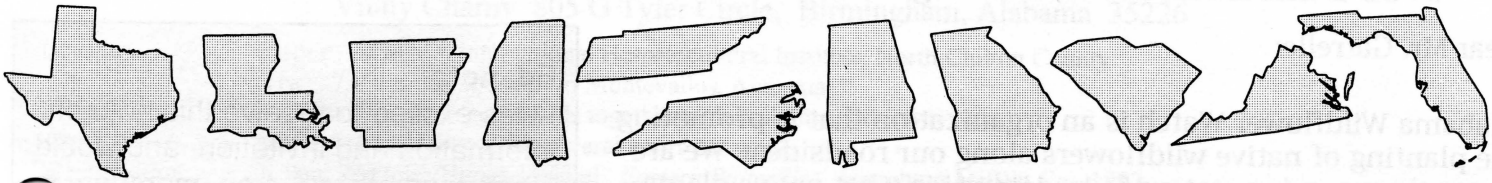
Southern Lepidopterists' News



The official newsletter 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.

Established 1978

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The SEARCH Project:
Moving Off The Drawing Board

In introducing the Species Evaluation And Regionally Coinciding Habitat (SEARCH) Project at the Southern Lepidopterists' annual meeting September 3, 1994, I posed the simple question: will SEARCH be an idea or an action.

The idea calls for the formation of a partnership between the members of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, the region's state and federal wildlife agencies, and area museums/ universities for the purpose of locating and evaluating the current status of our region's Lepidopteran species and the health of their local habitats. The concept calls for the formation of a working committee composed of two (2) representatives of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society (one being the Society chairman), two (2) state wildlife officials (from two of the eleven a states), and one (1) USFWS officer from region 4. This five-member committee would give direction to the SEARCH Project and coordinate the networking and exchange of information among the partners.

Any action to protect any species or habitat, or enhance any habitat or population, would be up to the agencies having stewardship responsibility on an individual or area basis.

The members of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society are available to the government and academic partners as field workers and researchers (as volunteers or subsidized). All collections of all parties are to be open and available for scientific purposes.

The USFWS region 4 and state DNRs should be liberal in issuing both general and specific collecting permits to professional and amateur Southern Lepidopterists' members in restricted areas. The sole reason for applying for collecting permits in restricted areas is for gathering scientific information and its subsequent dissemination to all SEARCH partners. Generally, not more than 5 specimens need be collected of any one taxa in any single area (for voucher and taxonomic reasons). These specimens are to be deposited in an established working entomological museum or private research collection.

As for action, to date it has been limited but significant. The most important action has been the endorsement of the SEARCH Project concept by USFWS region 4 biologists Allen Ratzlaff (NC), John Milio (FL), and Paul Hartfield (MS), and their encouragement for us to proceed. Allen Ratzlaff and John Milio participated in our September 3 Gainesville meeting. Also, there has been a good response from individuals in some of our region's state DNRs, especially North Carolina.

The participation or attendance in/at our September 3, 1994 meeting by several museum/university professionals demonstrated there exists not only an awareness of the

continued next page

Alabama Wildflower Watch

3733 Dunbarton Drive, Birmingham, Alabama 35223. Telephone: 205-967-0367

Dear Mr. Gatrelle:

Alabama Wildflower Watch is an organization that is promoting the planting of native wildflowers along our roadsides. We are currently surveying statewide to determine what native plants grow best in various habitats. Since natural habitats should be beneficial to butterflies, we thought you would be interested, and we've added your name to a mailing list so you will receive our quarterly newsletter. We also would certainly be interested in any input you may have concerning this project.

Sincerely, *Susan H. Finley*

Assistant to the Project Director

Ed. note:
I was excited to receive this note of information and invitation, and would encourage other S. Lep. members to contact the Alabama Wildflower Watch about receiving their newsletter and to offer any unique input you may possess.

Ron

SEARCH continued

SEARCH Project among these workers, but interest. These included: Dr. Jacqueline Y. Miller (Allyn Museum of Entomology), Dr. Thomas C. Emmel (U. of Florida), Dr. John B. Heppner (Florida State Collection of Arthropods), Dr. Thomas J. Walker (U. of Florida).

Thus, the most important accomplished action is that of tangible interest. Tangible interest is that interest which is participatory -- the first action which must be in place for any collective human activity to occur. The conceived idea can now be achieved.

Unfortunately, there are not only detractors, but some who are actively trying to kill not only the SEARCH Project but the Southern Lepidopterists' Society! They are working against any divulgence of any information to any government body. But worse still they are destroying their own valuable scientific specimens and data and encouraging others to do the same. I will not go into this further here, but I do address this area in the article "The Chairman Speaks Out" on page 35.

Some projects will hopefully soon take form.

1) By next fall's annual meeting the five person SEARCH committee should be in place. Volunteers -- PLEASE!

2) A search for species not yet known to inhabit Florida but which probably are there in the northern counties will resume again this spring. However, more field workers are needed as well as more participation by state agencies and the USFWS in granting general permits for any restricted locations in this area of the state. If interested contact Jeff Slotten (FL zone coordinator). At this point, *Charidryas gorgone gorgone* is our main target species in N. Florida.

3) *Glaucopsyche lygdamus lygdamus* is know from a single old specimen from coastal Georgia and a "recent" specimen from coastal South Carolina near the Savannah River. We hope to make a search for this species in those areas this March and by 1996 have a more organized subsidized effort to "rediscover" this insect.

4) Members are to spend more time in 1995 searching for, and collecting/observing in, new undocumented areas. Short series from new and different areas are far more important than long series from the same old spot. Break out of the "collect just to exchange" syndrome. Build more than your own collection or species observed lists. Add to the scientific record. I know some of you who have substantial rearing records but have never published ANY, or extensive species/range records from little known areas, or states, and have passed NONE of it into the hands of any worker (private or public).

In Conclusion, each of us must be an INITIATOR. If you're a local collector/observer, contact your state's DNR, S. Lep. state coordinator, and regional USFWS or Forest Service (USDA) biologist and let them know you're available to help. If you're a state or federal wildlife worker, contact me, your S. Lep. state coordinator, or S. Lep. members known to you and ask if you can help them out in some way or if they are available to help you. No one of us, no one organization or agency can make this work. SEARCH is designed to work as a partnership where each seeks to aid the other and all (especially the Lepidoptera) benefit.

Will SEARCH be an idea or an action?

It's totally up to **YOU**.

-- Ron Gatrelle

List and Statistical Information on Butterflies From One Location in Central Alabama in 1992

Vitaly Charny 805 G Tyler Circle, Birmingham, Alabama 35226

Location: Farm of AGAMA International Herpetocultural Institute, North Chilton County (Hwy. 73, 4 miles South from Montevallo), Alabama

Place: 4 acres of meadow and woods together with buildings, driveway, etc.

Time: March -- November 1992, several hours per week

Identification: 1. Paul A. Opler/Vichai Malicul *Eastern Butterflies* Houghton Mifflin Co., 1992
2. Robert Michael Pyle *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Butterflies* Alfred A. Knopf, 1981

Statistic: Nombres shown average quantities of observed butterflies per hour in a certain part (decade) of certain month

P1 = day 1-10; P2 = day 11-20; P3 = day 21-31

1992	MAR			APR			MAY			JUN			JUL			AUG			SEP			OCT			NOV		
	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3
Battus philenor	1.0	3.5	4.66	2.5					0.2		0.5		0.25	0.14			0.33										
Eurytides marcellus	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.33		0.33		0.2	0.33							0.33	0.33									
Papilio glaucus	0.75	1.25	4.5	4.75	1.0	0.5	0.66	0.43		1.0	0.16			0.14		0.33											
Papilio troilus	0.25	0.5	1.66	1.0	0.33									0.14	1.5	2.84	4.33	1.66	0.5								
Eurema nicippe				0.25	0.33				0.2	0.33		0.2		0.14	0.5	0.66		0.33	0.5	1.0	0.33	0.5		1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0
Eurema lisa														0.28		1.0			2.0	1.33	1.66	2.0	1.0	1.66	2.0		2.0
Phoebus sennae					1.33	3.0	2.66	0.43		0.33	0.33	0.2		0.14	0.16		5.33	10.0	9.5	16.0	19.0	12.0	4.0	2.33	1.0	1.0	4.0
Paramidea midea	0.25	0.75		0.5																							
Zerene cesonia	0.25	0.25	0.16																								
Colias philodice																									1.0		
Pieris rapae										0.66			0.25														
Danaus plexippus															0.16		0.66	0.33					1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Polygonia interrogationis	0.75		0.16				0.66	0.57		0.33					0.33	0.66		0.33									
Nymphalis antiopa	0.75		0.16																								
Vanessa virginiensis	1.75	0.75		0.5	2.33	4.0	3.0	0.14	0.4		0.16	0.2					2.0	0.33					1.0	1.33	1.0		
Vanessa atalanta		0.25																							1.0		
Junonia coenia					0.33					0.3		0.6															
Euptoieta claudia																								0.33			
Speyeria cybele											0.16																
Agraulis vanilae																				0.66	0.33		0.5	0.66	1.0	1.0	2.0
Phyciodes tharos	0.25	0.25	2.5	2.75	2.66	2.0		0.16	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.2	0.25	0.43	0.16	0.16								1.33			
Basilarchia astyanax					2.33	5.0	3.0	0.57	0.2	0.6	0.16	1.4	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.33	1.66	1.33	1.5	1.33							
Asterocampa celtis							0.33	0.16		0.33			0.33			0.33			0.5								
A[illegible]campa clyton																	0.66			0.33	0.33						
Megisto cymela				0.75	8.66	8.0	10.0	3.0	1.8	1.33	2.16	6.8	6.75	4.28	6.8	3.84	12.0	13.6	12.0	10.33	7.33	5.5	3.5	1.66			
Libytheana bachmanii	0.75	0.25								0.66	0.3	0.2	0.5														
Caephelis virginiensis		0.5																									
Feniseca tarquinius														0.43													
Calicopis cecrops		0.75	2.16	3.25	0.33			0.16				0.8	0.25		0.16			0.33		1.66	3.66	2.5	1.0	0.33			
Atlides halesus											0.16				0.33												
Strymon melinus											0.16		0.75		0.33		0.33										
Everes comyntas				1.75				0.16	0.2		0.16	0.2													1.0		
Celastrina ladon	0.75	0.75	0.16								1.0	1.2	0.25	1.28	1.5	0.5	0.66	1.66			0.33						
Achalarus lycaides					0.66	0.5	1.0						0.25		0.33						0.33	0.5			0.5		
Thorybes pylades							0.33																				
Erynnis juvenalis	[illegible].5	5.75	12.33	9.5	4.0	0.5				0.33	1.0	0.6	1.5														
Erynnis martialis										0.33																	
Erynnis baptisiae												0.6				0.5	0.66										
Pyrgus communis	0.5	0.75		0.25		1.0		0.16						0.14												1.0	
Ancyloxypha numitor						0.5						0.4															
Hylephila phyleus													0.25	0.14	0.16	0.5	0.33	0.66									1.0
Polites vibex													0.25														
Wallengrenia otho												0.6									0.33						
Pompeus verna																1.0	1.66	0.33									
	MAR			APR			MAY			JUN			JUL			AUG			SEP			OCT			NOV		

About the Author:

Vitaly Charny came to Alabama from Belarus with his family several years ago. Educated in Minsk (he was a physics major), Vitaly was a teacher until coming to the USA. He was an active lepidopterist in Belarus and is the author of several papers on butterfly distribution there. Particularly interested in the *Satyridae, Pieridae*, and the fritillaries, he is rapidly learning about our Nearctic fauna. Although not doing much active collecting now, Vitaly is a keen observational naturalist and he hopes to resume collecting someday. Meeting people with similar interests in central Alabama has been difficult for him, and I think he would welcome contacts with other members of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. His telephone number is 205-822-4825.

[illegible]mitted by John Hyatt, Kingsport, TN

The Occurrence of the noctuid *Agrotis repleta* Walker in Louisiana

Vernon Antoine Brou Jr.
74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, LS 70420

The noctuid *Agrotis repleta* Walker (Fig. 1), has been reported from the United States only twice: McDunnough (1949) at Biscayne Bay, Dade County, Florida, and Kimball (1965) at Homestead, Dade County, Florida. This species is quite similar in appearance to *Agrotis subterranea* (F.), the granulate cutworm, an extremely common pest species. Oliver and Chapin (1981), stated *subterranea* "ranks first among the cutworms as a pest of many vegetable crops" in Louisiana.

Presently, twenty one specimens of *repleta* have been collected in Louisiana, in all months except March and July, from parishes: Cameron, St. John the Baptist, and St. Tammany.

Because of the similarity of the two species, *repleta* has probably been overlooked by entomologists in other Gulf coastal states. *A. repleta* occurs in the same color maculation variations as *A. subterranea*, but *repleta* is easily distinguished by its much larger size and elongated, pointed wings.

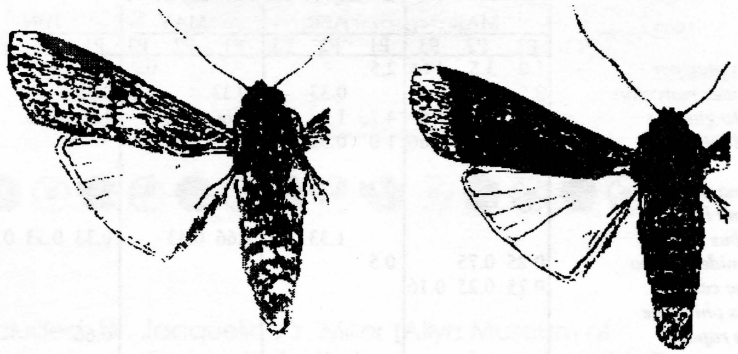


Fig. 1 *Agrotis repleta*: left, male; right, female

Literature Cited:

Kimball, C. P. 1965. The Lepidoptera of Florida Arthropods of Florida & neighboring land areas 1: v + 363 pages, 26 pl.
McDunnough, J. H. 1949. Notes on Phalaenidae. Amer. Mus. Nov. 1394: 1-14.
Oliver, A. D. and J. B. Chapin 1981. Biology and illustrated key for the identification of twenty species of economically imported noctuid pest. Louisiana State Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. bull. 733.

A New U.S. Pyralidae Species Record

Vernon A. Brou Jr.
74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, LS 70420

Omiodes martyralis (Lederer) (Fig. 1), is a neotropical species described from Brazil. Specimens of this species exist in the U.S. National Museum from: Mexico, Honduras, Guatamala, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, Paraguay, Brazil, and the West Indies: Dominica, Grenada, Puerto Rico and Cuba. A single adult was captured in an ultraviolet light trap, 4.2 miles NE Abita Springs, Louisiana, on May 7, 1984, and represents a new state and U.S. record. No other specimens have appeared among more than 18,000 nightly light trap samples from this same location.

This species has somewhat elongated wings, when compared to *Omiodes indicata* (F.), the only other member of the genus presently known for the state, a species slightly smaller, fairly common, colored yellow and black. *O. martyralis* is entirely rusty-orange in color, with maculation lines above.

In Cuba, the species appears to have been reared on *Lonchocarpus sericeus* and in Puerto Rico on *L. latifolia* and *Andira inermis,* members of the Fabaceae (=Leguminosae).

I thank Douglas Ferguson of Eugene Munroe for their assistance, and M. Alma Solis, who most graciously took time to locate the USNM records, as well as investigate information on foodplants.

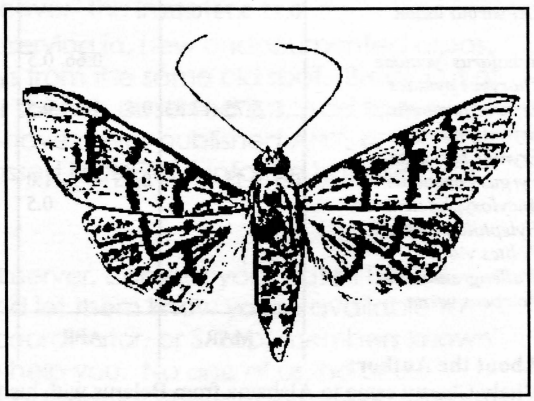


Fig. 1 *Omiodes martyralis* (Lederer)

Witness A Miracle

Callaway Gardens and the Ida Cason Callaway Foundation will be leading an eight day seven night expedition to Mexico February 7-14 to experience the mystery and majesty of monarch migration, Mexican culture and private gardens.

For full details call Lynda Dawson at (706) 663-5011, or write her at Lynda Dawson, Development Office, P.O. Box 2000, Pine Mountain, GA 31822-2000.

NEW PUBLICATION REVIEW

PAPILIO (new series) **#7**

Biology and Systematics of *Phyciodes (Phyciodes)*

by Dr. James A Scott

60 Estes Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80226

Abstract. *Phyciodes (Phyciodes)* is revised, using numerous new traits of larvae, pupae, hosts, larval webs, antenna color, wing pattern, male and female genitalia, etc. New hosts and life histories are presented. Twelve new names are used: five new ssp. are named (*P. batesii lakota, P. b. apsaalooke, P. b. anasazi, P. pulchella shoshone, P. p. tutchone*), three names are resurrected from long disuse due to synonymy (*P. pulchella = pratensis = campestris, P. mylitta arida*), homonymy (*selenis* vs. homonym *morpheus*) and synonymy (*P. cocyta = selenis*), two new combinations are proposed (*P. pulchella montana, P. pulchella camillus*), and one name is restored to species status (*P. pallescens*); *P. vesta* is removed from subgenus *Phyciodes* an assigned to the same subgenus (*Eresia*) as *P. frisia*. Several new western U.S. taxa proved to be ssp. of *batesii* based on traits of adults, larvae, pupae, diapause, hosts, and ecology. With some exceptions (anttenna, some forewing traits, etc.), the *tharos*-group taxa form a step-cline in most traits, from *P. tharos riocolorado* to *P. tharos* to P. cocyta to *P. batesii* to *P. pulchella*; in about 10 characters, *riocolorado* is a "super-*tharos*", more extreme than *tharos* and thus at the end of the step-cline, while *pulchella* clearly forms the other end of the step-cline. Another cline appears in *batesii*. The *P. mylitta*-group is similar to *tharos*-group (*mylitta/tharos* share similar primitive genitalia) and contains three species that are amply distinct in larvae and male and female genitalia. Farther away, the *phaon*-group is newly defined by many traits of male and female genitalia and non-*Aster* hosts: *pallescens* has the wing pattern of *camillus*, and *picta* and *phaon* complete the group.

Dr. James Scott's most recent publication may be ordered from him for $7.00 post paid (address above). This 120 page monograph with 227 figures is well worth the price. It is a computer generated text with good black and white reproductions of all stages of all taxa. His life history work is marvelous. His treatment of *tharos, batesii* and *cocyta* effects all of us here in the eastern U.S.

Due to its limited edition, I suggest buying multiple copies as this is already a rare publication and should increase greatly in value in a short time. In other words, this is not only a great piece of science, it could be a great investment.

As a bonus feature, this issue of **Papilio** (new series) contains Dr. Scott's hitherto suppressed 3 page editorial on: "The Crisis in Entomology". After reading it you'll know why certain "special interest" groups would just as soon keep what he knows suppressed.

--Ron Gatrelle

The 1994 Annual Meeting

Our '94 annual meeting proved to be one of our best! From the program to the party and everything between it was enjoyed by all.

We began with a board meeting Friday evening September 2nd. Five board members present were: Ron Gatrelle, Chairman-Editor, Tom Neal Secretary-Treasurer, State coordinators: Steve Hall, NC, Bryant Mather, MS, and Jeff Slotten, FL. Also attending was member Marc Minno.

The secretary/treasurer failed to bring minutes of our last meeting and no detailed treasurer's report wc provided. However, the treasurer stated that our balance was about $3,000 and we were in fine financial shape.

There was no old business.

Under new business:

Ron Gatrelle asked for and received authority to continue as Editor for at least another year. It was suggested that articles be sought on species range, life history of species, and in the area of how to. It was hoped that we could bring our Bulletin back into use.

Tom Neal resigned as treasurer. Tom had been our treasurer from the beginning and his work was much appreciated.

Jeff Slotten agreed to temporarily take the job of secretary-treasurer. A person is to be sought to fill this position.

It was uncovered that we do not have and have not ever filed for 501(c)3 non-profit status with the IRS. The chairman was to try and find legal assistance and begin working toward this.

Much discussion was given to the current upheaval and crisis existing over wildlife laws, collecting permits, collection confiscation, lies circulating about collectors, trustability of wildlife officials, trustability of collectors, irresponsible collectors, poachers, uncooperative persons, and other volatile topics. Since collectors, scientists and wildlife workers were present, we decided we needed to trust each other and work together. We decided to be inclusive not exclusive and decided to produce a "policy statement"(see page 38). The rough draft of the statement was drawn up by Jeff Slotten.

We discussed having our 1995 meeting at Callaway Gardens. Most did not feel disposed to have it there. (Members should write the chairman, Ron Gatrelle, if they would like to see the meeting at Callaway.)

The business meeting was dismissed.

On Saturday, September 3rd we held our program meeting, the program of which is printed on the opposite page and supplies ample detail about the meeting. The meeting should have concluded with a specific discussion about the SEARCH Project. It didn't. We got side tracked on the "hot topic" again of permits, research, collecting, government, etc. This was unfortunate. Not because the discussion was disorderly or uninteresting, but because it was out of place. But that was only a slight drawback to an otherwise great day. Registered attendees were:

Florida
Andy Anderson
Donna Babcock
Sarah Babcock
Bob Beririger
Bob Belmont
Tom Emmel
John Heppner
John Kutis
John Milio
Mark Minno
Jackie Miller
Tom Neal
Patty Putman
Jeff Slotten
Charlie Stevens
Tom Walker

Georgia
Mike Chapman
Ron Hirzel
Paul Milner
Bill Russell
James Tayler

Mississippi
Bryant Mather

North Carolina
Steve Hall
Allen Ratzlaff

South Carolina
Evelyn Dabbs
Tommy Dabbs
Ron Gatrelle

West Virginia
Tom Allen

Special thanks are due to Ron Gatrelle for bringing in such quality speakers and planning an overall top notch conference. Thanks also to Jeff Slotten for making many of the local arrangements and to James Taylor for helping with refreshments, and in general, where ever needed.

8:00 - 10:00 **Registration.** Collection open for examination.

MORNING SESSION

10:00 **Welcome and general information.**

10:10 - 12:00 **Contributed Papers**

10:10 **Labeling your specimens with a "Mac"**
Robert Beiriger, West Palm Beach, FL
Instruction on how to use a Macintosh computer and laser printer to produce specimen labels.

10:20 **Trapping migrating butterflies: How do you do it? What do you get?**
Dr. Thomas J. Walker, Gainesville, FL (Dept. of Entomology, U. of Florida)
Butterflies are easily trapped by a variety of devices. Permanent traps that monitor migration across a 6 - meter front have been operated at Gainesville, FL., for the past ten years. Principal migrants are *Phoebis sennae, Agraulis vanillae, Urbanus proteus,* and *Juonia coenia.*

10:35 **The SEARCH project: Bringing substance to the concept**
Ronald R. Gatrelle, Goose Creek, SC (Chairman, Southern Lepidopterists' Soc.)
The Species Evaluation And Regionally Coinciding Habitat (SEARCH) Project is introduced. The question is, will it be an idea or an action?

10:40 **Undescribed butterflies of the southern Appalachians**
Ronald R. Gatrelle, Goose Creek, SC (Research Associate, Florida State Collection of Arthropods)
Southern butterflies are generally understudied resulting in inadequate or inaccurate taxonomic knowledge, especially in the popular literature. Several taxa remain undescribed from this area. Special attention is given here to *Speyeria aphrodite, Phyciodes batesii,* and *Poanes hobomok.*

11:10 **Survey of Mississippi Lepidoptera**
Bryant Mather, Clinton, MS
Data on Mississippi Lepidoptera has been accumulating for nearly a century. My work began in 1946. Data gathered by the Mississippi Entomological Museum, Miss. State University, accelerated markedly after the arrival there of Richard Brown. A data base is being developed that can serve as a basis for evaluation of future changes in the fauna.

11:30 **Butterflies of West Virginia**
Thomas Allen, Elkins, W VA (W VA Department of Natural Resources)
The forthcoming book of West Virginia butterflies covers 128 species. 90 of these species have been reared in conjunction with this publication. A number of new and unusual facts have come to light via these rearings and are discussed. The cooperative efforts of the W VA DNR are also addressed.

12:00 - 1:30 **Lunch at Subway** (see map)

AFTERNOON SESSION

1:30 - 5:00 **Contributed Papers**

1:30 **Role of Natural Heritage Programs in Conservation of Lepidopteran Habitat**
Stephen Hall, Chapel Hill, NC (Invertebrate Zoologist NC NHP)

All 50 states have Natural Heritage Programs. Their mission is to inventory species and significant natural communities, assess conservation needs, and help accomplish habitat protection. Since 1991 the NC NHP has been involved in 7 projects where Lepidoptera were either an important component or the main focus -- including a status survey of *Neonympha mitchellii francisci* which resulted in its listing as endangered.

2:00 **Butterflies and the Endangered Species Act**
Allen Ratzlaff, Asheville, NC (endangered species specialist USFWS)
Since the passage of the Endangered Species Act, most efforts have been focused on "charismatic megafauna" with little attention given to the "microfauna" of insects. Now that some attention is being given to butterflies and moths, the gaps in the data and the need for cooperation with the scientific and amateur insect collector is becoming not only obvious, but essential. Through such projects as SEARCH, a closer relationship between Federal, State, and private organizations and individuals will bring about a better understanding of the autecology of species and when and where protection is needed.

2:30 **Partnerships: The USFWS perspective**
John Milio, Jacksonville, FL (entomologist, USFWS)
The evolution of FWS partnerships: their goals, objectives and outcomes will be reviewed. Current national and regional programs will be presented and analyzed. The role of future partnerships, like the SEARCH project, in the Service's new initiative of ecosystem management by watershed will be explored.

3:00 **The Schaus Swallowtail: How the Endangered Species Act has worked in reality with a listed species.**
Dr. Thomas C.Emmel, Gainesville, FL (Dept. of Zoology, U. of Florida)
The Schaus Swallowtail (*Papilio aristodemus ponceanus*) has been severely diminished in numbers by natural and human-related factors. Its remarkable recovery powers in nature, and through captive propagation/reintroduction efforts, allow hope that it can be removed from the Endangered list (the Act's ultimate goal). The story of this reintroduction project is the subject of this paper.

3:30 **Taxonomic considerations of the USFWS survey of *Atrytone arogos***
Ronald R. Gatrelle, Goose Creek, SC (Research Associate, Florida State Collection of Arthropods)
A historical review of *Atrytone arogos* is presented. It appears that two subspecies of *Atrytone arogos* exist in the eastern US, one of which is undescribed.

3:50 **Notes on *Speyeria diana* in Georgia**
Prof. Bill Russell, Atlanta, GA (Georgia Institute of Technology)
The range of *Speyeria diana* includes north Georgia where it can be common in the mountains. Field records from Union/Fannin counties are presented. Immature stated are illustrated.

4:20 ***Speyeria diana* in the South Carolina mountains**
Dr. Paul Milner, Augusta, GA
A brief review of the status of *Speyeria diana* in South Carolina.

4:30 - 5:00 p.m. **Open Discussion. End of program.**

5:00 - 7:00 p.m. **Dinner at Sonny's BBQ** (see map).

7:00 - 10:00 p.m. **Open house at Jeff Slottens** (see map).

Butterfly World's
"BRINGING BACK THE BUTTERFLIES"

by Ronald Boender
Tradewinds Park 3600 W. Sample Road Coconut Creek, FL 33073

When we started in 1983, gardening for butterflies was unknown and 90% of the plants were not available. Since 1988 we have taught Butterfly Gardening 101 the second Saturday of every month and 201 every three months. These classes have an average of 30 to 60 people from all over the United States. Many of our students are now teaching classes in their areas or have gone into the Butterfly Plant business. We make all the plants available whether they are nectar, larval host, or sources of P.A.s the butterflies need.

National Wildlife published my charts in an abbreviated form in their Aug-Sept, 1994, issue. This had an estimated readership of 6 million. I call this campaign "Bringing Back the Butterflies to North America." It is a North American effort to help people bring large numbers of butterflies back to our landscape.

Our dwindling butterfly populations are due to habitat destruction in urban areas caused by construction, pesticides in farming, forest spraying for Gypsy moths, and mosquito spraying programs that are using new, powerful chemicals. Many of these chemicals are now distributed by airplane, blanketing entire areas.

Everyday we hear the question: "How can we bring the butterflies back?" At Butterfly World, our research shows that planting the host plants for butterfly caterpillars is the most effective solution, a great deal more effective than planting nectar sources for adult butterflies. These host plants are plants the caterpillars eat, and in most cases these plants are specific to each butterfly species. Fortunately, both male and female butterflies seem to be able to find these plants from long distances. Females search for them because it is there they must lay their eggs, males seem to find them because of the presence of females.

We have printed 8 different handout charts which list selected common butterflies for each of 8 regions of the country and the host plants that should be readily available in each region. A few common butterflies have been left off the lists because their host plants are thistles (ouch) or plants that are difficult to find.

We have also listed the flowering plants, or nectar sources, that seem to be most effective in luring butterflies nation wide. Many others will work just as well, though. These flowers will also attract butterflies that are not on the list, which of course, will be an added bonus and adventure.

Many gardeners choose to plant only these showy, flowering nectar sources. **This however, does not constitute butterfly gardening.** Although nectar sources alone may attract adult butterflies, only the planting of caterpillar host plants defines true butterfly gardening, or farming as we also call it. Butterfly farming is the only way to accomplish the goals of this campaign. It is the only way to restore large numbers of butterflies in areas where we live, and build permanent populations of them.

We would be happy to share about our ranching of South Florida butterflies with the Southern Lepidopterists' membership.

Thankfully, butterfly farming is not difficult to do, and it will work for homes, farms, schools and cities. Try it!

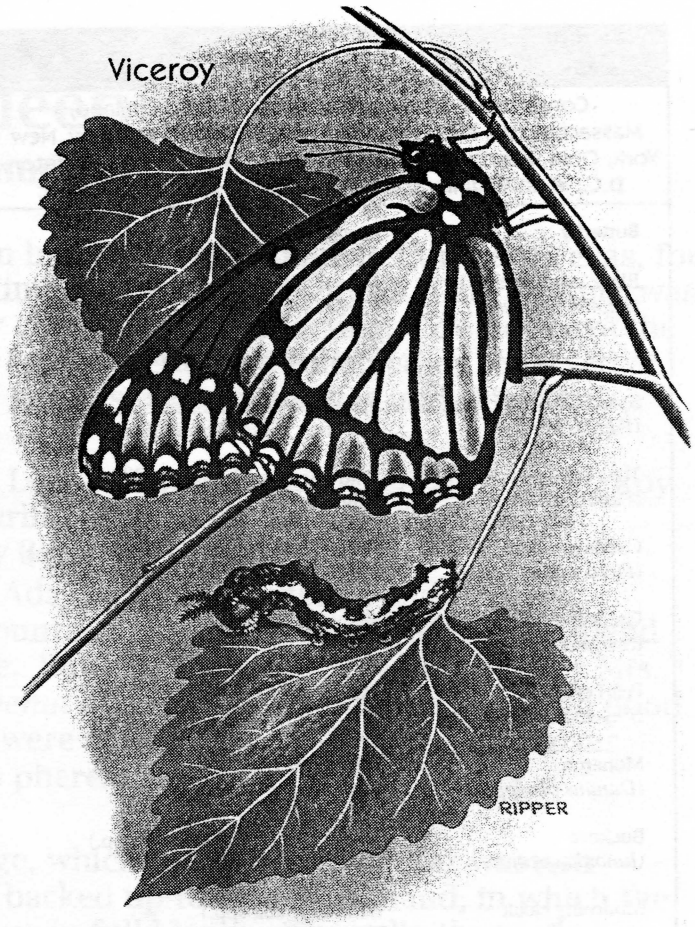
(The following are excellent sources of nectar for your butterfly Garden which can be purchased at most retail nurseries and garden centers throughout the country. Plant in abundance where regionally available: Buddleia, Heliotrope, Lantanna, Milkweed, Mint, Pentas, Porterweed, Verbena and Zinnias.)

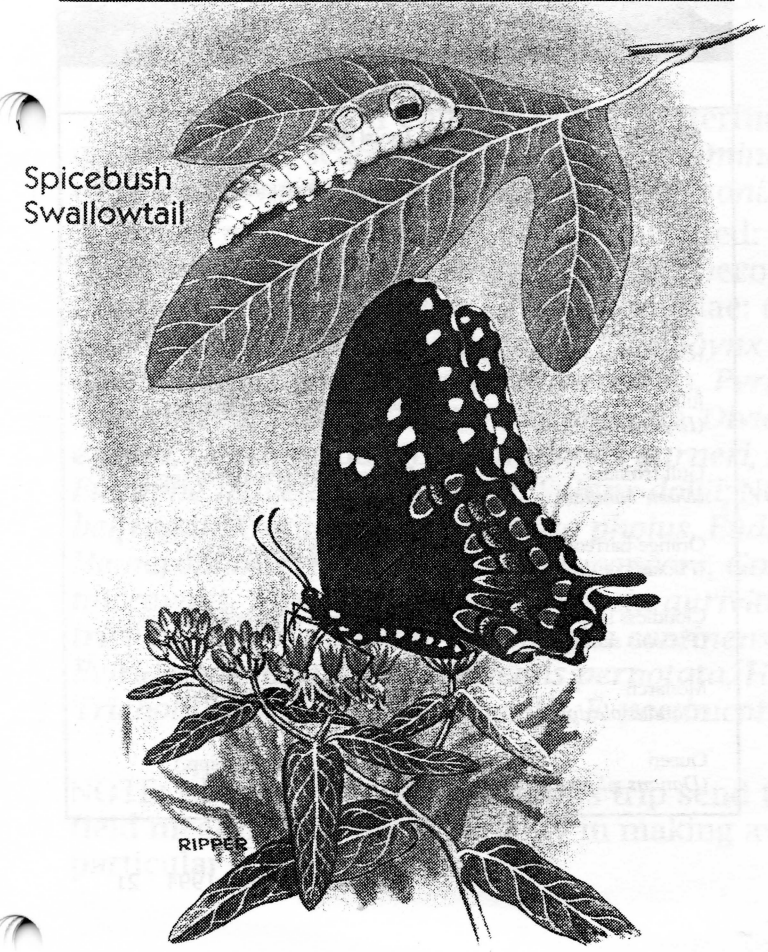
(Pages 31 & 32 are reprinted by permission from the *National Wildlife*/Mark Wexler.)

REGION 5

Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin, southeast Manitoba

Butterfly	Larval Host Plant
Pipevine swallowtail (*Battus philenor*)	Pipevines (*Aristolochia* spp.)
Black swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*)	Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) Carrot (*Daucus carota*) Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)
Spicebush swallowtail (*Papilio troilus*)	Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
Great spangled fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*)	Violets (*Viola* spp.)
Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*)	Snapdragons (*Antirrhinum* spp.) Verbenas (*Verbena* spp.)
Pearl crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*)	Asters (*Aster* spp.)
Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*)	Willows (*Salix* spp.) Poplars (*Populus* spp.) Plums and cherries (*Prunus* spp.)
Cabbage white (*Pieris rapae*)	Garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum* majus) Cabbages (*Brassica* spp.)
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)	Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)
Cloudless sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*)	Wild sennas (*Cassia* spp.)





REGION 6

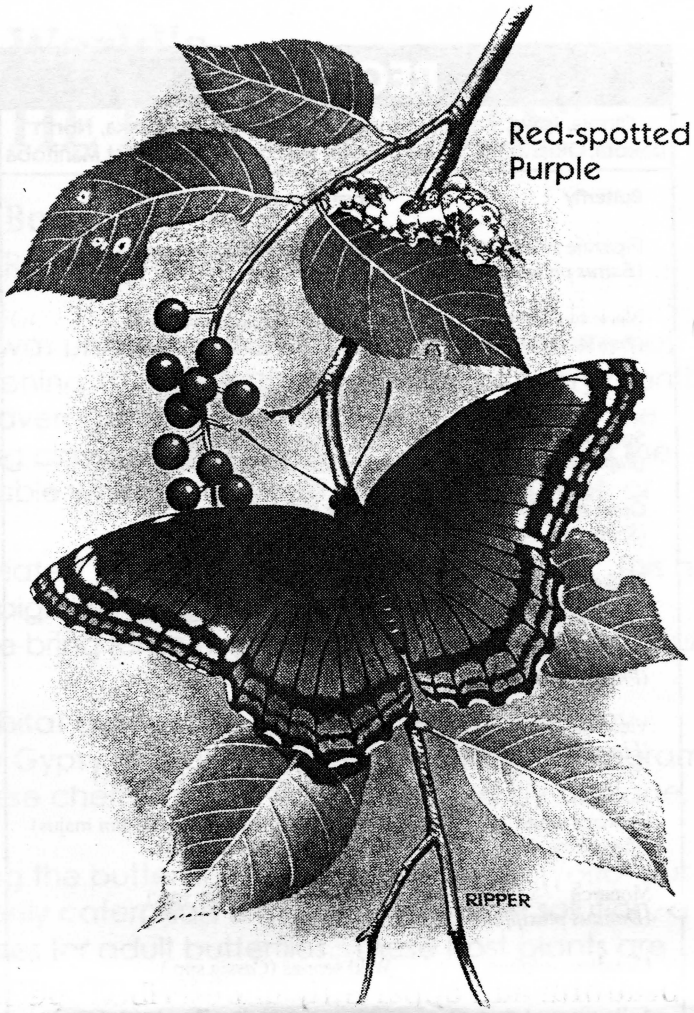
Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia

Butterfly	Larval Host Plant
Black swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*)	Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) Carrot (*Daucus carota*) Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)
Spicebush swallowtail (*Papilio troilus*)	Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
Tiger swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*)	Wild cherrys (*Prunus* spp.) Poplars (*Populus* spp.)
Pipevine swallowtail (*Battus philenor*)	Pipevines (*Aristolochia* spp.)
Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*)	Snapdragons (*Antirrhinum* spp.) Verbenas (*Verbena* spp.)
Pearl crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*)	Asters (*Aster* spp.)
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)	Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)
Cloudless sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*)	Wild sennas (*Cassia* spp.)
Gulf fritillary (*Dione vanillae*)	Passion vines (*Passiflora* spp.)
Red-spotted purple (*Limenitis astyanax*)	Willows (*Salix* spp.) Wild cherries (*Prunus* spp.)

REGION 7

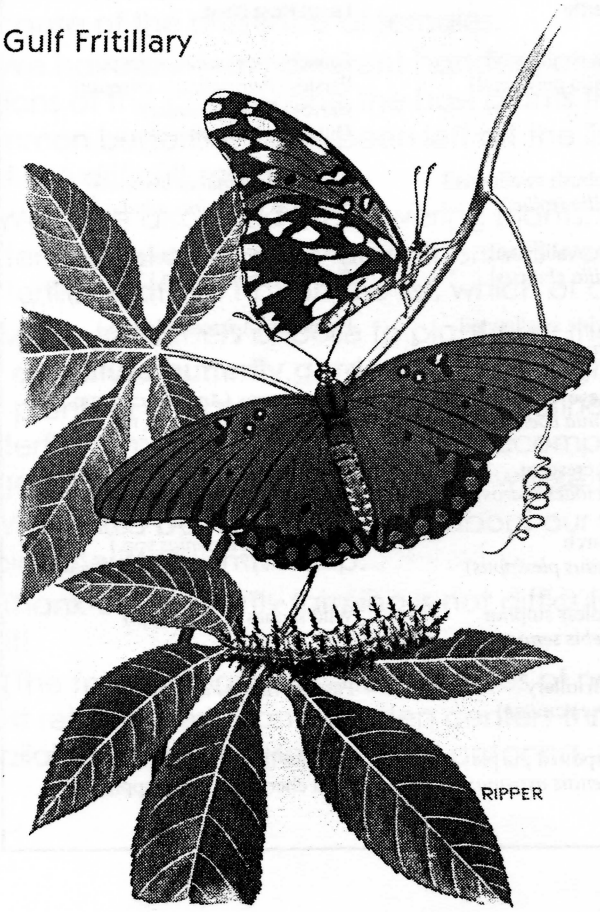
Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, D.C., West Virginia, southern Ontario, southern Quebec

Butterfly	Larval Host Plant
Black swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*)	Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) Carrot (*Daucus carota*) Dill (*Anethum graveolens*)
Spicebush swallowtail (*Papilio troilus*)	Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) Sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*)
Tiger swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*)	Wild cherries (*Prunus* spp.) Tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)
Cabbage white (*Pieris rapae*)	Garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*)
Great spangled fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*)	Violets (*Viola* spp.)
Pearl crescent (*Phyciodes tharos*)	Asters (*Aster* spp.)
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)	Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)
Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*)	Snapdragons (*Antirrhinum* spp.) Verbenas (*Verbena* spp.)
Mourning cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*)	Willows (*Salix* spp.) Elms (*Ulmus* spp.) Aspens (*Populus* spp.)
Red-spotted purple (*Limenitis astyanax*)	Willows (*Salix* spp.) Wild cherries (*Prunus* spp.)



Red-spotted Purple

Gulf Fritillary



REGION 8

Southernmost Florida

Butterfly	Larval Host Plant
Polydamas swallowtail (*Battus polydamas*)	Pipevines (*Aristolochia* spp.)
Giant swallowtail (*Papilio cresphontes*)	Wild lime (*Zanthoxylum fagara*) Citrus (*Ruta* spp.)
Zebra longwing (*Heliconius charitonius*)	Passion vines (*Passiflora* spp.)
Julia (*Dryas julia*)	Passion vines (*Passiflora* spp.)
Gulf fritillary (*Dione vanillae*)	Passion vines (*Passiflora* spp.)
Orange-barred sulphur (*Phoebis philea*)	Wild sennas (*Cassia* spp.)
Cloudless sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*)	Wild sennas (*Cassia* spp.)
Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)	Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)
Queen (*Danaus gilippus*)	Milkweeds (*Asclepias* spp.)

Con Can Field Meeting, Oct 1-2

by Ed Knudson

About a dozen members and guests were on hand at Neal's Lodge in Con Can, Texas, for the second Southern Lepidopterista' field meeting hosted at this location. The weather was beautiful, although the first night a bit cool for optimal moth collecting. I do not have the complete tally as yet, but about 500 species of Lepidoptera were collected or observed at Con Can during our time there, of which 60-65 species were butterflies and skippers.

Attending were: Tom Neal (with fiance, Ada Lee), Jeff Slotten, J. F. (Terry) Doyle III, Roy Kendall, Ed Knudson, Charles Bordelon Jr., Charlie Sassine, and Ed Riley (Curator of Entomology, Texas A&M Univ., accompanied by 3 graduate students).

After the Con Can meeting five of us (Tom, Ada, Jeff, Ed (Knudson), and Charles (Bordelon) continued westward to the Davis Mountains, returning on October 4, to spend the last night at Del Rio, before returning home. Butterflies were scarce in the Davis Mts., but moth collecting was fairly good, with *Agapema dyari* (formerly *galbina*), and two good underwings, *Catocala texanae* and *C. junctura* were collected. Two Sesiids, *Zenodoxus rubens* and *Carmenta mimuli* were attracted to pheremones.

In Del Rio, we all endorse the Lakeview Lodge, which is located on the far western fringes of town near Lake Amistat. This motel backed up to open scrubland, in which the Texas Purple Sage (*Leucophyllum frutescens*) was in full bloom. *Thessalia theona bolli*, which feeds on this plant was extremely abundant here. Ed collected 42 specimens of a beautiful and apparently undescribed species of Geometrid, and Jeff, in his never ending quest for *Schinia* was rewarded with 5 species here including: *S. accessa, chrysella, alencis, tertia,* and *citrinella.*

Returning to Con Can, the better butterflies observed or collected during Oct. 1-2 were, unfortunately, scarce and included *Dynamine dyonis*, and *Strymon alea.* More common were *Chlosyne janais* and *Calephelis rawsoni.*

Better moth species at Con Can included: Tineidae: *Kearfottia new sp.*; Tortricidae: *Dichrorampha new sp., Ancylis cordiae;* Oecophoridae: *Ethmia hodgesella;* Cosmopterigidae: *Cosmopterix chalybaeella;* Glyphipterigidae: *Glyphipterix circumscriptella*; Heliodinidae: *Heliodines tripunctella;* Pyralidae: *Parapoynx diminutalis, Usingeriessa onyxalis, Petrophila daemonalis, Heliothelopsis costipunctalis, Pyrausta napaealis, P. aurea, Dioryctria caesirufella, Pseudocabotia balconiensis, Diviana eudoreella;* Epipyropidae: *Fulgoraecia exigua;* Geometridae: *Drepanulatrix garneri, Plataea blanchardaria, Synaxis triangulata, Eubaphe helveta;* Sphingidae: *Sphinx dollii;* Notodontidae: *Heterocampa astartoides, H. belfragei;* Arctiidae: *Lycomorpha pholus, Eudesmia arida, Ectypia bivittata;* Noctuidae: *Hemeroplanis trilineosa, Glympis concors, Goniapteryx servia, Palthis? new sp., Abrostola microvalis, Aon noctuiformis, Cydosia aurivitta, Cobubatha lixiva, C. new sp?, Cerathosia tricolor, Amyna bullula, Properigea continens, Ogdoconta tacna, Plagiomimicus manti, Eviridemas minuta, Oncocnemis pernotata, Homorthodes discreta, Hexorthodes new sp., Tricholita baranca, Feltia herilis, F. pectinicornis, Richia grotei.*

NOTE: All who participated in this trip send their thanks to Ed Knudson for setting up the field meeting and his generosity in making available information concerning locations for particular lepidopteran species.

STATE FIELD REPORTS

Individual state reports are to be sent to the coordinator of the state to which the information pertains. The coordinator's job is to validate the information (insure proper identification, etc.) and assimilate it into his report which is published in this section of each issue. Sight records for skippers and moths are generally not accepted since misidentification is too easy. Sight records for most of the larger well known species of moths and butterflies are acceptable if from an experienced observer. REPORTS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED VIA THE PROPER STATE COORDINATOR. The name and address of each state coordinator is on the cover of each issue. Reports from states without a coordinator may be sent directly to the Editor.

No fall reports were furnished from the following states: ALABAMA, ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, SOUTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE and VIRGINA. Reports were submitted from TEXAS, GEORGIA, FLORIDA and NORTH CAROLINA. Due to space limitations in this issue most of these were pushed up to the next issue.

TEXAS. Ed Knudson reported that although most of Texas endured a hot dry summer, the rainfall deficit in southeast Texas was quickly corrected Oct. 15-18, when the Houston area had between 10-30 inches of rain. The lower Rio Grande valley had some late summer rain, but was (unfortunately) not much affected by these.

Ed Knudson and Mike Rickard made a trip to Caprock Canyon State Park in Briscoe Co. (panhandle region), August 28-29. Butterflies were few and far between due to very hot and dry conditions. There were good numbers of moths including 20 species of *Shinia.* These included: *S. mortua, ultima, tertia, regia, bicuspida, nundina, gaurae, chrysella, alencis, reniformis*, and *cumatilis* (apparently a new STATE record). At Lake Brownwood State Park, on Aug. 30, Ed and Mike found *Hesperia attalus, Megisto rubricata* and *Cercyonis pegala*, but few other butterflies.

Ed Knudson and Charles Bordelon Jr. returned to the Big Thicket area (Tyler Co.) on Sept. 3-4. Heliothine noctuids were better catches, mostly in Kirby State Forest, including: *Rhodesia aurantiago, Schinia petulans, S. crenilinea, S. gloriosa, S. saturata, S. nundina, S. sordida/ar, S. lynx/obscurata*, and a good series of an undescribed *Schinia sp.*

The following week (Sept. 6-7) Charles Bordelon and Chuck Sekerman visited Sabine Pass and collected several specimens of *Euphyes bayensis* and *Poanes aaroni howardi. P. a. howardi* was still out when Ed Knudson and Charles Bordelon returned to the area on Sept. 23. We also found *Enyo lugubris* at light and flowers of *Gaura biennis. Automeris louisiana* males were collected in light traps.

Ed Knudson took an apparent new state record pyralid *Pyrausta rubricalis* at his home in Houston on Sept. 28.

NORTH CAROLINA. Harry LeGrand submitted the following sight records. His report highlighted only the more noteworthy sighting from June through August, 1994. Counties are in CAPS.

Pieris virginiensis: HENDERSON, RUTHERFORD: 20+ April 19-21; MCDOWELL: 2, worn, May 21.

Feniseca tarquinius: RICHMOND: 1, worn, along creek in Sandhills, May 29.

Lycaena phlaeas: ASHE: 3 in fields, July 24.

Satyrium liparops strigosum: CAMDEN: 25 in fresh condition May 17-18, and 70 (somewhat worn) on June 1-3; mainly nectaring on *Apocyum cannabinum* along roads through swamp. No other *Satyrium* species seen on these days. (ED. NOTE: Very unusual.)

Mitoura hesseli: BLADEN: 3 fresh specimens on *Vaccinium corymbosum* and *Sorbus arbutifolia,* April 8; CAMDEN: 1, fairly worn, on *Apocynum,* May 17; and 7 (very worn), on *Apocynum,* June 1-2. Most references indicate spring brood is finished in this area by late April.

Incisalia augustinus: HARNETT: 1 on *V. atrococcum,* March 20; WAYNE: 1 on *Symplocos,* April 1; RUTHERFORD: 1-2 worn, April 21.

Incisalia henrici: WAYNE: 2-3, April 1; RANDOLPH: 3-4, April 3; CUMBERLAND: 1, April 12. Habitats very diverse, swamp, pocosin edges, to old fields, to trails in upland woods.

Fixsenia favonius ontario: MONTGOMERY: 1 perching on hardwood leaves in open upland, June 17; (NEW NC Piedmont record?).

Parrhasius m-album: CAMDEN: 3, June 1 - 3, all fresh, on *Apocynum* along road through swamp.

Erora laeta: AVERY: 1, somewhat worn, nectaring at *Clethra acuminata* at rocky outcrop on July 25.

Speyeria diana: WATAUGA: 1 worn male on *Asclepias syriaca,* July 25; HAYWOOD: 19 females, at *Eupatorium fistulosum* along dirt roads, Aug. 28; MCDOWELL: 3 females at *E. fistulosum,* Aug. 31.

Phyciodes phaon: CARTERET: 2 fresh individuals nectaring at *Lippia nodiflora* along coast, May 28.

Euphydryas phaeton: HENDERSON: 1 very fresh specimen perching on leaves along road through clearcut on June 7

Asterocampa clyton: CURRITUCK: 1 nectaring (!) on *Aralia spinosa,* Aug. 7.

Enodia anthedon: MACON: 4 at damp spot on road, May 22; HENDERSON: 1 on dirt road, June 7; RUTHERFORD: 2 on dirt road June 8; HAYWOOD: 2 on dirt road, Aug. 28.

Urbanus proteus: HAYWOOD: 1 nectaring on *E. fistulosum,* Aug. 28. Perhaps first NC mountain record.

Staphylus hayhurstii: WASHINGTON: 10+ on July 16, mostly at edge of moist hardwood forest.

Erynnis martialis: MONTGOMERY: 1, June 17 on gravel along roadside un Uwharrie Mountains.

Erynnis baptisiae: HENDERSON, TRANSYLVANIA, JACKSON: may 22-23; ASHE: July 24 (several); HAYWOOD: Aug. 28 (about 20). *Coronilla* was present in the vicinity of all mountain reports.

Hesperia metea: RANDOLPH: 2 on *Ipheion* at edge of old field, April 24.

Hesperia attalus: SCOTLAND: 2 nectaring on *Veronia angustifolia* in grassland at edge of airstrip, Aug. 14.

Polites peckius: HENDERSON: several on *Trifolium pratense* in pasture, June 7. Few records for southern mountain counties.

Euphyes pilatka: CAMDEN: 5+ at *Pontederia,* June 18 in marsh/woods, with *Cladium jamaicense* present.

Euphyes dion: CHOWAN, PASQUOTANK: June 18, at *Pontederia & Cephalanthus;* CURRITUCK: 1, June 19 & Aug. 23, on *Pontederia.*

Euphyes dukesi: CURRITUCK: 11, fresh, June 19. On *Pontederia* along margin of damp woods at ecotone with slightly brackish marshes.

Amblyscirtes hegon: HENDERSON: 1, April 20; RUTHERFORD: 2, April 21; RANDOLPH: 1, April 24 nectaring at *Ipheion.*

Amblyscirtes aesculapius: CAMDEN: several, June 2-3 at *Apocynum.*

Amblyscirtes vialis: RANDOLPH: 2, April 24 at *Ipheion.*

Oligoria maculata: COLUMBUS: 3 nectaring at *Penstemon australis* at edge of moist woods and clearcut, May 30.

The Chairman Speaks Out

I came away from the 1993 Southern Lepidopterists' annual fall meeting as its new chairman. It didn't take long to find out I and our society was up against a wall. A wall I think it's time the whole of our group knew about!

My predecessor apologized to us all at the '93 meeting for having done little in '93 and resigned. Since my election, no correspondence or official papers to/of the Chairman's office and function have been turned over to me by anyone -- despite my having asked. I am still rebuilding the office of Chairman from the ground up.

I spent some time looking for a new editor -- we had been without one for some time and Jeff Slotten and Tom Neal were "filling in." My decision was to take the position myself.

Why?

By winter of 1993 I had come to see the full scope of a movement within the Southern Lepidopterists' Society to destroy it from within. This was and is the main factor that has led me to take control of the office of editor as well as chairman.

The primary attacker is Dave Baggett. Mr. Baggett is one of the founders of the Southern Lepidopterists' group and a past chairman and editor. Dave did more than anyone to bring this group along up till about four years ago. Since that time he has worked hard to destroy it -- as he has his own scientific collection and records! Dave has written letters to several individuals including Paul Opler and myself for the last few years predicting that the Southern Lepidopterists' Society "would" fold at the conclusions of the given year's annual meeting.

I have no doubt this would have occurred at the 1993 meeting but was thwarted by my unexpected election as chairman.

Dave is no longer a Southern Lep. member and will not be allowed to become one again without a complete change of action. (It would be stupid for anyone to allow someone inside a building who has stated that their desire is to blow it up!) However, Dave is not the only detractor, there are others.

I couldn't help but notice the absence of certain previously active individuals at our last annual meeting. Some of them had let me know before hand they had no intention of coming "just to be lectured on wildlife laws." Then there were the very critical post-meeting letters I received (one by a Ph.D.) about us being too involved with government, especially the USFWS. These reactionary and premature actions are especially regretful because these individuals and writers were not at the 1994 meeting to hear the warm and encouraging words of USFWS biologists Allen Ratzlaff and John Milio about our group and our efforts. But then fear, innuendo, and failure to personally check something out usually results in people making fools of themselves.

Make no mistake about it, a fear campaign has been waged to cause us to think innocent people are guilty, government will not work with and for us, and that the Southern Lepidopterists' Society should be done away with.

I hereby serve notice that this Chairman will not only not tolerate any action against the Southern Lepidopterists' Society but I will fully expose any one who persists in covert letter writing or other activity to destroy or hinder the progress of Science, environmental and species protection, good will and cooperation with government agencies, etc. by the Southern Lepidopterists' Society.

So as to not be misunderstood, let me add that Dave Baggett and I remain friends. And not only so, I am in great agreement with many of Dave's views regarding the problems we all face.

continued next page

Thus, our difference and adversarial stance is strictly in how to deal with these situations. We stand close together philosophically but far apart in methodology. He says trust no one, scorch the earth, and flee. I say stand and fight all enemies on both the left and the right.

I also believe there are far more good apples in the USFWS, USDA, DNRs, etc. than bad. I feel that getting to know and working with these people is the way to inform them of the "truth" so they can purge out their own special-interest serving and hidden agenda-promoting bad apples.

After taking the editorship, what followed was some confusion between Tom Neal and myself as to when I should take over. Tom felt he should finish out Vol. 15 (which ended with the #4 [winter] '93 issue). This was reasonable, and I agreed. However, this issue didn't come out till spring '94 and then he wanted to do the next issues, also. (Tom states his reluctance to turn the editorship over was simply based on his feeling of obligation to publish what had been sent to him, felt bad he had gotten us behind in our publication schedule, and felt responsible to catch that up.) Tom and I worked things out with me taking over with 16.2.

The biggest problem this created was of hindering the word from getting out about the 1994 annual meeting and the SEARCH Project (16.2 was published barely a month before the '94 meeting). Fortunately, in early summer I had a flier printed and mailed on the SEARCH Project and the meeting. I also had to pay for all printing and mailing costs for the flier and 16.2 out of my own pocket as it was months before Tom (as treasurer) reimbursed me.

The net effect was that I was able to perform few, if any, functions as Chairman or editor till nearly 10 months after my election!

And now, my non-lep work load and caring for my live-in 85 year old mother, has gotten us behind again! But, with the publication of these two issues we are caught back up.

Struggles remain.

We've had some pretty slack leadership. At the 1994 board meeting we learned for the first time that our society has never even applied for 501(c)3 non-profit status! How have we been reporting our financial activity to the IRS for the past 16 years? (The IRS minimum amount regulation for filing/not filing a form 990 only applies if one has 501(c)3 status.) This also means those of you who have given "donations" to the society (above the dues amount) and have deducted them on your taxes have filed an illegal deduction -- because we are not tax exempt. Our past treasurers and chairmen should have let you know this.

Further, our lack of being incorporated (as either profit or non-profit) causes us to have no legal status -- our constitution isn't worth the paper it's printed on.

Obviously, one of my biggest jobs is to remedy these situations.

At our September '94 meeting, Tom Neal resigned as treasurer. Jeff Slotten agreed to fill the post till someone else could be found (as of this writing [December '94] the treasurership had not been transferred over to Jeff). We need a new permanent treasurer.

We need the state coordinators to step forward and lead by organizing members in their states, starting local chapters, and seeking partnership with their local and state wildlife agencies.

I need your help, patience, and support.

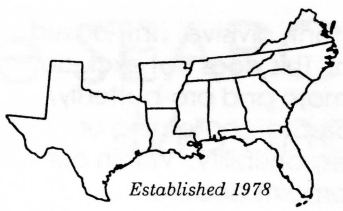
I'd like to be everyone's friend. But my goal is not to be remembered as Chairman Friendly. I want to be remembered as a man who breathed new life into a dying organization which promoted a science and hobby we all love -- the study AND preservation of Lepidoptera. I want to be leading on the cutting edge of moving our Society into the 21st century so that thorough innovative activities as the SEARCH Project our Southern Lepidopterists' Society itself will become an example to be emulated.

--Ronald R. Gatrelle, chairman/editor

PERSONALIZED OFFICIAL SOCIETY LETTERHEADS

We lepidopterists like to put butterfly pictures on our pre-printed return address stickers, cover our envelopes with wildlife stamps, and incorporate some type of butterfly or moth art onto our stationery -- and even our checks. This is well and good, but sometimes what is available to us is too trite, gaudy, or down right childish for our adult taste.

Well, if you're serious about leps, and want to be perceived as the serious student or worker that you are, here is a great offer. Good News Computers, of Charleston, SC, does all the art and graphic design for our new newsletter and furnishes us with the camera ready layout for our printer at cost. Mr. John Moody, president of Good News Computers, and graphics artist Mr. Scott Massey, have agreed to make a camera ready official personalized letterhead available to individual members of our society at the remarkable low price of $7.95 each! If you were to go to a local printer to design, layout, and print this quality of a master it would usually cost a minimum of $40.00!



Southern Lepidopterists' Society

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Membership Policy Statement

At the 1994 board meeting, the ever-growing separation and polarization of individuals/organizations into not only competing but accusing camps prompted the board members to 1) personally examine where they stood on these fronts and 2) come to a consensus of where we felt the Southern Lepidopterists' Society should stand in regard to what activities we wish to officially embrace and thus promote. This would in turn determine who the Southern Lepidopterists' Society is for, and thus, open or not open to. This necessitated the issuing of a "Membership Policy Statement." This policy is as follows.

"The Southern Lepidopterists' Society is first centrist and holistic. We seek to be unifying and not divisive. Our membership is open to anyone interested in any activity or aspect related to butterflies and moths. This includes (but is not limited to) those interested in butterfly/moth watching, photographing, gardening, rearing, collecting, and exchanging. It seeks to further the efforts of both amateurs and professionals involved in general research and those working for species/habitat conservation at both governmental and civilian levels. All members should reflect this organizational philosophy personally."

In addition, some further comment is in order to make our position perfectly clear. Militant, divisive, anti-based individuals do not fit our membership model and should look elsewhere for a group to join. This does not exclude impassioned cause-based individuals. In fact, we feel all our members are pro-butterfly/moth and pro-butterfly/moth-activity cause-based individuals. But we are not, as individuals or a society, anti-collector/ collecting or anti-gardening/preservation, nor are we anti-individual-freedom or anti-governmental- responsibility. Within our Society there is room for unrestricted diversity of activity and for constructive point counterpoint debate.

-- The Board

Chairman's addendum:

I wish to see all responsible individuals and parties draw to a common center and form a collective power base to resist all extremists on both the left and the right. Thus, I do not endorse some of the "new" groups which have arisen which espouse, as a central part of their organizational being, an anti-collecting (and of necissity, collector) dogma. I feel the prospering of such groups ultimately will only hurt the hobby, science, and conservation of Lepidoptera. It is also inconceivable to me why anyone would join and financially support a group which has as one of it's objectives the destruction of that person's activity.

The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are ~~$10.00~~ $12.00 annually. A scientific Bulletin is published occasionally. The organization is open to anyone with an interest in any aspect or activity relating to southern United States Lepidoptera, except those interested in forbidding the activities of others. Information about the Society may be obtained from, and dues may be sent to: Jeff Slotten secretary-treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653

Southern Lepidopterists' Society
Ronald R. Gatrelle, Chairman/Editor
126 Wells Road
Goose Creek, SC 29445

Dale H. Habeck
Univ. Of Florida
Dept. Of Entomology & Nem.
Gainesville, FL 32611-0620