

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: JEFFREY R. SLOTTEN SECRETARY-TREASURER: THOMAS M. NEAL EDITOR: RICHARD M. GILLMORE

**** ABBOT AWARD ACCEPTANCE SPEECH : DALE HABECK ****

I'm a transplanted Yankee born in Bonduel, Wisconsin on 21 October 1931, where my early days were spent on a dairy farm helping with farm chores and fishing in the trout stream on the farm. My dad always had honeybees (up to 125 colonies); my fondest bee memories were chewing on honey-coated beeswax cappings during fall honey extraction time. Not so fondly remembered was hauling the bees into a large unheated cellar to store the colonies for winter; carrying them inside was not really the problem, as cold weather kept them pretty inactive. Bringing them out in the spring was a totally different story, since the bees were raring to go. Even though we carried them out at night, by the time we had carried them upstairs some inevitably would be crawling up our arms, etc., and there was nothing to do but tolerate them or drop the entire hive, which would have resulted in a fate far worse.

Whether or not the bees really had anything to do with my ultimate interest in insects I remain unsure of, but I did begin collecting insects as a boy and won several blue ribbons for 4-H projects at the county fair (mostly lepidoptera displays). Most of the insects were collected at building lights or at windows in the barn or the milkhouse.

My education began in a one-room country schoolhouse about a quarter mile from home. On my first day, I didn't want to go and ran outside until my mother and brother caught me, and my big brother dragged me off to the school. When I came home for lunch, I couldn't wait to go back. I've been either a student or faculty member ever since. The school was closed after my 4th. year, and I spent the remainder of my elementary days in a big 2-room school; there were only 24 in my high school graduating class in Bowler... and it was quite a shock to go from there to the University of Wisconsin at Madison with 14,000 students at the time (now about 45,000!) In the last semester of my sophomore year, I took an entomology course under Dr. Sol Kramer, and enjoyed it so much that I transferred that fall to agriculture to major in entomology. During my senior year I did a special project on the biology of 2 species of <u>Glischrochilus</u> (Nitidulidae) and I've been collecting and studying these beetles ever since. These insects occur under bark, at sap (hence the common name of sap beetles), at rotting fruit, mushrooms, and a few at carrion.

I pursued my M.S. degree at Wisconsin under Dr. R. Keith "Chip" Chapman, working on the transmission of aster yellows virus by leafhoppers. In 1955 I moved to Raleigh, NC to begin work on my PhD at NC State University. My draft board in Wisconsin began to question my continuing studies; I applied for a commission as a 2nd. Lt. in the U.S. Army, and my grad studies in Raleigh were interrupted by Uncle Sam. I spent 7-8 weeks at Ft. Sam Houston in Texas, and was then assigned to a Preventive Medicine Company at Camp Stewart (now Ft. Stewart), about 40 miles WSW of Savannah, GA. Here was home for the next 18 months, with the exception of a 3month temporary assignment to Ft. Bragg, NC. My last 4 months were spent at Ft. Meade, MD, where I was the Second Army Entomologist, where most of my time was spent working on mosquito biology, identification, and control.

I returned to grad school at Raleigh in 1957 and resumed studies to determine the vector of internal cork virus of sweetpotatoes. I finished my dissertation on June 6th, got married the next day to Phyllis Pake and left for Hawaii to become an assistant professor at the University of Hawaii. Here I spent the next 4 years doing research on biology and control of vegetable insects, and began an immature insect collection and also intitiated a course in identification of immature insects. The most significant happening in Hawaii was the arrival of our son Michael during 1961.

In 1963 I arrived at the University of Florida in Gainesville to continue work on vegetable insects, and here I also began to rear and collect immatures (especially Lepidoptera), and also initiated a course in immatures. This course began in 1967 and has been offerred annually ever since. I began to build up the immature insect collection, which at that time consisted of only several hundred vials. The immature insect studies centered around Lepidoptera and several grants were obtained to study Arctiid caterpillars and aquatic Pyralid (Nymphulinae) larvae. Interest in the latter group was associated with biological control of aquatic weeds. If any exotic aquatic caterpillars were introduced, it would be desirable to be able to differentiate them from native species; therefore, my grant was to study the immature stages, host plants, and biology of the Florida Nymphulinae.

I spent 6 months in 1970 at the USNM studying larvae, and in the early 1970's made several trips to Urnguay to work with Dr. Silveiro-Guido to survey for insects which might be introduced for biological control of stranglervine (Morrenia odorata), which has been a serious pest of citrus in Florida. In 1977, I spent 4 months in Italy to study the biology and host-specificity of <u>Paraponyx stratiotata</u> and its suitability for introduction in the U.S. to control aquatic weeds such as Eurasian watermilfoil. Later the same year I spent 6 weeks in New Caledonia and Queensland, Australia surveying for natural enemies of paperbark, <u>Melaleuca quinquinervia</u>, an introduced tree which is taking over much of South Florida. Administrative duties have taken up some of my time. I was the coordinator of the aquatic weed control work for the International Plant Protection Center for 2 years, where work concentrated on <u>Mimosa pigra</u>, a plant of the American tropics which has become a serious wetland weed pest in Thailand and Australia; it has also recently been found in Florida but seems fairly innocuous here. During 1985-86 I served as President of the Florida Entomological Society, and last year I served as Acting Chairman for the Dept. of Entomology & Nematology for $10\frac{1}{2}$ months. In 1980 I was the organizer for the Lepidopterists' Society annual meeting at the University of Florida.

I've worked with many graduate students, and have served as the Chairman or co-chairman for 22 PhD and 12 masters degree students. I am presently the faculty advisor for ENSO, the student entomologynematology organization, and also am a charter member of the Center for Systematic Entomology. I am a long-term Research Associate of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA). Nitidulids go into my private collection, but the immatures, mainly lepidoptera, go into the collection at the Archer Rd. Lab on the University of Although housed separately, I consider it to be a Florida campus. part of the FSCA. The immature collection now contains over 51 thousand 4-dram vials, including 21,000 miscellaneous vials of partially sorted, uncurated material which includes some adults. Most of this is identifiable but has not been incorporated. Of the more than 32,000 that have been identified at least to family, 2,570 are non-holometabolous forms (Hemiptera, Odonata, Ephemeroptera, and Orthoptera). The Holometabola (those with larval stages) consist of nearly 30,000 vials of which 16,083 are Lepidoptera. Of the latter, nearly 70 families are represented : Noctuidae (3.635 vials, 22.6% of the Lepidoptera); Arctiidae (2,796 vials, 17.4%); and Pyralidae (2,365 vials, 14.7%) are the families best represented. Many lepidoptera have been reared and have good host plant data, but more effort needs to be directed towards inects associated with weeds and wildflowers. These collections produce many new host records, association records for adults and immatures, and parasite records. Rather intensive surveys have been directed at insects associated with poison ivy (Rhus radicans), dog fennel (Eupatorium capillifolium), thistle (Circium horridulum & C. nuttalli), and goldenrod (Solidago spp.)

The larval specimens in this collection, along with those under the curation of John Heppner at the FSCA, Lee & Jackie Miller of the Allyn Museum, and the extensive Zoology Department collection of Tom Emmel, together add up to a very large and valuable resource for the State of Florida and for lepidopterists everywhere. By the time I retire, I think that we will have the largest collection of Lepidoptera larvae in the world, which is not an unrealistic goal. Richard Boscoe, John Watts, Jeff Slotten, Dave Baggett, and Steve Passoa are only a few who have contributed valuable specimens. Ι urge you to keep us in mind when you rear specimens, and to help us realize this goal. If you visit Gainesville please feel free to stop in for a visit, or to see and/or use the collection. In addition to making the joint holdings of Lepidoptera larvae the best in the world, my plans include the preparation of a text on the Lepidoptera larvae of Florida, a long-term project within reach of the resources of the collection.

Finally, it is a great honor for me to receive the John Abbot Award from the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. I thank the members of the Society for it and hope that my continuing contributions to our knowledge of the Lepidoptera will justify my receiving this award. I was planning to attend the Welaka meeting but on the Wednesday prior, I hurt my back and spent the next five days in bed. I look forward to future meetings and more interaction with the many active knowledgable members of the Southern Lepidopterists.

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

<u>ZONE I : TEXAS</u>. Ed Knudson continues his superb coverage from Texas, but would still enjoy hearing from others in Texas. On June 20-22 Babs and Loren Padelford of Bellevue, Nebraska visited the Santa Ana Refuge in Hidalgo Co, to observe and photograph butterflies. They included a good photo of a male <u>Epiphile adrasta</u> and commented that another was observed; this is the second USA record for this Nymphalid.

Steve Williams, collecting at light in Muleshoe, Bailey Co. on 23 August, took a new state record noctuid, <u>Hydraecia</u> <u>medialis</u>, which he kindly presented to your coordinator.

Avery Freeman reported that the numbers of <u>Catocala</u> at his Garland, TX backyard were noticably down from last season, with the best captures being <u>C. muliercula</u> and <u>C. insolabilis</u> during June. The white pyralid, <u>Stemorrhages</u> costata, was common, however.

Knudson reported on several trips, the first to Six Mile, Sabine Co. on 23 August : <u>Caloptilia superbifrontella</u> (new State Record); <u>Cosmopterix molybdina</u> (new SR); and <u>Phaneta ornatula</u>. His next stop was at Gene Howe Management Area, Hemphill Co., on September 27-28, where he found <u>Meropleon ambifusca</u> (new SR), <u>M. titan</u>, <u>Anathix agressa</u>, <u>Oncocnemis tricolor</u>, <u>Agrotis othogonia</u>, <u>Catocala amatrix</u>, Trichsilia austrina, and seven <u>Euxoa</u> species.

On November 21-22nd., he went to the Santa Ana Refuge and found the <u>Eupatorium odoratum</u> in full bloom, but butterfly numbers down from normal, observing only about 70 species. At bait, he found the noctuids <u>Latebraria amphipyroides</u>, <u>Ephyrodes cacata</u>, and <u>Epitausa prona</u>, the latter the second Texas record. At light, he took the noctuid <u>Goniocarsia electrica</u> (also the 2nd. from TX), the geometrids <u>Thyrintiena arnoba phala</u>, <u>Sphacelodes vulneraria</u>, the pyralids <u>Palpita flegia</u>, <u>Microthyris anormalis</u>, and the cosmopterigid <u>Cosmopterix chalybaeella</u>.

Texas is a BIG state, but we've heard that Alaska is considering dividing in half in order that Texas can only claim to be the third largest! Let's hear it from some more of you Texans - support your coordinator and the fine job he's been doing for you. Ed's dedication to the study of lepidoptera in Texas is presently unparalleled, and compliments that of Roy Kendall and Andre Blanchard, three of our former Abbot Award winners for their efforts. I'm sure Ed will be happy to help anyone in Texas with moth identifications, and that he'd be equally happy to include more butterfly reports; his work is mainly with moths. ZONE II : ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, & TENNESSEE. Bryant Mather from Mississippi commented on his summary data for <u>Catocala</u> from Mississippi, noting that 50 species have now been recorded from this state with the addition of <u>C. flebilis</u>. Eleven of the species recorded, including <u>flebilis</u>, are known from but a single specimen. One of those previously known from a singleton, <u>Catocala</u> <u>atocala</u> Brou, is now known from three specimens, one each from 3 different counties. [Mecky Furr has added <u>C. atocala</u> to the Tennesee list recently; this is the most recently described eastern species - see <u>Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.</u> 87(4), pp. 889-892, 1985. This species is known mainly from Louisiana, but also from Texas and from Tallahassee, Florida.] Bryant has also submitted a letter, repeated in entirity below :

" Dr. Knudson's proposal for work on state checklists and his admonitions regarding (a) a common format, (b) accurate determinations, and so forth is one I applaud and would support.

I suggest that someone compile a list using all the names in Hodgesjust the names, not the synonyms- with 10 columns for the 10 states we are concerned with, that copies be circulated to interested members. That relevant literature be assigned reference numbers and that the reference number be written in the species and state box for each species recorded by that reference from that state. It would be good if somebody would put this in his computer (I don't have one; Charlie Covell does, and has his Kentucky data on it. Maybe someone should get in touch with him - Kentucky shares a boundary with us.)

However, the greater problem, as I see it, is getting accurate determinations. We spent 10 years (1947-1957) trying to get correct names for the Mississippi butterflies we reported in 1958. In his review Remington (J. Lep. Soc. 13:33, 1959) remarked that we had consulted specialists, and that we gave a 'fascinating symposium of divergent views.' It is hard to be correct when the experts disagree on what is correct. It is even harder to approach being accurate when there is no expert or no accessible, cooperative expert.

I suggest that step one is for the So. Lep. Soc. to solicit names of experts who are willing to provide accurate determinations - under stipulated conditions - of material given ingroups - genera, families, etc. I have pretty good records on a lot of groups of Mississippi lepidoptera but in other groups I have hundreds of specimens and few determinations since I've not located an accessible cooperative expert. For example, to whom can I send Crambinae or Schoenobiinae, or Acrolophus or Cochylidae or Pterophoridae ?"

Bryant's comments are excellent and worthy of consideration, as are those mentioned by Ed Knudson which prompted his response. I use this forum to solicit our Chairman to establish a committee at our next meeting to investigate these proposals, and also to ask those with computers who might be willing to assist to contact the Chairman prior to our next meeting. There are simply SO MANY THINGS we can do if we can get our most active and serious members to work together and contribute. Your suggestions are also important. ZONE III : GEORGIA . No report.

ZONE IV : FLORIDA. Jeff Slotten reported finding a thriving new colony of Atrytone arogos and Atrytonopsis loammi on August 23rd. near Jacksonville in Duval County, the adults attracted to flowers of Lachnanthes tinctoria (Redroot). Also present at this locality were Euphyes arpa, E. berryi, E. dion alabamae, Problema byssus, Hemiargus ceraunus, Calephelis virginiensis, Euptoieta claudia, Danaus gilippus berenice, and many other more common species. A subsequent visit to the area with Marc Minno, an accomplished skipper enthusiast working on life histories for his PhD at the University of Florida, was even more exciting, as Marc demonstrated how to locate larvae of grass-feeding skippers and we were able to find larvae of A. arogos on one of the Poaceae (probably Andropogon scoparius, the actual identity to be made at the Division of Plant Industry and will be corrected if proven different later). The lv. live on the grass blades, which they roll into tubes with strands of silk. Old shelters are abandoned and new shelters are made to adjust for larval growth. The shelters are easily found by looking down in the crown of a plant towards the center, and the tubes were found about a foot above the ground.

Ron Gatrelle reported on several trips to Florida; on Feb. 4, 1987, he took a single male <u>Eumaeus atala</u>, and saw hundreds of <u>Marpesia</u> <u>petreus</u> in the Miami area. During July 18-22, he found <u>Polites</u> <u>baracoa</u>, <u>Eurytides marcellus</u>, a melanic phase female <u>Ascia monuste</u>, and other common species 3 miles south of hwy. 121 along hwy. 337 in Levy County. On July 19th., he took a single male <u>Mitoura</u> <u>gryneus sweadneri</u> at Cedar Key, Levy County, and on July 22nd. along hwy. AlA about 3 miles west of I-95 in Nassau County he also took a single <u>M. gryneus</u>, which he referred to as "between <u>sweadneri</u> and <u>smilacis</u>", almost certainly the former.

Tom Neal provided the following records of note : During August, larvae of the pyralid <u>Terastia</u> <u>meticulosalis</u> completely consumed every seedpod on his cultivated <u>Erythrina</u> bush. He also caught Papaipema <u>stenocelis</u> in Gainesville on Aug. 23.

Near Williston, Levy Co. on Oct. 17, he found <u>Euphyes</u> <u>dion</u> <u>alabamae</u>, <u>Emargina</u> <u>percara</u>, <u>Schinia</u> <u>siren</u>, <u>S. sanguinea</u>, <u>S. scissoides</u>, and <u>S.</u> <u>nubila</u>.

At Torreya State Park, Liberty Co. on Nov. 14-15th., he found the Seminole Crescent, A. texana seminole, very common, and recorded the noctuids Sunira bicolorago, Anomogyna elimata, A. dilucida, Choephora fungorum, Catocala lacrymosa, Lacinipolia olivacea, and provided State Record input for Pyreferra pettiti, Grammia parthenice intermedia, and a Papaipema presently thought to be cerussata. Other good catches were Caripeta aretaria and Tolype velleda.

On Nov. 16th., he visited Florida Caverns State Park and reported <u>Choephora fungorum, Sunira bicolorago, Catocala carissima, C. pia-</u> <u>trix (late for Catocala in Florida)</u>, another new state record with <u>Lacinipolia implicata</u>, the geometrids <u>Nemoria elfa</u> and <u>Anacamptodes</u> <u>pergracilis</u>, and also found <u>A. texana seminole</u> common.

At Blackwater River St. Pk., Santa Rosa County, he took <u>Pyreferra</u> <u>pettiti, Epiglaea apiata, Catocala carissima, Anomogyna elimata,</u> and <u>A. dilucida</u>. Dave Baggett and Charlie Stevens collected with MV light near the Gainesville airport on November 15th., and recorded the following moths of interest : <u>Idia gopheri</u>, <u>Anomogyna dilucida</u>, <u>Feltia geniculata</u>, <u>Eucoptocnemis fimbriaris</u>, <u>Stenotrachelys</u> <u>approximaria</u>, and a single specimen of the rare and beautiful Chlidanotid, Hilarographa jonesi, the second Florida record.

Bill Grooms, visiting from Maryland, reported the following records from his trip January 11-13, 1988 : On North Key Largo, he found <u>Chlorostrymon maesites</u>, <u>Eresia frisia</u>, and <u>Eunica tatila</u>; on Big Pine Key he collected one male and two female <u>Euphyes pilatka klotsi</u>, <u>Strymon martialis</u>, and a single <u>Eurema nise</u>, and found <u>Panoquina panoquinoides</u> common. Along Card Sound Road on the mainland he took <u>Neonympha areolata</u> and a single <u>E. pilatka</u>. ZONE V : VIRGINIA, SOUTH and NORTH CAROLINA . No Reports.

RESEARCH REQUESTS & MEMBER NOTICES

<u>Richard Gillmore</u>, 146 Clear Lake Circle, Sanford, FL 32771, will determine <u>Catocala</u> moths from anywhere within the Southern Lepidopterists' zones free, provided you'll pay for postage.

Simon Ellis, Transworld Butterfly Company (SL), Apartado 6951, San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America, will provide information on request regarding Philip DeVries' new text, <u>Butterflies of</u> <u>Costa Rica and their Natural History</u>, 330 pages covering most families and the respective natural history of the species which are treated; line drawings of larval stages, all adults are illustrated in full color. Write for additional information.

<u>Harry Pavulaan</u>, P.O. Box 20202, Affton, St. Louis, MO 63123, needs specimens and data for all eastern <u>Celastrina</u> species for a major revision project. He will exchange for specimens of Missouri species or provide data on northeastern species.

The Southern Lepidopterists News is designed to be a quarterly publication, dependant on member input, with annual membership dues of \$5.00. The organization is open to anyone with an interest in the lepidoptera of the region. Information about the society, back issues of the newsletter, or dues should be brought to the attention of the Secretary-Treasurer, Tom Neal, 3820 NW 16th. Place, Gainesville, Florida 32605. We encourage input from all of our members for the newsletter. Zone coordinators for the group are : Texas - Ed Knudson, 808 Woodstock, Bellaire, TX 77401; Louisiana - Vernon Brou, 137 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, LA 70420; Mississippi - Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, MS 39056; Tennessee - John Hyatt, 439 Forest Hills Dr., Kingsport, TN 37663; Florida - Dave Baggett, 309 SW 16th. Ave.#122, Gainesville, FL 32601; Georgia - Irving Finkelstein, 425 Springdale Dr. NE, Atlanta, GA 30305; South Carolina - Ron Gatrelle, 126 Wells Rd., Goose Creek, SC 29445; Virginia - John Coffman, Rt. 1, Box 331, Timberville, VA 22853; North Carolina - Bo Sullivan, 200 Craven St., Beaufort, NC 28516. Direct information for the newsletter to your respective coordinator or send to the Editor.

During 1983 I surveyed the grounds of Kanapaha Botanical Gardens in Gainesville, Florida to determine the species of butterflies and skippers present on the tract. Kanapaha is a privately run county park facility in deciduous woodlands bordering on a fresh water marsh. The following list of butterflies is presented, with the nomenclature revised according to Hodges (1983).

HESPERIIDAE

Epargyreus <u>c</u>. <u>clarus</u> (Cramer) Urbanus p. proteus (Linn.) Achalarus lyciades (Gey.) Thorybes bathyllus (J.E. Sm.) Thorybes pylades (Scudder) Staphylus hayhurstii (Edw.) Erynnis j. juvenalis (Fabr.) Erynnis horatius (Scud. & Burg.) Erynnis zarucco (Lucas) Lerema accius (J.E. Sm.) Ancyloxypha numitor (Fabr.) Copaeodes minimus (Edw.) Hylephila p. phyleus (Drury) Polites o. origenes (Fabr.) Polites v. vibex (Gey.) Wallengrenia otho (J.E. Sm.) Wallengrenia egeremet (Scud.) Atalopedes campestris huron (Edw.) Atrytone d. delaware (Edw.) Problema b. byssus (Edw.) Poanes zabulon (Bdv. & Leconte) Euphyes alabamae (Lindsey) Amblyscirtes aesculapius (Fabr.) Lerodea eufala (Edw.) Oligoria maculata (Edw.) Calpodes ethlius (Stoll) Panoquina panoquin (Scud.) Panoquina ocola (Edw.) Nastra lherminier (Latr.)

PAPILIONIDAE

Battus p. philenor (Linn.)Papilio polyxenes asterius StollPapilio c. cresphontes CramerPapilio glaucus australis MaynardPapilio troilus ilioneus J.E. Sm.Papilio palamedes DruryEurytides marcellus (Cramer)

LIBYTHEIDAE

Libytheana b. bachmanii (Kirt.)

PIERIDAE

Artogeia rapae (Linn.) <u>Colias eurytheme</u> Bois. <u>Zerene c. cesonia</u> (Stoll) <u>Phoebis sennae eubule</u> (Linn.) <u>Eurema 1. lisa Bdv. & Leconte</u> <u>Eurema nicippe</u> (Cramer) <u>Eurema d. daira (Godart)</u>

LYCAENIDAE

<u>Atlides h. halesus</u> (Cram.) <u>Calycopis cecrops</u> (Fabr.) <u>Parrhasius m. m-album</u> (Bdv. & L.) <u>Strymon m. melinus</u> Hubner <u>Hemiargus ceraunus</u> <u>antibu</u>bastus Hubner

NYMPHALIDAE

<u>Agraulis</u> vanillae nigrior Michener Heliconius charitonius tuckeri W.P. Comstock & F.M. Brown Polygonia interrogationis (Fabr.) Polygonia comma (Harris) Nymphalis a. antiopa (Linn.) Vanessa virginiensis (Drury) Vanessa atalanta rubria (Fruh.) Junonia coenia (Hubner) Phyciodes phaon (Edw.) Phyciodes t. tharos (Drury) Basilarchia arthemis astyanax (Fabr.) Basilarchia archippus floridensis (Strecker) Asterocampa celtis alicia (Edw.) Asterocampa clyton flora (Edw.) Anaea andria Scudder

SATYRIDAE

<u>Enodia</u> <u>p. portlandia</u> (Fabr.) <u>Hermeuptychia</u> <u>sosybius</u> (Fabr.) <u>Megisto</u> <u>cymela</u> <u>viola</u> (Maynard)

DANAIDAE

Danaus p. plexippus (Linn.)

Danaus gilippus berenice (Cramer)

Comments and Discussion :

Most of the species recorded are generally common Floridian species, but several are worthy of note. Under the skippers, Poanes zabulon is very local and infrequently taken in Florida; Euphyes alabamae reaches its apparent southern limit near Gainesville; and Panoquina panoquin is rarely taken except along the coast in salt marshes. Under Nymphalidae, the species Nymphalis antiopa and Polygonia comma are rarely taken in Florida, and they reach their southern range limit near Gainesville. Many specimens of Basilarchia archippus are intermediate between the ssps. floridensis and watsoni in this area, especially spring material. Under the Satyridae, specimens from the Gainesville area are also intermediate between typical Enodia portlandia and the southern clinal form floralae, which was described from Kelly Park in Orange County. The Gainesville region is important when evaluating subspecific blend zones for certain species; Asterocampa also reflect this phenotypically. ****

<u>PARTING SHOTS</u>: We would like to begin using photographs of any odd or unusual specimens in future newsletters, and welcome your slides or photos for this project. Just about everyone finds things of unusual nature through time, and we hope that you will find this to be a good forum to share your discoveries with others. We request that you try to include data and comments. Since photos may have to be cropped to fit, make sure you save a duplicate for personal use. Black and white is preferred, but we can get halftones made from color photos if you don't have B. & W.'s.



Here is a photograph of the tropical Noctuid moth, Eudocima materna (Linnaeus), rarely captured in eastern North America. Member Steve Mix was fortunate enough to find this one in Rocky Mount, North Carolina on November 8, 1983, a real prize! Most of you would be lucky to find one in our area during your lifetime. Several have been taken in Florida, including a specimen from Quincy, FL taken by Ed Knudson on 24 June 1972, a record not in Kimball (1965).

If you mail in a photo, protect it between layers of carboard.

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If you have had a problem receiving the newsletter, please ask Tom Neal for any back issues you feel you're entitled to; this is also true if you received a copy damaged in the mail - we'll replace it. Please direct all inquiries or questions to Tom's attention. With this issue we are back on track, and look forward to a productive 1988 season with you. We appreciate the response to the dues request thus far, and if you haven't paid your 1988 dues yet, please get them in with the dues notice from the last issue. We did not request dues during 1987 because of the backlogged publication schedule, but will need current dues to keep moving forward during 1988 - <u>DON'T FORGET</u>! Tom's address is 3820 NW 16th. Place, Gainesville, FL 32605; ph: (904) 375 1916.

Jeff Slotten, our Chairman, wants to hear from you NOW regarding planning for the 1988 annual meeting, which we would like to hold in either North Carolina or Virginia. If you think you can help out with planning and logisitics, write him as soon as possible so that we can have the meeting plans firmed up in advance. Jeff's address is 4083 Sunbeam Road, Apt. 1215, Jacksonville, FL 32217. Member input will help determine the meeting site this year.

The SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWS c/o The EDITOR, Rick Gillmore 146 Clear Lake Circle Sanford, Florida 32771

