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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

CHAIRMAN: JEFFREY SLOTTEN SECRETARY-TREASURER: TOM NEAL
EDITOR: LEROY C.KOEHN

JOHN ABBOT AWARD ADDRESS

RICHARD HEITZMAN



RICHARD HEITZMAN
1988 ABBOT AWARD RECIPIENT

The honor of receiving the 1988 John Abbot Award has a very special meaning for me. It was an article appearing in an early issue of the Lepidopterists News about John Abbot in which he described his early years in England and America that gave me the impetus to do more with Lepidoptera than merely amass a collection.

When I was a child growing up in the depression of the 1930's we lived on what could be called a "city farm" with animals, garden, an orchard and many flowers. Some of my earliest memories have moths and butterflies

floating through them: my mother catching a giant swallowtail with her fingers from a red zinnia flower and handing it to me as a child of three is one of the most vivid. Watching Nymphalis antiopa, Vanessa atalanta, and Polygonia species nectar on pussy willow catkins outside a living room window in early Spring is another and in the Fall Danaus plexippus fighting for places on the purple New England aster flowers blooming in our side yard.

One Winter day my father brought home Holland's Butterfly and Moth books that he had found at a sale somewhere and my interest in Lepidoptera was sealed forever. That was probably the longest Winter of my life until

Spring once again brought out the first Lepidoptera and started me on a lifelong chase of these beautiful and fascinating insects. I had collected mostly in a sporadic and haphazard fashion until after I married my wife Joanie in 1951. My first collection which contained the only orange tip I was to find until I was 20 was eaten by mice! Mould, dermestids and poor storage also took their toll. Joanie had also had an interest in butterflies from childhood in her native Michigan. With her help and encouragement, and in a few years with two sons and a daughter to help collect, we built a sizable collection of mostly Nearctic moths and butterflies along with a lesser numbers of other insect orders. After a few years of general collecting we began to specialize in certain groups. The Hesperiidae were one of our first choices since they were a real challenge and offered the best opportunity for field work. During the next dozen years we reared the majority of the native species and published the life histories of a number that were previously unknown.

In the early 1970's we began an extensive survey of the Lepidoptera of Missouri. This included checking out all public and private collections that contained Missouri specimens and transferring all these records to a series of data cards. A literature search of several years turned up almost 2000 articles with Missouri references. These sources along with our own collecting records have brought the total number of Lepidoptera for the state to over 2500 species. Our collecting efforts, mostly within the Missouri Ozarks, have produced over a dozen previously un-described species. In most cases we found that Missouri was poorly represented in public collections and we tried to remedy this to some degree by collecting and donating almost 100,000 specimens to institutional collections. Our personal collection will probably eventually go to the Florida State Collection of Arthropods.

Our children and six grandchildren all have an active interest in Lepidoptera. Our son, Roger, works as an entomologist for the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, D.C. Our present interests include collecting, rearing and photographing the Lepidoptera of Missouri; rearing and hybridizing swallowtails in the machon group and trapping Sesiidae with pheromone. Our primary project is the annotated checklist of the Lepidoptera of Missouri which is probably still two or three years from completion.

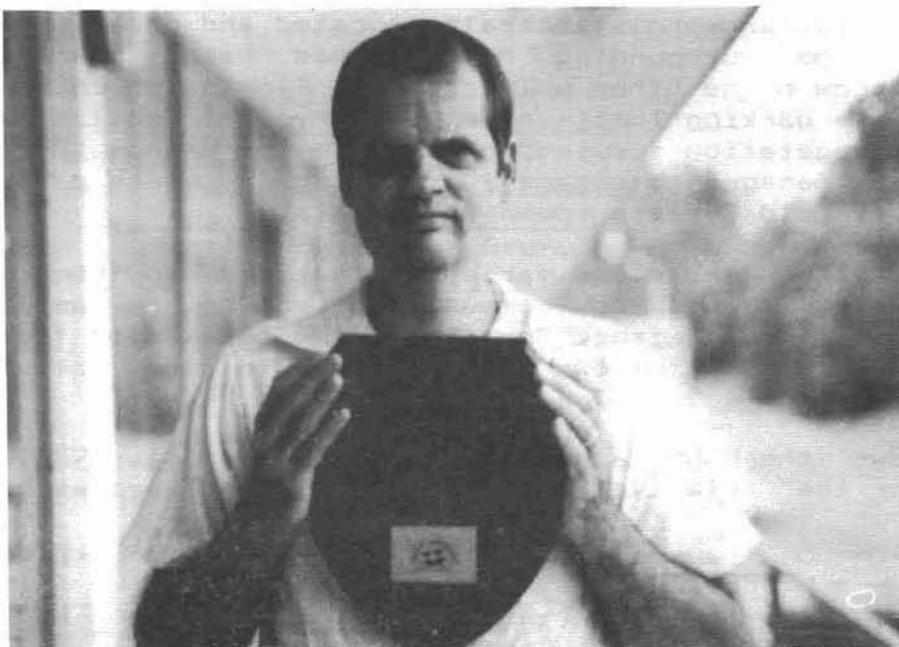
If any young Lepidopterists out there are hesitant and holding back from doing serious work with the butterflies and moths because they feel this is only a job for professionals, don't believe it!!! Being an amateur Lepidopterist has never seemed to set me apart from the professionals in the field who have always offered every help and courtesy and treated me as one of their peers.

TOM NEAL: RECOGNITION OF TEN YEARS SERVICE

LEROY C. KOEHN

During the Annual Meeting in Virginia the Southern Lepidopterists Society presented Tom Neal with a plaque in recognition of his ten years of services as our Secretary/Treasurer. Due to his efforts we have maintained a balanced account and up-to-date membership list. Add to this a wife, home, and collection, he still has time to actively collect. With out people like Tom who freely give of their time, it would be very difficult for our Society to operate.

Tom is a charter member and has served as the Secretary/Treasurer since the beginning. His contribution has gone un-noticed by the majority



of us, we only remember him at dues time.

A special thank you for your hard work and effort on behalf of the Southern Lepidopterists Society.

TOM NEAL, TEN YEARS OF SERVICE AS SECRETARY/TREASURER

BUTTERFLIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH FLORIDA CAMPUS, JACKSONVILLE, DUVAL COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY DAVE BAGGETT

During the late 1970's Larry Hill, Don Miniard, John R. Watts, Charles M. Stevens, the late Chuck Zeiger, and I compiled records for the butterflies and skippers we located on the University of North Florida campus, which is situated about half-way between the city of Jacksonville proper and the Jacksonville area beaches. The campus was built in a woodland environment in the center of a large woodland/swamp tract which encompasses roughly 1,000 acres (see Figure 1). Through about three years' worth of intermittent survey work we were jointly able to document the occurrence of a surprising number of species on this relatively small campus, including many species which are generally regarded as rare in Florida.

Just prior to the time we began surveys, the University Conservation Club and the Physical Facilities Division built a number of nature trails through the woodland areas surrounding the central building complex. These nature trails traversed five different terrestrial ecosystems, including pine flatwoods, turkey oak/wiregrass scrub, river bottom swamp, cypress swamp, and transition swamp/hardwood hammock communities. The trails cover some twelve miles of terrain on the campus, and go through some of the most diverse and interesting habitat types common to north Florida woodlands. The trails made access to prime butterfly habitat easy, and even included a swamp ecosystem boardwalk.

The area where the campus is located was once an expansive and lush hardwood tract, but the area underwent extensive logging operations during the 1880's and early 1900's. Certain portions were transformed into slash pine/palmetto scrub, and naval stores were harvested from the pines well into the early portion of this century. The main drainage system for the swampy portion was appropriately named Sawmill Slough, an historic reference to the area in times past.

Today, there is high interest in maintaining the unique habitat which remains on campus, a prime natural system located close to one of Florida's largest industrial cities. It is not surprising that the campus is regarded as a plant and wildlife sanctuary. While some of the areas where we surveyed ten years ago have not been altered via campus

expansion, most of the campus proper is centrally located and great care and concern for preserving the surrounding habitat has been shown by campus administrators. I know of no other university in Florida which has tree islands for shade in the parking lots, or whose Physical Facilities units primarily use native vegetation for landscaping. In the swamps there are huge trees which somehow managed to escape harvesting in years past, including the second largest Bald Cypress known in the state.

However, and above all else, ample and varied habitat for many choice butterfly and skipper species occurs on campus. Collecting on campus required a letter from the Natural Science Department and permission from campus security; the list which follows was given to the campus conservation club.

This list generally follows the MONA arrangement (Hedges, et al, 1983), and includes status key for the relative abundance of each species on campus.

HESPERIIDAE

| | | |
|-------|--|----------------|
| 3870 | <u>Epargyreus clarus</u> (Cramer) | common |
| 3886 | <u>Urbanus proteus</u> (Linnaeus) | common |
| 3909 | <u>Thorybes bathyllus</u> (J.E. Smith) | common |
| 3910 | <u>Thorybes pylades</u> (Scudder) | occasional |
| 3913 | <u>Thorybes confusis</u> Bell | occasional |
| 3946a | <u>Erynnis brizo somnus</u> (Lintner) | common |
| 3947 | <u>Erynnis juvenalis</u> (Fabricius) | common |
| 3952 | <u>Erynnis horatius</u> (Scudder & Burgess) | common |
| 3956 | <u>Erynnis zarucco</u> (Lucas) | common |
| 3993 | <u>Nastraea lherminier</u> (Latrielle) | common |
| 3998 | <u>Lerema accius</u> (J.E. Smith) | common |
| 4004 | <u>Ancyloxypha numitor</u> (Fabricius) | rare & local |
| 4010 | <u>Copaeodes minimus</u> (Edwards) | occasional |
| 4013 | <u>Hylephila phyleus</u> (Drury) | common |
| 4029a | <u>Hesperia attalus slossonae</u> (Skinner) | locally common |
| 4030a | <u>Hesperia meskei straton</u> (Edwards) | locally common |
| 4041 | <u>Polites themistocles</u> (Latrielle) | common |
| 4042 | <u>Polites origenes</u> (Fabricius) | occasional |
| 4045 | <u>Polites vibex</u> (Geyer) | common |
| 4046 | <u>Wallengrenia otho</u> (J.E. Smith) | common |
| 4047 | <u>Wallengrenia egeremet</u> (Scudder) | occasional |
| 4049a | <u>Atalopedes campestris huron</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4051 | <u>Atrytone logan logan</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4052 | <u>Problema byssus</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4063 | <u>Poanes yehl</u> (Skinner) | rare & local |
| 4070 | <u>Euphyes arpa</u> (Boisduval & Leconte) | common |
| 4071 | <u>Euphyes pilatka</u> (Edwards) | occasional |
| 4073 | <u>Euphyes dion alabamae</u> (Lindsley) | locally common |
| 4074 | <u>Euphyes dukesi</u> (Lindsley) | rare & local |
| 4076 | <u>Euphyes berryi</u> (Bell) | occasional |
| 4078a | <u>Euphyes ruricola metacomet</u> (Harris) | common |
| 4084 | <u>Atrytonopsis hianna loammi</u> (Whitney) | occasional |
| 4099 | <u>Amblyscirtes aesculapius</u> (Fabricius) | locally common |
| 4111 | <u>Lerodea eufala</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4114 | <u>Oligoria maculata</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4115 | <u>Calpodes ethilus</u> (Stoll) | occasional |
| 4116 | <u>Panoquina panoquina</u> (Scudder) | occasional |
| 4119 | <u>Panoquina ocola</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4145 | <u>Mecathymus yuccae</u> (Boisduval & Leconte) | occasional |
| 4147 | <u>Mecathymus cofaqui</u> (Strecker) | occasional |

(cont. on Pg# 42)

PAPILIONIDAE

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| 4157 | <u>Battus philenor</u> (Linnaeus) | common |
| 4159 | <u>Papilio polyxenes asterius</u> Stoll | occasional |
| 4170 | <u>Papilio cresphontes</u> Cramer | occasional |
| 4176b | <u>Papilio glaucus australis</u> Maynard | common |
| 4181 | <u>Papilio troilus ilioneus</u> (J.E. Smith) | occasional |
| 4182 | <u>Papilio palamedes</u> Drury | common |
| 4184 | <u>Eurytides marcellus</u> (Cramer) | occasional |

PIERIDAE

| | | |
|-------|---|------------|
| 4193 | <u>Pontia protodice</u> (Boisduval & Leconte) | occasional |
| 4197 | <u>Pieris rapae</u> (Linnaeus) | occasional |
| 4198a | <u>Ascia monuste phileta</u> (Fabricius) | occasional |
| 4210 | <u>Colias eurytheme</u> Boisduval | occasional |
| 4224 | <u>Colias cesonia</u> (Stoll) | occasional |
| 4228a | <u>Phoebis sennae eubule</u> (Linnaeus) | common |
| 4237 | <u>Eurema lisa</u> Boisduval & Leconte | common |
| 4242 | <u>Eurema nicippe</u> (Cramer) | common |
| 4243 | <u>Eurema daira</u> (Godart) | common |
| 4248 | <u>Nathalis iole</u> Boisduval | occasional |

LYCAENIDAE

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------|
| 4270 | <u>Atlides halesus</u> (Cramer) | common |
| 4282 | <u>Satyrium calanus calanus</u> (Hubner) | common |
| 4285 | <u>Satyrium liparops liparops</u> (Leconte) | occasional |
| 4299 | <u>Calycopis cecrops</u> (Fabricius) | common |
| 4326a | <u>Incisalia henrici margaretae</u> | locally common |
| 4331 | <u>Fixenia favonius</u> (J.E. Smith) | common |
| 4335 | <u>Parrhasius m-album</u> (Boisduval & Leconte) | occasional |
| 4336 | <u>Strymon melinus</u> Hubner | common |
| 4359a | <u>Hemiarques ceraunus antibubastus</u> Hubner | occasional |
| 4361 | <u>Everes comyntas</u> (Godart) | rare |

RIODINIDAE

| | | |
|------|---|------------|
| 4386 | <u>Calephelis virginiensis</u> (Guerin-Meneville) | occasional |
|------|---|------------|

NYMPHALIDAE

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| 4413A | <u>Agraulis vanillae nigrior</u> Michener | common |
| 4418a | <u>Heliconius charitonius tuckeri</u> (Comstock & Brown) | occasional |
| 4420 | <u>Polygonia interrogationis</u> (Fabricius) | common |
| 4432 | <u>Nymphalis antiopa</u> (Linnaeus) | rare |
| 4434 | <u>Vanessa virginiensis</u> (Drury) | common |
| 4435 | <u>Vanessa cardui</u> (Linnaeus) | occasional |
| 4437 | <u>Vanessa atalanta rubria</u> (Fruhstorfer) | common |
| 4440 | <u>Junonia coenia</u> (Hubner) | common |
| 4443 | <u>Anartia jatrophae quantanamo</u> Munroe | occasional |
| 4447 | <u>Euptoieta claudia</u> (Cramer) | occasional |
| 4480 | <u>Phyciodes phaon</u> (Edwards) | common |
| 4481 | <u>Phyciodes tharos</u> (Drury) | common |
| 4522b | <u>Limenitis arthemus astyanax</u> (Fabricius) | common |
| 4523 | <u>Limenitis archippus</u> (Cramer) | common |
| 4557 | <u>Asterocampa celtis reinthali</u> Friedlander | occasional |
| 4563 | <u>Asterocampa clyton flora</u> (Edwards) | occasional |

SATYRIDAE

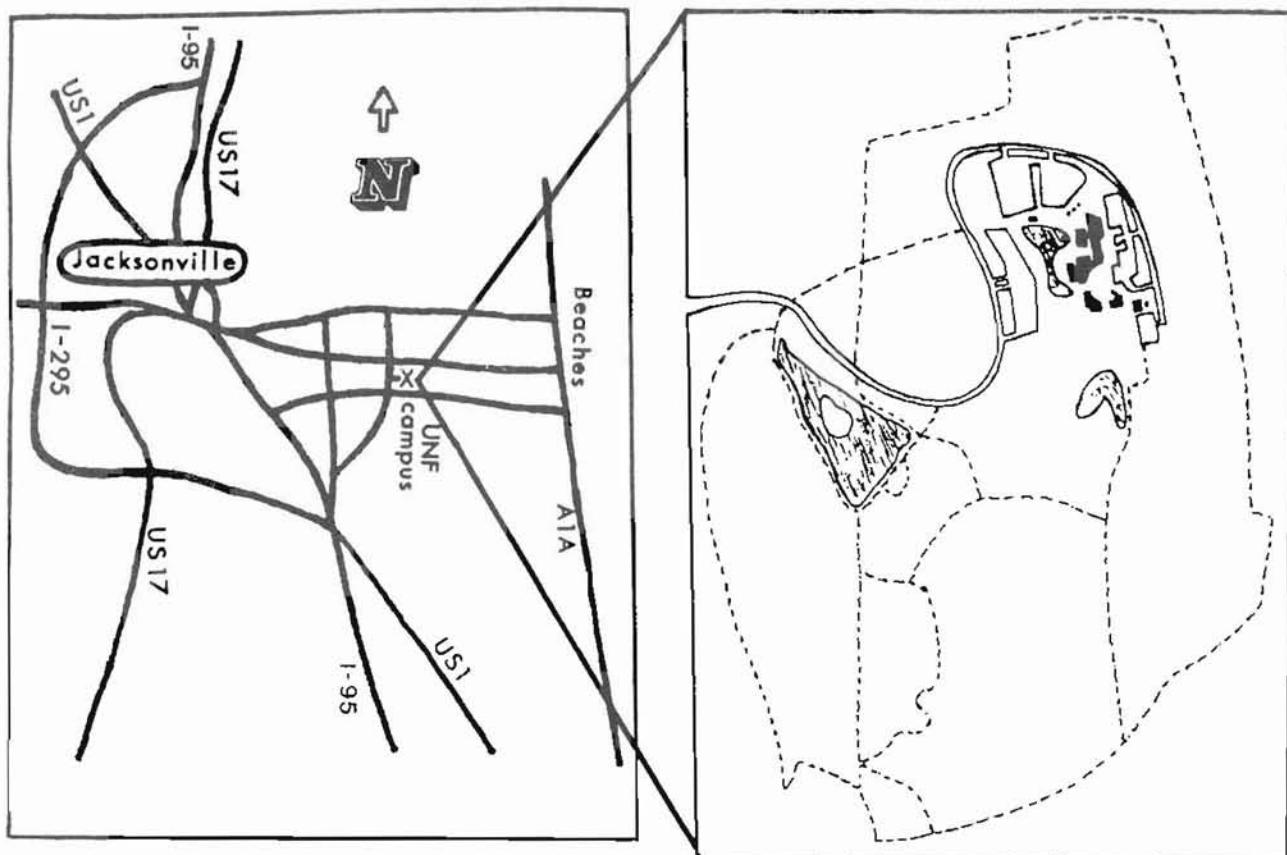
| | | |
|-------|--|----------------|
| 4568 | <u>Enodia portlandia</u> (Fabricius) | common |
| 4569 | <u>Satyrodes appalachia</u> (R. Chermock) | locally common |
| 4575 | <u>Hermeuptychia sosybius</u> (Fabricius) | common |
| 4578a | <u>Megisto cymela viola</u> (Maynard) | common |
| 4587a | <u>Cercyonis pegala abbotti</u> F.M. Brown | common |

DANAIDAE

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| 4614 | <u>Danaus plexippus</u> (Linnaeus) | occasional |
| 4615a | <u>Danaus gilippus berenice</u> (Cramer) | occasional |

In conclusion, only 22 additional species have been reported from Duval County, and several of those known from the county are only known from the UNF campus : Euphyes dion alabamae, Poanes yehl, and Satyrodes appalachia. Visitors to north Florida will enjoy a trip to this campus and the opportunity to investigate the nature trails and the natural beauty of the area.

Figure 1 : UNF Campus Location and Nature Trail Schematic



Friedlander, T.P.

1987(88). Taxonomy, phylogeny, and biogeography of Asterocampa Rober 1916 (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Apaturinae) J. Res. Lepid. 25:215-337.

Hodges, R. W.

et al. Check List of the Lepidoptera of America north of Mexico, E. W. Classey Ltd. and the Wedge Entomological Foundation, London.

A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE CONVENTIONAL BUTTERFLY TRAP; CONSTRUCTION AND USE
 JOHN R. & STEVEN MacDONALD

Collecting butterflies with traps is a well established technique, particularly for the tropical collector (DeVries, 1987). The effort of constructing traps may be rewarded with previously hard to collect species and often yields specimens of superior quality. For several years, the authors have trapped butterflies in Panama using the basic design shown to them by G. B. Small Jr. To satisfy the need for an effective trap that was durable and completely portable, certain adaptations have been made which are presented in this paper. The resulting design provides the following features:

- 1.) The construction is completely collapsible to facilitate packing for travel. When collapsed, the trap is only 3 ~ 4 cm in thickness.
- 2.) Bait spills which permit butterflies to feed without entering the trap are minimized through the combination of a solid bottom (no bait pan opening) and a silicone containment ring which surrounds the bait container. The latter also enables small rocks to be place in the trap to reduce swaying in windy conditions.
- 3.) The entry of rain which can dilute and overflow the bait container is reduced. This is accomplished by the use of a solid transparent top without the loss of phototaxis characters.
- 4.) Mr. G. B. Small (pers. comm.) has suggested that a trap with a rectangular shape tends to reduce flying activity.
- 5.) An optional 18 cm plastic zipper or velcro seal in the side allows for easy access to entrapped specimens. (See item 5 below)
- 6.) The use of weather resistant materials result in a long-lasting and durable trap.

CONSTRUCTION

The following tools and materials are recommended for the assembly of one trap:

- 1.) 2 pieces of 1.6 mm X 25 cm X 25 cm plexiglass.
- 2.) heavy duty netting material, 80 cm X 105 cm (i.e. mosquito netting)
- 3.) Fishing line or nylon cord.
- 4.) Heavy cotton or nylon thread.
- 5.) One 18 cm plastic zipper or velcro strip.
- 6.) Bait receptacle (pot pie pan, etc.).
- 7.) Silicone caulk or sealer.
- 8.) Super glue or equivalent.
- 9.) Jig saw & sand paper or table saw with plywood blade & sanding disc.
- 10.) Propane torch, pliers, and 16 penny nail.
- 11.) Meter stick , scissors, needle and thread.

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE

For a single trap 25 X 25 X 75 cm, cut two pieces of 1.6 mm plexiglass 25 cm square and bevel the edges and corners. Grasping a nail with the pliers, heat it with the propane torch until sufficiently hot to melt through the plexiglass. Melt 1.5 cm holes in each corner of the top and bottom. (See Fig. #1) This method should be done to only one piece of plexiglass at a time. An electric drill will seize and crack the plexiglass unless a fast spiral drill is used at a slow speed.

(cont. on Pg# 45)

In the middle of the bottom piece, form a retaining ring of the desired size using the silicone material. The retaining ring should be larger than the bait receptacle. Several application of silicone will be required to make the containment ring large enough to be functional. Allow sufficient time for the silicone to cure between applications. (See Fig. #1)

Begin assembly by tying a line through each diagonally opposite pair of corner holes of the top piece, leaving sufficient slack to form equal triangles 15-20 cm in height when the lines are lifted (see fig.#2). Using a third piece of line 30 cm tie the support lines together on the top to form a "pyramid" (see fig.#2). This allows the trap to be leveled by adjusting the length of the supporting lines.

Hang the top piece at shoulder height and tie a 95 cm line through each corner hole. Connect the bottom piece to the lines 75 cm below the top, carefully adjusting the lengths to insure that the bottom is level. To do so, tie one of the lines to a bottom hole and connect the diagonally opposite line to the diagonally-opposite corner. When tying the remaining lines, place a small weight on the corner being tied to provide tension for adjustment. Trim any excess line and apply super glue to the knot. This will prevent the knot from becoming un-done.

For a trap 75 cm in height, a section of netting material 80 X 105 cm is required. Sew the plastic zipper in the center of the 80 cm side (optional). Fold the edge of the 105 cm side over the top and position the zipper in the center of one side. Apply super glue at each corner and the center of each fold to tack the netting in place, apply a thick coat of

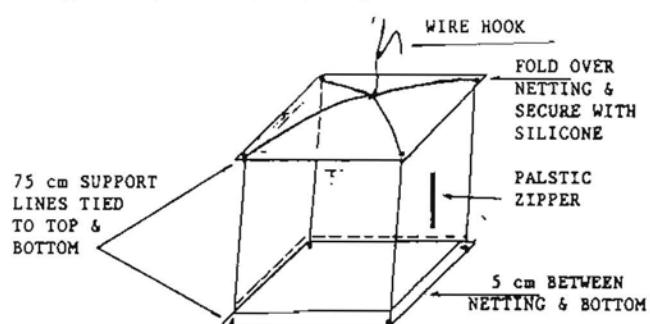
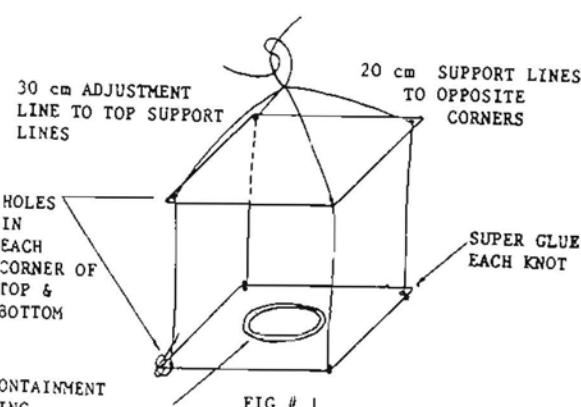
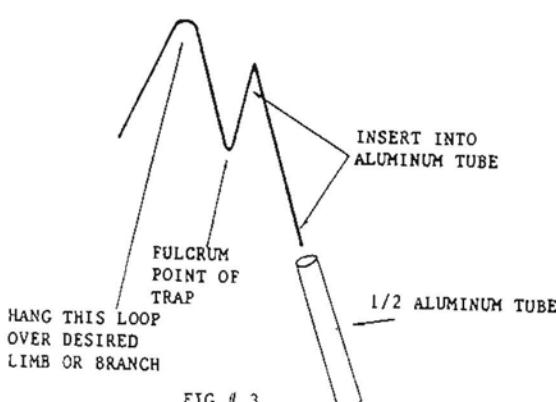


FIG # 2

silicone caulk over the fold to secure the netting to the top. Allow to dry and trim any excess netting. Sew each bottom corner of netting to the adjacent support line at a point 5 cm above the bottom (See Fig. #2). Then sew the open sides together, stopping 5 cm above the bottom of the frame. Trim excess material and cut 3 cm opening between the lower edge of the netting and the bottom piece, taking care not to cut the support lines.

FIELD USE



For use in the field, the following hanging method is suggested; Add 30 -40 cm length of line to the trap, attach a hook which can be made from a coat hanger. (See Fig.#3) Using an aluminum pole of the desired length, traps can be placed and retrieved from trees, limbs and vines by engaging the hook in the pole. Traps need
(cont. on Pg# 46)

not be hung at great heights, but should be placed out of the easy reach of the curious passerby. The choice of small branches and limbs and additional length to the support line will reduce the possibility of animals tampering with the bait. Generally, traps should be placed in an open, fairly sunny spot in or adjacent to woods (Small woodland roads are recommended).

The use of a good bait is essential: we have had good results with a fermented banana and beer mixture, which is quite attractive to butterflies. For 10 to 15 traps, mix about 1/2 gallon of over ripe bananas with two (2) cans of beer and one (1) cup of brown sugar. A small amount of molasses and yeast may also be added if desired. The mixture works best when allowed to age for several days. Place the pan of bait in the retaining ring on the bottom of the trap, the retaining ring prevents bait fluids from leaking out of the trap and creating a diversion for butterflies and moths.

Traps may be of limited value in temperate regions where the available fauna is not as varied as in the tropics. In Panama, we have collected Nymphalidae, Apaturidae, Satyridae, Brassolidae, Morphidae, and occasional Macrolepidoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, and Hymenoptera with these traps.

CONCLUSION

The underlying principle of this trap is similar to that of other bait traps and insect traps, such as the Canopy (Catts, 1970), and the Malaise (Townes, 1962). These traps exploit the positive phototaxis and negative geotaxis of many insects.

Trap dimension such as width, height and entrance opening may be varied to suit each individuals requirements. If butterflies of small or medium size (i.e. Nymphalids) are of primary interest, one may wish to reduce the 3 cm opening at the bottom to 2.5 cm. If larger species (i.e. Brassolids) are of interest, 3.5 cm would be desireable. By experimenting, one can adapt this valuable collecting tool to achieve maximum effectiveness.

LITERATURE CITED

- Catts, E. P. 1970 A Canopy Trap for Collecting Tabanidae. Mosquito News Vol. 30, No. 3: 472 - 474
- DeVries, Philip J. 1987 The Butterflies of Costa Rica and Their Natural History. Princeton University Press, Pg. 34 - 35.
- Townes, H. K. 1962 Design for a Malaise Trap. Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash. 64: 253 - 262

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

The Southern Lepidopterists will hold our annual meeting March 4th & 5th at the Welaka Research & Education Center, Institute of Food & Agricultural, University of Florida at Welaka, Florida. We have used the Welaka facility for a previous feild meeting in October of 1987 (See S.L.Newsletter, Vol 9 No# 1). More information will be available in the next issue of the newsletter or a special flyer if necessary. Plan to attend now, we need your support. Anyone intersted in presenting a short talks, demonstrations, or slide shows should contact Jeff Slotten (903-733-9281), or Leroy C. Koehn (Home 305-344-3873, Work 305-251-3083). Bring a door prize, items for silent auction or specimens to be indentified. We look forward to seeing you there.

THIS-N-THAT & OTHER TIDBITS

The deadline dates for the next volume (No#11) will be as follows, No#1 February 15th; No#2, May 15th; No#3, August 15th; & No#4, November 15th. I will continue to hold the deadlines, if you are late, it will not appear until the next number. Mark the dates on your calender; they are important.

PLEASE NOTE:

Your Editor has moved, please note the new address. This is the first time I have moved without changing states or zip codes! My new address is as follows:

2946 N.W. 91st Avenue
Coral Springs, FL 33065

We still need your input, short articles, items of interest and news, or your activities into new collecting territory. Lets hear it from you. Do you have a complaint? Voice your views in the news.

It is with deep regret that we report the sudden death of Leland L. Martin of Wellington, Ohio. Leland was an excellent lepidopterist. He was a good friend of your Editor as well as many persons in Ohio and the United States. He was a wonderful human being and will be greatly missed.

There are several new books and publications available:

The Lives of Butterflies by Matthew Douglas 1986, 241 pages, 16 pages of color photographs. The University of Michigan Press. \$45.00

Technical Bull. #287, N.C. Agricultural Research Service. A taxonomic Study of the Genus Salebriaria (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae: Phycitinae) in America North of Mexico by Herbert H Neunzig, 95 pages, 37 plates. Price \$6.00. Agricultural Communications, Box 7603, N.C. State University, Raleigh, NC 27695-7603.

Moths of America North of Mexico, Sesiidae by T.D. Eicklin & W.D. Duckworth. Price \$65.00 plus \$2.00 shipping. Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, c/o National Museum of Natural History, MRC-127, Washington, DC 20560.

John Coffman, our Zone Coordinator from Virginia, is an excellent photographer, his work can be found in the July issue of Ranger Rick (centerspread of Buckeye Butterfly), and in the 1989 Audubon Engagement Calendar, month of May, Actias luna on the blossoms of a peach tree.

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP

TOM NEAL

NEW MEMBERS:

Michael Benton
3913 B SW 26th Dr.
Gainesville, FL
32608

Mogens C. Nielsen
3415 Overlea Dr.
Lansing, MI
48917

John Spahr
613 Locust Ave.
Waynesboro, VA
22980

Collect, exchange
buy, sell, rearing
Correspondence welcome

Life history & distribution
of MI Lep. Esp. Roph.
Noctuidae, General interest
in Lep. Great Lakes Region

Collect & Photography

ADDRESS CHANGES:

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Stephen M. Mix
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Rocky Mount, NC
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Thomas Turner
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34695

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32077

RESEARCH REQUEST & MEMBERS NOTICES

WANTED: Volunteers (members or non-members of the Society) to record the migrations of selected butterfly species within the state of Florida, including monarchs (Danaus plexippus) whose fall migration is now in progress. Participants should preferably be permanent Florida residents, but others are also welcome. For details please write: Tom Turner, Migration Coordinator, P.O. Box 6272, Clearwater, FL 34618.

WANTED: Correspondence with anyone having knowledge of, or requesting information from or by a coalition of conservation-oriented groups (18 in all) in the San Antonio, Texas area for the purpose of shared information to actively address environmental issues. I am currently participating in these activities as a member of the Southern Lepidopterists Society and the Lepidopterist's Society. I am also requesting information regarding any endangered species in Texas. Contact: Joseph F. Doyle III, 13310 Bar-C Drive, San Antonio, Texas, 78253.

WANTED: The following books and publications; The Butterflies of the West Coast by W.G. Wright; On the Sphingidae 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 Sietz. Please contact: Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave. Coral Springs, FL 33065.

RESEARCH REQUEST: Plans are underway for a new migrational study for several butterfly species, which will probably be initiated during 1989. The primary species involved will be Danaus plexippus, Phoebus sennae, and Agraulis vanillae, and some extraordinary results can be anticipated from the project. Plan call for regular tagging of individuals in Georgia (the public school system in south Georgia will likely be involved) and north Florida next fall. Tom Turner (see notice above) of the Xerces Society, Lincoln Brower of the University of Florida, and Barbara Lenczewski of Gainesville, FL will be the principals involved in the study, along with others.

I did some preliminary observations during September and early October here in Jacksonville, and found that school yards, football fields, and large parking lots at malls are good observational points to note the directions of individuals. I found that wind direction seems to have no influence on the butterflies, and noted that nearly all of the A. vanillae (over 99% of those observed) were headed due south in late September and early October; D. plexippus (migrants just arriving in late Sept./early Oct.) were travelling either in a southerly direction (63%) or a

(cont. from Pg# 48)

southeastern direction (37%) ; P. sennae was less dramatic at this point, with 46% headed south, 8% north, 24% west, and 30% east. When you're out in the field (or even while mowing the yard, etc.) during the next month or so, if you live along the SE coast from SC to FL, make some notes on the headings taken by these three species, and send them to the Editor to include in the next issue. The only other pertinent observation made was that all high-flying individuals were headed south, by that I mean tree top level. Most individuals were seen flying 2-3 meters above the ground. Dave baggett, 110 Husson Ave. #3, Palatka, FL 32077.

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

ZONE I TEXAS: Coordinator, Ed Knudson, 808 Woodstock, Bellaire, TX 77401

Knudson reports that South Texas was both cursed and blessed by Hurricane Gilbert. Damage in Texas was confined mainly to the effects of several tornados, but in Mexico damage was very severe. The good thing about Gilbert was the heavy runoff into the Rio Grande from the Mexican tributaries, which necessitated large releases at the Falcon Dam. This resulted in refilling of many long resacas and flooding of many low lying areas along the river. The levee system prevented significant flooding of towns. Santa Ana Refuge was 60% under water and Bentsen State Park was also well saturated. This may result in a resurgence of Lepidoptera populations in these areas, though the effects will probably not be seen until next year.

Knudson made a trip to south Texas September 26-30, with the following results.

Cameron County, Audubon Palm Sanctuary, near Brownsville, Sept. 27 & 28. 40 species of butterflies were either collected or observed, nothing of great interest. Moth collecting produced the following: Helvibotys freemani, Lamprosema n.sp., Polygrammodes sanguinalis, Terastia meticulosalis, Microthyris anomalis, Neodavisia melusina, Oryctometopia fossulatella, (Pyralids); Patalene epionat, Synchlora irregularia, Semaeopus marginata, Ptychamalia doreneraria, (Geometrids); Sphingicampa bicolor, Sphingicampa albolineata, Sphingicampa blanchardi, Rothschildia forbesi, (Saturniids); Eumorpha satellitia, Cauthetia spuria, (Sphingids); Anomis impasta, Anomis exacta, Anomis cataquellus, Concana mundissima, Ephyrodes cacata, Massala obvertens, Thysania zenobia, Ophisma tropicalis, Tarachidia septuosa, Eusceptis flavifimbriata, and Cropia connecta (noctuids).

Hildago County, Bentsen State Park, Sept. 29, Epidromia sp., possibly pannosa was collected.

Nueces County, Lake Corpus Christi State Park, Sept. 30, and collected Eucosma atascosana (Tortricid); Dysodia oculatana (Thyridid); Erinnys alope (Sphingid); Schinia tuberculum, Schinia sordida, Schinia nubila, Schinia siren, Schinia ultima, Schinia hanga, Schinia regia, Schinia bifascia, Schinia rivulosa, Schinia saturata, and Schinia citrinella (Noctuids).

October 8 : Knudson visited Double Lake, San Jacinto County, and recorded Hybroma servulella (Tineid); Eucosma graduatana (Tortricid); Eupithecia peckorum (Geometrid); Heliothis turbatus (Noctuid).

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 37662.

No reports!!! There is a lot of un-reported collecting going on!

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

July 23 : Finkelstein visited Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Harris County, where Frank Elia, director of the Day Butterfly Center, provided a guided tour and update on the progress of the center. A butterfly count of the gardens was conducted by Finkelstein, Elia, and staff assistant Lisa Stein. Using the "Butterfly Watcher's Checklist to the Butterflies of Callaway Gardens" 23 of the 68 species listed were collected. Staphylus mazams hayhursti was sighted by Finkelstein provided a new record for the Gardens area. Finkelstein also noted that the summer drought had caused the absence of some very common species (P. tharos, P. rapae, C. eurytheme, Etc.).

Finkelstein reported a negative observation: In the summer of 1985 & 1986, many Catocala, of at least 7 species, were collected and reported (Zone III report Vol. 7 No#3 1895) by Finkelstein in downtown Atlanta. They were found on walls and windows of buildings, on the sidewalks, and often in the gutter, during July and August. This summer, daily walks in the same streets uncovered almost NO Catocala present.

Jim Maudsley reported that the entire season was abnormal, late freezes affected many spring species, especially the swallowtails. However, Falcapica midea annickae was extremely abundant. The summer drought and heat reduced butterfly populations dramatically. Late summer rains allowed the recovery of swallowtail populations, but most Nymphalids remained scarce. However, most pierids and hesperids remained at normal levels, seemingly un-affected by the extreme weather conditions. Maudsley reported the following captures from Clarke County, Athens vicinity; May 6, Papilio cresphontes, June 11, Speyeria cybele, Nymphalis antiopa was extremely common in early March and Late May, Chrysone nycteis was very common in mid May, and Pieris protodice was almost absent throughout the season.

ZONE IV FLORIDA : Dave Baggett, 1246 Holmesdale Rd., Jacksonville, FL 32207

July 23 : Leroy Koehn collected North Key Largo and found it to be lush and green. General collecting was excellent and many species extremely common. Anteos maerula, Marpesia petreus, and Basilarchia archippus floridensis were taken.

July 27 : Leroy Koehn visited several hammocks in the Homestead area and found excellent collecting. Siproeta stelenes biblagiata was extremely common, Eunica monima, Anaea floridalis, Marpesia petreus, Danaus eresimus, and Polite baracoa were taken. Perigonia lusca was taken at latana during a light rain in mid afternoon and then again at dusk.

August 6 : Tom Neal provided a report from Torreya State Park: Catocala ulalume (fairly common), Catocala neogama, Mouralia tinctoides, Scopula ordinata, and the Heterocampa new species (#3919,1 in Kimball).

August 6 : Leroy Koehn and Charlie Stevens collected Key Largo and recorded Tmolus azia, Junonia evarete evarete, Appias drusilla and the day flying Arctiid, Composia fidelissima. Moth collecting was only fair, Cocytius antaeus, Eacles imperialis, Hyblaea puera, Eupseudosoma involutum floridum, Pseudocharis minima, Lymire edwardsi, and Diphthera festiva.

August 10 : Koehn visited Owaissa-Bauer Hammock and collected Eunica monima, it was extremely abundant in the adjacent Avocado groves. Leroy reported that the general collecting was exceptional all summer.

August 21 : Slotten, Baggett and Minno collected Arglye Forest in Orange Park, Duval County and collected a few Atrytone arogos, Copaeodes minima, Erynnis zarucco, Atrytone logan and other common skippers.

August 28 : Slotten and Baggett visited Sampson, St. Johns County and found collecting poor, however they located larvae (about a dozen) of Feniseca tarquinius feeding on woolly alder aphids along a creek bed off Russel Sampson Rd.

September 1 : Rick Gillmore reported taking Hyblaea puera and what he feels is Schinia obscurata in Sanford, Seminole County.

September 1 : John Kutis reported taking Battus polydamus near Wiersdale, Marion County, and moth records for Haploa clymene, Paonias exaecatus, Schinia rivulosa, and Schinia saturata.

September 3 : Leroy Koehn visited the Fakahatchee Strand area and found excellent collecting, Marpesia petreus was very common, a male was even taken at light. Danaus qilippus berenice and Danaus eresimus tethys were also very common and were observed roosting together on two occasions. Skipper collecting was very poor and several very common species were altogether absent. Moth collecting proved very good with several species being very common, Cocytius antaeus, Pachylia ficus, Automeris io lilibeth, Cosmosoma myrodora, Pareuchaetes insulata, and Calidota laqueata.

September 3-4 : Neal collected at Torreya State Park over Labor Day and reported Catocala ulalume, Catocala lacrymosa, and Catocala insolabilis still persisting. Choice butterflies were Pompeius verna, Anthanassa seminole, and Amblyscirtes aesculapius. He also reported Peridea ferruginea, which is rarely taken in Florida, and this represents a new park record. Torreya State Park has now surpassed 1000 species recorded. The list is maintained by Baggett and is annually revised; copies can be obtained directly from Baggett.

October 1 : John Kutis collected at Goose Pasture, Jefferson County, along the Wacissa River, where he caught Leucanopsis longa, Holomelina laeta, Cicinnis melsheimeri, Oreta rosea, and Rupela sejuncta. He also mentioned that on July 4th he had taken Manduca jasminearum at this locality.

October 2 : Slotten, Gillmore, and Baggett collected in the Gainesville and west of Williston on HWY 121 in the scrub areas with blooming compositae such as Liatris and Carphephorus. In Gainesville they found Hesperia attalus and Euphyes arpa, plus Schinia sanquinea, Schinia bina, Schinia lynx, Schinia fulleri, and Schinia arefacta (plus others such as Schinia siren and Schinia sordida). At Williston they also noted Hesperia attalus, lots of Hemiarqus ceraunus, Schinia sanquinea, Schinia bina, Schinia trifascia, Schinia tuberculum, Schinia petulans, and Schinia saturata. Anaea andria was seen but not captured; sphingids such as Hemaris thysbe and Enyo lugubris were active at flowers before dusk.

Baggett, using pheromone baited sticky-traps in his backyard in Jacksonville from late August through October 13, has recorded the following sesiids : Vitacea scepsiformis (abundant at EZ-ODDA just before dusk); Synanthedon geliformis (a few at ZZ-ODDA, 4-6:00 PM); Synanthedon pictipes (common at EZ-ODDA from about noon to 3PM); Synanthedon pictipes (one at EZ-ODDOH); Synanthedon rubrofascia (several at EZ-ZZ blends, 3-5PM); Synanthedon sapygaeformis (all form Floridensis, at ZZ-ODDA and EZ-ODDA, noon to 2PM); Synanthedon exitosa (abundant at ZZ-ODDA, noon to 2PM); and Carmenta texana (at ZZ-ODDA and ZZ-EZ blends, 10AM to noon); V. polistiformis (very common at EZ-ZZ-ODDOH between 3:30 and 5PM during mid-

September) Time of day and the precise location of the trap is critical to success with Sesiids. For a review of sticky-traps, see S. Lep. News Vol. 8, No 2, Pg# 10. A good source of Pheromones is Albany International, P.O. Box 537, Buckeye, AZ 85326, write for a current price list and availability.

Tom Turner of Safety Harbor recorded a Papilio androgeus on May 15, 1988, although not captured, was positively identified. The wing condition was excellent with no visible signs of damage.

ZONE V VIRGINIA, NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA: John Coffman, Rt. 1 Box 331, Timberville, VA 22853; Bob Cavanaugh, P.O.Box 734, Morehead City, NC 28557. Ron Gatrell, 126 Wells Rd., Goose Creek, SC 29445

John Coffman reported a good year for Catocala, taking a C. relicta in August (Timberville). This was his best year for Catocala since 1979. Eutelia pulcherrima (Noctuidae) were extremely common, counted 22 on his blacklight sheet (Timberville area) one night. The last time he collected it was 1982. He also collected Sphinx frankii on July 23. John collected a female Euchlaena milnei and managed to obtain 287 ova, unfortunately the ova were infertile.

July 31 : Charlie Covell visited the Harmon Den Wildlife Refuge, Haywood County, NC and collected Eparhyreus clarus, Battus philenor, Papilio glaucus, Papilio troilus, Pieris rapae, Colias philodice, Everes comyntas, Celastrina ladon, Vanessa atalanta, Polygonia comma, Phyciodes tharos, Speyeria aphrodite, Basilarchia arthemis astyanax, Enodia anthedon, and Danaus plexippus. He also noted that swallowtails were commonly seen visiting horse droppings.

Stephen Mix of Rocky Mount, NC wrote your Editor to report that he had seen one of "Y'all's moths" up his way, Erebis odora was seen in his back yard, but before a net could be secured, it flew off in the direction of Virginia!

CATOCALA CAPERS

JEFF SLOTEN

Catocala Capers are true to life events of several of Florida's finest and persistent Moth collectors, especially those who collect Catocala moths. The cast of characters goes as follows:

Jeff: A dentist by day, an avid catocala nut by night. The ever impatient Jeff is the first one awake to check the lights before day break. As a Jeff has been called everything but a dentist by his tried and sleepy collecting companions.

Dave: A fine fellow who's determination to collect Catocala is impressive. The always methodical Dave, with his dry sense of humor, is always in good spirits, until awakened in the wee hours of the morning to check the sheets. Dave has been known for producing threats of unbelievable magnitude: He once threatened to stuff Jeff's face into a flashlight, and turn it on.

Rick: Another fine fellow with an exceptional desire to collect Catocala moths. Rick is not a sound sleeper, but enjoys beating Jeff to the sheet to find a choice moth or two. Rick is very co-operative and always willing to assist: he would enjoy helping Dave with his flash light when Jeff beats him to the sheet.

Anne: A loving friend of Rick's who goes along for the ride. Always complaining, not that she doesn't have the right to. She has a great sense of humor, and she too would enjoy helping Dave with his flashlight every now and then.

Wart: The ever present, eternally hungry toad. Wart possesses an unbelievable ability to identify rare Catocala moths, and consume them in large quantities. Wart is always the first one at the sheet; his presence remains undetected. Should the others learn of Wart, Dave's flashlight would be a pleasure compared to their wrath.

CATOCALA CAPERS

JEFF SLOTTEN

It is 4 AM, Jeff is up and ready to check the sheet for choice Catocala moths. Dave, Rick and Anne are sound asleep in the tent, having only gone to bed at 2 AM.....

CATOCALA CAPERS

JEFF SLOTTEN

It is 4 AM, Jeff is up and ready to check the sheet. Dave, Rick and Anne are sound asleep. They all went to bed in the tent at 2 AM.



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