



southern lepidopterists' news



CHARTERED
1978

VOL:11 NO 1
FEB 15, 1989

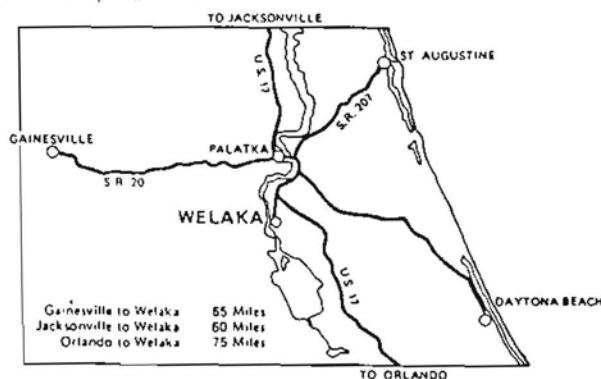
THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES

THE 1989 ANNUAL MEETING AT WELAKA MARCH 3, 4, & 5

JEFFREY SLOTTEN

The 1989 Southern Lepidopterists' Society Annual Meeting will be held the weekend of March 3, 4, & 5, 1989 at Welaka Research and Education Center, Welaka, Florida. The center, which is managed by the University of Florida, is part of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Science and is used for the purpose of research and education. The center is located 65 miles southeast of Gainesville, and 20 miles south of Palatka, Florida.

Sandhills and scrub, flatwoods forest and clear blue springs....cypress filled river swamps and hammocks... These are some of the ecosystems that can be found on the 2,267 acre Welaka Research and Education Center. The Center includes 2-1/2 miles of river front on the east bank of the St. Johns River. The Ocala National Forest and the mouth of the spring fed Oklawaha River are directly across the river from the Center. A U.S. Department of Interior Fish Hatchery with an Aquarium Museum borders the Center.



We plan to meet at the Center Friday night, we will be able to set up for moth collecting. The meeting will formally begin on Saturday morning at 9:00 AM, March 4th. Collecting groups will be formed and can start out within the hour for a full day of collecting, weather permitting. Moth collecting will be available Saturday night. We will meet at 5:00 PM Saturday evening discuss the evenings diner arrangements and business meeting.

The Center has sleeping accommodations with apartments equipped with stoves and refrigerators. We believe that everyone should be able to stay at the Center. For those arriving on Friday and remaining the entire weekend, the cost will be \$10.00 per person. For those staying on Saturday night only, the cost will be \$7.50 per person. This includes the picnic.

This should be the prime time to find many choice spring species, including: Incisalia henrici margaretae, I. niphon, Erynnis brizo somnus, Cyllopsis gemma, and Papilio palamedes. Some choice moth collecting should be had, Sphinx gordius and Eacles imperialis should be present.

Anyone planning on attending should contact Jeffrey Sloten before February 20th, 1989. Telephone (904) 733-9281 evenings, or write to, 4083 Sunbeam Road, Apt. # 1215, Jacksonville, Florida 32257. See you there!!!!

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DAY BUTTERFLY CENTER AT CALLAWAY GARDENS

IRVING FINKELSTEIN

A milestone of great interest to the Southern Lepidopterists' took place September 25, 1988 with the opening of the Cecil B. Day Butterfly Center in the Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia. The second facility in this country devoted exclusively to the display of living butterflies in a man made tropical habitat (The first, Butterfly World in Coconut Creek, Florida, opened last March.).

The Day Butterfly Center is quite unique in a number of ways. The huge glass enclosed conservatory is a completely controlled environment permitting year round maintenance of a lush tropical growth of vegetation and butterflies. The brilliantly contrived landscaping with rocky cliffs, a rapid stream and waterfall, a few hummingbirds, and a local pheasant to add color, all make the visitor forget he/she is "indoors" as he wanders along the undulating sidewalk surrounded by the perpetual ballet performance of the brilliantly colored butterflies.

An alert lepidopterist visiting the Center cannot help but be struck immediately by a glaring incongruity: flying together and often alighting on the same flowers or perch are Neotropical species (Papilio cressphontes, and species of Parides, Heliconius, Caligo, and Hamadryas.) and Australasian species (Papilio memnon, P. rumanzovia, Kallima inachus, Danaus chrysippus, and species of Torides and Graphium.). I was quickly able to suspend my disbelief, however, as I became swept up in my new proximity and a new sense of kinship with these creature, something totally impossible when in the field, net in hand, in hot pursuit!

In another curious discrepancy with the "real" world outside, the butterflies inside the Center seem to lead remarkably Platonic lives, although I have observed a limited amount of courtship behavior and a few pairs in copula in the conservatory. No larval food plants are provided, therefore no oviposition can occur. The visitors are then denied a first hand insight into the life history of the species that they see flying about. Except for a small glass case of chrysalides along the entrance way, no other developmental stages are displayed. Sadly there were few emergences during my visit. The rearing facility, unfortunately, is located some distance from the Center and is not open to the public. There in two long greenhouses is the "business end" of the operation. The potted larval host plants of Citrus, Aristolochia, Passiflora, etc, are covered with ova and larva in all stages of growth. Here chrysalides of birdwings, Caligo, Peirids, and Nymphalids emerge, as many as a thousand at a time, representing over sixty species, delighting and educating the visitors temporarily sharing their space.

The most important function of the Center is its educational capacity. Being part of the Callaway Garden, which is one of Georgia's leading tourist attractions and a major botanical garden, the Center shares the opportunity of having year round events. Besides horticultural events, the Gardens offer excellent recreational opportunities as well; a lake with a sandy beach, three 18 hole golf courses. The Day Butterfly Center will be an additional bonus to the many thousands of visitors. A \$5.00 entrance fee to the Gardens includes the Day Butterfly Center. A beautifully produced fifteen minute film at the entrance to the Center introduces visitors to the world of butterflies and their importance in the scheme of life, as well as the need to conserve them. Of course, there is the inevitable gift shop, with all sorts of publications on butterflies and butterfly gardening, any number of butterfly trinkets, T-shirts and other souvenirs.

Members of the Center's staff periodically provide tours and are available to answer questions, point out and identify species, and provide security for the live specimens. The entire management of the operations is the responsibility of Frank Elia (A member of the Southern LepS), who was formally the curator of the living butterfly display at the Cincinnati Zoo, Cincinnati, Ohio. That display was the first of its kind in the country. Frank is to be congratulated on the outstanding job he has done at the Day Butterfly Center. The day-to-day operations of the Center is managed by Frank's assistant, Bruce Effingham, an active Lepidopterist, Coleopterist and Arachnid enthusiast.

The Day Butterfly Center is a must stop for any lepidopterist planning to visit the Atlanta area.

BATTUS FARMING IN FLORIDA

BRIAN PASBY

I am a reverse "snow-bird". Every summer, as soon as I can, I head south for my little place in the Florida sand-hill country and for a couple of months take up butterfly farming.

This year (1988), I determined to attempt to raise Battus philenor and Battus polydamus. As anyone who has tried it knows, the problem of getting a butterfly through its life cycle in captivity are manifold. One has to provide adequate space and suitable food plants for the larva, adequate adult nectar sources, and hope that the parasitism can be avoided. I put up what turned out to be a relatively inexpensive and successful butterfly house this year. It consisted of a galvanized greenhouse-type frame, semi-circular in cross section, and covered it with a plastic bird net, the type of net that one might use to protect fruit trees. The net turned out to be almost invisible but the butterflies, particularly the smarter species like Heliconius charitonius soon learned where it was.

My first set back came when I headed confidently to the Battus polydamus colony to collect some larvae, to find to my dismay that the colony seemed to be defunct. The food plant, Aristolochia elegans, was present in abundance, but no butterflies. Let's hope that it picks up next year. Shortly before I left to return north and make a living, Paul Pfenninger very kindly sent me some eggs of Battus polydamus, but unfortunately I was unable to raise them to

adulthood. Battus philenor is very common on my place in Florida and for some time I was extremely puzzled as to what it was using as a larval food plant. A couple of years ago, while on sabbatical leave, my wife and I spent many hours following females around and finally discovered Aristolochia serpentaria. On my sandy property, this plant only grows to about 6 inches high and will have a maximum of about 6 leaves, not a very substantial food resource for a large larva. Shortly after this personal discovery I learned of a series of papers by M.D. Rausher which describe the problems that female Battus philenor must overcome to locate suitable host plants (Aristolochia serpentaria and hastata).

The larva has the interesting capability of being able to move rapidly across country, the antennae waving wildly, searching for a new unoccupied food plant. I suspect that a large percentage of them, at least in my sandy-hill environment, do not make it. This ability to leave one food plant and go "boogying" into the sunset is no help when one is trying to raise them in captivity.

Aristolochia durior is listed also as a food plant, however, I have never found it growing wild in Florida nor have I seen it in a nursery there.

This year I brought Aristolochia durior down with me from a nursery in New York and I also brought Aristolochia elegans and could, of course, provide Aristolochia serpentaria and A.hastata (if indeed these last two are different species).

For nectar sources I had Lantanas and was very surprised and pleased to be able to purchase two species of Buddleia at flea markets. One great pleasure of flea market shopping in Florida for anyone interested in horticulture and botany is the occasional discovery of very unusual plants being offered at very low prices.

We collected eggs and larvae from the wild and transferred them to both A.durior and A.elegans in the butterfly house. It has been reported that Battus philenor will not complete its development on A.elegans and I found that after a few days the larvae would move off A.elegans. In this particular case though they had pretty much decimated the plant and they may have moved for this reason. They happily completed development on A.durior, a satisfactory food source for rearing. One leaf of A.durior has close to an equal bio-mass to that of a whole A.serpentaria plant.

I was able to go through a complete generation of Battus philenor, from larva to larva, having had more time I could probably have continued further. Next year, I hope to try again with Battus polydamus.

It really is a very great pleasure to sit in your modest butterfly house with Zebra butterflies, Gulf Fritillaries, and Pipe-vine Swallowtails flying around seemingly unfazed by your presence. You also have the pleasure, when you regretfully have to leave, of raising the netting and letting the contents of your enclosed world blend back into the surrounding ecology.

I would be most interested to read about the experiences of other butterfly farmers in the pages of the news.

BASILARCHIA ARCHIPPUS "WATSONI" IN THE NORTHEAST

HARRY PAVULAAN

An unusually high frequency of dark individuals of Basilarchia archippus (Cramer) was observed in northern Virginia and Maryland over several dates in late August, 1988. Numerous examples of B. archippus were collected in a moist meadow along the Washington and Old Dominion bike trail in Vienna, Virginia. Of these, roughly equal numbers were either "typical" bright orange-brown (nominate) B. archippus, or a darkened variant in which the hind-wings were "normal" (as in the nominate subspecies), but with the forewings darkened to varying degrees, with dark reddish-brown coloration. Intermediates between the two varieties were present in all degrees.

The most extreme darkened individuals were compared to a series of B. archippus watsoni (dos Passos) from various locations in southern Mississippi and Texas. After close examination, I have concluded that the darkest Vienna specimens fell well within the range of variation displayed in the B. a. watsoni phenotype, though one of the Mississippi specimens was yet darker, approaching the B. a. floridensis (Strecker) phenotype.

During the same period in late August, similar observations were made at McKee-Besher Wildlife Management area, near Seneca, Maryland. This location lies just across the Potomac River from Virginia, in Montgomery County. There, the majority of B. archippus were of the same darker B. a. watsoni phenotype, with a smaller number of intergrades to typical B. archippus, but virtually no typical (nominate) B. archippus!

It is my belief that the extreme drought conditions of the earlier part of 1988 played a contributing role in bringing out the darkened characteristics of the late August emergence of B. archippus in the region around Washington, D.C. At the same locations during the earlier part of summer, as in most years, local populations of B. archippus were of the usual, typical (nominate) B. archippus phenotype. However, unlike most years, the late August 1988 brood departed significantly from the norm. During the past seasons, the darker phenotypes was rarely encountered (if at all), and generally much diluted.

Similar specimens have apparently been reported in the literature, from as far north as New York state (Shapiro, 1974). Shapiro (1974) states that "a few dark, ruddy specimens have been taken on the southern plateau in ix", and "such specimens are common late in the season on the Coastal Plain from New Jersey south". They have also been reported from Philadelphia (Shapiro, 1966). Here, Shapiro (1966) states that he had "only a few specimens from September...but some are as dark as material from north-central Florida".

I have personally collected or sighted numerous similar B. a. watsoni like individuals over a two year period (1983-84) in Southern Rhode Island, as well as a very small number of near B. a. floridensis (deep reddish brown variety) individual in the Great Swamp, near Kingston, R.I. All of these darkened Rhode Island butterflies were found in August or later, and much more frequently during drought conditions of summer 1983. An associate, Bob Gardner, believes he has a similar darkened specimen, from Maine (of all places!). B. a. watsoni and B. a. floridensis like forms occur with yearly regularity along the immediate Atlantic coast, north to Virginia Beach and Cape Hatteras.

This brings out the question regarding proper terminological identity of these darkened forms of B. archippus in the northeast. Although this phenotype is considered a subspecies in the Gulf coastal area by most of us (under currently accepted definitions of "subspecies"), these northeast individuals cannot properly be considered valid specimens of subspecies B. a. watsoni, since they occur as a form within what is considered the range of subspecies B. archippus. However, I do not recall seeing the name B. a. watsoni used as a form name. Until the taxonomists come up with a solution, "Basilarchia archippus archippus (near-Watsoni)" will probably have to suffice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are expressed to Bryant Mather, who provided helpful comments and reviewed this paper.

LITERATURE CITED

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- Shapiro, A. M. 1966 "Butterflies of the Delaware Valley". Philadelphia: American Entomological Society, Special Publication, 79 pp.
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METAXAGLAEA, DASYCHIRA ATRIVENOSA, AND XESTIA BOLLI IN MISSISSIPPI

BRYANT MATHER

H. G. Stevenson in the Maryland Entomologist Vol 3 (2) May 1988, pp 40-41, 46, 53-54 reports finding, in the Tidewater, Maryland area, all five species of Metaxaglaea, Dasychira atrivenosa (Palm), and Xestia bolli (Grote).

By comparison, in Mississippi, I have records as follows:

1. Metaxaglaea australis (Schweitzer): Bay St. Louis, Hancock County, 8 & 27 Dec. 1971; Vicksburg, Warren County, 29 Jan. 1981.
2. Metaxaglaea semitaria (Franclemont): Pearl, Rankin County, 26. Dec. 1970; Vicksburg, Warren County, 31. Dec. 1981.
3. Metaxaglaea viatica (Grote): 150 specimens, Clinton & Jackson, Hinds County; Pricedale, Pike County; Pearl, Rankin County; State College, Oktibbeha County; Roberts, Newton County; and Bovina, Vicksburg, Warren County; Dates of capture; October through March.
4. Metaxaglaea violacea (Schweitzer): Pearl, Rankin County, 3 Jan. 1972; Vicksburg, Warren County, 28 Dec 1981 (2), 3 Feb. 1984 (1), 17 Feb. 1982.
5. Metaxaglaea invulsa (Grote). I have no records of this species from Mississippi.

(cont. from Pg#4)

I have records of 20 Dasychira atrivenosa (Palm) from Mississippi as follows: Bovina, Warren County (9), June through October; Vicksburg, Warren County (10), May through September; Miss. Test Facility, Hancock County (1), June.

I have records of 12 Xestia boillii (Grote) from Mississippi as follows: Jackson, Hinds County (3), October & November; Clinton, Hinds County (3), March & November; Pearl, Rankin County (2), November; State College, Oktibbeha County (3), November; and Tupelo, Lee County (1), October.

SCHINIA UPDATE: 1988

JEFFREY SLOTTEN

On September 23rd, 1988, Rick Gilmore and I collected at Suwannee River State Park, Suwannee County, Florida. We mainly collected at UV lights in and around the park as well as on the flowers during the day. Our main objective was to survey the Schinia moth populations.

We found the following:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <u>Schinia soridida</u> ; common & fresh. | 6. <u>Schinia sanguinea</u> ; uncommon & fresh |
| 2. <u>Schinia ar</u> ; uncommon & fresh. | 7. <u>Schinia saturata</u> ; uncommon & fresh. |
| 3. <u>Schinia lynx</u> ; only two seen, fresh. | 8. <u>Schinia nubila</u> ; uncommon & fresh. |
| 4. <u>Schinia fulleri</u> ; six seen, fresh. | 9. <u>Schinia siren</u> ; uncommon & fresh. |
| 5. <u>Schinia trifascia</u> ; common & fresh. | 10. <u>Schinia bina</u> (meskeana) uncommon & fresh. |

Schinia expected but not seen included; Schinia rivulosa (probably flies earlier), S. nundina, S. petulans, S. arefacta and S. tuberculum.

Schinia moths are closely tied to their known or suspected larval host plants. The adults can be found at rest in the flower heads or visiting them for nectar. Schinia sanguinea is mainly found on the flowers heads of Carphephorus. It can also be found on the flowers of Liatris spp. Often, a pair of individuals can be found on the same flower. Schinia fulleri seems closely associated to the flowers of Balduina uniflora. The reddish orange colored moth can be found sitting in the middle of the flower heads. I have also found individuals of Schinia arefacta and Schinia bina (meskeana) visiting or resting on Balduina uniflora. Schinia tuberculum seem closely associated to the flowering plant Pityopsis graminifolia. I have also seen individuals of Schinia bina visiting this plant. Schinia lynx, S. soridida, and S. ar can be found on the flower heads of a very tiny flowering composite. Schinia petulans is associated with another larger flowering yellow composite. Schinia arefacta can also be found on this flowers too. Schinia siren (inclara?) is associated with yet a different yellow flowering composite.

Ah, the joys of collecting schinia moths during the daytime. You get out of your car in the mid-day heat and walk slowly into a beautiful field of flowering composites. It is 95 degrees fahrenheit with the humidity at 99%, and oops, you look down and you have just walked into a Prickly Pear Cactus. The needles are embedded into your skin like fish hooks. The question is, can you remove them?, better yet, do you really want to? You tense up. You think nice thoughts, and then, PULL!! Never stop in the middle of pulling, it is best to just get it over with. It is just best to disregard any vital organs which may come out with the needle. Then there are Spanish Needles, Sand Burs (a real favorite in your net), and of course, those ever sexy ticks. Is this cause for a "schiniectomy?" Of course it isn't. The joys of seeing the beautiful schinia moths on flower heads make the trip well worth your while.

On September 24th, 1988, Gilmore and I collected at Torreya State park, Liberty County and found all of the above, plus the following; Schinia nundina, S. petulans, and S. tuberculum.

(Editors note: In October of 1988 I accompanied Jeff on a schinia trip to the Turkey Oaks near Williston. Here Jeff found many schinia species and four very nice Prickly Pear Cactus plants. After stumbling into the second plant, I heard this sound that caused me great concern. I thought Jeff had been killed by something. It was only one needle)

REPORT ON THE FALL FIELD MEETING TO HOMESTEAD

LEROY C. KOEHN

On November 18, 19, & 20 the Southern Lepidopterists held a field meeting at the I.F.A.S. Station in Homestead, Florida. The weather conditions were sunny and warm, but rather windy. 12 members and their friends attended the meeting hosted by Dr. Dick Baranowski, the director of I.F.A.S. (Institute of Food & Agricultural Science). This is a

(cont. from Pg#5)

research facility of the University of Florida. Collecting on the grounds of the station was hampered by the wind. Siproeta stelenes biplagiata were abundant in the hammocks and the research groves. At times, hundreds of individuals could be seen. Parrhasius m-album, Electrostrymon angelia and Calycopis cecrops were found up in the blossoms of Loquat trees. The wind made high altitude hairstreak collecting rather difficult. Collecting around Owaissa Bauer Hammock produced Eunica monima in some numbers. Several members enjoyed seeing a large number of Eumaeus atala florida on the flowers of a small Brazilian Pepper tree. Marpesia petreus and Oryas iulia largo were also abundant.

Moth collecting during the meeting was worse than terrible. On Saturday night Baggett, Slotten, Koehn, and Stevens collected at UV lights at the Navy Wells Nature Preserve in southern Dade County. Only seven moths were collected. However, several light traps were placed in Owaissa Bauer Hammock and produced a few more moths including; Eacles imperialis, Lymire edwardsii, Ascalapha odorata, and Cautethia grotei.

Several members visited Key Largo and found Imolus azia (larvae were found on the flower buds of Leucaena leucocephala, leadtrees), Hemiarctus thomasi bethunebakeri, Electrostrymon angelia (one male), Appias drusilla neumogeni, Polygonus leo, and Cybaeus tripunctis.

A brief planning and discussion session was held Saturday evening. Several suggestions were made for this years annual meeting site. The choice was Welaka in March (See Field trip announcement on Pg. #2).

In attendance were Lee Adair, Dave Baggett, Jack Heinrich, Leroy Koehn, John Kutis, Debby Matthews, Bill Miller, Jeffrey Slotten, Charlie Stevens, and John Watts.

A special thank you to Dr. Baranowski for allowing access to I.F.A.S. Station and the use of its facilities.

THIS-N-THAT & OTHER TIDBITS

Bob Cavanaugh, our zone coordinator from North Carolina, has asked the question, "the wooly bear caterpillars, how are they able to indicate the type of winter weather we will have. If the red stripe is wide, it means a cold winter and a narrow one a mild winter?" Anyone out there have an answer....???? Let your Editor hear from you.

New member, George Sutton of Goderich, Ontario, Canada, recently had a very ugly situation occur on a trip to Cuba. In March he went to Castro Land (George is a Canadian citizen and able to travel to Cuba. For a vacation?), collected many choice butterflies, however, when he went to leave Cuba through customs, his weeks catch was confiscated. Cuba has a law prohibiting the removal of flora and fauna from the country. He is still angry about it. Miami, Florida has tens of thousands of people who are angry at Castro!! So join the group George!

A new book has just been published on Saturniid Moths. "The Saturniidae of America: Cetratocampinae" by Claude Lemaire, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the Museo Nacional de Costa Rica. This is the third volume of Lemaire's revisions of the New World Saturniids, and covers all 170 species (27 genera) in 480 pages of text, 379 text figures, 56 life size color plates of all adults, 2 black and white plates, and 6 photographic plates 24 species of larva. The text is in easily readable French with an English summary for each species, and an English and Spanish summary of each genus....The book may be obtained by sending a check made out to Fundacion Neotropica for \$80.00 US (\$85.00 if airmail delivery is wished). Mail check to Museo Nacional de Costa Rica, Aptdo. 749-1000, San Jose, Costa Rica. (Note: Vol.1(Saturniinae) & Vol.2(Arsenurinae) are still available from the author: C. Lemaire, la Croix des Baux, F. 84220, Gordes, France.

Jeff Slotten has made numerous trips to south Florida in search of Eunica monima. He finally collected the elusive bug during the fall field meeting in Homestead. We no longer have to listen to Jeff moan about "MOANIMA".....

Butterflies are becoming big business, so much so that The Wall Street Journal had an article on Butterfly World in Coconut Creek, Florida on the front page of the January 10, 1989 issue. Anyone wishing a photo copy can write to the Editor.

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP

TOM NEAL

NEW MEMBERS

Bill Babcock
485 St. Andrews St.
Akron, Ohio
44303

George Sutton
211 Rich St.
Goderich, Ontario,
Canada N7A 1X4

ADDRESS CHANGES

Harry Pavulaan
P.O. Box 2494
Rockville, MD
20852

RESEARCH REQUESTS & MEMBER NOTICES

New 12 Page Catalog! Specimens from South America, Africa, Europe and the Far East. Books, Moth Lights, Insect Pins. Latest Catalog \$1.00, or send \$6.00 for a year of catalogs/newsletters.....and.....1989 Lepidopterists Program to Costa Rica. Our new illustrated brochure offers several lepidopterist programs, including lodges in lowland rain forest & high montane rain forest. Collecting & export permit obtained for you. Over 1,500 species in a country smaller than West Virginia. TRANSWORLD BUTTERFLY CO-SL, Apartado 6951, San Jose, Costa Rica. **PHONE 506-284768**fax/telefax 506-281573**telex 2913.

WANTED: Anyone interested in woodworking and willing to make drawers and cabinets at a reasonable cost. Contact; Bob Cavanaugh, P.O. Box 734, Morehead City, NC 28557

FOR SALE: Lite Traps for moth collecting, 8 or 15 watt black light powered by 12 volt car or yard tractor batteries. beetle screens, portable and easy to use. For more information and prices, contact; Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave., Coral Springs, FL 33065

WANTED: The following books and publications: Butterflies of the West Coast by W.G. Wright; On the Sphingidae of Peru by A.M. Moss; 'Monograph of the Genus Erebia' by B.C. Warren; Birdwings of the World by D'Abrera. State price and condition to; Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave., Coral Springs, FL 33065

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

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

No report. Here is a great zone coordinator with no one sending him any information or reports. Texas is a BIG state and must have other collectors who are in the field. Let your coordinator hear from you.

ZONE II ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, & 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.

Hyatt collected an Agraulis vanillae, in Sullivan County, Tennessee. This is a new county record; in fact, this species has not been recorded anywhere in the mountains before to John's knowledge.

Hyatt report collecting a Pieris protodice in Scott County, Virginia. This is another species seldom seen in the mountains of east Tennessee or western Virginia.

Hyatt also report collecting Staphylus hayhurstii in Sullivan County, Tennessee for a county record.

Pavulaan collected around the Great Smokey Mountains National Park, and reported the following:

May 30: Celastrina neglecta-major along route 441, near Gatlinburg, Tennessee for a Sevier County record.

May 31: Big Cove, Swain County, N.C. and collected Celastrina neglecta-major, adults common along streams at lower elevations. Adults found flying with Celastrina ladon form neglecta. Note: With experience these two species can be told apart. On the upper sides forewings both species are blue, but the hind wings of C. ladon form neglecta have considerable white areas.

At Big Cove, Swain County, N.C. he found Celastrina neglecta-major, Boloria bellona, and Pieris virginiensis. At Balsam Mtn., Haywood County he found Boloria bellona, this is a county record and possibly a southern range extension.

June 2 : At Clingman's Dome, Swain County, N.C., he found Celastrina ladon form neglecta, Everes comyntas, Basilarchia arthemis astyanax, Nymphalis antiopa, Colias eurytheme, Papilio polyxenes, Eurytides marcellus, and Erynnis juvenalis. Harry Pavulaan has a collecting permit for the Great Smokey Mountain National Park for his research work on Celastrina ladon.

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

The winter has set in, and Irving is busy mounting this seasons catch and has no further reports to date.

ZONE IV FLORIDA; Dave Baccett, 110 Husson Dr. #3, Palatka, FL 32077

Koehn report that fall collecting in the Keys was about normal.

November 25: Key Largo, Monroe County, Koehn collected a long series of Eurema daira palmira, the dry season form with the white hind wings. Chlorostymon simaethis, Imolus azla, Electrostymon angelia, Strymon martialis, and Lerodea eufala were also collected.

December 6: Koehn collected Plantation Key and found Strymon columella exceptionally abundant. When he returned to the same locality on Dec. 9, they were totally absent. He also found Eunica monima on Dec. 9th on both Plantation Key and Key Largo.

December 26: Koehn and Finkelstein collected in the Lower Keys and found collecting very poor. At Stock Island they found Electrostymon angelia, Polygonus leo and Ephyriades brunnea floridensis. On Big Pine Key they found Brephidium isophthalma pseudofea, Strymon martialis, Strymon columella, Panoquina panoquinoides, and Polygonus leo. The larva of Xanthopastis timais on American Lily. Siproeta stelenes biplagiata was positively identified by both on Stock Island.

ZONE V VIRGINIA, NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA; John Coffman, Rt. 1 Box 331, Timberville, VA 22853; Bob Cavanaugh, P.O. Box 734, Morehead City, N.C. 28557, Ron Gattelle, 126 Wells rd., Goose Creek, S.C. 29445.

Cavanaugh collected an Asterocampa clyton at Duke University Forest near the Durham County line for a Orange County, N.C. record. He believes that using bait traps would find this species much more common than it is currently found.

Cavanaugh reports a very large fall migration of Phoebus sennae eubule, and a record migration of Vannessa cardui. Bob noted that the last time a migration of this size occurred was in 1975. That was followed by an extremely severe winter. Are butterflies indicators of weather patterns? They are affected by them. (Editors note: Comments anyone??)

Bob would like to hear from some of you resident North Carolina collectors. Let Bob hear from you and keep him informed.

Pavulaan reported collecting in Virginia and found the following:

June 12: Sky Meadows State park, Fauquier County, and the Appalachian Trail in Clarke and Loudoun Counties and found Celastrina neglecta-major.

He found Basilarchia archippus "watsoni" in Vienna, Fairfax County on the following dates, Aug. 22 & 24, Sep. 2, 5, 8, 11, & 13.

August 22 and September 2; He found a female of Pieris protodice at Reston, Fairfax County.

EDITOR NOTE

With this Volume we begin to use the new format. This will help reduce the size, increase the content and help reduce the cost of printing. The new print style and form should help make the newsletter more readable. Let me know how you feel; good, bad, indifferent!

The deadline for No# 2 is May 15th. Be sure to have your reports to the Zone Coordinators before May 1st. They need time to put their reports together for the Editor.

PLEASE NOTE: YOUR EDITOR HAS MOVED!!! Please send correspondence to: The Editor, Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave., Coral Springs, FL 33065

DUES NOTICE FOR 1989

With the last Newsletter you received your 1989 dues notice, they are payable now. All due in arrears as of April 1, 1988 will be dropped from the membership. Dues are still a bargain at \$5.00. We still need your support. If you have not sent your dues to the treasurer, do so NOW!! We also seek additional support above that of the dues. Donations of any amount will help to further support this organization. We are beginning to grow again, and the cost of printing and mailing the newsletter continue to increase. We would like to produce a journal this year and already have several outstanding articles of importance to publish. We can use your help. Thank you for your encouragement and support.

PHOTOS FROM THE FALL MEETING IN HOMESTEAD FLORIDA



(1)



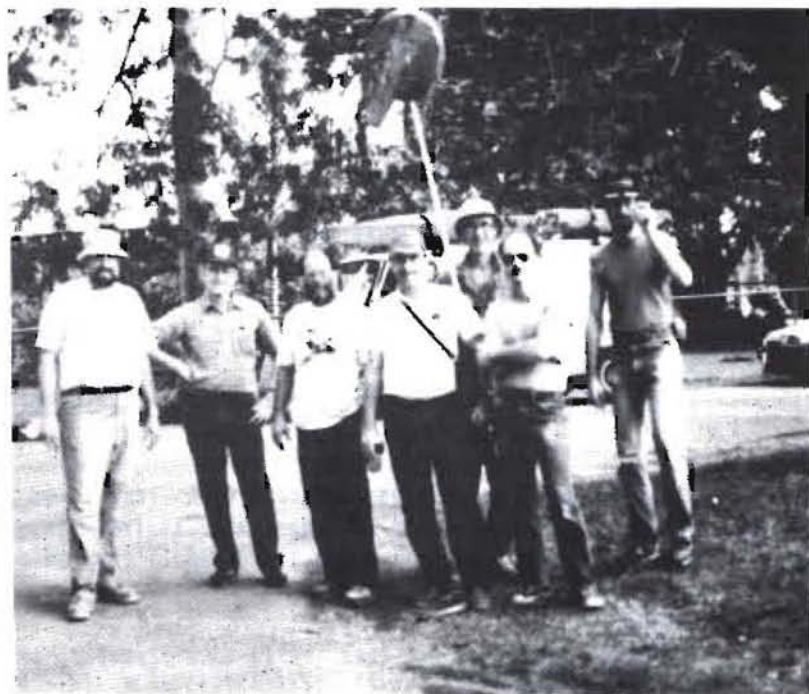
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(5)

1. John Kutis found a hole in the hammock.
2. Jeffrey Slotten and Jack Heinrich. Jack has just collected another Eunica monima, Jeff moans, "you got another one!!, that's not fair".
3. Our gracious host, Dr. Dick Baranowski. He is watching Jeff Slotten in hot pursuit of what he thinks is an E. monima. Can you read Dick's mind. He's thinking is this guy for real!
4. Jack Heinrich works the trees for hairstreaks. Jack says "you know your getting old when you begin believing that the butterflies are getting faster".
5. Some of those in attendance were; from left to right; Leroy C. Koehn, Lee Adair, John Kutis, Dave Baggett, Jack Heinrich, Bill Miller, and Charlie Stevens. Behind the camera, Jeffrey Slotten. Just prior to the taking of this photo, Jeff missed a E. monima, and Charlie Stevens is saying, "by that much".

Jeff, Dave, and Rick have journeyed to Suwannee River State Park in late May to collect some catocala moths. If you have never been there in late May and have a strong dis-like of mosquitoes, I would suggest you never go there. It has been said that the mosquitoes at Suwannee can take a pint of blood a minute from fool hardy humans who venture there at night. We find our trio at the sheet attempting to ward off 2 trillion blood thirsty mosquitoes. They have put sheets over their heads in an attempt to fend them off. No, these are not members of the Klu Klux Klan! They are lab-abiding, decent lepidopterists preventing the need for blood transfusions.



The SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWSLETTER
c/o The Editor, Leroy C. Koehn
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