



southern lepidopterists' news



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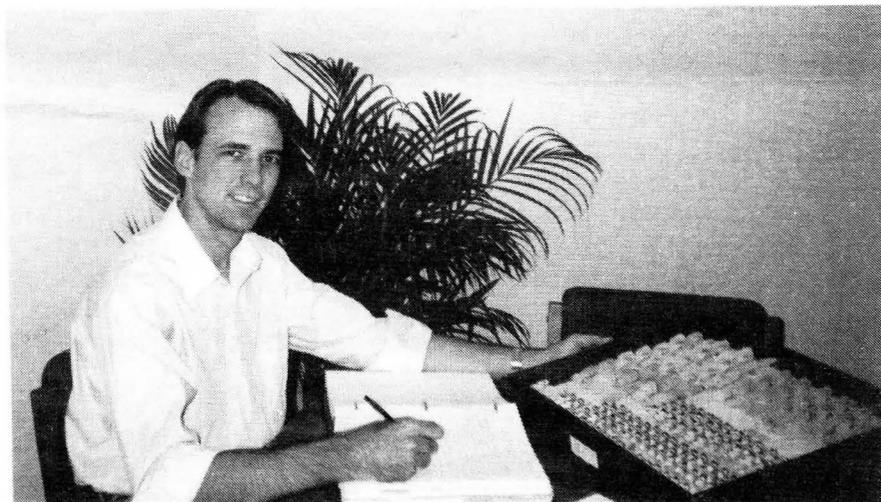
THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAIRMAN: JOHN CALHOUN

SECRETARY-TREASURER: TOM NEAL

EDITOR: LEROY C. KOEHN

MEET YOUR NEW CHAIRMAN: JOHN CALHOUN



I was born in Ohio and enjoyed much of my childhood in northeastern Indiana until returning to Ohio in the late 1970's. My seventh grade science assignment was to create an insect collection containing several species from within a select group of orders. The day I turned my collection over to the teacher, I arrived with two things: the largest collection in the class and an obsession with these animals that has accompanied me into adulthood.

As the years passed, I limited myself to collecting only Lepidoptera. To the chagrin of my parents, I often returned from a summer day in the field displaying an array of cuts, scrapes, burs and mosquito bites. At night, under the suspicious eyes of local police, I scanned the lighted walls of buildings in search of choice moths. Ultimately, I further restricted myself to butterflies and skippers. This choice was not due to a total disinterest in moths. Rather, my decision to remain strictly diurnal is primarily the result of a lack of time to pursue nocturnal activities (in fact, I am still known to collect diurnal moths on occasion).

In Ohio, I soon became involved with an enthusiastic organization of individuals known as The Ohio Lepidopterists. I learned much from my association with this successful group and forged many lasting friendships. I served as president in 1988. I also regularly traveled to Kentucky to attend functions of The Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists, another outstanding organization of good friends. In 1989, I moved to Florida. Although I greatly miss my colleagues to the north, I now have the opportunity to become a more active member of The Southern Lepidopterists' Society.

I attended the Ohio State University 1980-85, studying wildlife management. I have authored and co-authored a number of published papers on Lepidoptera, including the book "Butterflies and Skippers of Ohio", which is currently in press. I have nurtured interests in the history of Lepidoptera research, Lepidoptera literature, the historical distributions of Lepidoptera species, and the study of endangered Lepidoptera. I was recently honored by Dave Baggett and Marc Minno when they invited me to assist them with their work on the butterflies and skippers of Florida. Perhaps I am most at home and happiest when sloshing through knee-deep water in a dark, humid swamp or open marsh filled with pickerel weed. I have explored much of the eastern United States in search of butterflies and skippers, but most of my travels have been concentrated in Ohio and Florida. The families HesperIIDae, Pieridae, and Satyridae hold a special fascination for me. I also have strong interests in Botany and Ornithology.

During the early 1980's, I was employed by The Ohio Department of Natural Resources as a state park seasonal naturalist. I am currently employed by Johnson and Johnson Medical (yes, the same J. & J. that makes Tylenol and baby powder). When I am not babysitting my three year old daughter, Jennifer, or rummaging through flea market booths with my wife, Julia, I am travelling around Florida in search of interesting habitats.

I was highly surprised and delighted to be elected Chairman of The Southern Lepidopterists for 1992 and will try to serve with the enthusiasm exhibited by my predecessor, Jeff Slotten.

MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

SPRING 1992 FIELD MEETING IN TEXAS

ED KNUDSON

The second meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society to be held in Texas will take place in Concan, Uvalde County, the weekend of May 1 and 2, 1992. The location will be at Neal's Vacation Lodges on the Frio River. (For directions see map below.) Many of you are no doubt familiar with Neal's Lodges, but for those who are not, this is one of the oldest resorts in the Texas hill country. It is a nature-oriented resort, which caters mainly to birders, and the management has taken great pains to preserve as much as the natural habitat as possible. Scattered through several thousand acres of oak-juniper woodland and the bald cypress lined Rio Frio, are 60 cabins accommodating from 2 to 6 persons. Camping and trailer hookups are also available. Off season rates apply during this time, and are as low as \$10.00 per person depending upon occupancy.

The management has extended to our group full collecting privileges, as long as we do not intrude upon the privacy or other guests, of course. The area is very rich in Lepidoptera species, including some that are rarely taken elsewhere. Nearby, are Garner State Park and Lost Maples. The largest Bald Cypress Tree in Texas is located nearby.

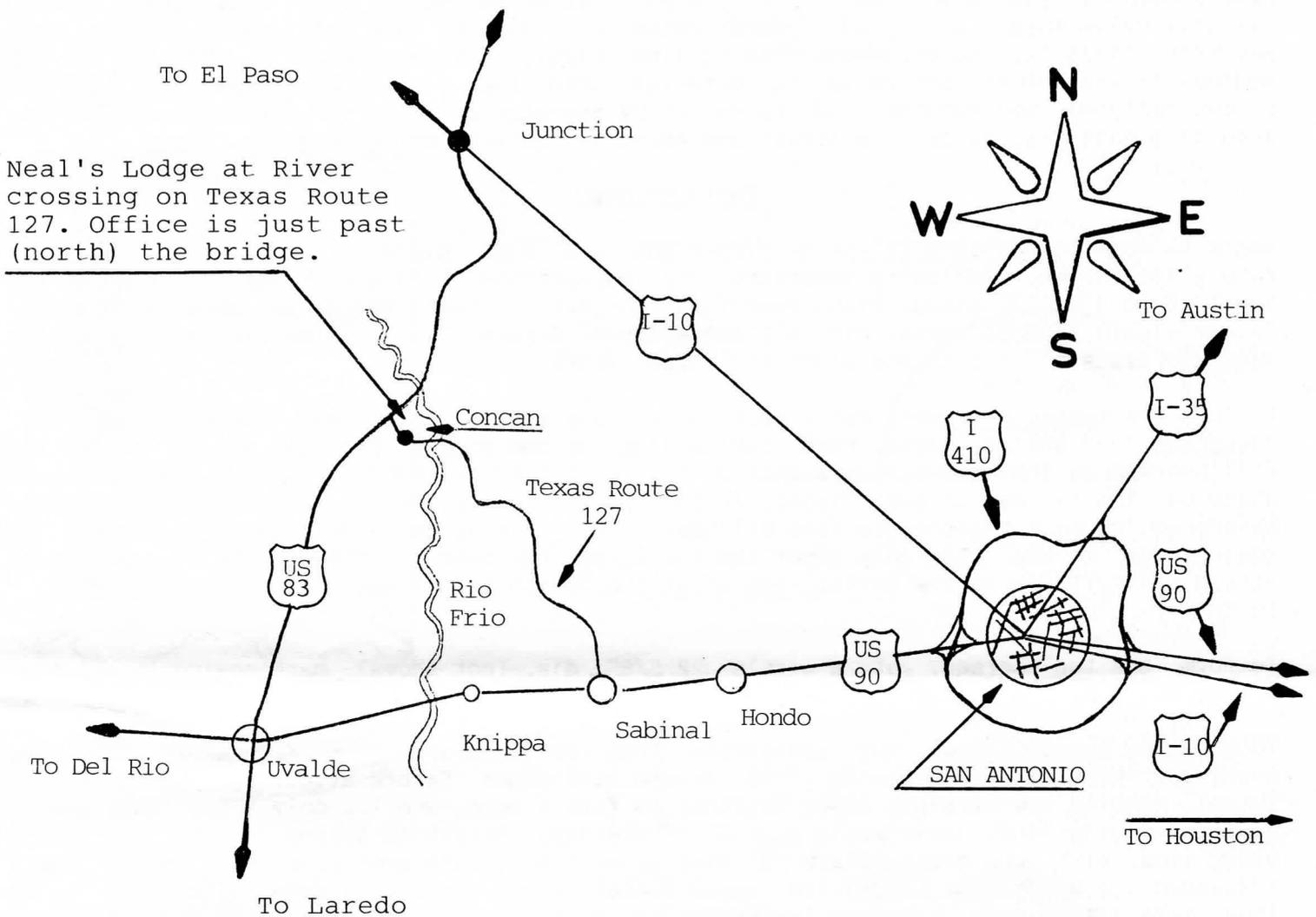
Collecting opportunities:

Butterflies: Megathymids should be on the wing in the area and nearby regions, it will be too late to collect immatures. Various other skippers should be in the area. Papilio multicaudatus should be present as well as Adelpha bredowii. Others species which should be on the wing include: Strymon alea, Heliconius charitonius, Phoebis philea, Eurema mexicanum, Chlosyne lacinia, Thessalia theona, Phyciodes vesta and Mestra amymone.

Moths: We would conservatively expect above 250 species at light, including 5 or 6 species of Catocala.

Texas has had an extremely warm winter (so far) and plenty of rain, so Lepidoptera should be very plentiful this spring. There is a good chance for some tropical species to appear earlier than usual in the Uvalde County region.

MAP AND DIRECTIONS TO SPRING FIELD MEETING AT NEAL'S LODGE, CONCAN, TEXAS



From San Antonio, follow US 90 west to Sabinal, turn right (north) on Texas Route 127. At bridge over Rio Frio, Neal's Lodge is just over the bridge. From El Paso, follow US 83 south, turn left (south) on Texas Route 127, approximately one mile, through Concan to Neal's Lodge. Watch for the Southern Lepidopterists' logo signs to help direct you.

I hope that you will plan to attend. It is a great opportunity to meet out-of-state members and enjoy a few days (and nights) of outstanding collecting, photography, or butterfly watching. If you are interested in coming, either one or both days, please make reservations as soon as possible, for it is likely the resort will be nearly booked by mid April. Call Mary Anna Roosa at 512-232-6118 for more information and reservations, between 8 AM - 5 PM daily. Limited accommodations have already been reserved at Hill House and Cabin 43. There will be no business session, but we will be having an informal get-together and refreshments at Hill House on Saturday May 2nd at 5 PM.

If you plan to stay with the group or need directions or other information, contact : Ed Knudson, 8517 Burkhardt, Houston, Texas, 77055. Phone 713-242-5800 (weekdays) or 713-464-3529 (evenings and weekends).

DISCUSSION

Before machine sewing any part, pin pieces together so they will not move during sewing. Use only nylon thread and nylon zippers; cotton will degrade and metal will corrode. Hand sew with 15-25 lb. monofilament fishing line. Always tack material at 0, 180, 90, and 270 degrees in that order, before sewing material onto the rings. Use flexible fiberglass screen designed and manufactured to resist UV degradation (made for outdoor use). The one area on a bait trap subject to stress and abuse is the area of or near the zipper.

INSTRUCTIONS

Begin by machine sewing a 20" nylon zipper onto a 5" X 24" piece of sailcloth, canvas, or fiberglass screen, following manufacturer's instructions. Fold over edges 1/2" and pin and sew to form 4" X 23" piece. Place over flat un-sewn cylinder screen as shown in drawing. Center within 5" X 24" area. Pin in place every 2" around. Then machine sew in place making several passes all around and along the zipper edges.

To form the screen cylinder, cut a rectangular piece 66" X 27". Mark sewing line 1 1/2" along top and bottom edges. Mark sewing line on one end, 5" from one end (5" of the 66" will overlap so that the circumference of the completed cylinder is 61"). Overlap the 5" piece on the inside of the zipper. Install zipper piece onto rectangular cylinder piece before sewing ends together to form cylinder. After forming cylinder, sew it by hand along sewing line to top ring only after the top screen has been attached to the ring. Likewise attach the cylinder to the bottom ring after the screen funnel has been attached. Remember to tack first.

To form the top screen, cut a circle 22 5/8" dia. (not shown), mark sewing line 1 1/2" around edge. Attach to top ring by hand sewing along line after tacking.

To form the screen funnel, cut semicircle from rectangular piece 42" x 21 1/4" (see drawing). Mark 1 1/2" sewing line around all edges. Before attaching rings to screen funnel, machine sew straight edges together to form a cone. Overlap only 1 1/2" (Not sewing line to sewing line, this would make 3" of overlap). Attach to bottom ring by hand sewing along line. With cone erect, place ± 6 " dia. upper funnel ring over cone. Mark sewing line 1 1/2" above (towards cone apex) the upper funnel ring. Cut excess material at this sewing line. Make 1 1/2" cuts perpendicular to the sewing line every 2" along ring circumference. Fold over each 2" section, tack and sew onto upper funnel ring.

Top and bottom wire rings - 2 pieces galvanized wire 19 5/8" OD, wire dia. 0.15" - 0.25".

Funnel ring - 1/4" dia. copper tubing, ± 6 " dia. circle. Keep in mind, in order to collect a moth with a 6" wingspan, an equivalent size funnel opening is needed.

Chain links - 4 pieces, each piece consisting of 2 links, one link is cut open to attach to top ring, other link attaches to trap hanger. Attach to top ring after all sewing is completed at 0, 90, 180 and 270 degrees (see drawing).

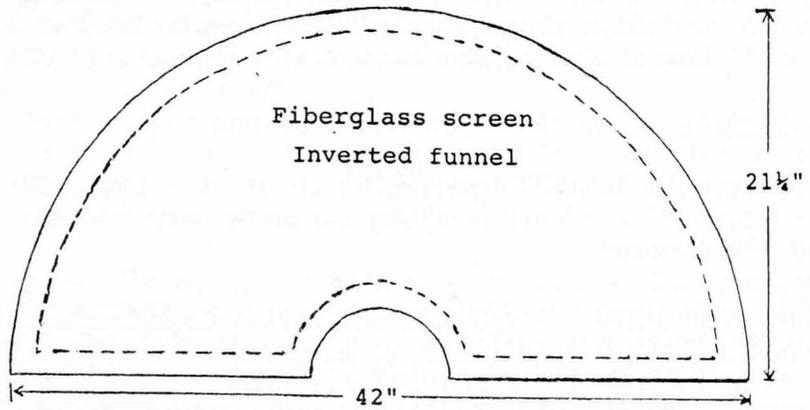
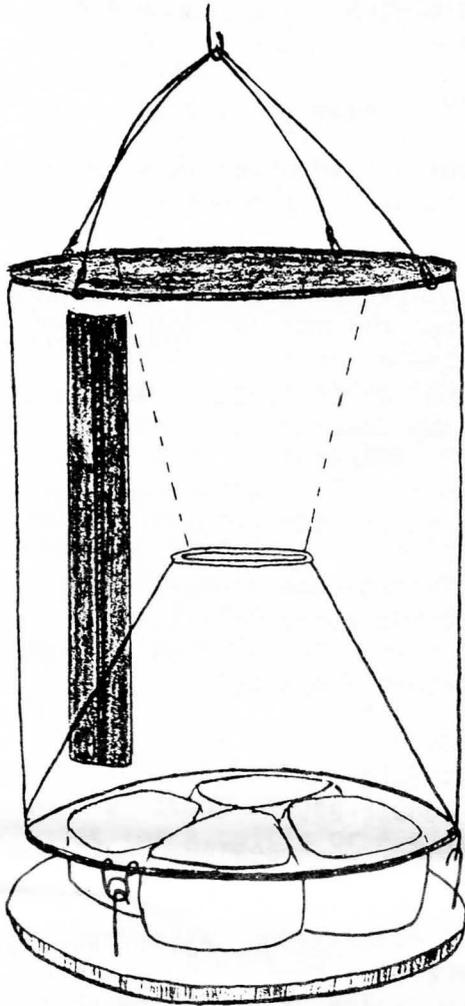
Platform Hangers - 0.10" dia., 8 1/2" long steel wire, bend and install as shown at 0, 120, 180, and 240 degree intervals onto bottom cylinder ring. 3 pieces required, refer to drawing.

Trap hangers - 0.10" - 0.15" dia., 27" long steel wire. 2 pieces, bend as shown on drawing.

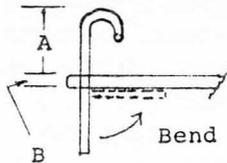
Platform hooks - 3 pieces, 0.15" dia. galvanized wire, 8" long, bend and install as shown at 0, 120, 180, and 240 degree intervals 1" from outer edge of plywood bottom.

Platform bottom - 3/4" pressure treated exterior plywood cut into 20 1/2" dia. circle. Paint all surfaces, especially edges with two coats of exterior house paint.

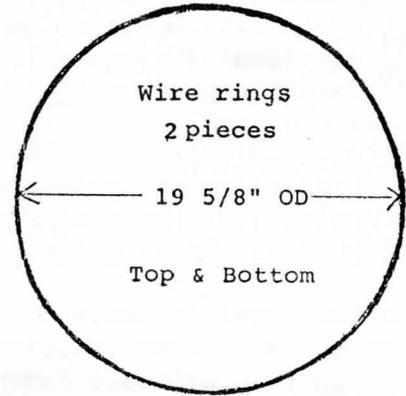
EXTENDED DUTY BAIT TRAP CONSTRUCTION DIAGRAMS



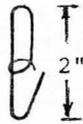
Platform bottom hooks - 3 pieces



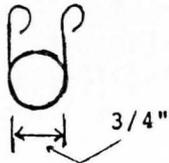
A. 2 1/2" - 3"
B. 3/4" plywood bottom



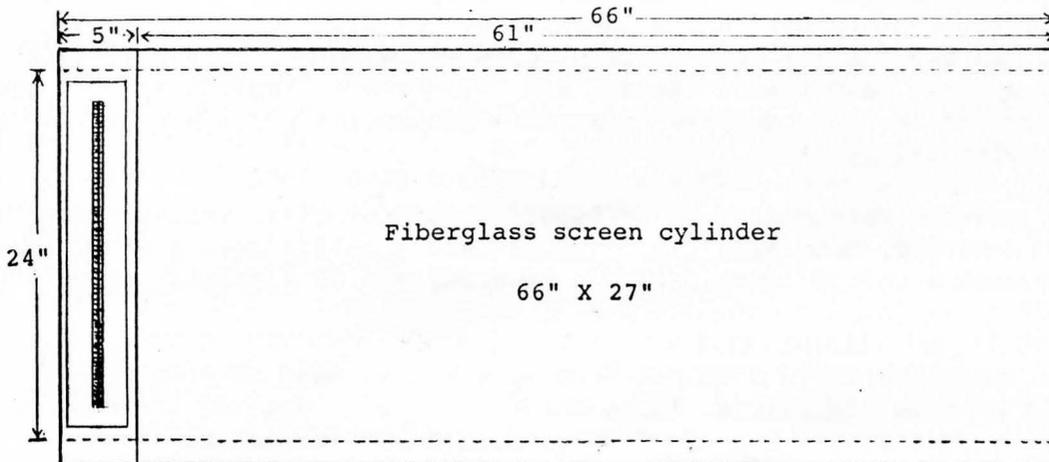
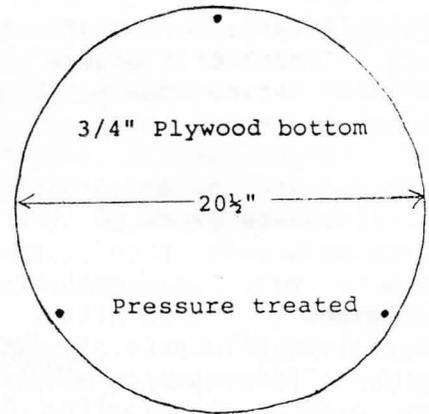
Chain links
4 pieces



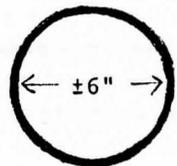
Platform hangers
3 pieces



Hangers 2 pieces



Funnel ring



Funnel ring support lines - (see dotted lines on drawing) Install 2 heavy monofilament lines between funnel ring and top wire ring. Install 90 and 180 degrees from zipper entrance while filled bait containers or equivalent weight is placed on bottom platform. Only install these lines under actual working weight conditions.

Bait containers - use the bottom half of one gallon plastic milk or water bottles.

Rain protection - Install by placing 26 or 28 gauge, 20" dia. galvanized sheet metal on top of trap. Notch 1" X 1" areas along circumference of chain link hanger attachments at 0, 90, 180, and 270 degrees.

DATA FROM A REARING OF ASTEROCAMPA CELTIS REINTHALI IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND A COMMENT ON FRIEDLANDER'S ASTEROCAMPA RON GATRELLE

I have avoided rearing "later brood" Asterocampa celtis (Boisduval & Le Conte) because of it being reputed that "all larvae from the second brood cease feeding when about half grown" (page 174, "Butterflies East of the Great Plains"; Opler & Krizek). This summer I finally decided to give it a try mainly due to questions I had after re-reading Friedlander's paper on Asterocampa (Vol. 25 No 4, Jour. of Res. on the Lep., 1987).

On July 23 & 24 forty-one ova of Asterocampa celtis reinthali Friedlander, were obtained from a single female collected July 22 at Westvaco Park, Jacksonboro, Colleton County, South Carolina. Of these 41 ova: 10 died, eight 1st or 2nd instar larva died, and the remaining 23 all developed to adults (13 males & 10 females) without diapause.

50% of the larva had antler AB5, 50% did not.

Minimum egg to adult development time was 22 days - July 23 to August 14.

Maximum egg to adult development time was 35 days - July 23 to August 27.

All pupae emerged in 7 to 9 days.

Egg to adult time difference was due to some larva taking much longer than others to mature. All larva were reared together under the same conditions on a large Celtis cutting indoors in front of a double window facing north. All adults were of normal size. There was no relation between sex and time of development. All adults were typical A.celtis reinthali by phenotype.

From this rearing, and considering the long flight season of this species throughout its range, it can be expected that many populations may have as many as three or four overlapping broods each season with many females producing offspring which do not diapause until late fall (September-October?) brood. It would be interesting for someone to investigate the possibility that a chemical(s) in old or withering leaves may be what induces diapause. Certainly, it can no longer be said that "all larvae from the second brood cease feeding when about half grown."

Friedlander's paper of Asterocampa is, at 123 pages, a large work on this small genus. A great deal of work went into his paper and a great deal of detailed information is put forth. Nonetheless, I see two overall "big picture" problems with his paper. 1.) His over-"lumping" of western A.celtis (and other taxa) and his over-"splitting" of eastern A.celtis (based on his own criteria as applied to western subspecies). 2.) His lack of study of any topotypical A.celtis celtis.

On 1: His treatment of eastern versus western subspecies is not only inconsistent, it is down right arbitrary. In nature, both A.celtis reinthali and A.celtis alicia (W.H. Edwards) are to A.celtis celtis what A.celtis montis (W.H. Edwards) is to A.celtis antonia (W.H. Edwards).

A.celtis montis is as phenotypically distinct from A.celtis antonia as A.celtis reinthali is from A.celtis celtis or A.celtis alicia. These entities also "blend" in the west just as they do in the east. Thus, either all the above names should be retained as valid subspecies, or A.celtis alicia and A.celtis montis should be sunk and A.celtis reinthali never proposed as a subspecies. A.celtis alicia indeed occupies a limited range in the

Mississippi delta to east Texas, but it is quite distinct from the great body of A.celtis as found all over the rest of the eastern states. It is certainly as valid as Basilarchia archippus watsoni dos Passos, of the same range. Doesn't it seem odd that in 1983 A.celtis alicia and A.celtis montis were thought of as distinct enough to be considered full species by many and now they are not even valid subspecies?

I believe that these above names are all valid subspecies and that Miller & Brown too quickly accepted Friedlander's position as the "final word" in following him in their updated listing of North American Lepidoptera.

On 2: The type locality of A.celtis is stated by Friedlander as being "Georgie", probably northwest of Savannah, perhaps in Screven County, Georgia. Type based on Abbot drawing, the model for which has not been found." The only phenotype of A.celtis I've seen or collected in Chatham or Bryan counties in Georgia is A.celtis reinthali. Screven County is "next door" to these counties. No specimens from the "assumed" type county were examined by Friedlander. This is a very important missing link in this study to me; in fact, it is the most crucial link. I have collected in Screven County and have not yet taken any A.celtis there. However, it would not surprise me at all to find A.celtis reinthali as the subspecies occurring in nature in what is the type locality in literature of A.celtis. Or, what is most likely, is that the Screven County population will be a blend zone from which is neither A.celtis reinthali or A.celtis celtis, as is the case with Cercyonis pegala "alope" (Fabricius) from Screven County. Topotypically, C.pegala alope is only a yellow form within an orange/yellow blend zone between coastal C.pegala pegala (Fabricius), type locality Charleston, South Carolina, and mountain C.pegala carolina (F.&R. Chermock).

I have taken a few topotypes in Screven County of A.clyton (Boisduval & Le Conte) and they are typical A.clyton clyton (both forms). Friedlander saw no topotypes of A.clyton clyton in his study either. The issue of topotypes is very important because no type specimens exist for A.celtis or A.clyton and Abbot's figures and information can not always be fully "trusted". Further, the use by some of artist ideas (pictures) as types is very risky at best and unscientific and foolish at the worst. For example, in my very limited contact with Abbot's work I first note as a bonafide artist myself (I studied art formally for four years and sculpt and paint) that the same "artist" did not do all works attributed to Abbot because the style of some are so perfectly detailed and others so amateurish. Second, his Incisalia henrici (Grote & Robinson), (figured as an Incisalia irus [Godart]) is of the nominate phenotype which only occurs in Georgia in the mountains; Screven County I.henrici have long tails. This tells me that some species assumed to be taken by him in lower Georgia were actually taken in the mountains or perhaps not even in Georgia at all; perhaps they are remnant paintings of some of his Virginia collecting. Third, his description of the "red" larva and the vine food plant of Mitoura gryneus smilacis (Boisduval & Le Conte) is nothing but fiction. He never reared it at all. His adult written description of M.gryneus smilacis actually details well the un-described southern race of M.hesseli Rawson & Ziegler, while his painting of M.gryneus smilacis seems to be a composite of M.hesseli and M.gryneus (Hubner). In other words, his M.gryneus smilacis is almost useless taxonomically, and some of his other taxa may be as well, including A.celtis.

The point being, how can Friedlander or any taxonomist do his work without type specimens, or at least topotypes? The answer is one can't without opening himself up to potential problems post-publication. My personal position is that I really do appreciate all the detailed work Tim Friedlander put into his Asterocampa research and paper; I surely couldn't have put that much information together. However, I find; 1.) His subspecific bottom line inconsistent and contradictory by his lumping of antonia/montis (and other western taxa) and splitting of celtis/reinthali, and; 2.) His taxonomic lack of types or topotypes of A.celtis or A.clyton as risky as building a house without a foundation or on sand. For Tim's sake I sure hope the only phenotype of A.celtis in Screven County, Georgia, turns out to be "northern" A.celtis and not A.reinthali. For if Screven County is indeed the type locality of A.celtis, but only phenotype there is A.reinthali, then the name A.celtis will have to be applied to the A.reinthali phenotype and A.reinthali sank. Further, A.celtis alicia would either need to be elevated as the name applying to the northern insect now called A.celtis, or A.celtis alicia would be left as descriptive of the Gulf subspecies meaning the northern "A.celtis" phenotype would need a new name!

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FAMOUS ISTACHATTA LOCALITY

RICK GILLMORE

Back in 1972, April 29th as I remember, Steve Roman and I first met Darryl Willis and Malcombe Douglas along the railroad track near Istachatta, Florida. We were there to search the white sweet clover blooms for Satyrium calanus form "wittfeldi."

Steve had told me that Chuck Zeiger, (now deceased) had discovered this location. A stretch of single railroad track was bordered along the right-of way with a luxurious growth of the clover (Melilotus alba), starting at the village of Istachatta in Hernando County, north to a point where route 39 crosses the track in Citrus County. Other sections to the north and south of this stretch did not have any white sweet clover along track. many wooded areas intermixed with opens fields and residential backyards were adjacent to the railroad track. Satyrium calanus were noticeably more numerous on the white sweet clover where large hickory trees grew near the tracks.

We found many choice species (at least to us at that time) eagerly visiting the profusion of white sweet clover blossoms. Included were: Fixenia favonius, Atlides halesus, Parrhasius m-album, Strymon melinus and Calycopis cecrops, plus the day-flying moths, Dahana atripennis and Cosmosoma myrodora. To our surprise we also found a small colony of Mitoura gryneus swadneri. Some old, large red cedars were planted along the tracks many years before; and there were several small cedar trees growing nearby.

Over the years this choice location became "hit-or-miss, depending on how extensive the railroad maintenance crews sprayed defoliant on the right-of-way. Many years the white sweet clover was damaged to the point that no butterflies were seen.

New areas nearby came under scrutiny, and several other "hot spots" in both Citrus and Hernando counties were found as a result of the demise of the Istachatta locale. Besides, now I was looking for other species, such as Satyrium liparops liparops and had developed an interest in the Catocala moths.

In recent years the Istachatta spot has much improved, since the railroad track was removed and the line abandoned. No longer would anyone wind up with sore feet at the end of the day from walking askew, hopping and tripping on the railroad ties and granite gravel.

Yes, this sounds like a butterflies collector dream, but little did I know of the plans in store for this memorable place. This spring I again visited the famous locality briefly (April 13, 1991), joined this time by Leroy Koehn and his wife, Betty. The first thing we noticed was that the stretch had now been posted by the Florida Park Service. I later learned that the abandoned railroad line has been earmarked for conversion to the "Rails-for-Trails" program sponsored by the Florida Department of Natural Resources.

Many people do not realize that butterfly collecting is not allowed in Florida State Parks except when issued a special butterfly permit. More ironically is the fact that this unique bit of rural Florida, renowned for years as one of the most productive spring hairstreak locations, will now likely be cleared along the right-of-way to install a paved bicycle and jogging trail.

If the Florida DNR does not destroy the white sweet clover, and if you're lucky enough to be issued a special butterfly permit, the rules are simple. First, you must notify the park manager of your intended visit with as much advance notice as possible to allow the park manager to determine your interests; and allowing enough time for the manager to contact and discuss the application with the District Biologist for advice. If you get permission, you are then required to check in with the park manager upon arrival.

A DNR staff member may accompany you in the field to learn more about the park's resources, as well as to insure that permit restrictions are followed. Apparently, new rules also mandate that it is unlikely that you will be allowed to retain more than one specimen of each species unless that species is really abundant, in which case you might get to keep up to three specimens. Any extra specimens must be donated to a public collection(s).

For a more current update of collecting restrictions and information regarding special butterfly permits, I suggest that you contact Dana Bryan, Bureau of Preserved Land Management, Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida DNR, 3900 Commonwealth Blvd., Tallahassee, FL 32399, or call him at (904) 488-7788 to inquire about which District Biologist and Park Managers you need to clear things with. Collecting on Florida State Parks is granted only as a privilege under conditions which are deemed in the DNR's best interest, and an appropriate research proposal may be required.

I ask you, the reader, this question: "How long do you think the park manager will continue to allow collectors along a new bike trail after alarmed and naive cyclist and joggers complain about the killing of harmless butterflies?" Though I believe the park service will continue to allow scientific research on most parks, this famous locality is very likely a lost cause. I can only wonder what Chuck Zeiger would make of these new developments at "his" famous location!

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF LUBBOCK COUNTY, TEXAS JOHN B. LOMBARDINI

A checklist of the butterflies of Lubbock County, Texas, for the period from March 1973 to November 1987 was first published in September 1989 (Lombardini, 1989). In that report 84 species from Lubbock County were reported to be in the collection of the author while 3 additional species [Cogia hippalus (Edwards), Polisora alpheus (Edwards), and Megathymus streckeri texana Barnes & McDunnough] were collected in the adjacent counties of Crosby and Garza and thus potentially should also be found in Lubbock County. Also it had been reported earlier that Chlosyne janais (Drury) was collected in the City of Lubbock (Robb, 1980). Therefore, at that writing 88 butterfly species were reported for Lubbock and adjacent counties.

In this report seven more species (designated by an asterisk) which were recently collected or identified are added to this checklist for Lubbock County. Comments are also made concerning other species that were considered quite scarce prior to 1987. Additional specimens of these scarce species have been collected since then.

The specimens are listed according to the checklist of Miller & Brown (1981). All specimens are in the collection of the author. These additional records update the original checklist for Lubbock County to August 1991.

HESPERIA

*Erynnis horatius (Scudder & Burgess). One specimen was collected on September 2, 1985.

*Cogia outis (Skinner). One specimen was collected on May 18, 1988. A second specimen was collected in Crosby County.

*Cogia hippalus (Edwards). One specimen was collected on July 28, 1991, in the City of Lubbock.

PIERIDAE

Euchloe olympia (Edwards). Two additional specimens were collected, one each from Lubbock (April 4, 1988) and Garza Counties (April 17, 1987).

LYCAENIDAE

Calycopis isobeon (Butler & Druce). A second specimen was collected on September 4, 1988.

Glaucopsyche lygdamus jacki Stallings & Turner. In 1988 there was a population explosion of this lycaenid in the Buffalo Springs Lake region which is five miles east of the Lubbock City on the escarpment. Previously, a total of eight G. lygdamus jacki were collected in 15 years. In 1988 hundreds of individuals were present in April and May and while not as numerous in subsequent years many individuals have been observed each year after 1988.

Lycaeides melissa melissa (Edwards). This butterfly was considered quite scarce between 1973 and 1987. However, in subsequent years the butterfly has become more common (or the collector more adept) and each year 3-4 specimens have been observed and/or collected in the Spring (April, May and June) or Fall (September).

LIBYTHEIDAE

*Libytheana bachmanii bachmanii (Kirtland). The subspecies that is relatively common in Lubbock County is L. bachmanii larvata (Strecker). However, two specimens in the author's collection (dated July 7, 1973 and August 12, 1973) appear to be L. bachmanii bachmanii. One of the specimens was collected in the City of Lubbock while the other was captured at Buffalo Springs Lake in Lubbock County.

NYMPHALIDAE

Junonia evarete (Cramer). Two specimens were collected in July of 1979, one in November of 1984, and two in September of 1987. The specimens were found both in the City of Lubbock and at Buffalo Springs Lake.

Siproeta stelenes biplagiata (Fruhstorfer). One specimen was observed visiting flowers on August 16, 1987, but unfortunately was not captured.

MEGATHYMIDAE

*Megathymus yucca coloradensis Riley. A total of five specimens were collected in March and April of 1988 and 1991.

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NEOCOCYTIUS CLUENTIUS (CRAMER) TAKEN IN MISSISSIPPI

BRYANT MATHER

On 12 July 1991, on the sidewalk in front of a large supermarket in Vicksburg, Warren County at 6:30AM, I found a dead but still fresh female of Neococytius cluentius (Cramer). Someone had stepped on it but the damage was not very great. This is a new species for Mississippi, and the 46th in the Sphingidae. It was not on the list of probable's that I had prepared. The right forewing length is 87 mm.

Hodges (1971) wrote that it "may be found throughout the entire lower Mississippi valley system up to northern Illinois and southern Michigan" but only cited records for Chicago, Illinois (October) and Wayne County, Michigan (July). It is not mentioned by Covell (1984), Selman (1975), or Kimball (1965).

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SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS SOCIETY 1992 ANNUAL MEETING

The 1992 annual meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists Society will be held the weekend of October 3 and 4 at the University of Florida in Gainesville, Florida. A symposium on rearing and immatures and a photography workshop are being planned. If you are interested in presenting a paper and/or talk, please contact John Calhoun at: 813-854-3435; John is preparing the meeting itinerary. Sunday field trips are also planned. More information and details about the meeting will be appear in the next newsletter.

This will be an exciting and informative meeting. Plan to attend **NOW!**

THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING

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

Dale Clark, 11518 Desdemona Dr., Dallas, TX 75228 Butterfly gardening

Mark Etheridge, 9422 Faileigh Ct., Burke, VA 22015

Carl Fannin, 720 15th Ave. S.W., Largo, FL 34640 Butterfly gardening & host plants

Ron & Kathy Larson, 1006 Cardinal Rd., #405, Brunswick, GA 31525 Rhop.: Life histories

Kim S. Lewis, 2125 Scudder St., St. Paul, MN 55108 Butterflies, moths & other insects;
observation & identification, not killing or collecting

Robert F. Schade, 504 Queensbridge Dr., Lake Mary, FL 32746 Butterfly gardening

ADDRESS CHANGES

Bob Godefroi, 24 Yardley Rd., Andover, MA 01810

Ira Nadborne, 7241 North Ulene Place, Tucson, AZ 85741

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.

June 15, 1992 is the deadline date for Vol. 14 No. 2. All articles and items for inclusion must be received before the deadline.

I would like to include photos in with the zone reports. Many of you take your cameras into the field and take many interesting pictures, especially unique photos of other collectors. Photos can be sent to the zone coordinators or directly to your Editor. Let's see some of those great shots!

In the last issue of the Newsletter (Vol. 13 #4) the announcement to begin to publish the "Bulletin of the Southern Lepidopterists" was made. The response has been positive and I have received several manuscripts. We would like to publish two bulletins in 1992. A progress report will be presented at the 1992 annual meeting. Depending on the interest, the number of issues could be increased to four. This would also require a Bulletin Editor and amending the constitution. We are continuing to solicit manuscripts and articles, with or without illustrations, for the Bulletin. Only manuscripts and articles relating to the Lepidoptera of the southern region of the United States will be considered. Manuscripts for consideration should be sent to the Editor: Leroy C. Koehn, 2946 N.W. 91st Ave. Coral Springs, Florida 33065.

RESEARCH REQUEST & MEMBERS NOTICES

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. Flow-through rain drain 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.

LATEST ILLUSTRATED 12-PAGE WORLD WIDE LEPIDOPTERA CATALOG includes Lepidoptera specimens from South America, Europe and the Far East Regions. Serving lepidopterists worldwide since 1976. Beginners to experienced collectors will find species of interest. Examples include Morpho rhetenor, M/F, M.titie, M/F, M.godarti, M/F, Prepona buckleyana, Papilio warszewiczi, Papilio cacicus, Graphium stresemanni, Papilio antimachus and more. Books and entomological pins. **WE OPERATE PERSONALIZED ENTOMOLOGICAL, NATURALIST, BIRDER TOUR PROGRAMS.** Latest catalog \$1.00 or one year's monthly list via airmail \$6.00. **TRANSWORLD BUTTERFLY COMPANY.** Apartado 6951, 100S San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.

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.

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

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

Ed Knudson reported an extremely warm winter with plenty of rain. Knudson and Bordelon visited Six Mile, Sabine County, Texas on 29 February, with UV lights and bait they collected the following: Pseudexentera virginiana, P.hodsoni, P.sepia, Ceratomyx satanaria, Caripeta aretaria, Clardara anguilineata, Tolyte notialis, Zale aeruginosa, Z.minerea, Z.curema, Z.phaeocapna, Cerma cora, Lithophane querquera, L.pruena, L.petulca, Orthosia rubescens, Pyxreferra petitti, Egira alternans, and Achatia distincta.

The following morning at the above location, Bordelon collected Incisalia henrici turneri and Incisalia niphon.

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.

Mecky Furr visited the vicinity of Sanga and Trinity Roads, Shelby County, Cordova, Tennessee on 13 Sept. and encountered a fair number of Cercyonis pegala. This location is under development. This is quite late for this species, even females. The local C.pegala population are rather interesting since they seem to be a blend zone example of C.pegala texana and C.pegala abottii.

At the same locality on 16 Oct, she found Nathalis iole in good numbers.

On 22 Oct. she found Zerene cesonia at Hacks Cross Roads, Shelby County, nectaring on a Bushy Aster. This is always a good species here during fall migrations. Danaus plexippus was observed by several people in good numbers during all of October.

Furr also reported an interesting phenomenon. This has been the decline of Euptoieta claudia in western Tennessee. Years ago, this species was extremely abundant, especially in September and October. During the past 4-6 years its numbers have diminished and have been replaced by the same abundance of Agraulis vanillae. In the late seventies, I started to see an occasional A.vanillae mixed with all the other fall species. Passiflora vines were full of E.claudia larva. During the last few years there has been a definite and noticeable change. The vines have large numbers of A.vanillae feeding while only one in fifty is a E.claudia. It is somewhat easier to find the adults and obtain ova during the fall months. Chip Reed reared a large brood this past fall. Years ago E.claudia was fairly common, even in the summer months.

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

Dr. James K. Adams of Dalton, Georgia, reported a productive year for Lepidoptera in north west Georgia. Unless the species were rare or unusual captures, he did not included any species in this list that were in his rather lengthy report in previous zone reports. Species with no dates of capture listed have been collected at numerous times during the year.

Dalton, Whitfield County; Butterflies: Battus philenor (common, fall months), Pterourus troilus, P.glaucus (including four yellow dusted black females!), Papilio polyxenes, Colias philodice, C.eurytheme, Pyrisitia lisa, Abaeis nicippe, Phoebis sennae eubule (common, July - mid-November), Artogeia rapae, Vanessa cardui, V.atalanta, V.virginiensis, Phyciodes tharos, Polygonia comma, P.interrogationis, Agraulis vanillae (common, fall months), Basilarchia arthemis astyanax, Celastrina ladon, Everes comyntas, Strymon melinus, Mitoura gryneus (21 August, 1991; at lights), Calycopis cecrops, Atalopedes campestris, Hylephila phyleus, and Polites themistocles. Moths: Sphecodina abbotti (26 April, 2 May 1991), Ceratonia catalpae (June, August), Dolba hyloeus (14 September 1990, 26 April, 1991), Dryocampa rubicunda, Anisota pellucida (25 May, 23 July, 1991), Automeris io, Tolype vellea (Sept., Oct.), Tolype notialis (25 May, 24 July, 1991), Phyllodesma americana (late March - April, 1991), Malacosoma americana, M.distria, Artace cribraria (May-June, 1991 for previous three species); Crambidia pallida, Cisthene plumbea (9 June, 15 August, 1991), Hypoprepia fucosa, Clemensia albata (21 August, 1991), Grammia anna (June 1991), Clostera spp. (2), numerous Danata, Peridea bastiriens, Nerice bidentata, N.angulosa, Symmerista albifrons, Charadra deridens, Achatia distincta (March 1991), Anomis erosa, Oligia modica, Anticarsia gemmatalis (Sept.-Oct., 1991), Spragueia leo, S.dama (5 August, 1991), Condica confederata (8 August, 1991), Paectes pygmaea, P.abrostoloides, Chytonix palliatricula, Phosphila miselioides, numerous Bomolocha, Paralleia bistriaris, Lesmone detrahens, Choephora fungorum (Oct. 1990), Marathyssa basalis, Schinia arcigera (Sept. 1990, August 1991), S.septentrionalis (31 August, 1990), Eudryas unio, E.grata, Catocala gracilis, C.sordida, C.andromedae, C.grynea, C.micronympha (all June, 1991), C.consors, illecta, C.ilia, C.insolabilis, C.innubens, C.piatrix, C.resecta, C.residua, C.obscura, C.paleogama,

C. neogama, C. lacrymosa (all July-August 1991), Callizzia amorata (Aug.-Sept. 1990), Tetracis cachexiata, Besma quercivoraria, Phigalea titea, P. strigataria (both Feb.-March, 1991), Lambdina pellucidaria, Nepytia semiclusaria (10 June, 1991), Euchlaena obtusaria, E. amoenaria, E. pectinaria, Hypagyrtis unipunctata, Biston betularia, Campaea perlata (25 May, 8 June, 1991), Cladara sp. (March 1991), Ennomos subsignarius (June 1991), E. magnarius (23 August, 13 Oct. 1990).

There are, of course, numerous moths of other families, including Megalopyge opercularis, Norape ovina, Lagoa crispata, Clydonopteron tecomae, Galasa nigrinodis, Tosale oviplagalis, Conchyloides ovulalis, Euzphora ostricolorella, Epipaschia sp., Eucosma robinsonana, Antaeotricha schlaegeri, Yponomeuta multipunctella, Harrisina americana, Acoloithus falsarius and what seems to be an almost endless diversity of tortricids (Adams commented that it was too bad that he had not evolved into his tortricid appreciation stage yet!). He was amazed, not that he had caught numerous limacodids in north west Georgia, but that he collected every single species of limacodid in Covell's Field Guide (the best species and dates of collection are listed below).

As with the last list, he had also collected what he would consider a number of better species; not really "rare", but unusual (range extensions, local species, etc.). The list of these species follows: Eucirroedia pampina (19 Oct., 28 Nov. 1990), Tarachidia semiflava (1 June 1991), Chrysanympa formosa (25 May, 2 June [2 males, 1 female] 1991), Panthea furcilla (25 May, 8 August 1991), P. acronyctoides (STATE record [?], 26-28 May 1991), Phyprosopus callitrichoides (late May - mid June), Schinia thoreaui (26 August 1990), Catocala connubialis (June 1991), Baileya doubledayi (6 June 1991), Elaphria georgei (25 March 1991), Lytrosis unitaria (late May - June 1991), Euchlaena irraria (2-6 June 1991), Hypagyrtis esther (May 1991), Cepphis armataria (Sept. 1990), Probole nepiasaria (6 June 1991), Calledapteryx dryopterata (10 May 1991), Drepana arcuata (16 July 1991), Eudeilina herminiata (10 June 1991), Schizura concinna (10 August 1991), Packardia geminata (25 May 1991), Isochaetes beutenmulleri (July, common), Phobetron pithecium (9-10 June 1991), Natada nasoni (June-early, July 1991), Adoneta spinuloides (5, 25 June 1991), Parasa indetermina (June-early, July 1991), Sibine stimulea (June-early, July 1991), and Herculia infimbrialis (9 June 1991), Cirrhophanus triangulifer (9 August 1991), Peridea ferruginea (26 June 1991), and Grammia parthenice intermedia (2 Oct. 1991).

Dr. Adams visited the following locations:

Pigeon Mtn., 10km SW LaFayette, Walker County, 30 May 1991: Poanes hobomok, Autochton cellus, Parrhasius m-album; 10 August 1991: Lerema accius, Erynnis martialis, Problema byssus, Panoquina ocola, Atalopedes campestris, Epargyreus clarus, Polites themistocles, P. origenes, Wallengrenia egeremet, Pyrisitia lisa, Abaeis nicippe, Phoebis sennae eubule, Pterourus glaucus, P. troilus, Basilarchia arthemis astyanax (abundant), Hermeuptychia sosybius, Enodia anhedon, Strymon melinus, Calycopis cecrops, Synedoida grandirena, and Synanthedon exitiosa.

Taylor Ridge, 9 km. W. Villanow, Hwy. 136, Walker County, 30 May 1991: Harkenclenus titus, Satyrium calanus falacer, S. liparops, Wallengrenia egeremet, Achalarus lyciades, and Pompeius verna.

Blue Ridge, Fannin County, 23 August 1990: Automeris io, Argyrostromis anilis, and Anisota stigma. The latter has been present practically every time he has driven through Blue Ridge on his way to Cooper's Creek Recreation Area.

Cooper's Creek Recreation Area, Unio/Fannin Counties (N. off of Hwy. 60): This classic area for collecting Speyeria diana, it is also good for Satyrodes appalachia, Polygonia faunus smythi (as mentioned in the last Newsletter), and also Alcathoe caudata and Thyris maculata (8 June 1991).

East Ellijay, Gilmer County, 16 August 1991: Phytometra rhodarialis and Darapsa versicolor.

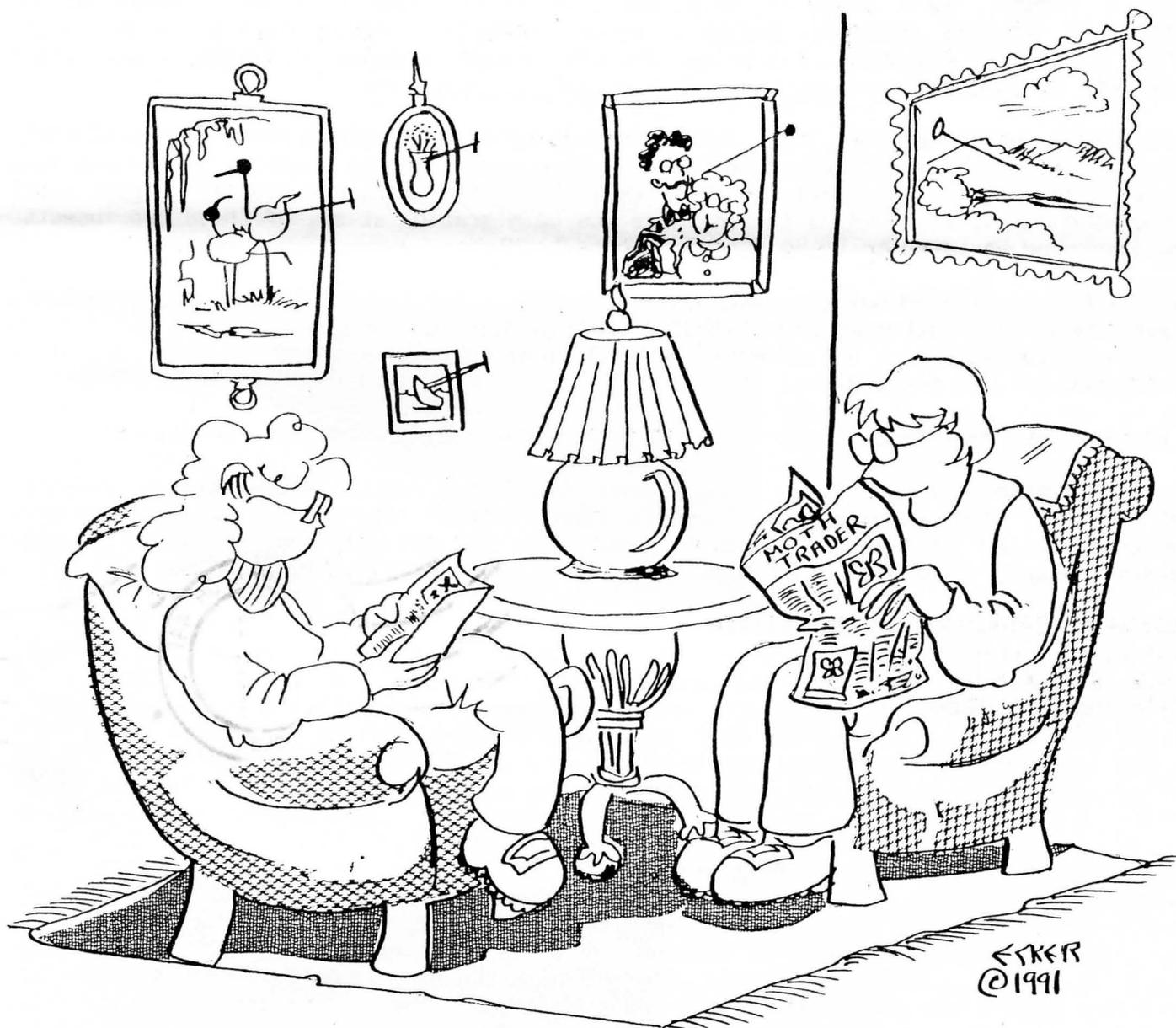
ZONE IV FLORIDA; Dave Baggett, 403 Oleander Dr, Palatka, FL 32077

Leroy Kochn visited Jonathan Dickenson State Park and the pinelands north east, adjacent to the park, 8 and 18 October, 1991 and collected the following: Euphyes arpa, E.pilatka, E.ruricola metacomet, E.berryi, Polites origenes, Wallengrenia otho, Hesperia attalus slossonae, H.meskei, Atrytonopsis loammi, Nastra neamathala, Battus polydamas, Graphium marcellus, Pterourus palamedes, P.troilus, P.glaucus, Papilio polyxenes, Phoebis philia, Phoebis agaritha, Abaeis nicippe, Zerene cesonia, Dryas iulia, and Marpesia petreus.

Leroy visited Navy Wells Pineland Preserve, Dade County, Florida City, Florida on 14 Nov., 1991 and collected the following: Syntomeida ipomoeae, several females were taken while visiting the flowers Brazilian Pepper (Schinus terebinthifolius). For rearing purposes ova were obtained from Ipomoea cordato-triloba. The ova emerged and larvae fed upon this species of Ipomoea as well as Ipomoea indica. Strymon acis bartrami and Anaea florida were extremely abundant. Several larva of Eumaeus atala florida were found on Coontie (Zamia pumila), this species had been absent from this area during the drought and has apparently returned. Coontie is very abundant in the Navy Wells Pinelands. (Zone Report continued on Page #16)

CATOCALA CAPERS

DR. FRANCIS ANNE ECKER



LEPIDOPTERISTS AT HOME

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

Ron Gattelle visited Colleton County, Westvaco Park, Jacksonboro, 9 September and found: Lethe creola, Satyrodes appalachia, Amblyscirtes aesculapius, many Catocala cara and C.maestosa were collected off tree trunks with a net during the day. On 1 November he found several fresh Cyllopsis gemma, a female Anthanassa texana seminole, and a fresh female Urbanus dorantes for a new STATE RECORD.

Lancaster County, off Hwy 601 near North Carolina, 10 August. Tents of Megathymus yuccae were found. Also taken were Poanes zabulon, Problema byssus, Euphyes vestris metacomet, Achalarus lyciades, Polygonia interrogationis, Basilarchia astyanax, Phyciodes tharos, Hermeuptychia sosybius, Pyrisita lisa, Abaeis nicippe, Pterourus glaucus, P.troilus.

Aiken County. Several areas and various August dates: No tents or adults of Megathymus cofaqui were located in areas where previously taken or observed.

Berkely County, Pimlico, 7 and 17 September: Euphyes dion alabamae, Oligoria maculata, Problema byssus, and Poanes yehl.

Orangeburg County, Bull Swamp 1 mile east of North: one pair of Poanes aaroni howardi(worn), Polites origenes, P.vibex, Pyrgus communis, Lerodea eufala, Lethe creola, Pterourus palamedes, P.glaucus, P.troilus, Phoebis sennae eubule, Pyrisita lisa, Abaeis nicippe, and Strymon melinus.

Bob Cavanaugh reported the 1991 autumn migration of Lepidoptera through coastal North Carolina was marked by very large numbers of Phoebis sennae eubule. Vanessa cardui was more abundant than usual. Noticeably absent were Pyrisitia lisa and Abaeis nicippe in any significant numbers. It seems as though there was no migration at all of those two insects. Danaus plexippus appeared to be in normal numbers this year.

Calpodus ethlius wreaked havoc on the Canna Lilies this fall. Coastal North Carolina had a very wet summer (12+ inches of precipitation in both July and August) which benefited the Canna Lilies considerably. He observed several large Canna Lilies beds of over 200 square feet stripped bare to the stalks.

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

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

