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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

STATUS IN LOUISIANA OF THE INTRODUCED MOTH SAMEODES ALBIGUTTALIS (WARREN)(LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE)

VERNON A. BROU JR.

In Louisiana, water hyacinths Eichhornia crassipes (Mart.) covered 1.7 million acres of waterways during 1975. Since then, due to a number of control plans, infestation was reduced to about 200,000 acres by 1992. One acre of plants can yield 45 million seeds annually. It has been reported the area covered by plants can double every 10 days under optimum conditions.

As a biological control agent on water hyacinth, the small pyralid moth, Sameodes albiguttalis (Warren) was introduced into the United States from Argentina (Center 1981). It was originally released in 1977 by the US Department of Agriculture at 20 Florida locations. Subsequently, the species was released in other southern states, and eventually to California.

In May 1979, albiguttalis ova, larvae, and pupae were released at two sites in south Louisiana. The first adult specimens subsequently collected in the state were taken using ultraviolet light traps in May 1980 by this author (internal report, Corp. Of Engineers). These first specimens were taken at Edgard, St. John the Baptist Parish, a distance of 17 miles from the nearest release site. Since this time, the species has spread and become well-established over much of south Louisiana. For many years, it has been one of the more commonly light trapped pyralid

species in south Louisiana, occurring sometimes by the dozens in a single nightly light trap sample.

In Louisiana, adults have been collected every month of the year (Fig. 1). Depending on the severity of weather conditions and other unknown factors, there can be 13 annual broods in south Louisiana, peaking at about 28-day intervals beginning usually the first week of January. More often, only nine annual broods occur May through December. There can be ±ten days variance in brood peaks from year to year. Center (1981) reported approximate generation times of 27-30 days under laboratory conditions.

Albiguttalis is a late flier, first appearing usually three to four hours before dawn. This is further confirmed by specimens always being on top or in the upper final layers of all-night light trap samples. In Louisiana, the author has taken albiguttalis in 11 parishes (=counties) (Fig. 2).

Less than two percent of all collected specimens in ultraviolet light trap samples are male. Traps used varied from 60 to 3500-watts per trap and were operated at heights ranging from one to fourteen meters above ground. Adults captured during cold weather months (Dec. - March) appear darker, with entire surfaces suffused with black scales. January and February specimens are almost totally black. During the remainder of the year, specimens ground color is yellow, with brown and white maculation. Adults are shown in Fig. 3.

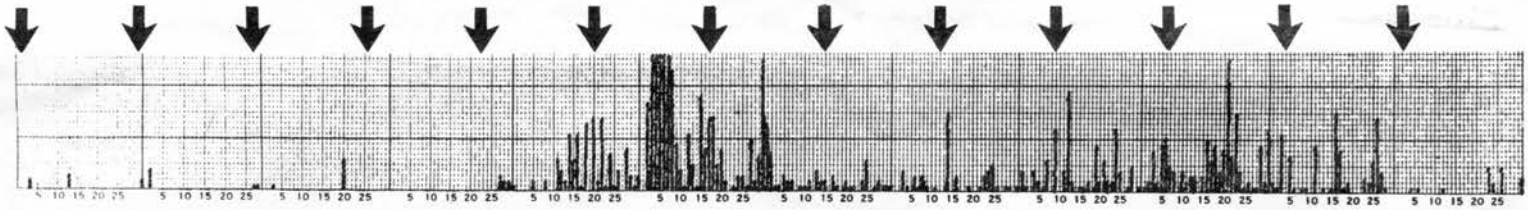


Fig. 1. Composite graph 1980-92. This partial sample represents capture dates from pinned albiguttalis specimens currently in the author's possession. Arrows indicate usual peak times throughout the year, based on individual year analysis. One dot represents one specimen, (n=855).

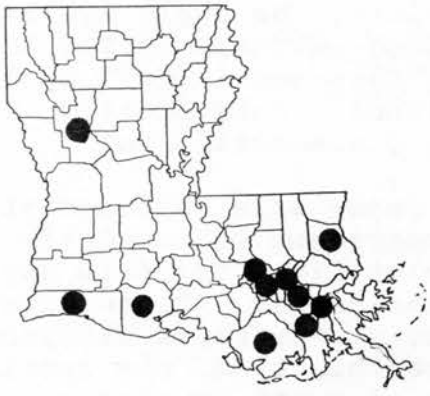
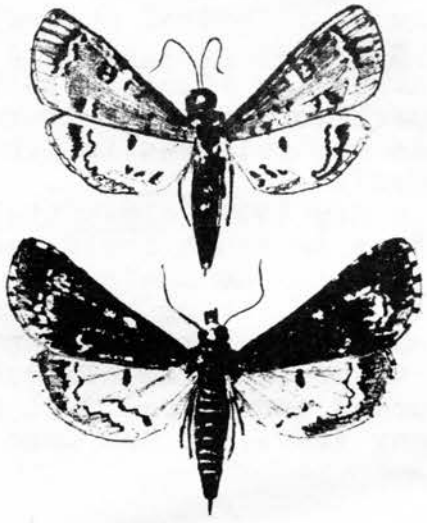


Fig. 2. Parishes in which adult albiguttalis have been captured in Louisiana.



Sameodes albiguttalis ♂ + ♀

Fig. 3

LITERATURE CITED

Center, T.D. 1981. Release and establishment of Sameodes albiguttalis for biological control of water hyacinth. **Technical Report A-81-3.** Aquatic Plant Management Laboratory, USDA.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank the following individuals for assistance in this investigation: Alfred Cofrancesco, Douglas Ferguson, and Bryant Mather.

RANGE EXTENSION OF THE MOTH PARAPOYNX DIMINUTALIS SNELLEN (LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE)

VERNON A. BROU JR.

The very small species Parapoynx diminutalis, native to Pakistan and southeast Asia, was first reported in the U.S. at Fort Lauderdale, Florida by Del Fosse (1976). This species is a potential candidate for biological control of Hydrilla species (Baloch & Ullah, 1975). In September 1979, larvae were reported in north-central Florida, and in October 1980 another larva was recorded near Tallahassee (Balciunas & Habeck, 1981).

This author collected 12 male and 25 female specimens beginning 1984 through 1992 in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, sec. 24,T6,Sr12E, using ultraviolet traps. The species may easily escape attention because of its very small size (wingspan: males 11-13mm, females 12-16mm), and its similarity to the larger Parapoynx allionealis Walker, an extremely common species in Louisiana which can occur by the thousands per nightly light trap sample. These few dozen specimens were gleaned from 15,000 nightly light trap samples taken at this one location, and is a species previously unrecorded for Louisiana.

Parapoynx diminutalis Snellen

above: male, below: female

Dates of capture indicate at least two broods locally, though most specimens were taken during September. Some species of both sexes sometimes appear mostly white with gray to black markings, while others have heavy dark markings along with tan and yellow areas.

Literature Cited

Balciunas, J.K. & D.H. Habeck 1981. Recent range extension of a Hydrilla-damaging moth, Parapoynx diminutalis. **The Florida Entomologist** 64(1): 195-196.

195-196.

Baloch, G.M. & S. Ullah 1975. **Proceedings International Symposium Biological control of Weeds, Montpellier 1973.** 3: 17-26.

Del Fosse, E.S., B.D. Perkins, and K.K. Steward 1976. A new US record for Parapoynx diminutalis (Lep.:Pyralidae), a possible biological control agent for Hydrilla verticillata. **The Florida Entomologist** 59(1): 19-20.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON SOUTH CAROLINA BUTTERFLIES AND DESCRIPTION OF A NEW FORM OF BREPHIDIUM ISOPTHALMA PSEUDOFEA (MORRISON)

HARRY PAVULAAN

Recently, a back injury just before a planned family vacation required me to reconsider plans in favor of rest and relaxation in the "local" vicinity, preferably a sunny east coast beach. What better excuse to revisit the South Carolina coast. Several years ago I visited Edisto and Hunting Islands and was impressed by the semi-tropical surroundings. Tropical, indeed, for this cold-hardened northerner. With the comfort of Glassberg's **"Butterflies Through Binoculars"** it was decided that I would vacation sans net for the first time, a brave maneuver for this seasoned collector.

I would like to present the following observations for the record, and as a supplement and ammendment to Gatrelle's **"Papilionoidea of the South Coastal Area of South Carolina"** (Southern Lep. Bull. No. 2. 1985). Addendum to Opler & Krizek's **Butterflies East of the Great Plains"** is included, mainly habitat types. Unfortunately, I neglected to bring along any of my flower guides and failed to record nectar sources, other than general commentary. Records are from both the March 1986 and October 1993 trips. Records for 1986 are based partly on captures and partly on field observations. All 1993 records are sight records except for some hand-captures of Brephidium isopthalma. No attempt is made here to establish new county records, though a considerable number of the following localities are not marked with a dot in Opler's **"County Atlas of Eastern United States Butterflies (1840-1992)"**. County abbreviations (in parentheses) are as follows: B= Beaufort, CH= Charleston, CL= Clarendon, CO= Colleton, DI= Dillon, DO= Dorchester, F= Florence, G= Georgetown, HA= Hampton, HO= Horry, O= Orangeburg, S= Sumter. Unless otherwise indicated, records are for single sightings at each location.

Papilio polyxenes - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Fresh condition at both locations.

Heraclides cresphontes - Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Interestingly, no sightings were made during the 1993 trip.

Papilio glaucus - Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Several males sighted, all fresh condition. Seemed to be like the large summer form males found in northern Virginia. Interestingly, none sighted during the 1993 trip.

Papilio palamedes - Edisto Island (CH): 26-III-86. Several worn and fresh individuals sighted. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Several worn and fresh individuals sighted. 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Very common in Hunting

Island campground. Mostly fresh individuals indicating a third brood emerging. In the early morning, adults were seen sunning on shrubs along eastward-facing forest edges and on dew-covered grass in open areas. These were so easily approached that my five-year-old daughter even managed to pick one up. Habitat includes coastal dune forest.

Papilio troilus - Edisto Island (CH): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Fresh condition at both locations.

Pieris rapae - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Several seen, usually around residential areas. Interestingly, none seen during the 1993 trip.

Anthocharis midea - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Only moderately common; most frequently seen flying across lawns and streets in residential areas. All males were definitely of the nominotypical phenotype, some with orange scaling on the HW above. No females were found with any trace of orange scaling on the forewing apex, despite Gatrelle's assertion. This female character occasionally appears in individuals from the Washington, D.C. area and from southern Missouri (where fully-developed nominotypical midea male phenotypes commonly occur in populations, mixed with annickae).

Phoebis sennae - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B) 27-III-86, 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Fairly common in 1986 at both locations, mostly in worn condition. Abundant at Hunting Island campground during 1993 trip. A massive flight was observed all along route I-95 (B, CL, CO, DI, DO, F, HA, O, S): 30-IX-93, with the largest numbers toward the northern half of the state. Very common around Beaufort, along route 21 and coastal islands (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Similarly large numbers were observed all along route 17 (B, CH, CO, G, HO): 4-X-93. Abundant throughout Myrtle Beach (HO): 4-X-93 - 5-X-93, being found everywhere, nectaring on all available nectar sources in the resort district, especially Vinca and large red or yellow flowers. No migratory direction was ever observed. (Note: 1993 was apparently a very "good" year for the species along the Atlantic seaboard, as adults have been seen frequently in the Washington, D.C. area all summer.)

Phoebis philea - Beaufort (B): 2-X-93. Seen nectaring on large red flowers in the downtown commercial district. Possible additional sighting at the Hunting Island campground on the same date.

Eurema lisa - Hunting Island (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93, and at route 170 fishing pier on Broad River (B): 3-X-93. Very uncommon; several seen in salt marshes and on lawn area of Hunting Island camp playround. Georgetown (G): 4-X-93. Two individuals observed in grassy area behind a gas station. Myrtle Beach (HO): 5-X-93. One seen in landscaped hotel courtyard.

Eurema nicippe - Route 21 south of Beaufort (B): 1-X-93 and 3-X-93. One seen along roadside on each date.

Calycopis cecrops - Hunting Island (B): 4-X-93, seen perching on dune vegetation. Ashepoo (CO): 4-X-93, nectaring on Solidago.

Mitoura gryneus smilacis - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Common about Juniperus sylvicola at edges of salt marshes at both locations. Adults were all solid black above, larger, and with much longer tails than nominotypical gryneus from northern locations. I concur with Gatrelle that the coastal population comprises a distinct subspecies correctly called smilacis.

Incisalia henrici - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Frequent about the host, Ilex vomitoria, in woods. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. Abundant near I. vomitoria at edges of salt marshes. In conducting research into variation in eastern populations of henrici, I also concur with Gatrelle that the local population comprises a distinct, though weak, subspecies. Gatrelle (1985) called this yawehus (nomen nudum), but it remains technically undescribed. Some consider it a blend between nominotypical henrici and subspecies margarete, but it has some distinguishing characteristics.

Parrhasius m-album - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Worn individual with evidence of bird attack at tails.

Strymon melinus humuli - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Only two seen. Hunting Island (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Very abundant along coastal dunes, almost swarming at times. Always found on, or in close association with, a low pale grayish-green shrub which thrives in dune swales. Also found nectaring on yellow flowers along salt marsh edge at the route 170 fishing pier on Broad River (B): 3-X-93. Myrtle Beach (HO): 5-X-93. Seen nectaring on planted Vinca flowers in a mall parking lot. I would like to comment here that all individuals observed (100+ at very close range) appeared no different from northern humuli based on apparent size of the orange-red spot on the HW underside.

Brephidium isopthalma - Hunting Island and nearby salt marshes along route 21 (B): 27-III-86. Common in salt marshes. Also 30-IX-93 - 3-X-93. Rather scarce during the 1993 trip. The early spring date would seem to indicate that the species overwinters here. This assertion is supported by the fact that most specimens taken in the spring were of a unique phenotype. I have not seen this unique form in collections from Georgia or Florida. Comparison of my South Carolina spring form series to "typical" Florida material reveals marked differences. I base my observations on limited series of the insect in several museums and private collections, none of which contains early spring material north of Florida.

Florida specimens (Fig. 1) are a rather pale orange-brown beneath, while the South Carolina spring form specimens (Figs. 2, 3) are rather light chocolate brown beneath. Uppersides (Fig.4) are also slightly darker than Florida material. There is a rather variable light grayish shading in the postmedian area of the ventral hindwing in most individuals, but some specimens have "normal" patterns like Florida examples. There is a tendancy toward distorted spot patterns in some individuals, especially on the ventral forewing. Interestingly, my South Carolina spring form specimens are all much larger than the three summer specimens which i managed to hand-capture with a plastic cup. South Carolina spring form females are also noticeably larger than any Florida material. In addition,

the three summer individuals also have the light chocolate ground color beneath. If this species permanently resides in the coastal marshes, might we be seeing a local race, or perhaps the terminus of a cline? A pair of the South Carolina spring form specimens were deposited in the U.S.N.M. in Washington, D.C. for reference accessibility, and were labeled "form carolina", an infrasubspecific form name.

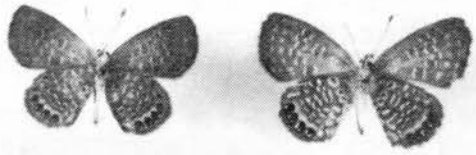


Fig. 1. Brephidium isopthalma (Big Pine Key, Monroe Co. FL). Ventral view. Male on left, female on right.

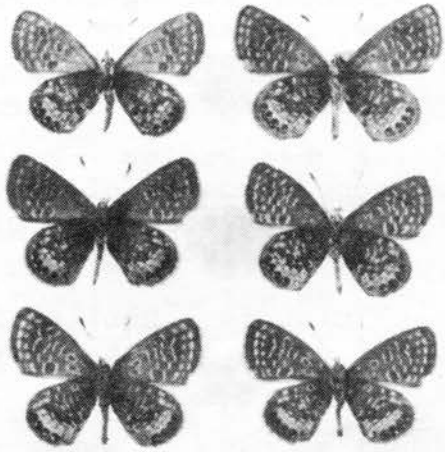


Fig. 2. Brephidium isopthalma form carolina males (27-III-86, near Beaufort, Beaufort Co. SC). Ventral view.

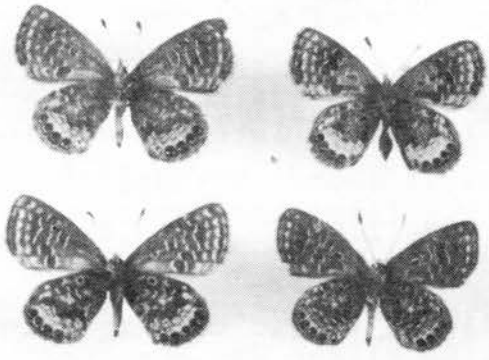


Fig. 3. Brephidium isopthalmia form carolina females (27-III-86, near Beaufort, Beaufort Co. SC). Ventral view.

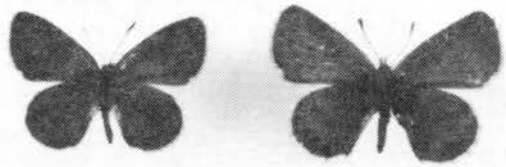


Fig. 4. Brephidium isopthalmia form carolina (27-III-86, near Beaufort, Beaufort Co. SC). Dorsal view. Male left, female right.

Everes comyntas - Hunting Island (B): 3-X-93. At edge of a salt marsh.

Agraulis vanillae - Hunting Island (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Very common in campground and in salt marshes. Also found nectaring on yellow flowers along salt marsh edge at route 170 fishing pier (B): 3-X-93. Beaufort (B): 1-X-93 - 4-X-93. Common all along route 17 (B, CH, CO, G, HO): 4-X-93. Abundant throughout Myrtle Beach (HO): 4-X-93 - 5-X-93, being found everywhere, nectaring on all available sources in the resort district. Fresh condition of adults at all locations indicates flight continues well into fall.

Heliconius charitonius - Hunting Island (B): 1-X-93 - 4-X-93. Very common in campground, mostly along the edges of woods or in sunny woodland openings. Fresh condition of adults indicates flight continues well into fall.

Euptoieta claudia - Hunting Island (B): 3-X-93. One very worn adult seen at edge of dunes in campground.

Phyciodes phaon - Hunting Island (B): 3-X-93. One closely observed individual at edge of dunes in campground.

Polygonia interrogationis - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Worn winter form.

Nymphalis antiopa - Edisto Island (CH): 26-III-86. Worn individual in woods.

Vanessa virginiensis - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Fresh adult.

Vanessa atalanta - Edisto Beach (CO): 26-III-86. Edisto Island (CH): 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86, 2-X-93. Several worn individuals seen in 1986; one fresh adult in 1993.

Junonia coenia - Edisto Beach (CO: 26-III-86. Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86, 30-X-93 - 4-X-93. One winter migratory form was seen at each location in 1986. Indistinct summer/autumn (wet/dry) intermediate form commonly seen in dunes during 1993 trip.

Hermeuptychia sosybius - Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86. A few freshly-emerged individuals were found in pine woods.

Danaus plexippus - Hunting Island (B): 3-X-93. A single worn individual was seen in the campground. However, a massive flight was observed all along route I-95 (B, CL, CO, DI, DO, F, HA,O, S), with the largest numbers mostly toward the northern half of the state. This flight was conspicuous in that all adults were seen flying in a NORTHWESTERLY direction. Myrtle Beach (HO): 5-X-93. One adult noted flying NORTH along the beach.

Danaus gilippus - Hunting Island (B): 1-X-93, 3-X-93. Two adults seen flying along dunes. Myrtle Beach (HO): 5-X-93. One adult seen flying about hotel grounds near beach.

Urbanus proteus - Hunting Island (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Common in salt marshes, nectaring on various flowers and vines in back of dunes. Also

found nectaring on yellow flowers along salt marsh margin at route 170 fishing pier (B): 3-X-93. Georgetown (G): 4-X-93. Several dozen individuals swarming on a small patch of yellow flowers next to a large Wisteria vine (host) behind a gas station. Myrtle Beach (HO): 4-X-93 - 5-X-93. Very common on flowers (especially Vinca), in landscaped areas throughout hotel strand.

Erynnis zarucco - Hunting Island (B): 27-III-86, 3-X-93. Uncommon in scrubby areas and dunes. Also found nectaring on yellow flowers along salt marsh edge at route 170 fishing pier on Broad River (B): 3-X-93.

Lerema accius - Ashpoo (CO): 4-X-93. Several seen nectaring on Solidago. Myrtle Beach (HO): 4-X-93 - 5-X-93. Fairly common about flowers in the resort district.

Hylephila phyleus - Route 170 fishing pier (B): 3-X-93. Two males found nectaring on yellow flowers alond salt marsh margin.

Atalopedes campestris - Route 170 fishing pier (B): 3-X-93. Found nectaring on yellow flowers along salt marsh edge.

Lerodea eufala - Hunting Island (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Fairly common in salt marshes and along margins.

Panoquina panoquin - Hunting island (B): 30-IX-93 - 4-X-93. Common in salt marshes and at margins. Route 170 fishing pier at Broad River (B): 3-X-93. Very common, found nectaring on yellow flowers along edge of salt marsh. Ashopoo (CO): 4-X-93. Common on Solidago along route 17 at edge of pine woods. Apparently drawn to a nectar source from nearby salt marshes.

Panoquin ocola - Route 170 fishing pier at Broad River (B): 3-X-93. Very common. Found nectaring on yellow flowers along salt marsh edge.

CURRENT ZONE REPORTS

ZONE I TEXAS: Ed Knudson, 8517 Burkhardt, Houston, TX 77055

Ed reports that it has been a pretty good year for him with some interesting collecting in El Paso. In mid-October he found 7 Oncocnemis species there, two of which turned out to be undescribed. He also reports good collecting in the lower Rio Grande valley with a number of rare butterflies taken, including one U.S. record. Ed arrived there too late for most of the action, but took one Emesis tenedia. The most interesting moth he found was Paectes nubifera, a **STATE** record, in McAllen.

ZONE II ALABAMA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE: Vernon Brou, 74320 Jack Loyd Rd., Abita Springs, LA 70420; Bryant Mather, 213 Mt. Salus Drive, Clinton, MS 39056

No report at this time.

ZONE III GEORGIA: Irving Finklestein, 425 Springdale Dr. NE, Atlanta,

GA 30305

James Adams provided the following report on recent records for newly identified species in NW Georgia and additional records of uncommon or unusual species. Records are either from Dalton or Rocky Face (Whitfield Co.), except for a couple from Villanow, Walker Co. (represented by "Vil.") and Carbondale, Whitfield Co. (represented by "Car.").
Sphingidale: Hemaris thysbe, common but local in August, not previously recorded from Whitfield co.; Enyo lugubris (male and female), 16-X- 1993.
Noctuidae: Catocala nebulosa, 23-IX-1993; Catocala sappho, 23-IX- 1993 (Car.); Acronicta tritona, 1-X-1993; Platysenta videns, common but previously ignored; Papaipema marginidens, 8-IX-1993 (**STATE** record?); Papaipema polymniae, 17-IX and 23-IX-1993, also 16-X-1993 (Vil.); Papaipema cerussata, 17-X-1993 (Tunnel Hill, Whitfield Co.); Papaipema furcata, many records, IX and X 1993, from Rocky Face, Vil. and Car. Arctiidae: Cisthene packardi, 16 x. 1993 (late season record?).
Notodontidae: Cerura scistiscripta, 7 ix. 1993.
Geometridae: Caripeta aretaria, normally uncommon, had an extremely good flight this year in the second week of September.
Sesiidae: Podosesia aureocincta, at lights, 16 x. 1993 (late season record?)
Cosmopterigidae: Euclemsia bassettella, 8 ix. 1993.

In his last zone report, James mistakenly mentioned the geometrid Lytrosis permagnaria as a state record. In Rindge's 1971 revision of the genus, he lists a record of L. permagnaria from NW Georgia. Nevertheless, the record is undoubtedly a county record.

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

Jeff Slotten provided this report on a field trip conducted by the Sothern Lepidopterists' Society on 10 October 1993. The group included Tom Neal, Robert Beiriger, R.A. Anderson, James Adams, Ron Gatrelle, Jeff Slotten, Paul and Ann Milner, and Mr. and Mrs, John Filiatrault. They travelled to the Williston Highlands area in Levy County, Florida. The habitat consisted of dry turkey oak and wire grass. The composites were in good bloom including Carphephorus, Liatris, Balduina, and Pityopsis. Butterflies observed included the following species: Hesperia meskei, Panoquina ocola, Junonia coenia, Hemiargus ceraunus, Thorybes sp., Phyciodes phaon, Eurema lisa, Danaus gilippus, Urbanus proteus, Erynnis sp., Lerodea grenia otho, Polites vibex, Atrytone logan, Hylephila phyleus, and Phoebis sennae. Schinia moths observed included Schinia petulans, Schinia tuberculum, Schinia fulleri, Schinia trifascia, Schinia scissoides, and Schinia sordida.

The group then headed for Yankeetown, Florida. Along the way, Adams, Gatrelle, and Slotten stopped at Lebenon Station, near Jct. SR-121 and U.S.19/98 and saw Cercyonis pegala abbotti, Euptychia areolata, Papilio asterias, Oligoria maculata, and Phyciodes phaon. At Yankeetown, nectar sources were scarce because of roadsise mowing. On the Bidens they observed Mitoura gryneus sweadneri, Euphes pilatka, Poanes aaroni, Panoquina panoquin, Panoquina ocola, and other common species such as Polites vibex and Erynnis zarucco.

Charles Heider also sent in a report. On 15 August 1993 he encountered a large concentration of Tiger, Palamedes, Black, and Giant Swallowtails in a quarter mile area of State Route 13 between Colee Cove

and Bass Haven. The sight was so spectacular that Charles had to capture the moment on videotape.

Tom Neal reports that he has done little collecting during the past year, with other matters occupying much of his time. He notes that Battus polydamas has become quite common in Gainesville and larvae have entirely stripped the pipevines in his backyard. This resulted in a crisis situation with dozens of footloose and hungry larvae crawling about looking for a sympathetic helping hand. The last straw was when one got squished inside a shirt on the clothesline. After checking the known Aristolochia sites, only to find them stripped as well, he discovered a lush intact one in a pot behind an apartment building and generously blessed the plant's owner with some free pests.

ZONE V VIRGINIA, NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINA: Bob Cavanaugh, P.O. Box 734, Morehead City, NC 28557; Ron Gatrelle, 126 Wells Rd., Goose Creek, SC 29445

No report at this time.

Here ia a collecting hazard Vernon can appreciate! This yellow jacket Vespula sp. nest was taller than six feet and about three feet in diameter (no exact measurements available). This is one of several huge nests I've seen in the north Florida area. To attain such a size one would think that some colonies persist for more than one season. - Tom Neal

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 NW 23rd Street, Gainesville, FL 32605.

THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWSLETTER
c/o Thomas M. Neal
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Gainesville, FL 32605

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