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THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES (WEBSITE: www.southernlepsoc.org/)

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

OBSERVATIONS FROM THE QUIET CORNER BY BEN WILLIAMS

I have been collecting moths extensively for over forty years in Pomfret, Connecticut, a rural oasis in the northeast corner of the state. Although development threatens from urban centers in Providence, Boston and Hartford, the area has retained its country character, hence the label - The Quiet Corner. We also claim, with rightful pride, to be the last Green Valley on the east coast between Boston and Washington, D.C.

Over the span of time that I have been running a mercury vapor light, I could not help but become acutely aware of significant changes in species that have come to light or appeared at nectar sources in open meadows. What follows is based on personal observation and experience. I am an avid collector and jack-of-all-trades naturalist, but I am not a scientist and make no pretense in that regard. Those who read on have been forewarned. (Please see INSERT B for some pictures of Ben and his environment.)

In some cases population changes are easy to explain but in other cases I'm at a loss and leave the explanation to those better qualified than I. Case in point is *Samia cynthia*. Cocoons of this lovely Saturnid were commonly found on *Ailanthas altissima* in New Haven less than a 90 minute drive to our south. In addition to *Ailanthas* the moth has been reared on a number of other food plants which remain plentiful; but the moth has been absent within the state of Connecticut since the early 80's. *Callosamia promethea*, once common, is still present but in much reduced numbers. Parasitism by the imported European tachinid fly, *Compsilura concinnata*, to control the Gypsy moth, is thought to be the culprit but to be responsible for the extirpation of a species seems unlikely. The same parasite is undoubtedly negatively impacting populations of *Automeris io* and *Hylophora cercropia*. The latter have been particularly hard hit in this area. I have not seen a Cercropia at light in over two years nor have I seen a larva or cocoon. The news, however, isn't all bad. I had never taken *Callosamia angulifera* until the mid 90's. The food plant has always been present but the moth, until relatively recently, was not. This species is migrating northward, possibly global warming is a factor.

Turning to the Sphingidae I've noticed similar ups and downs, appearances and disappearances. On 20 July, 1964, I took two fresh *Manduca jasminearum* at light. I haven't seen the species since. Given the fresh condition of the specimens, and the fact that there were two of them, the moths must have emerged locally rather than been blown in by a summer storm. It is pretty clear that no resident population existed beforehand nor was subsequently established; I just had a lucky night. We did enjoy a resident population of *Eumorpha achemon* in the mid to late 1970's as I took specimens regularly, but have not seen the species since 1978. An explanation eludes me whereas appearances of *Errinyis ello* and *Xylophanes Tersa* are undoubtedly chance arrivals and have no bearing on population trends. On the other hand were did *Sphinx drupiferarum* go? This was a regular Quiet Corner resident until recent years when it has largely disappeared - at least in my experience. *Hyles lineata* has always been uncommon in this area, that is not now the case with *Hyles gallii*. I had never seen this Sphingid in Pomfret until the mid 90's. It is currently common at light or nectaring at phlox or buddlia at dusk. I had always thought of the moth as being more northern so its arrival may have more to do with an increasing prevalence of its hostplant, bedstraw, than climate change.

I have a particular fascination for the Arctiidae; consequently I have been attentive to changes within this family as well. Lycomorpha pholus was readily encountered at light or on flowers from the 60's through the mid 80's but I haven't seen a specimen in over a decade. The same holds for Hypoprepia minuta although H. fuscosa remains relatively common. Other Arctiids which are increasingly hard to come by locally are Haploa confsa, I suspect climate change, and Grammia parenthice intemedia which has been totally absent for years. Bucking the trend is Hypercompe scribonia, now well established where no resident population existed prior to the 1980's. Warming temperatures would seem to have some bearing where scribonia is concerned.

The last *Catocala briseis* I've taken came to bait in '79, and I have not taken *Catocala parta* in 10 years. On the positive side of the ledger I can report the appearance of *Catocala serena*. I had never encountered this species prior to 1990. It is now one of the most frequently encountered *Catocalas*. I'm sure there is an explanation for these arrivals and departures but I cannot provide one.

Rather than appearing totally clueless I conclude my observations in a case where there is no mystery. In the early spring the diurnal Geometrid, *Archiearis infans* was common in the 1970's. The birches have largely died out; a combination of climate and maturing woodlands, the food plant is scarce and the moths has lost its opportunity to survive locally.

As of early July the 2004 season has been particularly disappointing. Even the commonest species among the Saturnids, Sphingids and Arctiids are few in number. Many which I normally took for granted haven't showed up at all but there are always those delightful exceptions. On May 15 I took 3 fresh specimens of *Feralia comstocki*, a striking green and black, Noctuid. The moth is prevalent further north and west but I am not aware of its being collected previously in northeastern Connecticut. As long as the unexpected does on occasion show up there is always the motivating question - what will tonight bring? Whether a bug hunter or a Red Sox fan, hope springs eternal.

Whatever small contribution I may have made to the inventory of moth populations in northeastern Connecticut is due to two individuals. The first is the late Dr. Alexander Klots who took an eager but basically uninformed neophyte under his wing. From him I learned how to organize, preserve and label specimens so that they might have some scientific value. I currently have the privilege of working with Dr. David Wagner in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Connecticut under whose guidance the education of an amateur continues. Thanks to my association with Dave, I have been enriched by experiences that would have been denied me otherwise and have gained an understanding of the Lepidopteran world that has afforded me even greater pleasure and satisfaction in the pursuit of what will always be a lifelong interest.

(Ben Williams, P.O. Box 211, Pomfret Center, CT 06259)

Insert A: Some photographs by the Editor in his travels around West Texas.

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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	
Student	\$12.00	
Sustaining	\$25.00	
Contributor	\$50.00	

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 Website: www.southernlepsoc.org/

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NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Bob Belmont is the new Chairman of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society for the upcoming year, 2005 [e-mail: bbelmont@masseyservices.com]. Congratulations Bob!!!

The other officers will remain the same for the coming year.

THINGS TO CONSIDER

1) Our Southern Lepidopterists' Society membership ranks might be improved if the current members took an interest in recruiting new members, including school age potential members. Think about it! Everybody must know someone who has an interest in lepidoptera. Sign them up.

2) We always can use a little more money in our Treasury. Therefore, members please consider a donation to our Society. Send any such donations to Jeff Slotten, Treasurer. Just a thought!

THE OCCURRENCE OF CALEPHELIS BOREALIS (LEPIDOPTERA: RIODINIDAE) IN ARKANSAS BY DAVID RUPE

Calephelis borealis (Riodinidae) (Fig. 1) (Please also see INSERT C for dorsal/ventral views) is generally considered rare and local within its range (Natureserve, 2004), which includes an area from the northeastern US west and south to Missouri, with spotty records in Arkansas and Oklahoma. During the spring of 2004, the author observed three distinct populations of *C. borealis* within the state of Arkansas. The three populations were separated by a minimum air distance of 30 miles and were observed in the following counties: Faulkner, Scott, and Sebastian (Fig. 2). Adults were observed at all three locations and voucher specimens were collected at two of the three sites (Table 1).

Table 1. Location information for three	populations of Calephelis borealis.
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County	Site ID	7.5' Quad and TRS
Faulkner*	Bell Slough WMA	Mayflower Quad, T4N, R13W, S32, SE 1/4
Scott	Harvey, 1 mile north of the Fourche LaFave River	Harvey Quad, T2N, R26W, S4 SE 1/4
Sebastian*	Poteau Mountain	Cauthron Quad, T4N, R32W, S25, SE 1/4

*Indicates voucher specimens were collected.

Habitats associated with these three populations were very similar, *i.e.*, all three populations were located near shale or sandstone outcroppings. The host plant (*Senecio obovatus*) was observed nearby in the Faulkner and Sebastian County locations.





Fig. 1. C. borealis (Sebastian Co., AR, 27-May-2004)

Fig. 2. Location of C. borealis colonies observed in 2004.

The Faulkner Co. population was first observed in mid-May (May 17) while the Scott and Sebastian Co. populations were observed later (May 27-30). Return trips to the Faulkner Co. population in mid-June produced no sighting of individuals, therefore, the flight period in central Arkansas is assumed to be approximately early May-early June. In Missouri, *C. borealis* has been recorded as being double brooded (Scott, 1986). In Scott Co., *C. borealis* has only been observed during the months of May and June (Rudolph, pers. comm.), however, it is possible that a second brood could emerge in August as reported in the Missouri populations.

Members of the genus Calephelis are extremely difficult to identify, especially in areas that contain numerous species

(Hall and Harvey, 2001). In Arkansas, only two species are known to occur: *C. borealis* and *C. muticum*. The specimens of *C. borealis* the author collected were distinguished from *C. muticum* by the following characters: (1) The forewing of male specimens was round, whereas in *C. muticum* it is typically pointed; (2) The overall coloration of the specimens was brown, while in *C. muticum* individuals are generally reddish-brown in overall coloration; (3) The specimens exhibited a dark median band on the dorsal surface of both wings, which is poorly defined or lacking in *C. muticum*; (4) Individuals collected (1.1-1.2 in.) were generally larger than recorded sizes of *C. muticum* (0.9-1.1 in.). In addition the habitat where *C. borealis* was collected, *i.e.*, upland forest, did not suit *C. muticum*. *Calephelis borealis* is generally located in lowland or wetland areas near its host plant, *Cirsium muticum*. No individuals of any species of *Cirsium* were observed within or near the *C. borealis* population locations.

Literature Cited

Hall, J.P.W. and D.J. Harvey. 2001. A Phylogenetic Review of Charis and Calephelis (Lepidoptera: Riodinidae). Annals of the Entomological Society of America. 95(4): 407-421.

NatureServe. 2004. Comprehensive Report: Calephelis borealis. http://www.natureserve.org/explorer/servlet/

Opler, P.A. and V. Malikul. 1992. A Field Guide to Eastern Butterflies. Peterson Field Guide #4. Houghton-Mifflin Publishers, Boston. 396 pages, 48 color plates.

Scott, J.A. 1986. The Butterflies of North America: Natural History and Field Guide. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

LIFE CYCLE OF THE GULF FRITILLARY (AGRAULIS VANILLAE [LINNAEUS]) BY J. BARRY LOMBARDINI

While "checking out" the horticulture gardens of Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas, in mid August (2004), my wife noticed this rather large "orange" caterpillar on a vine in one section of the gardens. (Please see INSERT C.) I, knowing that the Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae* [Linnaeus]) was common in the gardens and also that a number of these butterflies were flying around this particular vine, quite quickly realized that the caterpillar was probably the larva of the Gulf Fritillary (brilliant deduction).

The vine on which the caterpillar was feeding was Passion Flower (*Passiflora caerulea* form 'amethyst') and covered about a 30 feet length on a 3 foot fence in the back of the gardens. There must have been about 50 larvae at different stages feeding on the vine. What was interesting and points to my naivete is that some of the larvae were eating the flower itself. I was under the impression that butterfly larvae did not eat the actual flower but only the leafy parts of the host plant. So I learned something! I collected 9 larvae in the late instar stages along with a good supply of leaves from the vine and brought them home to complete their development. Of the 9 larvae, all fed and pupated without any obvious problem(s) but only 4 hatched approximately 2 weeks later. While this is a small number for a truly scientific observation, it is interesting that more than 50% died in the pupal stage. The pupae that did not hatch turned black and then desiccated.

Went back to the gardens on September 11. There are still about 50-75 larvae in various stages (obviously not the same individuals) on the host plant, the Passion Flower vine looks old and has been devastated by the larvae, and females are still laying eggs. Females are laying eggs not only on the vine but on the bare fence and on grasses, non-host plants, that are intermingled with the Passion flower host plant. All activity will cease when the first freeze arrives in late October or early November. It will be of interest to see if the colony will be as large next year as it was this year.

A LONG KNOWN AND UNDESCRIBED CATOCALA IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

In Louisiana, I first encountered this small yellow-hindwing *Catocala* (Fig. 1), similar in appearance to *Catocala jair* Strecker about 37 years ago. It is quite common where found, though I have records only from nine of 64 parishes (Fig. 2). It can be collected while resting on tree trunks, ultra-violet light traps and fermenting fruit bait traps. It is not my intention to describe this underwing as a species or subspecies here as others have stated their intention to do so. This phenotype was pictured by Sargent (1976) on plate 8, Fig. 27 as *jair (?)* and called "*jersey jair*" in a





Fig. 1. *Catocala* phenotype, male.

Fig. 2. Parish records for Catocala phenotype.





Literature Cited

is no mention of this phenotype in Covell (1984), though jair is listed but not pictured. This phenotype appears quite similar to that pictured by Barnes & McDunnough (1918), plate 9 Fig. 11 as the type form of amica In their discussion (Hubner). about jair only the 30 type specimens from Florida apparently were known at that time by those authors, though they mention other published claims at that time of jair occurring in New Jersey and Texas.

discussion under similar species to *Catocala amica* (Hubner). There

The dates of capture of this undescribed underwing in Louisiana are shown in Fig. 3, illustrating a single brood with possible protracted or bimodal distribution, occurring over a lengthy, three month flight period. This underwing can be encountered by the dozens resting on the trunks of each large oak tree in forested areas and flies quickly in a flash to the opposite side of a large tree as one approaches.

Barnes, Wm. and J. McDunnough 1918, Illustrations of the North American species of the genus Catocala. Mem. American Mus. Nat. Hist., New Series, Vol. III, Part 1. 47pp, 22 plates.

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

Covell, Jr., C.V. 1984. A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America. The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 469pp., 64 plates.

Sargent, T.D. 1976, Legion of Night: The Underwing Moths. Amherst Univ. Mass. Press.

EUTRAPELA CLEMATARIA (J.E. SMITH) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Eutrapela clemataria (J.E. Smith) (Fig. 1) is one of the larger in size species of Geometridae occurring in Louisiana. This very common species varies in color from solid brown to varying amounts of dull yellow and brown. Covell 1984, lists this species as common throughout eastern North America, April-August.

In Louisiana, *clemataria* probably occurs throughout the state (Fig. 2). Numerous trees are listed as food plants which is probably why it is abundant and widespread across the state. Dates of capture near Abita Springs, Louisiana, are shown in Fig. 3, first brood peaking in early March. *E. clemataria* appears to have at least four broods in Louisiana, adults occurring in all twelve months. Reported to have two generations southward by Wagner *et al.* (2001). Heitzman & Heitzman (1987) stated *clemataria* occurs March through October with two or more broods in Missouri.





Fig. 1. Eutrapela clemataria: a. male, b. female.

Fig. 2. Parish records of *E. clemataria* by this author.





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(Vernon A. Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 email: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

WING FLAPS

#2 BY TERRY DOYLE

Fun stuff first, the SLS website is a hoot. Great place to ID an unknown or get an unknown ID'd. I've done both there. Too bad there's not much that goes on at the discussion board. The people on the Texas Butterfly List site seem to be enjoying themselves. I have found some new scientific information while working with some of the people who list at the site. Seriously, some discussions on ours could actually help somebody, like the newbies.

In the past week, I have discovered San Antonio, Texas' Best Kept Secret. I happened to be in the general area of the Bexar County courthouse, actually only one block south. I noticed a park with fountains and was irresistibly drawn to it. It was loaded with blooming, native trees and shrubs. An obvious synergy has produced a butterfly garden in the geographical center of the eighth largest city in the U.S. I was only there for five minutes and saw three species: Anthanassa texana, Phoebis agarithe and an unidentified lycaenid. What you don't see when you don't have your net!

Also, had some more fun on 12 June 2004. Went on a day trip to some spots in south Texas with Mike Van Buskirk. In Alice, Jim Wells Co., we hit the jackpot. Larva of four species on the same food plant, *Abutilon hypoleucum*. Two skippers: *Helioptes laviana*, *Systasea pulverulenta* and two moths: *Bagisara buxea*, *Anomis erosa*. All have been associated with malvasceous (Mallow) plants. However, only *H. laviana* has been recorded to use this plant as a host. Mike is still amazed. *S. pulverulenta, B. buxea* and *A. erosa* are county records.

Which brings me to another subject. The two USGS websites for butterflies and moths of the United States are coordinated and edited by three gentlemen of high reputations in lepidopterist circles. However, most of us in the Lepidopterists' Society and Southern Lepidopterists' Society report new records to our own respective coordinators. But not always, as some of us include records in accepted articles. I have directed e-mails to one of the editors of the USGS site on two separate occasions to inquire if the pages of the Southern Lepidopterists' Newsletter are searched for county records. The question is reasonable and sincere on my part. I have yet to receive an answer. I have published an article in the SL News featuring Eacles imperialis, with photos, from Bexar Co. You will not see the county highlighted on the state or U.S. map at the USGS site. Maybe we should start our own species pages!

Well flappers, it appears that we still have a P.R. problem. Try to find live links to the SLS website; they are few and far between. The ATL site lists us, but it's a dead connection. The above-mentioned USGS websites do not link the SLS website. Come on folks; let's fix it. We list your websites with a live,

one-click connection. One good turn deserves another. (Maybe a pair of rare so. Texas leps would do it.) I'm sure it's just an oversight. We do have a friend though, a lep website in Sofia, Bulgaria, lists us with a live connect. The official page of the NABA does not link us at all even though J. Glassberg is recorded as a member in the 2003 SLS list. Come on, chum, lip service ain't going to get it. Many of the state chapters of the NABA link us with a live connection. A proactive exercise would be for a member from each state (under the direction of the Membership Coordinator) to do some internet searching for organizations (private, scholastic or government) that could link us. The coordinator could then officially contact them. Speaking of the NABA, they have lots of links. You snooze, you lose, flapperinos.

We now take this opportunity to be civilly optimistic about a subject near and dear to our hearts, i.e., the easily achieved improvement of our organization. Last year, at the business meeting of the 2003 annual meeting of the SLS in Gainesville, Florida, I brought up the question of why officers are not elected by a general vote of the membership. It is currently done by voice vote of the attendees at each annual meeting. And I mentioned that there was a strong influence on elections by the Florida members. Both of the above subjects were published in a report on the meeting in a recent past issue of the Southern Lepidopterists' News. What was not reported was my suggestion

regarding a change in the election process to a vote by the general membership and a follow-up statement that, if not corrected, it could have a deleterious effect on future membership. Several present responded with rationalized comments that it was difficult to find individuals outside of the Florida membership to help with issues of responsibility and support and that, by and large, only Florida members have usually been officers because it was founded by Florida members. The other retort was that meetings held outside the state have been poorly attended. This statement, in and of itself, adds even more weight to the argument for a general, mailin ballot. These responses taken outside of context are true, but dodge the issue. Also, this line of reasoning could be compared to the fact that many current civil elections, local, state and federal are usually decided by 15% of the potential voting populace, presidential elections notwithstanding. That does not mean that the right to vote should be stripped from the other 85%, regardless of their reason for not doing so. The present membership, according to the 2003 Membership List, is 161. A breakdown by number and rounded percent is as follows: Florida 38 (24%), Texas 19 (12%), Arkansas, 9 (7%), Georgia, 6 (4%), Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, each with 5 (3%), Louisiana 4 (2%), Virginia, 3 (2%), Tennessee 2 (1%) and other states outside the boundaries of the Society, 60 (37%). These numbers will change with enforcement of strict non-payment of dues policy as 42 (26%) had not paid dues since 2002 or earlier and addition of new members. It is evident that Florida members can have a dominant hand when the elections, as now structured are nearly always held in Florida. No aspersions meant, I count many Florida members as friends. The Florida group has seen

the Society through often tough and contentious times and deserves our respect and gratitude. Bottom line, if you pay your dues you should get the opportunity to vote for the person of your choice.

Both of these problems could be easily changed. Not to be too technical, but we don't have any Bylaws. What we have is a Constitution composed of Articles. Read Article 5 c., you can find it on the SLS website. It simply states that the officers have to be elected at the annual meeting. According to Article 11, that can only be done by a majority vote of members present at the annual meeting. The only way to have an election by the general membership is to amend Article 5c. Here is another "change" that would have to be done at the annual meeting with a vote by the membership in attendance and the board as stipulated in the constitution. This should be proceeded by an advance notice, listing the names of the next year's candidates. If the "change" is approved, then we could have a ballot election in 2006. Also, the by-laws should enumerate the duties of each officer so candidates and elected officials would know what would be expected of them? No one in their right mind wants to take on a job that has no description of responsibilities. The last line in Article 5c just doesn't cut it. What does "normally pertaining" mean? Currently, the "Board" has more specifically listed duties than any individual officer with the exception of the chairman. Article 5e states that the board must meet annually or as necessary if called on by the Chairman. That is not always and may never be possible for some good candidates because of distance, circumstances or high costs of travel expense. Modern times call for

modern methods, e-mail. To compound the error, as this year's election may prove, the names of the candidates will again be "announced" at the annual meeting. But, as I have stated above, it is not in the character of the founders to let these issues, short or long term, go unaddressed. Again, please understand that my statements are meant to be constructive and wellmeaning.

One other comment, I was glad to note that the 2004 business meetings of the ATL and SLS are going to be separate. In my opinion, any combined meetings of the two groups are not the best answer. First it is, in all probability, unconstitutional and second it does not further the progress of either. Each has its own agenda, successes, challenges, history, etc. Each should stand on its own merits and convenience should not be a primary reason to hold a combined meeting. Any commingling of funds for expenses is probably another unconstitutionally incorrect issue.

It is a known fact that most individuals of the human species do not like nor accept change. This is the 21^{st} century and perception is an important part of any organization. The face we turn towards prospective and potential members is important. We can and should do this.

What if we could produce a sheet or brochure done that can be given or mailed to prospective members listing persuasive benefits of membership in our society. In other words, what do you get for \$15? You PowerPoint aficionados should be able to bring that off.

Until next time, flappers, write or e-mail if you have a mind to.

SUGGESTIONS ON REPORTING NEW STATE RECORDS BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Optional image submittal rules for reporting new state record lepidoptera:

- 1. Image submitted depicts only 1/2 half of fully spread specimen or one side.
- 2. Quality be sufficient to discern fringe on light or dark background.
- 3. Record should be within past 6 months or be newly found old specimen from a collection.
- Record should be verified by one or more knowledgeable researcher or society member before submittal. The consultant party's name will not be included in any published report as the <u>submitter</u> shall bear all responsibility for any errors in identification.
- 5. The submitter shall perform and be solely responsible for a thorough literature search verifying "newly reported for state of "
- 6. A minimal description, e.g., date, location or other relevant data should accompany image.

[*Editor's note:* Vernon has sent in an example of his suggested reporting technique and it is incorporated into the Louisiana State Report. Please let me know if you think that this is a worthwhile idea for reporting new state records.]

MEMBER NOTICE

FOR SALE - Entomological Collecting Equipment: Bait Traps, three types, Tropical, Inverted Funnel and Flat Bottom; Light Traps from 15 Watt to 40 Watt in 12 Volt DC and 120 Volt AC; Collecting Lights in fluorescent UV from 15 Watt to 40 Watt in 12 Volt DC and 120 Volt AC, and Mercury Vapor from 165 Watt to 1000 Watt; Light Fixtures for permanent traps, and Collecting Sheet Set-ups. UV and MV Bulbs and Quantum Fluorescent Black Light Bulbs.

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DEFINITIONS

- Muskeg A mossy acid bog; a kind of bog or marsh containing thick layers of decaying vegetable matter and/or mosses found especially in Canada and Alaska.
- Pheromone Sex attractant scent molecule produced by scent-scales which are named androconia.
- Scent scales Specialized scales that produce and disperse sex attractants; these scales are also called androconia.
- Sex patch A thick pad of sex scales or scent scales on a butterfly's wing; these are also knows as stigmata or brands in the skippers and hairstreaks.

THYSANOPYGA INTRACTATA (WLK.) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

The ruddy-colored small geometridae moth *Thysanopyga intractata* (Wlk.) (Fig.1) is quite widespread across the state of Louisiana (Fig. 2). The usual reddish-brown overall coloration can vary from rusty-red to a combination reddish-brown and orange-yellow, to even overall lemon yellow with reddish-brown speckling.



Fig. 1. Adult phenotypes of *Thysanopyga intractata*: a. male, b. female.

Fig. 2. Parish capture records in Louisiana by this author.



Fig. 3. Adult *Thysanopyga intractata* collected at sec. 24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. n = 2753.

The forewing reniform spot is usually limited to a small dark spot as well as a hindwing discal spot. On specimens with lighter coloration there are often three contrasting transverse forewing bands from costal margin to inner margin as antemedian, median and postmedian lines. On the hindwing the am and pm lines likewise transverse the wing, the median line absent. Occasional specimens display a blackish suffusion of scales over both wings. Covell (1984) reports *intractata* occurs Massachusetts to Florida to Wisconsin and Texas. Wagner *et al.* (2001) reports *intractata* to feed on American holly with at least three broods in Maryland. In Louisiana, specimens exist for almost any day of the year in what appears to be six annual broods, first brood peaking early to mid-March (Fig.3).

Literature cited

- Covell, Jr., C.V. 1984. A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America. The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 469pp., 64 plates.
- Wagner, D. L., D. C. Ferguson, T. L. McCabe, and R. C. Reardon, 2001. Geometroid Caterpillars of Northeastern and Appalachian Forest. USDA, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team, 239 pp.

(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420)

ARTACE CRIBRARIA (LJUNGH) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

The medium size, brilliant white Lasiocampid *Artace cribraria* (Ljungh) (Fig.1) is fairly common where found in Louisiana (Fig. 2). Dozens of individual black dots occurring at veins adorn the forewings as antemedian, median, postmedian, subterminal and terminal lines. Covell(1984) states this species as occurring New York to Florida and





Fig. 2. Parish records by this author for Artace cribraria.

Texas. Covell (1984) states *cribraria* is common in the south, uncommon to rare in the north and occurs June to Oct. Heppner (2003) list dates for all 12 months. The reported food plants are *Quercus* and *Prunus*. Adults were taken in all twelve months in Louisiana (Fig. 3), two lesser populated broods peaking November and February and two largely populated broods May and August.

A second similar looking North American species, *Artace colaria* Franclemont (1973) was described from Arizona.

Fig. 1. Artace cribraria, female.



Fig. 3. Dates of capture for Artace cribraria at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 3627.

Literature cited

- Covell, Jr., C.V. 1984. A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America. The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv 469pp., 64 plates.
- Heppner, J.B. 2003. Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. and Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670pp., 55 plates.
- Franclemont, J.G. in Dominick, R.B., et al., 1973. The Moths of America North of Mexico, Fasc. 20.1 Mimallonoidea; Bombycoidae (in part).

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

MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE: IF YOU HAVE "2003" AFTER YOUR NAME ON THE MAILING ADDRESS, YOU OWE THE SOCIETY DUES. YOU ARE <u>ONE YEAR IN ARREARS</u>. PLEASE PAY YOUR 2004 DUES ASAP!!!!

ON REVERSED SEXUAL CHARACTERS IN A BUTTERFLY BY ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE

Editor Charles H. Smith's Note: A paper presented at the British Association for the Advancement of Science meetings in August 1866. Wallace would later make comments on the same subject at the 19 November 1866 meeting of the Entomological Society of London. To link directly to this page, connect with: http://www.wku.edu/~smithch/wallace/S121.htm

A paper "On reversed sexual characters in a butterfly, and its interpretation on the theory of modification and adaptive mimicry," was read by Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, as follows:--

Having found an instance in which the usual external sexual characters are reversed, and thinking that it may be well explained by the principles of *natural selection* and *adaptive resemblance or mimicry*, I wish to offer a few remarks to the Association, as I look upon it as a kind of *crucial instance*, by which the merits of *different* theories of the origin of species may be tested.

In several groups of the higher animals, the males differ from the females not only in the possession of weapons of offence or defence and characteristic ornamental appendages, but also, whenever a difference of colour exists in the sexes, in the males being ornamented with more varied or richer hues. This is especially the case in the great classes of Birds and Insects. I am not aware of any case in which the female bird is more richly coloured than the male, though in some cases she is adorned with more variegated colours. From the fact that the males up to a certain age are like the females, and also from the fact that the females of closely allied species are often almost undistinguishable while the males are very distinct, - it is considered that the male characters present an advance or higher development of the characters common to the female and to the group.

Exactly the same phenomena occur in Insects, and especially in

Butterflies, which in many respects are strikingly analogous to Birds. The rule holds in all the families of the extensive group of Diurnal Lepidoptera, with one or two very curious exceptions.

In arranging my collection I found it necessary to determine the sexes of all the species as accurately as possible, and for this purpose had recourse to certain structural characters, in the Papilionidae and Pieridae, the presence of abdominal valves in the male. In the *Nymphalidae* and all other groups except the Hesperidae, the difference in the structure of the fore legs, which is readily observable and offers a sure means of separating the sexes.

On coming to the *Diadema antilope*, and an allied species which had been confounded with it, I found to my surprise that the individuals always hitherto considered as *males*, and noted as such in Doub. and Hew. Gen. 1 Diur. Lepid., Sp., page 281, from their bright *metallic blue lustre*, were *females*, while the dull and obscure specimens were *males*.

Many other species of the same *Genus Diadema* have the same gloss of blue, but always in the *males*.

Now to understand the cause of this anomaly we must consider a little the theory of those external sexual characters I have already pointed out in Birds and Insects.

The only theory that attempts to account for these by any natural law is that of Mr. Darwin, by what he terms sexual selection. According to this view the greater strength and the weapons of offence and defence possessed by the male, are due to the facts that the males fight together for the females, and that therefore every slight variation that gives some individuals the advantage in these struggles is transmitted to their offspring. It is quite in harmony with this view that such male characters are most developed in polygamous species - as the spurs of the cock, the horns of the stag and the ram, etc.

Another kind of sexual selection, is when increased beauty of colour or of voice *attracts the female*, and leads to her *choice* of a favoured partner. Facts have been observed to show that this really does take place, and it is the only hypothesis that accounts for the very general superior beauty of colour and of voice in the male over the female. This acts equally well in *monogamous* as in *polygamous* species – as instanced in our song birds and in diurnal lepidoptera.

In the case of insects, and especially of butterflies, I believe another principle has assisted in producing the diversity of the sexes. It is necessary for the preservation of the race, that the female insect should *live longer* than the male, because she has to deposit her eggs in a proper situation, during which she is necessarily exposed to the attacks of her enemies. She wants protection, therefore, more than the male does, and anything that makes her less conspicuous is an advantage. Gay colours will therefore be generally injurious, and the inevitable "survival of the fittest" will prevent their development.

But now another principle comes in. It is well known that numbers of insects and some birds derive a great protection from enemies by their colours assimilating with the ground colour of their haunts. Many moths and beetles exactly resemble the bark of the trees on which they usually repose; others closely imitate sticks or leaves, or even the dung of birds. Now, in many cases, the same law of the greater protection of the female applies here, - a striking example of which are the wonderful leaf insects of the genus Phyllium, where the females mimic leaves most accurately, while the males, which are smaller and more active. have no such resemblance.

It had been long known that certain insects strikingly resembled other insects externally, although their structure and organization showed them to belong to distinct genera or families, or even orders. There are flies and moths which perfectly resemble stinging hymenoptera. It was Mr. Bates who first investigated these with the view of discovering the rationale of the phenomenon, in which, I think, he quite succeeded. He showed reason for supposing that the species which resembled totally distinct species of other groups, obtained an advantage by this resemblance, just as did those which resembled vegetable or inanimate objects. The most striking case which he brought forward was that of the Heliconidae and Danaidae. two families of butterflies which are the subject of close imitation by

species of two distinct families, and in every case the pairs of resembling species inhabit not only the same part of the world, but the very same district and locality, have the same habits, and may be taken flying together. In Africa, in America, and in Asia, are many of these curious cases, species of other groups, always mimicing the Danaidae and Heliconidae. Now, how do these various species which resemble others gain anything by it? It can only be because the insects they resemble are themselves saved from attack, in some way or other, and the species that resemble them being mistaken for them by their enemies, thus gain an advantage over their allies who are not so mistaken. The nature of the protection of the Danaidae and Heliconidae seems to be an odour and taste which is disagreeable to insectivorous birds and insects. They all certainly have a strange medicinal odour which is very powerful; they are excessively abundant in species and individuals; they are generally conspicuous insects; and every one of them although they vary greatly in size and bulk - have a very slow and weak flight. This combination of characters seems to render it almost certain that they are distasteful to many enemies which check the increase of other groups, and favour in them great powers of flight, or habits which enable them to conceal themselves.

Among the species that mimic these groups we find some in which both sexes are equally protected, while others have only the females so guarded. A striking conformity with other cases in which protection by mimicry is universally admitted, *Diadema bolina* is a remarkable instance of this.

The species I propose to name, *Diadema anomala* is another, for here the glossy blue strikingly

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resembles the common *Euplœa midamus*, which inhabits the same countries, and thus the females have acquired the colouring generally assumed by the males, because each slight variation in that direction was advantageous to the female, and therefore survived in that sex – in the male, from his more rapid flight, and his importance for a shorter time in the economy of nature, the modification has not been so rapid.

That this is the true explanation of the facts is, I think, shown by their being an exactly analogous one in South America, where several species of Pieris, P. pyrrha, P. malenka, have the females bright orange and red, while the males are Here, too, the females white. exactly resemble Heleconias, with which they fly in the forest, and cannot be distinguished from them. This case is however, not so remarkable because, in it, the male departs from the general colouring of its immediate allies, while in my Diadema the colouring is exactly that which is characteristic of the male sex in the genus. It is an exact reversal of the usual sexual characters for a special purpose, which we can distinctly trace, and as such is, I believe, unique. I may state, also, that this species inhabits the same localities as the Euplaca it resembles, and flies almost equally slowly, so as to deceive any collector, and, therefore, most probably any insectivorous bird.

Now, if the soundness of a theory is to be tested by the number and variety of the facts which it connects and explains, I would submit that here we have a large number of very curious facts which are explained on the theory of *favourable variations* increased in definite directions by "survival of the fittest." I will briefly recapitulate these, 1st. There are numbers of insects which closely resemble the inanimate objects, on or among which they rest.

2nd. There are species of Lepidoptera and flies which resemble stinging hymenoptera.

3rd. There are many *Lepidoptera* which resemble in all parts of the world – one particular group, the Danaoid Butterflies.

4th. This group is conspicuous in size and colour; is very varied in form and markings; the species do not conceal themselves; the individuals abound everywhere; and out of more than 20 genera and near 1000 species, not one has a quick or powerful flight.

5th. All the species of this great group have a strong and disagreeable odour, which is given out when the body is crushed or wounded, and which occurs in no other group of butterflies.

6th. Among the cases of mimicry of inanimate objects, it is often the *females* that possess it most perfectly, and sometimes exclusively.

7th. In the cases of mimicry of the *Danaoid* butterflies the same thing occurs, the females alone in several instances possessing the resemblance, and thus sometimes acquiring a colouration like the males of other species.

8th. The *species*, and even the *entire genus* in which these resemblances occur, is often very variable, and transitional forms are often found showing the steps in the production of these mimicing species.

Here we have a series of remarkable and undisputed facts. Mr. Darwin's theory, as applied by Mr. Bates and myself, seems to me to connect and

Professor Huxley cautioned Mr. Wallace against considering this as a decisive case. It was explained quite as completely by the theological doctrine of the late Dr. Paley.

Mr. Herbert Spencer thought he

explain them, and to clear up such an apparent anomaly as that which has led me to make these remarks; and I am not aware that any other theory

could show that the case described by Mr. Wallace could not be satisfactorily explained by Dr. Paley's teaching. He understood Mr. Wallace that the imitation was not complete, and varied in different individuals. This incompleteness or hypothesis has even attempted to do so.

was not to be explained were we to assume that the one butterfly was made in imitation of the other by the Creator; but it was readily accounted for by the law of evolution.

[The Editor and membership of the Southern Lepidopterists' News thank Dr. Charles H. Smith (University Libraries, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, KY 42101; e-mail: charles.smith@wku.edu) for allowing us to use his electronic reproduction of A.R. Wallace's writings which are on his website: <u>http://www.wku.edu/~smithch</u>/wallace/BIOG.htm].

DEFINITIONS

Synpatric – pertaining to closely related species of organisms occurring in the same geographic area.

[Note from The Editor: The following published article on *Phyciodes incognitus* was sent to the Editor of the SLS News by Ron Gatrelle who states that this manuscript is only available on-line and therefore our Southern Lepidopterists' Society newsletter would be the only paper source. The type specimens of *Phyciode incognitus* Gatrelle, 2004 (and other related types) can be found at the TILS website Photos section. The URL is <u>http://www.tils-ttr.org]</u>.

The International Lepidoptera Survey newsletter

Volume 4:1

October 2004

Phyciodes incognitus

Phyciodes incognitus was described in Volume 4 number 8 of **The Taxonomic Report** (Sept. 25, 2004) of The International Lepidoptera Survey. In its facies, this species can be very similar to both *Phyciodes tharos* and *Phyciodes cocyta*. It is known to be sympatric with both. It is sympatric with *P. tharos* at all four of its documented sites of occurrence in GA and NC, including its type locality of Duncan Ridge Road, Union County, Georgia. It was at one time sympatric with *P. cocyta* at the type locality of the *cocyta* synonym *Phyciodes marcia* at Kanawha River, Kanawha County, West Virginia. This was determined from specimens in the W. H. Edwards collection (Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA) among which at least one specimen has been determined as *P. incognitus* (Fig. 1).

P. incognitus is evidenced to be distinct from *P. tharos* by 1) their sympatry and 2) larval and adult morphology. From *P. cocyta, P. incognitus* is distinguished by 1) phenology and 2) mtDNA. The DNA sequencing was done by Niklas Wahlberg. In the original description, only the result of that sequencing was documented - which was that *P. incognitus* nested within the haplotypes of *P. tharos* (in Wahlberg's clade B) and away from *P. cocyta* (in Wahlberg's clades D & E) thereby indicating *incognitus vs. cocyta* speciation. This is because the Wahlberg *et al.* study determined that the *P. tharos* and *P.*



cocyta haplotypes, were not closely related. They stated: "In summary, the main results for the tharos-group are that *P. tharos* forms a distinct clade basal to most of the other tharos-group species; *P. cocyta* is not closely related to *P. tharos* (as has always been assumed from morphological-ecological traits), rather the majority of its mtDNA haplotypes are closer to *P. pulchella*..."

The sympatry and rearing of *P. incognitus* and *P. tharos* established their status as different species. The phenology of *P. incognitus* (multi-brooded) indicated possible distinction from *P. cocyta* (single-brooded), but due to their similar phenotypes, the mtDNA data were essential to making a conclusive determination. Now that it is known that the mtDNA of *P. incognitus* is as distant from *P. cocyta* as is that of *P. tharos*, another interesting question arises - which is the older taxon, *tharos* or *incognitus*. After I sent my initial sample of 4 *tharos* and 3 *incognitus* specimens to Wahlberg, he composed a new gene-tree (compared from the one published in their 2003 paper) of clade B. I am not qualified to make definitive molecular conclusions, but the region of the gene-tree diagram in which two of the three *P. incognitus* nested, raised, in my opinion, the possibility that *P. incognitus* is basal to *P. tharos* - and thus the rest of the *tharos*-group. This would account for the many similarities (at multiple characters) between not only *P. incognitus* and *P. tharos* and *P. cocyta*, but also *P. batesii maconensis*. Or rather, in this hypothesis, the similarity of *tharos, cocyta* and *maconensis* **TO** *incognitus*.

Occasional specimens of *P. incognitus* tend to have a heavy ventral forewing median line of black spots (the black is actually the ground color on all *Phyciodes* - the "spots" being the fulvous markings), and also very light ventral hindwings. These may be normal variants, or even hybrids with *maconensis*. But they can look very much like *maconensis* with which *incognitus* flies mid May to early June. These traits are found in the third *incognitus* specimen which nested in a more distant part of clade B. Nine additional *P. incognitus* specimens were eventually sent to Wahlberg for sequencing, but his time restrictions have not yet permitted him to assess them beyond the basic

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determination that those also had haplotypes similar to those of P. tharos and not P. cocyta.



Gene tree. Phyc = *P. incognitus*. Several of the specimens in this tree were not referenced on the Wahlberg *et al.* 2003 gene-tree. For comparison, that tree can be found at: <u>http://www.zoologi.su.</u> <u>se/research/wahlberg/Phyciodes</u> /Phylogeny.htm

(Ron Gatrelle, Goose Creek, South Carolina)

REPORT ON THE 2004 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA BY IRVING FINKELSTEIN, SECRETARY

The 26th Annual Meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society was held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera on September 18 and 19, 2004, in the Powell Classroom of the new McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity. As was the case with the joint meeting of the two organizations in 2003, an impressive number of members were present. SLS members who signed in were as follows:

James K. Adams Andy Anderson Terry Arbogast Bob Belmont Bob Beiriger John Calhoun Charlie Covell Tom Emmel Irving L. Finkelstein Rick Gilmore John Heppner Emily Heffernan Deborah Matthews Lott Al Manassa Lee and Jackie Miller Marc Minno Tom Neal Floyd and June Preston Bill and Pat Russell Jeff Slotten Don Stillwaugh Jim Tuttle Howard and Camilla Weems Scott Wehry

Before the meeting officially got under way, Tom Emmel, George Austin and a few other McGuire Center staff members led groups of 3 or 4 each to tour the McGuire Center and the live butterfly conservatory, where the many tropical species, especially the Heliconians, put on a truly breathtaking display for the attendees.



Dawn at Monahans Sandhills State Park (Texas)



Sunrise at Monahans Sandhills State Park



A New Day at Monahans Sandhills State Park



Kricogonia lyside (Godart), Fort Davis



Anthanassa texana Edwards, Fort Davis



Anthanassa texana Edwards, Fort Davis



Skipper?, Fort Davis



Flower and Bee or Bee and Flower



Fort Davis, Texas

By 9:30, nearly all attendees were back from the tour and indulged in the coffee, donuts and other refreshments provided by the SLS. At 9:35 the meeting was called to order by Tom Emmel and turned over to Jackie Miller, moderator of the morning session.

The meeting program contained 20 presentations in all, including the banquet address. Though no official distinction was made, seven of the papers dealt specifically with tropical species and issues, such as lepidoptera biodiversity in Mexico, in the Aldabra Islands (in the Indian Ocean), and the Jamaican Homerus Swallowtail. Ten of the remaining papers focused on studies and species pertinent to the southeastern United States. For the first time, the annual meeting program included abstracts of most (15) of the talks. A complete listing of the papers presented can be found on the SLS website (www.southernlepsoc.org).

The morning session was thematically the most cohesive, four of the five papers dealing specifically with Mexican lepidoptera. At the completion of the session, all the attendees assembled outside the McGuire Center for the group photo, then returned to the meeting room to partake in a buffet sandwich lunch generously provided by Tom Neal and Subway Sandwich shops, and an hour of conversation and camaraderie

The Saturday afternoon session, moderated by Bob Beiriger, not only contained the most presentations (10) of the three sessions, it was also the most diverse in style and content. All but two of the papers had a distinct Florida or Georgia association. With space limited, only a few highlights can be mentioned. Marking Charlie Covell's relocation to Gainesville to join the McGuire Center staff was his survey of the forty-year history of the Kentucky Lepidoptera Survey, of which Charlie was a central force. Alan Chin-Lee showed dazzling views of gynandromorphs, aberrations and hybrid matings he'd observed and photographed in the conservatories at Butterfly World and the McGuire Center. Without a doubt, the most animated and entertaining presentation was James Adams' amusing expose of exciting new records for Georgia lepidoptera.

It is becoming a tradition to punctuate each year's SLS / ATL joint meeting in Gainesville with a Saturday night banquet at the Voodoo Restaurant and Lounge, and this year saw an impressive turnout of members, spouses and companions. The fine dinner was followed by Andrei Sourakov's address, "*Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Larvae.*" The evening concluded with a first for SLS / ATL meetings, a door prize drawing, conducted – of course – by Charlie Covell, and many attendees came away with some very desirable books and collecting equipment.

Sunday morning's session began at 9:15 with the annual Business Meetings of the two organizations. Bob Beiriger conducted the SLS Business Meeting, followed by John Heppner presenting reports and issues for ATL. In the SLS Treasurer's Report, Jeff Slotten recognized several new members, acknowledged donations and reported a current balance of \$927.36 in the treasury. The main item of business, the election of officers for 2005, resulted in the following slate, elected unanimously:

Bob Belmont – Chairman Barry Lombardini – News Editor Irving Finkelstein – Secretary Jeff Slotten – Treasurer Paul Milner – Membership Coordinator Marc Minno – Member - at - Large Dave Morgan – Website Manager

Although there was no John Abbott Award presented this year, two members were commended for outstanding service to the SLS, Dave Morgan for his superb job in maintaining the website, and Barry Lombardini for his exceptionally fine work editing the Newsletter.

It was moved, and passed, to again hold a joint annual meeting with ATL in 2005 at the McGuire Center, at approximately the same date, pending the UF home football game schedule. Finally, Charlie Covell moved to add a Friday "Identification Day" in 2005 and volunteered to coordinate the event. There being no further new business, the Business Meeting was closed at 9:40.

The regular morning session resumed at 10:15, Charlie Covell presiding. Among the final four presentations, attendees heard what has become an annual report on the status and progress of the Schaus Swallowtail, by Tom Emmel and Jaret Daniels. UF graduate student Matt Lehnert reported on his research on the Homerus Swallowtail



The Collecting Wall on a Warm Night in Early May.



Milbert's Tortoise Shell in the Clutches of a Crab Spider on Scabiosa



Great Spangled Fritillary on Swamp Milkweed - an Irresistible Nectar Source. Ben Williams with his Pet Luna.





Calephelis borealis, dorsal view (Photo by David Rupe).



Calephelis borealis, ventral view (Photo by David Rupe).



Late instar larvae of Gulf Fritillary on host plant



Fifth instar larva of Gulf Fritillary (Agraulis vanillae [Linnaeus]) on host plant, Passion Flower vine



Passion Flower (*Passiflora caerulea* form 'Amethyst')



Prepupal stage of Gulf Fritillary



Passion Flower (*Passiflora caerulea* form 'Amethyst')











Egg to adult: Gulf Fritillary, male, female, underside

population in Jamaica's Cockpit Mountains.

The meetings officially concluded shortly past noon, and members went their separate ways, feeling edified and no doubt anticipating another excellent meeting in 2005.

HURRICANES

Hopefully, those members of the Southern Lepidopterist's Society who were in the path of the recent hurricanes survived with minimal or no damage. Our thoughts and best wishes are with all of you.



Jeff Sloten standing in front of a felled tree in his yard in Gainesville, a result of the fury of Hurricane Frances.

2004 LEP SEASON WINDING DOWN

The butterfly/moth season is slowing coming to a close, at least in the more northern areas of our sourthern region. I would like to invite the SLS membership to seriously consider writing up some aspect of your collecting activities this past year for publication in our Newsletter. Surely, there is some bit of field information that you would like to share with the membership! Where should the 2005 field trip be held? Any new butterfly/moth books out there that should be recommended? Please send any comments and/or criticisms to the Editor. Many thanks!!!





Floyd Preston standing in front of the display at the McGuire Center



Irving Finkelstein and George Austin at the McGuire Center



Tom Emmel in front of display at the McGuire Center



Display at the McGuire Center - one of many beautiful plaques



George Austin and Bob Belmont in the collection room of the McGuire Center



June and Floyd Preston at meal's end



Bob Belmont photographing butterflies at the McGuire Center



Charlie Covell and Jim Tuttle at the McGuire Center lecture hall



Jaret Daniels at the McGuire Center rearing laboratory

NOTICES

John Heppner writes that the Florida State Collection of Arthropods has about 200 Riker mounts that can be loaned out. Most are about 8 x 10 inches in size; a few are about 12 x 16 inches in size. Most have good cotton but some may need a new cotton refill. Anyone interested in some or all of them, please contact John. *Technically John states that they have to loan them, since the Riker mounts are State property, but do not expect to need a return on them (however, the borrower is responsible for them and may not trade them or sell them to a third party)*.

Dr. John B. Heppner, Curator of Lepidoptera Florida State Collection of Arthropods, DPI, FDACS P.O. Box 147100 Gainesville, FL 32614-7100 Tel: (353) 372-3505x139; Fax: (353) 334-0737 E-mail: hoppnej@doacs.sate.fl.us

* * * * *

Ed Knudson & Charles Bordelon over the last several years have written a number of monographs on the lepidoptera of Texas, the most recent being the *Macro-moths of the Lower Rio Grande Valley* (\$45.00). This latest issue has approximately 700 species illustrated in color. For anyone interested in the lepidoptera of Texas this series is most valuable. Ed and Charles should be congratulated for undertaking such a monumental job and doing it in a first class manner.

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

MaryAnn Friedman 807 Weeden Island Drive Niceville, FL 32578

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Ron Leuschner

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REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

Jimmy Jackson

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Arkansas: Mack Shotts, 514 W. Main Street, Paragould, AR 72450, E-Mail: cshotts@grnco.net

Craig Marks sent the following report to Mack – <u>Subject:</u> sightings at Rick Evans/Grandview Praire WMA, Hempstead Co., Ark.

On 8/28/04, a group of 7 saw the following: 1 Pipevine Swallowtail, 2 Giant Swallowtails, 6 Eastern Tailed Tiger Swallowtails, 41 Cloudless Sulphurs, 3 Sleepy Sulphurs, 91 Little Yellows, 7 Grey Hairstreaks, 4 Red-Banded Hairstreaks, 21 Eastern Tailed Blues, 2 Summer Azures, 7 Gulf Fritillaries, 2 Variegated Fritillaries, 1 Diana Fritillary (female), 3 Great Spangled Fritillaries, 14 Pearl Cresents, 2 Question Marks, 1 Red Admiral, 3 Buckeyes, 2 Red-Spotted Purples, 1 Viceroy, 2 Goatweeds, 2 Harkberry Emperors, 2 Northern Pearly Eyes, 2 gemmed Satyrs, 42 Carolina Satyrs, 13 Common Wood Nymphs, 26 Monarchs, 3 Hoary Edges, 3 Horace's Duskywings, 2 Swarthy Skippers, 6 Clouded Skippers, 2 Fiery Skippers, 3 Sachem Skippers, 1 Delaware Skipper, 4 Byssus Skippers, 8 Dun Skippers.

Total: 36 species, 366 individuals

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

<u>Georgia:</u> James K. Adams, 346 Sunset Drive SE, Calhoun, GA 30701, E-Mail: jadams@em.daltonstate.edu (Please check out the new GA leps website at: <u>http://www.daltonstate.edu/galeps/).</u>

Records are from James Adams (no notation), Eleaner Adams (EA), Irving Finkelstein (IF), John Hyatt, and Lance Durden. Most records presented here represent new or interesting records (range extensions, unusual dates, uncommon species, county records, *etc.*) or records for newly investigated areas. Known County and State records are indicated. All dates listed below are 2004 unless otherwise specified.

Calhoun, Gordon Co. (my house): NOTODONTIDAE: Gluphisia septentrionis, Aug. 8 (COUNTY).

Carbondale (1-75, exit 326), Whitfield Co.: <u>NOTODONTIDAE</u>: Hyparpax aurora, Aug. 13. <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Chytonix sensilis, Sept. 8 (COUNTY).

<u>Rocky Face ridgeline, top of Dug Gap Battle Mtn. Road, just SW of Dalton, Whitfield Co.</u>:
Sept. 18, 2002: <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Archanara laeta (STATE).
August 14, 2004 (with IF): <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Properigea costa, Heliocheilus lupatus, Schinia lynx, S. nundina.
August 19, 2004: <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Stiria rugifrons, Schinia nundina..

Salacoa Road at Salacoa Creek, 5 miles ESE of Fairmount, Bartow Co., Sept. 3, 2004: <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Zanclognatha pedipilalis, Phalaenophana hanhami, Macrochilo lithophora, Papaipema polymniae, Basilodes pepita, Leucania callidior. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Xanthorhoe lacustrata.

Gates Chapel Rd., 8 mi. N.W. Ellijay, Gilmer Co., June 11-12, 2004 (IF): NOCTUIDAE: Oligia crytora

Rabun Bald, NW Slope at 3500'+, Rabun Co., Oct. 12, 2002: NOCTUIDAE: Apamea relicina (STATE)

<u>Atlanta, Fulton Co., Irving Finkelstein's House (IF)</u>: <u>GEOMETRIDAE:</u> Idaea scintillularia, Sept. 4; Trichodezia albovittata (at lights!!), Sept. 9. <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Samea baccatalis, Sept. 4.

Kittles Island, McIntosh Co., June 19, 2004: NOCTUIDAE: Catocala amestris (COUNTY).

Cave Spring, Floyd Co., with IF: June 19: SPHINGIDAE: Sphinx franckii (COUNTY).

Sept. 10-12.

<u>SPHINGIDAE</u>: Enyo lugubris (COUNTY). <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Zanclognatha atrilineela (COUNTY), Macrochilo lithophora, Anomis erosa, Catocala maestosa (COUNTY), Amyna octo, Xanthopastis timais (COUNTY), Heliothis virescens. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Ectropis crepuscularia, Glenoides texanaria, Xanthorhoe lacustrata (COUNTY). <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Dioryctria taedivorella.

Coosa Valley Prairie Area, 6 miles WNW Cave Springs, along Slabpile Rd., Floyd Co.: Records I would consider significant are marked with an "*".

June 19 - 20, with IF:

PAPILIONIDAE: Battus philenor. **PIERIDAE**: Abaeis nicippe. **NYMPHALIDAE**: Polygonia comma, Basilarchia archippus, B. arthemis astyanax. **LIBYTHEIDAE**: Libytheana (carinenta) bachmanii. **HESPERIIDAE**: Polites origenes. **SATURNIIDAE**: Anisota stigma, Automeris io. **SPHINGIDAE**: Sphinx franckii*, Paonias excaecatus. **ARCTIIDAE**: Cisthene kentuckiensis* (COUNTY, uncommon in state), Crambidia

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pallida, Haploa reversa, Spilosoma congrua, S. virginica, Apantesis phalerata, Halysidota tesselaris, Leucanopsis longa, Cycnia tenera, C. inopinatus* (COUNTY, possible STATE), Pagara simplex. NOCTUIDAE: Idia aemula, Colobochyla interpuncta, Macrochilo hypocritalis, Hypenodes fractilinea, Plathypena scabra, Spargaloma sexpunctata, Phytometra rhodarialis, Pangrapta decoralis, Arugisa latiorella, Ledaea perditalis, Metalectra richardsi, M. tantillus, Ptichodis bistrigata, P. herbarum, Argyrostrotis anilis, Lesmone detrahens, Zale horrida, Caenurgia chloropha, Catocala ilia, C. umbrosa, C. grynea, C. alabamae* (COUNTY, uncommon in state), Nola cilicoides (COUNTY), Oruza albocostaliata, Homophoberia apicosa, Thioptera nigrofimbria, Hyperstrotia flaviguttata, H. nana (COUNTY), Tarachidia erastriodes, Amolita fessa. NOTODONTIDAE: Datana ministra, Nadata gibbosa, Peridea angulosa, Heterocampa biundata, Ellida caniplaga. GEOMETRIDAE: Macaria (formerly Itame) pustularia, Macaria transitaria, Eumacaria laetiferrugata, Exelis pyloraria, Lomographa vestaliata, Tornos scolopacinarius, Erastria cruentaria (Abundant!), Lychnosea intermicata*(COUNTY, uncommon in state), Selenia kentaria, Plagodis phlogosaria, P. alcoolaria, Lambdina athasaria, Prochoerodes transversata, Eusarca confusaria, Antepione thisoaria, Nemoria rubrifrontaria, Dichorda irridaria, Scopula limboundata, Idaea obfusaria, I. violacearia, Eulithis diversilineata. PYRALIDAE: Pyrausta onythesialis, P. subsequalis, Loxostege cereralis* (STATE), Vaxi auratella, Desmia maculalis, Munroessa icciusalis, M. gyralis. LIMACODIDAE: Isochaetes beutenmulleri, "Lithacodes" brand new species!!*, Lithacodes fiskeana* (COUNTY), Monoleuca semifascia, Euclea delphinii. MEGALOPYGIDAE: Megalopyge opercularis, Lagoa crispata. TORTRICIDAE: Eucosma robinsonana, Eucosma sp. (large, dark), Eucosma sp., Cydia sp., Sparganothis sp., Choristoneura sp. TINEIDAE: Fernaldia anatomella. PSYCHIDAE: Thyridopteryx ephemaeriformis.

June 26-27

PAPILIONIDAE: Battus philenor. SATURNIIDAE: Anisota stigma, Citheronia regalis, Automeris io. APATELODIDAE: Apatelodes torrefacta. SPHINGIDAE: Lapara coniferarum, Paonias excaecatus. ARCTIIDAE: Hypoprepia miniata, Cisthene subjecta, C. packardii, Crambidia pallida, Crambidia uniformis, Clemensia albata, Spilosoma congrua, S. virginica, Apantesis nais, Halysidota tesselaris, Leucanopsis longa, Cycnia tenera, C. inopinatus, Pagara simplex, Cisseps fulvicollis. NOCTUIDAE: Idia aemula, I. americalis, I. dimineundis, Polypogon lituralis, Bleptina caradrinalis, Palthis angulalis, P. asopialis, Rivula propingualis, Macrochilo hypocritalis, Plathypena scabra, Hypenodes fractilinea, Spargaloma sexpunctata, Phyprosopus callitrichoides, Plusiodonta compressipalpis, Phytometra rhodarialis, Pangrapta decoralis, Arugisa latiorella, Isogona tenuis, Scolecocampa liburna, Ptichodis bistrigata, Argyrostrotis anilis, Lesmone detrahens, Caenurgia chloropha, Caenurgina erechtea, Panopoda rufimargo, P. carneicosta, Mocis texana, Zale horrida, Allotria elonympha, Catocala umbrosa, C. ultronia, Nola cilicoides (COUNTY), Paectes pygmaea, Acronicta ovata, A. inclara, Polygrammate hebraeicum, Homophoberia apicosa, Thioptera nigrofimbria, Hyperstrotia flaviguttata, H. nana (COUNTY), H. pervertens, Tripudia quadrifera, Eumicremma minima, Spragueia leo, Tarachidia erastriodes, Condica videns, Ogdoconta cinereola, Iodopepla u-album, Stiriodes obtusa, Amolita fessa, Galgula partita, Leucania scirpicola, Pseudaletia unipuncta, Euagrotis lubricans*. NOTODONTIDAE: Datana ministra, Lochmaeus manteo, L. bilineata, Schizura ipomoeae. GEOMETRIDAE: Macaria (formerly Itame) pustularia, Macaria (formerly Semiothisa) bicolorata, Eumacaria laetiferrugata, Exelis pyloraria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Melanolophia signataria, Hypagyrtis esther, H. unipunctata, Lomographa vestaliata, Erastria cruentaria (Abundant!), Lychnosea intermicata, Pero honestaria, Lambdina athasaria, Prochoerodes transversata, Eusarca confusaria, Patalene olyzonaria, Tornos scolopacinarius, Nemoria, Scopula limboundata, Idaea violacearia, Idaea obfusaria, Pleuroprucha insulsaria, Costaconvexa (formerly Orthonama) centrostrigaria, Eupithecia miserulata. DREPANIDAE: Eudeilinea herminiata. PYRALIDAE: Palpita magniferalis, P. illibalis, Polygrammodes flavidalis, Epipaschia superatalis, E. zelleri, Diacme elealis, Achyra rantalis, Pyrausta onythesialis, P. subsequalis, Perispasta caeculalis, Herculia sp., Urola nivalis, Vaxi auratella, Diasemiodes jannasialis, Desmia maculalis, Desmia funeralis, Munroessa icciusalis, Nomophila nearctica, Peoria aproximella, Crambus agitatellus. LIMACODIDAE: Isochaetes beutenmulleri, Apoda biguttata, Lithacodes fasciola, Lithacodes new species*, Monoleuca semifascia, Euclea MEGALOPYGIDAE: Megalopyge opercularis, Lagoa crispata. TORTRICIDAE: Eucosma delphinii. robinsonana, Eucosma sp. (large, dark), Eucosma sp., Sparganothis bistriata, Sparganothis sp., Choristoneura sp. **PSYCHIDAE**: Thyridopteryx ephemaeriformis. **OECOPHORIDAE**: Ethmia sp.

Aug. 21-22, with IF:

Generally distributed:

SATURNIIDAE: Anisota stigma. SPHINGIDAE: Lapara coniferarum, Paonias myops. ARCTIIDAE: Cisthene

packardi, C. plumbea, Holomelina aurantiaca, H. laeta, Haploa clymene, Apantesis phalerata, Halysidota tesselaris, Leucanopsis longa, Cycnia tenera, Cisseps fulvicollis. NOCTUIDAE: Idia emericalis, I. aemula, I. forbesi, I. diminuendis, I. rotundalis, Zanclognatha cruralis, Bleptina caradrinalis, Renia fraternalis, Palthis angulalis, Tetanolita mynesalis, T. floridana, Lascoria ambigualis, Redectis vitrea, Hypenodes fractilinea, Plathypena scabra, Hypsoropha hormos, Plusiodonta compressipalpis Hemeroplanis scopulepes, Pangrapta decoralis, Arugisa latiorella, Metalectra richardsi, M. discalis, Ptichodis bistrigata, P. herbarum, Argyrostrotis anilis, Lesmone detrahens, Zale lunata, Caenurgia chloropha, Caenurgina erechtea, Mocis texana, Pseudoplusia includens, Paectes pygmaea, Thioptera nigrofimbria, Spragueia leo, Acronicta ovata, Polygrammate hebraeicum, Amolita roseola, A. fessa, Ogdoconta cinereola, Elaphria grata, E. cornutinus, Galgula partita, Chytonix pallitricula, Spodoptera ornithogalli, Amphipyra pyramidoides, Leucania adjuta, Heliothis virescens, Schinia trifascia, S. nundina. NOTODONTIDAE: Clostera inclusa, Datana integerrima, Nadata gibbosa, Macrurocampa marthesia, Peridea angulosa, Heterocampa obliqua, H. umbrata, Lochmaeus manteo, Symmerista albifrons. Schizura ipomoeae, Oligocentria lignicolor. LYMANTRIIDAE: Dasychira manto. THYATIRIDAE: Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides. GEOMETRIDAE: Macaria (formerly Semiothisa) bicolorata, M. minorata, Eumacaria laetiferrugata, Digrammia gnophosaria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Exelis pyloraria, Hypagyrtis unipunctata, H. esther, Pero morrisonaria, Euchlaena amoenaria, E. obtusaria, E. madusaria, Hethemia pistaciaria, Idaea demissaria, I. furciferata, Scopula limboundata, Eubaphe mendica, Costaconvexa centrostrigaria. **PYRALIDAE**: Polygrammodes flavidalis, Palpita illibalis, Diacme elealis, Herculia olinalis, Hymenia perspectalis, Perispasta caeculalis, Diasemoides janasialis, Achyra rantalis, Urola nivalis, Munroessa gyralis, Crambus agitatellus. **TORTRICIDAE**: Eucosma giganteana* (COUNTY), Epiblemma tripartitana, Eucosma sp. (large, dark). ATTEVIDAE: Atteva punctella. SESIIDAE: Synanthedon acerni. COSMOPTERIGIDAE: Inga sparciella.

SITE SPECIFIC RECORDS -

Grand Prairie: LASIOCAMPIDAE: Tolype notialis. NOCTUIDAE: Phytometra rhodarialis, Tripudia quadrifascia, Hyperstrotia flaviguttata, H. nana, Acronicta inclara, Meropleon ambifuscum* (COUNTY), Homochlodes lindseyi, Perigea xanthioides. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Tornos scolopacinarius, Synchlora aerata. <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Epigagis huronalis, Pyrausta tyralis, Dioryctria taedivorella.

Field, junction of Jefferson and Slabpile roads: <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Zale squamularis (COUNTY)*, Iodopepla u-album, Arugisa latiorella, Euagrotis lubricans. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Idaea violacearia, Eupithecia miserulata.

<u>Oak glade/open woods habitat</u>: <u>ARCTIIDAE</u>: Grammia figurata, Pagara simplex. <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Macrochilo hypocritalis, Ledaea perditalis, Nola cilicoides, Stiria rugifrons*. <u>LYMANTRIIDAE</u>: Dasychira basiflava. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Euchlaena madusaria, Antepione thisoaria, Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria, Dichorda irridaria. <u>EPIPLEMIDAE</u>: Calledapteryx dryopterata. <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Vaxi auratella, Samea baccatalis.

Sept. 10 - 12, with IF:

Generally distributed:

LYCAENIDAE: Calycopis cecrops (including one in a light trap at the Grand Prairie!). ARCTIIDAE: Cisthene packardi, C. plumbea, Crambidia uniformis, C. pallida, Clemensia albata, Holomelina opella, H. laeta, Haploa clymene, Apantesis nais, A. phalerata, Grammia virgo, G. parthenice intermedia, Pagara simplex, Leucanopsis longa, Cisseps fulvicollis. NOCTUIDAE: Idia americalis, I. aemula, I. rotundalis, I. julia, I. forbesi, Zanclognatha cruralis, Z. martha, Z. lituralis, Renia sobrialis, Renia salusalis, Bleptina caradrinalis, Palthis angulalis, Tetanolita mynesalis, T. floridana, Phalaenostola larentioides, Phalaenophana pyramusalis, Macrochilo hypocritalis, Hypenodes fractillinea, Redectis vitrea, Plathypena scabra, Plusiodonta compressipalpis, Arugisa latiorella, Scolecocampa liburna, Metalectra richardsi, M. discalis, Ptichodis herbarum, Celiptera frustulum, Lesmone detrahens, Anticarsia gemmatilis, Caenurgia chloropha, Caenurgina erechtea, Mocis texana, Catocala vidua, Autograph precationis, Nola cilicoides, Eumicremma minima, Thioptera nigrofimbria, Hyperstrotia flaviguttata, Lithacodia muscosula, Condica videns, Ogdoconta cinereola, Stiria rugifrons, Chytonix sensilis* (COUNTY), Oligia modica, Nedra ramulosa, Spodoptera ornithogalli, S. dolichos, Tricholita signata, Anorthodes tarda, Elaphria festivoides, E. grata, Leucania adjuta, Pseudaletia unipuncta, Galgula partita, Tricholita signata, Orthodes crenulata, Feltia herilis, F. jaculifera, Agrotis ypsilon, Xestia dolosa, Abagrotis alternata, Schinia arcigera. NOTODONTIDAE: Peridea angulosa, Lochmaeus bilineata, Schizura ipomoeae, S. badia. LYMANTRIIDAE: Dasychira manto, Orgyia leucostigma.

GEOMETRIDAE: Macaria granitata, M. promiscuata, M. bicolorata, M. bisignata, M. transitaria, M. multilinea, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Ectropis crepuscularia, Melanolophia signataria, Hypagyrtis unipunctata, H. esther, Thysanopyga intractata, Xanthotype urticaria, Euchlaena amoenaria, Besma quercivoraria, Eusarca confusaria, Prochoerodes transversata, Antepione thisoaria, Scopula limboundata, Pleuroprucha insulsaria, Idaea demissaria, Orthonama obstipata, Costaconvexa centrostrigaria, Disclisioprocta stellata, Horisme intestinata. <u>THYATIRIDAE</u>: Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides. <u>DREPANIDAE</u>: Oreta rosea. <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Herpetogramma thestialis, Perispasta caeculalis, Epigagis huronalis, Diacme elealis, Herculia olinalis, Pyrausta tyralis, Desmia maculalis, Nomophila nearctica, Urola nivalis. <u>TORTRICIDAE</u>: Eucosma sp. (brown), Sparganothis bistriata, Spargonthis sp., Choristoneura parallela.

SITE SPECIFIC RECORDS -

<u>Grand Prairie</u>: <u>ARCTIIDAE</u>: Cisthene kentuckiensis*. <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Macrochilo orciferalis, Nola cilicoides, Meropleon ambifuscum*, Iodopepla u-album, Leucania scripicola, Trichordestra legitima, Loxogrotis grotei* (COUNTY), Euagrotis lubricans. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Synchlora aerata, Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria. <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Pyrausta subsequalis, P. acrionalis, Diasemiodes janasialis, Peoria approximella, Peoria sp. <u>TORTRICIDAE</u>: Chorsitoneura rosaceana.

Field, junction of Jefferson and Slabpile roads: **NOCTUIDAE**: Idia lubricalis, Schrankia macula, Macrochilo orciferalis, Metalectra tantillus, Iodopepla u-album, Amolita roseola, Elaphria festivoides, Feltia jaculifera, Euagrotis lubricans. **GEOMETRIDAE**: Eupithecia miserulata. **TORTRICIDAE**: Eucosma quinquemaculana*.

<u>Wet prairie/open woods habitat</u>: <u>ARCTIIDAE</u>: Cisthene kentuckiensis*, Holomelina aurantiaca, H. immaculata, Grammia figurata. <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Panthea near furcilla, Meropleon titan (COUNTY, second in STATE), Oligia modica, Euagrotis lubricans, Xestia elimata, Heliothis virescens, Schinia rivulosa. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Idaea violacearia, Cyclophora packardi, Eupithecia peckorum*. <u>PYRALIDAE</u>: Pyrausta subsequalis, Munroessa gyralis, Tallula atrifascialis. <u>TORTRICIDAE</u>: Cydia sp, Eucosma quinquemaculana* (COUNTY). <u>GELECHIIDAE</u>: Dichomeris sp.

Some more of the moths from the earlier trips to SE Georgia have been identified: Ohoopee Dunes Natural Area, Tract #3 (Hall's Bridge Road Tract), 8 miles WSW of Swainsboro, Emanuel Co.:

March 2, 2004 (with IF): NOCTUIDAE: Argyrostrotis deleta.

May 10, 2004 (with EA, IF): <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Trichoclea vindemialis (COUNTY). <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Lobocleta peralbata (COUNTY).

Ohoopee Dunes Tract 4 (Covena Tract), Emanuel Co., 8.5mi. SW of Swainsboro: Oct. 12, 2003 (with IF): <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Argyrostrotis deleta (COUNTY). May 10, 2004 (with EA, IF): <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Lobocleta peralbata (COUNTY).

Stateboro, Bulloch Co., Sept. 10, 2004, Lance Durden: <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Noctua pronuba (COUNTY).

Griffin Ridge WMA, Long Co., 2.5 mi. S of Ludowici, May 12-14, 2004 (IF, EA & JA):

<u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Sigela eoides (COUNTY). <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Lobocleta peralabata (COUNTY), Idaea, minuta (COUNTY).

Horse Creek Wildlife Management Area, Telfair Co., 12 mi. SW of Lumber City, May 14-15 (IF, EA & JA): <u>TORTRICIDAE</u>: Archips rileyana, Choristoneura argentifascia (STATE?).

St. Catherine's Island, Liberty Co., May 19, 1994, Lance Durden:

NOCTUIDAE: Acrapex relicta (STATE); only known from three other localities in SC, NC and VA.

John Hyatt sends the following report for Georgia: MacIntosh County, June 12-15, 2004: Catocala amestris; August 30, 2004: Problema bulenta, Problema byssus, Atrytone delaware, and Poanes viator.

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John sent this additional report to the Editor: MacIntosh County, vic. Darien: Cosmosoma myrodora, Xylophanes tersa, Eumorpha fasciata, Agrius cingulatus, and Atlides halesus, October 18; Glynn County: A significant migratory flight of Agraulis vanillae was observed over the sand dunes on the beach of Jekyll Island, Oct. 15. Hundreds of individuals were observed flying in a constant stream for at least 2 hours, headed south against a prevailing SW wind.

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

Fairly slow season here so far. Fear of West Nile Virus has caused the parish to more aggressively spray for mosquitoes this year, which may account for so few leps flying about. I am not sure how the spray that they use affects insects other than mosquitoes.

NEW STATE RECORDS

Vernon A. Brou reports new state records for two *Schinia* species: *S. grandimedia* Hardwick (a) and *S. tertia* (Grote) (b), both specimens taken in September 2004 at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, Louisiana. Both of these species in a southeasterly direction, especially so in *grandimedia* for which Hardwick listed the range to be southward to New Mexico and the Texas Panhandle. Capture of these two specimens was surprising as the light traps were in operation in the same precise locations for the past 22 years.



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

At Magna Vista, Issaquena County, MS, the following species were collected: *Feniseca tarquinius tarquinius* (county record) on 5 July and 4 August 2004; *Enodia creola* (county record) on 9 July 2004; and *Catocala atocala, Catocala agrippina, Catocala cara carissima,* and *Catocala amatrix* were found on 5 July 2004.

On 27 August 2004, Satyrodes appalachia appalachia was found at Jeff Busby Park, on the Natchez Trace in Choctaw County, MS.

July 20 through 22, 2004, the following species were collected at J P Coleman State Park in Tishomingo County, MS: *Schinia arcigera* (early for this species), *Synanthedon rubrofasciata, Synanthedon pictipes, Vitacea polistiformis*, and *Podesia aureocincta*, in phermone traps and at light.

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

The following selected moth records were submitted by Steve Hall and Jamie Cromartie. All come from a sampling trip on 22 June to a site in Bladen County where Jamie had previously collected a specimen of *Catocala grisatra*, the only one known from North Carolina. The original site where Jamie collected the *grisatra* had not only been clear-cut but drenched in herbicides to obliterate hardwood regeneration – the site is now a pine plantation. However, thickets of hawthorns, the presumed host plant for *grisatra*, were still plentiful in nearby areas. No *grisatra* were collected but we did find several other interesting species.

Geometridae:

Unidentified *Idaea* (1). This specimen was compared to several in Bo Sullivan's collection but no match was found. Whatever its identity, it is likely a new record for the **STATE**.

Noctuidea:

Sigella sp. (1). This specimen was compared to a series of *S. penumbrata* – the only species known from North Carolina – in Bo Sullivan's collection. No match was made and this species is also likely to represent a new record for the **STATE**.

Hyperstrotia nana (7)

Pangrapta n. sp., mottled (27 – COUNTY). This distinctive species with a white ground and strongly contrasting, blackish markings has previously been collected in North Carolina only in the Croatan National Forest by Bo Sullivan.

Catocala jair (1) Catocala n. sp. nr. amica (1) Catocala similis (1)

Catocala praeclara (10). Several specimens were of a dark form that has been taken in other areas of the NC Coastal in association with pocosin habitats.

The following butterfly records were submitted by Harry LeGrand. Place names refer to counties unless otherwise stated, and records are not new county reports unless indicated. WC = Will Cook, SG = Shay Garriock, HL = Harry LeGrand, JP = Jeff Pippen.

The summer season was a bit wetter and cloudier than usual, especially in the mountains, where lepsters had difficulty finding dry and sunny weather for field work. Most species were in normal numbers. However, *Danaus plexippus* still remains scarce all of 2004, seemingly more so than in any recent year. Reports for *Vanessa cardui* were scattered, with no one seeing more than one or two individuals, implying another poor irruption year in the East. Also, northbound movements of species such as *Urbanus proteus* and *Eurema lisa* were retarded. On the positive side were reports of very good numbers of several wetland skippers, thanks to ample rainfall for the second year in a row.

Records are from June - August 2004.

Pieridae:

Pontia protodice, SG found the species in Swain (COUNTY) in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in late spring or early summer. Mountain reports are scarce in the state.

Lycaenidae:

Satyrium edwardsii, two were seen at a Nature Conservancy preserve in Hoke on June 6 by HL; this is a new locale for the species in the sandhills region.

Satyrium kingi, HL observed one at a stand of Symplocos tinctoria in a mainland maritime forest in Carteret on June 15, for a new coastal site for this local species.

Satyrium liparops, quite late was a very worn individual photographed by Jonathan Mays in Transylvania on July 31. The species is seldom seen in July in the state.

Callophrys niphon, SG found the species in Swain (COUNTY) in early summer; this appears to be just the third mountain county record for North Carolina.

Celastrina neglectamajor, HL and JP observed about five, including fresh males, in Buncombe on June 26. Most fresh males are seen in May at this elevation (3000-3500 feet). Much is still to be learned about *Celastrina* species in the state's mountain region, as most experts on the genus work/reside in states to the north of the Carolinas.

Riodinidae:

Calephelis virginiensis, HL, JP, and WC found individuals at two sites in northern New Hanover, one being a new locale, on August 28. Unfortunately, urban sprawl will likely doom these sites in the upcoming years. This species is now limited mainly to fire-maintained, high-quality flatwoods and savannas on public lands.

Nymphalidae:

Phyciodes sp., an apparently undescribed species that occurs in the higher elevations of the mountain region was reported from Ashe on July 5 (Ted Wilcox) and Alleghany on July 21 (Clyde Kessler). Ron Gatrelle, who is studying crescents in the southern Appalachians, has found the taxon, which superficially looks like *P. cocyta*, in several far southern counties in the state's mountain region. A report of *P. cocyta* in summer 2002 from northern Georgia (reported in SLN 24:75) appears to be this taxon. Certainly, more about this genus will be forthcoming in this journal.

Cyllopsis gemma, quite a surprise in elevation (over 4500 feet) was one photographed at Mount Jefferson State Natural Area on July 9 by Ted Wilcox. This is a first record for Ashe (COUNTY) and almost 1000 feet higher than one would expect to see the species, implying a dispersing individual.

Hesperiidae:

Autochton cellus, SG found a colony of at least five individual in Great Smoky Mountains National Park on June 5. This species is reported in the state only once or twice a year on average, and this appears to be the largest number ever seen at a site in the state.

Erynnis martialis, SG found the species in Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Swain (COUNTY) in early summer, our only report all season.

Euphyes pilatka, HL observed two nectaring at a brackish marsh in Carteret on June 15, and he also saw a fresh individual in Brunswick on the unseasonable date of August 7. The first brood is generally finished in July, but the second normally does not begin until early September.

Euphyes dukesi, a tally of approximately 50 adults was made by HL, JP, and WC at the only known site in southern North Carolina (Brunswick) on August 28. This surpasses by nearly 40 the previous one-day state count.

Amblyscirtes hegon, a record state count of ten individuals was noted by HL and JP along a US Forest Service road in Buncombe on June 26.

Amblyscirtes aesculapius, HL counted seven individuals at two sites in the upper foothills of Caldwell on August 4. This is a good tally for the foothills region of the state.

Amblyscirtes reversa, SG surprisingly found this species at several spots, and collected a voucher confirmed by Stephen Hall and HL, in Great Smoky Mountains National Park in Swain (COUNTY) in late spring/early summer. Cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*) is present at the sites. This is the first mountain record for North Carolina, and the species has only been reported from one or two Piedmont counties in the state, none near the mountains. However, it has been found in the Clemson, SC, area in that state's foothills, so perhaps the record is not as outlandish as one might have expected, given that the hostplant is present in the area. In the Coastal Plain, JP and WC counted eight individuals, apparently a state one-day record, at a Craven site in Croatan National Forest on August 29.

Calpodes ethlius, HL, JP, and WC found five adults at three sites in New Hanover on August 28.

The following larval record was submitted by Jeff Pippin (please see accompanying image on next page). On September 11, Jeff, Harry LeGrand, and Will Cook observed a *Xylophanes tersa* fending off an attack by a parasitoid fly.

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"The cat would twitch when the fly landed (as many species of cats do). After I shooed the fly away, however, the cat reached around (as it's doing in the photo) and seemed to "eat" or pick off the eggs with its mouth."

The larva was found in Hoke County in the Fall-line Sandhills. Although adults have previously been collected at Fort Bragg in this county (S. Hall, coll.), this observation may represent the northernmost breeding record for this species (Dave Wagner, pers. comm.).

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

Ron Gatrelle sends in the following report:

Richard Boscoe reported the following (all Pickens County, South Carolina, vicinity of Clemson, 22 May 2004):

Celastrina neglecta-major. Larvae found feeding on flowers buds of Cimicifuga racemosa. Reared to diapausing pupae.

Amblyscirtes belli. Confined female oviposited on Uniola latifolia. Reared to adults.

Amblyscirtes reversa. Confined female oviposited on Arundinaria tecta. Reared to adults.

Amblyscirtes aesculapius. Observed not collected.

Ron Gatrelle reports:

1) Allendale County, South Carolina, 12 March 2004:

Megathymus cofaqui cofaqui (fresh 3 tents) NEW COUNTY record.

2) Colleton County, South Carolina, Edisto Island, 27 March 2004:

Anthocharis midea midea, Phoebis sennae eubule, Eurema nicippe, Pterourus glaucus, Pieris rapae, Cupido comyntas, Brephidium isophthalma insularis, Hermeuptychia sosybia, Pyrgus albescens, and Copaeodes minima.

3) Pickens County, South Carolina, vicinity of Clemson Forest, 19 April 2004:

Hesperia metea intermedia, Amblyscirtes vialis, Erynnis brizo, and Incisalia niphon.

4) Oconee County, South Carolina, Taylor Creek Rd off Hwy 28, 20 May 2004:

Colias philodice.

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

John reports the following for Tennessee: Unicoi County, 9 July 2004: Catocala blandula, Speyeria diana, and Speyeria aphrodite.

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

Ed Knudson sent the following report:

The following, mostly new county records are reported by JF (Terry) Doyle:

Karnes County [southeast of Bexar Co. (San Antonio)] --

Anthocaris midea annickae (sic): 30 March 2004, 1.5 m. E. of Choate

Eantis tamenund 5 July 2004, 4 m. E. of Choate (Doyle & Van Buskirk)

Gesta invisius, 5 July 2004, 5 m. E. of Choate

Heliopetes macaira, 10 August 2004, 5 m. S. of Runge, Caged female oviposited on Malvaviscus arboreus drummondii

Bee County -

Eacles imperialis f. didyma, 8 September 2004, Beeville (Jimmy Jackson photo) Sphingicampa heilgbrodti (no date), Beeville (Jimmy Jackson photo) Erinnyis domingonis, 15 September 2004, Beeville (Jimmy Jackson) Enyo lugubris, January 2004, Beeville, (Jimmy Jackson) Norape ovina [may be N. virgo,], 9 September 2004, Beeville (Jimmy Jackson)

Edwards County -

Amblyscirtes nysa (no date), FM 674, 2 m. N. of Kinney Co., line

Medina County -

Strymon bazochii, 4 October 2004, Castroville Carmenta armasata, 4 October 2004, Hondo Creek, ZZ-ODDA

Jan Dauphin reported the following:

Aguna claxon, Hidalgo Co., Mission, 28 September 2004

Knudson & Bordelon reported the following:

Chioides albofasciatus, Newton Co., Burkeville, 14 September 2004 (Northern Range Ext.) Euphyes dion, large colony, Rockwall Co., 205 & Dalton Rd., 16 September 2004 Eumorpha fasciata, Gregg Co., Longview, 15 September 2004 Ceratomia catalpae, Leon Co., Buffalo, 18 September 2004 Synanthedon rileyana, Gregg Co., Longview, 15 September 2004 Euhagena empytiformis, Wise Co., Decatur, 16 September 2004 (not collected)

On the way back from a short trip to San Antonio, Sept. 28, Knudson stopped at the soon to be famous Buc'ees in Luling (Caldwell County). There was a perfect specimen of *Erinnyis lassauxi* (second year in a row), amid hundreds of *Anticarsia gemmatalis*.

Texas Butterfly Festival, Mission, 13-17 October 2004

The keynote speaker was William H. Howe, who gave an amusing talk about his experiences in Mexico, exhibited paintings, and autographed many books.

Knudson & Bordelon hosted a blacklighting exhibit at Bentsen State Park on 15 September with about 35 attending. The best moths appeared after the attendees left (about 10 PM), including *Erinnyis alope* at light and *Zale peruncta* (2^{nd} US record) in a bait trap the next day.

In the Audubon Sabal Palm Sanctuary, on 12 October, we found about 9 specimens of *Biturix venosata* (Arctiidae) (at light), 1 *Rothschildia lebeau forbesi*, several *Sphingicampa albolineata*, & *S. blanchardi*, but not much else of interest.

During the festival, about 133 butterfly species were recorded the best of which were: *Papilio glaucus garcia*, (2nd US report) Starr County, Fronton ©. Sassine) and *Antigonus erosus* (New US Record), Mission, 17 October 2004, (Knudson).

Others recorded included: Battus polydamas, Papilio ornythion, Papilio anchisiades idaeus, Appias drusilla, Ganyra josephina, Strymon alea, Strymon yojoa, Strymon bazochii, Emesis emesia, Apodemia walkeri, Melanis pixe (just a few seen), Siproeta stelenes, Siproeta epaphus (3rd US record) (just before the festival), Anartia fatima, Dynamine dyonis, Myscelia ethusa, Biblis hyperia, Anthanassa tulcis, Polythrix octomaculata, Astraptes alardus, Astraptes fulgerator, Aguna claxon, Aguna metophis, Celaenorrhinus fritzgaertneri, Decinea percosius, Chioides zilpa, Timochares ruptifasciatus, Monca crispinus, Gorgythion begga, Panoquina evansi, and Nyctelius nyctelius.

Knudson & Bordelon also found two interesting moths in Starr Co., 7.5 m. N. of Rio Grande City, *Macrocneme chrysitis*, and a sesiid, which resembles *Paranthrene dollii* (no willows for miles).

Knudson & Bordelon introduced a new book at the festival: Macro-moths of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, which includes about 700 species illustrated in color. (All macros except Geometrids.) Roland Wauer also introduced his new field guide on the Butterflies of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, illustrated with photos of living specimens. Many other good books, artworks, and various butterfly merchandise were also offered.

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

John Hyatt reports the following: Scott County, 8 July 2004: *Sphinx franckii* (!); Bath County, *vic*. Douthat St. Park, 4 July 2004: *S. Diana* and *Sphinx gordius*.

John also states that he has not seen a single solitary hairstreak of any species, save a single *S. Melinus*, this entire summer season! Also, searches for *Calephelis borealis* in VA, Montogomery County, Poverty Hollow and surrounding areas on July 1 and 4 failed to turn up the bug.

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 Paul Milner, Membership Coordinator, 272 Skye Drive, Pisgah Forest, NC 28768, and dues may be sent to Jeffrey R. Slotten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

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