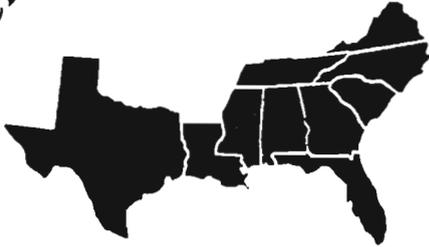




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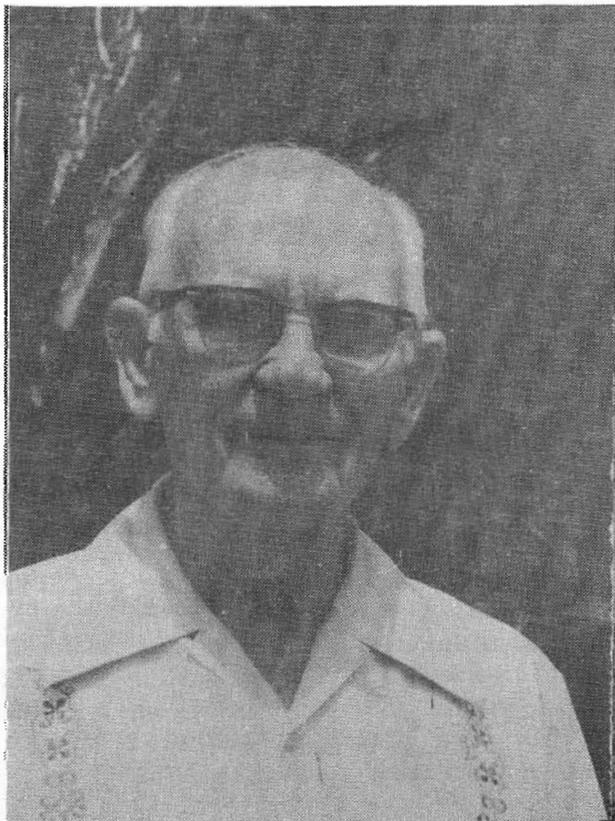
THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY, ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROY KENDALL

\*1984 ABBOTT AWARD WINNER\*

THE ABBOTT AWARD will be presented to ROY KENDALL of San Antonio, Texas, at the Southern Lepidopterists' meeting at Bentzen State Park this month.

Lepidopterology has been a lifelong interest for Roy, who retired in 1972, after a 31 year career with the Dept. of Defense,



including service in Europe during WW II. The main thrust of his research has been an intensive and detailed study of the life history of the lepidoptera of Texas and northern Mexico.

During the course of this work, he has worked out the life history of most of the 400+ species of butterflies and skippers that occur in Texas and has also built up a large reference collection of Texas butterflies, as well as much additional historical and distributional data. This information will be published soon in Roy's long anticipated and eagerly awaited book on the butterflies and skippers of Texas.

Roy has also worked out the life history of a great many moths from both Texas and Mexico, which recently has been the main focus of his ongoing research. He also has made a great contribution in the rearing of numerous lepidoptera parasites and the study of diseases and predators.

Roy joined the Lepidopterists' Society in 1954 and served as it's treasurer 1966-68. In 1984 he was nominated for president of the Lepidopterists' Society. He was a charter member of both the Lepidoptera Research Foundation and the Sociedad Mexicana de Lepidoptera. He joined the Southern Lepidopterists' Society in 1980. Roy has also been a research associate of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods since 1970.

Roy has published 37 scientific papers, mainly in the Journal of the Lepidopterists'

AWARD CONTINUED PAGE 14

## AWARD CONT'D

Society, which deal with life history, new records, distribution, and historical notes. He compiled the Commemorative Volume of the Lepidopterists' Society, which appeared in 1977.

Roy has been extremely fortunate in his marriage to Conway Bernice Alford, "Connie", whom he married in 1947. She has shared his interest in Lepidopterology and natural history and together they have enjoyed many expeditions throughout Texas and Mexico. Their home is situated on a hilltop at the edge of the Balcones es-

carpment, west of San Antonio, and is truly a natural laboratory owing to the great diversity of native vegetation, much of which was planted by the Kendalls.

Roy has a great vision for the future of lepidopterology in Texas. He has originated the idea of a research facility for the San Antonio area which will be devoted to the study of lepidoptera as dynamic, living organisms rather than simply pinned museum specimens. The search for a suitable site for this project has already begun, and hopefully the day will not be too far off when lepidopterists from all over the world will come to further knowledge about the lepidoptera in all their natural existence.

-by ED KNUDSON-

### HYLLOLYCAENA HYLLUS

IN MISSISSIPPI

By Bryant Mather

OPLER AND KRIZEK (1984)<sup>1</sup> show a map of the distribution of Hyllolycaena hyllus (Cramer) that includes a southward lobe projecting down along the Mississippi River nearly to, but not all the way to, the north boundary of Mississippi. Under "range" they include "Mississippi (once)". The record referenced is Mather (1954)<sup>2</sup> which recorded the taking on 27 April, 1951, of a fresh female at 1 pm. on pink clover at Pace, Bolivar Co., Mississippi.

Dr. Charles T. Bryson of the Southern Weed Science Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss., wrote me on 22 June, 1984, that on Saturday, 16 June, 1984, at 2 pm. he saw a fresh female H. hyllus outside the laboratory greenhouse. He observed it long enough to be completely sure of what it was.

Stoneville, in Washington Co., is about 25 mi. south of Pace and about the same distance east of the Mississippi River. Opler and Krizek remark that "Further south, as in Maryland and Pennsylvania, [they] emerge as early as May 17 and are on the wing as late as November 3..." These records I have presented herein suggest that still farther south they emerge as early as 27 April.

\* \* \*

1) Opler, Paul A. and George O. Krizek, 1984; Butterflies East of the Great Plains; Johns Hopkins U.

### EPISIMUS TYRIUS (OLETHREUTINAE) AND BONDIA CRESCENTECLA (CARPOSINIDAE)

IN MISSISSIPPI

By Bryant Mather

IN HEINRICH'S 1926 revision of the Olethreutinae he noted that Episimus tyrius Heinrich, 1923, was represented by the type (Queens Co., N.Y.) at Cornell, a female paratype from St. Petersburg, Florida, in the Barnes Collection, a male (June 13, 1917) from Biloxi, Miss., at Cornell, and a male and female at the National Museum from the type series.

Among the first 100,000 or so moths determined from Miss. several Episimus argutanus (Clem.) were found, but no E. tyrius. Another small series of eleven moths taken by Rick Kerjosien on the Gulf Coast (1971-79) were determined as Episimus species by W. E. Miller. John Heppner then determined these as E. tyrius. In addition John determined as tyrius a specimen I collected on 28 April, 1975, Borina, Warren County.

Heppner also determined as Bondia crescentella (Walsingham) a specimen I took on 22 April, 1978, at Clinton, Heads County, Mississippi. This is a NEW STATE RECORD. Heppner noted that in Davis 1968 revision of the Carposinidae that crescentella was not recorded from south of Washington County, Arkansas.

\*\*\*\*\*

Press, Baltimore and London, pp. 294. 2) Mather, Bryant, 1954; Lycaena thoë in Mississippi; The Lepidopterists' News, Vol. 8 no. 3-4, pp. 102.

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FOR SALE: Top quality Imperial brand insect pins. \$17 per 1000, with a minimum order of 5000 pins, offering sizes 000 - 7, postpaid and insured. Additional specifics on Elephant brand, stainless and minutiens are available on request.

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\*\*\*\*\*

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\*\*\*\*\*

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New Castle, In. 47362

\*\*\*\*\*

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\*\*\*\*\*

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Ron Gatreille, 126 Wells Rd.,  
Goose Creek, S.C. 29445

\*\*\*\*\*

RESEARCH REQUESTS

NEED: All collecting records from individuals who have collected Euchlaena milnei (Geometridae).

John M. Coffman, Route 1, Box 331,  
Timberville, Va. 22853. PH. 703-896-8149

\*\*\*\*\*

WANTED: LIVE material of certain butterflies needed to maintain the genetic variability of a lab colony. The species requested are: Battus philenor (L.) and Eurytides marcellus (Cr.). A small number of Papilio cresphontes (Cr.) may be needed depending on locality. Live eggs, larvae, pupae, or adults (females) can be utilized. Individuals that can respond should suggest a price/insect and give an approximate number of individuals that might be available. Contact: S. Passoa, University of Illinois, Dept. of Entomology, Morrill Hall, 505 S. Goodwin Ave., Urbana, Illinois 61801 for more details.

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EDITORS NOTE: IT IS IMPORTANT FOR ALL BUY, SELL, TRADE AND RESEARCH REQUEST ADDS TO BE SENT DIRECTLY TO THE EDITOR. IF YOUR ADD WAS LEFT OUT IT IS PROBABLY BECAUSE IT WAS NOT FORWARDED TO ME. MANY OF THE ADDS HERE WERE SENT IN A HAND WRITTEN, HARD TO READ MANNER BY A THIRD PARTY. TO INSURE THAT YOUR ADD IS PUBLISHED, AND IN THE WAY YOU WANT IT TO APPEAR, SEND IT DIRECTLY TO THE EDITOR! PLEASE CHECK SPELLING FOR SPECIES NAMES AND EITHER TYPE OR PRINT THE ADD YOU SEND IN. MUCH THANKS, RON.

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## DIAPAUSE IN LETHE CREOLA AND FALCAPICA MIDEA

By Ron Gatreille

IN 1976 from July 20 to October 1 I reared several Lethe creola (skinner) in the larval stage. I found that by allowing the host, Arundinaria tecta, to dry out that this caused the larvae to go into diapause. By adding moisture and fresh plants the larvae would again begin to move around and feed, even after more than two weeks of diapause. Several of the creola larvae pupated and emerged around October 12, 1976. During this same time period I tried the same thing with larvae of Lethe portlandia (Fab.), but the larvae always starved to death.

Diapause was induced several times in the creola larvae by subjecting them to a dry environment. In nature where these two species of Lethe inhabit the same ecological niche, creola would better be able to

DIAPAUSE CONT'D

survive during periods of drought. Even though these two species utilize the same host, they are not always found together though they occupy the same range. It is possible that part of the explanation for this lies in the differing mechanisms which cause diapause in these two Lethe. Perhaps portlandia is best understood as a species whose yearly cycle is regulated by a hot/cold, summer/winter stimulus, whereas creola may be best understood as a species whose yearly cycle is regulated

by a humid/arid, wet season/dry season stimulus. I feel a careful study of this is needed by someone who has the time and resources.

Falcapica midea (Hubner) is a species which I have reared twice over the last 10 years. Adult specimens are easily collected on the coastal Islands of South Carolina in April. My rearing efforts were in order to understand the life history of this Pierid. I have found that midea pupae are sensitive to humidity and will go as long as three years before emerging!

ZONE REPORTS:

ZONE I TEXAS, COORDINATORS: Ed Knudson, 808 Woodstock, Bellaire 77401; Mike Rickard, 6550 Hillcroft #201, Houston 77081.

Rickard and Knudson spent June 22 and 23 in the Hemphill, Wheeler and Ochltree county area. Interesting butterfly records were: Gaeides xanthoides (not rare around Rumex sp.), Phaeostrymon alcestis (abundant on Soapberry), Harkenclenus titus [subspecies?] (two).

Jim Tuttle reported the following: Sphingicampa heiligbrodti, S. blanchardi, Santa Anna N.W.R., Hidalgo Co., 29 April, 1984, and at Laguna Atascosa Nat. Wildlife Ref., Cameron Co., 30 April, 1984; Rothschildia forbesi, freshly spun cocoons on Salix near Weslaco, Hidalgo Co., May 1, 1984.

Ed Knudson reported all of the following. Hemphill Co., Lake Marvin, June 23, 1984--Sphingids: Sphinx drupiferarum, Pachysphinx modesta, Eumorphia achemon; Noctuids: Catocala meskei, Agroperina lutoša, Spartiniphaga includens, Amphipoea erepta, Amphipyra glabella (all probable NEW STATE RECORDS); Other interesting Noctuids: Catocala illecta, C. ultronia, C. similis, and amestris, Acronicta lepusculina; Geometrids: Itame ribearia (probable NEW STATE RECORD). In the Jeff Davis Mtns. (several localities) several species were taken on 17, 19 & 20 July, 1984. Some of the better species were--Gelechiidae: Aristotelia hexacopa (poss. NEW STATE RECORD); Euamiana species (two, both undet.)(Noctuidae).

ZONE II: ALA., LA., MISS., TENN, COORDINATORS: V. Brou, 137 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, La. 70420; B. Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, Ms. 39056; C. Watson, 1339 Watauga St., Kingsport, Tn. 37660; J. Hyatt, 439 Forest Hills Dr., Kingsport, Tn. 37663.

TENNESSEE: Hyatt reported a late and cool spring with Artogeia rapae not seen till 20 March. Collecting in mid July in Greene and Washington Co's. yielded Speyeria diana in high numbers. S. cybele and S. aphrodite only in Wash. Co., as was Satyrion c. falacer. All "Papilios" down in numbers from last year.

LOUISIANA: Brou reported the following, all as NEW STATE RECORDS--Olethreutidae: Olethreutes fasciatana, Phaecasiophora niveiguttana, P. inspersa, Epiblema obfusca, E. grossbecki, Eucosma glomerana, E. fratruelis, E. circulana, E. cocana, Phaneta annetteana, P. ambodaidaleia, Pelochrista scintillana, Rhyacionia adana, Gretchena nymphana; Oecophoridae: Decantha boreasella; Gelechiidae: Dichomeris bipunctella; Cossidae: Fania nana; Tortricidae: Nemapogon rileyi; Eriocraniidae: Dyseriocrania griseocapitella; Pyralidae: Sosipatra rileyella.

ZONE IV: FLORIDA, COORDINATORS: Steve Roman, 2454 Wren Hollow Dr., Tallahassee, Fl. 32303; Dave Baggett, 14406 N. 22nd. Street, #169, Lutz, Fl. 33549.

Baggett & Mark Kutash, Crystal Springs, Pasco Co., July 4: Eudeilina luteifera (Drepanid), Satyrodes appalachia. Baggett & Lee Adair, Sanibel Island, Lee Co., June 29: Protambulyx strigilis, Madoryx pseudothyreus (Sphingids); Orodesma apicina, Syllectra erycata (Noctuids), these last 2 are NEW COUNTY RECORDS & N. range extensions.

Woody Dow also had some good records which we will include in the next issue. Zone 5 will be in next issue also.

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