

# Southern Lepidopterists' **NEWS**

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TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION  
OF THE UNITED STATES (WEB SITE: [www.southernlepsoc.org/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/))

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J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

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## HABITS OF *ELECTROSTRYMON ANGELIA* IN SOUTH FLORIDA BY DAVID FINE

*Electrostrymon angelia* was among the first Lycaenids that I collected as a child and was one of two hairstreaks that I could collect in my front yard. (See Color Insert B for pictures associated with this article.) When I was eight years old, however, I didn't realize how unique this butterfly was to my area of South Florida. Every spring, "the big tree" in the front yard would lose all of its leaves and make a mess, which I would have to rake up. Shortly after that, however, the tree would be covered with small pink flowers that attracted all sorts of insects. I would watch helplessly as dozens of small butterflies fluttered a few meters out of reach of my short net. Every once and awhile, individuals would land on a leaf low enough for me to swing. They were an assortment of *Electrostrymon angelia* and *Calycopis cecrops*. These were the only hairstreaks that I have ever seen. About 2 months after the blooms would fall and the other insects would disappear, *E. angelia* was still there and actually became more abundant as the weeks would pass. I never gave much thought to why these guys stuck around that much longer. It never occurred to me that they may be using the tree as a host.

A few years ago, a Home Depot went up right down the street from my house in Delray Beach Florida. They planted the perimeter of the parking lot with Indian Pongam trees, *Pongamia pinnata*. This is the same tree that I have in my front yard. I decided to check it out in the spring of 2000. On May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2000, I rode my bike to the Home Depot parking lot with a net. Lucky for me the trees that they had planted were young and were only about 12 feet tall. There were butterflies everywhere! That day I saw *Marpesia petrius*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Heliconius charitonius*, *Papilio polyxenes* (which is uncommon to rare this far south), *Hereclides cresphontes*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Polygonus leo*, *Erynnis juvenalis*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Danaus plexippus*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Calycopis cecrops*, and literally hundreds of *Electrostrymon angelia*. Male *Pheobis philea* frequented the tree tops investigating some of the yellow leaves that hadn't fallen yet. Not all of these species were visiting flowers, but these trees were drawing lots of attention. There were a few species of Arctiid moths as well, including *Uthesa bella*, *Syntomea epilais jucundissima*, and *Empyrenma affinis*.

I saw *Polygonus leo* females dropping eggs all over the meristems of these trees. I began looking at the young leaves and found dozens of larvae and 2 pupae as well. I found in "Butterflies of the Florida Keys" by Minno and Emmel that *P. leo* uses this exotic ornamental as a host in urban areas. The native host of *P. leo* is Jamaican Dogwood, *Piscidia piscipula*. I haven't seen this plant within a 50 mile radius of my house. The Pongam is used very commonly as an ornamental in neighborhoods and shopping centers from the Keys to Martin County. However, the larvae of these skippers will only eat fresh new growth of these trees which is only produced until about mid June. After that, few new leaves are produced and buildup of toxins probably make the leaves unpalatable. The skippers are abundant until about mid June and are not seen for the rest of the year on the Pongam. On a trip to Key Largo in April of 2001, I found Indian Pongam trees in the parking lot of Mariners Hospital in Tavernier. There were also, planted Jamaican Dogwood trees along side of the Pongam. I found *P. leo* larvae on almost every new shoot of the Pongam and not one larva on the Dogwood. It appeared to me at that time that the skippers actually preferred the exotic over its native host. It could also be that predators that normally feed on the *P. leo* larvae do not know to look for them on the exotic. However, I have not investigated this theory any further.

That same year, while swinging a net at the Home Depot, I found a Lycaenid larva on my net bag. I tried to rear it to find out what it was, but it must have been fatally injured in the swing and died that day. It was fairly obvious which species the larva was and I decided to capture some female *Electrostrymon angelia* and attempt to rear them on the Pongam. I put 6 females in a small container with a shoot of the Pongam and within a few hours there were upwards of 100 eggs in the container. The larvae hatched and began to eat the Pongam leaves very happily. I was unaware how quickly the leaves of the Pongam tree wilted even in water and I lost the entire culture because I hadn't changed the food in a few days. By that time in late June, there were very few females flying so the rearing project would have to wait until the following year.

I collected 3 females from my front yard on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2002, and they oviposited about 40 blue-green eggs. I changed the food daily this time, and gave them the freshest leaves I could find. The young larvae were reddish brown with light green markings. As the larvae developed, they changed from a green color to a predominantly reddish brown. I had a good percentage of larvae to pupate on the Pongam. The pupae are reddish brown with black markings on the dorsal side of the pupa. Adults emerge within 10 days.

I began to think about the relationship between *Polygonus leo* and this tree and wondered if *Electrostrymon angelia* could be using the Jamaican Dogwood in the wild. I have been on weekly journeys to the Keys in search of *Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri* and kept a mental note to look for any possible relationship between *E. angelia* and Jamaican Dogwood. It was only my third journey to the Keys in late May before I found a female ovipositing on young growth of a Dogwood Tree in Key Largo. I picked the eggs I saw her lay and successfully reared 2 *E. angelia* through to adult on the Jamaican Dogwood Tree.

The similarity of these two trees is amazing. Both lose their leaves in March. A week later, the trees are covered with new shoots and are covered with sweet smelling pink flowers. Adult male *E. angeli* are extremely territorial and perch on leaves in clearings searching for females and will do battle with any butterfly that flies by. I have even seen these tiny hairstreaks chasing the *P. leo* skipper which is easily 3 to 4 times its size. I have most commonly seen females by flushing them out of the grass in the shade under the trees. After being startled, more often than not, they would return quickly to a shady spot in the grass. I seldom saw the females up in the trees except while laying eggs.

In my recent journeys to the Keys, I have witnessed *Electrostrymon angelia* ovipositing on Jamaican Dogwood twice. Since that day in May, much attention has been paid towards finding a host plant relationship between *E. angelia* and other plants. This bug is very common to abundant throughout Monroe, Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties in areas far from both Jamaican Dogwood and Indian Pongam Trees. It is obvious that there are other hosts, probably the invasive exotic Brazilian Pepper, *Shinus terribenthifolius* (Minno & Emmel). More field observations will be required to confirm this theory.

#### Reference:

Butterflies of the Florida Keys by Marc C. Minno & Thomas C. Emmel; 1993, scientific publishers, Gainesville, Florida; 168 pgs., 29 plates & 53 figures.

## OUR NEWSLETTER IS ARCHIVAL

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The Southern Lepidopterists' Society is open to anyone with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern region of the United States. Membership dues are annual:

Regular	\$15.00
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A newsletter, The News of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society is published four times annually.

Information about the Society may be obtained from the Membership Coordinator or the Society Web Site: [www.southernlepsoc.org/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/)

Jeff Slotten has placed every issue of the Southern Lepidopterists' Newsletter since the inception of the Society in 1978 for posterity in the Library at the Division of Plant Industry. This is a plus for the SLs' Society as now our Newsletter is archival. This means that our newsletter is stored in a *designated location* where all past issues can be retrieved by any member of the Society or for that matter by any nonmember. The address is:

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## COLOR INSERT A

1. Panoramic view of the Davis Mountains, Texas.
2. Panoramic view of the military post, Fort Davis.
3. Collectors' nemesis - what moth collectors do not want to see.
4. Sunset in Fort Davis.
5. Indian Lodge (in center of photo) and Davis Mountains State Park.
6. Moths found in the Davis Mountains (Note: Specimens depicted in photographs are not in proper perspective relative to their actual size):

*Paonias myops* (J.E. Smith)  
*Prionoxystus robiniae* (Peck)  
*Cressonia juglandis* (J.E. Smith)  
*Cicinnus melsheimeri* (Harr.)

*Eudesmia arida* (Skin.)  
*Pyromorpha caelebs* Blanchard  
Unidentified

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## COLOR INSERT B

The first 5 pictures of Color Insert B are part of the article by David Fine "Habits of *Electrostrymon angelia* in South Florida". 1) *Polygonus leo*, 5<sup>th</sup> instar larva, 2) blooms of Indian Pongam (*Pongamia pinnata*), 3) *E. angelia*, final instar adult male, 4) *E. angelia*, pupa, 5) *E. angelia*, adult male (Delray Beach, FL, May 20<sup>th</sup>, 2002).

Some Heliothentinae found in West Texas: *Erythroecia suavis* (Hy.Edw.), *Shinia ultima* (Stkr.), *S. meadi* (Grt.), *S. biforma* Sm., *S. sanguinea* (Geyer), *S. thoreau* (G.&R.), *S. jaguarina* (Gn.), *S. arcigera* (Gn.), *S. siren* (Stkr.), *S. rivulosa* (Gn.), *Rhodoeceia aurantiago* (Gn.), *S. mortua* (Grt.)?, *S. cupes* (Grt.), *S. accessa* Sm., and *S. nubila* (Stkr.).

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## COLOR INSERT C

Color insert C accompanies the article by Vernon A. Brou Jr. "*Catocala ilia* (Cramer) and form *umbrosan* Louisiana".



**CATAOCALA ILIA (CRAMER) AND FORM UMBROSA IN LOUISIANA**

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

*Catocala ilia* (Cramer) appears not to have been previously recorded in the literature for Louisiana, although, this author has taken it there for the past 34 years. A highly variable species, eight names are listed in Barnes and McDunnough (1918) as forms of *ilia*, six alone by Worthington (1883), including *umbrosa*. Worthington published the name *umbrosa* in an infrasubspecific context, and it always has been treated as such in subsequent literature. However, for reasons discussed below, I consider *umbrosa* to be a distinct species rather than a form. I here elevate it to species status using the name *Catocala umbrosa* Brou 2002 following the ICZN's rules on authorship and date for formerly unavailable names (Art. 10.2, 45.5, 45.6, 50.3). In this way, I maintain a historical link to Worthington's description and studies of this underwing moth. A female lectotype for *umbrosa* was previously designated by Gall (1990), and this specimen is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. The type locality is N[orthern] Ill[inois], USA, probably Cook County. Gall left *umbrosa* as a form of *C. ilia* at that time.

One biological difference is that *ilia* and *umbrosa* appear to have different flight periods. In Louisiana, where the two occur in sympatry, the brood peak of *umbrosa* occurs about 10 days later than *ilia*. Figs. 1-2 illustrate cumulative 21-year dates of capture, and Figs. 4-5 contrast dates within a single year, 1994. In addition, specimens of *ilia* and *umbrosa* are separable on wing pattern. Fig. 3 shows eight examples of variations of adults of both *ilia* (a-d), *umbrosa* (e-h) taken at one location. Among a series of over 1,000 *umbrosa* taken at this same site over 21 years, it is evident that *umbrosa* exhibits very little variability compared to *ilia*. In Louisiana, forewings of nearly all *umbrosa* are somewhat drab woody-like gray, grayish-brown or brown in appearance. Worthington (1883) remarked of *umbrosa* "primaries uniform brownish-gray...markings...indistinct." Small amounts of white scales are evident on the forewings of some specimens, usually around the postmedian line and reniform spot. There are occasional specimens of both *ilia* (Fig. 3d) and *umbrosa* exhibiting dark melanic forewing coloration. Also, aberrations of both *ilia* and *umbrosa* (Fig. 3h) occur. Distinguishing *umbrosa* from *ilia* is not always easy due to scale loss in worn specimens and in the all dark gray forewing individuals, but the less distinct maculation of *umbrosa* distinguishes the two species. Parishes in Louisiana which *ilia* and *umbrosa* have been taken by this author are shown in Fig. 6 and Fig. 7.

The male genitalia of 5 specimens of each species were dissected and showed little if any variation within each species, but the two species were distinctly different in appearance from each other, Fig. 8 (*C. ilia*) and Fig. 9 (*C. umbrosa*). The valva of *umbrosa* are obtuse, squared off distally, and the process of the sacculus are short, about half the length of the valva. The aedoeagus of *umbrosa* is gently falciform, arcuate at distal end. All forewing color entities of *umbrosa* (gray, gray-brown, and brown) exhibit consistent male genitalia characters.

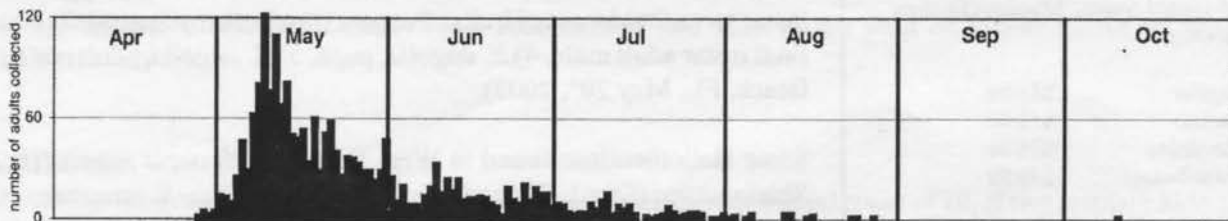


Fig. 1. Flight period of *Catocala ilia* in Louisiana, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, sec.24T6SR12E, 1982 - 2002. n = 2020

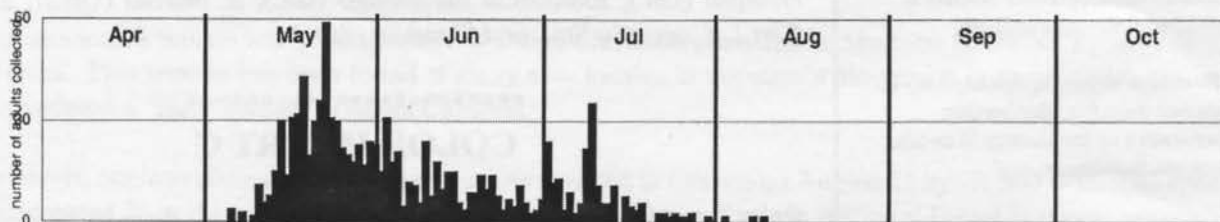


Fig. 2. Flight period of *Catocala umbrosa* in Louisiana, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, sec.24T6SR12E, 1982 - 2002. n = 1013

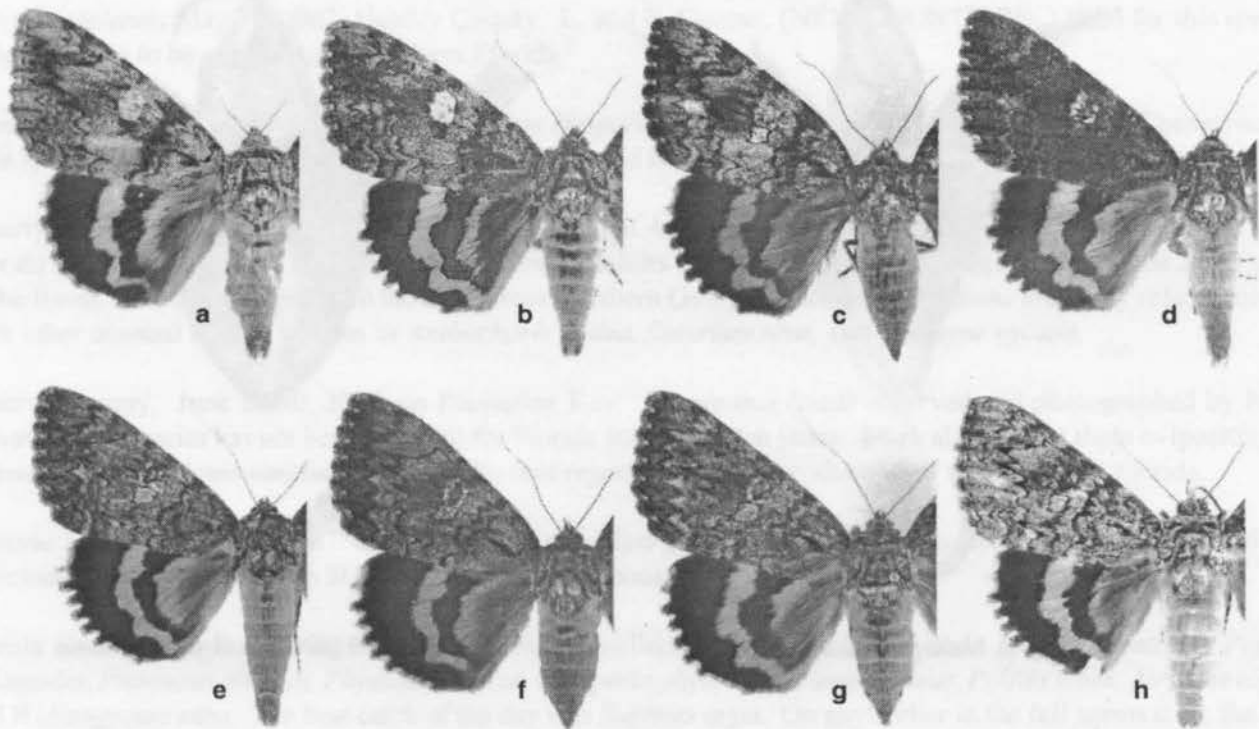


Fig. 3. *Catocala ilia* (a-d), *C. umbrosa* (e-h), from Louisiana, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, sec.24T6SR12E.

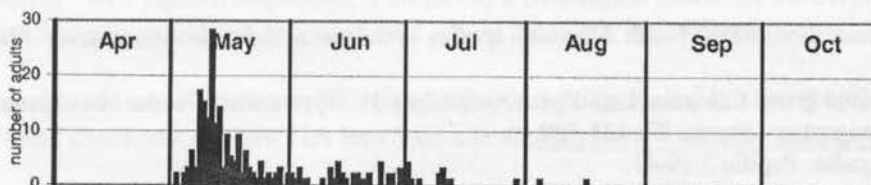


Fig. 4. *C. ilia* captured in 1994. n = 229

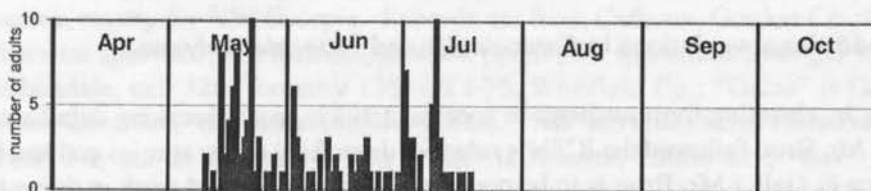


Fig. 5. *C. umbrosa* captured in 1994. n = 137

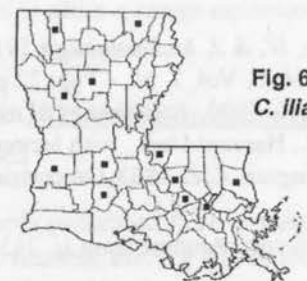


Fig. 6  
*C. ilia*

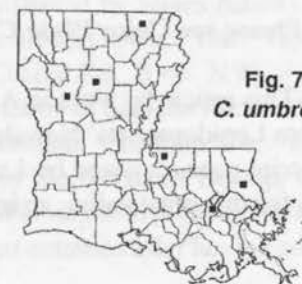


Fig. 7  
*C. umbrosa*

Fig. 8. Male genitalia of *C. ilia*.Fig. 9. Male genitalia of *C. umbrosa*.

### Acknowledgement

I thank Lawrence F. Gall for his considerable advice and assistance in bringing this long-lived endeavor to fruition.

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- Worthington, C.E.** 1883, On certain *Catocalae*. *Papilio* 3:39-41.

(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr. 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 e-mail: [yabrou@bellsouth.net](mailto:yabrou@bellsouth.net))

**Note:** Please see Color Plate C for additional variations in *Catocala ilia* and *Catocala umbrosa*.

**Note:** This article by Vernon A. Brou Jr. elevating form *umbrosa* to species status is groundbreaking data for our Southern Lepidopterists' Newsletter. Mr. Brou followed the ICZN's rules for describing a new species and had his manuscript peer-reviewed by Lawrence F. Gall. Mr. Brou is to be commended for all his hard work in doing the studies for this outstanding article plus the many other articles that he writes for the Newsletter. The Editor.

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### SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY WEB SITE

Do not forget that the our Society has a really great web site. Check it out at [www.southernlepsoc.org/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/)(no end period on the web site address).

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# THE *EUZOPHERA* (PYRALIDAE: PHYCITINAE) SPECIES OF LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Seven species of the genus *Euzophera* are known to occur in North America (Neunzig, 1990), and three are listed by Hodges (1983). Three species (Fig. 1) occur in Louisiana: *Euzophera semifuneralis* (Wlk.), *Euzophera magnolialis* Capps, and *Euzophera ostricorella* Hulst. *Euzophera nigricantella* Rag. is known from Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico (Heinrich, 1956). *E. ostricorella* is pictured by Covell (1984), and is reported to feed on (tulip tree) *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. Neunzig (1990) revised the synonymy status of *E. semifuneralis* and *Euzophera aglaeella* Rag., raising *aglaeella* to full species, and he described two new species: *Euzophera habrella* Neunzig, and *Euzophera vinnulella* Neunzig.

The two species, *semifuneralis* and *ostricorella* were listed to occur in Florida by Kimball (1965). *E. magnolialis* is reported to feed on *Magnolia grandiflora* L. Both *ostricorella* and *magnolialis* have been taken only in St. Tammany Parish, *semifuneralis* in Tangipahoa, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, and West Feliciana parishes (Fig. 2). The flight periods of all three Louisiana *Euzophera* species are depicted in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.

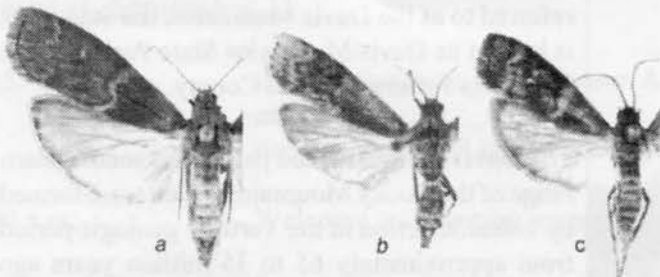


Fig. 1 The adult *Euzophera* species of Louisiana:  
a. *E. ostricorella*, b. *E. semifuneralis*, c. *E. magnolialis*.

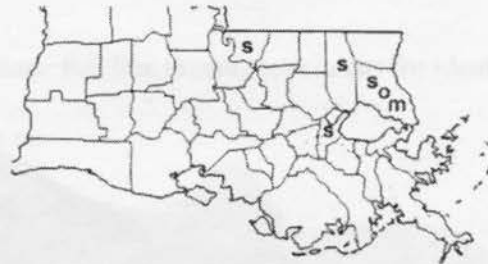


Fig. 2 Parish records for *Euzophera* species:  
(o) *ostricorella*, (s) *semifuneralis*, (m) *magnolialis*.

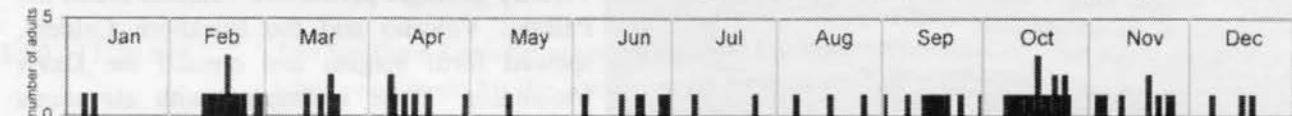


Fig. 3 *Euzophera semifuneralis* (Wlk.) captured at sec24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 79

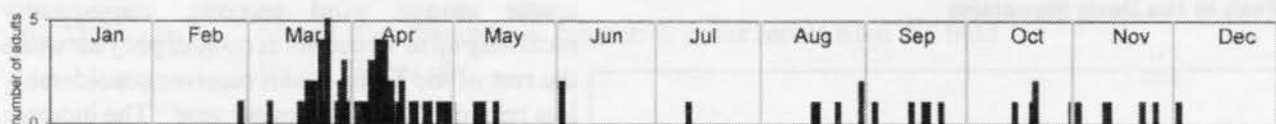


Fig. 4 *Euzophera magnolialis* Capps captured at sec24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 81

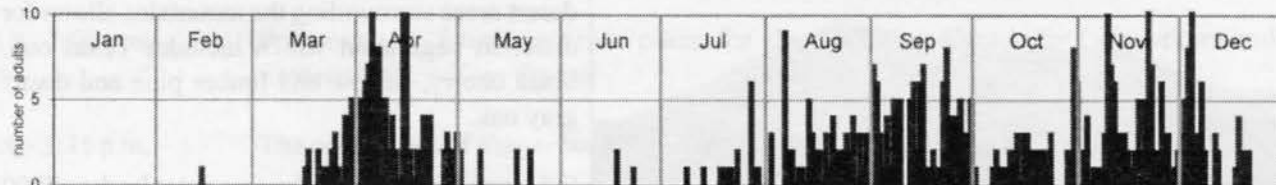


Fig. 5 *Euzophera ostricorella* Hulst captured at sec24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 512

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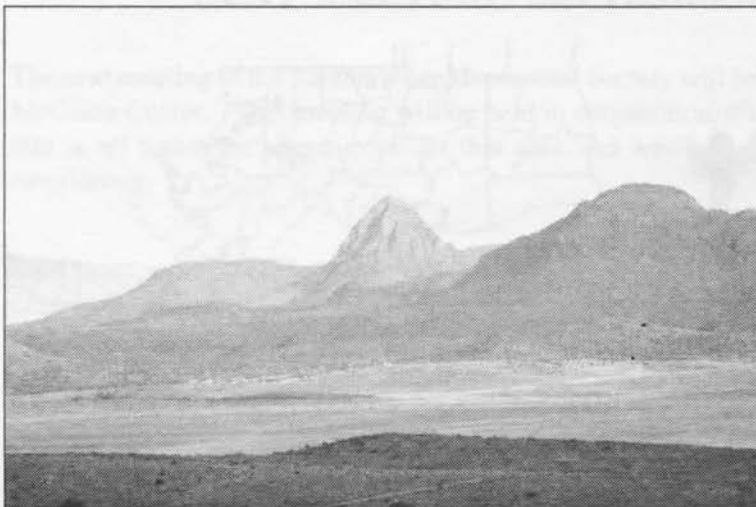
(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420; e-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

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## FORT DAVIS, TEXAS BY J. BARRY LOMBARDINI

Fort Davis and the Davis Mountains in West Texas are a great place to collect moths and butterflies and/ or just visit. However, the history of the area is also quite important and interesting.

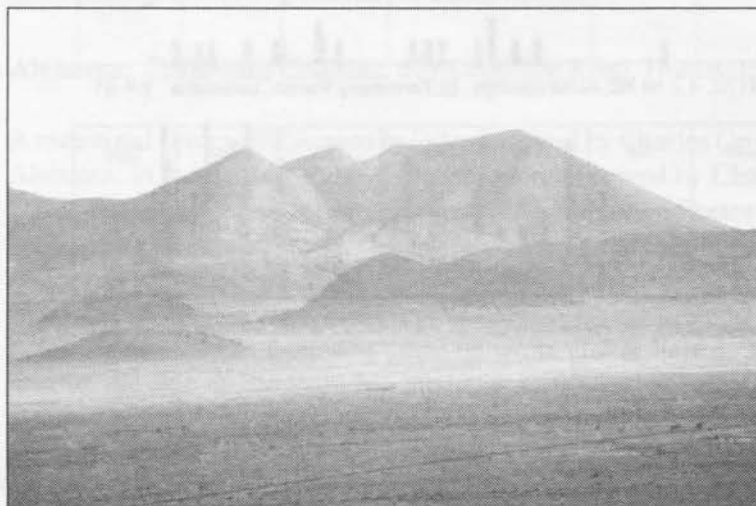
In this part of far western Texas, everything and everyplace is named after Jefferson Davis - the military post is Fort Davis, the town is Fort Davis, the mountains are referred to as the Davis Mountains, the State Park is known as Davis Mountains State Park, and the County is Jefferson Davis County.



Miter Peak in the Davis Mountains

The Davis Mountains are part of the southeastern range of the Rocky Mountains which were formed by volcanic action in the Tertiary geologic period from approximately 65 to 35 million years ago (Color Insert A, panoramic view). During the Tertiary geologic period two volcanic areas, the Paisano Volcano and the Buckhorn Caldera, spewed forth magma and created the Davis Mountains. These mountains with elevations ranging from 3,800 to 8,378 feet above sea level create unique wind currents, consequently receiving up to 18 inches of rainfall per year while the rest of the Trans-Pecos receives considerably less rain, only 8-12 inches per year. The increase in rainfall in the Davis Mountains compared to the desert areas surrounding the mountains allows for different vegetation which includes Texas oak, black cherry, yellow and limber pine and dwarf gray oak.

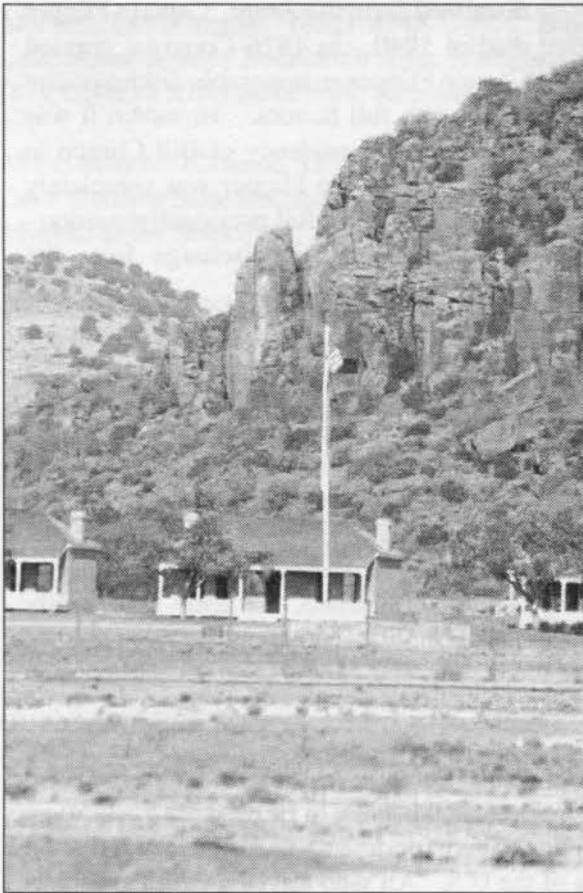
Evidence of humans in the area dates back to 7000 BC. Numerous archeological sites have been discovered of these ancient peoples as the area had an abundance of water and game which was necessary for the survival of these early inhabitants and then later residents.



Davis Mountains

Spanish explorers first passed through the area in 1583 but few other white men set foot in this area





**Fort Davis Military Post**

during the next 260 years, until 1846 after the Mexican War. The region now referred to as the Davis Mountains which includes the town of Fort Davis, was long known by the indigenous peoples - the Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches. Initially, the mountains were called the Apache Mountains and the area where the present town of Fort Davis is located was named "Painted Comanche Camp" or the "Painted Camp on the Limpia" by the numerous Anglo travelers through the area in the late 1840s and 1850s. The designation "Painted" was due to the carvings on the giant cottonwoods in the area by the Indians. The cottonwoods grew along the "Limpia" Creek which means "clear or clean" in Spanish.

Traders, settlers and gold miners seeking their fortunes all came through this area on their way to El Paso from San Antonio. During the early 1850s it became increasingly clear that military protection was needed along this trail that was becoming widely traversed. Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches routinely raided the travelers and consequently the military decided to establish a post in 1854 on Limpia Creek. The post was named after the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis (Color Insert A, panoramic view of the post). Civilian settlements were established near the fort which served as protection and a town was eventually established with the same name, Fort Davis.

Henry Skillman established a mail route from El Paso to Fort Davis in 1854 and three years later in 1857 there was a coach connection between San Antonio and San Diego known as the

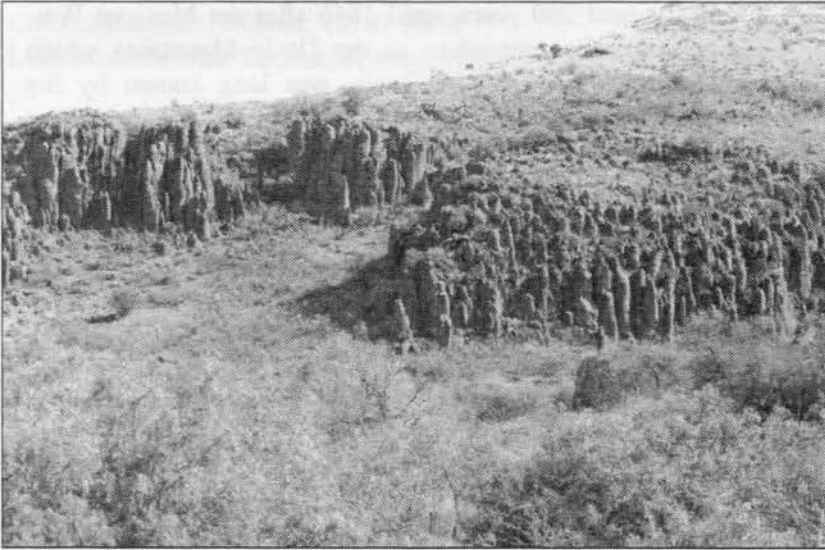
"Overland Mail". Traveling from San Antonio to El Paso would cost \$100 and an additional \$100 to San Diego. The tariff for one's luggage was 40 cents per pound to El Paso and an additional 60 cents per pound to San Diego.

The Butterfield Overland Stage Line and Mail Company established a service in 1859 connecting St. Louis, San Antonio, Fort Davis, and El Paso to California. This route became well known as the Overland Trail. Fort Davis was an important link in this well-used stage line.

In 1861, with the attack on Fort Sumter (South Carolina) the United States found themselves in a Civil War. When Texas joined the Confederacy, the United States military post of Fort Davis was abandoned by Federal troops and Confederate troops (the Texas Militia under General Sibley) moved in for a brief period of time only to leave in 1862 because of impossible logistic problems. The fort was then deserted until after the Civil War. In 1867 the post was moved slightly east of the original site.

The need for the post after the Civil War was again to guard and escort the travelers and settlers from the marauding Indians. The Ninth U.S. Cavalry was assigned to the construction of the new post and then to man the fort. These African-American soldiers were named by the Indians "Buffalo Soldiers". These black soldiers initially were not accepted by the local population or the other soldiers but having distinguished themselves with honor as they served in the United States army in the frontier they became respected. The Tenth U.S. Cavalry, again composed of African-American soldiers, was also assigned to the fort. These black soldiers were under the command of white officers (such as Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, Post Commander at Fort Davis 1882-1885) with one exception, Lt. Henry O. Flipper.

Lt. Flipper was African-American and the first black graduate (class of 1877, #50 out of 76) of West Point Military Academy. Lt. Flipper was actually the 4<sup>th</sup> African-American to enter West Point but the three others did not graduate. In 1882 while on frontier duty at Fort Davis, Captain Flipper was falsely charged with embezzlement and

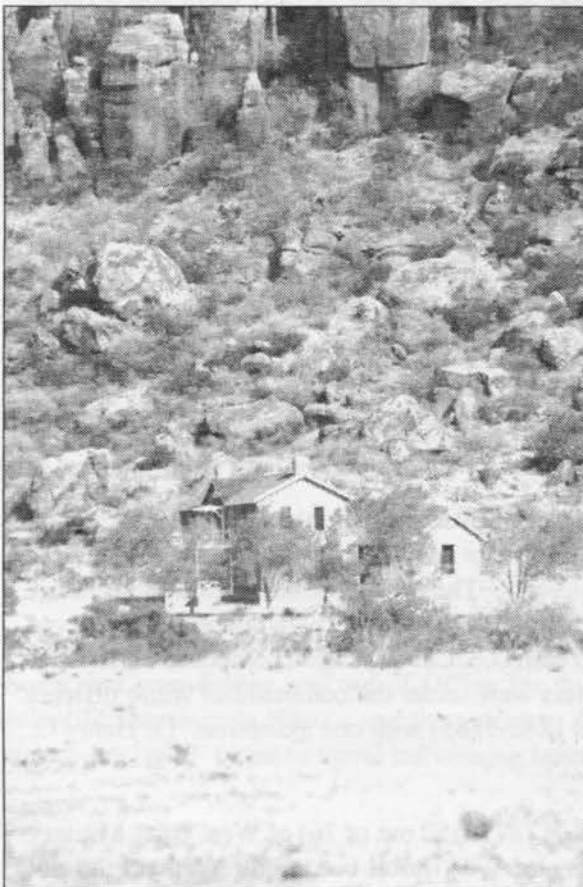


Rocky terrain of the Davis Mountains resembling "stalagmites"

sent troops across the international boundary into Mexico which exacerbated the political problems between the two nations. In 1880, President Hayes stopped this practice of violating the border, and cooperation with Mexico in preventing the Indian raids on both sides of the border improved.

Of the more interesting early visitors to the military post of Fort Davis were 25 camels. In 1857, 25 camels left San Antonio in a military expedition under the command of Lt. Edward F. Beale and headed to El Paso via Fort Davis. Each animal carried 576 pounds of supplies and traveled 30 miles per day. This experiment was planned by Jefferson Davis with the goal of better supplying the Southwest frontier forts of the U.S. All who traveled with the camels

were amazed at their endurance in the face of extreme hardships with the lack of water and the hard rocky terrain. While many were impressed with the camel obviously they didn't work out as they were never a threat to the real work horse of the Southwest, the mule.



Fort Davis Military Post

The mule was an important part of military campaigns during the Civil War and then in the frontier during the Indian wars for moving supplies which were loaded in wagons. The Army had strict guidelines as to the size of the mule that they would buy for a particular job. For instance, in a six-mule team the lead two mules had to weigh a minimum of 850 pounds, the next two mules referred to as the swing-mules had a minimum weight of 1,150 pounds, and the two mules closest to the wagon were to be at least 1,200 pounds. The army paid \$115-150 for each mule.

While wild game was plentiful in these, the Davis Mountains, one could not survive in reasonable health if there was only meat on the table. This became very obvious in the spring of 1868 when the garrison was stricken with scurvy. Fortunately, the camp surgeon, Dr. Daniel Weisel, had some information concerning nutrition and argued that vegetables must be included in the diet of the soldiers. Both a post and hospital garden (3-6 acres in area) were started in 1869 and continued until 1891 until the post closed. The success of the gardens was dependent upon many parameters which included nature and the interest and initiative of the soldiers assigned to the work. In

dismissed from the Army. Captain Flipper died in 1940. In 1976 Congress granted Captain Flipper an honorable discharge and burial with full honors. However, it was not until the presidency of Bill Clinton in 1999 that Captain Flipper was completely exonerated with a full presidential pardon - 117 years after his discharge from the Army.

In the 1870s, the United States was having border disputes with Mexico and to complicate matters there were numerous Indian raids originating from Mexico into Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Apache Chief, Victorio, was the leader of these raids in western Texas. In order to control the Indians, the army unofficially



some years vegetables and melons were abundant and in others there were only a few beans and cabbages.

A series of guests that the town of Fort Davis was not particularly interested in welcoming was the Jesse Evans gang, compatriots of Mr. Henry McCarty, also known as Billy the Kid. Jesse Evans' gang robbed both the citizens and the merchants' stores and generally terrorized the town. The people of Fort Davis petitioned the Governor of Texas for a solution and in June of 1880 a detachment of Texas Rangers showed up to remedy the situation. After a shootout in which one of the rangers and one of the outlaws was killed, Evans was arrested, subsequently convicted, and ended up in Huntsville (Texas) for the next 20 years. This ended the town's outlaw problem.

However, in the early 1890s as fate would have it, the railroad bypassed the town of Fort Davis and the Indians were at the end of their warrior days, and thus there was no longer a need for a military post in West Texas. The fort was deserted and the town with the same name dwindled in population. The military post of Fort Davis officially closed in June of 1891 after ~32 years of service protecting the people of West Texas - the flag of the United States was lowered, and the last soldier left for good.



**Indian Lodge and Restaurant in the Davis Mountains State Park**

operated by the National Park Service.

In the 1890s and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the town of Fort Davis made a resurgence when because of its clear air and dry weather individuals suffering from respiratory diseases, such as tuberculosis and asthma, realized that their health might improve if they left the industrial cities of the North. The town also became a summer vacation area for the inhabitants of San Antonio, Houston and Dallas (and later Lubbock) who were seeking to escape the horrid summers of east Texas with their high heat and humidity.

In 1961 the abandoned military post of Fort Davis was designated a National Historic Site and opened to the public in 1963. Fort Davis is now

Today the town of Fort Davis is a ranching area and a vacation retreat where one can enjoy the cool mountain air (and collect a wide variety of butterflies and moths). Some of the more interesting species of moths that are found in the Davis Mountains are shown in Color Insert A.

Other attractions in the area are the McDonald Observatory operated by the University of Texas. The Observatory located atop Mt. Locke (elevation 6800 ft.) and Mt. Fowlkes (elevation 6640 ft.) is in an ideal setting as the nights are normally clear and there are no extraneous lights (no major cities within 160 miles) to interfere with the astrological viewing. Mt. Locke and Mt. Fowlkes enjoy some of the darkest night skies in North America. Other pluses for building an observatory in this region are: 1) area is located far south so that many of the celestial objects are visible above the southern horizon, and 2) high elevation diminishes the amount of moisture in the earth's atmosphere which keeps the sky steady and transparent.

The astronomers at Mt. Fowlkes boast of having a telescope, the Hobby-Eberly Telescope, with the third largest mirror (433 in.) in the world, consisting of ninety-one 40-inch mirror segments. The Observatory hosts a series of Public Programs (admission charge) with tours, solar viewings, star parties, special viewing nights, and private programs.

The Texas Park System also manages a Texas State Park, "Indian Lodge and Davis Mountains State Park" (Color Insert A) just a few miles west of the town of Fort Davis. Within the park is a lodge (swimming pool) and restaurant along with overnight camping (water and electricity available) and day picnicking.

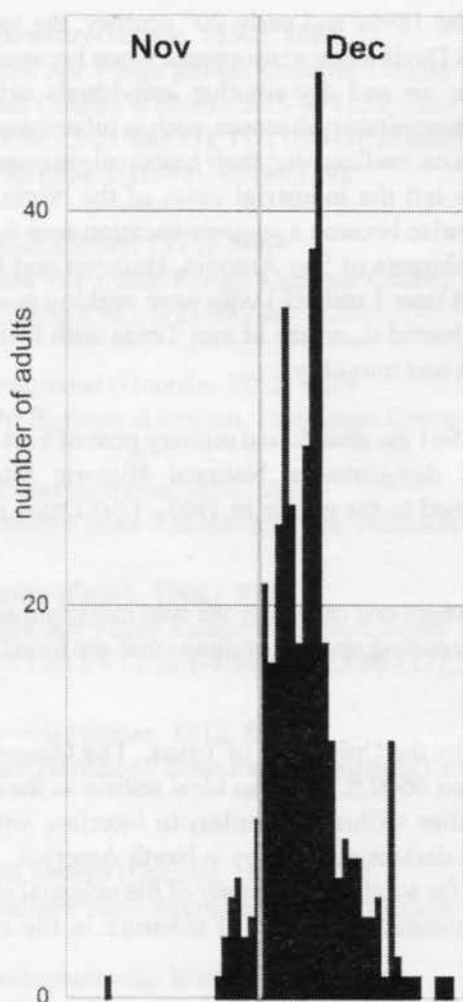


**HEMILEUCA MAIA (DRURY) IN LOUISIANA**

BY

**VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.**

This well known black and white saturnid occurs over much of the eastern half of the United States. In Louisiana, *Hemileuca maia* (Drury) (Fig. 1) was first reported by von Reizenstein (1863) from New Orleans, where it still remains a topic of discussion each April and May when the live oak *Quercus virginiana* Mill. found throughout the city are found to have great numbers of *maia* caterpillars. Few residents of New Orleans actually know what the adults look like, but are well acquainted with the larvae which can occur in pest quantities. *H. maia* was recently reported by Ferguson (1971), mentioning a larvae collected from live oak in Orleans Parish. Most authors list this species as a day flier, and this is true, but the species can be quite common at ultraviolet (uv) light traps (Fig. 2). In southeast Louisiana, the single annual adult flight period peaks in early December (Fig. 2), with specimens known from November into January. Location records are shown in Fig. 3.



## Tiara PROJECT

"What is the Tiara Project?"

Dr. John D. Oswald, Associate Professor & Curator, Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, writes the following:

"The Tiara Project is a collaborative effort among biologists and computer scientists to develop and deliver fundamental information about the biota of Texas and surrounding regions to researchers, educators, policy makers and the general public through a flexible, interactive, web-based, information system.

Because of the magnitude of this task, the Tiara Project is by necessity a highly interdisciplinary activity, utilizing the accumulated knowledge of biologists with diverse taxonomic specializations, data contained in voluminous research collections of biological specimens, and the skills and insights of computer scientists to organize, manipulate, transform and deliver biological information in digital multimedia formats.

The primary geographic focus of the Tiara Project is the south-central United States and adjacent Mexico. Taxa found beyond this focus region, however, are included in the data sets of some collaborators.

The current taxonomic foci of the Tiara Project are insects and terrestrial arthropods. We are, however, actively seeking to collaborate with biologists with other taxonomic specializations. We believe that the greater promise of a general bioinformatics web site lies in its potential to traverse classical biological domains, to stimulate interactions among taxonomically focused biological scientists, and thereby, to facilitate the discovery of new biological knowledge. It is the intent of the Tiara Project to work toward these ends."

Dr. Oswald continues to state that "...we (*his group*) are interested in working with serious avocational lepidopterists to continue to build up the lep content of the Tiara site. We would be particularly interested in working with folks with a photographic bent who might be looking for a public display outlet for their high quality lep images. We have systems in place to display digital images of leps (and other insects), be they on our server or someone else's, and to forward them to the Tiara web site for display with our other images. Also, we have Nick Grishin in place as the coordinator for our Tiara lep images -- so that we have a solid check on image quality and identifications."

The Tiara web site can be accessed by the following address:

<http://www.csd.tamu.edu/ento/bugadmin/irat/main1.html>

For further information Dr. Oswald may be contacted at:

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[For the membership's information, Dr. Oswald is interested in ugly critters in the order Neuroptera (Lacewings, antlions, owlflies, etc.)]

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## DEFINITION

**Hammock:** A raised clump or island of broadleaf trees, isolated by water or by other vegetation such as grass lands, everglades, or pine scrub; restricted to South Florida in North America.

THE *DIORYCTRIA* (PYRALIDAE) SPECIES OF LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

The genus *Dioryctria* are a group of moths mostly associated with cones of various species of pine (*Pinus* sp.), in the case of *Dioryctria pygmaeella* Rag., with the globose cones of cypress *Taxodium distichum* Rich. Heinrich (1956) lists 18 species of American *Dioryctria*. Munroe (1959) lists eight species from Canada, two of them which he describes as new. Kimball (1965) listed the species *Dioryctria clarioralis* (Wlk.), *D. pygmaeella* (Rag.), *Dioryctria amatella* (Hulst), *Dioryctria disclusa* Heinr. and two other species of which the identity was unclear. Hodges (1983) listed 24 species for America north of Mexico. The genus was ignored by Covell (1984).

In Louisiana, six species of *Dioryctria* have been taken over the past 30 years by this author (Fig. 1). Only one species *D. amatella* (Hulst), was previously recorded for Louisiana (Heinrich, 1956). The flight periods of the

Louisiana species are depicted in Figs. 2-7. *D. clarioralis* (Wlk.) is newly recorded from Natchitoches, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, and Tangipahoa Parishes, *Dioryctria ebeli* Mut. & Mun. from St. Tammany Parish, *Dioryctria pygmaeella* (Rag.) and *Dioryctria merkei* Mut. & Mun. from St. John the Baptist and St. Tammany Parishes, *Dioryctria amatella* from Beauregard, Evangeline, Natchitoches, Orleans, St. John the Baptist, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Webster Parishes, and *Dioryctria disclusa* Heinr. from Natchitoches, St. Tammany, and West Feliciana Parishes.

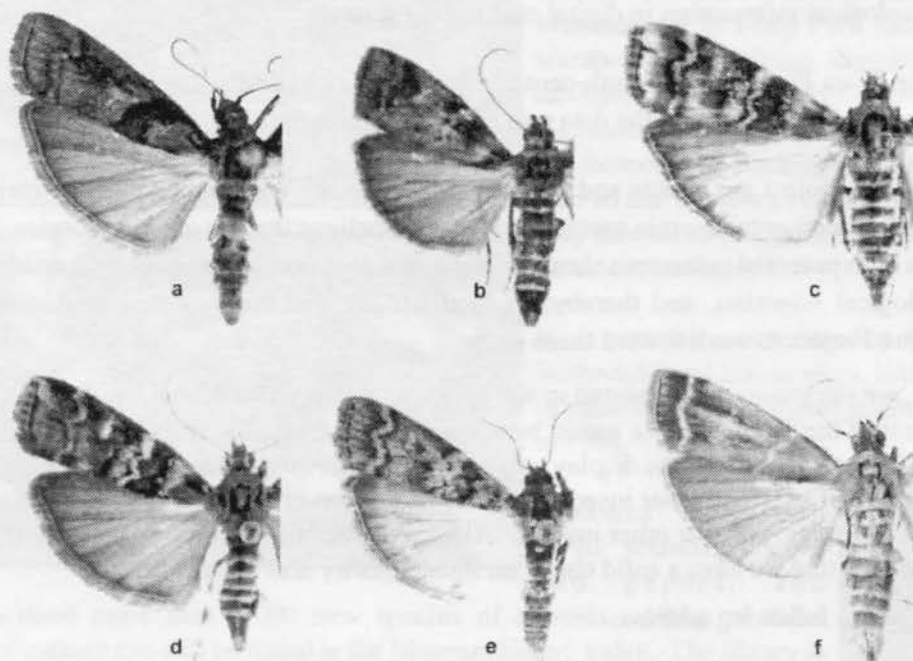


Fig.1 *Dioryctria* species of Louisiana: a. *D. clarioralis*, b. *D. pygmaeella*, c. *D. merkei*, d. *D. amatella*, e. *D. ebeli*, f. *D. disclusa*.

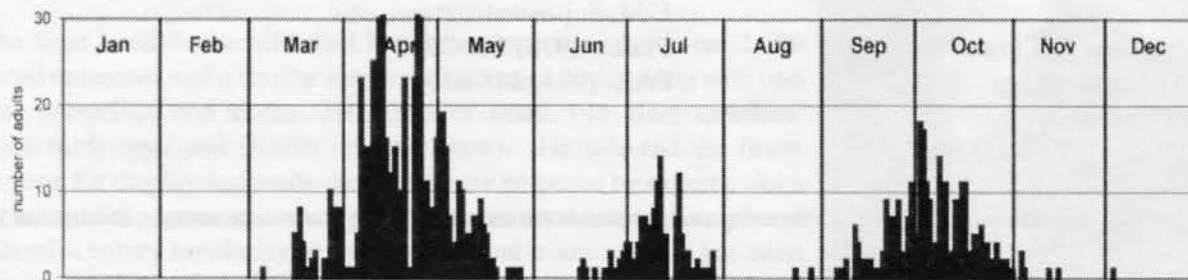


Fig. 2 *Dioryctria clarioralis* (Wlk.) captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 1004



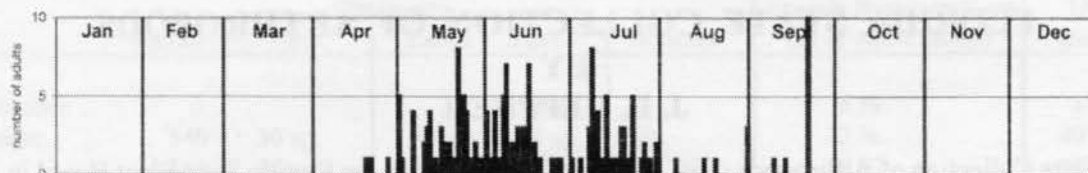


Fig.3 *Dioryctria pygmaeella* Rag. captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Par. Louisiana. n = 171

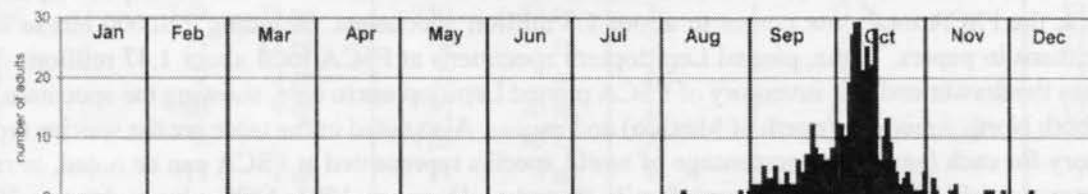


Fig. 4 *Dioryctria merkei* Mut. & Mun. captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 447

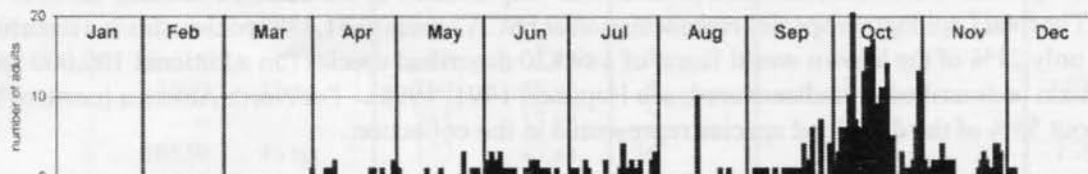


Fig. 5 *Dioryctria amatella* (Hulst) captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 358

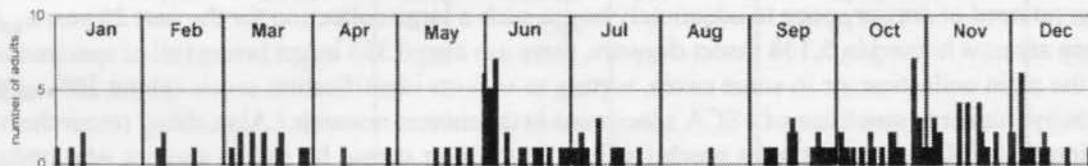


Fig. 6 *Dioryctria ebeli* Mut. & Mun. captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Par., Louisiana. n = 155

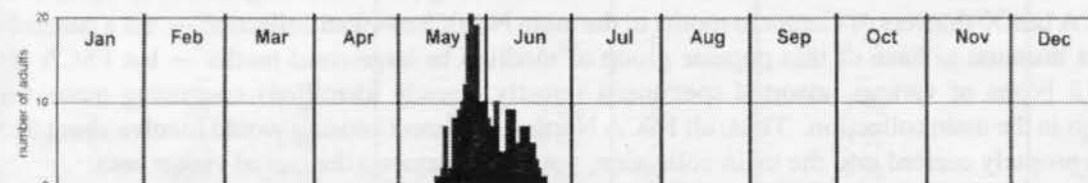


Fig.7 *Dioryctria disclusa* Heinr. captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Par. n = 259

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## PICTURES

I need pictures of you, of butterflies, moths, anything, for the Newsletter. Please send your photos to me. I keep harping, but this is your Newsletter and I can only do so much (The Editor).

**LEPIDOPTERA AT THE  
FLORIDA STATE COLLECTION OF ARTHROPODS  
BY  
J. B. HEPPNER**

The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), started originally by the Florida State Plant Board in 1915 and then expanded after 1960 under the Florida Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Plant Industry, has now grown to about 8.6 million curated specimens of insects and related terrestrial arthropods (spiders, etc.). In Lepidoptera, the FSCA total now comes to about 1.8 million specimens, including 220,000 larvae and about 110,000 specimens in papers. Thus, pinned Lepidoptera specimens at FSCA total about 1.47 million. The table below tabulates the drawer and box inventory of FSCA pinned Lepidoptera to date, showing the specimen totals for each family, both North American (north of Mexico) and exotic. Also noted in the table are the species represented in each category for each family: the percentage of world species represented at FSCA can be noted, in relation to the current known world species total for each family (based on Heppner, 1991, 1998, plus updates to 2002 [e.g., Brown, 2002]). Among the FSCA pinned Lepidoptera, there are about 823,655 North American specimens and 649,764 exotic specimens (totals seem more precise than they are due to the addition of small families with few specimens). The total Lepidoptera species representation at FSCA comes to 31,389 species: this is a sizeable species total but still only 21% of the known world fauna of 149,820 described species (an additional 100,000 species are thought to remain undescribed or undiscovered; see Heppner, 1991, 1998). For North America (north of Mexico), FSCA has about 55% of the described species represented in the collection.

Most FSCA Lepidoptera are in a Level 4 curatorial state (see the Smithsonian Institution curation levels as noted by McGinley, 1990): *i.e.*, identified to species but not fully curated to modern museum standards. FSCA Lepidoptera have been in great need of drawer space to adequately house such a large collection for the past 20 years. Although the Lepidoptera are now housed in 5,138 insect drawers, there are also 6,335 insect boxes full of specimens needing curation into the main collection, or in some cases, sorting to various identification levels (about 20% of the total), and this has always hindered much use of FSCA specimens in taxonomic research. Also, many researchers have the false impression that FSCA does not have much (mainly an opinion spread by casual visitors who opened a few drawers and did not realize the many boxes of specimens not yet curated into the main collection), but the current inventory results make it clear that FSCA should be consulted for specimens to augment revisionary studies. For example, FSCA has 30 drawers of *Catocala* moths in the main North American collection — not a particularly large quantity for a museum to have of this popular group of medium to large-sized moths — but FSCA also has an additional 218 boxes of various unsorted specimens (mostly already identified) containing many times more specimens than in the main collection. Thus, all FSCA North American *Catocala* would involve about 325 drawers once all were properly curated into the main collection, not the 30 drawers the casual visitor sees.

Fortunately, a new grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF), Washington, DC, will begin to alleviate these problems. Ostensibly more for curation of Diptera and Hemiptera at FSCA, the grant provides for over 7,300 new insect drawers, plus partial further curation of Lepidoptera. Added to these new developments, after the grant was approved by NSF the William and Nadine McGuire donation came in (Dec. 2000) and now the FSCA Lepidoptera will be transferred and expanded into more drawers once the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera Research opens in 2003, integrating FSCA Lepidoptera with the collections from the Allyn Museum, Sarasota, Florida, and other specimens coming to McGuire Center (see Emmel, 2001a,b).

It was noted above that even the large numbers of species represented at FSCA gives the collection only 21% of the known world fauna. Likewise, most Lepidoptera families in the FSCA collection also have rather low percentages of the total number of species known. Only a few families have substantial presence at FSCA, including Papilionidae (98%), Hedylidae (58%), Helioidinidae (57%), and Sphingidae (56%), plus a few others. A few families also have substantial species representation at FSCA due to my own specialty interests: *e.g.*, Choreutidae (48%) and Copromorphidae (38%), and also others like Helioidinidae (57%). A number of small families are not represented at all at FSCA, although most of these are rare groups found in remote regions from which FSCA has little material, such as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and New Guinea, among others: for example, families like Carthaeidae

(1 sp. known from Australia), Apoprogonidae (1 sp.), and some of the most primitive families like Agathiphagidae (2 sp.) and Neotheoridae (1 sp.), *etc.* The last family just noted, Neotheoridae, is thus far known from only one specimen.

There are few museums in the world that have very high species representation in any case — the Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, England, the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle (MHNP), Paris, France, and the Smithsonian Institution (USNM), Washington, DC, come to mind — but even these older museums do not have such really high overall species coverage for Lepidoptera as one would think: the BMNH has perhaps the highest percentage of all, at about 70% of world taxa, and this is mainly due to having so many of the holotypes among the moths. Of course, among some families the BMNH has most all known species represented. Many species are still known from only the holotype or sometimes from a very few additional specimens. Thus, one goal of McGuire Center will certainly be to enhance the Lepidoptera collection by adding as many more species as possible, both from donated specimens and through new field surveys, especially to regions of the world most lacking in current holdings. Places like Australia and South Africa, for example, harbor a great number of endemic species, and thus any survey collecting there will immediately boost Lepidoptera species holdings: e.g., most of the known Oecophoridae species occur only in Australia. Exchanges between museums can also enhance each collection and is done when there is enough material for a species that some can be spared in exchange for species not represented in the collection.

Amateur collectors have had a great impact on natural history studies and collections over the past 350 years. For Lepidoptera it has been even more so, since there are many more interested in Lepidoptera than other insects. At FSCA, about 1.2 million Lepidoptera specimens have been donated over the years since about 1953, mostly from amateur research associates of the FSCA and other collectors. These donations have involved both North American and exotic specimens. However, even for North America, there remain regions poorly represented in the FSCA collections, particularly from western areas like Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Alberta, and other areas. Of course, northern Mexico is an integral part of the Nearctic fauna, and this region is even less represented at FSCA. Needless to say, donors are encouraged to submit specimens from these and other regions to help increase the species coverage of Lepidoptera at the FSCA, and later the McGuire Center. FSCA has recently started a light-trapping program with cooperating amateurs to sample moths in various areas (FSCA supplies pins, field boxes, and a blacklight trap), to thus gain specimens from regions underrepresented at FSCA (*e.g.*, new donors are working with FSCA in California and Tennessee). Although FSCA has some specimens from virtually all states and provinces in North America, moderately good coverage is available only for the following states and provinces (although often only from a few well collected localities within each state): Nova Scotia, Massachusetts, New York, North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Colorado, and Oregon. FSCA has a goal to accumulate good series of specimens from all states where each species is known to occur, thus, many gaps in coverage still abound in the collection for North America.

Curation of Lepidoptera at FSCA, as noted earlier, is now progressing more rapidly, thanks to added drawer space and some technician help from the current NSF grant. This will accelerate more rapidly once McGuire Center opens. By the end of 2004, all FSCA Lepidoptera are expected to be removed from various assorted boxes and irregular drawers and incorporated into the main collection, housed in unit trays and sorted to modern museum standards, thus allowing full use of all the collection by visitors and researchers. Specimen holdings in curated parts of the FSCA Lepidoptera are now in unit trays based on geographic localities and regions. For example, for North America, each species has a small tray set aside for each state that specimens are available for. Although having separate state unit trays for each species may seem wasteful of space, in a large collection like the FSCA this is not a problem since the extra space is needed in any case to allow for future additions, and it also allows visitors and researchers to easily scan the drawers to see what states are represented (each tray of specimens has a state label in fully curated parts of the collection, which is part of the curation levels 6-7 of the Smithsonian curation standards system; see McGinley, 1990).

FSCA Lepidoptera are segregated into a North American collection (north of Mexico) and exotic specimens, with the exotic collection further divided within each family into two sections: 1) Neotropical specimens, and 2) Old World specimens. Families are curated phylogenetically beginning with the most primitive moths and going to Noctuidae, with butterflies housed in their own area. Once sufficient space is available, a Florida synoptic collection



may also be initiated for local amateurs to consult for initial identification needs before going through the larger research collections.

TAXONOMIC SUMMARY OF LEPIDOPTERA COLLECTIONS  
AT THE FLORIDA STATE COLLECTION OF ARTHROPODS  
FSCA

FAMILY	Specimens		Taxa		Drawers	Species Representation (% of world fauna)	Described Taxa	
	Nearctic	Taxa	Exotic	Taxa			Nearctic	World
1. Micropterigidae	--		93	5 sp.	1	5 %	12 sp.	107 sp.
2. Agathiphagidae	--		--			--	--	2 sp.
3. Heterobathmiidae	--		--			--	--	2 sp.
4. Eriocraniidae	51	3 sp.	--		1	8 %	13 sp.	25 sp.
5. Acanthopteroctetidae	--		--			--	3 sp.	4 sp.
6. Lophocoronidae	--		--			--	--	6 sp.
7. Neopseustidae	--		7	1 sp.	1	11 %	--	9 sp.
8. Mnesarchaeidae	--		--			--	--	8 sp.
9. Neotheoridae	--		--			--	--	1 sp.
10. Anomosetidae	--		--			--	--	1 sp.
11. Prototheoridae	--		--			--	--	13 sp.
12. Hepialidae	105	3 sp.	70	29 sp.	4	6 %	21 sp.	537 sp.
13. Palaeosetidae	--		15	2 sp.	1	29 %	--	7 sp.
14. Nepticulidae	14	9 sp.	30	15 sp.	3	3 %	94 sp.	770 sp.
15. Opostegidae	10	8 sp.	11	10 sp.	1	16 %	7 sp.	121 sp.
16. Tischeriidae	25	8 sp.	12	9 sp.	1	21 %	48 sp.	80 sp.
17. Palaephatidae	--		--			--	--	31 sp.
18. Incurvariidae	1	1 sp.	2	2 sp.	1	3 %	4 sp.	100 sp.
19. Cecidosidae	--		--			--	--	7 sp.
20. Prodoxidae	640	12 sp.	1	1 sp.	2	30 %	35 sp.	44 sp.
21. Adelidae	145	9 sp.	154	26 sp.	4	13 %	18 sp.	270 sp.
22. Heliozelidae	10	3 sp.	5	3 sp.	1	6 %	31 sp.	106 sp.
23. Acrolophidae	1389	30 sp.	98	36 sp.	12	25 %	63 sp.	267 sp.
24. Tineidae	379	85 sp.	1820	330 sp.	14	17 %	112 sp.	2425 sp.
25. Eriocottidae	--		4	3 sp.	1	1 %	--	206 sp.
26. Psychidae	910	11 sp.	152	31 sp.	6	4 %	27 sp.	945 sp.
27. Arrhenophanidae	--		50	6 sp.	1	20 %	--	30 sp.
28. Amphitheridae	--		80	4 sp.	1	12 %	--	34 sp.
29. Schreckensteiniidae	--		1	1 sp.	1	25 %	3 sp.	4 sp.
30. Douglassiidae	--		6	3 sp.	1	12 %	5 sp.	26 sp.
31. Bucculatricidae	81	24 sp.	--		3	10 %	100 sp.	222 sp.
32. Gracillariidae	345	79 sp.	1120	160 sp.	15	14 %	280 sp.	1695 sp.
33. Oecophoridae	3086	88 sp.	4910	865 sp.	48	13 %	240 sp.	7480 sp.
34. Lecithoceridae	--		2240	175 sp.	6	20 %	--	890 sp.
35. Elachistidae	79	16 sp.	8	4 sp.	2	4 %	56 sp.	545 sp.
36. Pterolonchidae	--		2	1 sp.	1	10 %	--	10 sp.
37. Gelechiidae	4153	367 sp.	3410	820 sp.	47	28 %	655 sp.	4275 sp.
38. Blastobasidae	2360	75 sp.	330	60 sp.	12	48 %	115 sp.	280 sp.
39. Coleophoridae	615	47 sp.	39	15 sp.	7	4 %	175 sp.	1390 sp.
40. Momphidae	132	14 sp.	--		2	12 %	37 sp.	118 sp.
41. Agonoxenidae	2	2 sp.	2	1 sp.	1	5 %	6 sp.	63 sp.
42. Cosmopterigidae	785	76 sp.	975	180 sp.	17	17 %	180 sp.	1525 sp.
43. Scythrididae	103	8 sp.	4	4 sp.	2	3 %	40 sp.	430 sp.
44. Copromorphidae	55	4 sp.	71	18 sp.	2	38 %	5 sp.	58 sp.
45. Alucitidae	35	3 sp.	76	27 sp.	2	21 %	3 sp.	146 sp.
46. Carposinidae	13	2 sp.	80	19 sp.	2	8 %	11 sp.	275 sp.
47. Epermeniidae	12	3 sp.	4	3 sp.	1	6 %	11 sp.	98 sp.

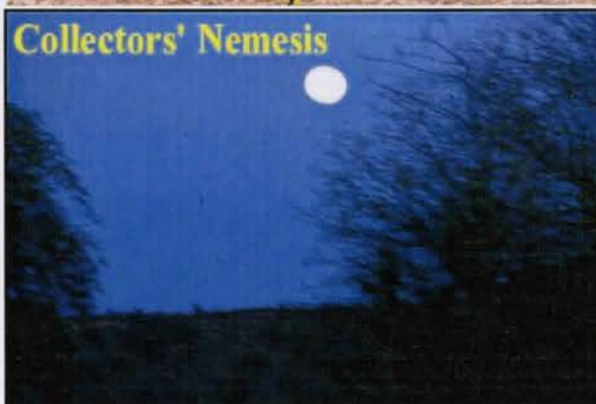
## Davis Mountains in Texas



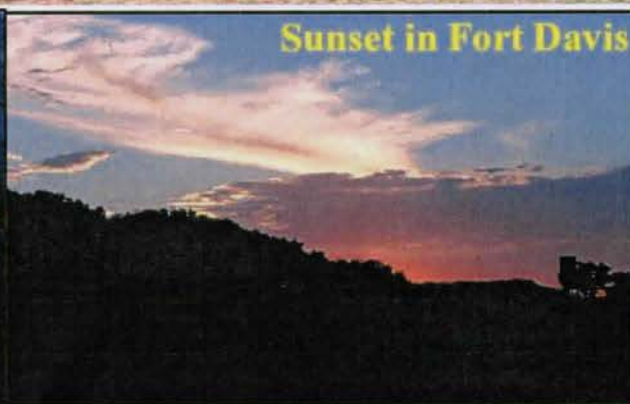
## Fort Davis, Texas



### Collectors' Nemesis



### Sunset in Fort Davis



### Davis Mountains State Park



*P. myops*



*P. robiniae*



*C. juglandis*



*C. melsheimeri*



*E. arida*

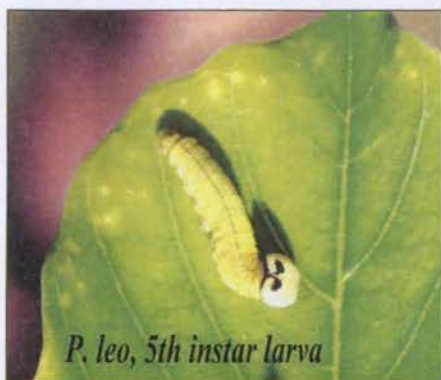


*P. caelebs*

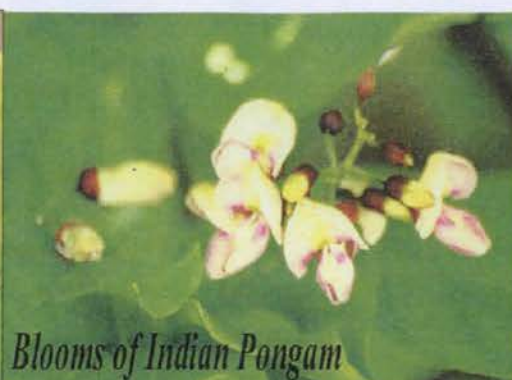


Unidentified





*P. leo*, 5th instar larva



Blooms of Indian Pongam



*E. angelia*, final instar



*E. angelia*, pupa

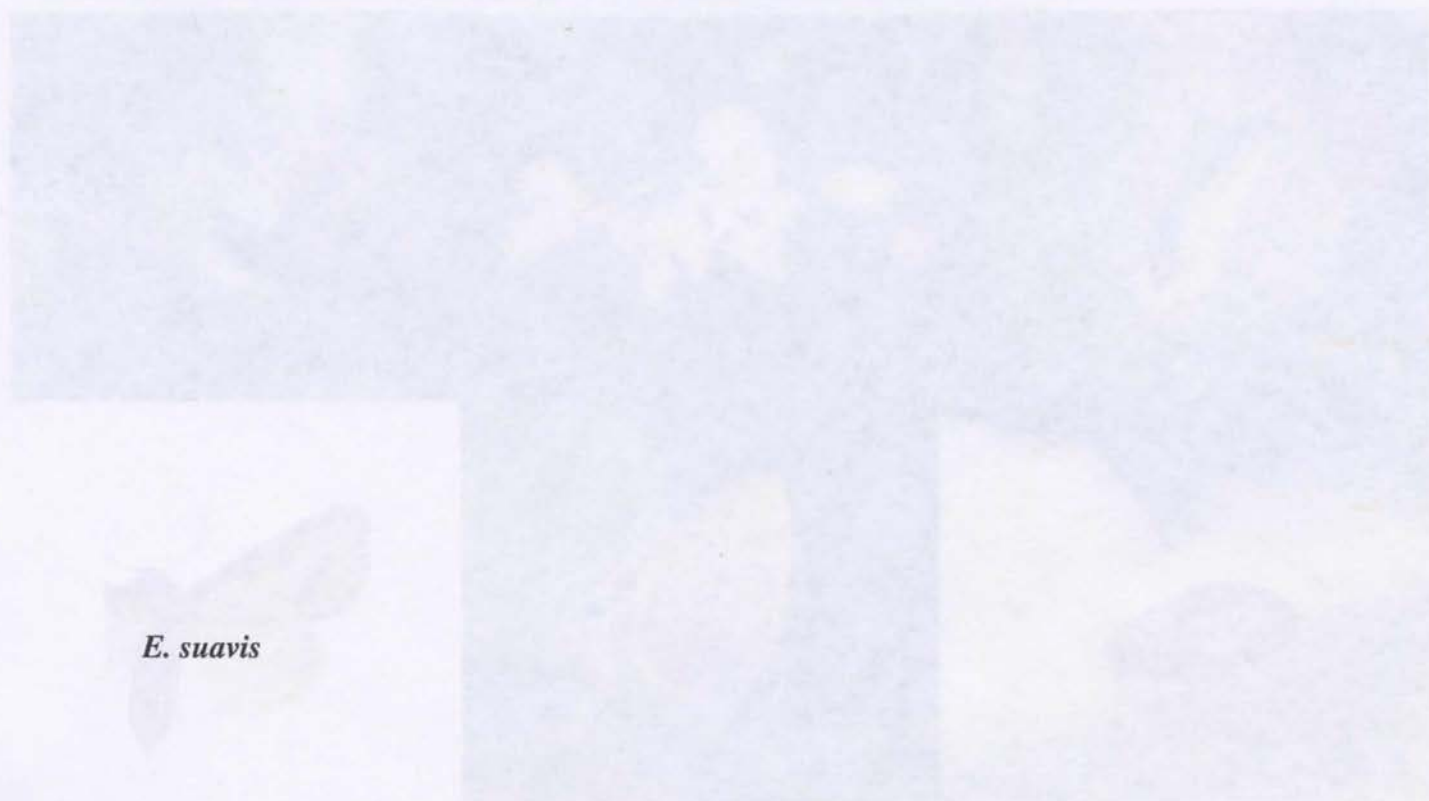


*E. angelia*, adult male



Note: Names of the specimens are on the back of the page.





*E. suavis*

*S. sanguinea*

*S. biforma*

*S. meadi*

*S. meadi*

*S. meadi*

*S. ultima*

*S. siren*

*S. arcigera*

*S. arcigera*

*S. arcigera*

*S. jaguarina*

*S. thoreau*

*S. nubila*

*S. accessa*

*S. cupes*

*S. mortua?*

*R. aurantiago*

*S. rivulosa*

Variations in *Catocala ilia* (a-g) and *Catocala umbrosa* (h-r) in Louisiana



FSCA								
FAMILY	Specimens			Drawers		Species Representation (% of world fauna)	Described Taxa	
	Nearctic	Taxa	Exotic	Taxa			Nearctic	World
48. Ochsenheimeriidae	--		2	1 sp.	1	6 %	1 sp.	17 sp.
49. Glyphipterigidae	540	30 sp.	725	93 sp.	10	32 %	40 sp.	388 sp.
50. Plutellidae	368	15 sp.	115	22 sp.	2	10 %	50 sp.	378 sp.
51. Attevidae	1138	1 sp.	6	1 sp.	5	5 %	1 sp.	48 sp.
52. Yponomeutidae	115	5 sp.	195	48 sp.	4	15 %	26 sp.	365 sp.
53. Argyresthiidae	139	29 sp.	230	30 sp.	3	37 %	52 sp.	159 sp.
54. Lyonetiidae	75	12 sp.	4	3 sp.	2	6 %	23 sp.	256 sp.
55. Acrolepiidae	9	2 sp.	9	5 sp.	1	7 %	3 sp.	95 sp.
56. Heliodinidae	60	9 sp.	30	20 sp.	2	57 %	17 sp.	51 sp.
57. Immidae	--		120	30 sp.	2	12 %	--	246 sp.
58. Hyblaeidae	13	1 sp.	11	3 sp.	1	22 %	1 sp.	18 sp.
59. Thyrididae	165	8 sp.	255	82 sp.	6	12 %	12 sp.	740 sp.
60. Pyralidae	9652	727 sp.	49570	*2150 sp.	245	17 %	1410 sp.	16880 sp.
	*75000		*1600		410 boxes			
61. Tineodidae	--		--			--	--	15 sp.
62. Oxychirotidae	--		10	1 sp.	1	20 %	--	6 sp.
63. Pterophoridae	1190	45 sp.	260	86 sp.	9	13 %	150 sp.	1020 sp.
64. Brachodidae	--		265	12 sp.	2	10 %	--	118 sp.
65. Sesiidae	10530	46 sp.	172	45 sp.	34	8 %	120 sp.	1135 sp.
	*2500				12 boxes			
66. Urodidae	325	3 sp.	215	12 sp.	3	17 %	8 sp.	90 sp.
67. Choreutidae	1025	44 sp.	3870	158 sp.	19	48 %	47 sp.	418 sp.
68. Heterogynidae	--		1	1 sp.	1	14 %	--	7 sp.
69. Zygaenidae	556	13 sp.	795	45 sp.	14	5 %	26 sp.	1090 sp.
70. Himantopteridae	--		3	1 sp.	1	2 %	--	55 sp.
71. Lacturidae	155	5 sp.	19	11 sp.	2	12 %	6 sp.	138 sp.
72. Somabrachyidae	--		--			--	--	3 sp.
73. Megalopygidae	855	8 sp.	580	48 sp.	12	21 %	11 sp.	265 sp.
74. Cossidae	820	25 sp.	430	116 sp.	18	21 %	45 sp.	665 sp.
75. Dudgeoneidae	--		--			--	--	4 sp.
76. Metarbelidae	--		4	1 sp.	1	1 %	--	102 sp.
77. Cyclotornidae	--		--			--	--	5 sp.
78. Epipyropidae	53	1 sp.	7	5 sp.	1	11 %	1 sp.	55 sp.
79. Dalceridae	1	1 sp.	55	19 sp.	2	25 %	1 sp.	82 sp.
80. Limacodidae	2827	39 sp.	915	144 sp.	26	17 %	52 sp.	1078 sp.
81. Chrysopolomidae	--		--			--	--	8 sp.
82. Castniidae	--		28	14 sp.	3	8 %	--	167 sp.
83. Tortricidae	11670	432 sp.	6640	745 sp.	120	14 %	1225 sp.	8650 sp.
	*11000				40 boxes			
Misc. Micro-moths	*37250		*6200		102 boxes			
84. Ratardidae	--		6	1 sp.	1	11 %	--	9 sp.
85. Pterothysanidae	--		7	2 sp.	1	10 %	--	19 sp.
86. Callidulidae	--		20	5 sp.	1	5 %	--	100 sp.
87. Epicopeiidae	--		14	2 sp.	1	29 %	--	7 sp.
88. Apoprogonidae	--		--			--	--	1 sp.
89. Sematuridae	--		91	12 sp.	4	33 %	1 sp.	36 sp.
90. Uraniidae	1	1 sp.	120	14 sp.	8	13 %	1 sp.	114 sp.
91. Epiplemidae	65	6 sp.	890	56 sp.	7	10 %	8 sp.	610 sp.
92. Geometridae	40220	820 sp.	50950	*3445 sp.	380	20 %	1420 sp.	21140 sp.
	*28000				280 boxes			
93. Hedylidae	--		110	23 sp.	2	58 %	--	40 sp.



FSCA								
FAMILY	Specimens					Species Representation (% of world fauna)	Described Taxa	
	Nearctic	Taxa	Exotic	Taxa	Drawers		Nearctic	World
94. Hesperidae	58580	288 sp.	*4800	*850 sp.	475	31 %	290 sp.	3720 sp.
95. Papilionidae	5625	31 sp.	*3650	530 sp.	224	98 %	31 sp.	572 sp.
96. Pieridae	22280	64 sp.	*7300	*600 sp.	262	54 %	64 sp.	1235 sp.
97. Lycaenidae	10070	138 sp.	*11650	*800 sp.	118	18 %	139 sp.	5250 sp.
98. Riodinidae	595	24 sp.	*12000	*500 sp.	63	36 %	25 sp.	1450 sp.
99. Libytheidae	290	2 sp.	30	4 sp.	4	50 %	2 sp.	12 sp.
100. Nymphalidae	20940	210 sp.	*80050	*2800 sp.	837	48 %	212 sp.	6250 sp.
Misc. Butterflies	*24750		*3000		335 boxes			
101. Axiidae	--		1	1 sp.	1	20 %	--	5 sp.
102. Thyatiridae	188	6 sp.	965	36 sp.	10	20 %	16 sp.	210 sp.
103. Cyclidiidae	--		14	1 sp.	1	7 %	--	14 sp.
104. Drepanidae	435	5 sp.	920	56 sp.	13	8 %	5 sp.	790 sp.
105. Carthaeidae	--		--			--	--	1 sp.
106. Eupterotidae	--		115	5 sp.	3	2 %	--	305 sp.
107. Apatelodidae	265	4 sp.	440	80 sp.	11	33 %	5 sp.	252 sp.
108. Bombycidae	--		380	21 sp.	5	34 %	--	61 sp.
109. Mimallonidae	250	3 sp.	95	22 sp.	4	10 %	4 sp.	254 sp.
110. Anthelidae	--		1	1 sp.	1	1 %	--	100 sp.
111. Lasiocampidae	1995	25 sp.	1740	255 sp.	47	14 %	35 sp.	2055 sp.
	*3200				40 boxes			
112. Endromidae	--		13	1 sp.	1	50 %	--	2 sp.
113. Lemoniidae	--		8	1 sp.	1	5 %	--	21 sp.
114. Brahmaeidae	--		5	2 sp.	1	10 %	--	22 sp.
115. Oxytenidae	--		17	10 sp.	2	17 %	--	60 sp.
116. Cercophanidae	--		--			--	--	30 sp.
117. Saturniidae	2085	60 sp.	1826	352 sp.	256	34 %	69 sp.	1210 sp.
118. Sphingidae	20325	122 sp.	5640	485 sp.	345	56 %	125 sp.	1085 sp.
	*12000		*6000		365 boxes			
119. Notodontidae	12395	115 sp.	5615	600 sp.	171	22 %	136 sp.	3255 sp.
	*4000				50 boxes			
120. Dioptidae	13	3 sp.	130	62 sp.	3	13 %	3 sp.	506 sp.
121. Thyretidae	--		3	1 sp.	1	0.5 %	--	212 sp.
122. Lymantriidae	1252	22 sp.	6695	132 sp.	51	6 %	32 sp.	2420 sp.
			*3400		33 boxes			
123. Arctiidae	21380	185 sp.	27360	*2250 sp.	369	22 %	271 sp.	10950 sp.
	*27000		*20650		380 boxes			
124. Noctuidae	47890	1780 sp.	41470	*4145 sp.	660	24 %	2990 sp.	24930 sp.
	*172000		*23500		2044 boxes			
Misc. Macro-moths			4850		12			
	*102000		*234000		2244 boxes			
Subtotals Nearctic	823655	6405 sp.				55 %	11,622 sp. Nearctic	
Subtotals Exotic			649764	24,984 sp.				
TOTAL Species				31,389 sp.		21 %	149,820 sp.	
Specimens		1,473,419	+ 110,000 papered				= 1,583,419 adults	
Drawers					5,138 dr.		+ 220,000 larvae	
Boxes					6,335 boxes		= 1,803,419 Lepid	
* estimated counts								

NOTE: Taxa counts under each collection name refer to the total numbers of species taxa of all Nearctic and exotic specimens in each collection. The taxa counts can be compared with the known totals for the Nearctic and the world for each family, thus, giving the percentage of taxon coverage for each collection. Nearctic counts include Canada and the USA (not northern Mexico). World taxa totals are from Heppner (1991, 1998), updated to 2002. Specimen counts are for pinned adult specimens only.

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NOTE: Donors interested in the FSCA Research Associate program can contact the author, or the program coordinator, Dr. Gary Steck at the following address: Florida State Collection of Arthropods, DPI, FDACS, P.O. Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 32614.

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## U.S. POSTAL SERVICE STRIKES AGAIN

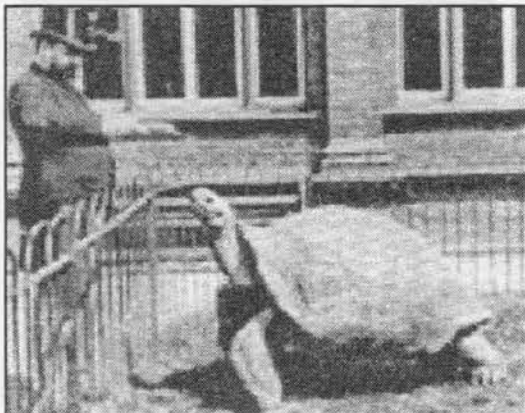
The last issue of the Newsletter, as many of the membership well know, was sabotaged by the U.S. Postal Service. The inserts were brutally ripped from the newsletter probably when the newsletters went through the postage canceling machine, and approximately 40 of each of the inserts (A, B C, Abbot ballot, and pages 33/34) came back to me in pieces in a plastic package with the statement: "Dear Postal Customer: We sincerely regret the damage to your mail during handling by Postal Service. We hope this incident did not inconvenience you. We realize that your mail is important to you and that you have every right to expect it to be delivered in good condition....." Interestingly (well probably not very interesting) only 7 copies of the map insert came back to me. I assume this was because I put my 5 inserts in the middle of the booklet and Jeff added the map in a different section of the newsletter and consequently it avoided the insult.

What you may not know is that when I became Editor the bulk shipment to Jeff of my very first issue was left on a loading dock in the rain by the postal service and many of the copies were ruined. (That's the reason for the "AGAIN" in the title.) Life goes on!

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## LORD ROTHSCHILD AND THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM (LONDON)

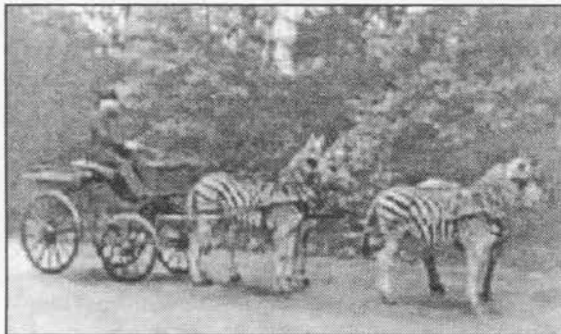
[The following article is reprinted from the web site of the Natural History Museum, London. My thanks to Gwyneth Campling for permission "(C) The Natural History Museum, London" - The Editor.]



The Zoological Museum has been part of the Natural History Museum since 1937, but it was once the private museum of Lionel Walter, 2nd Baron Rothschild, who moved with his family to Tring Park in 1872. Lionel Walter Rothschild was born in 1868, the eldest son of Nathan Mayer, 1st Baron Rothschild of Tring, head of the distinguished firm of merchant bankers NM Rothschild & Sons and Member of Parliament for Aylesbury. As a child Walter Rothschild knew exactly what he was going to do when he grew up, announcing at the age of seven, 'Mama, Papa, I am going to make a museum....'. He had already started collecting insects and stuffed animals by then, and a year later started setting his own collection of butterflies. By the time he was 10, Walter had enough natural history objects to start his first museum

- in a garden shed!

Before long Walter's insect and bird collections were so large that they had to be stored in rented rooms and sheds around Tring. Then in 1889, when Walter Rothschild was 21, his father gave him some land on the outskirts of Tring Park. Two small cottages were built, one to house his books and insect collection, the other for a caretaker. Behind these was a much larger building, which would contain Lord Rothschild's collection of mounted specimens. This was the beginning of the Zoological museum which opened to the public in 1892 and the beginning of Lord Rothschild's life long passion for natural history.



Walter Rothschild also kept livestock in the grounds around the Museum and in Tring Park including zebra, a tame wolf, rheas, marabou stork, a dingo, kangaroos, kiwis, cassowaries and giant tortoises. He was probably considered a little eccentric by many of his contemporaries - especially when he drove a team of zebras into the forecourt of Buckingham Palace! Walter's brother later commented that the zebra's camouflage was so good that half way there they seemed to vanish, leaving Walter riding along Piccadilly in a horseless carriage.



New material accumulated at the Museum so rapidly that Lord Rothschild and his curators, Ernst Hartert and Karl Jordan, began to issue the Museum's own scientific journal, *Novitates Zoologicae*, in 1894. Over the course of 45 years they published more than 1,700 scientific books and papers, and

described more than 5,000 new species of animals. Many of these publications can still be found in the Museum library today. The library is considered to be one of the finest ornithological libraries in the world. Augmented by The Natural History Museum's ornithological collection, it contains many of Rothschild's own monographs, along with books by John Gould and Edward Lear.

By the time Lord Rothschild died his collections included some 2,000 mounted mammals and a similar number of mounted birds, along with two million butterflies and moths, 300,000 bird skins, 144 giant tortoises, 200,000 birds eggs and 30,000 relevant books. He selected the finest specimens for display and made sure they were prepared by experts. As a result many of the specimens on display today are outstanding examples of nineteenth-century taxidermy at its very best and every attempt has been made to preserve the character and general arrangement of Lord Rothschild's museum.



(©2002 The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, UK.)

(*"Two million butterflies and moths..."*. Even Leroy can't collect that many bugs.)



## MOTH COLLECTING IN CENTRAL FLORIDA PART VII. NOCTUIDAE (Continued)

BY

ROY W. RINGS AND LORRAINE F. RINGS

This article is a continuation of the checklists published in the Southern Lepidopterists' Newsletter of 20(4):60-63 (1998), 23(2):24-28 (2001), 23(3):39-42 (2001), 23(4):64-67 (2001), 24(1):16-19 (2002) and 24(2):30-33 (2002). The species numbers are from Hodges *et al.* (1983) and the common names of moth families are from Heppner (1998). For each entry the scientific name, author, year of description, and Hodges number are in the upper left. The common name is in the upper right section. On the second and succeeding lines are the collection site(s), date, or inclusive dates of collection, and the number of individuals collected (in parentheses). Many thanks to my friend, Eric Metzler, The Ohio Lepidopterists, for identifying some noctuids that stymied me.

### NOCTUIDAE (continued)

*Ephyrodes cacata* Guenée, 1852 **8582**

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/10/99 (1); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 (1), 10/11/98 (2); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 10/25/97 (1), 11/20/98 (2).

*Epidromia poaphilodes* (Guenée, 1852) **8585**

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/28/98 (1), 5/8/99 (3); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/99 (2); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 12/21/97 (5), 3/25/98 - 5/21/98 (6), 11/11/99 (1); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 11/22/97 (1).

*Panopoda rufimargo* (Hübner, 1818) **8587**

RED-LINED PANOPODA

Archbold Biological Station, Highlands County 4/25/99 (3); Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/3/98 - 4/18/98 (7), 5/8/99 (2); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/24/99 - 5/9/99 (3); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 4/19/98 - 10/11/98 (6); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 2/5/97 - 2/28/97 (4), 11/10/98 (1), 4/8/99 (1).

*Panopoda carneicosta* Guenée, 1852 **8588**

BROWN PANOPODA

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/9/99 (2).

*Panopoda repanda* (Walker, 1858) **8589**

ORANGE PANOPODA

Archbold Biological Station, Highlands County 4/25/99 (4); Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County, 3/3/98 - 3/28/98 (2), 5/8/99 (4); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/10/99 - 5/15/99 (12); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 2/26/98 - 10/11/98 (4); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/28/97 (5), 3/26/98 - 5/2/98 (6), 1/16/99 - 2/9/99 (2).

*Cissusa spadix* (Cramer, 1780) **8592**

BLACK-DOTTED BROWN

Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 2/5/97 - 2/19/97 (24).

*Melipotis fasciolaris* (Hübner, 1823) **8599**

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/24/99 (1); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/26/97 - 10/25/97 (4), 1/16/99 (1); Palmetto 11/27/01.

*Melipotis indomita* (Walker, 1858) **8600**

INDOMITABLE MELIPOTIS

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 5/21/98 (2).

*Melipotis jucunda* Hübner, 1818 **8607**

MERRY MELIPOTIS

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/3/98 - 4/18/98 (2); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 3/7/98 - 5/21/98 (8).

*Hypocala andremona* (Cramer, 1784) **8642**

Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 12/24/98 (1).

*Lesmone hinna* (Geyer, 1837) **8653**

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 11/6/97 (2), 1/6/98 - 12/23/98 (13); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 2/5/97 (1), 12/24/98 (1).

*Selenisa sueroides* (Guenée, 1852) **8658**

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 12/12/97 (31), 2/1/98 - 12/23/98 (10), 11/11/99 (5); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 10/25/97 - 12/22/97 (14), 5/17/98 - 11/20/98 (5), 1/16/99 (1).

*Metria amella* (Guenée, 1852) **8666**

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/3/98 - 4/18/98 (17), 5/8/99 (1); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/10/99 - 5/15/99 (12); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 12/21/97 (2), 4/19/98 - 5/21/98 (13), 11/11/99 (1); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/26/97 - 12/22/97 (50), 3/26/98 - 12/24/98 (20), 1/16/99 - 4/8/99 (19).

*Zale lunata* (Drury, 1773) **8689**

LUNATE ZALE

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/3/98 (1); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/6/97 (1), 1/4/98 - 5/21/98 (4).

*Zale aeruginosa* (Guenée, 1852) **8694**

GREEN-DUSTED ZALE

Archbold Biological Station, Highlands County, 6/25/1999 (1).

*Zale obliqua* (Guenée, 1852) **8699**

OBLIQUE ZALE

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 12/12/97 (1).

*Zale metata* (Smith, 1908) **8708**

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 4/18/98 (1); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 12/12/97 (5), 1/4/98 - 12/23/98 (17), 11/11/99 (2).

*Zale horrida* Hübner, 1818 **8717**

HORRID ZALE

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/10/99 (1); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 5/17/98 (1).

*Dysgonia smithii* (Guenée, 1852) **8726**

SMITH'S DARKWING

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 1/4/98 (1).

*Cutina albopunctella* Walker, 1866 **8728**

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 5/8/99 (1); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/99 (1).

*Cutina distincta* (Grote, 1883) **8729**

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/99 (1).

*Caenurgia chloropha* (Hübner, 1818) **8733**

VETCH LOOPER

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 (1), 4/29/98 - 12/23/98 (6); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 10/25/97 (1).

*Mocis latipes* (Guenée, 1852) **8743**

## SMALL MOCIS

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 10/28/97 - 12/12/97 (57), 1/4/98 - 12/23/98 (66), 11/11/99 (87); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/26/97 - 12/22/97 (89), 1/5/98 - 12/24/98 (355), 1/16/99 (6).

*Mocis marcida* (Guenée, 1852) **8744**

## WITHERED MOCIS

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 11/6/97 (5), 4/29/98 - 10/26/98 (24), 11/11/99 (9); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/28/97 - 11/22/97 (21), 5/17/98 - 11/20/98 (76), 1/16/99 (2).

*Mocis texana* (Morrison, 1875) **8745**

## TEXAS MOCIS

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/3/98 (1); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/10/99 - 5/9/99 (5); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/1/97 - 12/21/97 (20), 1/4/98 - 12/23/98 (24), 11/11/99 (28); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/28/97 - 12/22/97 (61), 1/5/98 - 12/24/98 (72), 1/16/99 - 4/8/99 (36).

*Mocis disseverans* (Walker, 1858) **8746**

## YELLOW MOCIS

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/11/99 (15); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 10/14/98 (5).

*Ptichodis vinculum* (Guenée, 1852) **8749**

## BLACK-TIPPED PTICHODIS

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 5/8/99 (1); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/99 (1); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/20/97 (2), 5/15/98 - 12/23/98 (14); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 2/4/97 - 10/25/97 (4), 4/28/98 - 5/23/98 (3), 1/16/99 (1).

*Ptichodis bistrigata* Hübner, 1818 **8751**

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 5/8/99 (1).

*Ptichodis pacalis* (Walker, 1858) **8752**

Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 2/28/97 (1).

*Argyrostromis quadrifilaris* (Hübner, 1831) **8762**

## FOUR-LINED CHOCOLATE

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 3/3/98 - 4/18/98 (14); Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/10/99 (1); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 1/4/98 - 4/29/98 (8); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 1/27/97 - 2/19/97 (9), 4/28/98 (1), 1/16/99 (1).

*Doryodes bistrigalis* (Geyer, 1832) **8765**

## DOUBLE-LINED DORYODES

Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 10/14/98 (1).

*Catocala muliercula* (Guenée, 1852) **8774**

## THE LITTLE WIFE

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/99 (2) EHM.

*Catocala ilia* (Cramer, 1776) **8801**

## ILIA UNDERWING

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/98 (1), Palmetto, 5/20/01 (1).

*Catocala similis* Edwards, 1864 **8873**

## SIMILAR UNDERWING

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 5/21/98 (1) ID by L. F. Gall.

*Catocala micronympha* Guenée, 1852 **8876**

## LITTLE NYMPH

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 4/24/99 - 5/9/99 (2); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 5/6/98 (1); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 5/2/98 (1), 4/8/99 (1).

*Catocala connubialis* Guenée, 1852 **8877**

## CONNUBIAL UNDERWING

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/15/98 (1).



*Catocala amica* (Hübner, 1818) **8878**

FRIENDLY UNDERWING

Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 5/24/2000; Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 4/28/98 (1).

*Argyrogramma verruca* (Fabricius, 1794) **8885**

GOLDEN LOOPER

Highlands Hammock State Park, Highlands County 5/9/99 - 5/15/99 (2); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 11/6/97 - 12/4/97 (3), 1/4/98 - 12/23/98 (10), 11/11/99 (1); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 12/22/97 (3), 4/16/98 - 11/20/98 (7).

*Argyrogramma basigera* (Walker, 1865) **8886**

PINK-WASHED LOOPER

Avon Park Air Force Range, Osceola County 5/8/99 (2); Lake Manatee State Recreation Area, Manatee County 12/4/97 (1), 1/6/98 - 12/23/98 (12), 11/11/99 (2); Myakka River State Park, Sarasota County 10/14/98 (1).

(To be continued)

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## WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society welcomes the following new members:

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1) Chris Davis, Eastman, GA     | 4) Derek Aretz                       |
| 2) Bill Rhodes, Montville, NJ   | 5) William Mixon, Thomaston, GA      |
| 3) David Rupe, Russellville, AR | 6) Phyllis Baker, St. Petersburg, FL |

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## CORRECT DIRECTORY INFORMATION

**To All Members:** whenever any part of your membership information changes please be sure to contact the membership coordinator and/or treasurer of the SLS to update your membership directory information. This can now be done easily and rapidly through the SLS web site ([www.southernlepsoc.org/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/)).

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## CONGRATULATIONS TO THE 2002 JOHN ABBOT RECIPIENTS

There are two co-recipients of the John Abbot award this year: James K. Adams and John Calhoun. The awards will be presented at the Annual Fall Meeting which will be held September 21-22, 2002 (*was held* by the time this newsletter is mailed to the membership), in Gainesville, Florida. More about the recipients and the Fall Meeting will be reported in the December issue of the Newsletter.

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## YOUR NEWSLETTER IS (WAS) LATE

Sorry, but your Editor was out of Office for the last 3.5 weeks (September 18th through October 11th). Had scientific meetings in Hawaii and then went to Australia for a two week vacation. Such is life. I must be doing something right! Great to travel but coming home is a big headache catching up with all the work commitments.

\*\*\*\*\*

## CONGRATULATIONS TO ROBERT BEIRIGER

Congratulations to Robert Beiriger on becoming the new Chairman of the Society for 2003. Perhaps the most important chore and pressing issue for the new Chairman is to address the problem that our membership is not increasing, and is actually decreasing (if those members who have not paid their dues do not, they, unfortunately, must be dropped from the Society rolls). Fifteen dollars a year is pretty reasonable considering what one gets for this dollar amount.

\*\*\*\*\*

## MEETING AGENDA (Sept 21-22, 2002)

The following is the meeting agenda of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society which **was held** September 21-22, 2002, in Gainesville, Florida. At this writing it appears that it will be an interesting meeting and unfortunately you may have missed it. The December issue of the Newsletter will have some pictures and a report of the past meeting.

### Saturday, September 21:

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 8:45 - 9:50 a.m.       | Get together in the Doyle Conner Auditorium; feel free to bring specimens for identification and show.<br>Refreshments will be provided by 9:00 a.m. |
| 9:50 a.m.              | Welcome and opening remarks. James K. Adams.   |
| 10:00 - 11:00 a.m.     | Business meeting and selection (election) of officers.<br>Several items need to be discussed.  |
| 11:00 - 11:20 a.m.     | The Southern Lepidopterists' Website -- updates. Discussion of what it can do for you and what you can do for the site.<br>Dave Morgan / James Adams |
| 11:20 - 11:45 a.m.     | Miami Blue Restoration Project: A status report from the field.<br>David Fine <i>et al.</i>  |
| 11:45 a.m. - 1:15 p.m. | Group Photo and Lunch.   |
| 1:15 - 2:00 p.m.       | Progress and future program plans for the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and the Environment. Tom Emmel  |
| 2:00 - 2:15 p.m.       | The occurrence of <i>Eupyrrhoglossum sagra</i> and <i>Perigonia lusca</i> in Florida. Jeffrey Slotten.   |
| 2:15 - 2:45 p.m.       | Break and Abbot Award presentation.  |
| 2:45 - 3:15 p.m.       | The (un)Common Checkered Skipper in Florida.<br>John Calhoun   |
| 3:15 - 3:45 p.m.       | The Highlands (NC) moth sampling project: what the three year totals really mean.<br>James K. Adams  |
| 3:45 p.m.              | Slide Fest -- open to any and all who want to share a few slides.  |

4:30 (ish)

Concluding remarks

Dinner (at your convenience or as a group). Moth outing possibilities – will be discussed at the morning business meeting.

**Sunday, September 22:** Possible field trip(s) to nearby locations for observation/collection; will be discussed at the business meeting.

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## DUES

There are about 30 members that have not paid their 2002 dues. Please pay or we will unfortunately have to drop you from our Society roles. Our membership is presently around 155 including the 30 not paying their dues.

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## NEXT MEETING - SEPTEMBER 27, 2003 (TENTATIVE)

The next meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society will be held in Gainesville at the (hopefully) completed new McGuire Center. This meeting will be held in conjunction with the Association of Tropical Lepidoptera. While this is all tentative, please consider this date and weekend. More information will be forthcoming in future newsletters.

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## REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

**STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND PHILOSOPHY:** We encourage any and all members to report occurrences of species in your area. One time records of common species can be included for documentation purposes. Most of the records you send in will be included in the state reports, but records are open to editing by the respective state coordinators. Species that have been reported numerous times in a given location and are recorded in season are **not** likely to be included. Any unusual reports (uncommon species, state records, *etc.*) may require a good photograph or a specimen for confirmation.

**Alabama:** C. Howard Grisham, 573 Ohatchee Road, Huntsville, AL 35811, E-Mail: [chgrisham@comcast.net](mailto:chgrisham@comcast.net)

A nice sized colony of *Lycaena hyllus* was found by Charles Grisham in a fallow field at Hollytree, Jackson County, Alabama, in Paint Rock Valley. Dozens were observed by Charles and Howard Grisham on May 8, 9, 12, and 15, 2002. An apparent further brood was noted by Maurice Bottos and Howard Grisham June 14 and 15, 2002, but in substantially lesser numbers. It was thereafter noted that in early July the field was plowed and planted. Unless *hyllus* has adopted soybeans as a new food plant, the colony most likely has been extirpated.

A female *Hemiargus isola* was taken on white clover June 2, 2001, by Howard Grisham at Hollytree, in a cleared area on the side of Bingham Mountain, at 1,100 feet elevation. Although Leps in north Alabama this spring and summer generally have appeared to be in normal numbers, and there has been plenty of rain and typical temperatures, Catocala have been conspicuously sparse--only a dozen or so at a night "at the sheet," as opposed to the nightly hundreds I have been taking for granted the past few years. Alas and forsooth, I found myself reduced to collecting beetles!

**Arkansas:** Mack Shotts, 514 W. Main Street, Paragould, AR 72450, E-Mail: [cshotts@grnco.net](mailto:cshotts@grnco.net)



**Florida:** Robert Beiriger, 16356 Trafalgar Drive, East, Loxahatchee, FL 33470, E-Mail: brts@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

*Siproeta stelenes*: May 31, 2002, Hendry County. L. and B. Cooper. (NEW COUNTY RECORD) for this species which appears to be expanding in southern Florida.

Liberty County, April 6, 2002. Lyn Atherton saw *Hesperia attalus* at Garden of Eden Trail (Nature Conservancy). This species is rare in the panhandle, it is only the second record from the region in at least twenty years.

Liberty County, Torreya State Park, April 8, 2002. Lyn Atherton saw *Amblyscirtes hegon*. This confirms older Florida records of this more northern species. Several adults were observed flying along and landing on sunlit trails in the forest. The closest records to these are from Northern Georgia. Florida populations are likely relicts, joining such other unusual Florida species as *Anthocharis midea*, *Satyrrium titus*, and *Chlosyne nycteis*.

Monroe County, June 29-30, 2002, on Plantation Key. *Kricogonia lyside* observed and photographed by Mark Salvato. This species has not been reported for Florida for at least ten years. Mark also reports them ovipositing on *Lignum vitae* (*Guaicum sanctum*). This is the first report of actual reproduction of the species in Florida.

Monroe County, July 13, 2002. Mark Salvato saw *Epargyreus zestos*, and *Phyciodes frisia* at Stock Island. *Phyciodes frisia* was also seen at Sonny McCoy Indigenous Park.

Oceola County, August 17, 2002. Robert Beiriger collected on a patch of *Liatris* spp. (gayfeather), *Papilio palamedes*, *Pterourus gluacus*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Polites vibex*, *Atrytone logan*, and *Wallengrenia otho*. The best catch of the day was *Euphyes arpa*. On gayfeather in the fall seems to be the best time to collecting or seeing this species.

Polk County near Lake Wales, Robert Beiriger on September 5 saw *Battus polydamas*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *Phoebis philea*, *Eurema diara*, *E. lisa*, and *Anartia jatrophae*.

Jeff Sloten reports a state record for Florida. On May 11<sup>th</sup>, I drove to Port St. Joe off Route 98 in Gulf County, Florida. At a lighted storefront, I collected a fresh male *Catocala whitneyi*. This is quite a range extension. The host *Amopha* could not be found near where the moth was collected.

**Georgia:** James K. Adams, 346 Sunset Drive SE, Calhoun, GA 30701, E-Mail: [JADAMS@em.daltonstate.edu](mailto:JADAMS@em.daltonstate.edu) (Please check out the new GA leps web site at: <http://www.daltonstate.edu/galeps/>)

Other contributors include Irving Finkelstein (IF) and Jim Taylor (JT). Most records presented here represent new or interesting records (range extensions, unusual dates, uncommon species, county records, etc.) or newly identified species, mostly for NW Georgia. Records are from Calhoun, Gordon Co., GA, collected by James Adams, unless otherwise specified; this includes my back porch plus specimens from gas stations around town. "Car." represents Carbondale, exit 326 (formerly 136) off I-75, Whitfield Co.; "Gates" is Gates Chapel Rd., 8 mi. NW of Ellijay, Gilmer Co.; "Son" is Sonoraville, Gordon Co.; "Sal" is 5 miles SE of Fairmount, Junction of Salacoa Rd. and Salacoa Creek, NE corner of Bartow Co.; "Atl" is Atlanta, Fulton Co.; "Sav" is Savannah, Chatham Co. Definite county/state records are indicated. Notable occurrences include the discovery of the Northern Orange Crescent (*Phyciodes coccyta*) in northern Georgia, an incredible July emergence of the Royal Walnut Moth (*Citheronia regalis*) in north Georgia, and the numerous records of *Glena plumosaria* from three different counties after having seen only one specimen in the previous 11 years.

**HESPERIIDAE:** *Polites vibex*, 7 mi. ESE of Calhoun, Gordon Co., 23 July, 2002 (COUNTY); *Amblyscirtes belli* (at lights), 27 May, 2002 (COUNTY). **SATURNIIDAE:** *Citheronia sepulchralis*, 20 April 2002 (Sav; JT.). **SPHINGIDAE:** *Deidamia inscripta*, 17 May 2002 (Car.; LATE!). **LYMANTRIIDAE:** *Dasychira atrivenosa*, 3 Sept., 2002 (Car.). **ARCTIIDAE:** *Spilosoma latipennis*, 11 May, 2002 (Gates; IF). **NOCTUIDAE:** *Zale obliqua*, common at several locations, including Car. and my back porch for late March and most of April (probably represents

two species actually); *Catocala angusi*, 16 July, 2002; *C. pretiosa*, 5 June, 2002 (COUNTY); *Nigetia formosalis* at Dahlonaga (Lumpkin Co.), Allatoona Dam area (Bartow Co.) and Atl., probably all COUNTY records (IF); *Acrionicta dactylina*, 14 July, 2002 (COUNTY), also 11 July, 2002 (Car.; COUNTY); *A. interrupta*, 15 and 17 May, 2002 (COUNTY); *Harrismemna trisignata*, 2 June, 2002 (Car.); *Agriopodes fallax*, 26 July, 2002; *Cerma cora*, 15 April 2002 (COUNTY); *Argillophora furcilla*, Allatoona Dam area, Bartow Co., 17 May, 2002 (IF); *Comachara cadburyi*, unusually common, early to mid-April; *Baileya doubledayi*, 26 May, 2002 (Gates, IF); *Paectes nubifera*, 3 June and 17 July, 2002 (COUNTY); *Callopietria floridensis*, 23 & 29 August, 2002; *C. cordata*, 25 August, 2002; *Cirrhophanus triangulifer*, 3 & 4 Sept., 2002 (Car.), also 5 Sept., 2002; *Elaphria georgei*, 10, 11 & 13 April 2002, also 11 April 2002 (Car.); *Orthosia alurina* and *O. revicta* (COUNTY), 21 March 2002 (Gates; IF); *O. garmani*, 18 March 2002 (Atl; IF). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Econista dislocaria*, 17 and 19 April, 2002 (Car.); *Glena plumosaria*, several – 1, 7 and 8 May, 16 August, and 3 Sept. 2002 (Car.), 3 May (my back porch; COUNTY), and 8 May 2002 (Son.); *Phigalea denticulata*, 24 April 2002 (late!!); *Lytrosis permagnaria*, 26 May, 2002 (Gates; IF); *Plagodis serinaria*, 14 and 21 April, 2002; *Idaea violacearia*, 16 August 2002; *Anticlea multifurcata*, 25 April 2002 (Gates, IF). **DREPANIDAE**: *Eudeilina herminiata*, 5 May 2002 (Sal; COUNTY). **LIMACODIDAE**: *Phobetron pithecium* (male), 14 July, 2002; *Euclea nanina*, 23 and 27 July, 2002. **COSSIDAE**: *Prionoxystus macmurtrei*, common, early to mid April. **SESSIIDAE**: *Paranthrene dollii*, 6 May, 2002 (Atl.; COUNTY; IF).

Two trapping periods at one of my favorite places, 5 miles SE of Fairmount, Junction of Salacoa Rd. and Salacoa Creek, NE corner of Bartow Co., yielded the following interesting records:

May 4 – **NOCTUIDAE**: *Chytolita petrealis*, *Homophoberia apicosa*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria* (formerly *Semiothisa*) *quadrinotaria*, *Glena plumosaria* (COUNTY). **TINEIDAE**: *Fernaldia anatomaria* (COUNTY).

May 12 - 15 – **SPHINGIDAE**: *Dolba hyloeus*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Phalaenostola eumulalis* (COUNTY), *Macrochilo litophora*, *M. hypocritalis*, *Calyptra canadensis* (COUNTY), *Acrionicta betulae*, *Argillophora furcilla*, *\*Hyperstrotia flaviguttata* (STATE). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Metarranthia homuraria*. **THYRIDIDAE**: *Dysodia oculatana*.

June 22 – **NOCTUIDAE**: *Dyspyralis puncticosta*, *Hyperstrotia flaviguttata* (see \*), *Homophoberia apicosa*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Exelis pyloraria*.

Through the generosity of some landowners on the north end of Calhoun, I've gained access this year to some great habitat along the Oostanaula River. This habitat includes some woodland and some extensive cane understory, which allowed for the capture of some previously unencountered cane specialists. Some of the best records include:

June 4 – **NYMPHALIDAE**: *Enodia creola* (COUNTY). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Polypogon atrilineela* (COUNTY), *Argyrostroma anilis*, *Acrionicta betulae*, *A. interrupta* (COUNTY), *Argillophora furcilla*, undescribed apameine noctuid (cane feeder; STATE). **LACTURIDAE**: *Lactura pupula* (COUNTY).

June 23 – **NOCTUIDAE**: *Polypogon atrilineela*, *Hemeroplanis scopulepes*, *Argillophora furcilla*, *Spragueia dama*, a second undescribed cane-feeding noctuid (STATE). **LYMANTRIIDAE**: *Dasychira atrivenosa*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Iridopsis* (formerly *Anacamptodes*) *humaria*, *Glena plumosaria*.

July 13 - 16 – **HESPERIIDAE**: *Amblyscirtes aesculapias* (COUNTY). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Argillophora furcilla*, *Spragueia dama*, *S. apicella* (COUNTY), *Leucania callidior* (COUNTY), *Dipterygiarozmani*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: Undetermined *Eusarca* (COUNTY [STATE?]). **PYRALIDAE**: *Vaxi critica*.

July 28 – **NOCTUIDAE**: *Polypogon atrilineela*, *Acrionicta betulae*, *Argillophora furcilla*, *Leucania callidior*. **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Peridea ferruginea* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Cepphis decoloraria* (COUNTY), *Eusarca* sp. (see above).

August 22 - 25 – **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acrionicta betulae*, *Argillophora furcilla*, *Tripudia flavofasciata* (COUNTY), *"Luperina" trigona* (COUNTY), *Leucania callidior*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Glena plumosaria*, *Eusarca* sp.

September 1 – **HESPERIIDAE**: *Amblyscirtes aesculapias*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Plagiomimicus pityochromus* (COUNTY [STATE?]), "*Luperina*" *trigona*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Glena plumosaria*, *Eusarca* sp.

Alan Wormington (Ontario, Canada) reported finding numerous specimens of the Northern Crescent (*Phyciodes cocyta*) in northern Georgia, about 20 miles SW of Brasstown Bald, in habitat similar to where it is found in Canada. There is no reason to doubt this record, as he has significant experience with both this species and *P. tharos* in the field. This represents a significant southward extension of the range, and a new **STATE** record. He also states that all specimens investigated at the following location were *P. cocyta*, whereas at somewhat lower elevation nearby, all were *P. tharos*.

His description of the location is as follows:

"Off of Hwy. 19/129 in the vicinity of Vogel State Park, take Hwy 180 going west. After just a few miles you will want to take a gravel road that only goes off to the right, which is MARKED "Duncan Ridge Road" or something very similar. From Hwy. 180 this road is the third (?) road going off to the right. Once on Duncan Ridge Road you're all set-- the road goes for at least 15 miles along the ridge. I started to see lots of *cocyta* perhaps just two or three miles along the start of the road (or even less). Anyways, the first openings that you encounter on the road will have them. Again, I saw these on August 18. Not sure what the elevation was, but the site seemed rather dry with lots of oaks, etc.; there was a distinct lack of water or trees of lush areas like Hemlock etc. There was an abundance of some little woodland sunflower that perhaps could be the foodplant."

**Louisiana**: Michael Lockwood, 215 Hialeah Avenue, Houma, LA 70363, E-Mail: mikelock34@hotmail.com

**Mississippi**: Rick Patterson, 400 Winona Rd., Vicksburg, MS 39180, E-Mail: rpatte42@aol.com

The following records were obtained from the Mississippi Entomological Museum at Mississippi State University: *Priocycla decoloraria*, Tombigbee National Forest, Winston County, Mississippi, 33 06' 01" W, 13 April 1999, collected by D. M. Pollock, STATE RECORD.

*Danaus gilippus berenice*, Sessums, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi, 10 June 1998, northern record for the state.

*Schinia bimatrix*, Tuxachanie Trail, DeSoto National Forest, Harrison County, Mississippi, 23 September 2001, collected by Ricky Patterson.

**North Carolina**: Steve Hall, North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, Div. of Parks & Recreation, 1615 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-1615, E-Mail: Stephen.Hall@ncmail.net

The following selected moth records are from samples taken May-July at Fort Bragg, NC (Hoke and Cumberland Counties) by Steve Hall and Bo Sullivan.

**MEGALOPYGIDAE**: *Lagoa pyxidifera*, 5/17 (1). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Heliomata infulata*, 5/16-17 (10); *Tornos cinctarius*, 6/20 (2); *Tornos abjectarius*, 5/16 (1); *Metarranthis angularia* complex, 5/16 (1); *Metarranthis lateritiaria*, 5/16 (1); *Idaea eremiata*, 5/16 (14); *Scopula purata*, 5/16 (12), 7/16 (1); *Eubaphe meridiana*, 5/17 (6). **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Heterocampa varia*, 7/16 (1); Notodontidae, New Genus 1, 7/17 (1). **ARCTIIDAE**: *Cisthene kentuckiensis*, 5/16 (1); *Grammia placencia*, 5/16-17 (14); *Pygarctia abdominalis*, 6/19 (1). **LYMANTRIIDAE**: *Dasychira leucophaea*, 5/17 (8), 7/16 (1). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Hemeroplanis* n. sp., 5/16-17 (8), 6/19-20 (13); *Zale* n. sp. nr. *buchholzi*, 5/17 (6); *Dysgonia smithii*, 5/16 (1); *Exyra fax*, 5/17 (4); *Exyra ridingsii*, 7/17 (18); *Exyra semicrocea*, 7/17 (2); *Tripudia flavofasciata*, 6/19 (1); *Tarachidia parvula*, 5/16-17 (5); *Acronicta albarufa*, 7/17 (3); *Acrapex relictus*, 6/19 (1); Amphipyridae, New Genus 2, Species 2, 5/16-17 (15); *Lepipolys perscripta*, 5/17 (1); *Morrisonia* n. sp., 5/16 (1), 7/16 (2).



The following selected butterfly records from June - August were submitted by Harry LeGrand. Place names refer to counties unless otherwise stated, and records are not new county reports unless indicated. DC = Derb Carter, WC = Will Cook, RE = Randy Emmitt, HL = Harry LeGrand, JP = Jeff Pippen, DP = Dave Powell.

The summer was sunny, hot, and very dry over most of the state. The drought continued all season, broken a bit by a rainy last week of August. Many anglewings, especially *Polygonia* and *Vanessa* species, were notably scarce all summer; *V. cardui* was scarce, and *V. atalanta* returned to normal (uncommon to fairly common) numbers after banner years in 2001.

#### LYCAENIDAE:

*Satyrium titus*, perhaps just the second mountain record for the state was one found by Clyde Kessler in Alleghany (COUNTY) on July 27.

*Satyrium edwardsii*, one seen in western Sampson (COUNTY) on June 8 by HL was likely the easternmost record for the state. Though the site contains sandhills vegetation, it is outside of the Sandhills region to the west where all other Coastal Plain records have been made.

*Satyrium caryaevorum*, a female was photographed on a dirt road in national forest land in Buncombe (COUNTY) on July 7 by WC, JP, and DP; about 40 *S. calamus* were nearby for comparison. *S. caryaevorum* is known from just a few counties in the state, and though it can certainly be overlooked as the *S. calamus*, it is certainly a scarce species in the southern Appalachians.

*Satyrium liparops*, this very uncommon species was found several times in the state, including mountain records in Buncombe (COUNTY) on June 16 (Sparrel Wood) and July 7 (JP) and Yancey (COUNTY) on July 20 (Nancy Baldwin).

*Fixsenia ontario favonius*, HL observed one on June 2 at a Nature Conservancy preserve in Hoke, the same locale where found a year ago. This is one of the more elusive hairstreaks in the state, being found primarily in coastal forests and difficult to specifically search for at inland sites.

*Erora laeta*, one was photographed at close range at a known site in Mitchell on July 6 by WC, JP, and DP; this was the only report for the state in 2002.

#### RIODINIDAE:

*Calephelis virginensis*, one was seen in northern New Hanover (COUNTY) by WC on August 24.

#### NYMPHALIDAE:

*Speyeria cybele*, one of the few Coastal Plain records was one seen in the yard of Donna Lucas in Wilson (COUNTY) on July 28.

#### HESPERIIDAE:

*Hesperia attalus slossonae*, the only report for the first brood period was a good count of 10, at two military airstrips, in Scotland on June 2 (HL).

*Hesperia sassacus*, a female was photographed in a high-elevation grassland in Madison (COUNTY) on June 3 by Chris Wilson. This species has been found at many new locales in the state's mountains in recent years and is no longer considered a "rare" species in North Carolina.

*Euphyes berryi*, one was photographed in a powerline savanna in Craven on August 25 by HL and WC. The species had been reported from this site nearly a decade ago, but not seen in Croatan National Forest in recent years.

*Amblyscirtes vialis*, a worn individual was notable in Wilkes (COUNTY) on July 28 (RE, HL).

*Calpododes ethlius*, quite a few were observed in eastern counties this season. Surprising were five adults seen by John Dole at a nursery full of *Canna* in Wake on August 18. A handful of adults were also seen in Brunswick, Craven, and New Hanover during late August (DC, RE, WC, HL).

**South Carolina:** Ron Gattelle, 126 Wells Rd., Goose Creek, SC 29445, E-Mail: gattelle@tils-ttr.org

**Tennessee:** John Hyatt, 5336 Foxfire Place, Kingsport, TN 37664, E-Mail: jhyatt@eastman.com

John Hyatt reports the following: Most of July and August brought drought conditions to the mountains of east Tennessee, and a precipitate drop in butterfly and moth observations. J. Hyatt observed *A. vanillae* in Sullivan Co. on Aug. 11 - this is an early record for this lowland species which usually is not seen here before October, if at all.

**Texas:** Ed Knudson, 8517 Burkhart Road, Houston, TX 77055, E-Mail: eknudson0@earthlink.net

Lower Rio Grande Valley Sept. 6-13:  
Knudson & Bordelon

This trip was plagued by rain from tropical storms. 71 species of butterflies found in the valley, but nothing of great interest.

In August, there were multiple sightings of *E. philolaus* and a few sightings of *P. anchisiades idaeus*. We did not find these.

Moth collecting was fair, but limited. In the Audubon Palm Grove on 9-11, the best catch was *Eucylstis sytis*, perhaps the second TX record for this plain, dark brown noctuid. At the nearby Southmost Preserve (Nature Conservancy) we found three specimens of *Thyridopyralis gallerandialis* and sighted one *Hamadryas februa* (the best butterfly seen). There has since been more rain and we are hopeful that when we return in late Oct. things will be better.

Knudson visited Real Co., TX (between Leakey & Vanderpool on Sept. 20,21. The best catch was a perfect specimen of *Chioides zilpa*.

In San Antonio, Peigler & Muise each collected several specimens of *Cissuvora ampelopsisto* pheromones in late August and early Sept. We did get one in at trap at Concan on Sept. 6, This species seems to prefer EZ-ODDOH (tabaniformis lure).

**Virginia:** Harry Pavulaan, 494 Fillmore Street, Herndon, VA 22070, E-Mail: hpavulaan@aol.com

John Hyatt reports the following: June 23, Wise County, VA (foot of Big Black Mtn. on VA-KY border). Numerous *S. diana* males were observed along with a host of *S. cybele* and *P. philenor*, but the only hairstreaks evident were *S. melinus*. A single worn Gold-Banded skipper (*Autochton cellus*) was taken and released (late record?).

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The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are \$15.00 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, and dues may be sent to: Jeffrey R. Slotten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

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**SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY**

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