



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

CHAIRMAN: JEFFREY SLOTTEN

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EDITOR: LEROY C. KOEHN

HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION ON CHEMICALS COMMONLY USED BY ENTOMOLOGISTS AND ADJUNCT METHODS OF PEST CONTROL IN STORED ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS: A BRIEF REVIEW. VERNON A. BROU

HYDROGEN CYANIDE: A gas and one of the fastest acting human toxins, which affects the central nervous system and respiratory system. It causes weakness, confusion, respiratory failure, unconsciousness and death. Lethal doses vary greatly with the individual. Following inhalation, death usually occurs within minutes.

CYANIDE, SODIUM OR POTASSIUM: A solid, usually available in beads, granules, or powder. Human death can occur with the ingestion of as little as 200 mg. Unlike the gas, ingestion of the solid may not cause immediate death, but it may be delayed several hours. Mixing on contact with water and especially acids liberates hydrogen cyanide gas.

Cyanides are commonly used in fumigation products, photographic solutions, electroplating, metal polishes, metal hardening, rodenticides and the processing of mined gold. Currently there is a world wide shortage of cyanide salts, due to the tremendous need for this chemical to process gold. There is only one U.S. manufacturer of cyanide presently and their current attitude is to sell product only to certain big industrial customers. Industrial grade cyanide is still available here in the U.S. from European suppliers, e.g. in 200 lb. drums. Laboratory /reagent grade is available in 1 lb. to 25 lb. amounts at a much higher cost. Medical treatment for cyanide poisoning includes inhalation of amyl nitrite followed by intravenous sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate. Commercial cyanide treatment kits are available. Transfusion or infusion of whole blood may be required also.

VAPOR PEST STRIPS: Polyvinylchloride strips with the insecticide Vapona is no longer manufactured by Shell Chemical Co. However, other brands have appeared on the market. The chemical will corrode metal in specimen cases (e.g. insect pins). The strips form and bleed acid liquid onto anything they come in contact with and will permanently discolor specimens and storage cases.

This chemical affects the human central nervous system, eyes, respiratory system, and cardiovascular system. Symptoms can be mild to severe, including headaches, blurred vision, unconsciousness, seizures, memory and thinking defects.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE: This well-known chemical "spot remover" which causes liver cancer in animals is still used by entomologists. It is easily absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Over exposure causes toxic hepatitis, coma, and death usually due to acute kidney failure. It decomposes in the presence of moisture, heat and ultraviolet light and forms phosgene gas, the vapors soften various materials and surface coating. In the liquid form it will corrode metal. Acute exposure in combination with drinking alcohol has resulted in many deaths.

NAPHTHALENE: (moth balls): A common household and industrial disinfectant/deodorizer and supposed "moth repellent". It is easily absorbed through the skin and lungs. Toxicity can be mild: nausea, vomiting and diarrhea, or more serious: kidney failure, convulsions and coma. Contact with the eyes produces irritation and cataracts. Some individuals may develop severe hemolytic anemia even at low exposure levels.

This chemical is a very poor repellent and the vapors re-crystallize on specimens in storage cases. Once infestation of book lice or dermestid beetles has occurred, introduction of this chemical into closed storage cases, even in large amounts is useless. Interestingly, this is the only chemical recommended for use in museum collections as a repellent in storage cases and is registered as such with the Environmental Protection Agency.

PARADICHLOROBENZENE: A general use chemical solid insect repellent. It reacts with some plastics (e.g. polyethylene, styrofoam, styrene), as found in the foam pinning bottom of specimen cases. It discolors objects that it comes in contact with. It causes the leaching of body fats on the surface of insect specimens, causing them to become "greasy". This chemical also breaks down and forms chlorine gas which may bleach specimens in storage cases. Use of this chemical in storage cases in strong enough concentrations will kill adult and larval stages of dermestid beetles and booklice. It apparently does not destroy the egg and pupal stages of those pests.

Acute effects to humans include dizziness, headaches, nausea, loss of concentration, irritation to skin, eyes, and respiratory system. Chronic exposure can cause liver and kidney damage including liver cirrhosis.

FREEZING: Experiments in Europe with herbarium specimens, resulted in the killing of insect pests in all stages of life when held at -0.4 degrees F. for 48 hours.

LOW HEAT: I have used the following method in processing well over 400,000 insect specimens with good results. The majority were of the orders Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Heteroptera, Diptera and Orthoptera.

Freshly collected material (or papered and relaxed) are pinned and prepared according to the type of insect. Lepidoptera would be pinned with the wings spread on a pinning board. At least 2/3 of the wing area should be held down with light card-stock or heavy paper. All of the outer wing edges must be held down to prevent curling. The wing area is a large surface and the thinnest area is the wing edge and at this edge is where the drying process begins. If the wings edges are not held they will curl.

Specimens on pinning boards should remain at ambient room temperature for 48 hours prior to exposure to the heat. The boards can then be placed in a thermostatically controlled drying oven at 110 degree F. \pm 5 degrees, for 48 hours. The boards can be removed and the specimens can be transferred directly to permanent storage cases without fear of pest contamination.

Freshly collected insects should not be placed directly into a drying oven. All or part of the exoskeleton are too soft and collapse as the specimen rapidly dehydrates, causing malformation and damage. The 48 hours of drying time at room temperature allows the exoskeleton to dry and become hard. Deviations from these parameters may be required for large specimens of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, and Orthoptera. They may require 3 to 4 days at

ambient temperature prior to drying in an oven. Some orders with extremely soft exoskeleton may require further ambient drying time.

Extending the drying time is unnecessary, as prolonged low temperatures of 100 - 110 degrees F. can accelerate leaching of body fats to the outer surface of the specimens. This is a problem commonly encountered with certain groups of Lepidoptera using standard methods of preparing/drying specimens. Temperature in excess of 115 - 120 degrees F. should be avoided altogether.

Psociods (booklice) are the most commonly encountered pest of stored insect collections. The low heat drying process completely destroys this pest. Also, no dermestid beetle infestations were ever noted. Psociods and dermestids usually begin their journey into storage cases while attacking specimens while they are on pinning boards. Careful inspection of pinning boards reveals numerous psociods which move from one pin hole in the pinning surfaces of the board to another. The booklice are often found on empty boards feeding on scales and insect debris that results from pinning specimens.

QUESTION - WHAT ARE THE GOALS AND DIRECTION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS SOCIETY?

At the 1990 annual meeting at Archbold, there was a great deal of discussion during the business meeting about the goals and direction of the society. Members were asked to express their opinions in the newsletter. Several members responded and their opinions and views appear below. We, the officers, ask "you" the membership to consider what the goals and the direction of this society should be. Please read these opinions carefully. Then decide what you feel the goals and directions of this organization should be. Enclosed is a questionnaire, please take the time to answer each question. We encourage you to express your opinions and views in writing. Mail your questionnaire with your written opinions and views to the Secretary-Treasurer by June 30, 1991. The results of the questionnaire will appear in the next newsletter and will then be formally decided upon at the next annual meeting this fall.

REMEMBER, this is your society, be concerned and voice your opinion! **IT IS IMPORTANT!!!**

THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY PRESENT AND FUTURE

JOHN V. CALHOUN

For several years, I have been a member of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. Until recently, I have been somewhat of a passive member, having never attended any functions of the organization primarily because I resided in Ohio. However, I anxiously read the newsletter and kept abreast of activities and witnessed the growth of the Society. Now I live in Florida and enjoy the opportunity to attend meetings and become an active member. As someone who has been deeply involved in other regional lepidoptera organizations and observed the Southern Lepidopterists from afar as well as an active member, I have been invited to discuss my perception of the group and offer some thoughts that could help strengthen its future.

The most valuable asset of the Southern Lepidopterists is its membership. Without dedicated members, an organization has little chance of long-term survival. A group of individuals, no matter how enthusiastic, cannot hope to function as an organization without a means of information exchange. This is provided by the newsletter which announces field trips, meetings, and other items of interest. The quality of the newsletter reflects the quality of the organization, especially to potential new members. The newsletter acts as an adhesive that holds the group together. The importance of the newsletter was realized a couple of years ago when the Southern Lepidopterists was being restructured and several issues of the newsletter were not produced. As a result, the organization lost many members and nearly dissolved. The possibility that such an event could again occur should not be ignored. Options to avoid such an occurrence should be discussed as soon as possible. The Southern Lepidopterists must deal with one problem that most other local lepidoptera organizations do not possess; the large size of the region concerned. The organization now

encompasses 11 states. The size is both a blessing and a curse. The area of coverage provides a diversity of habitats for field trips and species to collect. The problem is that many members cannot, or will not, travel the long distances often necessary to reach these field trips and meetings, occasionally resulting in low attendance. It is difficult, if not impossible, to gather all of the officers, including the Zone Coordinators, for a business meeting. This leads to another important and controversial issue.

There are complaints that the Southern Lepidopterists are too Florida oriented. This is not surprising. The latest membership list reveals that 58% of the membership reside within the 11 member states. Of these, 48% live in Florida. Texas trails at a distant second with 11%, followed by Georgia with 8%. As of June, 1990, we boasted no members from Alabama. Thus, meetings held in Florida tend to have the highest attendance. Florida is also popular with collectors because of the high species diversity and year-round collecting possibilities. It has been suggested that a separate organization of Florida Lepidopterists would solve this dilemma. However, this could serve to destroy the integrity of the Southern Lepidopterists and alienate many potential members of the new organization.

The Southern Lepidopterists enjoys an informal attitude. This has been the standard method of operation since the organization was founded in 1978. The primary functions of the organization are the largely unstructured field trips. These trips allow members to visit new areas and collect species otherwise difficult to obtain. The business meetings are generally limited to spare moments during these field trips and seem rushed because of the collecting activities of those in attendance. Therefore, these business meetings resolve little. In addition, there is inadequate time to have specimens identified or discuss interesting subjects. Sufficient time and facilities to exchange information, examine specimens and resolve organizational business would benefit both the individual members and the group as a whole.

An annual meeting, held at the same location and time of year could become an integral part of the Southern Lepidopterists. A pre-set time and place would help members to plan and make necessary arrangements long before the meeting each year. These meetings would not preclude collecting, but merely limit it in order to allow ample time for business and just plain socializing. Many members, myself included, attend functions of organizations mostly for the opportunity to see other members with whom we have lost touch or have not yet had the pleasure of meeting. Field trips offer little time for such endeavors because of individual collecting activities. A more structured annual meeting would open the door to many possibilities. Guest speakers, specimen identification workshops, displays, slide presentations and sales of collecting paraphernalia and literature are but a few examples. Several members are currently engaged in various research projects. These meetings would provide the researchers the opportunity to solicit input from the members and gather data from specimens and personal accounts. In return, the membership would obtain insight into the results of these projects.

At the last field trip, it was suggested that the annual meeting could be held at the University of Florida in Gainesville (pending the availability of the facilities). This location would give members a chance to see the impressive Lepidoptera collection deposited at the University and use it to identify and compare specimens. A possible problem again mirrors the concern of non-Florida members: why should the meeting be held in Florida? The large percentage of Florida members has already been discussed. Gainesville would serve as a fine centralized location by placing approximately 58% of the membership within 300 miles of the meeting. No other location with comparable facilities would provide a greater potential for high attendance.

These are just a few thoughts of a member who hopes to see a long life of the Southern Lepidopterists. Perhaps a compromise can be forged, integrating the popular informal qualities of the organization with more structured activities that would help to ensure the evolution and continued survival of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society.

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society (SLS) began in 1978 as a coalition of people interested in collecting moths and butterflies. The membership at that time consisted of over 50 amateur and professional entomologists. The SLS constitution was written and adopted in 1983. This document consists of 11 articles and was published in the SLS Newsletter (volume 5 No.3, pg 14-16). Article 3 defines the purpose of the society which "shall be to help increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the Lepidoptera of the South".

There has been some question recently as to what goals the society should work toward. Article 3 is sufficiently vague as to encompass just about any activity that deals with Lepidoptera. However, judging from the newsletter articles and meetings, one of the main goals of the SLS has been to establish checklists of Lepidoptera for local areas, counties, zones, and southern states. Included in the "south", as outlined in constitutional article 2, are the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. These states are grouped into zones, which may be redefined at the annual meetings. There are currently 6 zones: Texas = I, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee = II, Georgia = III, Florida = IV, Virginia, North and South Carolina = V, and Arkansas (which is technically not in the south according to article 2) = VI.

I believe that the society should continue to work toward the goal of developing checklists, especially at the state level. Many members greatly enjoy collecting and devote considerable time, effort, and their own expense toward developing regional reference collections of great scientific value. Most professional Lepidopterists can not duplicate this degree of sampling effort because there are so few professionals who must devote time to curatorial duties and publishing while funding for domestic surveys is extremely scarce to nonexistent. The Research Associate program sponsored by the Florida Department of Agriculture, Division of Plant Industry has provided considerable support to SLS members in their collecting efforts which has greatly benefited the Florida State Collection of Arthropods through donation of specimens and entire collections.

Collecting activities should be better organized in order to reach a goal of developing state checklists. Perhaps a special committee of SLS members should be formed which would be charged with planning collecting trips, and in conjunction with the DPI Research Associate program, organize, update, and publish the data. For instance, Florida is relatively well-collected compared to other southern states, yet some counties and regions are virtually unexplored. Everyone wants to go to the same places to get the same bugs. A planning committee could target little-known areas for collecting. Many new records (and even new species) are to be had in such areas. Perhaps a computerized database could be established through the Research Associate program, similar to the Ohio Lepidopterists Society, to help organize data and make it more readily available.

Finally, there have also been some problems with attendance at the annual meetings. Meetings need to be better organized and announced well in advance in order to give the membership time to plan to attend. Keynote speakers, workshops focusing on identification or technique, and member slide shows would greatly help increase attendance. Most of the meetings that I have attended consist of brief business discussion after which those in attendance rush out to check their moth lights. Perhaps the membership should be polled to determine if a more formalized style would increase attendance.

ANOTHER OPINIOND. MATTHEWS LOTT

There was much discussion and debate at our last meeting concerning the future of the society, our goals and direction. I would like to follow this discussion with some of my views. Our newsletter heading states our primary objectives..."to promote scientific interest and knowledge related to the understanding the Lepidoptera fauna of the southeastern region of the United States." With the destruction of many natural habitats in the Southern region of the United States imminent, especially in Florida, I feel it is our

responsibility to direct much of our efforts to assessing the Lepidoptera diversity of different habitats. Our society can promote interest in habitat preservation by featuring newsletter articles and published lists of Lepidoptera and host plants found in particular habitats. Specific tracts of land gain preservation value as knowledge of diversity and ecosystem complexity are documented. Whether we concentrate on putting together information on a habitat type (wetlands, relict scrub etc.) or feature specific land areas, I think this would be a valuable contribution. Specific efforts should be made to provide this information to land owners, state officials, and biologists working on other aspects of these lands such as botanical and various zoological surveys. Concerning specific meeting activities, I would like to see an hour devoted to having two or more guest speakers whose presentation titles could be announced prior to the meeting, and are pertinent to our society goals.

A THIRD OPINION AND COMMENTARY

LEROY C. KOEHN

This society formed as a group of collectors who enjoyed collecting and gaining knowledge of the Lepidoptera of the southern region of the United States. It was almost a fellowship of "good ole boys". As is the case in most small organizations, only a few dedicated people like Dave Baggett and Tom Neal did the majority of the work while the majority of the membership watched from the sidelines. These few dedicated people made the society work. A constitution was created to govern and guide the society.

I am a charter member of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society and I can honestly say, one of those "good ole boys". I was the Zone Coordinator for Virginia during the first several years of it's existence. During this time the organization grew and was very active. As time went by the organization began to stumble and lose momentum. By 1988, publications ceased to appear, meeting activity fell off and by the fall it appeared that the society ceased to exist. 1989 brought a rebirth and the society began to move again. The momentum reached the early 1980 level. Publications became regular and meeting activity increased.

As Editor of the Newsletter I am the most visible person in the society and as a result hear most of the complaints and concerns. I have also been active in several other small regional lepidoptera societies and I know how they work. Some are successful like the Ohio Lepidopterists' Society. They too were formed by the same kind of people, those who enjoyed collecting. These other organizations are successful because they hold regular meetings that are organized and very enjoyable to attend. They also hold a business meeting where officers are elected. These officers direct the society and help to determine the goals and the groups direction. As a result of doing these things they increase member participation.

We do not do those things. Whenever we hold an annual meeting, it is primarily a collecting meeting. When the business meeting is in session, many members in attendance would rather be at the sheet collecting moths. During a recent annual meeting we had officers miss the business meeting that afternoon because they would rather be collecting. I have been the Editor for the past three years, as Editor I am also an officer. I was asked to be the Editor, I have never been voted into this office at an annual meeting as required by the constitution in Articles 5:c and 6:a. There has not been an election of officers since I became Editor. We have officers who have failed to meet their obligations. Yet we do not vote them out because we do not hold elections. The constitution states that we elect officers who will serve the best interests of the society. The Zone Coordinators are officers. However, because of the vast area the society encompasses, most Zone Coordinators seldom attend business meetings because the vast majority of them are held in Florida. It is difficult and expensive to travel those great distances to attend a weekend meeting.

The constitution needs to be followed. We brought the state Arkansas into the society even though it is not "part" of the southern region as described in the constitution, no effort has been made to change the constitution to add Arkansas. To do so requires a vote at the annual meeting as required by the constitution in Article 11:a, and to date this has not been done.

In order for the Southern Lepidopterists' Society to be a successful organization we should do the following:

- 1.) Elect an effective group of officers.
- 2.) Hold well organized annual meetings at a central location on a regularly specified date each year. This meeting should have guest speakers, work shops and slide shows. Conduct a business meeting with elections of officers.
- 3.) Separate the Secretary and the Treasurer into individual offices. The Treasurer would handle financial matters and the Secretary would record the minutes of meetings and election results and make a report of them in the newsletter. An amendment to the constitution would be required.

The membership must take an active roll in this society, you must decide who serves on the board. If the membership continues to sit on the sidelines and be spectators, they may just watch this organization fade into non-existence. Attend the next annual meeting!

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The 1991 annual meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society will be held at the Doyle Conner Auditorium, Florida State Collection of Arthropods in Gainesville, Florida the weekend of October 4-6, 1991. The collection will be open at 9 AM for viewing and for those who wish to identify specimens.

The Meeting will begin at 1 PM on Saturday. This will be an extremely important meeting as we begin to set goals and establish the direction of the organization. We need you there to express your opinions and views. Let your voice be heard.

There will be a guest speaker, a work shop on rearing techniques, and a slide fest. A Saturday evening banquet is planned with the presentation of the John Abbott Award. A Sunday collecting trip is also planned.

If you are interested in presenting a paper or participating in the slide show or program, contact Jeffrey Slotten, 5421 N.W. 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32606. Telephone (904) 338-0721, evenings.

There will be more information on the meeting and local accommodations in the next newsletter.

FALL FIELD TRIP TO ALABAMA

A early fall field trip is currently being planned for a remote area of Alabama in early September. This area of our region is totally unexplored. This meeting is still in the planning stages and will be announced in detail in the next issue of the News.

THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

The 42nd annual meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society will be held in Tucson, Arizona Thursday, August 1 to Sunday August 4, 1991. Sonoran Arthropod Studies, Inc. and the University of Arizona's Department of Entomology will host the meeting at the Quality Inn University in Tucson. For additional information contact: Steve Prchal, Sonoran Arthropod Studies, Inc., P.O. Box 5624, Tuscon, Arizona 85703, Telephone 602-883-3945.

NEW MEMBERS

Robert Beiriger, 711 Forest Club Dr., #408, West Palm Beach, FL 33414

John Shuey, 739 Hastings, Traverse City, MI 49684

Richard Workman, Coast Plan Inc., 7181-34 College Pkwy., Ft. Myers, FL 33907

ADDRESS CORRECTIONS

Rick Gilmore, 5724 Michelle Lane, Sanford, FL 32771

Edward Knudson, 8517 Burkhardt, Houston, TX 77055

THIS-N-THAT & OTHER TIDBITS

Dr. Howard V. Weems has retired from the Florida State Collection of Arthropods on February 28, 1991. Although not a "real" lepidopterist, Dr. Weems has been a strong supporter of this organization. He attended many of our meetings and was involved in the development over the years. We trust he will continue his support of our group!

Fig 1. Tom Emmel with the John Abbott Award

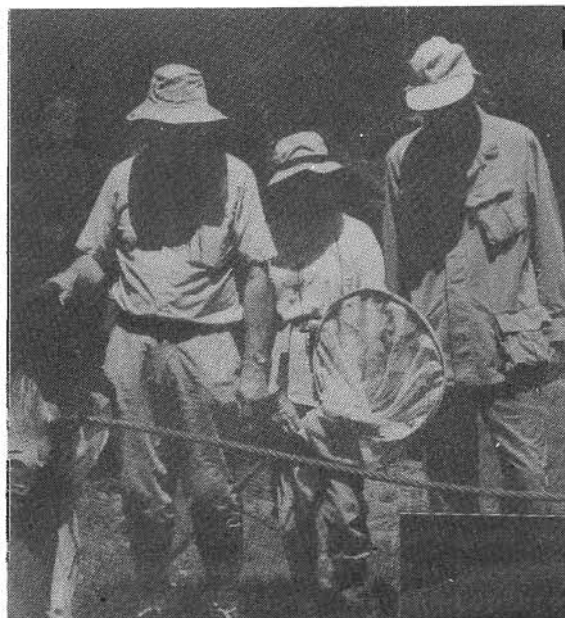


Fig.#2 During the 1990 summer field meeting at Clemson University Forest, Dr. Paul Milner and his wife, and Jack Heinrich are slightly bewildered. On the net bag in Mrs. Milner's hand is an Amblyscrites belli (inset) They spent all day in the forest looking for it!



Your 1991 dues are due NOW! If you have not paid them, please do so. We need your support. If your dues are in arrears as of March 15, 1991, this will be the last Newsletter you will receive.

There has been considerable confusion regarding collecting permits for Florida State Parks and Preserves, and in particular collecting in the Florida Keys. Dave Baggett will provide a complete update in the next issue.

There has been considerable interest in butterfly gardening. The Xerces Society as well as the Lepidopterists' Society have been extremely active with this very popular area of lepidoptera. The Southern Region of the United States is well suited for this. Is there anyone interested in writing a regular column on the subject? If you are interested please contact the Editor.

NEWSLETTER UP-DATE

As you have noticed I have changed the print size and style. I received many complaints about the print size being too small and that it was difficult to read. In response to those complaints I have returned to a larger size print with a bolder font. This will print better and be easy to read. I originally used the condensed print format to increase the content. However, if the newsletter is not easily read, the content will be lost. This new print format will reduce the content by only 8%.

This is my fourth volume as editor, I will continue to produce an informative newsletter. I still need your input. Any articles and items of interest are needed. Remember, this is your newsletter. It will be only as good as you make it.

The deadline date for the next issue (No.2) is June 15. All articles and items for inclusion must be received before the deadline.

I would like to list all the regional Lepidopterists' Societies in the United States, Canada, Mexico, as well as Central and South America. If you are a member of such an organization, please send me any information you may have. I need your help

RESEARCH REQUEST & MEMBERS NOTICES

RESEARCH REQUEST: I will be working in Wise County, Virginia as a graduate student at Virginia Tech. I am doing research on butterfly populations on coal surface mined sites (strip mines) in Southwest Virginia and the impacts of mine reclamation on these populations. I would like any information on the butterflies of southwest Virginia, especially species lists for Wise County and the general southwest Virginia region. I am also interested in population fluctuations and trends, growth and declines that might be attributed to the land disturbance and fragmentation in the Appalachian coal mining region of Virginia, Kentucky, or West Virginia. Contact Karen Holl, Center for Environmental Studies, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0415.

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 information would be greatly appreciated. Contact; Marc Minno, 303-18 Diamond Village, Gainesville, FL 32603.

RESEARCH REQUEST: 1.) Need specimens to study of Megathymus cofaqui from mid to southern Florida. I have examined the "type" specimen of M.cofaqui in the Allyn Museum and need additional specimens from these localities to determine the validity of applying the name "cofaqui" to the Florida phenotype. All material will be returned in two weeks from receipt.

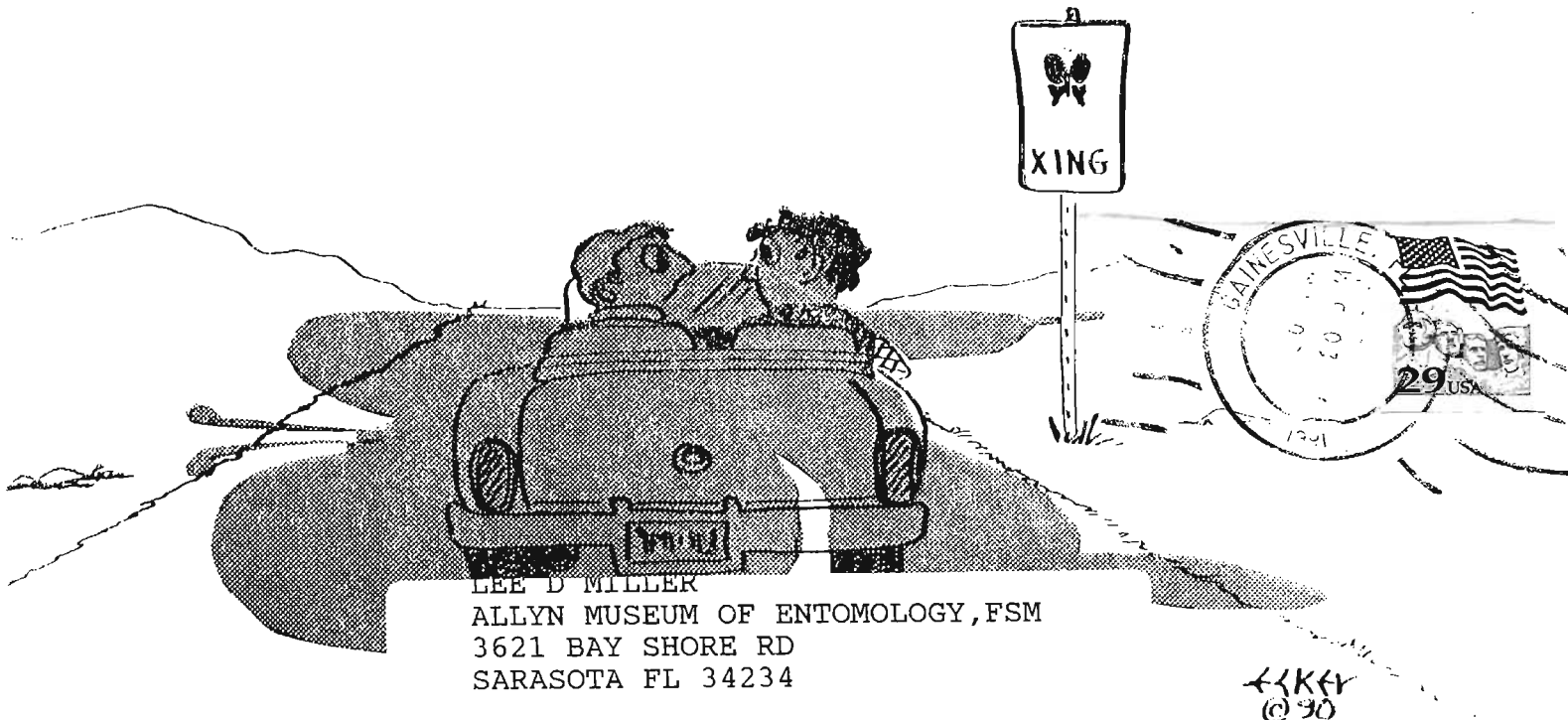
2.) I have been studying Incisalia irus for 15 years. I have examined the "types" of Incisalia irus arsace in the USMN and located the Incisalia irus "type specimen" in the Paris Museum. I have examined several hundred specimens of I.irus from through out its range. I need additional specimens of the recently found Clay County, Florida population. I need fresh wild caught (have worn wild caught) and reared specimens. Can offer in exchange reared specimens of both I.i.arsace and I.i.hadros. Write to: Ron Gattelle, 126 Wells Rd., Goose Creek, SC 29445

ZONE REPORTS

There are no Zone Reports! The March 15 deadline came and went and I had only received a report from Vernon Brou. With only one report I have elected excluded the Zone Report Section from this issue. Vernon Brou's report will appear in the next issue.

CATOCALA CAPERS

DR. FRANCIS ANNE ECKER



LEE D MILLER
 ALLYN MUSEUM OF ENTOMOLOGY, FSM
 3621 BAY SHORE RD
 SARASOTA FL 34234

The Southern Lepidopterists; News is published four times annually. Membership dues are \$10.00 annually. The organization is open to anyone with an interest in the lepidoptera of the southern United States. Information about the Society may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer, Tom Neal, 1705 N.W. 23rd Street, Gainesville, Florida 32605

The SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWSLETTER
 c/o The Editor, Leroy C. Koehn
 2946 N.W. 91st Avenue
 Coral Springs, FL 33065

OPINION QUESTIONNAIRE

We need your opinion and views. We ask each member to carefully consider each question and take the time to respond by completing and return it to the Secretary-Treasurer before June 30, 1991. You need not identify yourself.

Please read each question carefully, then circle your answer. If you have no opinion, please feel free to indicate so. We have provided a space for you to express your opinion in your own words. Please take the additional time necessary to write your views and opinions.

This is your organization, please be concerned and help the officers by taking the time to respond.

Is the Southern Lepidopterists' Society meeting your needs? YES NO NO OPINION

Are you satisfied with the Southern Lepidopterists' Society? YES NO NO OPINION

Is the Southern Lepidopterists' Society effective and organized as a group? YES NO NO OPINION

Does the Southern Lepidopterists' Society need to re-establish goals and determine new directions? YES NO NO OPINION

Is the newsletter providing you with the information you want and need? YES NO NO OPINION

Have you ever attended a Southern Lepidopterists' Society meeting? YES NO NO OPINION

If you have attended a meeting, was it organized and enjoyable? YES NO NO OPINION

Are the officers, including the zone coordinators, effectively performing their duties? YES NO NO OPINION

Are the zone reports interesting and or useful to you? YES NO NO OPINION

Use this space to express your opinion and views. Use the reverse side and/or additional sheets of paper if necessary.

(continue on reverse side)

Return to: Tom Neal, 1705 N.W. 23rd Street, Gainesville, Florida 32605