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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.

1984 ANNUAL MEETING

ALTHOUGH the hoped for clouds of exotic butterflies and moths did not appear on schedule October 20 in extreme south Texas, there was still plenty to catch and quite an impressive list of species was obtained from those in attendance. In all, 17 persons were present for the meeting and many spent extra days or weeks in the area, or on side trips into Mexico.

The business session was called to order at about 7 PM by Ed Knudson. The new officers for 1985 will remain the same as in 1984, except for the chairmanship which was returned to Dave Baggett. Dave took over as of Jan. 1, 1985.

The Abbot award was presented to Roy O. Kendall, who spoke briefly about his proposal for establishing a research center for the study of lepidoptera in the San Antonio area. A special award was presented to Dave Baggett for his years of work and devotion to the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. This award carries with it our first Honorary Life Membership in the Society. Dr. Ray Neck, who is with Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept., gave an interesting slide presentation on some of the unique plant associations in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Door prizes were then given away and the meeting was adjourned about 9PM.

The following day many members visited

the Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge where they were greeted by Nita Fuller, the refuge manager. She was most kind to come in on Sunday to meet with those requesting permits to collect in the refuge. Several other collecting areas also proved to be good including Madero, Peñitas and the canal across from the motel 6 in McAllen. Frank Fee, Richard Boscoe and Tom Kral spent several weeks in the area turning up some interesting records.

All the reports are not in yet, but in spite of relatively low numbers of butterflies, over 100 species were collected or observed in Bentsen, Santa Ana, Madero, Peñitas and McAllen. About 20 more species were turned up in the week after the meeting, including some from Cameron County (Brownsville area).
Butterflies:

Best records were: Chioides zilpa (Bentsen, 29-X, Kral), Panoquina evansi (McAllen, 21-X, Rickard, Knudson, sight), Appias drusilla (Peñitas, 20-X, Knudson & Bentsen, 29-X Kral), Anteos maerula (Santa Ana, [date?] Fee, Boscoe), Aphrissa statira (Bentsen, 20-X, Neal, sight), Ganyra josephina (Bentsen, 27-30-X, Kral), Thereus spurina (Santa Ana, 28-X, Kral), Xamia xami (Palmito Hill, [date?] Fee, Boscoe), Strymon rufofuscus (Zapata, [date?], Fee, Boscoe), Anartia fatima (Santa Ana, [date?], Baggett), Adelpha fessonia (Santa Ana, [date?], Fee, Boscoe, Kral), Chlosyne janais (Bentsen, 20-X, Stanford), Biblis hyperi (Peñitas, 20-X, Rickard, Knudson, sight), Smyrna sp. (Santa Ana, 21-X, Rickard, sight), Myscelia ethusa (larvae collected, adults seen, Kendall [location, date?])

Moths:

Conditions at meeting too windy for sheet collecting, some interesting species collected in traps, or on lighted walls.

(continued on page 2)

ANNUAL MEETING CONT'D

Knudson collector, unless otherwise noted. Santa Ana, Oct. 21: Alucita hexadactyla, Sphingicampa blanchardi, Ecpantheria muzina, Anomis impasta, Ephyrodes cacata (bait), Elaphria agrotina; Oct. 24, Thysania zenobia (Kral, in bate trap). Bentzen State Park, Oct. 19 & 20: Ophisma tropicalis (Knudson, Baggett), Xerociris wilsonii (larva photographed, Baggett, Stevens), Didugua argentinella (20 larvae, Kendall).

Much thanks to Ed Knudson for putting together the 1984 annual meeting! There are currently two sights being considered for the 1985 meeting, north Florida and Aiken County, South Carolina. The Aiken County area offers good collecting for skippers and moths in particular.

SUGARING FOR MOTHS IN SOUTH TEXAS

By Ed Knudson

I AM SURE many readers will know much more about sugaring and baiting than I do, but I thought it would be interesting to relate a remarkable instance of success with this technique which took place Nov. 17 and 18, 1984, in Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge in southern Texas. Although sugaring is used mainly for collecting Catocala species, it is well known that many other moths and butterflies are attracted to sugar based baits which are traditionally smeared on tree trunks or, perhaps more effectively, placed in a trap. Of course, there are no underwing moths in Santa Ana, but on the two nights mentioned above more than 50 species from a wide variety of genera were collected or observed at the baited trees.

The bait used consisted of a mixture of fermented bananas, white and brown sugar, stale sweet vermouth wine, beer, and apricot brandy. The proportions are unknown, as the bait is kept in a large container to which the ingredients are added randomly and portions are drawn off into smaller containers for field use.

Weather conditions during the collecting

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period were as follows: Temperature-- 72° at dusk, dropping to about 60° by 12 PM; Winds light; Humidity-- about 70%; Moon in last quarter. On the night of Nov. 18, a cold front passage occurred about midnight with the result that no moths were present before dawn the next morning.

The bait was applied to 8 trees near interior parking area in the refuge (Texas Ebony, Hackberry, Mesquite, and Great Leadtree). The trees were checked at 6 AM on Nov 18. The bait was reapplied to the same trees at 6 PM on Nov. 18 and checked repeatedly from 7 to 11 PM the same evening. Most moths arrived at the bait between 8-9 PM, and after 10 PM there were few new arrivals. Up to 80 specimens were counted on a single tree, and all trees had more than 40 specimens after 9 PM.

In the following list of species attracted to the baited trees, the relative numbers observed are indicated by the following: A (abundant, more than 25 individuals observed); M (Moderate numbers, 3-25 individuals observed); R (rare, 1 or 2 individuals observed). Species not taken in either of 2 blacklight traps set up within 100 yards of the baited trees are followed by *.

Pyralidae: Achyra rantalis (Gn.) M; Spoladea recurvalis (Fab.) M; Psara obscuralis (Led.) R. Geometridae: Anacamptodes perfectaria McD., R; Prochoerodes olivata Warr., M; Hamaptera parinotata (Zell.) M. Noctuidae:

NINE NEW STATE MOTH RECORDS FOR MISSISSIPPI

By Bryant Mather

AMONG a batch of microlepidoptera sent to Dr. Tom Wallenmaire for study, on which he reported in October of 1984, were specimens of nine species not previously known to have been taken in Mississippi. These are: Aristotelia fungivorella (Clem.), Bovina, Warren Co., 18 Aug. 76 (B.M.); A. roseosuffusella (Clem.), State College, Oktibbeha Co., 13 May 75 (Bryson); Sinoe robiniella (Fitch), Bovina, Warren Co., 26 Aug. 74 (B.M.); Taygete sylvicolella (Busck.), Jackson, Hinds Co., 9 Jun. 63 (B.M.); Fascista cercerisella (Cham.), Bovina, Warren Co., 4 Aug. 72 (B.M.); F. bimaculella (Chamb.), State College, Oktibbeha Co., 10 Apr. 75 (Bryson); Anacampsis conclusella (Wlk.), Bovina, Warren Co., 9 May 79 (B.M.); Eupragia hospita Hodges, Vicksburg, Warren Co., 5 Jun. 81 (B.M.); Mea bipunctella (Dietz), Vicksburg, Warren Co., 29 Aug. 76.

Tetanolita floridana (Sm.) A; Bleptina caradrinalis Gn., M; Schrankia macula (Druce) M; Ophiuche minualis (Gn.) M; Isogona natatrix Gn., M*; I. texana (Sm.) M; I. snowi (Sm.) R; Plusiodonta compressipalpis Gn., M; Anomis erosa Hbn., M; A. impasta Gn., R*; A. illita Gn., R; A. editrix (Gn.) R*; Anticarsia gemmatilis Hbn., M; Ephyrodes cacata Gn., M*; Massala obvertens (Walk.) R*; Melipotis indomita (Walk.) A; M. cellaris (Gn.) M; M. nigrobasis (Gn.) A; M. jucunda Hbn., M; M. acontoides (Gn.) M; Ascalapha odorata (L) A*; Tyrisa multilinea B&McD., M; Bendiscodes aeolia (Druce) A; Helia agna (Druce) A (over 200 observed at bait, only one in traps); Heteranassa mima (Harv.) R; Coxina cinctipalpis (Sm.) M*; Metria bilineata (Sm.) R*; Zale fictilis (Gn.) M; Z. sp. near fictilis, M; Z. lunata (Drury) M; Mimophisma delunaris (Gn.) A; Focillidia texana Hamp., A; Caenurgia chloropha (Hub.) M; Mocis latipes (Gn.) M; M. texana (Morr.) R; Amyna octo (Gn.) M; Magusa orbifera (Wlk.) M; Spodoptera frugiperda (JE Sm) M; S. ornithogalli (Gn.) R; S. latifascia (Wlk) R; Elaphria nucicolora (Gn.) M; Platysenta videns (Gn.) M; P. mobilis (Wlk) R*; P. sutor (Gn.) R; P. albiger (Gn.) M; Ogdoconta

ENTOMOLOGICAL JOURNEY IN MALAYSIA

FRANÇOIS Vieuxbué and Guy Vindevoghel members of the "Société Entomologique de France" are organizing an entomological "raid" of three weeks in the mountain and river jungles of peninsular Malaysia (departure on the 24th of March, 1985, either from London or Paris airport). Transportation in a private air-conditioned coach, accommodation with meals (English style breakfast and dinner) in first class hotels or bungalows will enable you to study, film, collect and buy the most beautiful and rare insect specimens of the peninsula in comfort and safety.

A native guide, an English-French interpreter and an entomologist familiar with the hunting sites will be at your disposal with a portable Honda generator and U.V. lamps.

As the number of participants is limited to 20, it is advisable to apply as soon as possible for information. The price, about US \$1,550. WRITE: Guy F. Vindevoghel, c/o Carrefour de l'Inde, 15 rue des Écoles, 75006 PARIS-FRANCE.

cinereola (Gn.) R*; Pseudaletia unipuncta (Haw.) A; Leucania latiuscula H.-S., R; L. adjuta (Grt.) R; Orthodes furtiva McD., A; Hexorthodes serrata (Sm.) M; Agrotis ypsilon Hufn.) R; Peridroma saucia (Hbn.) R.

Although quite a few of the species listed above are commonly collected at light in Santa Ana, some others were found to exist in far greater numbers than had been suspected from previous blacklighting, as the species marked by * are generally uncommon in blacklight samples. Two species, Ephyrodes cacata and Massala obvertens, have never been collected by me at blacklight in Texas, though the latter has been found to be common (on one occasion) at blacklight in Florida.

If nothing else, I hope this information will help to convince others to try this collecting method, even in places where, or at times when, Catocala are not anticipated. This may be especially worthwhile in southern Florida, where many of the same species occur. It has also been useful in obtaining "winter" noctuids further to the north.

Ed Knudson
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BOOK REVIEW

BUTTERFLIES EAST OF THE GREAT PLAINS
AN ILLUSTRATED NATURAL HISTORY

A NEW book, Butterflies East of the Great Plains, an illustrated natural history; by Paul A. Opler and George O. Krizek, 1984; Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London, pp. 293, was published last fall. Its retail price is \$49.50 and may be ordered from the publisher.

When I received my copy, I was at first impressed with the quality of materials used by the publisher, the detailed distributional maps and the excellent photographs of living specimens in nature. I am still impressed with these features. However, after several months of use I have found the book lacking in several areas. I now feel the book was over-touted, is incomplete and over priced.

The illustrations are indeed high quality photographs but some of them are useless for species identification purposes, especially by an amateur. There are numerous examples I could site but I will only point out a few. Among the Hesperidae I don't believe anyone could determine figure 303 as Euphyes dion by simply looking at the photograph. Much the same could be said of fig. 300 (E. arpa), fig. 262 (Hesperia ottoe), and fig. 288 (Atrytone arogos). The figures of Boloria eunomia, B. selene and B. titania are the nominate subspecies from EUROPE and B. frigga and freiija are not illustrated. Thus no North American Boloria are figured!

This brings us to the next problem. Of the 293 species mentioned in the text, 96 are not illustrated. Thus fully ONE THIRD of the species are not illustrated. When one further notes the fact that subspecies are not illustrated, the percentage rises to over 50%! To me this borders on false advertising! How can it be called an "illustrated" natural history when 50% of the fauna is not illustrated? The following is a breakdown of the percentages of unfigured species per family.

Papilionidae: 2 out of 12, 16%; Pieridae: 9 out of 33, 27%; Nymphalidae: 18 out of 59,

30.5%; Satyridae: 10 out of 22, 45.5%; Danaidae: 1 out of 3, 33.3%; Lycaenidae: 20 out of 62, 32.25%; Hesperidae: 36 out of 102, 35.3%.

The fact that Dr. Krizek is to be complimented for the quality of his photographs and achieving the feat of getting 66% of the eastern N.A. fauna on film is irrelevant. The fact is several of the photos are not suitable for species identification and the majority of subspecies, and one third of the species, within the geographic area covered by the book are not illustrated. The book is an incomplete illustrated natural history.

The text is very inconsistent in its dealing with subspecies. In some instances these are dealt with and in others they are totally ignored. Further, there is no "logical" pattern for either the inclusion or exclusion of subspecies. There is no mention of subspecies in the text for the following species: Boloria selene, B. bellona, Enodia portlandia, Satyrodes appalachia, Atrytone arogos, Problema byssus, Poanes massasoit, P. aaroni and several others. Then there are instances where subspecies are alluded to in very vague terms: Harkenclenus titus, Papilio troilus, Anthocharis midea and others. Then there are species with more detailed discussion of subspecies: Incisalia irus, Mitoura gryneus, Satyrium calanus, Polygonia faunus, Limenitis arthemis, L. archippus, Cercyonis pegala, Hesperia leonardus, Polites mystic, Poanes viator, Euphyes dion, Erynnis brizo and many others. Subspecies are dealt with in a totally arbitrary and unscientific manner.

Certain taxonomic liberties were taken which are, at best, ill-advised. There is no basis for separating Satyrodes eurydice and fumosa into separate species. I have collected many fumosa and reared it. It is a prairie subspecies of eurydice. It is what I would call a "strong" subspecies as opposed to a weak subspecies. Further research needs to be done before viola should be declared a separate species from Megisto cymela. The section on Celastrina neglectamajor should have included more background information as to how neglectamajor became elevated to species status.

The singularly most outstanding feature of the book is its distributional maps. It has

obviously taken a great deal of time and effort on Opler's part to compile the information necessary to draw up the distributional maps. There is new life history data and the book certainly has worth. However, had more time and effort been put into the text to comprehensively and uniformly cover each species and its subspecies within the geographic scope of the book, it would have added greatly to the publication's value—both scientifically and monetarily. As it is, the book is not worth \$50., in my opinion.

There is also no "sin" in killing a butterfly. I see no value in the trend to publish books with photos of living specimens when these specimens are not suitable for scientific identification! I am not interested in buying someone's "photo album" of butterflies. A professional or experienced collector does not need this type of book to help identify specimens. An amateur could not identify specimens in many cases with this type of book. I find an accurate photo of a dead specimen much more useful though perhaps esthetically less pleasing.

Overall, I feel this book had great potential. Its publication however, was premature. It is a good book, but it could have been a great book.

Ron Gatrell
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Goose Creek, S.C. 29445

BAGGETT'S COROLLARIES:

MURPHY'S LAWS FOR LEPIDOPTERISTS

LOCALITIES

- 1) The more secret you thought your pet spot was, the greater the chance of seeing other collectors there becomes.
- 2) When you take a colleague to your pet spot for the first time, the greater the probability that nothing will be seen on the wing.

EQUIPMENT

- 1) Battery failures are directly proportional to the distance you just carried it to set up your blacklight.

More of Baggett's brilliant corollaries
to come

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EXCHANGE: Large selection of N.A. Butterflies and some Moths, esp. Eastern species including many rare Eastern Arctic/Alpine Colias, Oeneis, Boloria. I have access to most N.A. species and subspecies which will include many choice, High Arctic species upon return from my trip up there later this summer, will take requests for desirable. Willing to exchange for most any N.A. Satyridae, which are badly needed for my research, even common species. Long series from all locales are needed of C. pegala, E. areolata, L. portlandia, appalachia from the S.E., also interested in series of other N.A. Butterflies, mostly western Megathymus, Agathymus, Lycaenidae, Hesperidae, and rare subspecies. Any records or data dealing with all aspects of any Satyridae would be welcome, esp. life histories. Tom W. Kral, P.O. Box 349, Necedah, WI 54646

TRADE OR SELL: I have hundreds of specimens of North American butterflies and skippers for sale or exchange. I offer many hard to get or rare species. I am most interested in western and arctic species. Four page list upon request. My main interest is in obtaining hairstreaks and skippers and Satyridae. I offer P.indra minori, E. laeta, S. idalia etc. Ron Gatrell, 126 Wells Rd., Goose Creek, S.C. 29445.

ZONE REPORTS:

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

Knudson reported the following as the best catches from a trip to the Santa Ana Refuge Nov. 17 & 18: Euprora argentilineella, Parornix texanella, Lamprosema new sp., Diaphania infimalis, Neodavisia melusina, Semaepus marginata, Antiplectis triangularis (extremely common), Isogona scindens, Anomis editrix (bait), Ephyrodes cacata (9 at bait), Massala obvertens (bait). Knudson also reported the following at motel lights on Nov. 17 at McAllen: Concana mundissima, Heliothis toralis. Additional Texas records may be found in this issue under the report of the 1984 Annual Meeting.

ZONE II: ALA., LA., MISS., TENN. COORDINATORS: Vernon Brou, 137 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, La. 70420; Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, Miss. 39056; Charles Watson, 1339 Watauga St., Kingsport, Tn. 37660; John Hyatt, 439 Forest Hills Dr., Kingsport, Tn. 37663.

LOUISIANA: Brou reported the following, all as NEW STATE RECORDS: Helvibotys helvialis, Pyrausta volupialis, P. niveiciliialis, Somatania pellucidalis, Desmia subdivisalis, Omiodes martyralis (also possible NEW US RECORD), Palpila gracilalis, Lygropia rivulalis, Framinghamia helvalis, Herpetogramma centrostrigalis, Herculia infimbrialis (Pyralidae); Zanclognatha cruralis, Sigela eoides, Gabara distema, Nola phylla, Lomanaltes eductalis, Chorizagrotis inconcinna, Loxagrotis acclivis, Lithophane unimoda (Noctuidae); Scopula purata, Euchlaena muzaria, Metarranthis refractaria (Geometridae); Erinyis domingonis (Sphingidae). A record number of Sphingids were taken in 1984, over 3400, the most in 25 years!

ZONE III: GEORGIA. COORDINATORS: Scott Brown, P.O. Box 207, Homerville, Ga. 31634; Abner Towers, P.O. Box 127, Powder Springs, Ga. 30073.
No reports were received for Georgia in 1984.

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

Woody Dow collected the following choice species of moths on 30 June at Oleno St. Pk., Columbia County: Eurethra phasma (Arctiid); Dasychira atrivenosa (Lymantriid); Mellilla xanthometata (Geometrid); Datana angusi (Notodontid); Norape ovina (Megalopygidae); and Isochaetes beutenmuelleri (Limacodid).

Rick Gillmore and Jeff Sloten collected larvae of Cocytius antaeus on pond apple near Fakahatchee Strand portion of the Everglades in November, and found most of the larvae parasitized by Tachinids and Brachonids. Gillmore took two new species of Noctuidae for Torreya state park: Feralia major and Sunira bicolorago, these on 23 December. Gillmore and Dave Baggett collected the Jacksonville area over the holidays taking Metaxaglaea australis and Chaetoglaea sericea, These on December 26.

Bill Grooms collected in the keys during November and reported conditions excellent and lots of "bugs" flying. He collected several Chlorostyrymon maesites and found C. s. simaethis common near a construction site on North Key Largo. He also found Siproeta stelenes biplagiata and Eunica monima in the Homestead area. Lots of Danaus gilippus berenice were on the wing but few D. eresimus tethys in the Florida City area.

Baggett reported the fight between developers and environmentalists continues with regard to the status of Key Largo. The O.E.S. is now in the process of seeking to define critical habitat for the Key Largo Wood Rat and Key Largo Cotton Mouse; if this goes through, at least a major portion of the north end of the island will be protected from further future development, which probably will also insure that suitable habitat on the island remains for Schaus' Swallowtail.

Terry Dickel reported the following very interesting information. Long Key State Rec. Area: Epidromia pyraliformis (Noctuidae) (NEW NORTH AMERICAN RECORD); Dichogama amabilis female, 20 Oct.; Bicilia iarchasalis 3 Mar.; Banisia furva fracta, extremely common; Rifargia bichorda; Heterocampa zayasi; Litodonta hydromeli 20 Oct., two male one female. Fuchs Hammock: Macristis geminipunctalis (Noctuidae) (NEW N.A. RECORD); Aglaonice hirtipalpis (Noctuidae) (NEW N.A. RECORD), several specimens; Neokucinodes torvis (Pyralidae) (NEW N.A. RECORD); Leucochroma corope, two specimens; Condylorrhiza vestigialis, probable food plant Dovyalis sp., common; Daulia magdalena, 11 Nov.; Cecharismena nectaria, 5 specimens; Gonodonta sicheas, 15 Aug.; Iripudia grapholithoides, 3-4 June, 1980; Cobubatha versuta, 3 June, 1980; Leucania pilipalpis, 19 Oct., southern range extension.

No Name Key: Macalla phaeobasalis, 11 Nov. Three of the above mentioned species were also taken at north Key Largo: E. pyraliformis, R. bichorda, and H. zayasi.

ZONE V: SOUTH CAROLINA, NORTH CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, COORDINATORS: Ron Gattelle, 126 Wells Road, Goose Creek, S.C. 29445; Bo Sullivan, 200 Craven St., Beaufort, N.C. 28516; John Coffman, Rt. 1 Box 331, Timberville, Va. 22853.

VIRGINIA: Paul Shealer took one female of Catocala nebulosa [Rockingham Co.?]. David Purdum reported good collecting on July 13 & 20 in Craig Co., using the V. Brou type light traps; A. luna (abundant), E. imperialis (common), C. sepulcralis, A. io, A. polyphemus, C. angulifera and H. cecropia -- all on the 13th; E. imperialis (by the droves), C. regalis (only males), C. sepulcralis, A. polyphemus, A. luna, C. angulifera, D. rubicunda and A. io -- all on the 20th.

John Coffman, Rockingham Co., reports having a very good season, although most flight periods ran late. The best night came on July 24th which yielded 23 C. sepulcralis (2 females), C. regalis, S. frankii, a coleoptera Dynastes tityus (female) and 8 smaller moths new to his collection. He collected Catocala duciola (female) on Aug. 7 (late date), this one 24 miles from where captures were made in 1982. Coffman also collected several specimens of Euchlaena milnei, including 1 female.

SOUTH CAROLINA: John Coffman collected at Edisto Beach, Colleton Co., on April 7 which yielded the following: H. crespontes, (no P. palamedes were seen), A. midea (including the form with considerable yellow on the HW of males [Ed. this is typical of midea midea which only occurs on the coast of S.C. & GA.]), M. gryneus smilacis, (did not see the large form of I. henrici), S. melinus, C. cecrops, and A. aesculapius.

Ron Gattelle reported that many species were on the wing and in fresh condition through the end of December and into January due to very warm weather. Species collected or observed around his home in Berkeley Co., in late Dec. were: Epargyreus clarus, Urbanus proteus, Erynnis zarucco, Hylephila phyleus, Pompeius verna sequoyah, Lerodea eufala (Hesperiidae); Pterourus glaucus (Papilionidae); Artogeia rapae, Colias eurytheme, Phoebis sennae eubule, Pyrisitia lisa, Abaeis nicippe (Pieridae); Strymon melinus (Lycaenidae); Agraulis vanillae nigrior (Heliconiidae); Euptoieta claudia, Phyciodes tharos, Polygonia comma, Vanessa virginensis (Nymphalidae); Hermeuptychia sosybius (Satyridae); Danaus gilippus berenice (1) (Danaidae). All of the Pieridae listed were common and fresh as was A. v. nigrior and U. proteus. The bitter cold of January put a sudden stop to this prolonged season.

PENNYROYAL (LAMIACEAE) AS A NECTAR SOURCE IN FLORIDA

By John Calhoun

PENNYROYAL, Piloblephis rigida (Bart.) grows abundantly in dry pinelands and oak scrub of central and south Florida. It blooms throughout the year and consequently is a continuous source of nectar for many species of Lepidoptera. In Lee County, Florida I have had some of the best general collecting around the small purple racemes of this plant. At least 27 species of butterflies and moths have been observed at the flowers at one location south of Fort Myers. The following list presents the species. Sampling such attractive nectar sources helps to provide valuable information on the number and composition of species

within a given area.

Ctenuchidae: Syntomeida epilais; Arctiidae: Utetheisa bella; Hesperiidae: Phocides pigmalion, Urbanus proteus, U. dorantes, Lerema accius, Hylephila phyleus, Polites vibex, Atalopedes campestris, Lerodea eufala, Panoquin, P. ocola; Pieridae: Ascia monuste, Eurema daira; Lycaenidae: Calycopis cecrops; Strymon columella, Hemiargus ceraunus; Heliconiidae: Agraulis vanillae, Heliconius charitonius; Nymphalidae: Phyciodes phaon, Vanessa virginensis, Junonia coenia, J. evarete; Satyridae: Hermeuptychia sosybius; Danaidae: Danaus plexippus, D. gilippus berenice, D. eresimus tethys. John V. Calhoun
382 Tradewind Court, Westerville, Oh. 43081.

1985, A NEW YEAR

IT HAS been a good year for me as the editor for the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and I look forward to continuing in that capacity in 1985. I hope you have been pleased with the issues of the News and the one issue of the Bulletin I put together last year. I want to thank the zone coordinators for compiling their reports and getting them to me early enough to make my job less rushed. I want to thank each of you for supplying the coordinators with information to coordinate. In the first issue of volume 6 I stated that there was one key word I wanted all of us to keep in mind for 1984, that word was PARTICIPATION. I feel that word is even more important for us as we head into 1985. There must be participation by ALL. I know you all carried out some form of activity with the Lepidoptera in 1985 but most of you were not heard from. Don't think you have nothing to say or

contribute. Your information and observations are very important to all of us! The Earth is changing very fast and the environment for many of Earth's creatures will never be the same again. Butterflies and moths are not only a part of creation but one of the more beautiful and enjoyable parts. They need to be protected and preserved, and your information, no matter how unimportant it may seem, is a necessary part of the whole of information that needs to be accumulated into the total knowledge about butterflies and moths to best insure their survival and our enjoyment of them. So send in your information in '85 and PARTICIPATE! I am still looking for more technical articles for publication in our BULLETIN series. The only thing we have decided to not publish in the Bulletin are new species descriptions. When our publication gains a wider circulation we will hopefully include these also. Have a early spring, a good 1985 and participate.
- Ron Gatrell, Editor-

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