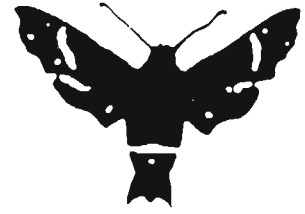




southern lepidopterists' news



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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

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CHAIRMAN; JEFFREY SLOTTEN

SECRETARY-TREASURER: TOM NEAL

EDITOR; LEROY C. KOEHN

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A METHOD OF COLLECTING PHOEBIS SULPHURS

JOHN V. CALHOUN

Sulphur butterflies of the genus Phoebis are notoriously difficult to capture. Unless visiting nectar sources or gathering at moist soil, these butterflies are nearly always observed rapidly flying out of reach of the net. Females are often seen fluttering over host plants. Conversely, males spend much of their time searching for females and pause only for brief periods. Because of their behavior, sampling Phoebis populations can be a frustrating experience.

Female Phoebis sulphurs can be captured near host plants or while they visit flowers. Collecting males can be a dilemma. This problem can be reduced using a technique of "color baiting". Males are strongly attracted to bright yellow and orange colors, presumably as part of their mate locating behavior. Taking advantage of this behavior in the field can be rewarding.

When heading into Phoebis territory, bring along some bright yellow and/or orange paper or other item which can be easily carried. I have even used a rolled-up yellow rain jacket in a pinch. Yellowing leaves and colorful leaves of tropical plants can also be used. If they can be spared, whole specimens or detached wings of the desired species are most effective.

The key is to locate an area where male Phoebis occur regularly, such as along a roadside or forest margin. After observing the flight paths of several individuals, you can learn to predict their movements. Place the object directly within the predicted flight path of the approaching butterfly, especially on the tops of shrubs or a patch of ground where it will be highly visible. Sometimes, actually throwing the object into the air when the butterfly is near, allowing it to fall to the ground, will attract the attention of the flying males. When effective, the butterfly will fly toward the object and hover over it for an instant. At that moment, a quick sweep of the net will often result in an successful capture. I have also placed the "bait" object inside my net bag held against the handle. The butterfly then hovers directly over the net; a rapid upward sweep is all that is necessary. Using dead female specimens as bait will usually elicit a longer investigative pause from the males.

I have used this technique to collect Phoebis sennae, P. agarithe and P. philea. P. agarithe seems to prefer colors approaching orange; P. philea is attracted to colors ranging from yellow to orange; P. sennae is attracted to bright yellow. A similar technique is used in the tropics, especially to attract high-flying Morpho butterflies.

A modified version of this technique can even be used for skippers, especially those of the genera Erynnis and Pyrgus. Males of these species are frequently observed rapidly flying near the ground, "patrolling" a given area. A small object, such as a leaf, dropped near a flying individual, will sometimes cause the male skippers to pause long enough to capture.

Florida has long been a popular location for students of the natural sciences. Researchers from around the world have explored the region in search of new discoveries. Publications that document these discoveries have pervaded the literature for over a century. Entomological subjects comprise a large percentage of these publications and references to the Lepidoptera of Florida are extensive. For various reasons, a few of these references have been overlooked since their publication.

Among those who conducted research in Florida was Charles Robertson (1857-1935). Robertson was for many years professor of Botany at Blackburn College in Carlinville, Illinois. He dedicated most of his professional life to the study of the relationships between insects and flowers. Robertson was a colorful and opinionated individual. In 1927, he wrote: "The best way to get species identified is to describe them yourself. One who will give you no aid in determining them will go 100 miles to suppress them as synonyms".

During the 1920's, Robertson observed flower visitation by 338 species of insects (and some birds), including 53 species of Lepidoptera. His observations of Lepidoptera were recorded during the months of December-April at Inverness (Citrus County) and Orlando (Orange County). Robertson published his results in a rather obscure periodical (Robertson, 1927). Kimball (1965) was apparently unaware of Robertson's work.

The species of Lepidoptera that Robertson encountered are reproduced here. For convenience, the nomenclature has been updated.

A) Species recorded at Inverness, Citrus County.

BUTTERFLIES

<i>Epargyreus clarus</i>	<i>Atrytonopsis loanmi</i>	<i>Strymon melinus</i>
<i>Urbanus proteus</i>	<i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i>	<i>Hemiargus ceraunus</i>
<i>Achalarus lyciades</i>	<i>Lerodea eufala</i>	<i>Calephelis virginienis</i>
<i>Thorybes bathyllus</i>	<i>Panoquina ocola</i>	<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>
<i>Thorybes pylades</i>	<i>Battus philenor</i>	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>
<i>Erynnis brizo</i>	<i>Battus polydamas</i>	<i>Vanessa virginienis</i>
<i>Erynnis juvenalis</i>	<i>Eurytides marcellus</i>	<i>Vanessa atalanta</i>
<i>Erynnis martialis</i>	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>	<i>Junonia coenia</i>
<i>Erynnis zarucco</i>	<i>Hercalides cresphontes</i>	<i>Hermeuptychia sosybius</i>
<i>Nastra lherminier</i>	<i>Pterourus glaucus</i>	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
<i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i>	<i>Pterourus troilus</i>	<i>Danaus gilippus</i>
<i>Hylephila phyleus</i>	<i>Zerene cesonia</i>	MOTHS
<i>Hesperia attalus</i>	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	<i>Cisseps fulvicollis</i>
<i>Polites baracoa</i>	<i>Eurema dalra</i>	<i>Utetheisa bella</i>
<i>Polites themistocles</i>	<i>Eurema lisa</i>	<i>Psychomorpha epimenis</i>
<i>Polites vibex</i>	<i>Eurema nicippe</i>	<i>Lerina incarnata</i>
<i>Atalopedes campestris</i>	<i>Atlides halesus</i>	<i>Synanthedon geliformis</i>
<i>Poanes aaroni</i>	<i>Calycopis cecrops.</i>	<i>Synanthedon decipiens</i>

B) Species recorded at Orlando, Orange County.

*Erynnis juvenalis*

*Eurytides marcellus*

*Battus philenor*

Three of Robertson's butterfly records are worthy of comment. *Achalarus lyciades* and *Amblyscirtes vialis* are generally rare in Florida and their presence as far south as Inverness would be of considerable interest. *Erynnis martialis* is listed several times but may be referable to misidentified females of *Erynnis juvenalis* or *Erynnis horatius*. A few of his moth records are also interesting.

Robertson's large collection of 30,000 specimens was purchased by the Illinois State Natural History Survey at Urbana. An examination of this collection may clarify the status of his unusual records from central Florida.

LITERATURE CITED

- Kimball, C.P. 1965. The Lepidoptera of Florida, an annotated checklist. Florida Dept. of Agri., Gainesville. 363 p.
- Robertson, C. 1927. Florida Flowers and Insects. Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis 25 (8) : 277-324.

The 1990 summer field meeting was held at the Clemson University Forest, near Clemson, South Carolina. Members met around 9:00 AM Saturday, July 28th at the Wildcat Creek Picnic Area shelter on Lake Issaqueena Road. The weather was warm but overcast in the morning until 11:00 AM. Charles Watson hosted the meeting and led a group of 8 lepidopterists' through this beautiful area. The sun poked its way out of the haze and the following butterfly and moth species were seen and collected:

Amblyscirtes aesculapius	Ancyloxypha numitor	Junonia coenia
Amblyscirtes vialis	Cercyonis pegala	Asterocampa celtis
Amblyscirtes belli	Euptychia cymela	Limenitis astyanax
Amblyscirtes reversa	Euptychia sosybius	Pterourus glaucus
Achalarus lyciades	Euptychia genma	Pterourus troilus
Wallengrenia egeremet	Lethe portlandia	Celastrina ladon
Poanes zabulon	Lethe appalachia	Everes comyntas
Euphyes ruricola	Phyciodes tharos	Mitoura gryneus
Thorybes pylades	Chlosynes nycteis	Strymon melinus
Thorybes bathyllus	Speyeria cybele	Calycopis cecrops
Erynnis (yet to be ID)	Vanessa atalanta	Feniseca tarquinius

The day flying sphingid Hemaris diffinis, was also collected.

Many moths were collected but have yet to be determined. The following moths were collected and identified:

Catocala amica	Catocala flebilis	Anisota stigma
Eacles imperialis	Citheronia regalis	Actias luna

Following the day of collecting, observing and photographing lepidoptera, the group returned to Wildcat Creek Picnic Area for a meal of chips and sandwiches under the picnic shelter. Moth collecting followed that evening with lights and bait. Those in attendance were Jack Heinrich, Paul and Ann Milner, John Snyder, Jeffrey Slotten, Charles Watson, and Arthur and Frances Weldon.

We thank Charles Watson for setting up the meeting, providing assistance and directing members, leading the collecting foray, and sharing the beauty of the Clemson University Forest with us. Anyone wishing to collect and explore the area should contact Charles Watson for a complete list of species and their flight period.

#### HOW THE "SLEEPY SULPHUR" GOT ITS' NAME

JOHN V. CALHOUN

The pierid butterfly, Eurema nicippe, has possessed many common names since the species was first described in 1779. Common names associated with E.nicippe include black-bordered orange, nicippe yellow, bordered orange, rambling orange, and snow footed pieris (!). Perhaps the most widely used names at the present are sleepy yellow, sleepy orange and sleepy sulphur.

One can understand why the species acquired the common names which refer to color pattern (e.g. black-bordered orange). However, the common names sleepy yellow, sleepy orange and sleepy sulphur are not as understandable. Many authors have been confounded by these common names and have discussed their mysterious origin. John F. Gate Clark (in "Butterflies", 1962) remarked that "no one knows where the sleepy sulphur got its name; certainly not because it moves slowly". Clifford D. Ferris and F. Martin Brown (in "Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States", 1981) noted "this insects' vernacular name belies its' habits, since it is far from sleepy, as anyone knows who has tried to collect it". Similar sentiments have been expressed by authors for decades.

The origin of the "sleepy" common names was apparently John Henry Comstock and his wife, Anna Botsford Comstock. In their "How to Know the Butterflies" (1904), the Comstocks first coined the name "the sleepy yellow". This name does not refer to a type of behavior at all. Rather, like most of the other common names proposed for E.nicippe, "sleepy" relates to color pattern, but in a somewhat bizarre fashion. The Comstocks explain it best; "The black spots which decorate the middle of the front wings of the yellows are reduced in this species to narrow, transverse lines, which look like eyes almost closed; because of this feature our name for this butterfly has always been the sleepy yellow. The common popular name that has been applied to it, the "black-bordered yellow", is not very distinctive in a family which particularly affects the black borders. This is an example of how some common names lose their meaning and become useless over time.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTSSOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS1991 SPRING FIELD MEETING IN COSTA RICA RESERVATION DEADLINE EXTENDED TO DECEMBER 1ST

Due to a variety of problems with the mail, summer vacations, collecting trips, the printers vacation, the last issue, No.#2 was a month late. As a result, the reservation dead line arrived about the same time as the newsletter. To correct that problem, the deadline date for reservations has been extended to December 1, 1990. If you are interested in joining us on this exciting adventure to the rain forest of Costa Rica, make your reservation now.

The 1991 Southern Lepidopterists' spring field meeting will be held in Costa Rica, June 7 through June 16. The Holbrook Travel agency of Gainesville, Florida will be handling the arrangements. We will depart from Miami, Florida on June 7 and arrive at Los Inocentes on June 8. We will have four full days and five nights of collecting before going to Sela Verde for three more days and nights of collecting before returning to Miami on June 16.

Los Inocentes is located in the northwestern part of the country. Finca Los Inocentes offers one of the best opportunities to visit some of the most important national parks in Costa Rica. The Finca site is on ~~6000~~ hectares of land which uses a small portion for cattle grazing while the balance remains wild with pristine forest. We will visit several other areas of diverse habitat and at numerous altitudes.

We will also be staying at Selva Verde Lodge in the Atlantic lowlands of northeastern Costa Rica. The lodge is located on a large tract of virgin tropical rain forest and rich second growth habitats. The dates of the meeting coincide with the dark of the moon and should provide outstanding moth collecting.

Total cost per person from Miami based on 10 participants will be \$1247.00. Anyone who is interested in going on this exciting adventure must make a \$200.00 deposit before December 1, 1990.

For additional information and a brochure, or to make your reservation, contact: Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave., Coral Springs, FL 33065, Telephone 305-344-3873, or Holbrook Travel, Inc., 3540 N.W. 13th St., Gainesville, FL 32609, Telephone 904-377-7111.

17TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE 'SOCIETY OF KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERISTS'

The Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists' will hold their 17th annual meeting at the University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky, the week end of November 16 & 17, 1990. For additional information contact: Dr. Charles V. Covell, University of Louisville, Dept. of Biology, Louisville, Kentucky 40292 Office telephone 502-588-5942.

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP

TOM NEAL

ADDRESS CHANGES & CORRECTIONS

Jeffrey Slotten, 5421 N.W. 69th Lane, Gainesville, Florida 32606 - 70000

THIS-N-THAT & OTHER TIDBITS

Your Editor returned from a collecting trip to Colorado to find his mail box loaded with all kinds of things for the Newsletter. Many of these items never appear in the newsletter as they do not meet the criteria and/or would not be of any use to the membership. However, the following item was rather interesting and everyone is suppose to love Paris, France that is! Don't forget to take the kids!!

Paris, France - The 3rd Pedagogical Exhibition & 3rd International Trade Fair.

The 3rd pedagogical Exhibition and 3rd International Trade Fair of Paris will be held December 1st and 2nd, 1990, at Mairie of Paris, 14th district (townhouse), 26 Mouton Duverent Street.

The Pedagogical Exhibition includes 90 boards and is reserved on Thursday 29th and Friday 30th of November for schools and teachers with free admission.

The International Trade Fair will have foreign and French exhibitors with sales and exchanges. Public admission is 25FF, with hours from 10 AM until 7 PM, Saturday and Sunday, December 1st and 2nd.

For further information, hotel lists, plans, contact: FRANCE ENTOMOLOGIE ASSOCIATION, 18, Sente des Chataigniers, F.92330 GARCHES, France.

Designating the Monarch Butterfly as the National Insect is being considered by congress. A joint resolution, H.J. 411, has been introduced in congress by Congressman Leon Panetta of Santa Cruz, California, designating the monarch butterfly as the national insect. Members of the Society who are in agreement with this promotion should write their congressmen and senators immediately urging them to support this resolution, and in fact to become co-sponsors of it. We need to act now, before Congress adjourns this year. For further information, contact Douglas W. S. Sutherland, Chairman, National Insect Subcommittee, Entomological Society of America, 9301 Annapolis Rd. Lanham, Maryland 20706-3115 or phone (703) 557-2224, days, or (301) 345-6119, evenings.

Congratulations to Marc Minno on the birth of his son, Ivan Allan, weighing in at 8 lbs., born September 17. This is Marc and Maria's second child. We understand that a butterfly net has been ordered.

#### NEWSLETTER UP-DATE

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The deadline for the next issue of the newsletter is December 15th. All articles and zone reports must be in the hands of the Editor for inclusion in No. 4.

We need articles and items of interest to lepidopterists for the Newsletter. We need your support to continue to have an informative and interesting newsletter. This newsletter is only as good as YOU make it. Your input is an essential ingredient for success.

The next issue, No.#4, will have several articles and notes on the Sesiid moths. This unique family of moths is extremely difficult to collect, mount, and identify. We know very little about these moths and we hope that we can add to the limited knowledge with the next newsletter. If you have an article, species list from your area, or any useful information on collecting, preserving, or photographing these elusive moths, send it to the Editor.

This is the first issue with the new masthead containing the state of Arkansas. It was to begin with issue No. 2, however, the printer forgot to use the new masthead. We thank Allan Stodghill for his fine art work to add Arkansas to the logo. He also added Arkansas to our letter head for our stationary.

This is only an eight page issue. I made a collecting trip to Colorado with Jeffrey Slotten and Dennis Currutt and I have been late getting it started, however, No. 4 will be a very large issue exceeding fourteen pages. Considering the size of No.4, I decided to keep this a small issue. I still need several articles for Vol.13 No.1. However, any articles that I receive for No.4 prior to the deadline dealing with Sesiid moths will appear in it.

#### RESEARCH REQUEST & MEMBERS NOTICES

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**BOOKS FOR SALE.** I am selling a complete library of books and journals (over 300 volumes) dealing with butterflies and moths from the United States and other countries, especially Africa. The books, old and new, are in very good condition. For a complete listing, send a self addressed stamped business sized (#10) envelope (SASE) with 45 postage to: Eric H. Metzler, 1241 Kildale Sq. N. Columbus, Ohio 43229-1306. Inquiries (with SASE) about individual items are welcome.

**WANTED TO PHOTOGRAPH FOR BOOK:** Live ova/larva/pupa of lepidoptera from other areas. Most wanted: Papilios, Parnassius, Pierids, Nymphalids: (Fritillaries, Esp. S.diana, & S.idalia, Anaea sp., Basilarchia sp. A.bredowii, H.misippus, A.jatrophae, Polygonia sp., and Eunica.) Lycaenids, Heliconiids and Sphinx moths, Thysania zenobia, Ascalapha odorata, Saturniids and more, live Brown Recluse Spider and other interesting insects. Buy, trade specimens or slides. Send your list to: David Liebman, 981 S.Quail St., Norfolk, VA 23513, phone 804-853-4722.

**FOR SALE:** Light Traps, 12 volt DC or 110 volt AC with 15 watt or 8 watt black lights. The traps are portable and easy to use. Rain drains and beetle screens protect specimens from damage. For a free brochure and price list contact: Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave., Coral Springs, FL 33065.

**RESEARCH REQUEST:** Any butterfly records from the Florida Keys, even for common species. Data for Key Largo and Big Pine Key are rather extensive. For many of the other Keys very limited information on species composition and distribution exists. Any and all information would be greatly appreciated. Contact: Marc Minno, 303-18 Diamond Village, Gainesville, FL 32603.

## CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

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

Knudson continued the Guadalupe Mountains project with visits in June, July, and August. After very dry and windy conditions in the spring, and numerous fires, the Guadalupe Mountains began to get abundant rain by early July. Collecting was focused in Dog Canyon on the north side of the park, with the elevation at 6400'

The collecting locality was Culberson County, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Dog Canyon, Texas.

June 22: Procybopteryx belialis, Dioryctria rossi(Pyralids); Semiothisa errata, Nemoria rindgei, Stannodes formosata (geometrids); Sphinx asellas, S.chersis, S.istar(Sphingids); Catocala violenta, Panthea gigantea, Cucullia oribac, Setagrotis vocalis, and S>xculpatrix(Noctuids).

July 20: Retinia edemoidana(Tortricid); Dasyphyga alternosquamella(Pyralids); Stenoporpia asymmetrica, Biston betularia cognataria, Tracheops bolteri, Xerochlora martinaria, Nemoria viridicaria(Geometrids); Callistege diagonalis, C.intercalaris, Apamea grotei?(Noctuids).

Aug 19 & 20: Glyphipterix circumscriptella(Glyphipterigid); Henricus huachucanus(Cochylid); Semiothisa adonis, Nepytia umbrosaria nigrovenaria, Nemoria obliqua(Geometrids); Tolype glenwoodi(Lasiocampid); Hyalophora gloverii(Saturniid); Xylophanes falco(sphinxid); Properigea mephisto, Miracavira brillians, Fishia ? ssp, Stiriodes virida, Stiria blanchardi, Redingtonia alba, Cucullia lilacina, C.montanae, C.eucaena, Abagrotis binarginalis(Noctuids).

August 25, Mike Rickard visited Fairfield Lake State Park, Freestone County, where he found Hesperia attalus.

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; Mecky Furr, 7926 Cross Pike, Germantown, TN 38138.

John Hyatt reported that the winter of 1989/1990 was very mild and wet, and as the year progressed it remained very moist. The spring collecting in eastern Tennessee and western Virginia was outstanding. Everything was very abundant and out in great numbers, and earlier than usual. He found Pterourus glaucus, Celastrina ladon pseudargiolus, Eurytides marcellus and Colias philodice by March 6. Pieris virginianensis were swarming on April 1 in Sullivan County, TN, and Lee County, VA. On April 15 he collected several Euchloe olympia in Lee County, VA, along with Anthocharis midea. On April 22 in Scott County, VA, he found Euptychia gemma, Celastrina ebenina, and G. lygdamus. He also found the swallowtails to be exceptionally abundant, especially Pterourus troilus, Pterourus glaucus and Battus philenor. Again in Scott County, VA, on May 12 he found Atrytonopsis hianna and literally thousands of Chlosyne nycteis, and unbelievable numbers of swallowtails.

Hyatt reported that things took a strange turn at the end of May. There was nothing odd in the weather, but the last week of May came and went without a single Speyeria cybele being seen. They are usually very abundant by June 1. June is usually slow in the mountains, but it was worse than usual. Everything seemed to just disappear. Speyeria cybele never did appear and even the more common nymphalids (Asterocampa, etc.) were scarce or absent. Speyeria diana appeared the last week of June, and then disappeared by the second week of July. A July 4 trip to Big Black Mountain on the KY\VA border produced extremely poor collecting. Eroria laeta were not to be found, and only a few Speyeria diana were found on the milkweeds in the valleys, and they out-numbered Speyeria cybele and S.aphrodite. To date, the usual brood of common summer butterflies has never appeared. The only exceptions were Colias eurytheme and C.philodice. They were extremely abundant, and became more common as the summer continued. It was a very strange season.

ZONE III GEORGIA; Irving Finkelstein, 425 Springdale Dr. N.E., Atlanta, GA 30305. No report!

ZONE IV FLORIDA; Dave Baggett, 403 Oleander Dr, Palatka, FL 32077

Leroy Koehn reported that much of south Florida had received adequate rain and that the temperatures were above normal most of the summer. Most of the species appeared to have recovered from the December 1989 freeze. Several species that are normally very abundant were down in numbers, while several species were extremely abundant. One species that was extremely abundant from late May to early July was Pontia protodice. They were so abundant along the Turnpike Extension in Dade County that thousands were killed daily by traffic. Returning home from work one night in mid-June, he counted 12 individuals in his grill, bumper and radiator of his pick-up truck.

Leroy Koehn, Jack Heinrich and Ben Williams collected in Collier County on August 18. At the Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve they found, Pterourus troilus, Pterourus glaucus, Pterourus palamedes, Pheobis sennae eubule, Eurema daira, Abaeis nicippe, Ascia monuste phileta, Anartia jatrophae quantanamo, Junonia coenia, Vanessa atalanta, Marpesia petreus, Limenitis arthemis astyanax, Danaus gilippus berenice, Danaus eresimus tethys, Strymon melinus, Calycopis cecrops, Leptotes cassius theonus, Staphylus hayhurstii, Erynnis zarucco, Ancyloxypha numitor, Problema byssus byssus, Euphyes pilatka, and Lerodea eufala.

Leroy Koehn and Ben Williams visited the Navy Wells Pineland Preserve in Dade County on August 21 and found the moth collecting to be very good. They took Cosmoscma myrodora, Syntomeida ipomoeae, Pseudocharis minima, Pygarctia abdominalis, Seirarctia echo, Citheronia sepulchralis, Eacles imperialis, Cautethia grotei, and Lapara cniferarum.

J.D. Lewis of The Department of Agriculture found a Lymantria dispar in a trailer park at Thonotosassa, Hillsborough County on May 22, 1990. The trailer park has a lot of tourist traffic and it is believed to have been brought in by an out of state tourist. Let's hope that this is the only one!

John Kutis collected Anthanassa texana seminole at the Junction of Deep Creek and Forest Service Rd. No. 233, Osceola National Forest, Columbia County, on 1 July. Kutis collected a choice noctuid moth, Euplexia benesimilis in Lake County on 10 July.

In August, Kutis visited the Ocala national forest, Marion County, in a burned over clearing west of Lake Delancy where he found Atrytone arogos, Hesperia attalus slossonae, and the larva of Megathymus cofaqui in the roots of Yucca filamentosa. They emerged as adults several weeks later. Tom Neal visited this locality on 19 Aug. and found Atrytone arogos, Atrytonopsis loammii, Megathymus cofaqui, and Hesperia meskeii.

Kutis visited the Pitcher Plant Bog in the Apalachicola National Forest near Wilma, Liberty County and found Euphyes berryii, on 15 Sept.

Kutis collected another rare noctuid, Trichoclea ruisa near Belleview, Marion County, on 19 Sept.

Marc Minno visited the Ordway Preserve, Putnam County and found the larva of Euphyes pilatka on sawgrass.

John Calhoun continues to explore western-central Florida, and is adding many new county records and range extensions.

Gilchrist County, 14 July, Euptoieta claudia, Euptychia gemma, and Limenitis arthemis astyanax.

Citrus County, 21 July, Nastra neanathla and Neonympha areolatus.

Pasco County, 1-3 Sept, Pholisora catullus, and Pyrgus communis.

His best find was again in Pasco County, Cabbage Swamp. Here he collected Euphyes dukesi and Lethe appalachia.

Dave Baggett visited the Ocala National Forest, Lake County, near South Grasshopper Lake where he found Poanes aaroni howardi and Ancyloxypha numitor.

Leroy Koehn collected in Palm Beach County along US 441 on Sept. 14 and found excellent skipper collecting. Euphyes pilatka was extremely abundant, being almost a pest. Euphyes arpa, Euphyes ruricola metacomet, Poanes aaroni howardi, Urbanus dorantes, and Asbolis capucinus were also collected.

ZONE V VIRGINIA, NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA; Robert Cavanaugh, P.O. Box 734, Morehead City, N.C. 28557, Ron Gatrell, 126 Wells rd., Goose Creek, S.C. 29445.

Harry Pavulaan reported collecting with Bill Grooms during mid-February in North Carolina. These are all early records.

February 3, 1990, Grooms collected near the community of Wilson, Wilson County, North Carolina. He found Polygona comma, Anthrocaris midea and Eurema nicippe.

February 17, 1990, Pavulaan and Grooms collected the following near Smithfield, Johnston County and Lillington, Harnett County: Pieris rapae. Moore County (Several locations): Pieris rapae, Pterourus glaucus, Insicalia henrici, and Celastrina ladon. Norrington Crossroads, Harnett County: Vanessa virginensis, Celastrina ladon, and Insicalia henrici. Hoffman, Richmond County: Eurema nicippe, and Erynnis juvenalis. McFarland, Hoke County; Epargyreus clarus, Vanessa virginensis, and Pterourus glaucus.

Pavulaan collected the cocoons of *Callosamia securifera* in the following North Carolina counties. February 3, 1990, Wilson and Johnston Counties, February 17, Robeson, Richmond, Moore, Harnett, Hoke, and Scotland counties. February 18, Sampson, Cumberland, Bladen, and Brunswick Counties. February 19, Martin and Greene counties. All the cocoons emerged and were *C. securifera*.

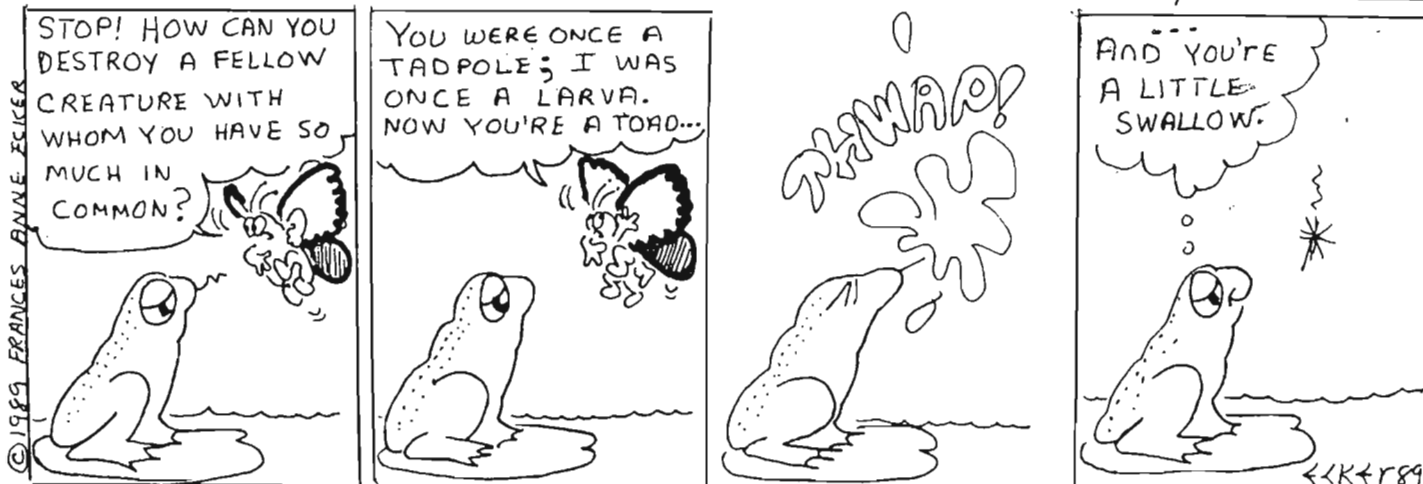
ZONE VI ARKANSAS; Mack Shotts, MD, 514 W. Main St., Paragould, AR 72450. No Report!

CATOCALA CAPERS

DR. FRANCIS ANNE ECKER

CATOCALA CAPERS

by ECKER



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