



Southern lepidopterists' news




FOUNDED
1978

VOL:13 NO 3
SEPTEMBER 15, 1991

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

CHAIRMAN: JEFFREY SLOTTEN

SECRETARY-TREASURER: TOM NEAL

EDITOR: LEROY C. KOEHN

SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING IN GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA OCTOBER 5-6, 1991

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 5-6, 1991. For directions see the map which follows.

The collection will be open on Saturday at 9 AM for viewing and identification of specimens. You are encouraged to bring specimens that you are unable to identify. Dave Baggett, Marc Minno, Leroy Koehn, Dale Habeck, John Calhoun and others will be on hand to help you. There will be two work shops at 10 AM. The first will be conducted by John Heppner on Genitalia Preparations, and the second by Leroy Koehn on spreading and mounting Lepidoptera. If you plan to participate in one of the work shops, please let us know in advance so that we may make the arrangements for equipment.

The meeting will begin at 1 PM on Saturday in the main auditorium. Featured speakers will be Dale Habeck and Marc Minno. Dale will talk on his work with Strymon acis bartrami and Anaea floridalis in the Lower Florida Keys. Marc will talk on the Lepidoptera of the Upper Florida Keys. There will be a "Show and Tell" session after the speakers. Bring your slides anecdotes, observations, equipment, etc. and share them with the rest of us. We would appreciate your letting us know in advance what you have to present so we can work out the timing. The business meeting will follow with the election of officers for the coming year.

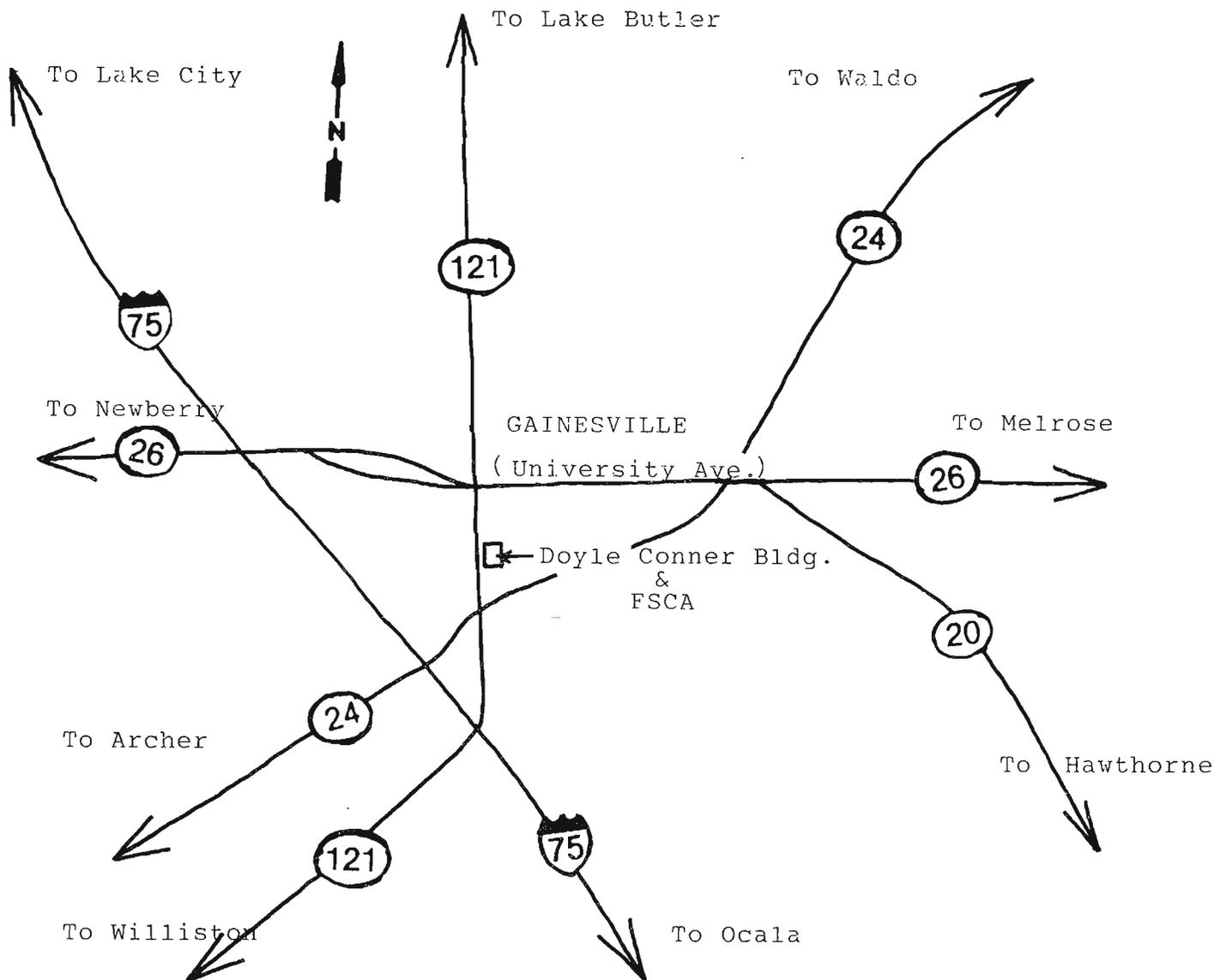
The nominating committee has presented the nominees for the officers for 1992.

CHAIRMAN	EDITOR	SECRETARY/TREASURER	EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
Jeffrey Slotten	Leroy C. Koehn	Tom Neal	Marc Minno
John Calhoun	Dave Baggett	Jack Heinrich	

We will also determine the goals and direction of the Society. The John Abbott Award will be presented. Door prizes will be awarded followed by the banquet. We encourage you to bring a door prize. Following the banquet, there will be a slide fest. Anyone with interesting slides of Lepidoptera, lepidopterists or collecting adventures are encouraged to participate.

Field trips are planned for Sunday in the Gainesville area for those interested in collecting butterflies.

 MAP AND DIRECTIONS TO ANNUAL MEETING AT THE DOYLE CONNER BUILDING IN GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA



Directions to the Doyle Conner Building in Gainesville:

Gainesville is bordered on its western edge by Interstate 75, a major north-south thoroughfare. East of Gainesville, Highway 301 passes through the small towns of Waldo and Hawthorne, as well as crossing State Road 26 just west of Melrose. A quick study of the map should help you get your bearings, no matter which way you may be approaching from.

The Doyle Conner Building which houses the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), is located on the eastern side of State Road 121, which becomes 34th Street as you travel through the town of Gainesville. State Road 26 similarly becomes University Avenue in town, but at the edges is known as Melrose Road to the east and Newberry Road at the western edge of town. The Doyle Conner Building faces a traffic light at 20th Avenue, and a protected turn arrow is there to help if you're coming from the north. Ample parking is available at the Conner Building. The Southern Lepidopterists' signs with the group logo will also be placed conspicuously to help you.

There are numerous hotels and motels in the Gainesville area. Although this is a college town, there is no home football game that weekend. Should you need information on local accommodations or directions to the meeting, contact: Jeffrey Sloten, 5421 N.W. 69th Lane, Gainesville, Florida 32606. Telephone (904) 338-0721, evenings.

This will be an exciting meeting, PLAN TO ATTEND NOW!

FIELD HAZARDS TO LEPIDOPTERISTS: SNAKEBITES

VERNON BROU

(Editors note: This is the second of a series of articles by Vernon Brou on field hazards to lepidopterists'. Others will appear in future newsletters.)

Human deaths by snakebite are surprisingly few. Poisonous snakebites are most common and most severe in the early spring. Recovery from a bite depends upon the size of the victim, the site of the bite, the degree of envenomation and the effectiveness of the treatment.

In the United States 98% of all poisonous snakebites are caused by pit vipers (Rattlesnakes, Water moccasins, and Copperheads). Others are caused by elapid (Coral Snakes) as well as non-indigenous exotic snakes kept as pets.

Snake venom is a mixture of enzymes, peptide, and proteins. It is toxic to human body cells, nerves, blood, and the heart. About 70% of pit viper bites do not result in venom injection. Pit viper venom causes convulsions and severe reaction with pain at the bite site.

If envenomation has occurred, pain and swelling appear soon after the bite. In the first few hours swelling and skin discoloration extend proximally from the bite. The bite is typically a double puncture wound surrounded by an area of discolored skin. In severe cases the victim may vomit and/or spit up blood and may have stools stained with blood.

The ultimate causes of deaths are the result of respiratory problems and shock. In rattlesnake bites there is usually 6-8 hours between the bite and death. Coral Snake envenomation causes little pain, swelling or tissue death at the bite site. Children may convulse within one hour after being bitten. Early signs (5-10 hours after being bitten) include inner brain paralysis, difficulty in swallowing, excessive pain and restlessness followed by total peripheral paralysis and death in 24 hours.

Specific medical treatment for snakebites varies due to the different species of snakes. In India, it is estimated that over 30,000 deaths per year occur from Cobra bites alone. In the United States today, treatment for snakebite envenomation is still controversial.

Emergency treatment number one is reassurance to the patient. Apply germicidal preparation to the wound. If the bite is in an arm or leg, apply a splint to minimize motion. Tourniquets are of questionable value. Ice packs should not be used because they commonly cause tissue damage severe enough to require amputation. Cutting and suction are useful only if done soon after envenomation, and because usually the venom is quite deep, small incisions are not effective. Cutting into the skin could also cause damage to nerves, blood vessels and tendons. Incisions are not effective for Coral Snake bites.

Intravenous antivenin is indicated only in severe cases and may be available at drugstores. Coral Snake antivenin is usually available from state epidemiologists and is stockpiled at 75 locations, especially in the southeast United States and at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia.

In rare cases surgery to relieve pressure within muscles of the hand or foot is required. Oral antibiotics, e.g. Ampicillin is given to treat infection associated with the bite. A tetanus immunization is usually given.

MISSISSIPPI SESIIDAE

BRYANT MATHER

I was interested to see in Southern Lepidopterists' News (12)4, 43-44, Dave Baggett's list of Sesiidae he collected or recorded from Florida. I have recorded 30 species from Mississippi; they are listed below (Serial numbers are as given by Heppner and Duckworth in the MONA checklist (Hodges, Editor) 1983).

Serial No.	Species Name	Month(s) Collected	County Records
2513	<u>Pennisetia marginata</u> (Harr.)	Sept, Oct	Washington
* 2523 +	<u>Paranthrene dollii</u> (Neum.)	Apr, June, Aug	Oktibbeha, Washington
2524	<u>Paranthrene tabaniformis</u> (Rott.)	Apr - Nov	Washington
* 2527 +	<u>Paranthrene simulans</u> (Grt.)	May - Aug	Oktibbeha, Washington
2530	<u>Vitacea polistiformis</u> (Harr.)	Sept	Oktibbeha
2531	<u>Vitacea scephiformis</u> (Hy.Edw.)	July	Washington
2534	<u>Euhagena emphytiformis</u> (Wlk.)	Reported by Engelhardt (1) (Pg.161)	
2536 +	<u>Melittia curcurbitae</u> (Harr.)	Mar - Sept	Hancock, Harrison, Hinds, Lee, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Wilkinson
2545	<u>Osminia ruficornis</u> (Hy.Edw.)	July	Oktibbeha
* 2546	<u>Synanthedon acerrubri</u> (Engelh.)	Aug	Washington
2549 +	<u>Synanthedon scitula</u> (Harr.)	Jan - May, July - Sept	Adams, Harrison, Hinds, Jackson, Lee, Neshoba, Oktibbeha, Sunflower, Warren, Washington
2550 +	<u>Synanthedon pictipes</u> (G. & R.)	Apr, July - Aug, Oct	Grenada, Hinds, Oktibbeha, Washington
2551	<u>Synanthedon rhododendri</u> (Beut.)	June - July	Washington
2552 +	<u>Synanthedon rileyana</u> (Hy.Edw.)	June - Sept	Alcorn, Hinds, Washington
2554 +	<u>Synanthedon acerni</u> (Clem.)	Mar - Apr, Jun - Aug	Forrest, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Lee, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Simpson, Warren, Washington
* 2557	<u>Synanthedon alleri</u> (Engelh.)	May	Oktibbeha
2565	<u>Synanthedon pyri</u> (Harr.)	Reported by Engelhardt (1) (Pg.119)	
* 2566	<u>Synanthedon refulgens</u> (Hy.Edw.)	Reported by Engelhardt (1) (Pg.120)	
2567	<u>Synanthedon rubrofascia</u> (Hy.Edw.)	June - Oct	Hinds, Jackson, Winston
* 2571 +	<u>Synanthedon decipiens</u> (Hy.Edw.)	May - Aug, Oct	Clay, Harrison, Hinds, Oktibbeha, Warren, Washington
2575	<u>Synanthedon arkansasensis</u> (Duckw. & Eichlin)	June - Aug	Adams, Harrison, Washington
2583 +	<u>Synanthedon exitiosa</u> (Say)	Apr - Oct	Hinds, Lauderdale, Lee, Oktibbeha, Warren, Washington
2588	<u>Podosesia aureocincta</u> (Purr. & Niel.)	Aug - Nov	Hinds, Warren, Washington
2589	<u>Podosesia syringae</u> (Harr.)	Mar - July	Washington
* 2590 +	<u>Sannina uroceriformis</u> (Wlk.)	Mar - July	George, Harrison, Jackson, Oktibbeha, Washington
2596	<u>Carmenta bassiformis</u> (Wlk.)	July	Washington
* 2600	<u>Carmenta ithacae</u> (Beut.)	May, Aug	Hinds, Lee
2608	<u>Carmenta pyralidiformis</u> (Wlk.)	June - July, Sept - Oct	George, Harrison, Oktibbeha, Washington
* 2614	<u>Carmenta texana</u> (Hy.Edw.)	June	Washington
2623	<u>Alcathoe caudata</u> (Harr.)	July, Aug	Oktibbeha, Warren

(1) Engelhardt, George P. 1946, North American Clearwing Moths of the Family Aegeriidae, U.S. National Museum Bull. 190, 222pp. Smithsonian Inst., Wash. DC

* Reported for Miss. in Eichlin & Duckworth, MONA Fasc. 5.1, 1988

+ Reported for Miss. in Feb, 1991 Print out of Microlepidoptera, Miss. Ent. Museum, Miss. State, MS

The 19 Washington County records are from Soloman, J. D. et al, 1981, Jour. Ga. Ent. Soc: Vol 17, No 1, pp 4-12.

PSYCHIDAE OF MISSISSIPPI

BRYANT MATHER

Nine species are known, as follows:

Serial No.*	Species Name	Month(s) collected	County Records
+ 439	<u>Prochalia pygmaea</u> B. & McD.	Seven records July & Aug	Hinds, Warren
440	<u>Zamopsyche commentella</u> Dyar	Seven records May(1), Sept(2) Oct(4)	Rankin, Warren
440.1	<u>Zamopsyche</u> ssp	Two Records, Aug	Warren
+ 441	<u>Cryptothelea nigrita</u> (B. & McD.)	22 records Apr - Aug, Dec(1)	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson
+ 442	<u>Cryptothelea gloveri</u> (Pack.)	80 records Apr - Nov	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Warren
443	<u>Astala conferata</u> (G. & R.)	Two records Jun, 60 & Jul, 66	Hinds
450	<u>Basicladus tracyi</u> (Jones)	Two Records, Jun, 79	Hancock, Harrison
+ 454	<u>Oiketicus abbotii</u> Grt.	Nine records Apr, Jun, Jul, Aug	Hancock, Harrison, Hinds
457	<u>Thyridopteryx ephemerae formis</u> (Haw.)	29 records May, Jul - Nov	Lee, Lafayette, Oktibbeha, Harrison Hancock, Warren

* Serial numbers as given by Davis in MONA Checklist, Hodges, Ed. 1983.

Many of these species were determined by Donald Davis at the National Museum of Natural History; 132 were confirmed, revised, or newly determined by John E. Rawlins, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, in April 1991. Rawlins notes that these records include all the species known to occur in this region. I also have in my collection, specimens of Fumaria casta (Pallas) from Massachusetts and of Basicladus celibatus (Jones) from Florida.

+ Listed in Feb, 1991 print out of Microlepidoptera in Mississippi Entomological Museum Miss.

THIS-N-THAT & OTHER TIDBITS

In the last issue, Vol.13, No.2, a new publication on Sesiidae was announced in this section. Your Editor has since received a copy. The large color illustration of each species make identification of these moths easy. The pheromone for each species is listed as well as host plants, range, and flight periods. This publication is a must for anyone with an interest in this fascinating family of moths. The information is reprinted for your convenience.

A Guide to the Clearwing Borers (Sesiidae) of the North Central States by W.H.Taft & J.H.Snow. April, 1991. NCR Publication #394. This publication is intended for naturalists, horticulturists, nurserymen, and extension personnel who need a handy, color reference guide to this difficult-to-identify group of moths. Topics covered include: identification, host plants, pheromone attractants, trapping techniques, life cycles, flight periods and economic importance. The guide includes 35 large color plates, six line drawings and three informational tables. Many of the clearwing moths covered in the publication have geographic ranges that include the eastern seaboard and deep south. For a copy, please write to: Publication Office, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, Room 10B Agricultural Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1039 (Price is \$7.50)

On the evening of 12 July 1991, Charlie Stevens and Gina Brown were married in an outdoor ceremony along the banks of the St. Johns River at the Jacksonville Garden Club. Dave Baggett was the best man. Ten hours prior to the ceremony a major storm dumped 6 inches of rain on the greater Jacksonville area. Charlie's home was in an area where the flooding was the worst. He was interviewed by the local newspaper and was quoted; "We are going to go through with the wedding, come hell or high water. We got the high water. I just hope we don't get the hell!". We wish them all the best.

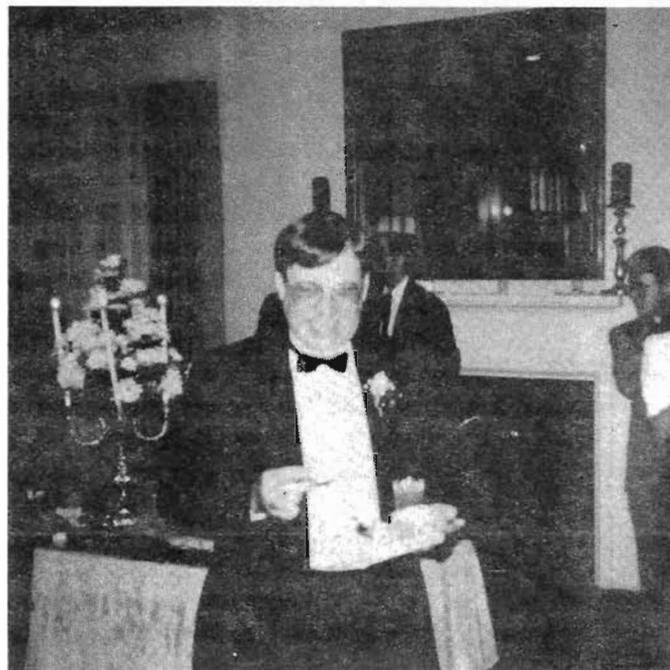


Fig.1: Charlie and Gina as Husband and Wife.

Fig.2: Your Editor has known Dave Baggett for over 16 years and thought he only dressed in bluejeans and field gear.

Several of our members have been in the news recently. The Sunday April 7, 1991 edition of Vicksburg Mississippi Post had a feature article on our Mississippi zone coordinator, Bryant Mather, entitled "The Butterfly Man". The Saturday June 22, 1991 edition of the Boca Raton, Florida, The News, Home Life Section had an article on Butterfly Gardening. Evelyn Somerville and William Nix were both interviewed and featured in the article.

The 1992 annual meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society will be held in East Lansing, Michigan. A symposium on state faunal surveys/conservation/species of special concern is being planned. Mo Nielsen has requested that we have one or two representatives from the Southern Lepidopterists to present papers/slide program from our region. Anyone interested should contact: Mo Nielsen, Michigan Entomology Society, Dept. of Entomology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 Telephone: 517-321-2192.

CHANGES IN THE MEMBERSHIP

TOM NEAL

NEW MEMBERS

Richard Davis, P.O. Box 15, Buda, TX 78610 Rearing and collecting butterflies.

Dennis Maccagno, 208 Highlands Circle, Alford, FL 32420

Stephanie McKown, 650 Cotterell Dr., Boise, ID 83709 Moths of the Great Basin.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Carl Weekly, 13872 SW 90th Ave., Miami, FL 33176-6947

Dr. Howard V. Weems, P.O. Box 760, Hawthorne, FL 32640-0760

NEWSLETTER UP-DATE

I still need your input to make this an informative and interesting newsletter. Any articles and items of interest are needed. Remember, this is your newsletter. It will be only as good as you help make it.

The deadline date for the next issue (No.4) is Dec. 15. All articles and items for inclusion must be received before the deadline.

If you prepare your articles or zone reports on a computer, I would like to receive them on a 5 inch floppy in an ASCII file if possible. I use Word Perfect for the newsletter and it would save a lot of data entry time. All floppies will be returned.

I have received several responses to develop a list of all 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 your Editor any information you may have. The list will appear in Vol 13. No.4

RESEARCH REQUESTS & MEMBERS' NOTICES

RESEARCH REQUEST: Wish to examine specimens of Lapara ssp.(Sphingidae) from the southeast United States, especially Florida. Description of new species currently underway. Need both L.coniferarium and L.halicarnie from the southeast and gulf coast. All material will be returned. Contact: Vernon Brou, 74320 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, LA 70420 Tele. 504-892-8732.

LOGISTIC SUPPORT FOR COLLECTING IN MISSISSIPPI: The Mississippi Entomological Museum is conducting a survey of selected arthropod taxa in two unique and threatened habitats during the July, 1991-July, 1992- the Black Belt Prairie in eastern Mississippi and the loessal hills that border the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta in Grenada County, Mississippi. The museum is providing a cabin in the loessal hills, a pop-up trailer, prearranged permission from public and private landowners, habitat information, and other logistic support to individuals who are interested in collecting in these areas.

The loessal hills are very rich botanically with an upland mesophytic forest providing a habitat for species characteristic of more northern latitudes and for those that are restricted to rich, undisturbed woods. More than 800 species of vascular plants have been found in the survey area, which has been partially protected from timber harvesting by the steep slopes and deep ravines. Aquatic habitats include seepage areas in ravines, a creek with extensive sandbars dissecting the hills, and the Yalobusha River with oxbow lakes and swamp forest habitats in the adjacent Delta.

The Black Belt Prairie once was one of the largest prairies in the eastern U.S., extending on the Cretaceous Selma chalk from northern Mississippi to near the Alabama-Georgia border. Although most of this prairie was lost to agriculture by the early 1900's, several small remnants, 150-500 acres each, have survived in natural condition, other than the lack of fire and encroachment of junipers. The flora, which includes species of Bouteloua, Silphium, Liatris, Petalostemum, Blephila, and other genera characteristic of prairie habitats, has flowering peaks in mid-June and mid-September. Five very good prairie remnants have been located within 30 miles of Starkville, Mississippi. The arthropod fauna includes species that have not been recorded from east of Oklahoma/Texas and other species not recorded west of the Atlantic Coastal Plain.

Other unique and rich habitats in Mississippi include the coastal savannah, which has one of the highest densities of plant species in the U.S. (25 species/0.25 square m), the Ragland Hills (similar to the Red Hills in southern Alabama), Jackson Prairie, which originated later than Black Hills Prairie, several bogs, and the bottom-land forest between the Mississippi River and its levee.

The cabin in the loessal hills is located in the Malmaison Wildlife Management Area and will be available at no cost to interested researchers/collectors until July, 1992. The Cabin has gas, water, and electricity, bathroom, two bedrooms with seven beds, refrigerator and range, and several work tables. The pop-up trailer, which can be loaned for use in other areas of Mississippi can be towed with any automobile having a ball hitch; the tent encloses two double beds and a work table.

In return for logistic support, the Mississippi Entomological Museum would like to obtain a list of species in the researcher's/collector's specialty group or duplicate specimens that are collected in Mississippi. Please contact Dr. Richard L. Brown or Terry L. Schiefer, Mississippi Entomological Museum, Drawer EM, Mississippi State, MS 39762 (ph: 601-325-2085) for cabin/trailer reservations and additional information.

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.

WANTED TO PHOTOGRAPH: Live ova/larva/pupa of lepidoptera from other areas. Most wanted: Papilios, Parnassius, Pierids, Nymphalids: (Fritillaries esp., Anaea sp., marpesia petreus, Adelpha bredowii, Hypolimnas misippus, Anartia jatrophae, Polygonia sp., and Eunica.) Lycaenids, Heliconiids and Sphinx moths, Thysania zenobia, Ascalapha odorata, Saturniids and more, Arachnids, and other interesting insects. I will trade or send slides as available. Contact: David Liebman, 981 S.Quail St., Norfolk, VA 23513, phone 804-853-4722.

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

EDITORS NOTE: Do you take some interesting pictures during your collecting trips? Send them along with your zone reports for inclusion in the next newsletter.

ZONE I TEXAS: Coordinator, Ed Knudson, 8517 Burkhart, Houston, TX 77055

(Editors note; I did not change Ed Knudson's address in the zone report of the last issue. Please note the change.)

Ed Knudson reported that spring and summer in eastern Texas had been unusually wet, but by July, a more normal weather pattern had returned. In far west Texas, summer rains came early this year.

The following interesting species were collected by Ed Knudson at his home in Spring Valley (Houston), during May and June:

Heliozelidae: Antispila isabella. Tineidae: Nemapogon rileyi, Phaeoses sabinella. Gracillaridae: Parectopa bumeliella, Phyllonorycter rileyella, P.celtisella. Oecophoridae: Menesta melanella, Decantha boreasella. Cossidae: Cossula magnifica. Tortricidae: Ancylis platanana, A.divisana, Goditha bumeliana, Cydia toreuta, Cryptospasma lugubris (This last species is perhaps an introduced exotic, which has been taken in the Houston area for a number of years. It resembles Ecdytolopha punstidiscana, but is darker, with a purplish gloss and less maculation). Nymphalidae: Anthanassa texana, Charidryas gorgone. Pyralidae: Salebriaria engeli, Ocala dryadella, Cabnia myronella. Saturniidae: Automeris io (larva on Sophora affinis). Noctuidae: Paectes oculatrix, Elaphria versicolor, Lithacodia indeterminata.

Ed continues the Guadalupe Mts. Lepidoptera survey. Over 1000 species of moths have been recorded so far. Guadalupe Mts. National Park is almost entirely designated wilderness area, and public facilities are minimal. Consequently, it is seldom crowded. Although collecting is not permitted in the park, except by permit, there is ample representation of this biota in adjacent New Mexico, which is open to public access in the Lincoln National Forest. The following species were collected during visits in early May, June, and July of this year:

Argyresthiidae: Argyresthia inscriptella. Tortricidae: Cydia piperana. Pyralidae: Dioryctria pseudotsugella. Gelechiidae: Dichomeris mulsa. Geometridae: Nacophora mexicanaria, Euchlaena irraria, Caripeta macularia, Glena interpunctata. Lasiocampidae: Gloveria arizonensis. Saturniidae: Automeris zephyria. Sphingidae: Sphinx istar, S.asella, S.chersis (all in the same place). Arctiidae: Turuptiana permaculata. Noctuidae: Asticta victoria, Zale chisosensis, Andropolia diversilineata, Lacinipolia lepidula, Dargida procincta, Pseudoseptis grandipennis, and Euagrotis beata.

The following Hesperia were collected in the G.M.N.P., Dog Canyon, 7 July 1991: Hesperia uncas, Amblyscrites simius, A.aenus, A.eos, and A.oslari.

ZONE II ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, & TENNESSEE: Vernon Brou, 74320 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, LA 70420; Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Dr., Clinton, MS 39056; Mecky Furr, 7926 Cross Pike, Germantown, TN 38138.

Vernon Brou reported that the rains continue in southern Louisiana with about 90 inches in the first 7 months of the year. Despite the rains, 5,000 plus sphingids taken so far this year.

Vernon Brou reports the following new STATE RECORDS: Natchitoches Parish: Euplexia benesimilis and Anterastris teratophora. Cameron Parish: Schinia hanga. St. Tammany Parish: Cryphia cyanympha, Anomis impasta, Sphinx eremitus, Anticarsia irrorata (STATE, COUNTY, CONTINENT and HEMISPHERE) verified by USDA at USNM.

Correction regarding light trap heights at which two Eudocima materna were collected as reported in Vol. 13, No.2. Should read 27 feet and 18 feet, not inches.

Vernon Brou and his family (Charlotte & April) collected at West Feliciana Parish, Sec.76, T1S, R3W.± 2 miles NE Turnbull-Weyanoke on June 8 & 15 and July 6. Hundreds of Catocala and Sphingids were taken, including: Catocala atocala, C.sappho, Catocala (new species) near ilia, C.innubens, C.agrippina, C.nebulosa, C.neogama, C.piatrrix and C.carrissima. Sphinx kalmiae and E.nubilis. Dasychira matheri males appearing by the dozens about 15 minutes before day break. None were seen previously during the night.

Brou and Rick Kergosien collected at the same location on July 12 with similar results but with lesser quantities due to heavy rolling fog throughout the night. A 2nd State Record of Gonodonta pyrgo was taken.

Brou reported taking several female Atlides halesus in bait traps using a bait of fermenting crab-apples, beer and sugar.

ZONE 111 GEORGIA: Irving Finkelstein, 425 Springdale Dr. N.E., Atlanta, GA 30305

Dr. Hoe H. Chuah of Houston, Texas visited Arabia Mountain Park, County, Georgia, March 9, 1991. He searched six hours for the tents of Megathymus yuccae and was fortunate enough to locate six of them. A male emerged on March 26 and a female on March 27, four others failed to emerge. He also collected Strymon melinus and Junonia coenia.

(Editor's note: I received Dr. Ferguson's report early in 1991, due to space limitation I have been unable to include it until this issue.)

Dr. Doug Ferguson collected in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Charlton County, Georgia on March 24-30, 1990. He collected the following: LIMACODIDAE: Euclea delphinii (Bdv.), and Lithacodea fasciola (H.-S.). CRAMBIDAE: Neocatantia magniferalis (Hbn.), Munroessa gyralis (Hulst), Paraponyx seminealis (Wlk.), Undulambia striatalis (Dyar), and Crambus satrapellus (Zinck.) PYRALIDAE: Herculia olinalis (Gn.), Tetralopha subcanalis (Wlk.), Acrobasis vaccinii Riley, and Dioryctria clarioralis (Wlk.). GEOMETRIDAE: Semiothisa aequiferaria (Wlk.), S. distriburia (Hbn.), S. transitaria (Wlk.) reared from eggs on pine, Glenoides texanaria (Hulst), Glena cribrataria (Gn.), G. cognataria (Hbn.), Tornos scolopacinarius (Gn.), Anacamptodes pergracilis (Hulst), A. vellivolata (Hulst), A. defectaria (Gn.), Anavitrinella pampinaria (Gn.), Cleora sublunaria (Gn.), C. projecta (Wlk.), Ectropis crepuscularia (D. & S.) reared from larva on Myrica, Protoboarmia porcelaria (Gn.), Epemecis hortaria (F.), Hypagyrtis unipunctata (Haw.), H. esther (Barnes), Episemasia solitaria (Hbn.), E. madusaria (Wlk.), E. amoenaria (Gn.), Xanthotype sp., not identified, Tacparia zalissaria Wlk., Metarranthis obfirmaria (Hbn.), Eutrapela clemataria (J.E. Smith), Nemoria lixaria (Gn.), N. elfa Fge., Synchlora frondaria Gn., Chloropteryx tepperaria (Hulst), Hethemia pistasciaria insectata (Wlk.), Idaea demissaria (Hbn.), Lophosis labeculata (Hulst), Eubaphe meridiana (Slosson), Eupithecia miserulata Grt. APATELODIDAE: Olceclostera indistincta (Hy. Edw.). SATURNIIDAE: Callosamia securifera (Maassen). NOTODONTIDAE: Schizura apicalia (G. & R.), Hyparpax perophoroides (Stkr.). ARCTIIDAE: Crambidia lithosioides Dyar, Cisthene plumbea Stretch, C. striata Ottol., C. subjecta (Wlk.), Hypoprepia fucosa Hbn., Clemensia sp. closely related to C. albata Pack., but distinct. Comachara cadburyi Franc. - Reared this for the first time from a female collected on the boardwalk trail. Found that the food plants are Nyssa sylvatica and N. aquatica, and determined that it is not an arctiid but belongs to the Noctuidae. Holomelina laeta (Guer. - Meneville), H. opella (Grt.) very distinct new subspecies or possibly a species. H. aurantiaca (Drury), Apantesis vittata (F.), A. nais (Drury). LYMANTRIIDAE: Orgyia leucostigma (J.E. Smith). NOCTUIDAE: Dyspyralis n. sp., Idia diminuedis (B. & McD.), I. lubricalis (Gey.), Zanclognatha lituralis (Hbn.), Macrochilo hypocritalis Fgn., Tetanolita mynesalis (Wlk.), I. floridana (Sm.), Hyphenula cacuminalis (Wlk.), Renia fraternalis Sm., Hyphenodes fractilinea (Sm.), Schrankia macula (Druce), Sigela eoides (B. & McD.), Abablemma brimleyana (Dyar), Nigetia formosalis Wlk., Phytometra rhodarialis (Wlk.), Pangrapta decoralis Hbn., Ledaea perditalis (Wlk.), Arugisa latiorella (Wlk.), Phyprosopus callitrichoidea Grt., Hypsoropha hormos Hbn., Panopoda rufimargo (Hbn.), Zale sp. unidentified, Zale perculata Franc. reared from larvae on Ampelothamnus phyllyreifolius, Allotria elonympha (Hbn.), Parallelia bistriaris Hbn., Cutina distincta (Grt.), Cutina n. sp. near albopunctella Wlk. reared this from eggs on pond cypress, Argyrostromis contempta (Gn.), A. sylvarum (Gn.), A. erasa (Gn.), A. quadrifilaris (Hbn.), Meganola minuscula (Dyar), Nola clethrae Dyar, Homophoeria cristata Morr., Acronicta sp. near retardata (Wlk.), Agriopodes fallax (H.-S.), Polygrammate hebraicum Hbn., Harrisimemna trisignata (Wlk.), Bellura gortynoides Wlk., Bellura sp., possibly brehmei (B. & McD.), Fagitana littera (Gn.), Callopietria mollissima (Gn.), C. granitosa (Gn.), C. cordata (Ljungh), Balsa labecula (Grt.), Elaphria versicolor (Grt.), E. georgei (Moore & Rawson), E. exesa (Gn.), Amolita olbiqua Sm., Leucania adjuta (Grt.), Morrisonia confusa (Hbn.), and Bleptina caradrinalis Gn.

Ron Gatrell collected along a dirt road off Hwy 28, Rabun County, Georgia and found Erynnis baptisiae and Celastrina ladon.

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

Tom Neal collected Melipotis fasciolaris and M. acontioides on rotting figs in the back yard of his home in Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida on July 13, 1991.

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

Ron Gatrell noted that 1990 was the hottest year on record for South Carolina, every month was "above normal". He filed the following report:

1 March 1991, Edisto Island, Colleton County; He found 3 larvae and 1 pupae of Megathymus yuccae, and 15 March, New Ellenton, Aiken County, he found 2 pupae of Megathymus yuccae.

26 March 1991, St. James Estate, Goose Creek, Berkeley County; He collected a single male of Incisalis irus arsace (it was attempting to mate with a female Thorybes bathyllus and these were the only two butterflies observed at this location all day.).

26 March 1991, Moncks Corner, Berkeley County; He found Mitoura gryneus smilacis and took several females for ova. He obtained over 100 eggs, all emerged and over 50% died in the first instar. 19 adults resulted. Specimens emerged between May 15 and June 28. All emerged about 12 days after pupation. Larval cycle ranged from 30 (April 3 to May 3) to 60 days (April 3 to June 4). Larvae were reared on both Juniperia silicicola and Chamaecyparis thyoides, larvae had no preference in host.

2 April 1991, St. James Estate, Berkeley County; A fresh male Incisalis irus arsace was taken. Same location, 11 May, A single larva was collected which pupated on 8 May.

29 April 1991, Aiken State Park, Aiken County, collected 2 female Mitoura hesseli, one female was kept for ova. Obtain 50 ova of which only 30 hatched between May 7-10, pupation occurred between May 31 and June 5, 20 adults emerged between June 12-18.

14 May 1991, Oakley, Berkeley County, he collected Papilio polyxenes asterius, Papilio troilus ilioneus, Colias eurytheme, Eurema nicippe, Vanessa virginiesis, Strymon melinus, Phyciodes tharos, Pompeius verna sequoyah, Wallengrenia egeremet, Polite vibex and Junonia coenia. Swamp Rd at Pimlico, Berkeley County, he collected Poanes yehl(fresh), Euphyes dion alabamiae and Oligoria maculata.

17 May 1991, Aiken State Park, Aiken County, he collected Lycaena phlaeas americana which was having a population explosion. This bug had not been seen in this area in over 14 years!(only 2 other records for this area, one in 1976, the other in 1977.). He collected it again at this location on June 15. A pair were taken with the spots in the upper forewing smeared. At Bull Swamp on Hwy 178, Orangeburg County, Poanes aaroni howardi, a new county recorded and the farthest inland record by Gatreille. He collected it again at this location on 25 May along with Poanes yehl, Euphyes dion alabamiae, and Polites origines. Harry Zirlin and Ira Nadborn collected this location on June 11 and also found Poanes aaroni howardi.

24 May 1991, at Westvaco Park, Jacksonboro, Colleton County; Ron collected Lethe portlandia, Satyrodes appalachia, Cyllopsis gemma, Megisto cymela (3 males) phenotype, Megisto "viola" (1 male) phenotype (all fresh). He visited this area again on 23 July and found Asterocampa celtis reinthali, Asterocampa clyton, Cyllopsis gemma, Lethe portlandia, and Catocala cara; all were taken in small numbers. A female Asterocampa celtis reinthali was taken for ova and yielded 41 eggs which hatched just 5 days later. They entered 2nd instar only 3 days after that.

15 June 1991, Hwy 394, 3 miles east of Hwy 3, Orangeburg County; Ron collected Thorybes confusis, Erynnis baptisiae, E. martialis, E. horatius, and Problema byssus, the latter for a new county record. He visited this location again on 8 July and found Erynnis martialis.

25 June 1991, Pimlico, Berkeley County; He collected a female Amblyscirtes reversa (fresh). Another female was taken at this location on 2 July.

Ron Gatreille visited the Jones Knob and Sealy Mountain area of Macon County, North Carolina and noted that the season was well advanced. Three days of collecting yielded very little. He managed to collect Lethe anthedon, Speyeria aphrodite, Epargyreus clarus (saw three worn individuals, normally abundant), and two very worn Charidryas nycteis (very abundant in 1990). He also collected four male Satyrium falacer (saw other-fresh to worn) that were the dark black form more typical of the northern forest dwelling phenotype.

ZONE VI ARKANSAS; Mack Shotts, MD, 514 W. Main St., Paragould, AR 72450.

Mack Shotts reported an extremely wet spring which flooded many of his favorite collecting locations. He did manage to take several Catocala marmorata in late July and early August.

Dr. Hoe Chuah visited several locations in Arkansas and filed the following report:

August 5-8: Rt. 14 2 miles west of Rt. 56, Stone County; Epargyreus clarus, Achalarus lyciades, Polites themistocles, Battus philenor, Heraclides crespontes, Pterourus troilus, Colias eurytheme, Euptoetia claudia, Charidryas nycteis, and Junonia coenia. Along the Buffalo River near Maumee, Marion County; Amblyscirtes aesculapias, Everes comyntas, Heraclides crespontes, Nathalis iole, Achalarus lyciades, and Asterocampa celtis. Rt. 14 3 miles east of Big Flat, Baxter County; Achalarus lyciades, Thorybes bathyllus, Erynnis baptisae, Prygus communis, Polites themistocles, Calycopis cecrops, and Charidryas nycteis. Rt. 27, 20 miles south of Marshall, Searcy County; Epargyreus clarus, Hylephila phyleus, Achalarus lyciades, and Pterourus troilus.

CATOCALA CAPERS

DR. FRANCIS ANNE ECKER

CATOCALA CAPERS

by ECKER



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
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Coral Springs, FL 33065

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