



CHARTERED  
1978

southern lepidopterists' news



VOL. 4; NO.4  
JAN. 1983

---

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.

---

CHAIRMAN-EDITOR : DAVE BAGGETT

SECRETARY-TREASURER : TOM NEAL

---

SEASONAL REFLECTIONS

Well, again another season has closed on us, leaving us to await the arrival of the spring season -- aside from the lucky ones living in south Florida, who can enjoy relatively good prospects on a year-round basis. Those of us with interests in moths are not completely left in the doldrums, for there are some very interesting moths which have adapted to winter conditions, such as Lithophane, Chaetoglaea, and Metaxaglaea. These are "winter" Noctuids, and can ONLY be obtained during the cooler months of the year, generally between November and March, and even then prospects are best during the occasional warming trends which occur at this time of year. At times, they readily respond to fermented baits, even when there is snow on the ground. A few Geometrids and other moths can also only be obtained during the cooler months, but these are generally available only to those with VERY serious interests in moths, since the winter season means different things to those with other interests.

Winter is a good time to get caught up on neglected correspondence, and to reorganize the material in our collections. It is likewise a good time to get things squared away in terms of our trading obligations. Perhaps it is also the time to sit down and begin thinking about the forthcoming season, and to what priorities we wish to focus our attentions on. Sometimes I envy those living to the north of Florida, since there is a bit more slack time to get caught up; it seems that there is always something to do here! Winter is also the best time to get in the field to look for cocoons; it is about the only time of year that those seeking Callosamia securifera can anticipate success in this area. Although the sweet bays are really evergreen, they do lose a portion of their leaves, making cocoon-searching a little more productive and easier.

Regardless of your interests, I hope everyone enjoyed the holiday season, and I do look forward to a very productive NEW YEAR in the field, and I am looking forward to meeting more of you during the 1983 season. 1982 WAS a GOOD year for me, and I hope that it was for you as well. Let's make 1983 even better!

Reflecting on the highlights of 1982 from a personal perspective, I can say that I am proud of the enthusiasm generated on many fronts: the dedication and hard work involved in updating and developing checklists for many states - my hat is off to Scott Brown in Georgia, to Vernon Brou in Louisiana, to Bryant Mather in Mississippi, and to Ed Knudson in Texas, for their serious and almost individual efforts with regard to moths; with regard to life histories, I can't ignore the efforts of members like Richard Boscoe, Lee Adair, John Coffman, Bob Cavanaugh, John Watts, and Don Harvey; for their efforts with the photographic aspects of Lepidoptera, we are fortunate to have among our ranks those like John Riegenbach, John Wilkie, and Steve Roman. Due to the limited space in our simple newsletter, the numerous contributions made by other members has often drawn a back seat by priority, but these efforts are not forgotten, either. Often I get very impressive lists with capture records, which go on file for lack of newsletter space, and notes of general interest which must make way for other things. Leroy Koehn, Bob Godefroi, Jeff Sloten, Rick Gilmore, Terry Dickel, Harry Darrow, Ada Ginsburg, Irving Finkelstein, Linwood Dow, and Dennis Profant all greatly contributed in certain ways towards increasing the knowledge of our southern lepidoptera. The whole point is that we all can contribute, and I hope to see continued progress during the forthcoming year. We certainly can't ignore the great time experienced at the Kingsport meeting by those present, nor can we ignore the efforts of John Hyatt and Charlie Watson in terms of ensuring the success of the meeting, either.

One of my biggest problems as Editor has been trying to decide just what to include and what I must omit from the newsletter. I do try to give equal billing to all of our zones; this is, however, dependant entirely on input from our members. We want to know what all of you are doing. We in Florida have a wealth of contributing members, and other zones are not so fortunate; do let your respective coordinators in on your activities. With your help, we can fill in many holes in state distribution, even for common species; you'll be amazed at the lack of firm county records for many species. Don't sit on your duff - let us hear from you! I especially want to encourage interest in life histories; try to channel some of your field time towards watching oviposition behavior, or searching for larvae. I also would like to put in a good word for expanding your interest from strictly butterflies to also trying to include moths. If you haven't tried them, do give them some thought; for goodness' sake, don't ignore the prospects of opening up another door to your lep interests; after all there are SO MANY MORE OF THEM to consider! Try working with some of the larger, showier ones like Sphingids or Saturniids; or, try working on Catocala, my own favorites, which can be obtained in daytime by simply learning to pattern their resting habits on tree trunks. If you are truly interested in natural history, I doubt that there is any more fascinating aspect than the opportunity to study moths and butterflies, and so much can be done relatively close to home, even in the back yard! Anyway, with the new season bearing down upon us, give some thought to ways in which you can make contributions. All of us can, and I hope more of you will. There is much to be said for working together towards common goals. I wish you all great success in your efforts for 1983, and that you will be able to share some of your successes with the rest of us.

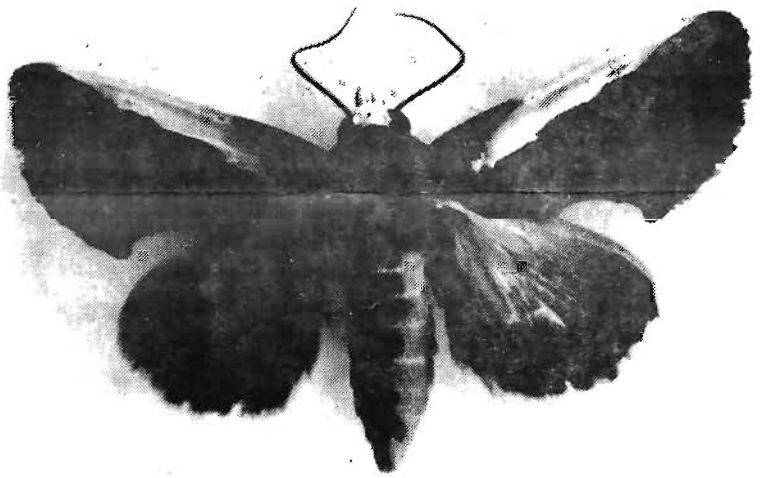
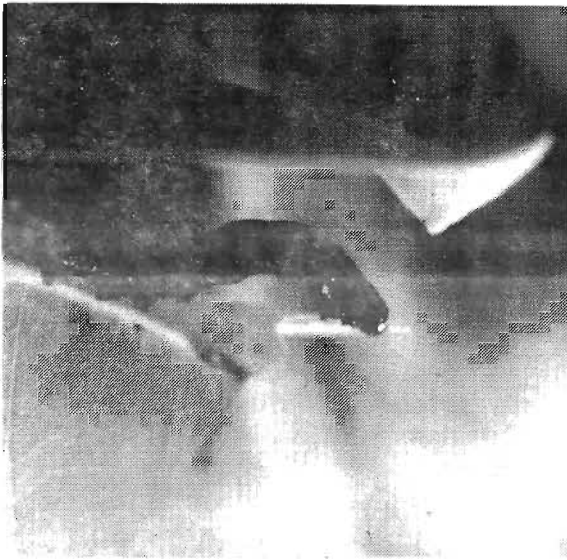
\*\*\*\*\*

#### RESEARCH REQUESTS :

*John Riegenbach, 6757 Blue Jay Lane, Melbourne Village, FL 32901, is very much interested in obtaining livestock of butterflies and Saturniids for photographic work dealing with life histories. Keep John in mind as opportunities present themselves in 1983; the fruits of his labors are often shared at our annual meetings!*

Lee Adair, 810 Gascon Place, Temple Terrace, FL 33617, and Vernon Brou, Rt. 1, Box 74, Edgard, LA 70049, request any distributional records you may have for any Sphingid species occurring within the Southern Lepidopterist Zones, and in particular data for species occurring in Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina. The information provided will be used in conjunction with the first proposed S. Lep. Bulletin, and will feature distribution maps, background and biological information, and B & W plates of all of the Sphingids known to occur in the region. All contributors will be acknowledged; give them a hand !

Dave Baggett, 14406 N. 22nd. St., Apt. 169, Lutz, FL 33549, is seeking records for all species of butterflies and skippers known to occur in Florida, no matter how common, for use in developing a text over the next few years. Records are badly needed for the panhandle and north-central counties; Florida host plant records are also needed. All contributors will be acknowledged.



FIGURED ABOVE : Left, last instar larvae of *Gonodonta nutrix* feeding on *Annona glabra* (Pond Apple), found at Shark Valley, Monroe Co., Florida on 1-VI-82. Right, an adult specimen of this species. Photo credits : Ada Ginsburg.

The larva figured above is glossy black in ground color; the larger spots shown are bright yellow, and the smaller spots are white. The caterpillars thus exhibit a remarkable similarity to those of the Noctuid genus *Euthisanotia*. The cocoon is formed by bits of leaves spun together, which form a tough covering for the pupa. *G. nutrix* is a colorful tropical Noctuid found in southern Florida; three other members of the genus also occur in Florida, and others are found in the Antillean region and in Central and South America. In Florida, the adults can be taken in all seasons, and should be sought in places where the host plants are found. Although locally common, specimens are scarce in collections. These moths are fully capable of piercing the tough skins of *Citrus* and other fruit with their proboscis and other Noctuids are known to follow them in this feeding behavior. The larvae can be found in daytime by searching Pond Apple leaves; a figure of a *Euthisanotia* caterpillar is given in Holland's Moth Book, should you wish to compare them.

FIRST COME - FIRST SERVED ! On a recent trip to Oregon, Bob Cavanaugh came across several copies of Holland's Butterfly Book and Moth Book in good condition and quite reasonably priced. The earlier editions are collector's items, and the plates in the Moth Book are better quality than the ones in the more recent Dover edition. If interested, contact J. Michaels Books, 376 E. 11th. Ave., Eugene, OR 97401 or call (503) 342-2002 for prices and shipping info...

\*\*\*\*\* CURRENT ZONE REPORTS \*\*\*\*\*

ZONE I : TEXAS. Coordinators, Ed Knudson, 804 Woodstock, Bellaire 77401, and Mike Rickard, 6550 Hillcroft #201, Houston 77081.

Avery Freeman reported good late season collecting for Catocala, managing 154 specimens of 12 species in his Garland back yard, and a fair number taken at Keeton Park in Dallas. Knudson and Rickard recorded 47 spp. of butterflies at the Santa Ana Refuge, Hidalgo Co. on 29-V-82, including Priamides (Papilio) anchisiades idaeus, Anthanassa tulcis (abundant), and Melanis (Lymanas) pixe; at Bentsen St. Pk. on the same date they found 44 spp., including Spathelepia clonius. A later visit to the Santa Ana Refuge on Oct. 23 was dismal, due to severe drought, although Myscelia ethusa (Nymphalidae) was unusually common. Interesting moths noted by Knudson included Itame varadaria, Sterrha scintillularia (Geometridae), Diastictis pseudargyralis, Crocidophora pustuliferalis (Pyralids), and Basycladus tracyi (Psychid), taken at Lake Houston, Harris Co., on 22 August. On October 8, he visited Matador W.M.A. in Cottle Co., and there recorded Euxoa melena, E. niveilinea, E. cinereopallida, E. cicatricosa, Spartini-phaga inops, Catocala ? texana (Noctuidae), and Microcrambus croesus (Pyralid). At Lake Marvin, Hemphill Co. on Oct. 9th., good Noctuids included Onychagrotis rileyana, Graphiphora badinodis, Nephelodes minians, Trichocerapoda strigata, T. arrosta, Papaipema nebris, and Meropleon titan. On 21 Oct. he collected with UV at the Engeling W.M.A. in Anderson Co., where notables included Crambidia pura (Arctiidae), Sericoglaea signata, Choephora tungorum, Meropleon cosmion (potential new st. record), Graphiphora bollii, Euxoa serotina, Agrotis venerabilis, Hormoschista latipalpis (Noctuidae), Stenotrachlys approximaria (Geometrid), and Ethmia maceliosiella (potential st. record - Ethmiid). At Santa Ana Refuge on Oct. 23rd., he took Chorrera extrincica, a Pyralid which appears to be a new U.S. record. All things considered, some good ones to end the year on!

ZONE II : ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, and TENNESSEE. Coordinators, Vernon Brou, Rt. 1, Box 74, Edgard, LA 70049; Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, MS 39056; Charles Watson, 1337 Watauga St., Kingsport, TN 37660, and John Hyatt, 439 Forest Hills Dr., Kingsport, TN 37663.

Vernon Brou added a westward range extension for Callosamia securifera in August, gaining the first state record for the species in Louisiana, St. Tammany Parish. Another parish record came with his first Automeris louisiana at Edgard, St. John Parish; he feels that this is essentially a marshland species, and that based on his 13 seasons of collecting at Edgard, it had probably strayed. Both Brou and Mather commented on the unusual abundance of Enyo lugubris in LA and MS this fall. Belated 1981 records of interest from Vernon (the result of a misplaced post card on the part of the Editor) include new parish records for Urbanus dorantes - Oct., Vermilion Parish and Sept., Cameron Parish; Thysania zenobia, Sept., Edgard, St. John Parish; Erinnyis ello (second from state), Oct., Edgard; plus two apparent new state records for Lychnosea intermicata (Geometrid, June, St. Tammany Parish) and Vitacea scepsiformis (Sesiid, July, St. John Parish.) Jim Tuttle commented

that he had recently determined westward range extensions for Anisota consularis as follows : 3 August 1978, Fluker, Tangipahoa Parish, LA (collection of V. Brou) and 1 Sept. 1916, Gulfport, Harrison Co., MS (Miss. Entomological Museum). Ed Knudson, collecting at Saraland, Mobile Co., Alabama on Sept. 4-5, reported the following records : Dolba hyloeus, Paonias myops, P. excaecatus, Lapara coniferarum, Hyles lineata (Sphingidae), Bomolocha bijugalis, Amolita roseola, Anomis flava, Elaphria versicolor, Erastria muscosula, Acherdoa ferraria, Zanclognatha obscuripennis (Noctuidae), Pimaphera sparsaria, Itame gausperaria (Geometridae), Blepharomastix ebulealis, Pyrausta shirleyae, Microtheoris ophionalis, Diastictis ventralis, Pilocrocis tripunctata, Diasemiodes janassialis, Peoria approximella, P. bipartitella, Tampa dimidiatella (Pyralidae), Phaneta raracana, Capua lenti-genosana, Sparganothis taracana (Tortricidae), Cosmopterix delicatella, C. abdita, C. dapifera, C. minutella, Stagmatophora sexnotella (Cosmopterigidae), Antaeotricha vestalis, and A. osseella (Stenomidae). Mecky Furr reported that she had added several butterflies new to her Shelby Co. checklist in 1982 : Incisalia nippon, in association with red cedar, April 25, and Urbanus proteus, visiting buttonbush flowers, July 4th. 1982 Tennessee Sphingid records included Shelby Co. records for Paratrea plebeja (9-VIII); Hemaris diffinis (25-VII); Agrias cingulatus (Oct.); Amphion nessus (common at bait, May, June, and August); Sphecodina abbottii (May and August); Darapsa myron (common at bait May-August); Ceratonia undulosa (25-VII); C. catalpae (common-summer); C. hageni (1-VI & 25-VII); C. amyntor (23-V); Sphinx kalmiae (25-VII); Pachysphinx modesta (July and August, more common than usual); Paonias excaecatus (1-VI); Cressonia juglandis (July-Aug.); Eumorpha pandorus (17-VIII); Hyles lineata (25-VII); Xylophanes tersa (June & August.) Also included were Dolba hyloeus, Fall Creek Falls St. Pk., Van Buren Co.; A. nessus, D. myron, S. abbottii, C. hageni, C. undulosa, and C. juglandis, June 6-8, DeKalb County.

ZONE III : GEORGIA. Coordinators, Irving Finkelstein, 425 Springdale Drive NE, Atlanta 30305; Abner Towers, P.O. Box 127, Powder Springs, GA 30073; Scott Brown, P.O. Box 207, Homerville, GA 31634.

Finkelstein commented that the fall weather was generally atrocious, and there was little effort spent in the field. The Hemileuca maia flight season proved very poor by past comparison. He and others attempting to rear Speyeria diana in GA in 1982 had extremely poor results, attributed in part to the dampness and humidity which apparently encourage the growth of viral or bacterial agents which devastate larvae. He and Abner Towers each wound up with only a single male for their efforts. It will be interesting to see just what the effects will be on wild populations during 1983. Comparing Florida material of Megathymus cofaqui with Arabia Mt., GA Megathymus harrisi confirms the presence of Megathymus harrisi in northern Florida, with a female taken April 23, 1980 at Torreya State Park. It is interesting to note that at this locality, there are also positive sight records for this or cofaqui in August and in October, additional confirmation of more than one annual brood. Additional exploration of Megathymus is badly needed in both southern Georgia and the panhandle region of northern Florida. Adults can be flushed during the daytime, and females can be found ovipositing in late afternoon. Ova on the blades of Yucca filamentosa are a good indication that the area should be searched carefully for tents containing last instar larvae or pupae just prior to anticipated flight periods, and that the area should be watched for adults. Ova are without question the sign to key in on, since in most places the tents are extremely difficult to locate amid grass, pine straw and other leaf litter near the base of the plants, and in most locations, adults are seldom seen. This will be one of the targets to search for during the next annual meeting, and techniques will be demonstrated. Much of the open forested woodlands of Liberty, Jackson, and Gadsden counties in Florida support amazing stands of the larval foodplant.

Jim Tuttle reported that he had recently found several cocoons of Callosamia securifera at Ashburn, Turner County, confirming Herb Wagner's inland range extension proposal. This, I believe, is only the third confirmed county record for Georgia (Screven and Ware have been marked previously.)

ZONE IV : FLORIDA. Coordinators, Lee Adair, 810 Gascon Place, Temple Terrace 33617, and Steve Roman, 117 Masters Blvd., Winter Park 32792.

On the butterfly front, John Watts reported that rearings of Anthanassa (texana) seminole have been completed, and that he and Dale Habeck will publish the life history in the near future. He also reported that larvae of Calpodus ethlius found on water plantain (Thuja occidentalis) also readily accepted banana leaves (Musa paradisica); oviposition by Staphylus hayhurstii on bloodleaf, Iresine diffusa was also noted. Boscoe, Lucas, Koehn, and Baggett found good collecting in south Florida in November; in the process, another host plant record for Imolus azia was discovered in leadtree, Leucaena latisiliqua, by Boscoe, first noticing the strong association of females with the flower heads, and later discovering larvae on the flower heads. The continued presence of Eunica monima was confirmed with a few specimens from the Homestead IFAS station (Koehn & Lucas) and from Ross & Castello Hammock (Baggett). Neal and Godefroi reported finding a few others near Perrine and one at Matheson Hammock. Some time was devoted to looking for Junonia sp. A, but all of the buckeyes were conspicuously absent on this trip. Finkelstein provided a northward range extension for T. azia with a Broward Co. record, and Boscoe recorded it for the first time on Plantation Key; apparently it is finding south Florida to its liking. Large numbers of hairstreaks were present at the IFAS station, primarily interested in Japanese plum (Loquat) blossoms, including T. azia, E. angelia, C. cecrops, and P. m-album, and Koehn found C. simaethis on the IFAS grounds for another first. Skippers seemed down from past November trips, but we still combined for over 50 spp. Terry Dickel recorded the first U.S. host plant record for Perigonia lusca (Sphingidae), discovering eggs and larvae on Ilex krugiana, and Lee Adair confirmed Brazilian peppertree (Schinus sp.) as a definite host for Protambulyx strigilis by finding a larva at Sanibel Island. Selected moth records provided by Dennis Profant include the following : Anisota pellucida, 25-IX-82, Blue Springs, Volusia Co.; Cobubatha quadri-fera, 10-IX, Ravine Gardens, Putnam Co., Diastema tigris, 20-VI, San Mateo, Putnam Co., Rhodophora gaurae, 5-VIII, Ravine Gardens, Proroblemma testa, 20-XI, Blue Springs (Noctuidae); Diaphania nitidalis, 16-VIII, Ravine Gardens, Loxostege polingi, 8-V, Ravine Gardens, Prionapteryx achatina, 22-V, Ravine Gardens, Moodna ostrinella & Diorcyctria amatella, 20-XI, Blue Springs (Pyralidae); and Eucosma robinsonana, 2-VII, Ravine Gardens (Tortricid). Dennis has found that he can pick up quite a few things of interest simply by checking lights during his rounds on the state parks (he is a park ranger, and has provided a total of eight pages of moth records during 1982.) Ed Knudson, on a visit "home" to Florida in July, also provided some four pages of moth records, and selected species include these of interest : (Sphingidae) Phryxus caicus, 11-VII, Collier-Seminole St. Park, Manduca brontes, 10-VII, Sanibel Island; (Noctuidae) Chytonix palliatricula, Phytometra rhodarialis, & Arugisa latiorella, 3-VII, Blackwater River St. Park, Phuphena obliqua, Eublemma cinnamomea, & Aristaria theoralis, 10-VII, Sanibel Island, Massala obvertens, Hormisa orciferalis, Arugisa watsoni, & Boryzops purissima, 11-VII, Collier-Seminole St. Park; (Geometridae) Anacamptodes cypressaria (and larva on white cedar, C. thyioides), 3-VII, Blackwater River, Scelolophia crossii & Pimaphera sparsaria, 10-VII, Sanibel, Phrygionis argentata, Collier-Seminole, Proto-boarmia porcellaria, 14-VII, Marianna, Jackson Co.; (Lasiocampidae) Orygia detrita, Sanibel; (Cossidae) Givira francesca, Blackwater River; (Thyrididae) Hexeris enhydris; (Glyphipterigidae) Tortyra slossonia; (Pyralidae) Eurythmidia ignidorsella, Blackwater River (probable new state record), plus Lepidomys irrenosa and Pteri-

gismus stentialis from the same locality; Nacoleia hamptoni, Undulambia poly-stichalis, Dicymolomia grisea, Piletocera bufalis, Xubida punctolineella, Epipaschia zelleri, and Zamagiria laidion, all from Sanibel Island; Undulambia rarissima, Scirpophaga perstrialis, Carectocultus dominicki, and Wunderia neaeriatella, Collier-Seminole St. Park; and Pterygismus stentialis, Palpita magniferalis, and Geshna primordialis, Marianna. Going over his Florida material, he also noted that he has what apparently are the first males known of W. neaeriatella. Among his phycitines of note are an apparent new U.S. record in Anypsi-pyla univittella, 20-II-72, Gainesville, Alachua Co.; Davara caricae, 7-VI-72, also from Gainesville; and Anabasis ochrodesma, 28-XI-78, Jane's Scenic Drive, Collier Co.

ZONE V : VIRGINIA, NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA. Coordinators, Ron Gatrelle, 126 Wells Road, Goose Creek, SC 29445; John Coffman, Rt. 1, Box 331, Timberville, VA 22853; and Bob Cavanaugh, PO Box 489, Newport, NC 28570.

Dick Anderson provided records for Hesperia meskei and Hesperia attalus, stating that both species are fairly common at Ft. Bragg, Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., NC in September. Looking for some December records, Cavanaugh found J. coenia, D. plexippus, C. eurytheme, A. nicippe, and A. halesus still on the wing at Ft. Macon St. Park, Carteret Co., and at Cherry Point, Craven Co., he found J. coenia, A. nicippe, P. sennae, and V. cardui. John Burns reported collecting two Danaus gillippus berenice at Ft. Macon during October, a good northern record for this butterfly. Cavanaugh also commented that Pyrisitia lisa was down in numbers from years past, as was Nymphalis antiopa in the coastal plain portion of NC during 1982. Paul Opler, collecting in the Virginia tidewater counties during September, reported taking Hermeuptychia sosybius, Panoquina ocola, and Poanes aaroni. Boscoe reported the following oviposition records : female A. nicippe near Sunbury, Gates Co., NC were observed ovipositing exclusively on Cassia tora, ignoring the much more abundant C. fasciculata. A female Satyrium kingi taken near Suffolk, Nansemond Co., VA on June 19 oviposited freely in confinement on Symplocos tinctoria. John Coffman reported that he hadn't had much luck with the winter Noctuids, but during the holidays he and his family drove down to Berkeley Co., SC to search for cocoons of Callosamia securifera on Magnolia virginiana. Despite a constant drizzle and good soaking, he managed to find what he felt were 14 viable ones. Usually, about 75% of the cocoons are parasitized, but the effort spent is definitely worth it; as mentioned earlier, this is the BEST way to obtain this choice moth! Night collecting with lights generally yields poor results, unless you are in prime area on a really good night. Perhaps one of the best areas for this sp. at night is the Okefenokee Swamp near Waycross, Georgia - if you are familiar with the area, have portable equipment and a boat, and pick the period in late March...a determined effort will generally provide a few females for rearing purposes in this manner. For those trying to rear this fine moth, I've found in the past that it will also accept camphor tree (Cinnamomum camphora) and loblolly bay (Gordonia lasianthus), the latter also a wild host in Florida, though it is not related to sweet bay, the generally preferred host. Those searching for cocoons should seek out areas where there are stands of sweet bay (M. virginiana), and carefully examine the lower branches; most of the cocoons are found relatively close to the ground, less than 10 feet high. Usually the cocoon is wrapped in three leaves, one of which will snap free from the branch and turn brown, which is of some help when you're dealing with a tree that is essentially evergreen. During the winter months, however, some of the older leaves do drop off, and by so doing, enhance prospects for the cocoon collector.

I sincerely hope that all of you enjoyed the recent holidays with family and friends; I also hope that 1983 will be enjoyable in terms of your own various interests in lepidoptera. Right now, the staff and coordinators are selecting the third nominee for the '83 Abbot Award candidates, and the ballots will be sent out with the next issue. I hope to have some interesting pictures of the larvae of Incisalia henrici margaretae reproduced for the next issue - a rather stunning observation made by Rick Gilmore and Steve Roman while they were looking for larvae at the now-famed Deland locality. A few of you will remember this from the 1980 Homestead meeting, but most of you are in for a surprise!

---

1983 dues notices have been provided with this issue; help us stay on top by responding promptly and sending them directly to Tom Neal, 3820 NW 16th. Place, Gainesville, Florida 32605. DO NOT SEND CASH IN THE MAIL, but make out a check or money order to the Southern Lepidopterists.

---

The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually, with membership dues of \$3.00. The organization is open to anyone with an interest in the lepidoptera of the southeastern U.S.; information about the group may be obtained by writing the Secretary-Treasurer, Tom Neal, 3820 NW 16th. Place, Gainesville, Florida 32605. Information for the newsletter should be directed to the attention of the respective Zone coordinator, or sent directly to the Editor.

---

The SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWS  
 c/o the EDITOR, Dave Baggett  
 14406 N. 22nd. St., Apt. 169  
 Lutz, Florida 33549



Dr. Lee D. Miller  
 Allyn Museum of Entomology  
 3701 Bay Shore Rd.  
 Sarasota, FL 33580

---