAPILIONIDAE: *Eurytides marcellus*, Feb. 20 (EARLY).

Stateboro, Bulloch Co., Jeremy Batten (student at Georgia Southern), Nov. 14, 2011:
EREBIDAE: *Ascalapha odorata*.

Chickasawhatchee WMA, Mud Creek Road, 0.5 mi. S of Hwy. 62, 16.5 mi. SW of Albany, Dougherty Co., JA & IF: March 9-10, 2012:
SATURNIIDAE: *Actias luna, Antheraea polyphemus*. **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Nadata gibbosa, Heterocampa guttivitta, H. umbrata, Peridea angulosa*. **EREBIDAE**: *Apantesis phalerata, Hemroplanis scopulepes, Renia flavipunctata, Ledaea perditalis, Caenurgia chloropha, Gondysia* (formerly *Dysgonia*) *smithii, Mocis marcida, Zale helata*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta afflicta, Copivaleria grotei, Morrisonia confusa, Chytonix sensilis, Iodopepla u-album, Xanthopastis timais*, Xystopeplus rufago, Elaphria festivoides, Mythimna unipuncta, Leucania incognita*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria transitaria, Eumacaria madopata, Isturgia dislocaria, Ectropis crepuscularia, Euchlaena deductaria, Metarranthis obfirmaria, Venusia comptaria*.

Chickasawhatchee WMA, Pine Island Road, 0.9 mi. S of Hwy. 62, 18.5 mi. SW of Albany, Dougherty Co., JA & IF: March 9-10, 2012:
PIERIDAE: *Colias (Zerene) caesonia*. **SPHINGIDAE**: *Paonias myops*. **EREBIDAE**: *Hyphantria cunea, Apantesis phalerata, Phyprosopus callitrichoides, Cutina aluticolor, C. arcuata, Phoberia atomaria, Cissusa spadix, Ptichodis bistrigata, Hemeroplanis scopulepes, Caenurgia chloropha, Zale obliqua*. **NOLIDAE**: *Baileya opthalmica*.

NOCTUIDAE: *Acronicta impleta, A. afflicta, A. modica, Copivaleria grotei, Iodopepla u-album, Galgula partita, Egira alternans, Himella fidelis, Ulolonche culea, Leucania incognita.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria promiscuata, M. aemulataria, Glenoides texanaria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Melanolophia signataria, Euchlaena deductaria, Hydriomena sp., Venusia comptaria.* **URODIDAE**: *Urodus parvula.*

Chickasawhatchee WMA, Seven Bridges Road, 0.5 mi. WSW of intersection with Pine Island rd., 2.5 mi. S of Hwy. 62, 18.5 mi. SW of Albany, Dougherty Co., JA & IF, open cypress swamp:

Dec. 21-22, 2011:

LASIOCAMPIDAE: *Tolype minta*.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Symmerista albifrons.* **EREBIDAE**: *Hypena scabra, Hormoschista latipalpis, Argyrostrotis erasa, Lesmone hinna, Caenurgia chloropha.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Amphipyra pyramidoides, Sericaglaea signata, Leucania multilinea.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria distribuaria, Iridopsis defectaria, I. pergracilis, Paleacrita merricata* (20+, one trap only; COUNTY), *Tornos scolopacinarius, Phigalea titea, Phaeoura quernaria, Eusarca fundaria, E. confusaria, Nemoria lixaria.* **PYRALIDAE**: *Dioryctria clarioralis.* **URODIDAE**: *Urodus parvula.*

March 8-9, 2012:

NOTODONTIDAE: *Nadata gibbosa, Heterocampa guttivitta, H. umbrata, Lochmaeus bilineata.* **EREBIDAE**: *Clemensia albata, Spilosoma congrua, Apantesis phalerata, Renia flavipunctata, Hemeroplanis scopulepes, Ledaea perditalis, Ptichodis bistrigata, Lesmone hinna, Cutina distincta, Phoberia atomaris, Gondysia* (formerly *Dysgonia*) *smithii, Zale aeruginosa.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta brumosa, A. vinnula, Balsa tristrigella, Morrisonia confusa, Iodopepla u-album, Copivaleria grotei, Elaphria festivoides, Egira alternans, Athetis tarda, Ulolonche culea.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Mellila xanthometata, Macaria bicolorata, M. promiscuata, M. aequiferaria, Digrammia gnophosaria, Isturgia dislocaria, Glena cribrataria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Protoboarmia porcellaria, Iridopsis pergracilis, Hypomecis umbrosaria, Cleora sublunaria, Lomographa glomeraria, Euchlaena deductaria, Pero ancetaria, Eutrapela clemataria, Venusia compataria, Costaconvexa centrostrigaria.*

Chickasawhatchee WMA, East Pine Island Rd, 0.5 mi. N of intersection with Seven Bridges Rd., JA & IF:

Dec. 21-22, 2011:

LASIOCAMPIDAE: *Tolype notialis, T. minta*.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Heterocampa gutivitta.* **EREBIDAE**: *Hormoschista latipalpis, Hypena scabra, Clemensia albata, Caenurgia chloropha, Anticarsia gemmatilis.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Condica videns, Iodopepla u-album, Sericaglaea signata, Spodoptera ornithogalli, Egira alternans, Elaphria festivoides, Leucania incognita.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Glenoides texanaria, Iridopsis humaria, I. defectaria, I. vellivolata, Costaconvexa centrostrigaria.* **CRAMBIDAE**: *Ategumia ebulealis.* **GELECHIIDAE**: *Aroga* sp.

March 8-9, 2012:

SPHINGIDAE: *Paonias myops.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Nadata gibbosa, Heterocampa biundata, H. guttivitta, H. astarte*, Symmerista albifrons, Ellida caniplaga.* **EREBIDAE**: *Clemensia albata, Cisthene packardi, Virbia laeta, Bleptina inferior, Tetanolita mynesalis, Ledaea perditalis, Lesmone hinna, Phoberia atomaris, Cissusa spadix, Ptichodis bistrigata, Argyrostrotis flavistriaria, Cutina albopunctella, Caenugria chloropha, Phoberia atomaris, Pangrapta decoralis, Zale lunifera, Phytometra rhodarialis.* **EUTELIIDAE**: *Paectes abrostoloides.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta brumosa, A. afflicta, Iodopepla u-album, Elaphria festivoides, Copivaleria grotei, Elaphria festivoides, Athetis tarda, Ulolonche culea.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria bisignata, M. bicolorata, Eumacaria madopata, Glenoides texanaria, Iridopsis defectaria, Protoboarmia porcellaria, Lomographa glomeraria, Euchlaena deductaria, Erastria cruentaria* (COUNTY), *Metarranthis obfirmaria, Scopula lautaria*, Venusia comptaria.* **CRAMBIDAE**: *Desmia funeralis, Tosale oviplagalis, Perispasta caeculalis, Pyrausta* sp. **GELECHIIDAE**: *Aroga* sp. **OECOPHORIDAE**: *Antaeotricha schlaegeri.*

Chickasawhatchee WMA, Seven Bridges Road, 0.75 mi E of intersection with E Pine Island rd., 17 mi. SW of Albany, Dougherty Co., JA & IF, Cypress/Cane swamp, with Jeff Slotten:

Dec. 21-22, 2011:

LASIOCAMPIDAE: *Tolype notialis.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Heterocampa umbrata.* **EREBIDAE**: *Hormoschista latipalpis, Clemensia albata, Plusiodonta compressipalpis, Mocis latipes, Zale obliqua.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Condica sutor, C. confederata, C. mobilis, C. videns, Spodoptera dolichos, Sunira bicolorago, Sericaglaea signata, Anicla infecta.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Eumacaria madopata, Macaria bicolorata, M. bisignata, M. aequiferaria, Glenoides texanaria, Iridopsis defectaria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Melanolophia signataria, Phigalea denticulata, P. strigataria, Prochoerodes lineola, Eutrapela clemataria, Eusarca fundaria, Orthonama obstipata.* **CRAMBIDAE**: *Palpita magniferalis.* **URODIDAE**: *Urodus parvula.* **ATTEVIDAE**: *Atteva aurea.*

March 8-10, 2012 butterflies with Jeff Slotten:

PAPILIONIDAE: *Battus philenor, Papilio glaucus, P. palamedes, P. troilus.* **PIERIDAE**: *Anthocharis midea** (common). **HESPERIIDAE**: *Urbanus proteus, Lerema accius, Pyrgus oileus, Amblyscirtes aesculapias**. **SPHINGIDAE**: *Deidamia inscripta.* **LASIOCAMPIDAE**: *Heteropacha rileyana* (3, one trap, one night only; COUNTY, few in STATE). **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Nadata gibbosa, Heterocampa guttivitta, Macrurocampa marthesia, Lochmaeus bilineata, Ellida caniplaga.* **EREBIDAE**: *Clemensia albata, Cisthene packardi, Spilosoma congrua, S. virginica, Hyphantria cunea, Apantesis phalerata, Renia flavipunctata, Palthis angulalis, P. asopialis, Tetanolita floridana, Phaelaenophana pyramusalis, Hypena* sp., *Ptichodis bistrigata, Metalectra richardsi, Lemone detrahens, Hypsoropha hormos, Plusiodonta compressipalpis, Mocis marcida, Phoberia atomaris, Cissusa spadix, Hemeroplanis scopulepes, Zale phaeocapna* (COUNTY, few in STATE), *Z. confusa.* **NOLIDAE**: *Baileya opthalmica.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta laetifica, A. vinnula, Psaphida electilis, Copivaleria grotei, Iodopepla u-album, Phosphila miseloides, Condica videns, Orthodes majuscula, Athetis tarda, Leucania scirpicola, L. ursula, Mythimna unipuncta, Agrotis ipsilon.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria bicolorata, M. bisignata, M. promiscuata, M. aemulataria, M. aequiferaria, Trigrammia quadrinotaria, Isturgia dislocaria, Glenoides texanaria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Protoboarmia porcellaria, Iridopsis defectaria, Lomographa glomeraria, Euchlaena deductaria, E. amoenaria, Metarranthis obfirmaria, M. homuraria, Nemoria* nr. *lixaria, Dichorda iridaria, Venusia comptaria, Costaconvexa centrostrigaria.* **CRAMBIDAE**: *Crocidophora pustuliferalis, Palpita magniferalis.* **LIMACODIDAE**: *Euclea delphinii.* **COSSIDAE**: *Prionoxystus robineae.*

Waycross, Ware Co., JA and IF, Dec. 22, 2011:

EREBIDAE: *Zale squamularis.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Enigmogramma basigera, Iodopepla u-album, Agrotis malefida.*

SW of Laura Walker SP, 7 mi SE of Waycross, Ware Co.:

Dec. 22-23, 2011, JA & IF:

EREBIDAE: *Idia americalis, I. aemula, I. rotundalis, Bleptina inferior, Simplicia cornicalis* (STATE), *Crambidia pallida, Cisthene subjecta, Argyrostrotis flavistriaria, Mocis latipes, M. marcida.* **NOLIDAE**: *Nola* sp. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Panthea furcilla australis, Condica mobilis, Callopistria floridensis, Epiglaea apiata* (COUNTY, second location in S GA), *Chaetaglaea tremula, Iodopepla u-album, Elaphria chalcedonia, E. excesa, Xestia dilucida, X. elimata.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria aemulataria, M. transitaria, M. distribuaria, Glenoides texanaria, Iridopsis defectaria, Ilexia intractata, Eutrapela clemataria, Nemoria lixaria, N. catachloa, Eubaphe mendica.* **PYRALIDAE**: *Dioryctria merkeli.* **TORTRICIDAE**: *Rhyacionia subtropica* (COUNTY; STATE?).

March 10-11, 2012, JA, IF and Jeff Slotten:

EREBIDAE: *Gondysia similis**, *Zale confusa, Z. aeruginosa.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Comachara cadburyi.* **SESSIIDAE**: *Synanthedon acerni "tepperi".*

NE of Laura Walker SP, 10 mi. ESE of Waycross, Ware Co.:

Dec. 22-23, 2011, JA and IF:

EREBIDAE: *Idia americalis, I. aemula, I. rotundalis, Renia fraternalis, Cisthene subjecta, Caenurgia chloropha, Mocis latipes, M. disseverans.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Leucania scirpicola, Xestia elimata, X. dilucida.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Glenoides texanaria, Ilexia intractata, Eutrapela clemataria.* **CRAMBIDAE**: *Crambus satrapellus.* **GELECHIIDAE**: *Aroga compositella.*

March 10-11, 2012, JA, IF, and Jeff Slotten:

EREBIDAE: *Ptichodis pacalis**, *Drasteria graphica* (EARLY), *Metria amella, Zale squamularis, Z. declarans.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta sinescripta* (STATE). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Petrophora divisata.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Schizura* sp.

Skidaway Island, Savannah, Chatham Co, Fitz Clarke, Dec. 21, 2011:

SPHINGIDAE: *Xylophanes tersa*, both green and brown form larvae located on *Serissa foetida* (Rubiaceae; shrubs in bloom with small white flowers). **NYMPHALIDAE**: White Peacock butterfly, *Anartia jatrophae*, amongst the host-plant, Water Hyssop (*Bacopa monnien*), along fresh water lagoon #65.

Sapelo Island, McIntosh Co., GA on the night of Jan 26/7, 2012, John Hyatt:

EREBIDAE: *Doryodes "bistrialis".* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Capsula oblonga, Condica* nr. *cupentia, Lithophane lemmeri* (COUNTY).

US 1 near (SE of) Race Pond (at lights) Charlton Co. (N30.981 W82.120) March 2, 2012, Jim Vargo:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Synchlora cupendinaria* (STATE).

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John Hyatt sends in the following wintertime butterfly records for McIntosh County, Georgia (January 26-27, 2012):

Danaus plexipus
Agraulis vanillae
Phoebis sennae eubule
Junonia coenia
Vanessa atalanta
Ascia monuste
Eurema lisa

John also sends in the following list of Georgia moths: Datum for all is: Georgia, McIntosh Co., Sapelo Island National Eastuarine Research Reserve, 26/27 January 2012, *leg.* J. Hyatt:

Pleuroptya silicalis
Semiothisa distribuaria
Semiothisa continuata
Glenoides texanaria
Anacamptodes defectaria
Eutrapela clemataria
Patalene olyzonaria
Orthonama obstipata
Eupithecia miserulata
Tolype notialis
Heterocampa umbrata
Heterocampa guttivitta
Holomelina aurantiaca
Spilosoma congrua
Plathypena scabra
Metria amella
Zale lunata
Zale lunifera
Mocis texana
Ptichodis vinculum
Doryodes bistrialis
Marathyssa basalis
Panthea furcilla
Archanara oblonga
Elaphria excesa
Condica cupentia
Xystopeplus rufago
Metaxaglaea viatica
Cucullia sp
Leucania scirpicola
Egira alternans
Agrotis subterranea

John states: *"I thought that was a pretty good sampling for the middle of January in the east."*

Louisiana: Michael Lockwood, 215 Hialeah Avenue, Houma, LA 70363, E-Mail: mikelock34@hotmail.com

Mississippi: Rick Patterson, 400 Winona Rd., Vicksburg, MS 39180, E-Mail: rpatte42@aol.com

North Carolina: Steve Hall, North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Div. of Parks & Recreation, 1615 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-1615, E-Mail: Stephen.Hall@ncmail.net

South Carolina: Brian Scholtens, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424, E-Mail: scholtensb@cofc.edu

Tennessee: John Hyatt, 5336 Foxfire Place, Kingsport, TN 37664, E-Mail: jkshyatt@aol.com

Texas: Ed Knudson, 8517 Burkhart Road, Houston, TX 77055, E-Mail: eknudson@earthlink.net

Ed sends in the following report for South Texas-Fall-Winter Season 2011.

The article by Ro Wauer in *Southern Lepid. News*, 33 (4) pp 183-185 gives a nice account of butterfly action in extreme south Texas during the height of the late fall season. The following information expands upon that from the point of view from E. Knudson, C. Bordelon, M. Rickard, B. Nall, C. Sassine, and others we met during our stay there.

It was one of the worst and most unproductive years in recent memory in Texas, due to unremitting drought and devastating wildfires throughout the state. The drought had also affected northeastern Mexico, but fortunately the lower Rio Grande Valley was spared the fires. Only in a few areas, where watered butterfly gardens exist and areas that had flowers because of irrigation, were there many butterflies.

Areas of interest included: National Butterfly Center (NBC), Estero Llano Grande State Park (ELG), Santa Ana NWR (SAR), Falcon Heights and Falcon State Park (SF). Bentsen State Park's gardens were somewhat neglected and not very good.

The most interesting butterflies were all fruit/sap-feeding Nymphalids.

HESPERIIDAE:

Proteides mercurius: Several found on flowers, mostly NBC 24-X-25-XI.

Polygonus leo arizonensis: A dozen or more on flowers at ELG,NBC,SAR 23-X-24-XI.

Polythrix octomaculata: One found on 23-X (Mission).

Urbanus esmeraldus: One worn male ELG, 31-X.

Urbanus evona: One photo from Wauer is quite convincing for this species, but a specimen that could be dissected is badly needed to confirm this for the USA.

Rhinthon osca: Two records from NBC 22-X and ELG 30-X.

Panoquina evansi: One from SAR, 1-XI.

PIERIDAE:

Aphrissa statira: Various localities 2-20-XI.

RIODINIDAE:

Apodemia walkeri: Various Cameron Co., localities 25-IX-26-X.

NYMPHALIDAE:

Eueides Isabella eva: Hidalgo Co., 26 and 29-X.

Heliconius erato petiverana: NBC, 16-IX.

Marpesia chiron marius: Hidalgo Co., 30-IX, 25-XI.

Eunica tatila: Hidalgo Co., Various localities with bait or spent Lantana flowers 1-X to 19-XI.

Historis acheronta: About 9-10 individuals found in Starr (SF), Hidalgo (NBC), from 1-IX-22-X. A voucher specimen will be shown in a later article; most quite fresh. This is the third appearance of this species in Texas, and the second voucher.

Historis odius dious: Two examples found, Alamo, TX, 2-XI, and NBC, 15-XI. The collection of the first, which is apparently the only existing USA voucher of the subspecies, provoked outrage from some individuals affiliated with NABA. Incidents of vandalism of legally placed bait traps followed. This huge and very elusive butterfly has been reliably sighted before in south Texas on at least two occasions. Additional information and a photo of this specimen will appear soon in this publication.

Smyrna blomfildia datis: 20 or more records from Cameron, Hidalgo, and Starr counties, from 20-IX to 31-XII and beyond. Many individuals were in perfect condition, which leads us to believe that it can breed on local species of Urticaceae; however, this species, and its sister sp. *S. karwinskii*, are well known to form roosting aggregations (diurnal), which may explain the occurrence in sizable groups in Texas.

Vanessa annabella: Recorded in Hidalgo Co., on 29-XII.

Nymphalis l-album: A highly unusual record, documented by photos, from NBC on 30-XII. Since this northern butterfly hibernates during the winter, we expect this was imported deliberately or accidentally by someone visiting the area from Canada or the northern Great Lakes states.

Manataria hercyna maculata: This is an energetic satyrine, which may be capable of reaching south Texas on occasion, but the perfect condition of the individual and other events accompanying its appearance raise suspicion. Found at ELG on 21-XI and stayed around bait for 3 days. A forewing of this butterfly was found on the ground and now is in the collection at Texas A&M University. Because of certain circumstances on how and why this species occurred at this location, it will not be added to the NA Checklist at this time.

MOTHS -

CRAMBIDAE:

Penestola bufalis: One example collected at light in Alamo on 24-X. A new Texas state record for this species that also occurs in Florida.

Triuncidia eupalusalis: One found in Alamo on 30-XI. Also new for Texas.

Samea druchachalis: Hundreds of individuals were found at the Best Western Motel in Falfurrias, TX 20-XI. Three previous Texas records and some also found in Florida.

URANIDAE:

Urania fulgens: One record, Hidalgo Co., 23-XII.

SPHINGIDAE:

Aellopos fadus: One example photographed at NBC on 27-X by Martin Reid (in flight).

EREBIDAE:

Eulepidotis persimilis: The small colorful moth was collected by Mike Rickard in his yard on 5-X. It is new for the USA.

Gonodonta pyrgo: SF, 30-IX

Eudocima apta: SF, 1-X

Virginia: Harry Pavulaan, 494 Fillmore Street, Herndon, VA 22070, E-Mail: pavulaan@aol.com

Harry sends in the following reort for Virginia:

BUTTERFLIES - (all records HP = Harry Pavulaan unless otherwise noted)

PIERIDAE:

Pieris rapae: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 11/26/11, somewhat late individual; also one adult observed 3/1/12.

Colias eurytheme: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 11/26/11, flying in field with no remaining nectar sources; also one spring form male observed 3/1/12.

Eurema nicippe: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 9/3/11, several individuals in flight and eggs found on *Senna hebecarpa*, indicating resident colony persisted over 3 year period.

LYCAENIDAE:

Mitoura gryneus: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 9/3/11. Recently-emerged third brood adult observed around host *Juniperus virginiana*. Third brood very rare in area.

Celastrina neglecta: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 2/28/12. Freshly-emerged male plus one additional sighting; also 3/1/12, one adult observed.

NYMPHALIDAE:

Chlosyne nycteis: Fairfax Co., Herndon, 9/18/11 - 9/25/11, third brood adults inhabiting butterfly garden (Mona Miller).

Junonia coenia: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 11/26/11, one freshly-emerged individual with mis-shaped wings.

HESPERIIDAE:

Atalopedes campestris: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 9/3/11. Heavy irruption of thousands swarming in all open fields, ever-present in considerable numbers in suburban gardens. Females observed ovipositing on mix of lawn grasses.

Wallengrenia otho: Fairfax Co., Vienna, Meadowlark Botanical Gardens, 8/20/11, two adults observed nectaring on *Verbena bonariensis* (observed by HP and photographed by Bill Folsom); Vienna, Washington and Old Dominion Bike Trail, 8/22/11, one male observed nectaring on Ironweed (HP). Loudoun Co., Leesburg, Balls Bluff Elementary School, 8/22/11, nectaring on Ironweed, two adults captured (HP). All records are very unusual for this area.

MOTHS -

NOCTUIDAE:

Spodoptera ornithogalli: Loudoun Co., Leesburg, 6/19/11, fully-grown larva on a potted *Aster novaeanglicae*. Larva must have fed on this plant for at least 3 weeks prior to this date, during which time plant was covered with netting; continued to feed on this plant until apparently trying to crawl away, larva released 6/27/11.

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The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are $20.00 annually. The organization is open to anyone, especially those with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern United States. Information about the Society may be obtained from Marc Minno, Membership Coordinator, 600 NW 34 Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32607. E-Mail: mminno@bellsoutht.net, and dues may be sent to Jeffrey R. Slotten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653

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SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY
c/o J. BARRY LOMBARDINI, THE EDITOR
3507 41st Street
Lubbock, Texas 79413