



southern lepidopterists' news



CHARTERED
1978

VOL:10 : NO 1
APRIL 1988

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: TOM NEAL
EDITOR: LEROY C. KOEHN



YOUR NEW EDITOR;
LEROY C. KOEHN

I was born and raised in Cleveland, Ohio and began collecting insects at a young age. Living in the city limited my collecting opportunities to vacant lots and along the New York Central Railroad right-of-way, an occasional trip to relatives who lived in the country, and family summer vacations. As a teenager my interest in lepidoptera grew as well as my collection. After I married I stopped my collecting activities for a short period of time, then began to collect again in 1970, only this time with a passion.

I have lived in northern Ohio, in the mountains of Virginia, and now in south Florida, and have collected over much of the eastern United States. I have been known to drive a mile or so to visit a choice collecting spot. I am a charter member of the Southern lepidopterists' and was Zone Coordinator for the state of Virginia until my return to Ohio in 1981. I am married and have two sons, the oldest attending Kent State University and the youngest a sophomore in high school. Neither have any interest in lepidoptera.

(cont. on Pg. 2)

(Cont. from Pg. 1)

I look forward to serving as your Editor and will try hard to make the newsletter interesting and informative. However, I need your participation. After all, it's your newsletter!

EDITORIAL POLICY

LEROY C. KOEHN

I would like to state my policies to insure a consistent format for our newsletter. Since the News appears in four (4) numbers each year, there will be dead lines. Commencing with No#2, the deadline dates will be as follows; No#2, June 15th; No#3, August 1st; and No#4, October 15th. I will adhere to these dates and whatever I have to print when the deadline arrives will be what appears in print. The newsletter will be regular.

In order for the newsletter to be informative, your help is a requirement and your participation is important. This is your society and your newsletter, so let's hear it from ALL of you. Keep your Zone Coordinators informed of your collecting activities, and send in short articles and bits of news often.

I will list a calender of up coming events, trips and activities notices should be in the hands of the Editor at least one news number prior to its occurrence. For those of you who are members of other lepidoptera organizations, let us know of your activities and scheduled events.

I will continue with the BUY, SELL, and TRADE section for members only. A research request section is a must. Regardless of how small your project is, there is always someone willing to help, so send in those requests.

The Zone Coordinators need your input, so send them your reports. Even if you feel your report may be small or insignificant, that information may be very important to some other worker now or in the future. Should your report not be appearing in the News, let one of the officers know so the problem can be corrected. Short articles on collecting trips or other activities can be sent directly to the Editor. Any member can contribute short articles, book reviews, new collecting locales or techniques, and any subject related to lepidoptera which would be of interest to the membership. If you have a beef or complaint, then air it out in the News. However, the content will be subject to review before inclusion in the News.

Let's hear it from you out there! Write or call. Let's make the newsletter GREAT!

Write to: Leroy C. Koehn 2848 N.W. 91st Avenue, Coral Springs, Florida
33065-5004 Telephone: Home (305) 344-3873 Work (305) 561-8301

BUTTERFLY WORLD OPENS ITS DOORLEROY C. KOEHN

On March 31, 1988 Butterfly World opened its doors to the public. Butterfly World is the first butterfly house in the United States. It was designed and constructed by Ronald Boender, owner of Meta Science Inc. and a member of the Lepidopterists' Society. The structure is a 90,000 square foot steel pole and screen enclosure containing two environments separated by air locks. The air locks prevent butterflies from one habitat from entering the other. The smaller section contains a south Florida habitat with vegetation and butterflies from the area. The larger section imitates a tropical rain forest with butterflies from South America and Tropical Asia.

My wife and I visited Butterfly World in early April, (only a five minute drive from my house) and we met Mr. Boender and several of his employees. Ron provided us with a short tour and then we spent some time exchanging collecting tales and rearing information. Ron is very knowledgeable on mass rearing butterflies, a must if he is to stay in business.

We spent the next hour walking about and watching tropical butterflies flying around in the structure, visiting some of the planted flowers, or rotting fruit which is placed here and there. Hamadryas guatemalena, Papilio mennon, Heraclides cressphontes, and several species of Heliconians could be observed. The Hamadryas guatemalena were very docile. They would alight on your out stretched hand or on your head. Besides watching butterflies I found myself observing the other visitors. I knew that they had no idea of what the real world of lepidoptera is all about, only that there were lots pretty butterflies flying around.

There is a small museum with many exotic insects and butterflies on display, a rearing area where you can observe various stages of butterfly development, a gift shop, and an outdoor butterfly garden with many flowers and trees planted to attract native species. There is a self guided-tour with stops equipped with recordings to explain various activities or functions of the facility. A thirty foot ceiling allows the enclosed butterflies lots of space to spread their wings. Unlike the small live butterfly exhibit at the Cincinnati Zoo housed inside a building, Butterfly World gives you the feeling of being in a rain forest.

Butterfly World is located in Tradewinds Park on Sample Road 1/2 mile west of the Florida Turnpike in Coral Springs. From the Florida Turnpike use exit 33 Sample Road exit (SR834), turn right on Sample Rd. (going west) cross over the turnpike and follow the Butterfly World signs. Bring your wallet, the entrance fee is \$5.66 per person. However, it's worth the price. My wife claims the only difference between Butterfly World and my butterfly room is that my bugs are all dead, most of the time!

George D. Morgan was one of the earliest resident Tampa Bay area collectors. After some years of intensive collecting in and around Tampa, Florida, he personally published a check list of the species he regarded as resident. Although mentioned in C.P. Kimball's 1965 text, few persons have ever seen this early reference document, and it is reproduced here in its entirety. Members should find the common names, nomenclature, and comments interesting.

CHECK LIST

OF THE

BUTTERFLIES

FOUND IN AND AROUND

TAMPA, FLORIDA.

GEORGE DUNCAN MORGAN
TAMPA, FLORIDA.
1922.

In the HESPERIIDAE I have followed exactly the nomenclature and arrangement of Lindsey, Bell and Williams, ("Hesperioidea of N. Am.") In the RHOPALOCERA the nomenclature is nearly the same as in the Barnes and Benjamin "List of Diurnal Lepidoptera." The synonyms given will sufficiently indicate the recent changes in names.

A few species have been included on the authority of other collectors, most of them reported by Bell, (J. N. Y. Ent. Soc. 1920, and Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., 1923.) It is believed that this list of the butterflies of the Tampa Bay region is reasonably accurate and complete.

I. Megathymidae.
Giant skippers.

1. Megathymus Scud.

1. M. cofaqui (Str.)
Cofaqui yucca-borer.II. Hesperidae.
Skippers.

a. Pyrginae.

2. Epargyreus Hbn.

2. E. tityrus (Fabr.)
Silver-spotted skipper.3. Goniurus Hbn.
[Eudamias Swains.]3. G. proteus (Linn.)
Long-tailed skipper.4. Thorybes Scudd.
Dusky-wing.4. Th. bathyllus (A. & S.)
[daunus Draudt, nec Cram.]
Southern dusky-wing.

5. Th. pylades (Scud.)

Northern dusky-wing.

6. Th. confusus Bell.

Bell's dusky-wing.

5. Pyrgus Hbn.

7. P. syrichtus (Fabr.) montive.
gus Reak.

Southern tessellated skipper.

6. Erynnis Schr.

[Thanaos Bdv.]

Dusky-wing.

8. E. brizo (Bdv. & Le C.) som-
nus Linn.

Sleepy dusky-wing.

9. E. juvenalis (Fabr.)

Juvenal's dusky wing.

10. E. horatius (Scud. & Burg.)

Horace's dusky-wing.

11. E. zarucco (Luc.)

[terentius (Scudd. & Burg.)]

Terence's dusky-wing.

b. Hesperinae.

7. Ancyloxypha Feld.

12. A. numitor (Fabr.)

Least skipper.

3. Copaeodes Edw.

13. C. minima (Edw.)

Eastern golden skipper.

9. Hesperia Fabr.

14. H. attalus (Edw.)

Wisconsin skipper.

10. Hylephila Billb.

15. H. phylaea (Dru.)

Fiery skipper.

11. Atalopedes Scud.

16. A. campestris Bdv.

Sachem.

12. Talides Hbn.

[Polites Scud.]

17. L. themistocles (Latr.)

[cernes (Bdv. & Le C.)]

Fawn-edged skipper.

18. T. baracca (Luc.)

[myus French.]

French's skipper.

19. T. brettus (Bdv. & Le C.)

Whirlabout.

13. Catia Gr. & R.

20. C. otho (A. & S.)

Otho skipper.

14. Atrytone Scud.

21. A. arogos (Bdv. & Le C.)

[vitellius (A. & Sm.)]

Iowa skipper.

22. A. logan (Edw.)

[delaware (Edw.)]

Delaware skipper.

23. A. arpa (Bdv. & Le C.)

Arpa skipper.

24. A. palatka (Edw.)

Palatka skipper.

25. A. rucicola (Bdv.)

[vestris (Bdv.): metacomel (Har.)

osyka (Edw.) oscola (Linn.)]

Dun skipper.

15. Atrytonopsis G. & S.

26. A. loammi (Whitn.)

Loammi skipper.

16. Oligoria Scud.

27. O. maculata (Edw.)

Twin-spot skipper.

17. Lerema Scud.

28. L. accius (A. & S.)

Accius skipper.

18. Amblyscirtes Scud.

29. A. alternata (Gr. & R.)

Alternate skipper.

19. Lerodea Scud.

30. L. herminieri (Latr.)

[fusca Gr. & R.]

Brown skipper.

31. L. neamathia Sk. & Wins.

Neamathia skipper.

32. L. eufala (Edw.)

Eufala skipper.

20. Calpodex Hbn.

33. C. ethlius (Cram)

Brazilian skipper.

21. Prenes Scudd.

34. P. panoquin (Scud.)

Panoquin skipper.

35. P. panoquinoides (Skn)

Salt-marsh skipper.

36. P. ocola (Edw.)

Ocola skipper.

III. Lycaenidae.

Hair-streaks and Blues.

a. Plebejinae.

22. Hemiargus Hbn.

37. H. hanno (Stoll.)

[filenus (Poey.)]

Poey's blue.

38. H. catilina (Fabr.)

[ammon (Luc.)]

Indian River blue.

23. Leptotes Scud.

39. L. theonus (Luc.) floridensis

(Morr.)

Florida blue.

24. Brephidium Scud.

40. B. isophthalma (Herr.-Sch.)

Dwarf blue.

b. Theclinae.

25. Atliades Hbn.

41. A. hesus (Cram.)

Great purple hair-streak.

26. Strymon Hbn.

Least purple hair-streak.

43. S. wittfeldii (Edw.)

Wittfeld's hair-streak.

44. S. m-album (Bdv. & Le C.)

White M hair-streak.

45. S. melinus Hbn.

Gray hair-streak.

46. S. favonius (A. & S.)

Southern hair-streak.

27. Incisalia Scud.

47. I. augustinus (Westw.)

Brown elfin.

IV. Riodinidae.

28. Lophelisa B. & Le C.

[Catephelis Gr. & Rob.]

48. L. virginienis (Gucr.)

[caenus (Linn.)]

Southern metal-mark.

V. Ascidae.

Whites and Yellows.

29. Ascia Scop

[Pieris Schr.]

49. A. monuste (Linn.)

Great southern white.

50. A. monuste philela (Fabr.)

Dingy white.

51. A. protodice (B. & Le C.)

Checkered white.

52. A. rapae (Linn.)

Cabbage white.

30. Nathalis Bdv.

N. iole Bdv.

Dainty yellow.

31. Catopsilia Hbn.

54. C. sennae (Linn.)

Senna sulphur.

55. C. sennae eubule (Linn.)

Cloudless sulphur.

32. Zerene Hbn.

[Meganostoma Reak.]

56. Z. caesonia (Stoll.)

Eastern dog-face.

33. Euerema Hbn.

[Terias Swains.]

57. E. nicippe (Cram.)

Black-bordered orange.

58. E. lisa (Bdv. & Le C.)

Little yellow.

59. E. lisa alba (Str.)

Albinistic female.

60. E. demotilla Hbn.

[deliz (Cram.)]

Gulf yellow.

61. E. jucunda (Bdv. & Le C.)

Fairy yellow.

62. E. jucunda albina (Poey.)

[elathea (Cram.)]

Albinistic female.

"Florida yellow."

VI. Papilionidae.

Swallow-tails.

34. Papilio Linn.

63. P. polydamas Linn.

Reef butterfly.

64. P. turnus Linn.

Tiger swallow-tail.

Map of Poverty Hollow area, Montgomery County
Virginia Southern Lepidopterists' Annual
Meeting July 8 - 9 - 10



George Washington National
Forest sign for Cadwell Fields in
parking lot at "T" in road

Cadwell
Fields

Historical
marker

Giles County
Montgomery County

County
route
621

5 1/2
miles

For additional information
contact Leroy C. Koehn
305-344-3873

Pandopus
Pond

Poverty Hollow
Road

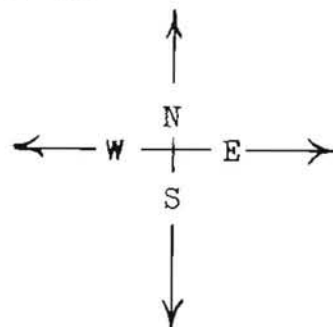
US 460
bypass

Blacksburg

US 460
Business

Exit I-81 at exit 37
East on US 460, follow US 460
by pass, approx 20 miles to
CR 621 north 5 1/2 miles
to Cadwell Fields

US 460



Poverty Hollow is 1 3/4 miles
east of CR 621 at the Montgomery
county-Giles county line. Poverty
creek Rd to the left. watch for
Giles county historical marker

turn right at
light

To Roanoke

Inter state
81

Exit# 37
US 460 to Blacksburg

To Bristol



Established 1978 Gainesville, Florida

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS
THEN WE INVITE YOU TO JOIN THE
SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS'

THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS'
Membership Application Form

NAME _____ DATE _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE (Home) _____ (Work) _____

Membership \$5.00 per calender year _____

Contribution (Optional) _____

Total _____

Please enclose check or money order for the total amount.
Checks/money orders should be made out to the Southern
Lepidopterists'....Send to: Tom Neal, 3820 N.W. 16th Place,
Gainesville, Florida 32605

INTERESTS _____

| | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 65. <i>P. turnus glaucus</i> Linn | VIII. Satyridae. | 89. <i>C. cardui</i> (Linn) | Typical <i>archippus</i> is small, with |
| Meianistic female. Black tiger. | Satyrs and Nymphs | Painted lady. | both wing surfaces light brown. |
| 66. <i>P. marcellus</i> (Cram) | 36. Neonymphalibn. | 43. <i>Anaxia</i> libn | <i>Eros</i> is much larger, with wings |
| [<i>ajaz</i> Auct.] | 79. <i>N. areolata</i> (A. & S.) | 50. <i>A. jatrophae</i> (Jch) | dark brown on both surfaces, |
| Zebra swallow-tail. | [<i>phocion</i> (Fabr.)] | White peacock | with more black and much more |
| 67. <i>P. marcellus floridensis</i> Hb | Georgia satyr. | 44. <i>Junonia</i> libn | white on limbal area. <i>Floriden-</i> |
| Florida zebra swallow-tail. | 37. <i>Megisto</i> Hbn. | 91. <i>J. coena</i> Hbn | <i>sis</i> varies considerably in size and |
| 68. <i>P. marcellus telamonides</i> F. | 20. <i>M. sosybius</i> (Fabr.) | Buckeye. Peacock. | in the white maculation; the un- |
| Summer zebra swallow-tail. | Carolina satyr. | 45. <i>Basilarchia</i> Scud | der wing surface is pale, resem- |
| 69. <i>P. marcellus walshii</i> Edw. | IX. Nymphalidae. | 92. <i>B. astyanax</i> (Fabr) | bling <i>archippus</i> , the upper much |
| Walsh's zebra swallow-tail. | Nymphs | Red-spotted purple emperor. | dark, as in <i>eros</i> . |
| 70. <i>P. philenor</i> Linn. | 38. <i>Migonitis</i> libn. | 93. <i>B. floridensis</i> Str | <i>Archippus</i> is found from Geor- |
| Blue swallow-tail. | [<i>Heliconius</i> Latr.] | Florida viceroy. | gia to Texas and north into Can- |
| 71. <i>P. troilus</i> L. <i>ilioneus</i> A.&S. | 81. <i>H. charithonia</i> (Linn) | 94. <i>B. eros</i> (Edw.) | ada: <i>floridensis</i> ranges from Flo- |
| [<i>texanus</i> Ehr.] | Zebra. | Vicerine. | rida and southern Georgia into |
| Southern green-clouded swal- | 39. <i>Dione</i> libn | | Louisiana, and up the Mississppi |
| low-tail. | [<i>Agraulis</i> Rdy & Lc C] | | Valley to southern Illinois: <i>eros</i> |
| 72. <i>P. asterias</i> Cram. | 82. <i>D. vanillae</i> (Linn) | | is confined to peninsular Florida. |
| [<i>ajaz</i> Linn.; <i>polyzenes</i> Fab.] | Gulf fritillary. | | A series of Austroriparian ma- |
| Black swallow-tail. | 40. <i>Euptoieta</i> Dbldy | Note on the status of | terial shows an intergradation so |
| 73. <i>P. asterias americanus</i> Kull. | 83. <i>Eu. claudia</i> (Cram) | <i>Basilarchia floridensis</i> and <i>B. eros</i> . | gradual that it is hardly possible |
| Eastern black swallow-tail. | Variiegated fritillary. | | to assert just where the dividing |
| 74. <i>P. cresphorais</i> Cram. | 41. <i>Phyciodes</i> libn | | line between <i>floridensis</i> and <i>eros</i> |
| Giant swallow-tail. | 84. <i>Ph. tharos</i> (Dru) | | should be placed. But between |
| 75. <i>P. palamedes</i> Dru. | Pearl crescent. | | these and <i>archippus</i> the inter- |
| Magnolia swallow-tail. | 85. <i>Ph. tharos marcia</i> Edw | | gradation is not complete, and it |
| | Marcia crescent. | | is quite evident that there now |
| VII. Danaidae. | 86. <i>Ph. gorgone</i> (libn) | | are many "missing links" in the |
| Sovereigns. | [<i>phaon</i> (Edw)] | | chain of intergrades which once |
| 35. <i>Danaus</i> Linn. | Gulf crescent | | connected these three forms. |
| [<i>Anosia</i> libn.] | 42. <i>Cynthia</i> Fabr | | For these reasons, the Floridan |
| 76. <i>D. menippe</i> (libn.) | [<i>Pyraustis</i> Dbld] | | <i>Basilarchiae</i> are listed above as |
| [<i>perixippus</i> Auct.] | 87. <i>C. atalanta</i> (Linn) | | specifically distinct from their |
| Monarch. | Red admiral | | northern ancestors. |
| 77. <i>D. berenice</i> (Cram.) | 88. <i>C. virginensis</i> (Dru) | | |
| Queen | [<i>hunteri</i> (Fabr)] | | |
| 78. <i>D. berenice strigosa</i> Bates | Painted beauty. | | |
| Bates' queen | | | |

Since Mr. Morgan's list was published in 1933, it offers a glimpse of the past to compare with the present. Those living in Florida, and of special interest to those now living in the immediate Tampa Bay region, are well aware of the developmental explosion taking place in the state.

However, only two of the species given in Morgan's list do not appear extant today in the region: Amblyscirtes alternata and Hemiargus thomasi, while several additional species now resident in the Tampa area were not apparently collected by Morgan or his colleagues. These include two large sulfurs, Pheobus philea and P. agarithe (*P. philea* is thought to have been introduced in Florida sometime around 1930!), and several skippers, Asbolis capucinus and Urbanus dorantes, both of which are known to also be recent introductions in the state.

Another species which has been recorded from Tampa, Cercyonis pegala, (Kimball, 1965) also no longer appears to be resident in the area, but three additional satyrs, C. gemma, M. cymela, and S. appalachia, are known to be present today. The most surprising "ommission" in Morgan's list seems to be both Asterocampa speices, and Libytheana bachmanii, all three common locally around Tampa. Perhaps Morgan did not locate stands of hackberry along the Hillsborough or Alafia Rivers, or perhaps he did little exploration in swampy areas. Other nymphalids found today in swampy areas around Tampa include Polygonia interrogationis and Anthanassa texana seminole. Two additional pierids, Colias eurhytheme and Aphrissa statira, have also been recorded from the upper Bay region.

Of course Morgan's listing of No. 47, Incisalia augustinus, is in error for I. henrici: in an earlier version he also had listed Amblyscirtes vialis instead of A. alternata, which is corrected in the later (1933) version. The only other lycaenid recorded from the Bay area is Feniseca tarquinius, but there are no recent records for this species in the upper Bay area.

Additional skippers recorded from the Tampa area include Phocides pigmalion (still extant locally in spite of severe freeze damage to mangroves along the coast in recent years), Hesperia meskei, Problema byssus, Paones aaroni, Euphyes dukesi, and Megathymus yuccae (also in rapid decline in the Bay area at present). Draining swampland and coastal development are critical problems at this time for many species now resident, and there is very little remaining sandhill environment left for species like Hesperia, Atrytone arogos, and Atrytonopsis loammi, whose present habitat in the region becomes more fractionated every season.

One additional species, Danaus eresimus, was reported as a straggler in Tampa a few seasons ago, but this species is definitely increasing its range northward at present and could very well become established in the area in the near future.

It will be interesting to watch for changes in the butterfly fauna of the region during the next decade or so. Hopefully this contribution will stimulate other members to provide additional county checklists from Florida or other states. If you have one or are interested in preparing one, send it to the Editor. We have lots of Florida members, and it might be interesting to see just which of our counties can boast the highest total number of species which are (a) recorded and (b) resident. The results will no doubt surprise many individuals!

1988 ANNUAL MEETING: POVERTY HOLLOW VIRGINIA

LEROY C. KOEHN

The 1988 Southern Lepidopterists' Annual Meeting will be held on the weekend of July 8th, 9th, & 10th in the Poverty Hollow area of Montgomery County, Virginia. Montgomery County is located in the mountains approximately 40 miles northeast of Roanoke, Virginia.

The area is mountainous with hardwood and pine forest. Elevations up to 4000 feet are not uncommon. Butterfly species that can be expected are, Speyeria diana, S. idalia, Polygonia progne, P. faunus, Calephis borealis, Erora leata, and Erynnis martialis. Some of the moths are, Catocala duciola, C. herodias, Sphinx franckii, and Darapsa versicolor. Providing that the season remains on schedule, collecting should be excellent. I lived in this area for a number of years and found the general collecting to be exciting. There are localities within an hours drive for other species, including Colossiana selene, Mitoura gryneus, Speyeria atlantis, and Colias interior.

I will be arriving at Caldwell Field (see map) on Friday afternoon and I plan to set up my lights to collect moths that evening. There will be a fire, hot dogs, chips, and soda for those who arrive Friday night. We will meet again at Caldwell field at 8:30 AM on Saturday and will make collecting plans at that time. I will have maps of the area (hand drawn) to lead you to collecting spots other than Craig's Creek and Poverty Hollow. There will be numerous areas for bait trails and black lighting.

Accommodations are very limited in the general area. There are motels in Blacksburg and Christiansburg. There is camping available at Caldwell Field, but absolutely no facilities are available, and the only running water is in the creek.

For those who plan to attend, please call Leroy C. Koehn at (305) 344-3873, or write, 2848 N.W. 91st Ave, Coral Springs, Florida 33065-5004. Complete information on Relodging will be available.

CALENDER OF EVENTS

Ohio Lepidopterists' Spring Field Meeting.....May 13 - 15
Beaver Creek State Park, Columbiana County, Ohio. For complete information and details contact Eric Metzler 1241 Kildale Sq. N. Columbus, Ohio, 43229..... Telephone 614-888-3642

Lepidopterists' Society, 39th Annual Meeting.....July 14 - 17
Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburg, PA. For complete information and details contact John Rawlins, section of Invertebrate Zoology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Ave, Pittsburg, PA, 15213.....telephone 416-622-3259

RESEARCH REQUESTS & MEMBER NOTICES

Wanted: Specimens and data for all eastern Celastrina species for a major revision project. Will exchange for specimens of Missouri species or provide data on northeastern species. Contact Harry Pavulaan, P.O.Box 20202, Affton, St. Louis, MO, 63123

Wanted: The following books and publications; Butterflies of the West Coast by W.G.Wright; On the Sphingidea of Peru by A.M.Moss; Butterflies of Cuba by D.M.Bates; Monograph of the Genus Erebia by B.C.Warren; Vol.#5 of Seitz. Please state price and condition, Contact; Leroy C. Koehn 2848 N.W. 91st Ave, Coral Springs, FL, 33065-5004

For Sale: Bait Traps and Portable Light Traps For details Contact; Leroy C. Koehn 2848 N.W. 91st Ave, Coral Springs, FL, 33065-5004 Telephone 305-344-3873.

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

ZONE I TEXAS. Coordinator, Ed Knudsen, 808 Woodstock, Bellaire TX 77401

ZONE II ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, and TENNESSEE. Vernon Brou, 137 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, LA 70420; Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, MS 39056; John Hyatt, 439 Forest Hills Dr., Kingsport, TN 37663.

ZONE III GEORGIA. Irving Finkelstein, 425 Springdale Dr. NE, Atlanta, GA 30305.

ZONE IV FLORIDA. Dave Baggett 309 SW 16th Ave. #122, Gainesville FL 32601.

Charlie Stevens, Tom Neal, and Dave Baggett found collecting for early spring moths excellent in the Gainesville vicinity, using MV lights and bait to capture the following:

Jan. 19.: Feralia major, Ceratomyx satanaria, Paleacrita merriicata, Orthosia alurina, Chaetagnlaea tremula, Eutoloype rolandi, and others. (A. polyphemus for an early record!)

Feb. 11.: Deidamia inscripta, lots of A. luna, Zale calycanthata, Z. minerea, Z. phaeocapna, Pero hubenaria, Sericagnlaea signata, Metaxagnlaea violacea, Himella intractata, Eutolype electilis, Enconista dislocaria, and Phigalia strigataria.

Feb. 24.: Eutolype grandis, Tolpe notialis, Phyllodesma americana, Copipanolis styracis, Chaetagnlaea sericea, Pyreferra pettiti, Xystopeplus rufago, Panthea furcilla, Bomolocha palparia, and Copivaleria grotei.

Feb. 11.: Terry Dickel, collecting in the Big Cypress region in Collier County, reported taking Catocala cara (very early) and that Darapsa versicolor was relatively common; he also noted that he had collected D. versicolor in Homestead for the first time in many years of continuous survey work.

Feb 29.: Jeff Slotten, Andy & Irene Beck, Marc Minno, and Dave Baggett visited the Lake Delancey locality to look for Incisalia niphon and found conditions very advanced with most of the plum and cherry already bloomed out and waning. Andy & Irene each managed to get singleton niphon specimens, while the rest of us got skunked. Andy mentioned that he had recorded niphon from Deland, confirming a new Florida county record for this lycaenid. Few except long-term residents realize how tough this bug is to get in Florida, even though it was described from the state. It is a real PRIZE! The Feb. record is probably the earliest this species has been taken anywhere in the U.S.

Mar. 11.: Leroy Koehn, Jeff Slotten, and Dave Baggett visited the San Felasco Hammock and recorded a few spring butterflies, with Anaea andria quite common.

(cont. on Pg.9)

Mar. 14-16.: Baggett accompanied Frank Fee to Gold Head Branch State Park in Clay County; here the plum and cherry were in full bloom, but efforts were somewhat hindered by high winds and cool temperatures from a late frontal system. Still many butterflies were seen, including lots of E. marcellus, Erynnis brizo somnus, Polites baracoa, and Incisalia henrici margaretae. Also found during the daytime jaunts were the moths Deidamia inscripta, Actias luna, Metarranthis obfirmaria, Thyris sepulcharlis, and Alypia wittfeldii.

Mar. 19-21.: Baggett travelled south with Dr. Charlie Covell to try to outwit another late cold front. On the 19th they collected in the Fakahatchee Strand in Collier County, where the moth collecting was OK inspite of the weather: species included Cocytius antaeus, Darapsa versicolor, Catocala connubialis, (perhaps the most abundant moth present except for Synclita oblitalis), Gonodonta unica, Melipotis fasciolaris, Nepheloleuca, Hypargyia slossonella, Lactura pupula, Acronicta connecta, and Furcula cinerea.

Mar. 20.: Covell and Baggett visited No Name Key where the weather conditions were very unkind; extremely windy and cold, following a rainy day due to the front; moth collecting was very poor, with only perhaps 50 total specimens seen; Mocis cubana, Ascalapha odorata, Nystalea eutalanta, Palyas auriferaria, Eueana niveociliaria, Pseudocharis minima, and Rhyacionia subtropica made the trek bearable. At bait a large noctuid similar to Eudocima materna figured in the last newsletter was seen but missed on two separate opportunities. We both had excellent views of the bug and believe it was something similar to materna but that it was not this species.

Mar. 21.: the weather broke enough to get out for a while on Key Largo, where we found Phocides pigmalion, Phoebis agarithe, Dryas iulia, Papilio cresphontes, Heliconius charitonius, and a few others common; the best bugs were Chlorostyemon simaethis and Eunica tatila; Papilio palamedes was seen but not collected; not common in the keys in general. (Editors note: palamedes has become rather common along Card Sound Road and should be expected in north Key Largo)

Mar. 27.: Tom Neal, Rick Gillmore, and Jeff Slotten reported that they visited the Sumatra locality in Liberty County to search for Mitoura hesseli, with great effort they each managed to get one. At Torreya they found Sphecodina abbottii, Laothoe juglandis, and Cleora projecta.

Mar. 27.: Marc Minno reported the capture of a single Amblyscirtes alternata at blueberry blossoms at the Ordway Preserve in Putnam County, and that Erynnis brizo somnus was relatively common. A correction is in order re: the Panoquina hecebolus record in the last issue, as this was taken at Elliot Key, not Key Largo.

Mar. 29.: Woody Dow and Lee Adair collected at Terra Ceia, Manatee County; Melipotis prolata, M. januaris, Palpita kimballi, Lactura pupula, Tallula watsoni, Protambulyx strigilis, and Madoryx pseudothyreus. They also collected Undulambia rarissima over ferns with flashlights after dark.

Apr. 2.: Tom Emmel and Marc Minno reported the following from the vicinity of Inglis and Yankeetown: Mitoura gryneus swadneri, Poanes aaroni howardi, Staphylus hayhursti, and Panoquina panoguin.

Apr. 2.: Your Editor collected in the Big Cypress and Fakahatchee Strand area where he found: Euphyes berryi, E. pilatka, E. arpa, and Staphylus hayhursti. and that all the swallowtails were very common.

Apr. 4.: Your Editor collected in the south keys and found collecting rather fair with the capture of; Strymon acis bartrami, S. martialis, Anaea floridalis, Hemiargus thomasi, H. ceraunus, and Epargyreus zestos. The old botanical garden on Stock Island has been made into a nature sanctuary.

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