



Southern Lepidopterists' **NEWS**

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

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

2005 ABBOT AWARD TO LEE D. MILLER AND JACQUELINE Y. MILLER

Lee and Jackie Miller are the 2005 Abbott Award recipients in recognition of their major contributions to the knowledge of lepidoptera in Florida and the Caribbean.



Lee Miller, Jeff Sloten, Jacqueline Miller. Lee and Jackie are the 2005 joint recipients of the John Abbot award, presented at the SLS meeting in Gainesville, FL.

As children, we both shared similar experiences but grew up in different parts of the country. Lee was born and grew up in and around Des Moines, Iowa, while Jackie was born in Joliet, Illinois, and raised in a farming community south of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, near the small town of Canonsburg. During the regular school year, both of us were involved in classes. Lee found time for collecting insects (his parents had a picture of him swinging a net when he was four), hunting, and fishing throughout the year, whereas Jackie was able to devote more time to such endeavors during the summers. Both of our parents understood and encouraged a child's natural curiosity, and because of this support, both of us were allowed to explore the woods and fields around our homes, sometimes under our parents' or a neighbor's watchful eyes. Often on summer mornings, we each headed out the door to see what new insects had accumulated at lights overnight or what birds were flying. Often we brought home things which surprised (and dismayed) our mothers. This was a time for

learning and discovery, and it was always encouraged. We truly appreciated the time and effort they took with us, even though we did not always show it.

Lee entered college at Iowa State University in 1953 and discovered that people actually got paid for being biologists from the entomologist Jean Laffoon with whom Lee worked for two to three years. Following a year long sabbatical in Tucson, Arizona, he returned to Iowa and finished a B. A. at the University of Iowa with a triple major (Zoology, Geology and English) in 1960. He took a position working for the U. S. D. A. in western Pennsylvania as a plant pest control inspector. The most significant part of this time was that Lee met Dr. Richard M. Fox and Harry K. Clench at Carnegie Museum in Pittsburgh. This developed into the opportunity for graduate work and also his first Latin American trip as part of the Margaret M. Carey Expedition to Baja, California. During (1962-1965), Lee worked at the University of Pittsburgh and at Carnegie Museum punctuated by research visits to Costa Rica (1963) and the British Museum (Natural History) (1964). In passing, he received an M. S. in 1963 on the African skipper genus *Osmodes* Holland. He completed his Ph.D. on, "The Higher Classification and Zoogeography of the Satyridae" (1965).

Jackie entered the University of Pittsburgh in 1962, began and completed a B. S. in biology in 1965. She worked as the Curator of *Drosophila* (1962-1966) and as a research assistant in developmental genetics. There was no formal course in entomology, but she was introduced to the study in an introductory aquatic ecology course taught by Kenneth Cummins. She became fascinated with insect physiology, and she met Lee, who was setting the curve, while taking a cell biology course. After a short turn into pharmacology at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School, Jackie continued her course work in insect physiology at the Catholic University of America, in Washington, D. C., which at the time had an excellent systematics program. She eventually succumbed and switched to systematics after an intensive course in insect morphology. Jackie completed a M. S. on, "The Comparative Morphology of the Hesperioidea" in June, 1968. In 1982, she had the opportunity to continue her education and attending classes at the University of Florida main campus while working at the Allyn Museum in Sarasota. Jackie completed a Ph. D. in the Department of Zoology in 1986 on, "The Taxonomy, Phylogeny, and Zoogeography of the Neotropical Moth Subfamily Castniinae (Lepidoptera: Castniidae)."

Lee was a faculty member at Catholic University and was seeking opportunities elsewhere. In the fall of 1967 Arthur C. Allyn approached him about coming to Chicago, to work as curator in his private collection. As with most businessmen, Mr. Allyn was accustomed to people changing jobs readily, and he wanted someone as soon as possible. Lee at the time had four graduate students completing degrees. He declined the position, and Allyn advertised the position in *Science*. Following this extensive search, Allyn came back during the Christmas holidays and said that he was willing to wait until July 1, 1968. With Jackie working as an assistant, we began the real partnership of developing the Allyn Museum of Entomology collections for systematic research.

In 1981, Allyn donated the Museum facilities, equipment, and collections to the University of Florida Foundation, Inc. to be administered by the Florida Museum of Natural History. In addition, we are grateful for the initial opportunity that he provided for us, and there was a provision for us to continue as the curatorial staff. There were plans at that time to move the collections to the main University campus within four years, but somehow there were always other more pressing needs. However, William and Nadine McGuire in conjunction with Thomas C. Emmel made the move possible with the construction of the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity. On June 30, 2004, we completed the move of the Allyn Museum collections, equipment, library, etc. out of the building in Sarasota, and by August 8th, we personally had moved the Millers to Gainesville. Here we began once again to rearrange and incorporate new specimens into the collections.

Field surveys over the years have focused on a wide variety of areas. Lee had done extensive collecting in Iowa and Minnesota. He sampled a number of new habitats in Iowa which he, John Downey, and others revisited in 1969. He also visited Alaska and worked throughout the southwestern U. S. Of course, there were trips to the Florida keys initially and subsequently after our move to Sarasota in 1968. There was also surveying Longboat Key along with Kilian Roever in the early 1970's in search for *Megathymus cofaqui* (Strecker). At that time Longboat was mostly vacant land, and there were stretches of beachfront dunes with numerous *Yucca aloifolia*. We also found patches of hostplants and inland colonies elsewhere working with Deborah Matthews Lott as part of her senior thesis when she was an undergraduate student at New College. In addition, we have done extensive work in the Sarasota area prior to all of the development and surveyed both the Myakka Park and Carleton Reserve. Of course there have been the butterfly gardens that produced back yard and local

collecting yielding new records, such as *Electrostrymon angelia* and *Ministrymon azia*, on the Florida Gulf coast.

Initially we devoted a lot of time to surveys in Mexico with the publication of new descriptions and discovery of additional specimens rarely encountered. Lee and Harry Clench visited northeastern Mexico in 1966. We surveyed southern Mexico (Guerrero, Oaxaca and other states along the way) in 1967 and again in 1969 (eastern Mexico) and 1973 (most of Mexico). We have subsequently had the opportunity to work in collaboration with Jorge Llorente, Armando Luis, Carmen Pozo, and others and will embark on further projects in Mexico and Central America shortly.

Although we have continued our interest elsewhere in the neotropics and in Africa, we began to survey the West Indies (1980's to date). During that time we tested the limits concerning the functionality of the McArthur Wilson theory and the comparative distributions of Lepidoptera in the Greater and Lesser Antilles in relation to the continental distributions (Central America and especially Florida). Lee used his undergraduate geological courses, and we both learned more about historical geology to develop our proposed theory on vicariance/dispersal of Lepidoptera in the West Indies. In addition, we surveyed the Lesser Antilles, which had not been worked thoroughly, and made comparative observations of species turnover and differences in behavior of butterflies in those islands and the Florida keys. The differences in such insular populations from one year to the next is remarkable. These observations and results in conjunction with those of our co-author, David Spencer Smith, culminated in a volume on *The Butterflies of the West Indies and South Florida* in 1994. This volume was six years in writing and more than 14 years of field work which continues to this day.

What lies ahead -- well there is a wealth of unfinished manuscripts, new species to describe, and three books outlined. There is a lot of new material to work over, new projects to initiate, graduate students who bring new ideas forward for discussion, new amateur collectors and students to meet, and in all a rewarding time. Jean Laffoon was right more than a half century ago when he stated that being an entomologist (especially a lepidopterist) always holds new adventures around every corner. Every day is like Christmas. It is a very satisfying profession because you can have so much fun doing the work, and in addition, you do get paid. Indeed It Is a Wonderful Life!

NEW MOON DATES FOR 2006

January 29	February 28	March 29
April 27	May 27	June 25
July 25	August 23	September 22
October 22	November 20	December 20

CLARIFICATION

To those of you who have contacted me concerning the photographs in the article on Camping and "Collecting in the Weminuche Wilderness" in the September issue of the SLS News [Vol. 27 NO. 3 (2005) pg. 71-79] -- the black and white photographs are pictures of people and scenes from the Durango, Colorado, area of 125 years ago from the Animas Museum archives. So, Figures 1, 11, and 13 are not really "Barry Lombardini, Gwynne Little, and Chuck Garner" and Figure 14 "Wives waiting in Lubbock" are not really our wives. Sorry about the confusion - The Editor.

ERRATUM

COLOR PLATE 2 [Vol. 27 NO. 3 (2005)]: The blue butterfly that was photographed in Color Plate 2 is Reakirt's blue (*Echinargus isola*), a regular invasive species in Colorado, and not my erroneous identification that is stated. Also, the Parnassian depicted is *Parnassius smintheus* since 1998, and not *Parnassius phoebus*, as *P. phoebus* (I am told) is considered to be a primarily Old World species whose main North American locations are in Alaska [The Editor].

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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. Annual membership dues:

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 STATE COORDINATOR FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

Many thanks to Brian Scholtens for agreeing to become the South Carolina State Coordinator. He replaces Ron Gattelle who died this past year.

DUES NOTICE:

Members please check the envelope that your December SLS Newsletter arrived in. This is the last issue for 2005. If the number to the right of your name is

NOT 2006, then you will owe the 2006 dues when the March issue arrives. Please send remittance to Jeff Slotten [5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653], Treasurer. Many thanks - The Editor.

IRIDOPSIS DEFECTARIA (GN.) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

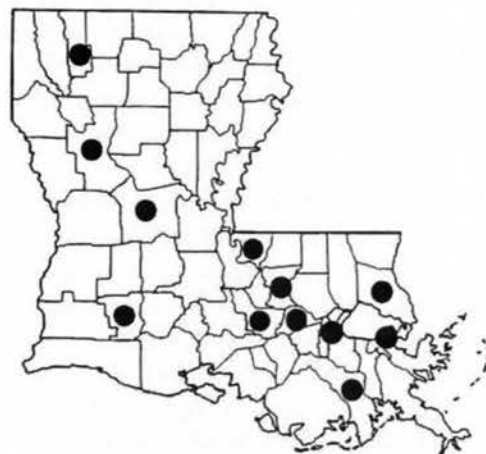
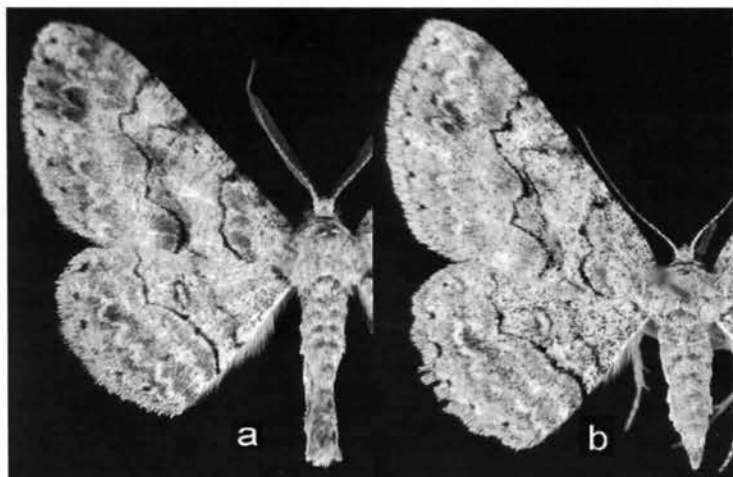


Fig. 1. *Iridopsis defectaria* (Gn.): a. male, b. female.

Fig. 2. Parish records by this author.

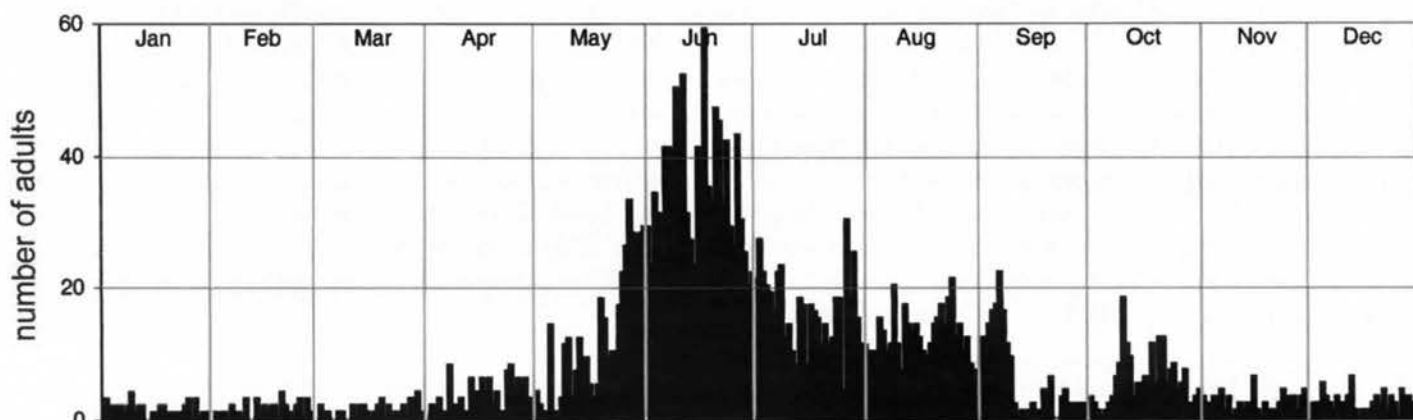


Fig. 3. *Iridopsis defectaria* adults captured at sec. 24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 3026.

In Louisiana, the medium-sized geometrid moth *Iridopsis defectaria* (Gn.) (Fig. 1) is quite common, occurring across the state (Fig. 2), and on the wing year-round (Fig. 3). Wagner *et. al* (2001) reported at least two broods in Maryland. Covell (1984) reported *defectaria* is found from New Jersey to Florida to Kansas and Texas and occurring February to November. McDunnough (1920) stated *defectaria* to be a southern species, common in Florida and southern Texas, and presumably in all Gulf States and feeding on oak species.

In Louisiana, there appears to be six broods of *defectaria* peaking at two-month intervals beginning in February, though the third brood peaking in June, accounts for over 50% of the annual population.

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 + 469 pp., 64 plates.
- McDunnough, J. H. 1920. Studies in North American Cleorini (Geometridae). *Dominion of Canada, Dept. of Agr., Bull. no. 18*, Ottawa, Thomas Mulvey.
- Wagner, D. L., D. C. Ferguson, T. L. McCabe, R. C. Reardon, 2001. *Geometrid Caterpillars of Northeastern and Appalachian Forests*. USDA, Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team, 239 pp.

TEXAS BUTTERFLY FESTIVAL, MISSION, TEXAS

BY
ED KNUDSON

The 10th annual TX Butterfly Festival took place in Mission, TX, on October 20-23. Attendance was down from last year, due to gas prices and to difficulties in travel from the hurricanes. The butterfly gardens were in full bloom, with the notable exception of the Audubon Palm Grove garden. Conditions in south Texas have been mainly dry, with a few spotty, heavy rains from some of the tropical systems.

Butterfly diversity was down from last year. About 125 species were listed by the participants, as opposed to nearly 150 last year. This was probably partly due to the snowstorm in the valley last winter, and the dry weather. Bordelon and Knudson spent the entire week in the valley and found 116 species. The best were: *Rekoa marius* (which was collected or photographed by many others, as well), *Smyrna blomfieldia*, *Phocides palemon*, and *Vidius perigenes*. Other species not seen by us were: *Papilio ornythion* (June Preston had the only one), *Hamadryas guatemalena*, *Melete lycimnia isandra*, *Aguna metophis*, and *Grais stigmaticus*.

Bordelon was in the valley about 1 month earlier and found *Astraptes alector hopfferi* at Bentsen State Park (not collected) and more *R. marius*.

Events at the festival included various lectures by Bob Pyle, Andy Warren, Mike Overton, Bob Behrstock, Richard Lehman and Kim Garwood (their book on Mexican butterflies has been reprinted and it is a good identification guide from NE Mexico), Steve Cary, and Jim Brock. Guided field trips and two blacklighting trips in Bentsen State Park, which were led by Knudson and Bordelon, with help from Mike Quinn. We had about 60 attendees during the two evenings. Everyone got to see the Black Witches and a rare look at *Latebraria amphipyroides*. (We decided to call it the "Sabrina".) Naturally the best moths often come after the participants left, and we had one nice *Rothschildia lebeau forbesi* one night. We also collected at night in the palm grove and found a few nice things, especially *Cosmosoma myrodora*, which we have not seen from the valley before, and noted an abundance of the recently introduced (?) arctiid, *Biturix venosata*. It was the most common species at the sheet! Another night of collecting took place at the home of Jim Booker, who is on the staff at Bentsen State Park, and kindly invited a few people for the evening. Here we were amazed to find two perfect examples of *Gonodonta pyrgo*, for which we had been looking for many years.

The festival dinner took place on a ranch in La Joya, where we all heard an amusing talk by John Acorn.

DESCRIPTION OF COLOR PLATES

COLOR PLATE 1:

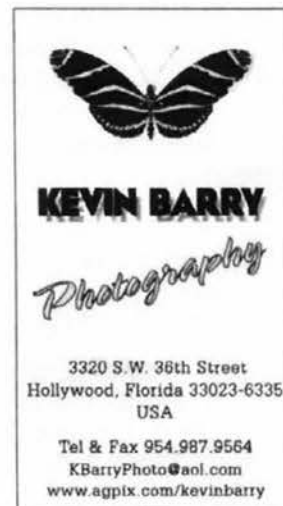
Butterfly photographs by Kevin Barry.

COLOR PLATE 2:

Spotlight on rearing: *Automeris louisiana* Ferguson & Brou by Vernon Antoine Brou Jr.

COLOR PLATES 3 - 8:

These 6 color plates accompany June Preston's article on "Collecting Butterflies with a Shovel and Crowbar" page 106.



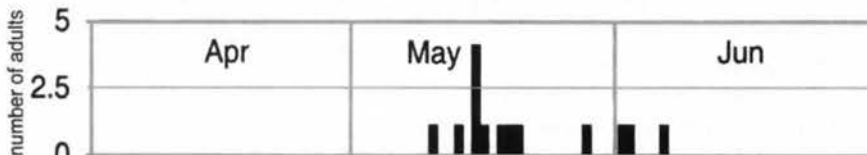
ACRAPEX RELICTA FERGUSON IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. *Acrapex relict* Ferguson male.

Fig. 2. Parish locations by this author.

Fig. 3. *Acrapex relict* captured in Louisiana. n = 14.

In Louisiana, the rarely encountered noctuid moth *Acrapex relict* Ferguson (Fig. 1) is known from 14 specimens (Fig. 3) captured at two southeast locations: St John the Baptist and St. Tammany Parishes (Fig. 2), in the period 1976-2000. Ferguson (1991) described *relict* from three localities: Charleston Co., South Carolina, Carteret Co., North Carolina, and the Great Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia. Ferguson did not include Louisiana in the description as he had forgotten seeing my earlier specimens many years before.

Literature Cited

Ferguson, D.C. 1991. First record of the genus *Acrapex* from the New World, with description of a new species from the Carolinas and Virginia (Noctuidae: Amphipyrinae). *J. Lepid. Soc.* 45 (3) 209 - 214.

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

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NOTICE (WANT AD)

I would like to purchase butterfly pupae and moth cocoons from any state. I would also like to purchase butterfly larvae and moth larvae from any state. These should be shipped in a plastic container, with ample amounts of food. Please contact me if interested: Daniel Waxman, 1016 Durham A, Deerfield Beach, FL 33442.

COLLECTING BUTTERFLIES WITH A SHOVEL AND CROWBAR

BY

JUNE D. PRESTON, LAWRENCE, KS

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JERE KUHN, SAN ANTONIO, TX

This article concerns collecting techniques used by my husband, Floyd and myself, refined through the past 25 plus years, for getting fresh specimens of the Giant Skippers not well represented in major museums. Both the *Megathymus* and *Agathymus* are large, fast flying skippers that don't come to nectar or bait and thus are difficult to capture with a net. An exception is *Megathymus streckeri* which can be captured with a net as it lights on dead sticks and looks like a dead yucca seedpod. If one is quick enough, they can be captured while sitting on the dead sticks. However, it is often easier to go looking for the immatures of these Giant Skippers, thus the necessity of collecting with a shovel and crowbar. We also use a geologist's pick, heavy duty rose clippers, a keyhole saw, a Bowie knife, a heavy duty Utility knife, heavy duty gloves, a bottle of cotton balls and a box of Band Aids plus a box of stringed key tags for labeling the plants if we are unable to extract the immatures in the field. It is possible to collect in more than locality in a day, so locality data for each larva or pupa are important.

The *Agathymus* (or Ags) feed in Agaves which occur from southern California, east through southern Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and West Texas to as far east as the Nueces River and down into Mexico. The *Megathymus* (or Megs) feed on Yucca plants which occur all across the southern United States and north in the west through Utah, Colorado and the Great Plains to North Dakota and quite far south into Mexico. The Megs feed on the central core or caudex and kill the plant. They tunnel down well below ground level. An exception is *M. streckeri* which feeds on the

caudex of the smaller roots that branch off from the main taproot below ground level. They don't kill the plant. Most of the Megs build a "tent" made out of a type of silk in the center of the Yucca plant. See Photos A and B (Color Plate 3). *M. streckeri* builds its small "tent" at the top of a silk-lined dirt tube in the detritus around the main Yucca stalk, but at a distance of a few inches to about a foot away from the main stalk. See Photo C (Color Plate 4). When looking for Meg immatures one looks for the "tents" in dead or dying small Yucca plants. The "tents" are built at the tops of their tunnels. One also looks for the frass which they push out of their tunnels before they finish off the tops of the "tent". Meg tunnels can be anywhere from about 5 inches to 2 feet long.

Meg adults emerge any time between late January until June depending upon the species, subspecies and locality. There is an exception to this emergence time, however. *M. ursus* flies during mid to late summer. It is very difficult to successfully raise Meg or Ag larvae to adults if larvae are collected in early instars. We prefer to collect pupae or larvae late in their last instar. To do this, we must anticipate when adults will first emerge and then search for the pupae 2 or 3 weeks prior to this date. See Photo Sheet D (Color Plate 5) for *M. ursus viola* pictures. We go looking for a small dead or dying Yucca plant with a "tent" in the center of the rosette of leaves. If there is no obvious tear at the top of the "tent", I will pull the top off to look into the tunnel to see if there is any white powder or if a larva or a pupa is visible. Then I will put a cotton plug in the hole and cut off the surrounding leaves. The larva coats the inside of

its tunnel with a white talcum-like powder to make it possible for it to move up and down in the tunnel. The pupa can also move up and down in the powdered tunnels. If I think I have found an occupied tunnel, I will mark the spot so Floyd can dig up the plant and then I go looking for more "tents". We have found "tents" from about 1/2 inch high to as high as 8 to 10 inches, depending upon the Meg species, and have had to dig down as deep as 2 1/2 feet to reach the bottom of some plants. Once the Yucca root is out of the ground, Floyd begins sawing off thin slices of the root, beginning at the bottom end until he comes to the bottom of the tunnel. The lower end of the tunnel is indicated by a dark brown coloration of the otherwise light colored caudex. At this point, the slices should be less than 1/8 inch thick. When an opening is observed, if a pupa is present, the cast off last instar larval skin will be seen. Extreme caution must be used at this point so as not to slice through the pupa or larva. Once a pupa or larva is seen, Floyd carefully enlarges the lower end to make it big enough to allow passage of the pupa or larva. This same type of enlargement is also done for the top of the "tent". Floyd then gently blows the contents into his hand. If it is a larva, he puts it back into its tunnel and seals the tunnel with cotton plugs at both ends. If it is a pupa, we put it into a compartmentalized fishing tackle type carrying box with small compartments (about 1 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches) lined with several layers of heavy duty facial tissue. If an empty pupal skin comes out of the tunnel, we know we are too late and need to return earlier next year. We can then go to the next plant where I've found a "tent". I can sometimes find several tents while

Floyd is digging up the Yucca plant and filling in the hole afterward. We keep in touch with walkie talkies so I guide Floyd to the Yucca plant to be dug up next. We often have to look at dozens of plants before we find any "tents" but then may find several close together. We figure it takes between ½ to 1 man-hour in the field for each adult we obtain. We work as a team with me spotting the "tents" and Floyd digging up the Yuccas.

We have sometimes found lots of "tents", but most or all of the tunnels have been occupied by parasitized larvae, so we abandon our search in that area. Meg colonies are known to move to other Yucca stands when the parasites become too numerous. Since the emergence times for a given Meg species or subspecies can vary as much as a month or more, it is always a guessing game when we go looking for a specific subspecies. Megs are often host specific using only one species of Yucca in a given area so it is important to get to know the Yucca species. There are also many areas with lots of Yucca plants that are known host plants but that have no *Megathymus* infestation.

When we have filled our carrying boxes, we return to our camper named "Preston's Portable Pad and Lepidopterology Lab" which is usually parked within a mile of where we are searching for Megs. Then each individual pupa or larva is put into a ½ pint Mason jar with facial tissue padding in the jar, along with the tissue from the carrying box so the emerged adult can climb up on the tissue. Added to the jar is a piece of paper with the locality data, the date it was found and whether it is a larva or a pupa. To prevent parasites getting from one jar to the next, each jar is covered with a piece of panty-hose material, held in place by the jar ring that comes with the jar. The jars are then kept in the boxes in which they come from the store. Each larva is put

into a paper tube or kept in its tunnel, if possible, with both ends plugged with cotton. The tubes are marked so that the direction of the larva head is known and is put into the jar with the head facing up. The larva will sometimes turn around in its tube but that is unimportant. The larvae are checked daily to see if they have pupated. When pupation occurs, the date of pupation is recorded and the pupa is transferred to another jar with the extra facial tissue. Through the years, we have found that if a larva is collected at the same time that mostly pupae are being collected and if that larva doesn't pupate in a few days, then it is parasitized or diseased.

The Agave feeders fly mostly in the fall, although there is one species that is known to be double brooded, flying in late spring, also.

There are basically 2 types of Agaves. One is called "Lechuguilla" which is its Mexican name meaning "little lettuce" - a very wry joke, because the plant is poisonous to man, cattle, or sheep and the plants with their sharply pointed leaves are hazardous to man and beast. It is also known as "shin daggers". Ranchers often try to get rid of as many of these plants as possible, so we can frequently get permission to collect on their land. "Lechuguilla" has narrow leaves and grows in dense colonies on limestone ledges and outcroppings and hillsides.

The other type of Agave is the Century Plant or Maguey or sisal which has thick, fleshy broad leaves in a small to large rosette. It grows in a randomly scattered fashion over the rocky hillsides. Photo E (Color Plate 6) shows some scattered Agaves and Photo F (Color Plate 6) shows a trapdoor. Sometimes both types of Agaves grow in the same place. The Ags live in the Agave leaves. They excavate themselves a nest near the base of an inner leaf of a small to medium sized plant and make a

trapdoor of silk at the top of their nest so that they can push their frass out of their nest and so that when they are ready to fly they can leave the nest by way of the trapdoor. They feed on the juices of the Agave, rather than the fibrous pulp. In order to find the trapdoors, one must carefully look into the center of the plant and even on the underside of the leaves until one sees the frass or the trapdoor. Some plants will have only one trapdoor, but others have several. The most trapdoors we have found in one plant was six.

If the trapdoor is closed and there are no obvious holes in it, then we have to dig up the plant with a shovel and a crowbar and whatever other tools we need. Then beginning from the outside of the plant, Floyd peels back the leaves (much like peeling the leaves off an artichoke) until he finds the nest and the pupa or larva. See Photos G and H (Color Plates 7 and 8) for more *Agathymus* pictures. If we have a pupa it is put into a carrying box like the Meg pupae were. If it is a larva, we fold the leaves back over the nest until we can get back to our vehicle and tape the leaves together until it pupates. Floyd has to be extremely careful when digging up Agaves because sometimes the plant will break off above its root system and often not below the nest. When this happens, the contents of the nest are often squashed or cut in two or knocked to the ground when the fall kills the larva.

Once we have the pupae and larvae in their emerging jars we have to make certain they don't dry out or desiccate. At first we tried to keep the Megs in their tunnels but this didn't work very well as once the adults emerged they would escape from the netting over their plant and fly around the room. If two or more adults emerge at once within a single shelter, we could not identify the data associated with each specimen. So we finally devised the

"Emerging Jar" system. We tried several methods to keep pupa from desiccating and finally found one that worked, even when we were traveling. I got some cheap terry cloth towels which I would boil for several minutes to kill any mold, then wring them out until they were just damp. I'd fold them in quarters so they were the right size to fit over all 12 jars in a Mason jar box, then lay the damp towel on top of the Mason jars and finally put a plastic covered cardboard lid on top of the damp towel. Every morning we would remove the towel and lid to let in light and let air circulate around the jars. We leave the jars open to light for at least 4 hours. If nothing has emerged yet, the towel and lid are put back on top of the jars until the next morning. The towels need to be re-dampened every few days but this can be done by just putting them in a bowl and pouring boiling water over them and then wringing them out again. We have noticed that adults of both Megs and Ags usually emerge between 8:00 am and noon (standard time). After an

adult has emerged it climbs up on the tissue at the side of the jar and sits still until its wings have fully expanded and mostly hardened, which takes about an hour. After that time has elapsed we put the jar under a light proof box or hat and let it sit in the dark for a few more hours. Then we put jar and all into the freezer for several more hours. We can then remove the specimen, determine the sex of the insect and add emergence data to the data strip. I then double envelope the adult (first in a glassine envelope and then into a coin envelope along with its data slip), and put it back into the freezer until a few days hence when I can put it on a spreading board. Each envelope is given a code number as is the tissue containing the pupal skin which is allowed to dry out. Then, along with the tissue containing the code number, the pupal skin is stored in a compartmented fishing tackle box until time to match the pupal skin with the appropriate adult. The pupal skin is mounted on a thin tab that is attached to the same insect

pin as the adult specimen.

Over the years, we have noted that the males of both Ags and Megs emerge before the females. The Ags take from 29 to 33 days after pupation to emerge. We have found too few Megs as larvae that weren't parasitized to have any data on their pupation to emergence times.

All specimens collected have been donated to the McGuire Center for Entomology and Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida.

Acknowledgments:

These kind people have been of great help with colony data and pertinent life history data through the years: Don and Viola Stallings, Jeremy Kuhn, Avery Freeman, Tom Kral and Chuck Harp. A special thanks is due Jeremy Kuhn for the wonderful pictures that he so graciously provided.

KIMBALL ARCHIVES AT MCGUIRE CENTER

BY

JOHN B. HEPPNER

The letters and notes of C. P. Kimball, author of the 1965 annotated catalog, "Lepidoptera of Florida", have been moved from the Florida State Collection of Arthropods next door to the McGuire Center. The Kimball papers mainly refer to his work on the Florida catalog prior to 1965, plus what revisional notes and new records he organized until his death in 1982. All Lepidoptera specimens, books, papers, and larvae have been moving the same way. About 90% of the FSCA Lepidoptera collections are now moved, but disarray still requires many months of curation to organize again and integrate with all other specimens at McGuire Center. About half the pinned specimens at McGuire Center are from the FSCA collections (ca. 2 million), and almost all the 300,000 larvae are from the FSCA. All FSCA butterflies have been tagged with FSCA labels. All non-FSCA moths are tagged with Allyn Museum or McGuire Center labels, so remaining "untagged" moths are from the original FSCA collections. New donations to FSCA will all get FSCA tags added and FSCA research associates should continue sending their donations for processing by FSCA. As specimens are bar coded over the next decades, then museum and collector origin will also be noted for all specimens.

My office and Lepidoptera books will also soon move to McGuire Center, now that office space is finalized. Thanksgiving weekend, 24-27 November, both FSCA and McGuire Center collections are being fumigated, along with my office items, so the week after this everything will be transferred to McGuire Center. Prior to the SLS-ATL-Lepidoptera Society meetings in June 2006, the collections will be in some rough order again for visitors to see. Giant moths (saturniids and sphingids) are being reorganized by Charlie Covell and staff assistants, so these will be kept separately on the lower floor and remain in Cornell drawers so the largest specimens can be pinned into foam-bottom drawers and more space will be

available for other moths on the 2nd floor. All other moths and butterflies (excepting some giant birdwings) will be in new thin drawers and unit trays. The butterflies are all on the 3rd floor of the museum rooms at McGuire Center and are rapidly being organized by curators, Jackie Miller, Lee Miller, Keith Willmott, and staff assistants. The moth floor is on the second floor of the museum, which is the main floor of the public museum as well, and the collections there of all moths (except the two giant families) are already in rough organization by family. Moth curators include myself, Charlie Covell, and Paul Goldstein, and staff assistants.

(Dr. John B. Heppner, Curator of Lepidoptera, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, P. O. Box 147100 Gainesville, FL 32614-7100; McGuire Center: (352) 846-2000 x 243; E-Mail: heppnei@doacs.state.fl.us)

ACRONICTA PERBLANDA FERGUSON IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Ferguson (1988) described *Acronicta perblanda* (Fig. 1), a small noctuid associated with cypress swamps. The holotype and allotypes are from McClellanville, South Carolina (Wedge Plantation). Ferguson listed the distribution of *perblanda* to be Carteret County, North Carolina, and Stoddard County, Missouri, to northern Florida to southern Louisiana. Ferguson surmised that *perblanda* is univoltine as nearly all the known specimens of *perblanda* at the time of description were taken in April.

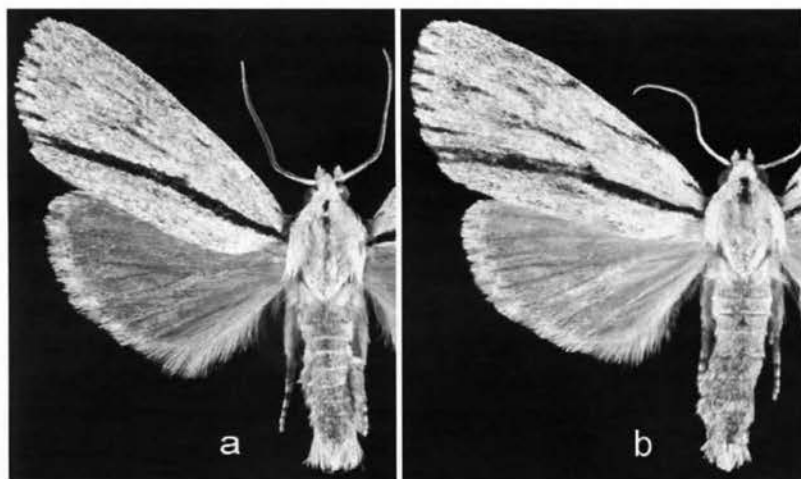


Fig. 1. *Acronicta perblanda*: a. male, b. female.

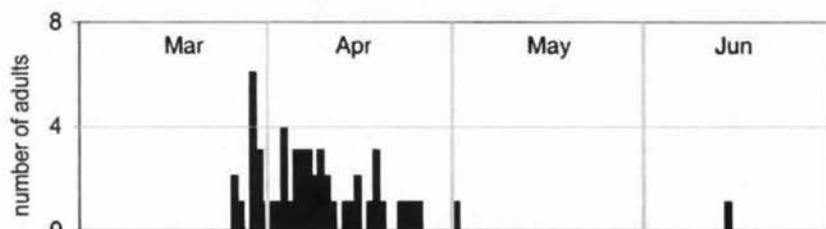


Fig. 2. *Acronicta perblanda* captured at sec. 24T6SR12
4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 52.

In Louisiana, *perblanda* is single brooded, flight peaking the first week of April (Fig. 2). In Louisiana, *perblanda* has been taken in only two southeastern parishes (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Parish records.

Literature Cited

Ferguson, D.C. 1988. New species and new nomenclature in the American Acronictinae (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), *J. of Res. on the Lepid.* 26: 201-218.

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

THE EFFECTS OF A HURRICANE NAMED KATRINA

BY
VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.
AND
CHARLOTTE D. BROU

[This E-Mail was received by the Editor on October 30, 2005.]

Fellow Lepidopterist,

This week, I have spoken twice to Rick Kergosien who lived about a block from the beach in Long Beach, Mississippi, prior to Hurricane Katrina. There was a 28 foot surge of water at his location from the Gulf of Mexico when Hurricane Katrina hit coastal Mississippi on August 28, 2005. Rick's home was completely washed away, only a slab and the bushes in front of where his home was, exist now. Eight thousand other homes similarly were washed away in coastal Mississippi. As many of you who know him, he has collected since a teenager in Mississippi and for more than 30 years collected a significant quantity of the 200,000 or so specimens that comprised the numerically logged personal collection of noted Mississippi lepidopterist Bryant Mather.

Few people know that Bryant never ran a light trap, a puzzling situation for a moth collector. Bryant told me once, he tried a 15 watt blacklight for a few nights, caught nothing and decided, it wasn't worth the effort. In fact, most of Bryant's material was derived from truck stop walls, walls of the Waterways Experiment Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi, shopping center walls and windows, friends, neighbors, and numerous other collectors in and out of Mississippi.

In the past 15 years, Rick was able to run a series of light traps across the state, and for several years kept a personal collection of the rarest lepidoptera he collected. His collection contained numerous rarities, paratypes and newly discovered species of Mississippi. I was privileged to see much of this material as Rick brought newly captured material to me to look over several times a year for many years. Rick said before he evacuated for the approach of Hurricane Katrina, that he placed all of his valuables and his collection well off the floor in his home in case he sustained flood waters in his home. The loss of Rick's collection is a major loss for the state of Mississippi. Rick, wife, children and grandchildren are all safe.

Hopefully, I will get back to my lepidoptera research by 2006. So far, since August 29, my hurricane related cost amount to \$13-14,000 out of my pocket and will eventually be 5-10 times that in time. Crew clearing some downed trees on less than one acre of my 10 acres at a cost of \$6,000.00 – that is what I originally paid per acre for the property some 24 years ago and I am lucky as most contractors want double that amount. It has been hell here for the last couple of months, massive tree damage on my property. I will add the latest Hurricane Katrina blurb here that I have sent out to many recently. *[Some of the following information was originally published in the September issue of the SLS News (Vol. 27 NO. 3, 2005) - the Editor].* Much of the city of New Orleans residential areas are nearly a ghost town as homes will have to be bulldozed being under rooftop high sewer laden water for over a month. Residents of the city of New Orleans have relocated to all 50 states, 30-40,000 to the Houston, Texas, area alone, and most will never return as their homes were destroyed. Some residents of New Orleans are just in the last few days returning now two months later to see their homes or where their homes one stood.

Regarding Hurricane Katrina at Abita Springs, on the edge of the eye of Katrina:

Just got my phone line in on October 10, out since the hurricane on 8-28-29. I just learned about Ron Gatrelle's death - did you know him? He was a long time noted butterfly specialist and published researcher in South Carolina and he appears to have died from a blood clot in his leg after a long plane ride home from a Lepidopterist meeting out west just recently. Here is my latest blurb on the mess here. Just bought my third chainsaw since the hurricane. I will be cutting trees for the rest of my life. I have enough timber to construct a nice size house - if it were only usable. My lifelong non-stop span of continuous light trapping was halted at 35 2/3 years - no electricity for a month. Have found 4 of my light traps so far ok.



The 40 foot wide road through the center of my Abita Springs property after Hurricane Katrina is now impassable. Note the absence of all large trees among the trees left standing. Seventy-80% of all my pines alone were lost.

Two others in the rear of my property have yet to be seen as I cannot access the area due to the tangle of trees though I have tried for two months. I hope to cut a path through the huge trees in the weeks or months to come - some are piled 3 and 4 upon each other.

Post office working ok now here in Abita, though the New Orleans post office which is the distribution center for all of southeast Louisiana has yet to get their equipment back in service. I finally can access my home e-mail, electricity returned after nearly 4 weeks at my home, lost 2 weeks of pay at work when I was confined to home. I'm still here. I have thousands of trees down, all pointing south on my little 10 acres of property; probably about 90% of all my large trees are destroyed, including nearly 100% of all of my largest red oaks, white oaks, cypress, dogwood, cherry, ash, magnolias, maples, hollies, pine, *etc.* Also, lost most all of the 120 gourmet variety pear and apple trees I had planted 20 years ago. My home is OK, collection of insects taken over 50 years is OK. Have 3300 feet of fence mostly smashed to the ground by huge trees. Now bought 2 more generators to add to the three I already had. The hurricane was devastating to the environment here, my mother lived in New Orleans and had 10.5 feet of water there and has lost everything, water to rooftops, as many hundreds of thousands of others here in Louisiana, 1050 bodies so far found here in Louisiana alone, hundreds more in other states, then much of coastal Louisiana and Mississippi were wiped off the earth, homes and structures and the land were washed away by the huge storm waves and no longer exist. I had no land phone or cell phone sometimes, both systems out of service, thousands of electric poles and wires had to be completely reinstalled. My rural electric company has to completely reinstall all 100% of their supply system, replacing 10 poles for each customer they have.



Nine hundred feet across the front of my property looks like this and that represents only about one acre of my 10 acres. Still 9 acres to go.

Lost most of the thousands of larvae I had in sleeves on my trees, the polyester fabric was ripped to shreds along with the trees - We'll see if *Attacus atlas* likes the Louisiana environment as several dozen larvae are unaccounted for. I am at home cutting trees for two months now and will be doing so for the rest of my life, and had initially for 4 weeks minimal power from running 2 gasoline powered generators to have my water well working - I am in a rural area away from the bigger towns and cities. Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their jobs and homes permanently. I am a Registered Nurse Case Manager at Ochsner Hospital one of 4 hospitals remaining in the area, 8 hospitals were lost in New Orleans, three of those will probably not reopen, ever.

*I received perhaps 400+ emails from all over the world since the hurricane, including many museums here in the US offering to come save my lifetime collection of Louisiana insects. Hundreds of thousands of people have yet to return to their homes or where their homes once were, 66,000 residents of one entire coastal Louisiana parish (= county) were told they would not be allowed to come back to their property and homes for about one year, though many of them now own property underwater now part of the Gulf of Mexico. I hope to get back to some basic existence by the end of the year. Phone company finally connected my phone after 6 weeks. Many of my coworkers have only a concrete slab remaining of their homes and some persons cannot even access where their homes existed as the highways to get there now end at the Gulf of Mexico. About 2000 employees at this hospital have yet to be heard from now 2 months after the hurricane,



This was the largest maple on my place.



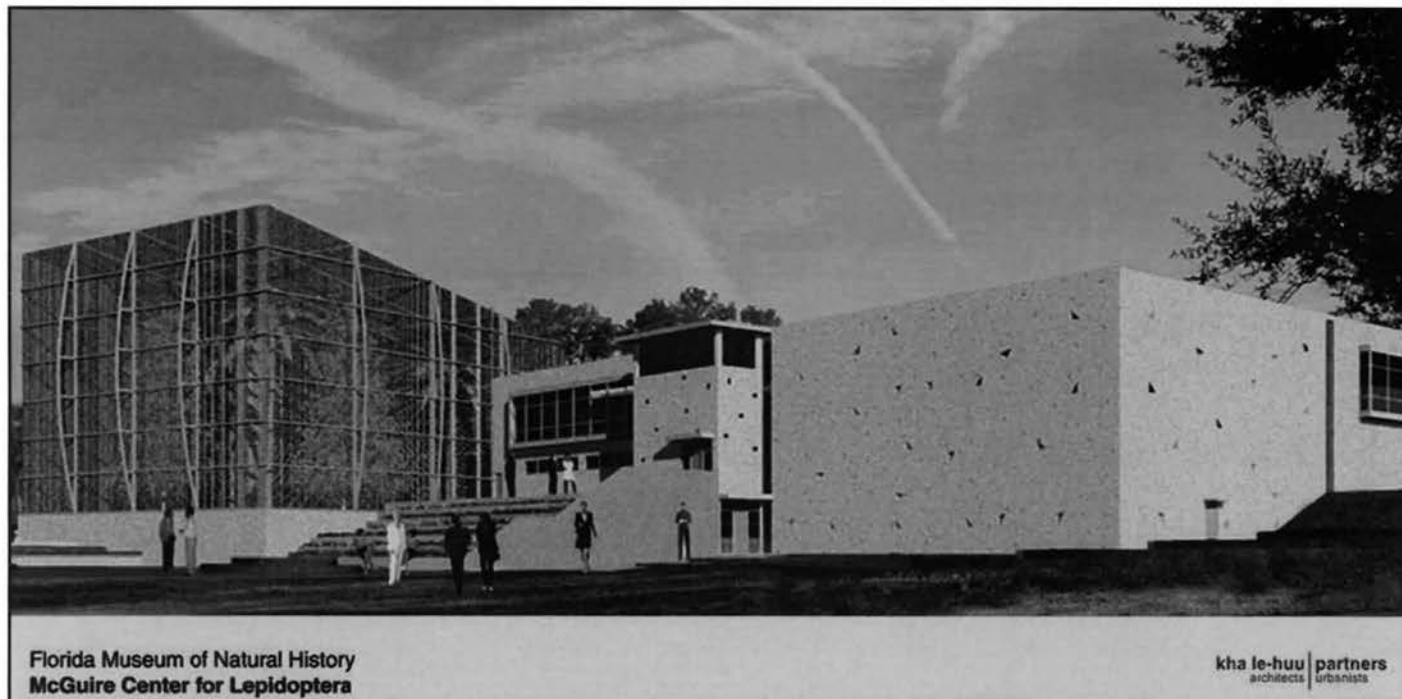
probably evacuated to other areas and other states with no home to return to. Eight hundred + employees at my hospital have requested assistance with new housing. Then more devastation from Hurricane Rita, re-flooding of New Orleans and new flooding for all of coastal Louisiana - the southwest coastal areas of Louisiana were washed away by Rita, just as the Mississippi coastal areas were for Katrina. In some areas near me, the only tree I see for acres which did well in the hurricane is *Magnolia virginiana*, though some of those more mature ones were blown over too. Perhaps I will be able to restart light trapping in 2006, though I just put one trap back up and on two weeks ago. Should have a few articles for the next newsletter in a couple of months - all of my records and research and Lepidoptera library are intact. We are now subject to a fire threat from all the drying vegetation and dead trees and no significant rain for 2 months, the 3rd driest October on record.

This white oak, like all my large white and red oaks were blown over with the root ball. This stump flew back nearly upright when I cut it.

THE MCGUIRE CENTER - PRESENT AND FUTURE

BY
THOMAS C. EMMEL

The McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity was formally opened to the public only one year ago, on 14 August 2004, and was formally dedicated on 8 October 2004. Yet in this first year since completion of construction, a great deal of activity by many people has led to remarkable strides toward the Center's original goals. And, exciting new developments have increased the original scope of the Center's mission, bringing this nexus of present and future dreams through a true metamorphosis, from embryonic stirring to concrete realities. This article provides a short summary of the many facets of the McGuire Center, what it is at the present and what it portends for the future.

**1. Research and Collections:**

The strongest motivation that brought to realization the McGuire Center at the University of Florida were the donors' original recognition and appreciation for the quality of the Lepidoptera-based research and collections already in existence at UF and the FSCA by the year 2000. William and Nadine McGuire of Minnesota were already cognizant of the productive group of faculty, curators, and graduate students here who were carrying out intensive work in systematics, biogeography, migration, ecology, conservation, life histories, physiology, evolution, phylogeny, and behavior of Lepidoptera. They recognized at the end of the last millennium that these staff and students and research associates, including many SLS members, represented a unique core of expertise matched nowhere else in the world. Yet the facilities in which they worked and in which invaluable collections were housed were spread among at least seven buildings, scattered from Gainesville to Sarasota, and under nearly as many budgets and administrators.



Thus a central motivating factor for the private gift and the subsequent State matching funds that created the McGuire Center was a shared desire by all parties to unite/centralize/combine these diverse Lepidoptera activities into one physical



location, for maximum effectiveness in preservation and use of the collections. At the same time, we all wanted to foster a heightened level of research and training with Lepidoptera-based projects that would increase our scientific understanding of this highly successful group of organisms, numbering perhaps 265,000 species on earth today. Additionally, butterflies and moths have proven to be powerful indicator and flagship species for biodiversity monitoring and factors impacting the environment.

For collection-based research, the creation of a Center with enough compactor space to combine and house the world's largest Lepidoptera collection, and allow for 20 years of projected growth, would also provide a goal to reach in terms of (1) assembling biodiversity inventories of Lepidoptera faunas found in the earth's most threatened ecosystems as well as the remaining unexplored geographic areas, and (2) assembling the most comprehensive systematic collection of Lepidoptera in the world for reference and study by many future generations of researchers and students of the group. In defining the second goal, it was recognized that other, older institutions might well have more of the originally described type specimens from the past 250 years, but that a digital library of images and related information on older types could be created here, and that specimens representing those species could be acquired, as well as pursuing the task of alpha taxonomy and continuing to name the tens of thousands of still-undescribed lepidopteran species worldwide.



To help achieve this mission, the first year of Center operations has focused on moving and accessioning the Allyn Museum of Entomology's Lepidoptera collection (*ca.* 1.2 million specimens), the Florida State Collection of Arthropods' Lepidoptera collection (*ca.* 1.7 million specimens), the University of Florida adult and immature collections (*ca.* 1.1 million specimens), and a number of very large private collections (now approaching 2 million specimens) into the McGuire Center. This has required both freezing and fumigation treatments of all incoming materials. It has involved the hard work of several dozen staff, graduate students,



and volunteers. It has involved the difficult purchase and delivery and processing of tens of thousands of unit trays and new drawers. At present, good progress has already been made on both accessioning this vast amount of material and sorting/curating it into a combined Center collection as per taxonomic arrangements decided by the curators. (As a note of interest, we adopted the FSCA arrangement promulgated by John Heppner for the moths, and the Allyn Museum arrangement promulgated by Lee and Jacqueline Miller for the butterflies). Naturally, as in addressing any taxonomic issue, the many curators continue to actively debate the merits of different family or subfamily arrangements, genera or subgenera, usages, *etc.* But the overall stability of the taxonomic/phylogenetic arrangement of the





collection is now established by mutual consensus, and as the consolidation of the collections is completed, it will be quite easy to find any desired taxon in the three floors of compactors and drawers. Already, the still-merging collections are being used for active research in projects as diverse as ocellar patterns in riodinids, ithomiine biodiversity in Ecuador, and historic changes in Miami Blue (*Hemiargus thomasi bethunebakeri*) populations in Florida.

2. Staffing:

We have accomplished many of the initial goals in staffing the McGuire Center during this first year. We have hired

our first two Collection Managers: George T. Austin (from the Nevada State Museum) and Andrei Sourakov (from the California Academy of Sciences and Florida Museum of Natural History). We have hired and brought on board two new Assistant Curators: Paul Z. Goldstein (from the Field Museum in Chicago) and Keith R. Willmott (from the British Museum in London). We have hired one full Curator of Lepidoptera: Charles V. Covell, Jr. (from the University of Louisville). We have brought together into their new Center curatorial offices: John B. Heppner (from the FSCA), and Lee D. Miller and Jacqueline Y. Miller (from the Allyn Museum). Thomas C. Emmel (from the Department of Zoology, University of Florida) was hired on a new line by the FMNH to direct the Center. James B. Schlachta, who was the Project Manager for the planning and construction of the McGuire Center (2000-2005), has been hired by the FMNH and the McGuire Center as Assistant Director for Operations (for McGuire Center) and Coordinator of Construction (for the major expansion building program planned for the FMNH in the near future). Christine M. Eliazar was hired (after more than 20 years working for the Division of Lepidoptera Research at UF) to be the Administrative Assistant for the Center. Jaret C. Daniels, employed as Lepidopterist for the McGuire Center's Butterfly Rainforest facility, has also served as Assistant Director for Research at the Center this first year.



Four half-time Graduate Research Assistantships, funded by the UF Provost's Office to the Center, were awarded in 2004-2005 to Christian Salcedo (from Colombia), Bhairya Khanal (from Nepal), Delano Lewis (from Jamaica), and Michael Perry (from Florida). More than 20 other graduate students, technicians, undergraduates, and high school students have been hired as part-time or full-time staff to help in the McGuire Center, primarily through grant-funded positions or departmental (Entomology, Zoology, etc.), research and teaching assistantships.



This very large and talented staff has worked tirelessly to achieve the successes of the initial operational year in the McGuire Center.

3. Education and Community Programs:

Recognizing that without public support and understanding of biodiversity, there will be nothing left of a wild nature to study in a few short decades, the McGuire Center has pursued a vigorous outreach program and involved a strong educational component in everything we do. The students and volunteers are involved in the collections work, specimen preparation, labeling, sorting, and captive propagation of endangered butterfly species, etc. – and all of this effort is on



public display. The Center's exhibit galleries for the public are adjacent to these facilities, and carefully situated glass windows open them to public view, with explanatory text panels to read as well.

In the public exhibit galleries themselves, the extraordinary 210-foot-long, two-story-high Wall of Wings, with 7,000 specimen images and actual specimens as well as detailed exhibit panels, combines these exhibits with 3 plasma screens (showing video of live butterflies and moths) to enthrall and educate visitors of all ages. On the opposite wall, giant satellite images of the earth's continents are matched with panels detailing some of the fascinating scientific stories about Lepidoptera. These show how studies of butterfly genetics have helped to solve human genetic maladies, how butterfly farming helps to save rainforests, how light pollution affects moth populations, and many additional facets generally unknown heretofore to the public.

Certainly, the crowning public exhibit in popularity has to be the 6,400 square feet of tropical habitat in the living Butterfly Rainforest facility, where as many as 2,500 living butterflies and moths, of up to 130 species, delight the visitor strolling along the 400 feet of trails. Five waterfalls, naturally-arranged plantings of over 375 species of tropical and subtropical plants, in a setting of rugged limestone terrain, filled with colorful blooming nectar sources and discretely placed pans of tropical fruit for the sap-feeders, all combine to give the visitor an

overwhelmingly favorable experience. Nine exhibit panels in the Rainforest inform the reader about rainforest structure, butterfly nutrition, courtship and mating, *etc.* Often, the first contact that many people have ever had with a living, vital creature comes when a butterfly alights on a hand or shoulder and thrills the person, no matter what age they are or depth of worldly experience they may have.

If the McGuire Center had done nothing else than expose the general public to the world of Nature "close-up" in this Butterfly Rainforest and Exhibit/Gallery (including the hundreds of hatching pupae in the Rearing Laboratory windows), the educational impact to hundreds of thousands of visitors would be tremendous in its own right.

But we have also endeavored to initiate (through successful grant proposals to many funding agencies during the past 18





disseminating the story of the Miami Blue's conservation, captive propagation, and restoration effort in south Florida.

4. Future Plans:

In the *Research and Collections* area, we are urgently working as fast as possible to secure joint project agreements with key workers and institutions in various foreign countries with key biodiversity interest. We are actively soliciting donations of private and institutional collections where the owners desire to have their important collections preserved and available for careful study in perpetuity by the world's lepidopterists, not by just the McGuire staff but by visiting amateur and professionals from any country. We are planning major field expeditions directed to some of the world's most threatened areas. We are expecting to have our Molecular Genetics laboratory and Scanning Electron Microscope laboratory fully operational this winter for analysis of DNA/RNA sequencing and morphological ultrastructure in Lepidoptera of interest. Our grant-funded projects are rapidly expanding and producing invaluable data to help in saving endangered and threatened Lepidoptera species and their habitats, as well as aid taxonomic revisions.

In *Staffing*, we want to obtain more funding for graduate student and post-doctoral fellow support. We would like to be able to offer travel grants to prospective visitors from abroad. The University stands ready to match any private gifts that are made for these purposes.

In *Education*, we want to streamline the enormous task of running the Butterfly Rainforest so that a portion of the admissions income can be set aside for future maintenance issues, and also fund some of the programs of the Center such as graduate student support. (The Butterfly Rainforest is not only attractive to the public and hence an outstanding educational outreach tool; it also provides a very active daily research facility for student research projects on the behavior, ecology, and physiology of living tropical butterflies from around the world.) We also have many plans for expanding our educational outreach beyond Florida to the rest of the United States and other countries, as soon as possible.



5. Conclusion:

In all this activity, our thoughts return ultimately to the founding private gift as the reason all this synergism and proliferation of research, education, and service has occurred. With it in hand, the State stepped forward to invest matching funds for the new building. The University stepped forward to invest more matching funds for new staff and graduate student support. The Florida Museum stepped forward with operational funds and new staff positions as well as management expertise and the involvement of invaluable existing Education staff, both formal and informal science educators. The Florida Department of Agriculture stepped forward to transfer both the FSCA Lepidoptera collection and their Curator of Lepidoptera to the new McGuire Center. The UF Departments of Entomology and Zoology (with help

from other UF units as well) contributed extensive graduate student support. The University of Florida Foundation (especially its Vice President, Paul Robell) has been continuously involved from the beginning in supporting the McGuire Center project. Two U.F. Presidents, Charles Young and Bernie Machen, and two Provosts, David Colburn and Jeanie Fouke, have given major support throughout the process of establishing the McGuire Center. And the original donors, Dr. and Mrs. McGuire, have retained an extraordinary, indeed unparalleled, level of commitment and interest in the Center and its growth, stepping in at additional critical moments to provide new support for all facets of the Center's mission.

So if we can conclude one central thing from this brief account of the multitude of events involved in the creation and first year of operational success of the McGuire Center, it is that the world's finest Center devoted to the study of Lepidoptera has started on the strongest possible foundation of cooperation and concurrence among a great diversity of people and agencies. This Center is a unit whose natal combination of timing, mission, purpose, and outreach has been ideal. The energy we have witnessed in the progression of events as the Center grew into a reality now must be focused on the future, in the years where the McGuire Center will play an increasingly leading role on the world's stage, with other top-tier institutions concerned over the future of biodiversity and the very continued existence of the earth's remaining living world and wild places.

**REPORT ON THE 2005 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA
BY
IRVING L. FINKELSTEIN, SECRETARY**

The 27th Annual Meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society was, again this year, held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera, September 29 to October 2, 2005, at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity. As was true of the joint meetings of the two organizations in 2003 and 2004, the number of attendees was impressive, with members from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri and Tennessee present. SLS members who signed in were as follows:

Eleanor Adams	Rick Gillmore	Floyd and June Preston
James Adams	Bob Godefroi	Bill Russell
Andy Anderson	John Heppner	Emily Saarinen
Bob Belmont	John Hyatt	Suzette Slocomb
John Calhoun	Debbie Matthews Lott	Jeff Slotten
Charlie Covell	Lee and Jackie Miller	Jon Turner
Tom Emmel	Marc Minno	
David Fine	Tom Neal	
Irving Finkelstein	Robert and Beth Patterson	

Although attendees had the opportunity to view the collections of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods during open house on Thursday and Friday, September 29 and 30, with the ATL Business Meeting and a morphology workshop held on those days, the joint meeting was officially called to order at 9:10 A.M. on Saturday, October 1st, by John Heppner, who started with welcoming remarks, several announcements and acknowledgements, and who also moderated the morning session, devoted primarily to ATL papers, which focused on such diverse lepidopteran faunal regions as Puerto Rico, Mexico and Taiwan. Two presentations were student papers. This year, in addition to the Annual Meeting Program, a separate booklet was distributed, containing the program, as well as abstracts of each of the presented papers, and short biographical sketches of the ATL award recipients (but curiously, not those of the SLS Abbot Award recipients). This information will also be available on the SLS website (www.southernlepsoc.org).

At the conclusion of the morning session all the attendees assembled outside the McGuire Center for the annual group photograph. Most then returned to the conference room for a buffet sandwich lunch again this year provided by Tom Neal and Subway Sandwich Shops, with soft drinks, fruit, donuts and other snacks provided by SLS. An hour of relaxed conversation and congeniality ensued.

The Saturday afternoon session was called to order by Marc Minno and moderated by 2005 Chairman Bob Belmont. The session began with the awards presentations, the Abbot Award being presented jointly to Lee and Jackie Miller for their many outstanding contributions over the years to the advancement of knowledge of the lepidoptera. ATL presented two awards, the Henry Bates Award, to Dr. Timothy R. New, and the Jacob Huebner Award, to Dr. R. I. Vane-Wright.

Only three SLS papers were presented, but they were excellent. James Adams, in his usual animated and entertaining style, highlighted "*Advances in our Understanding of Relationships within the Arctiidae*". Jeff Slotten reviewed the seven known species of *Eumorphia* (Sphingidae) in North America, with photos of the larval stages of six of those species, the result of rearing studies. And Marc Minno documented the "*Rediscovery (in 2005) of the Wild Indigo Duskywing (Erynnis baptisiae) in Florida*".

The culminating part of the afternoon session was the SLS Business Meeting. In the Treasurer's Report, Jeff Slotten noted that the treasury had a balance of \$2,699 as of August 1st, and indicated that donations beyond membership dues help the society stay in the black. To that end, a box was passed around the conference room, and attendees contributed a total of \$130.

Under new business, a slate of officers for 2006 was nominated and voted in. They are as follows:

Marc Minno – Chairman

Barry Lombardini – News Editor

Irving Finkelstein – Secretary

Jeff Slotten – Treasurer

Paul Milner – Membership Coordinator

Dave Morgan – Website Manager

----- open ----- Member-at-Large

Bob Belmont suggested that a committee be created to formulate the specific duties of each of the officers, and that a booklet spelling out those duties be published and distributed to the membership.

A lengthy discussion took place regarding future SLS field trips, with suggestions ranging from an SLS field trip coordinator, organizing trips at new sites, looking for new state and county records, to having members in different states volunteer to arrange field trips to "survey" areas, then putting the "survey results" and new records on the SLS website. It was agreed to have one or more field trips in association with the 2006 Lepidopterists' Society meetings, June 14 - 18, in Gainesville.

Charlie Covell made a motion that SLS send Barry Lombardini a letter of appreciation for his continuing outstanding job as News Editor. The motion passed.

Floyd Preston moved that this year's SLS meeting go on record as dedicated to the memory of charter member Ron Gatrell, who died suddenly in August. The motion passed.

A motion was made, and passed, to thank Bob Belmont for his service as SLS Chairman for the past year.

Finally, Charlie Covell made the motion, which passed, to hold the 2006 SLS meeting within the same time frame (June 14 - 18) as the Lepidopterists' Society meeting, and, as a followup to the above-noted discussion of field trips, to have SLS in charge of planning the various field trips around the state before and after the meetings. It was also agreed to coordinate the various business meetings not to take place concurrently, so attendees may take part in all those they want or need to.

The meeting adjourned at 4:45. As in previous years, Saturday's meeting sessions were followed by the evening banquet at the Voodoo Restaurant and Lounge, and this year again witnessed a fine turnout of members, their families and companions. The dinner was followed by Tom Emmel's presentation, "*The McGuire Center – Present and Future*", and the evening concluded with the door prize drawings, conducted by Charlie Covell.

The grand finale of this year's meeting, on Sunday afternoon, was the keynote address by Dr. Daniel Janzen, of the University of Pennsylvania, held in the Reitz Union Auditorium on the UF campus, and open to the general public, faculty and students, as well as SLS / ATL attendees. In his talk, "*Conservation, Caterpillar Inventory and DNA Bar Coding of a Large Complex Tropical Wildland*", Dr. Janzen reported on his work at Guanacaste, in northwestern Costa Rica. It is

a herculean, ongoing long term project to collect, rear, identify and genetically bar code all the caterpillars of the area, and he made clear that it has implications that go far beyond that geographic area and the world of lepidoptera.

Although the SLS / ATL meeting officially ended with the conclusion of the keynote address, this year marked a very special postscript to the meeting, a week long field trip (October 3 - 9) to northern Guatemala, organized by ATL, in which three SLS members, John Heppner, Jeff Slotten and Irving Finkelstein, participated. This is not the appropriate place for a detailed report on the trip, except to say that it was an exciting opportunity to visit and collect in a rich tropical habitat, with great lepidopteran diversity, and the six participants enjoyed a relaxed atmosphere, great congeniality and some fine day and nighttime collecting, fortunately largely unaffected by hurricane Stan, which brought devastation elsewhere in the country while we were there.

ACRONICTA SINESCRIPTA FERGUSON IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Ferguson (1988) described *Acronicta sinescripta* (Fig. 1) and designated the holotype, allotype and some paratypes from 4.2 mi. NE Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, collected by this author. He listed the distribution of *sinescripta* to be South Carolina to Highlands County, Florida, and westward through the Gulf States to Louisiana. In Louisiana, *sinescripta* has been taken only at the type locality (Fig. 2) where there appears to be four annual broods, the second through fourth broods peaking at about 35-day intervals (Fig. 3).

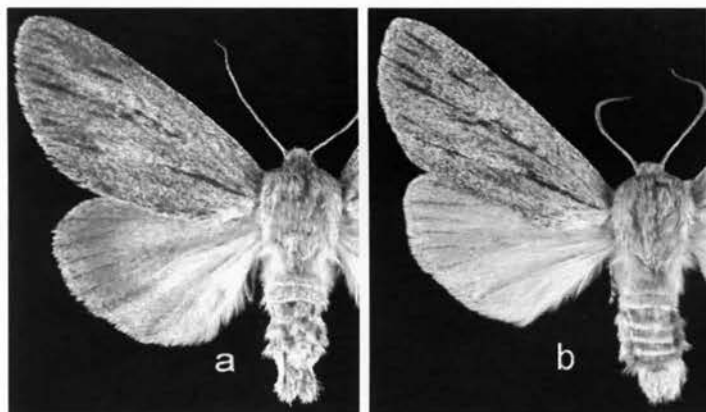


Fig. 1. *Acronicta sinescripta*: a. male, b. female.



Fig. 2. Parish records.

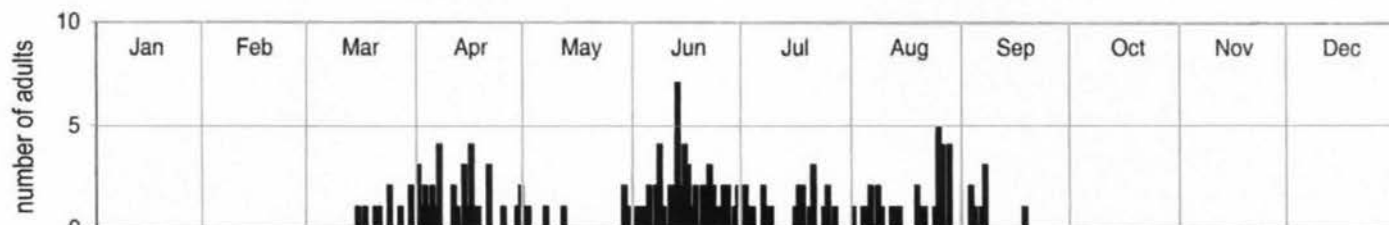


Fig. 3. *Acronicta sinescripta* captured at sec. 24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 162.

Literature Cited

Ferguson, D.C. 1988. New species and new nomenclature in the American Acronictinae (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), *J. of Res. on the Lepid.* 26: 201-218.

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

PHOTOGRAPHS - GAINESVILLE 2005

Photographs from the joint meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera meetings held September 29 to October 2, 2005, at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity in Gainesville, Florida.



Chairman Bob Belmont addressing at least one in the audience.



Marc Minno presenting a talk and making a point.



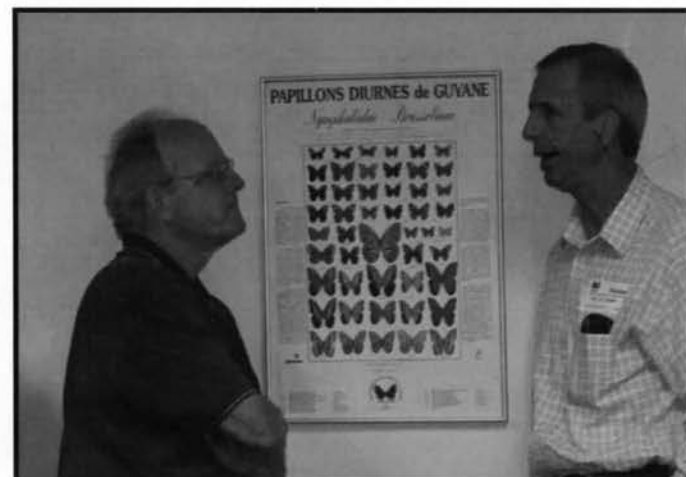
John Heppner at the podium.



Rick Gillmore gets a call.



Eleanor and her son, James Adams.



Pensive moment, Bill Russell and Jon Turner.



David Fine and Leroy Koehn, no comment by Leroy.



David Fine - too serious.



Vanessa Heppner helping at registration.



June Preston (1/2), sorry about this - saving space as some members have suggested that I should do when I show butterflies/moths in the Newsletter), Suzette Slocomb, Floyd Preston, and John Heppner.



Irving Finkelstein (on the left).



Bob Belmont.



Group photograph of the participants at the SLS/ATL meeting in Gainesville, Florida

[Photograph by John Heppner]



Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*) emerging from chrysalis; Hollywood, FL



White-striped Longtail (*Chioides catillus*); Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, TX



Ruddy Daggerwing (*Marpesia petreus*); Fern Forest Nature Center, FL



Florida White (*Appias drusilla*) on wild coffee (*Psychotria nervosa*); Castellow Hammock Nature Center, FL



Lyside (*Kricogonia lyside*); Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, TX



Large Orange Sulphur (*Phoebis agarithe*) on Madagascar Periwinkle (*Catharanthus roseus*); Birch St. Park, Ft. Lauderdale, FL



Fiery Skipper (*Hylephila phyleus*); Fern Forest Nature Center, FL



Queen (*Danaus gilippus*); Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, TX



Little Yellow (*Eurema lisa*); Everglades National Park, FL

[My thanks to Kevin Barry for allowing me to publish some of his butterfly photographs in the News. Mr. Barry is a professional photographer and a member of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. He lives in Hollywood, FL.]



Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*) emerging from chrysalis; Hollywood, FL



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[My thanks to Kevin Barry for allowing me to publish some of his butterfly photographs in the News. Mr. Barry is a professional photographer and a member of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. He lives in Hollywood, FL.]

SPOTLIGHT ON REARING
***AUTOMERIS LOUISIANA* FERGUSON & BROU**
BY
VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

The coastal endemic Louisiana saturniid species *Automeris louisiana* Ferguson & Brou (1981) is very easy to rear in desktop containers or sleeved on trees. The foodplants utilized included cherry (*Prunus serotina*), red maple, red oak, white oak, water oak, choke cherry, sweet gum, and swamp gum. Others have reportedly reared them on hackberry and Johnson grass. Larvae exhibit green color forms. Adults are attracted to ultraviolet light. *A. louisiana* is found in the treeless cordgrass (*Spartina* sp.) coastal marsh-lands from extreme southeastern Texas to extreme southwestern Mississippi.

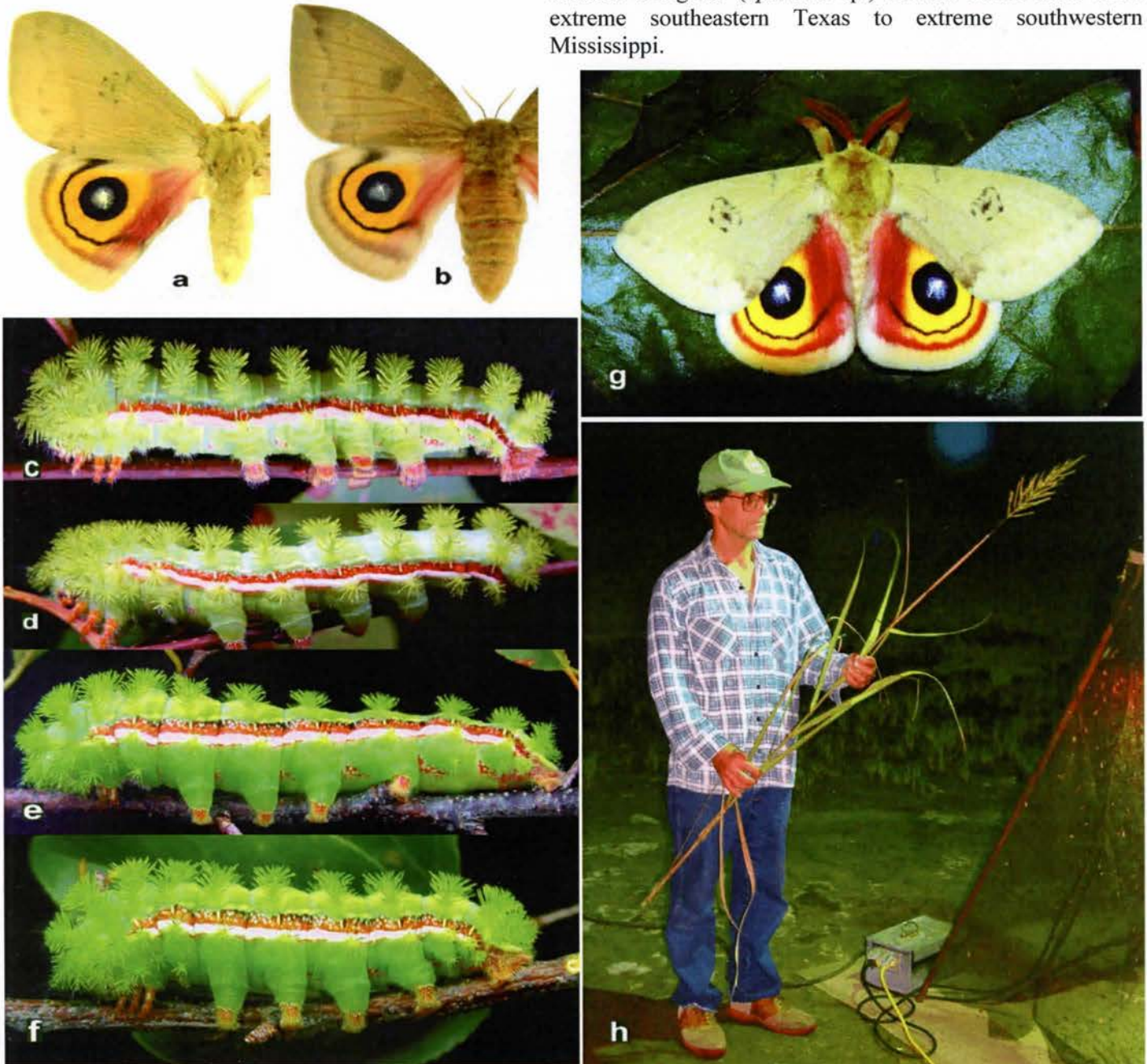


Fig. a. adult male, b. adult female, c. mid-instar larva, d. mid-instar larva, e. late-instar mature larva, f. late-instar mature larva, g. newly emerged adult male, h. Michael Lefort holding mature *Spartina* plant, the natural foodplant of *A. Louisiana*.

Literature Cited

Ferguson, Douglas C. and V. A. Brou 1981. A new species of *Automeris* (Hübner) (Saturnidae) from the Mississippi River Delta. *Jour. Lepid. Soc.* 35: 101-105.



A



B

Fig. A. A "tent" in the center of a dead Yucca plant with lots of frass visible, Washington Co., Utah, January 27, 2005; Fig. B. A "tent" in the center of a dying Yucca plant with some surrounding frass, Washington Co., Utah, January 27, 2005.

Megathymus streckeri texanus Barnes & McDunnough, 1912



C

Clockwise from the bottom: *Yucca rupicola* in open oak/cedar woodland, Blanco Co., Texas; A female *M. streckeri texanus*, Hays Co., Texas; A "tent" of *M. streckeri texanus* at the tip of the red arrow.



Male *Megathyrus ursus viola*, Calhoun Co., Texas. (©Jeremy J. Kuhn)



D

Clockwise from lower right: A *M. ursus viola* tent and frass; The Yucca food plant of *M. ursus viola* in bloom; An adult male *M. ursus viola*.

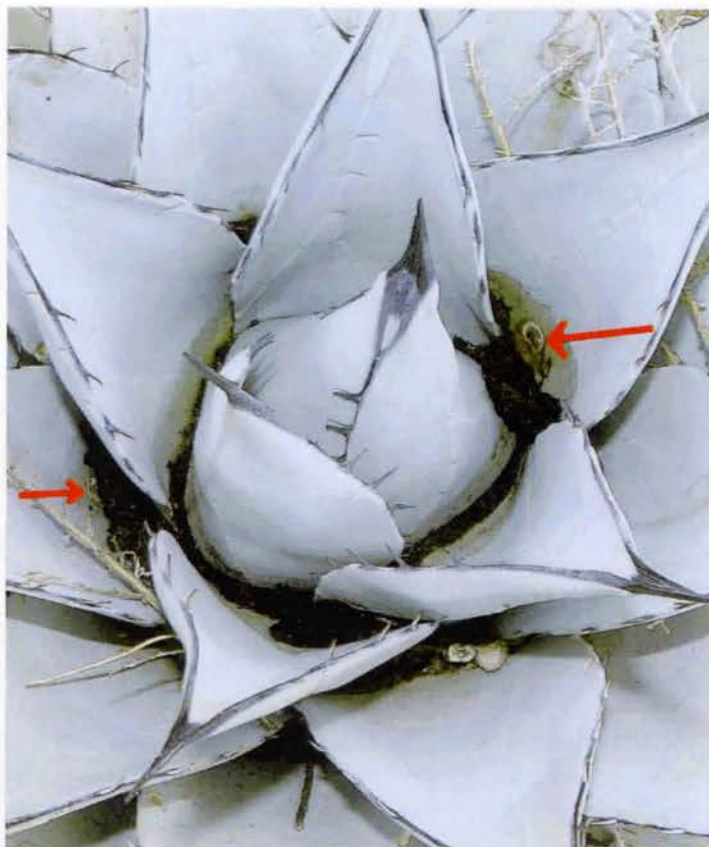
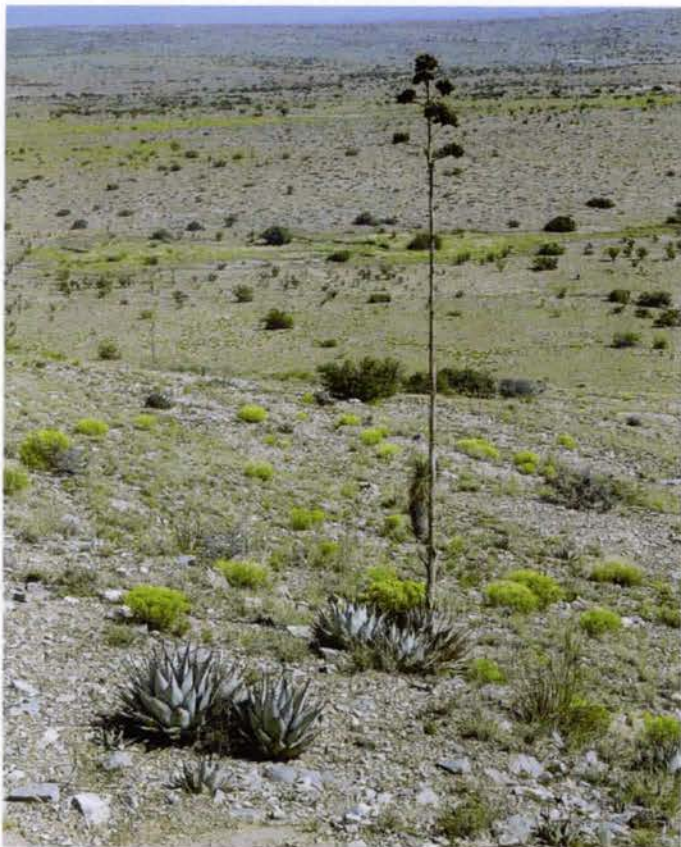


E



F

Fig. E. June has located a trapdoor and Floyd is digging up the Agave plant, September 1, 2002, in the Sierra Diablo Mts., Hudspeth Co., Texas; Fig. F. A trapdoor to the left and a false trapdoor on the large leaf to the right.



G

Sierra Diablo Mts., Hudspeth Co., Texas, September 1, 2002: Top left - The terrain where *A. neumoegeni diabloensis* flies; Top right - A trapdoor and frass in the upper right quadrant and another trapdoor with lots of frass to the left center of the Agave plant, plus some "false alarms" in the lower right quadrant; Lower left - A cutaway of an Agave leaf showing a pupa in its nest and the well powdered escape tunnel; Lower right - An adult *A. neumoegeni diabloensis* female.

Agathymus alliae paiute Roever, 1998



H

Clockwise from the top: A male *A. alliae paiute*, Clark Co., Nevada; An *A. alliae paiute* pupa and trapdoor in an *Agave utahensis nevadensis* plant, Clark Co., Nevada; The *A. alliae paiute* environment, Clark Co., Nevada.

NOTE

AMERICAN *CATOCALA* REPORTED IN *YADORIGA*

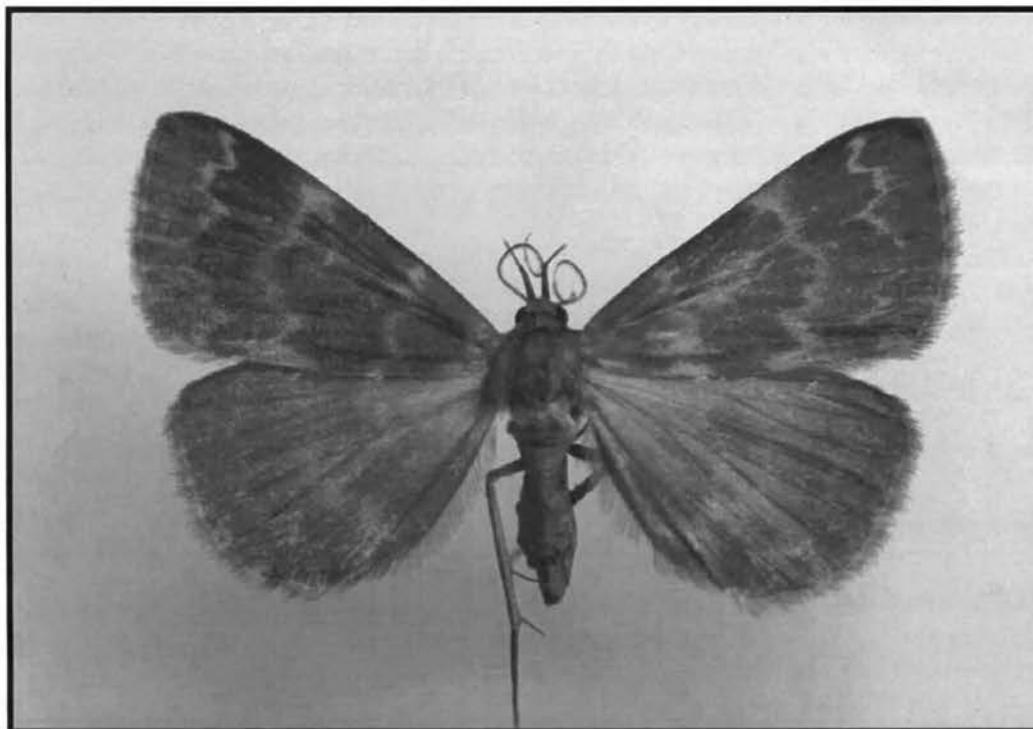
The first issue for 2005 of the newsletter of the Lepidopterological Society of Japan, called *Yadoriga* has a color article on the American catocalas, by Katsumi Ishizuka, with 8 excellent color plates illustrating 45 species. Although the text is in Japanese, anyone interested in this genus for North America should take note of this article, entitled "*Catocala* (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) of the World (I)". Rarely is an article on New World fauna found in this Japanese journal. Evidently, the author intends to publish more on this genus for other areas of the world, since this article is listed as part 1.

John Heppner, Curator of Lepidoptera Florida State Collection of Arthropods / McGuire Center, P. O. Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 32614-7100; E-Mail: heppnej@doacs.state.fl.us; McGuire Center: (352) 846-2000, ext. 243.

HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MOTH?

BY

DON STILLWAUGH



Name - *Idia gopheri* (J.B. Smith, 1899)

Alias - the "gopher moth"

Wingspan - 28-30 mm

Known range - Southeast US. Coastal Plain

Last seen - near gopher tortoise burrows



Gopher tortoise burrow - note the discolored (excavated) sand at the entrance to the burrow (difficult to see in black/white photo).

After relocating from Illinois in 1998, my first "real job" in Florida was working for the Florida Game & Freshwater Fish Commission (now Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission). I worked on the Gopher Tortoise Mitigation Parks which are a system of preserves designed to serve as sanctuaries for gopher tortoises (*Gopherus polyphemus*). My responsibilities included monitoring tortoise populations and performing land management tasks. Additionally, one of my duties was to survey for tortoise burrow commensals, specifically the Florida mouse (*Peromyscus floridanus*) and gopher frog (*Rana capito*), both listed by the State as species of special concern. One of my methods was to fashion funnel traps using window screening material and place them at the entrance to the burrows. One morning, to my great surprise, a moth was in one of the traps! After taking a second individual two weeks later, I researched the specimens at the Florida State

Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) in Gainesville. The moths turned out to be "gopher moths" (*Idia gopheri*) and I donated them to the FSCA thereby bringing its holdings to a total of five specimens.

Over the years I've spoken with lepidopterists who collect in appropriate areas and haven't heard of too many captures of this species. On a recent visit to the new McGuire Center in Gainesville, I discovered that there are still just five specimens in the State Collection. This brings to mind the question, "Is it a rare species or a rarely collected species?". As I hope to answer this and other questions about the life history of this species, I am respectfully requesting any records of *Idia gopheri* from the SLS membership.

(Don Stillwaugh, Pinellas County Biological Field Station, 3611 Fletch Haven Dr., Tarpon Springs, FL 34688;
E-Mail: dstillwa@pinellascounty.org)

TREASURERS REPORT FOR 2005

A) Beginning Balance as of 1/01/2005: \$1,695.57

B) Ending Balance of 11/30/2005: \$2,645.68

C) Deposits and Credits: \$3,790.39

1. Membership dues and donations (includes registration fee for annual meeting of \$209.88)

2. Withdrawals and Debits: \$2,840.28

a) Bank Fees (Monthly Maintenance): \$61.00

b) Newsletter Expenses - Vol. 26: No. 4: Postage, \$285.85, Printing, \$347.92

c) Newsletter Expenses - Vol. 27: No. 1: Postage, \$201.79, Printing, \$286.50

d) Newsletter Expenses - Vol 27: No. 2: Postage, \$290.11, Printing, \$393.18

e) Annual Meeting Food Expenses: September 30, 2005, \$72.00

f) Newsletter Expenses - Vol. 27: No. 3: Postage, \$314.72, Printing, \$463.43

g) Abbot Awards: \$123.78

We Collected \$3799.39 in annual dues and contributions.
We spent \$2583.50 for postage and printing of newsletters.

D) Thanks to the following for their monetary contributions:

1. Members attending the annual meeting in September (donations collected following the SLS meeting in Gainesville)
2. The following members contributed more to the SLS than the regular membership:

Leroy Koehn	Ben Williams	Scott Wehrly
John Heppner	James Ahl	David Fine
Joann Karges	Howard Weems	Jeff Belth
John Peacock	Ed Knudson	Lee and Jackie Miller
Tom Emmel	Dale Habeck	Richard Brown
Frances Welden	Kelly Richers	Lawrence Gall
Robert Biro	Joel Johnson	Don Lafontaine
Bo Sullivan	Paul Opler	R.C. Petree
Mack Shotts	Bill Lindemann	Mark DeGrove

Respectively submitted,
Jeff Slotten, Treasurer

MARK YOUR CALENDER: 2006 MEETINGS

Southern lepidopterists' will have three meetings in 2006, a spring field meeting, the annual meeting, and a fall field meeting. Both field meetings will be held at the Osceola National Forest, northeastern Florida, in order to explore this little-known area. Unlike previous years, the annual meeting will be held jointly with the Lepidopterists' Society in June. Please see registration section of this newsletter for details about the spring workshop. Here are the dates for next year's meetings:

March 24-26, 2006	Spring Field Meeting, Osceola National Forest, FL
June 14-18, 2006	Annual Meeting, McGuire Center, Gainesville, FL
September 22-24, 2006	Fall Field Meeting, Osceola National Forest, FL

SPRING WORKSHOP AT OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society will hold a spring field meeting at Osceola National Forest, Olustee, Florida, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 24, 25, and 26, 2006. This part of Florida is very poorly known and members are likely to find interesting species.

We will camp at the Ocean Pond Campground. Hotels are also available in nearby Lake City, Florida. Please make your own arrangements and bring all of your own food, water, camping and collecting gear. Collecting hazards at this natural area include biting insects, ticks, chiggers, poisonous snakes, poison ivy and poison sumac, and high heat index. The purpose of this meeting is to inventory the Lepidoptera of the Osceola National Forest. The National Forest will provide permits. Society members are to provide lists of species found.

About Osceola National Forest:

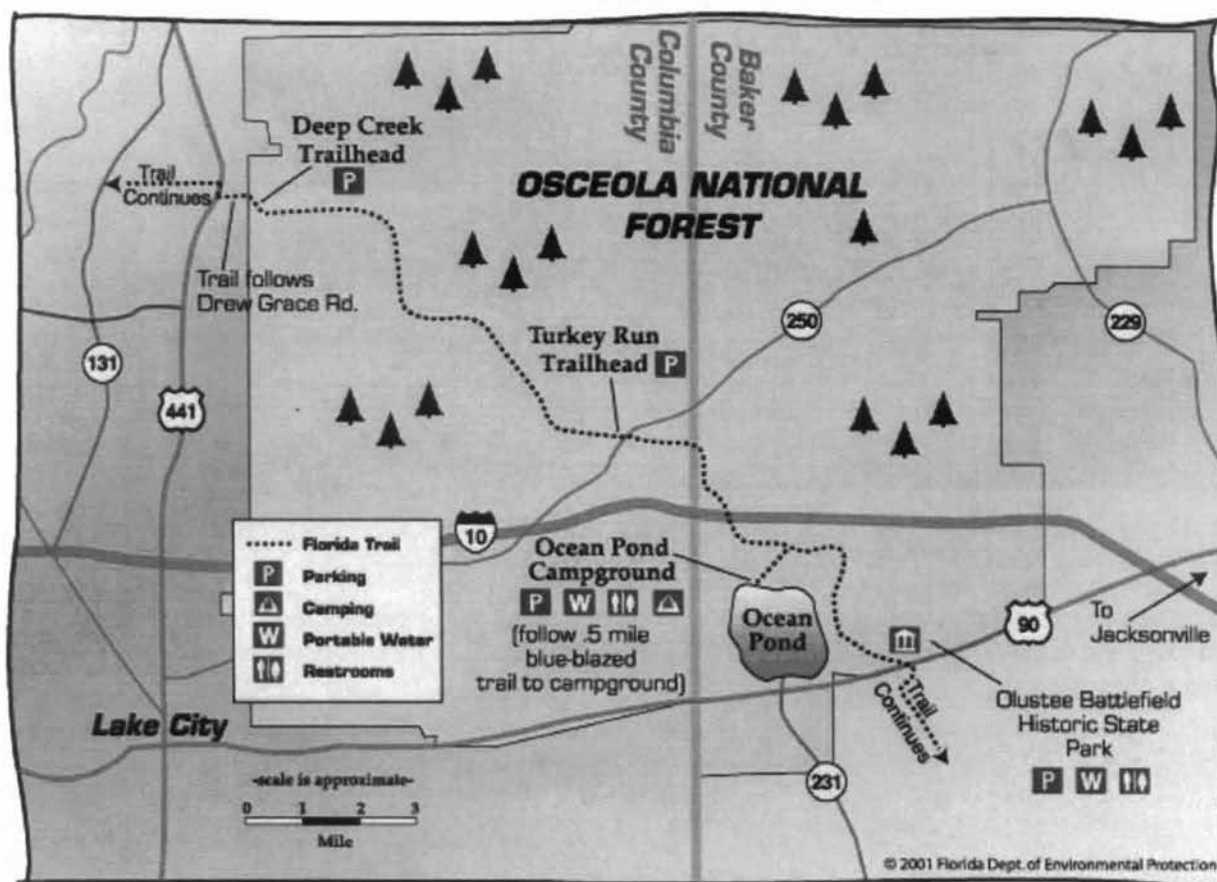
Nearly 200,000 acres of the original Florida are waiting to be explored in the Osceola National Forest. The forest has almost completely regrown since the days when it was nearly denuded by heavily timbering in the early part of the 20th century. The result is a natural, lush, and healthy forest.

This "flatwoods" forest is a mosaic of low pine ridges separated by cypress and bay swamps. Visitors enjoy quiet, peaceful woodlands named in honor of the famous Seminole Indian warrior, Osceola. With a high water table and poorly drained soil, longleaf and slash pines, saw palmettoes, and wire grass dominate this region of sandy ridges. Cypress, black gum, bay, and maple trees are found in the Osceola's marshier terrain.

The Osceola National Forest was also home to a major Civil war battle, one of those the Union lost. The forest has one wilderness, 14,000-acre Big Gum Swamp. Running through 35 miles of the most beautiful sections of the Osceola is the Florida Trail, which the ambitious hiker can follow from the Florida Panhandle all the way to the Everglades.



Created by Presidential proclamation July 10, 1931, this new "forest" had been cut over and heavily burned. A management plan was developed that focused on establishing new growth through reforestation. Fire controls were implemented to ensure the survival of the young trees. During the 1940's a new concept, prescribed burning, was developed, and managed fires began to be used to reduce the fuels and lessen the threat of wildfire. In the 1960's, management in the USDA Forest Service national forests was expanded from managing primarily for timber production to include managing for range, water, recreation, and wildlife, with an emphasis on the "multiple use" of forest resources. Wise stewardship has left the Osceola National Forest with an abundance of natural and cultural resources. Today the forest is



managed for multiple uses on an ecological basis with the mission of "Caring for the Land and Serving People".

A 23 mile section of the Florida National Scenic Trail meanders its way through the Osceola National Forest. There are 20 boardwalks located on this section of the hiking trail that offer a drier view of swamps and wetland habitat. A primitive camp shelter is located along the Florida National Scenic Trail and is available on a first come first served basis. The trail also passes through the Olustee Battlefield. Olustee Battlefield is a state Historic Site where Confederate soldiers pushed back Union troops in route to Tallahassee. A re-enactment of this historic event is held each February.

**SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY
SPRING FIELD MEETING
OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA
MARCH 24-26, 2006**

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

E-Mail: _____

in Your Party: _____

Will you Camp?: _____ Yes _____ No

Please send or E-Mail this information:

Marc C. Minno
600NW 35th Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32607
E-Mail: mminno@bellsouth.net

Registration by March 10, 2006, is greatly appreciated!

**2006 Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society
Co-hosted with the Southern Lepidopterists' Society
and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera
McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida
June 14 - 18, 2006**

The McGuire Center and the University of Florida invite you to the 57th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society in conjunction with the Southern Lepidopterists' Society and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera. It is now time to prepare for these joint meetings of the above societies at the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center in Gainesville, a city noted for its green canopy of magnolias, oaks, and pines in north-central Florida. The meeting will be one day longer

than the usual to accommodate the many special events scheduled during these meetings.

The tentative schedule will include separate field trips for photographers/watchers and collectors on June 13th and 14th, and a potential moth field trip on the evening of June 15th. Please note that the number of participants associated with each field trip will be limited. On June 14th, there will be a late afternoon reception and a visit to Butterfly Rain Forest at the McGuire Center, and slide-fest (limit of seven slides/person) that evening. The formal presentations and poster sessions will run June 15th through the morning of June 18th and an author's book signing on the afternoon of June 17th. Other special events will include a barbecue on June 16th, banquet on June 17th, and the business meeting on June 18th. In addition to the above events, 4-H leaders and teachers are invited to participate in a special workshop sponsored by the Education Committee of the Lepidopterists' Society in conjunction with the Project Wings on Tuesday, June 13th, preceding the meetings. Information for this workshop will appear on the McGuire and Lepidopterists' Society websites. So we recommend that you register and sign up for these meetings early!

Registration information and further updates will be available on the Lepidopterists' Society website (www.lepsoc.org) and also in the *News*, the *Southern Lepidopterists' News*, *Lepidoptera News* (ATL), and various list serves. Rooms have been reserved at four hotel/motels within or near to the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center. Please see the list and associated amenities provided under housing below. Please note that registrants should make room reservations as early as possible directly with these firms, and all room blocks will be released prior to the dates of the meetings.

Individuals interested in the formal program should contact either Drs. Thomas C. Emmel (tcommel@flmnh.ufl.edu) or Jacqueline Y. Miller (jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu). For local arrangements, please contact Jacqueline Miller. Plans have been made for pre- and post-meeting trips for local collecting. In addition, post-meeting trips to Madagascar and Costa Rica are also planned.

We look forward to seeing you in Gainesville in June 2006!

Thomas C. Emmel and Jacqueline Y. Miller

Registration for 2006 Joint Meetings of the Lepidopterists' Society, Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera

Hilton University of Florida Conference Center and the McGuire Center for
Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida
14-18 June 2006

Last name: _____, First name and initial _____

Other registered family/group members _____

Street address or P. O. Box: _____

City: _____ State/province and postal code: _____

Country: _____ E-Mail _____ Phone _____

Institution or affiliation for name tag: _____

List housing selection _____ Will require shuttle to meeting events _____

Registration fee includes breaks, program, and other registration materials.

- 1) Number of persons x \$95 (before May 15, 2006; after May 15th, \$110).....\$ _____
- 2) Number of students x \$70 (before May 15, 2006; after May 15th, \$85).....\$ _____
- 3) Southern Barbecue, Friday evening, includes dinner and non-alcoholic beverage,
\$25 per person, reservations (Deadline June 1st).....\$ _____
- 4) Annual banquet includes tax and gratuity, buffet with vegetarian options,
\$25 per person, (Deadline, June 1st).....\$ _____

Payment for banquet and barbecue due no later than June 1st

Field trips, \$6 for lunch and beverage per person. Limited space\$ _____

Total enclosed.....\$ _____

Make check payable to: LepSoc2006 Conference and mail to Dr. Jacqueline Miller, LepSoc2006, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710. Registration cancellations after 1 June will be subject to a \$25 cancellation fee; otherwise, refunds will be considered on an individual basis. NOTE: At the time of the conference, registration capability will be limited to the formal sessions only. Event tickets, if any, may be limited.

Field Trip Registration

Last name: _____, First name and initial _____

Street address or P. O. Box: _____

City: _____ State/province and postal code: _____

Country: _____ E-Mail _____ Phone _____

Note: A signed liability release form is required for all field trip participants (see below)

I (we) plan to attend a field trip on June 13th (box lunch \$6 per person)\$ _____

I (we) plan to attend a field trip on June 14th (box lunch \$6 per person)\$ _____

I (we) plan to attend a field trip following the meeting on June 18th\$ _____

I am interested in a trip where collecting is a major activity _____

I am interesting in a trip where photography/observation is the main activity _____

There is no charge for the above field trips. A box or bag lunch and beverage will be available for \$6. Mail completed form and check to LepSoc2006, Dr. Jacqueline Miller, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710. Participants will be asked to car-pool in their own vehicles.

Current plans for local collection thus far include a trip to the area in Apopka close to the University IFAS Station, the Ordway Research Station northeast of the University, and the Goethe Forest west of Gainesville. Other opportunities for local collecting are under investigation.

Release from liability

I release the Lepidopterists' Society, the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera,

their officers, and the field trip leaders from any liability that may result from my participation in field trips connected with the 2006 combined meetings of the above societies at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. I understand that I may be driven in a private vehicle and that there are potential hazards on any field trip. I assume all responsibility, personal and financial, for any accidents or other personal injury or loss on any field trip in which I participate.

Name (printed) _____ Signature _____

Date _____

Call for Contributed Papers

2006 Joint Meetings of the Lepidopterists' Society, Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera

14-18 June 2006

Hilton University of Florida Conference Center and the McGuire Center for
Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida

Name: _____

Address or P. O. Box: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-Mail: _____

Please check : ☐ Poster ☐ Student Paper ☐ PowerPoint ☐ 35 mm Projector

Please type both title and abstract, and limit the abstract to 125 words or less

Title: _____

Abstract: _____

Due to the anticipated heavy attendance at these meetings, only one Contributed Paper may be submitted per person. Each Contributed Paper is limited to a total of 15 minutes (12 minutes for the formal presentation and three minutes for questions). The deadline is 1 May 2006 for Contributed Papers, and this completed form, including the title and abstract must be received by the deadline for inclusion in the printed program. To expedite this process, please send and E-Mail a Word or Text file of your title/abstract to Jacqueline Miller (jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu) when you send this completed form to Dr. Jacqueline Miller LepSoc2006, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710.

Contributed Papers are scheduled for 15-18 June 2006 with most of these scheduled 15-17 June. We hope to have a preliminary schedule of the presentations available on the LepSoc website on or before 1 June.

All formal presentation sessions will be held at the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center with posters set up in a separate room. Other activities will occur at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity across the street.

In addition to LCD and 35 mm slide projectors, an overhead transparency projector can be made available. Arrangements for the latter and other special equipment should be made well in advance of the meetings in order to keep equipment costs to a minimum.

Local Arrangements: Travel:

Gainesville is located approximately 82 mi. southwest of Jacksonville, 110 mi. northwest of Orlando, and 120 northeast of Tampa. Gainesville does have a local airport and if arriving by air, we suggest that you check the options for less expensive flights, especially for international flights. There are Gainesville airport shuttles for two of the host hotels, and please make arrangements directly with the hotel in advance. Airport shuttle service is available from Orlando. Please contact Lake Limo (1 800 448 2808; www.lakelimo.net). Also check the car rental costs for comparative prices.

Directions to the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center:

Take Exit 384 (Archer Road) off I-75 and go east to 34th street. Turn left off Archer. Go north and turn left at the third stoplight. The Hilton Hotel and Conference Center Complex is on your left. For those coming from the south, take Exit 382 (Williston Road) to the stoplight, turn left to the next stoplight (34th St.). Turn left and go north until 34th crosses Archer Road and follow directions listed above. The Hilton University of Florida Hotel and Conference Center is located at 1714 SW 34th Street. The McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity is located to the east (right) off Hull Road in the Cultural Plaza. There is ample free parking at the Conference Center. All formal sessions will take place at the Hilton Hotel Conference Center.

Arrangements have been made shuttle transport to the Conference Center for the selected off-site hotels. Buses will run one hour prior to the start of the formal sessions in the morning, and then again one hour following the meetings in the evening. The shuttle will also be available for transport to the evening barbecue.

Housing & Food:

Approximately 50+ rooms have been blocked at the Hilton and three other hotels/motels are located conveniently on SW 40th Boulevard, north of Archer Road. Since all events will be held at the Hilton Conference Center, we recommend that registrants stay there, where a block of rooms at a special rate has been arranged. Please note the cut-off dates for each, and registrants should make all reservations directly with the selected hotels. Please check below for amenities included.

<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Shuttle van</u>	<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Pool</u>	<u>Cut date</u>
Hilton	(352) 371-3600	\$109 dble	X		X	5/15/2006
Country Inn & Suites	(352) 375-1550	\$ 99-105	X	Full	X	5/15/2006
Comfort Inn	(352) 264-1771	\$ 80-90		CB		5/17/2006
Cabot Lodge	(352) 375-2400	\$ 70		CB	X	5/31/2006

Please fill in the space on the registration form where you plan to stay during the meetings. Since registrants will be staying in several hotels, it will be easier to locate you in case of an emergency or if another registrant wants to contact you.

Lunches and two evening meals are not included in the registration fee. Albert's Restaurant is available in the Hilton, and there is a restaurant on the lower level of the Harn Museum in the Cultural Plaza across the street. There are number of small restaurants within walking distance and off of Archer Road. A list of local restaurants will also be provided.

Campgrounds:

There are several campgrounds in the area, but none directly in Gainesville. Please check the website (www.lepsoc.org) for additional information.

Field trips:

Field trips are planned for Tuesday and Wednesday (June 13th and 14th). A post meeting local trip is planned if there is sufficient interest. The trips will include trips for observation and photography as well as collecting, and please check the Lep. Soc. website for additional information. Registration for the trips is listed on a separate form and includes a liability release that must be submitted no later than May 20th. These trips will be on a first-come basis, and we cannot guarantee that there will sufficient space for everyone. Box lunches will be available at the cost of \$6 for all field participants, but participants are responsible for their own sunscreen, raingear, and water. Florida is noted for high humidity and warm temperatures. We suggest that attendees plan accordingly.

Two other post-meeting trips are planned to Madagascar and Costa Rica. Please contact Expedition Travel, Inc., and call

Court Whelan at (352) 871 2710 for further information.

Local Attractions:

There are many local attractions on campus. The Florida Museum of Natural History at Powell Hall, Harn Museum of Art, and the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity are located in the UF Cultural Plaza. In addition, there are many natural sites including the Devil's Millhopper, Payne's Prairie, and San Felasco Hammock nearby as well as many historical sites in Gainesville proper. Additional information is available on the Gainesville Visitor Bureau website (www.visitgainesville.net) and will be available in the registration packet.

McGuire Collections:

Those who wish to examine specimens for research projects should make arrangements three weeks in advance of these meetings with George Austin (gaustin@flmnh.ufl.edu). Please indicate which groups or surveys you would like to examine so that we can organize the locations of these specimens.

SURVEY

It has been suggested that The Editor conduct a brief survey concerning the SLS Newsletter. Do the members have any concerns in what is published in the newsletter? What do you as members like and dislike in the News? Any suggestions as to how The Editor can improve the Newsletter (remember money is a serious factor)? The Editor is always looking for ways to improve the newsletter and wish to hear from the membership.

REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

Alabama: C. Howard Grisham, 573 Ohatchee Road, Huntsville, AL 35811, E-Mail: chgrisham@Comcast.net

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

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

Craig Marks reported the following species seen on June 6, 2005, in the Blackwater State Forest (Escambia and Santa Rosa counties, Florida). He spent most of his time on Riley Barnhill Road, but also visited a canoe ramp just off of Hwy 191 south of Hwy 4: *Battus philenor*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *Pterourus glaucus*, *P. palamedes*, *Pieris rapae*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Eurema lisa*, *Celastrina argiolus*, *Satyrrium kingi*, *S. liparops*, *Mitoura hesseli*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Junonia coenia*, *Megisto cymela*, and *Hermeuptychia sosybius*.

Most of the swallowtails were puddling on damp sand at the side of the road. One Red Spotted Purple was seen on a dead snake, another was puddling.

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

Records are from James Adams (JA or no notation), Irving Finkelstein (IF), Jeff Slotten (JS) 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 2005 unless otherwise specified.

Brasstown Bald Area, Towns Co., alternate 180, 2.1 road miles up (N) of state hwy. 180, 4200':

Sept. 3-5, 2005, with IF:

NOCTUIDAE: The *Papaipema* sp. reported last time as a STATE record has been positively identified as *Papaipema*

nelita (indeed a STATE record).

Carbondale, Whitfield Co. (Exit 326 off I-75):

SATURNIIDAE: *Hemileuca maia*, Nov. 14, at lights (normally a day flyer). **NOCTUIDAE:** *Selenisa sueroides*, 7 Oct. (uncommon in N. GA). **SESSIIDAE:** *Synanthedon decipiens*, Sept. 29 (unusual at lights, COUNTY).

Calhoun, Gordon Co. (my house):

NOCTUIDAE: *Schinia bifascia* (*gracilenta* sic. Hardwick), Sept. 12 (COUNTY).

Calhoun, north end of Tate Bend Rd., cane habitat on Oostanaula river, Oct. 8, 2005:

NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema* sp. (cane feeder of Quinter). **LIMACODIDAE:** *Euclea delphinii* (LATE).

Crest of Rocky Face Ridgeline along Dug Gap Battle Rd., just SW of Dalton, Whitfield Co., Oct. 20, 2005:

NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema cataphracta*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Cymatophora approximaria* (COUNTY).

5 miles ESE of Fairmount, NE corner of Bartow Co., Salacoa Creek (at Salacoa road), with IF, Sept. 17-18, 2005:

NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema polymniae*.

Allatoona Lake Dam area, Bartow Co., IF:

NOCTUIDAE: *Xestia normaniana*, Nov. 3, 2005 (COUNTY, and farthest south recorded in GA).

Coosa Valley Prairie area, 5 mi. NW of Cave Spring, Floyd Co., Oct. 22, 2005, open wooded habitat:

LASIOCAMPIDAE: *Tolype notialis*, *T. velleda*. **ARCTIIDAE:** *Cisseps fulvicollis*. **LYMANTRIIDAE:** *Orgyia definita*. **NOCTUIDAE:** *Idia americalis*, *I. rotundalis*, *Zanclognatha protumnalis*, *Tetanolita floridana*, *Palthis angulalis*, *Hypena scabra*, *Mocis texana*, *M. marcida*, *M. latipes*, *Caenurgia chloropha*, *Catocala vidua*, *C. carrissima*, *Papaipema cerrusata*, *Meroplon diversicolor*, *Leucania adjuta*, *Orthodes crenulata*, *Euagrotis lubricans*, *Choephora fungorum*, *Xestia badicollis*, *X. elimata*, *X. dilucida*, *Schinia arcigera*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Glenoides texanaria*, *Protoboarmia porcellaria*, *Iridopsis defectaria*, *Thysanopyga intractata*, *Prochoerodes transversata*. **PYRALIDAE:** *Diasemiodes janasialis*, *Scoparia* sp. **TORTRICIDAE:** 3 species. **CHOREUTIDAE:** *Prochoreutis inflatella*.

Coosa Valley Prairie area, 6 mi. NW of Cave Spring, Floyd Co., Oct. 22, 2005, prairie habitat:

ARCTIIDAE: *Apantesis phalerata*, *Pagara simplex*. **LYMANTRIIDAE:** *Orgyia definita*. **NOCTUIDAE:** *Tetanolita mynesalis*, *Caenurgia chloropha*, *Meroplon diversicolor*, *Leucania adjuta*, *L. scirpicola*, *Pseudaletia unipuncta*, *Orthodes crenulata*, *Anicla infecta*, *Agrotis malefida*, *A. venerabilis*, *Feltia jaculifera*, *Xestia badicollis*, *Agnorisma badinodis*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Eupithecia miserulata*. **PYRALIDAE:** *Achyra rantalis*, *Fumibotys fumalis*, *Diacme elealis*, *Diasemiodes janasialis*, *Crambus agitatellus*. **ATTEVIDAE:** *Atteva punctella*.

I - 75 Rest Area, 1 mi. S. of Lenox exit, Cook Co., Sept. 29, 2005, IF:

GEOMETRIDAE: *Scopula lautaria* (COUNTY, very few in STATE).

Cordele, I - 75 at exit 101, Crisp Co., Oct. 10, 2005, IF:

NOCTUIDAE: *Anticarsia gemmatilis* (hundreds, perhaps a thousand at lights [but in the early afternoon]) *Acrionicta oblinita* (COUNTY).

Doerun Pitcherplant Bog Natural Area, 8 mi. NW of Moultrie, Colquitt Co., Nov. 4-6, 2005 (5&6 with JS):

SPHINGIDAE: *Enyo lugubris*. **ARCTIIDAE:** *Cisthene plumbea*, *Utetheisa bella*, *Apantesis "carlotta"*, *Leucanopsis longa*, *Cisseps fulvicollis*. **NOCTUIDAE:** *Schrankia macula*, *Tetanolita floridana*, *Palthis angulalis*, *Hypena* (formerly *Plathypena*) *scabra*, *Phytometra rhodarialis*, *Arugissa latiorella*, *Caenurgia chloropha*, *Mocis marcida*, *M. latipes*, *M. disseverans*, *Anticarsia gemmatilis*, *Ctenophusia oxygramma*, *Eumicremma minima*, *Iodopepla u-album*, *Amolita fessa*, *Spartinaphaga* sp. (same new one from last year; abundant!)*, *Condica sutor*, *Galgula partita*, *Elaphria nucicolora* (COUNTY), *Spodoptera frugiperda*, *Leucania scirpicola*, *Anicla* (formerly *Euagrotis*) *lubricans*, *Xestia elimata*, *X. youngii* (COUNTY, far southern range extension), *Schinia arcigera*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Macaria* (formerly *Itame*) *varadaria* (COUNTY, few in STATE), *M.* (formerly *Semiothisa*) *distributaria*, *M. bicolorata*, *Anavitrinella pampinaria*, *Iridopsis defectaria*, *Cymatophora approximaria*, *Eusarca confusaria*, *Prochoerodes transversata*, *Scopula lautaria*, *Idaea*

taturata, *Costaconvexa centrostrigaria*, *Eubaphe meridia* (COUNTY, very few in STATE). **PYRALIDAE:** *Clydonepteron tecomae*, *Pyrausta laticlavata*, *Epigagis huronalis*, *Diacme elealis*, *Diasemioides jannasialis*, *Achyra rantralis*, *Spodalea recurvalis*, *Dioryctria merkei*, *Tallula atrifascialis*, *Crambus agitatellus*. **SESSIIDAE:** A dark ("tepperi") *Synanthedon acerni* – collected in Oct. last year, this is a very late record for any sesiid. **ATTEVIDAE:** *Atteva punctella*.

Statesboro, Bulloch Co., April 20, 2002, Lance Durden:

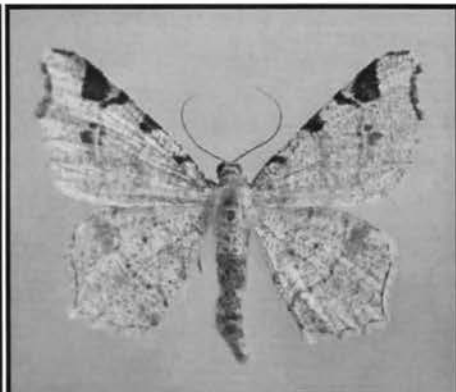
CRAMBIIDAE: *Microcrambus elegans* (possible STATE record).

Murray Co., 3 mi. W of Chatsworth, Sept. 30, 2005, Ashley Gribble:

NOCTUIDAE: *Stiria rugifrons* (COUNTY, uncommon in state).



Polia nimbosa, Top = male;
bottom = female, July 16/17, 2005



Macaria ulsterata,
July 16/17, 2005



Zanclognatha sp. (Dark), Sept. 3/4, 2005

specimen (*Zanclognatha* sp.) was captured

James adds a few photographs of State Records that were collected in 2005: The first 2 (*Polia nimbosa* and *Macaria ulsterata*) are from Brasstown Bald, 4200', Towns Co., Georgia, and the third

near Hwy. 180, just east of the Towns/Union Co. Line. This *Zanclognatha* species is a well known, but quite uncommon species. It has been expected for Georgia, but unverified until now – so says James.

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

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

The first record of the sphinx moth *Sphinx eremitus* in Mississippi was reported by Dr. Richard Brown of Mississippi State University. The state record specimen was collected by Sarah Self at a locality 2 miles north of Blue Springs, Union county, on 13 August 2004.

A STATE RECORD for *Vanessa annabella*, based on a clear photograph by Stephen Hill, was recorded in Moss Point, Jackson county on 4 December 2005. This is the West Coast Lady, and the specimen is obviously a migrant stray or released specimen to be seen this far from the normal range.

The following are specimens collected by Ricky Patterson:

On 18 June 2005 at a locality northwest of Blue Springs, Union county, *Satyrium liparops* (county).

Pyrgus oileus was collected at Vicksburg, Warren county on 23 July, 9 August, and 19 September 2005, indicating that this colony appears to have survived the winter. This species has not been reported north of the coastal counties in Mississippi other than the specimens collected at this locality.

On the Chickasaw County Wildlife Management area, the following county records were collected on 12 August 2005: *Pterourus glaucus*, *Phoebis sennae eubule*, *Charidryas nycteis*, *Strymon melinus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Polites verna*, and *Schinia gaura*.

On the Natchez Trace Parkway at mile marker 234, on 11 August 2005, Chickasaw county records for *Atrytone logan*, *Polites vibex*, and *Mitoura grynea* were collected (under permit).

At Batesville, Panola county, county records for *Basilarchia arthemis astyanax* and *Basilarchia archippus* were collected on 30 August 2005.

An adult *Schinia gaura* emerged from larva found at mile marker 145 in Leake county on the Natchez Trace Parkway on 17 September 2004. This is the first reported from this county.

On 7 September 2005, light traps at Osborne Prairie in Oktibbeha county yielded *Schinia gaura*, *Schinia nundina*, *Schinia bimatrix*, *Schinia trifascia*, *Schinia thoreau*, and *Schinia gracilienta*.

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

Steve submitted the following report. Two interesting moth records were supplied by state park rangers, both from barrier island locations:

HYBLAEIDAE:

Hyblaea puera – 14 Oct 05, 1 specimen (STATE). Photographed by Randy Newman (Ranger) at the ranger's residence at Fort Macon State Park in Carteret County.

ARCTIIDAE:

Cosmosoma myradora – 12 Sept 05, 1 specimen (COUNTY). Observed by Matt Windsor (Ranger) at the ranger's residence at Jockey's Ridge State Park in Dare County. This southern species has previously been recorded in North Carolina by Bo Sullivan from Craven County (17 May, 1990), also from near the coast.



The following selected 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, HL = Harry LeGrand, JP = Jeff Pippen.

Several notable records were reported in the fall season (includes a notable August report); one first state record was made, though a sight report only. The northward flight of southern migrant species was again rather poor. However, *Vanessa cardui* reports were well above normal, and reports of *Danaus plexippus* were above that of a year ago, but much below long-term averages for the fall season.

Following records are from September - November 2005, except for a single late report from August 2005.

PAPILIONIDAE:

Papilio cressphontes, one was a presumed migrant or stray in Forsyth (COUNTY), as seen by Jim Nottke in his yard on September 4-5. The species is resident in the state only near the coast and at a few isolated spots in the mountains and foothills.

PIERIDAE:

Phoebis agarithe, the first record for North Carolina was a well-studied male seen in flight over a road in Alligator River NWR, Dare (STATE), on October 2. HL and WC observed it for nearly a minute as it was met and chased by several male *Phoebis sennae*, which were thus available for comparison. There are scattered record for the species along the Atlantic

seaboard, including a recent one from Horry in South Carolina and several from states farther northward.

LYCAENIDAE:

Hemiargus ceraunus, apparently just the third known record of this stray for the state was one described in detail from the Sandhills Game Land in Richmond (COUNTY) on August 8 by Dan Williams.

NYMPHALIDAE:

Danaus gilippus, Scott Hartley reported three individuals at Fort Fisher in New Hanover on November 12. This is the locale of the state's only long-term colony, though it appears to "blink-out" in some years. Also, this is the only report for the species in 2005.

HESPERIIDAE:

Hesperia leonardus, though not a new county record, two seen and photographed near Fleetwood in Ashe on September 18 (Ted Wilcox) provided one of the few recent mountain reports.

Poanes aaroni aaroni, a worn individual was photographed at Alligator River NWR on mainland Dare on October 2, by WC. This is the latest date in the state by nearly two weeks, though there is little field work done in coastal marshes after mid-September, and the date is probably not truly exceptional for this rarity in North Carolina.

Poanes viator, the species was noted for the second consecutive year at the single known Piedmont locale in southeastern Chatham, where seen by JP on September 17 and 24.

Euphyes pilatka, JP, WC, and HL had a good total of 40 individuals, some still fresh, on October 2 in coastal Dare.

Calpodus ethlius, WC observed two adults in the vicinity of *Canna* along the Dare Outer Banks at Nags Head on November 6, for the only state report this season.

NOTE: Bob Cavanaugh makes the following correction to the scientific literature. He collected a specimen of *Hypolimnas misippus* from a roadside at Bridgeton in Craven on November 9, 1975. This information was reported to Paul Opler for inclusion in the Opler-Krizek *Butterflies East of the Great Plains* (1984). However, the location of the dot on the range map shows it for the Cumberland area, and an unpublished county atlas for North Carolina prepared by Opler and Nekola shows a record for Cumberland; neither document shows a record for Craven, well to the east of Cumberland. Thus, the Cumberland report appears to be in error. (A second record, a photograph of a female from a garden, came from Chatham in 2004.)

South Carolina: Brian Scholtens, College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29424, E-Mail: scholtensb@cofc.edu

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

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

Ed reports the following:

As a follow-up to the last report in the September issue, *Battus polydamas* remained locally common around my house in Spring Valley until mid November. They were evidently using a large *Aristolochia* vine as a host, but we never could find any immatures (since the vine is high up in a Cottonwood tree). All were the nominate (continental) ssp. This is interesting, since local breeders usually have the Antillean & Fla. ssp., and have released these in the past.

Bordelon and Knudson made another valley trip November 20-27, but with disappointing results. We found 97 species, but none that were either new for us or for the US. The hairstreak, *Rekoa marius* was still present, we got one female and were given one reared male, which emerged while we were there (details to appear in a subsequent article). There were probably about 20 records for this species in the valley this year.

As usually happens, the real action developed after we left. In a strange parallel to last year, 3 new US record butterflies

were found and photographed over a three day period from December 5-7. Unfortunately none of these were collected, mainly because they were either in the NABA park or Bentsen State Park. These species were: *Pieriballia viardi* (one female), *Dynamine postverta mexicana* (one male and one female), and *Pteronymia cottyto* (one female). The photos were good and there is no doubt whatsoever, about the determinations. Full details will appear in upcoming articles in the News of the Lepidoptera Society.

Several other species which were reported as new US records last year also made a re-appearance this year (mid November to early December). These were *Tenemis laothoe* and *Antigonus erosus* (one each). Other good photo/sightings included *Adelpha basiloides*, *Hamadryas guatemalena*, *Smyrna blomfieldia* (several), *Memphis pithyusa*, *Oenomaus ortygnus* (3rd US), *Strephonota tephreus* (3rd US), *Rekoa palegon* (4th US), *Cyanophrys miserabilis*, and *Astraptes anaphus*.

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

CURRENT MEMBERSHIP LIST

Eleanor R. Adams 2005
135 N. Missouri Street
Liberty, MO 64068

✓ James K. Adams 2005
346 Sunset Drive SE
Calhoun, GA 30701
Home Phone: (706) 602-6993
Office Phone: (706) 272-4427
E-Mail: jadams@em.daltonstate.edu
Interests: Lepidoptera of the American tropics; also of the U.S., especially Georgia and Kansas; defenses against predation; butterflies - especially Lycaenidae, Pieridae; moths - especially Arctiidae, Noctuidae, Limacodidae.

Nell Ahl Ph.D., DVM 2005
9026 South Tatum Creek Rd.
Lyles, TN 37098
Home Phone: (931) 670-6655
E-Mail: jaahl@centerville.net
Interests: Photography, habitat, collecting, esp. Study of *Speyeria diana*

Robert T. Allen 2005
The Academy Of Natural Sciences
Department of Entomology Research Associate
1900 Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Home Phone: (215) 829-1367
Business Phone: (215) 299-1189
E-Mail: allen@acnatsci.org
Interests: Collecting lepidoptera especially moths.

Tom Allen 2005
2120 SW 8th Court
Cape Coral, FL 33991
Phone: (239) 772-9571

R. A. Anderson 2005
836 Amelia Ct. NE
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
Home Phone: (727) 525-0785
E-Mail: ragabry@aol.com
Interests: Hesperidae.

Richard T.(Terry) Arbogast 2006
2008 SW 76th Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32607-3479
Home Phone: (352)-331-4767
Work Phone: (352) 374-5719
E-Mail: arbogast@bellsouth.net,
tarbogast@gainesville.usda.ufl.edu
Interests: Lepidoptera in general; population dynamics of stored product moths; trapping detection monitoring.

Joshua Ellis Aries 2005
4737 Deer Road
Orlando, FL 32812
Home Phone: (407) 281-6851
E-Mail: eraries@crossmanco.com
Interests: Florida native species: silkmoths, sphinx, swallowtails; butterfly gardening (any back articles please?).

✓ George T. Austin 2005
Coordinator of Museum Operations
McGuire Center for Lepidoptera
SW 34th St. & Hull Road
P.O. Box 112710
Gainesville, FL 32653
Office Phone: (352) 846-2000, Ext. 241
E-Mail: gaustin@flmnh.ufl.edu
Interests: Neotropical skippers.

✓ George Balogh 2005
6275 Liteolier
Portage, MI 49024
Home Phone: (616) 323-1432
E-Mail: bugdr@net-link.net
Interests: Pyralidae; Geometridae; general interest in lepidoptera incl. micro-lepidoptera; Great Lakes region fauna.

Kevin Barry 2005
Natural History Photographer
3320 S.W. 36th St.
Hollywood, FL 33023
Home Phone: (954) 987-9564
E-Mail: KbarryPhoto@aol.com
Interests: Photography.

John R. Beck, Jr. 2005
834 State #2
Chester, IL 62233
Home Phone: (618) 826-2735
Work Phone: (618) 826-4514

✓ Robert L. Beiriger 2006
16356 Trafalgar Drive, East
Loxahatchee, FL 33470
Home Phone: (561) 333-2657
E-Mail: Robert.Beiriger@worldnet.ATT.net
Interests: Roph. collect, rear, exch., life history and correspondence welcome.

✓ Bob Belmont 2006
2433 River Tree Circle
Sanford, FL 32771
Home Phone: (407) 302-9733
Office Phone: (407) 302-3181
Fax: (407) 302-3181
E-Mail: ajbelmont@aol.com,
rbelmont@massey-services.com
Interests: Geometridae of America north of Mexico.

Jeffrey E. Belth 2006
4795 South Woodbine Avenue
Bloomington, IN 47403
Home Phone: (812) 825-8353
E-Mail: jeffreylbelth@aol.com
Interests: butterfly photography, butterfly distribution, rearing.

Robert D. Biro 2006
8 Jamaica Run Dr.
Savannah, GA 31410
Phone: (912) 897-9933

William R. Black, Jr. 2005
201 Friedman Ave.
Paducah, KY 42001-4744
Home Phone: (270) 442-9587
Business Phone: (270) 443-3513
E-Mail: wrblackjr@prodigy.net
Interests: All lepidoptera, especially Papaipema.

Ron Boender 2007
Trade Winds Park
3600 W. Sample Road
Coconut Creek, FL 33073

Charles Bordelon, Jr. 2005
8517 Burkhardt
Houston, TX 77055
Home Phone: (713) 822-8731
E-Mail: legitintellexit@earthlink.net
Interests: All lepidoptera, especially of Texas.

Richard Boscoe 2005
150 Ridge Pike # A101
Lafayette Hill, PA 19444
Home Phone: (610) 828-0788
Butterflies and skippers; rearing and life histories.

Bret Boyd 2005
3725 NW 53rd Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32606
Cell Phone: (704) 458-5443
E-Mail: Bboyd382@aol.com

Julieta Brambila 2005
Dept. Of Entomology
P.O. Box 147100
Gainesville, FL 32614

Byron H. Bratlie 2005
9705 Lake Bess Rd. Lot 909
Winter Haven, FL 33884-3239
Home Phone: (863) 324-4949
E-Mail: Bbratlie@webtv.net
Interests: Identification, photography, rearing, surveys of moths.

Sara Bright 2005
2721 Old Trace
Birmingham, AL 35243
Home Phone: (205) 967-8349
E-Mail: sarabright@aol.com
Interests: Photography, gardening and rearing caterpillars.

✓Vernon Brou 2006
74320 Jack Loyd Rd.
Abita Springs, LA 70420
Home Phone: (985) 892-8732
Office Phone: (800) 928-6247 Ext: 26505
Home E-Mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net
Office E-Mail: vbrou@ochsner.org
Insects of Louisiana, esp. Lepidoptera; design and use of collecting devices.

✓Richard L. Brown 2005
Mississippi Entomological Museum
Box 9775
Mississippi State University, MS 39762
Home Phone: (662) 323-8965;
Office Phone (662) 325-2085
Fax: (662) 325-8837
E-Mail: moth@ra.msstate.edu
Interests: Tortricidae, faunistics of SE moths, esp. in grasslands.

Robert S. Bryant 2005
Maryland Entomologist
522 Old Orchard Rd.
Baltimore, MD 21229-2410
Interests: Maryland moth survey; rearing Saturniids and Brahmaeids.

John V. Calhoun 2005
977 Wicks Drive
Palm Harbor, FL 34684-4656
Home Phone: (727) 785-0715
E-Mail: John.Calhoun@sempermedusa.com
Interests: Butterfly and skipper distribution in Florida; ecology; biogeography, history of entomology.

Dale Clark 2005
1732 S. Hampton Rd.
Glenn Heights, TX 75154
Home Phone: (972) 274-0890
E-Mail: nardoz@earthlink.net
Interests: Field trips, collecting, gardening, rearing, photography.

William E. Conner 2005
Department of Biology, Wake Forest University
P.O. Box 7325
Winston-Salem, NC 27109
Home Phone: (336) 922-3021
Office Phone: (336) 758-5315
Fax: (336) 758-6008
Interests: Arctiidae, chemical and acoustic communication.

Katherine A. Cook 2005
2407 S. Venice Drive
Pearland, TX 77581
Home Phone: (281) 464-2408

✓Charles V. Covell, Jr. 2006
207 NE 9th Ave.
Gainesville, FL 32601
Home Phone: (352) 336-0127
Interests: all lepidoptera, esp. systematics & biology of Geometridae (subfamily Sterrhinae); faunal studies of SE States, esp. Kentucky; coll, photog., list.

Jeffrey P. Crolla 2005
413 Jones Avenue
Toronto, CANADA M4J3G5
Home Phone: (416) 778-4162
E-Mail: jeff@primus.ca

Kevin J. Cunningham 2005
9224 Rome Court
Houma, LA 70363-4025
Home Phone: (504) 876-2759
Office Phone: (504) 879-2495
Interests: Butterflies of the U.S. esp. the Gulf States.

Ms. Jan Dauphin 2005
410 Taurus St.
Mission, TX 78572-6516
Home Phone: (956) 424-1354
Interests: Butterflies and butterfly gardening.

Mark Degrove DVM 2005
1805 Hunter Creek Dr.
Punta Gorda, FL 33982

Paul de Marrais 2005 New Member Regular
4023 Bloomingdale Rd.
Kingsport, TN 37660
Home Phone: (423) 343-7746
E-Mail: pastelpaul@earthlink.net
Interests: *Speyeria Diana*, rearing butterflies of all kinds, rearing Saturniids.

Robert Dirig 2005

P.O. Box 891
Ithaca, NY 14851-0891
Work Phone: (607) 256-5341, -5342
Interests: Butterflies, macro-moths, especially of Northeast; life histories, conservation, nectaring, photography, pine barrens.

✓Irving L. Finkelstein 2005

425 Springdale Dr. NE
Atlanta, GA 30305-3816
Home Phone: (404) 237-0694
Interests: Roph., nearctic & neotropical, esp. Papilionidae & Lycaenidae; collecting, rearing, exchanging and Southeastern moths.

Collins Grisham 2005

3628 Oscar Bradford Road
Hayden, AL 35079
Phone: (205) 647-7391

✓Joseph F. Doyle III 2005

13310 Bar C Dr.
San Antonio, TX 78253
Home Phone: (210) 679-7413
E-Mail: tdovle3@aol.com
Interests: Lep. of Texas, esp. *Limenitis*, Lycaenidae, Hesperidae, Sphingidae; life histories.

Mary Ann P. Friedman 2005

807 Weeden Island Drive
Niceville, FL 32578
Home Phone: (850) 729-2893
E-Mail: marsabones@hotmail.com
Interests: Butterfly observation, photography and habitat conservation.

C. Howard Grisham 2005

573 Ohatchee Road
Huntsville, AL 35811
Home Phone: (256) 776-0226
Office Phone: (256) 837-5100
E-Mail: chgrisham@Comcast.net
Interests: Anything with six legs that I can stick a pin through.

Lance A. Durden 2005

Dept. Of Biology
P.O. Box 8042
Georgia Southern University
Statesboro, GA 30460-8042
Home Phone: (912) 852-5906
Business Phone: (912) 681-5591
E-Mail: ldurden@georgiasouthern.edu
Interests: General entomology; lepidoptera surveys. I curate the entomology collections at Georgia Southern University.

✓Dr. Lawrence F. Gall 2005

6 North Pasture Road
Westport, CT 06880
Home Phone: (203) 454-4612
Business Phone: (203) 432-9892
E-Mail: Lawrence.gall@yale.edu

Dale Habeck 2005

359 NE Boulevard
Gainesville, FL 32601
Phone: (352) 378-8769
E-Mail: DHHA@GNV.IFAS.UFL.EDU
Interests: Caterpillars, esp. aquatic and lichen feeders

W. Blaine Early, III 2005

3330 Mantilla Drive
Lexington, KY 40513
Home Phone: (859) 224-1341
Business Phone: (859) 226-2284
E-Mail: bearly@stites.com

Charles Garner 2004

4423 110th St. Unit 26
Lubbock, TX 79424-7329
E-Mail: garnerc3@cox.net

Stephen P. Hall 2005

North Carolina Natural Heritage Program
Office of Conservation and Community Affairs
1601 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, NC 27699-1601
Phone: (919) 715-8688
E-Mail: stephen.hall@ncmail.net

Charles A. Ely 2005

811 Logansport St.
Nacogdoches, TX 75961
Home Phone: (936) 560-0049

Rick Gillmore 2005

1772 Willa Circle
Winter Park, FL 32792
Home Phone: (407) 681-2255
Interests: All noctuids, esp. sesiidae, heliothinae, rearing.

Ken Hansen 2005

P.O. Box 2209
McKinleyville, CA 95519-2209
Phone: (707) 839-3964
Interests: Rearing; life histories, especially Papilio, Saturniids, Sphingids, Arctiids, *Hemileuca*; exchange of ova, pupae, etc.

John Glaser 2005

116 Hickory Hollow Rd.
Berkeley Springs, WV 25411
Home Phone: (410) 821-1962
Interests: Moths, all U.S.

David J. Hanson 2005

1427 Evergreen Ave.
Mission, TX 78572
Home Phone: (956) 581-0945
Mobile Phone: (956) 330-4416
E-Mail: K9ZVZ@Juno.Com
Interests: Butterfly photography; butterflies of the lower Rio Grande.

✓Dr. Thomas C. Emmel 2005

1717 N.W. 45th Avenue
Gainesville, FL 32605
Home Phone: (352) 377-6300
Office Phone: (352) 392-5894
E-Mail: tcommel@ufl.edu
Interests: Systematics, ecology, life history, conservation biology, genetics, and behavior of butterflies.

Dr. Robert Godefroi 2005

24 Yardley Rd.
Andover, MA 01810
Home Phone: (978) 474-1013;
Office Phone: (603) 885-0249
E-Mail: GodeRide@aol.com

David Fine 2006

2924 Dunlin Rd.
Delray Beach, FL 33444
Interests: General interest in lepidoptera.

Dana M. Gring 2005

6002 Livingston Dr.
Toledo, OH 43613
Home Phone (419) 474-6952
E-Mail: DAGring@aol.com
Interests: All lepidoptera except micros; rear, photography.

Dan H. Hardy 2005

2001 Plumbrook Dr.
Austin, TX 78746
Home Phone: (512) 328-8750
E-Mail: dh787@yahoo.com
Interests: Raising caterpillars, identification of Butterflies.

Laura Hartner 2005

6003 Oakmont Avenue
Ocala, FL 34472
E-Mail: mamaironcat@earthlink.net

Paulette Haywood 2005
4407 Briar Glen Circle
Birmingham, AL 35243
Home Phone: (205) 967-2875
Business Phone: (205) 967-2876
E-Mail: habitatdesigns@hotmail.com
Interests: rearing, conservation.

Emily V. Heffernan 2005
1515 NE 6th Terrace
Gainesville, FL 32601
Business Phone: (352) 846-2000 Ext. 242
E-Mail: ehafft@ufl.edu
Interests: RHOP: esp. myrmecophilous
Lycaenidae in Southeast Asia; butterfly
gardening, butterfly watching, life history,
rearing.

✓ Dr. John B. Heppner 2005
Florida State Collection of Arthropods
Bur. Entomology, DPI, FDACS
PO Box 147100
Gainesville, FL 32614-7100
Office Phone: (352) 372-3505 ext. 139
Home Phone: (352) 373-5630
E-Mail: jbhattl@aol.com
Interests: Micros.

✓ Lawrence J. Hribar 2005
506 106th Street
Marathon, FL 33050
Business Phone: (305) 289-3700
E-Mail: lhribar@keysmosquito.org
Interests: Papilionidae, Lycaenidae, moths of
all families, lepidoptera of Argentina.

Ron Huber 2005
2521 Jones Place West
Bloomington, MN 55431-2837
Home Phone: (952) 886-0783
E-Mail: huber033@umn.edu
Interests : butterflies, saturniids, sphingids,
sesiids, *Schinia*, also Cicindelidae of the
world.

John Hyatt 2005
5336 Foxfire Place
Kingsport, TN 37664
Home Phone: (423)-343-0067
Office Phone: (423)-229-5574
FAX: (423) 229-4558
E-Mail: jhyatt@eastman.com
Interests: Lycaenidae, lepidoptera of Georgia
Sea Islands; exchange, coll.

Dr. David C. Iftner 2005
5 Teal Lane
Pittsfield, IL 62363-1971
E-Mail: iftner@worldnet.att.net
Home Phone: (217) 285-9595
Interests: Rhop. of NJ & their life histories,
habitats, nectar sources,
distribution; also prairie & wetland spp., esp.
Hesperiidae, Lycaenidae.

Dr. Michael L. Israel 2005
4430 Hwy 68
Jackson, LA 70748-3712
Home Phone: (225) 658-7594
Interests: Butterflies, macro moths; rearing,
collect.

Jimmy Jackson 2005
P.O. Box 368
Beeville, TX 78104
Home Phone: (361) 362-5569,
Business Phone: (361) 358-9590
E-Mail: falcojj@sbcglobal.net

Joel M. Johnson 2005
59 E. 400 N.
Payson, UT 84651-1842
Home Phone: (801) 465-3526
E-Mail: jmibug@inet-l.com
Interests: Working on survey of macro-moths
of Utah, photography, Noctuoidea,
Geometridae, Cossidae, Notodontidae,
Cercyonis.

Jack R. Jones 2005
13452 Natchez Court
Baton Rouge, LA 70810
Home Phone: (225) 757-8753
Interests: Moths: Saturniidae, Sphingidae,
Catocala and general.

Roy O. Kendall 2005
5598 Mt. McKinley Dr. NE
San Antonio, TX 78251-3626
Home Phone: (210) 684-2518
Interests: Lep.; life histories, spatial and
temporal distribution, larval foodplants,
nectar sources, parasitoids & predators.

✓ Ed Knudson 2005
8517 Burkhart
Houston, TX 77055
Home Phone: (713) 464-3529
Office Phone: (713) 242-5800
E-Mail: eknudson@earthlink.net
Interests: Lepidoptera of Texas.

✓ Leroy C. Koehn 2005
522 Stillwater Drive
Winterville, NC 28590
Home Phone (252) 321-8645
Cell Phone: (252) 802-0207
Work Phone (252) 798-4000, Ext: 230
E-Mail: Leptraps@aol.com
Interests: Lepidoptera; light trap manufacture,
correspondence welcome.

Sandy Koi 2005
2612 Johnson Street
Apt. 12
Hollywood, FL 33020
Home Phone: (954) 922-7981
Business Phone: (954) 577-6320
E-Mail: sandyk@ufl.edu
Interests: Butterflies (*E. atala* in particular),
birds, kayaking, camping, nature.

J.D. Lafontaine 2007
Biodiversity Program, ECORC
Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food
Canada
K.W. Neatby Bldg., C.E.F. Ottawa,
Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada

Harry E. Legrand, Jr. 2005
1109 Nichols Drive
Raleigh, NC 27605
Home Phone: (919) 832-3202
Office Phone: (919) 715-8687
Fax: (919) 715-3085
E-Mail: harry.legrand@ncmail.net
Interests: Lep. distribution and ecology, esp.
NC and the southeast.

Henry Leibe 2005
799 Juana Ave.
San Leandro, CA 94577-5122
Home Phone: (510) 483-2881

L.A.S. Lemmer MB. 2005
15602 Cheswick Court
Tampa, FL 33647
Phone: (813) 971-4125
Fax: (813) 632-3777
E-Mail: llemmer@pol.net

Ronald H. Leuschner 2005
1900 John St.
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608
Home Phone: (310) 545-9415
E-Mail: ronleusch@AOL.com
Interests: Moths (!) and butterfly
nomenclature.

Library Complimentary Issues

Division of Plant Industry
P.O. Box 147100
Gainesville, FL 32614-7100

Bill Lindemann 2005

884 Loudon Rd.
Fredericksburg, TX 78624
Home Phone: (830) 997-8917
E-Mail: wlljhl@kfc.com
Interests: Birding and dragonflies.

Michael Lockwood 2005

215 Hialeah Ave.
Houma, LA 70363
Phone: (504) 851-4555
Interests: All lepidoptera, collecting trips, rearing, photography, correspondence welcome.

✓ J. Barry. Lombardini 2005

3507 41st St.
Lubbock, TX 79413-3015
Home Phone: (806) 795-4981
Work Phone: (806) 743-425
Fax: (806) 743-2744
E-Mail: jbarrylombardini@ttuhsc.edu
Interests: Butterflies and moths; general collecting.

Deborah & Terry Lott 2005

P.O. Box 141034
Gainesville, FL 32614-1034
Home Phone: (352) 481-1021
E-Mail: DMLO@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu
Interests - Debbie: Pterophoridae; systematics, life history, rearing, host plants, morphology, taxonomy.
Interests - Terry: Pterophoridae; host plants.

Al Manassa 2005

1216 Peak Circle
Deltona, FL 32738-6819
Home Phone: (386) 860-5529
Business Phone: (386) 738-0007
Cell Phone: (386) 956-2412
E-Mail: mygardenpal@bellsouth.net
Interests: I am a beginner and wish to learn more about these beautiful creations of God.

Craig W. Marks 2005

106 Duncan Circle
Lafayette, LA 70503-1367
Home Phone: (337) 959-9642
Business Phone: 337-654-4848
E-Mail: cwmaple@aol.com
Interests: butterflies, collecting, counting.

John Masters 2005

26503 Hillsfall Court
Newhall, CA 91321
Home Phone: (661) 251-2811
Business Phone: (661) 251-2811
E-Mail: john@quest4travel.com
Interests: Lepidoptera in genera, especially neotropical.

John A. McConnell 2006

13566 Hickory Legend
San Antonio, TX 78247
Home Phone: (210) 545-6894
Work Phone: (210) 821-5543
E-Mail: jamcconn@txdirect.net

Hugh McGuinness 2006

12 Round Pond Lane
Sag Harbor, NY 11963
Home Phone: (631) 725-6037
Office Phone: (631) 697-2099
E-Mail: hmcguinness@ross.org
Interests: moth taxonomy and field identification.

Michael L. McInnis 2005

3620 Eagles Trace
Floyds Knob, IN 47119
Home Phone: (812) 923-0653
Office Phone: (502) 357-9901
Fax: (502) 357-9900
E-Mail: mmcinnis@erora.com

✓ Eric H. Metzler 2005

P.O. Box 45
Alamogordo, MN 88311-0045
E-Mail: spruance@charter.net
Phone: (505) 443-6250
Interests: Noctuoidea, Cochylini (Tortricidae); prairie lepidopterans.

Donald H. Miller, Ph.D. 2005

P.O. Box 578, 59 High Street
Lyndonville, VT 05851
Home Phone: (802) 626-9003
Office Phone: (802) 626-9333
E-Mail - Office: miller,D@mail.lsc.vac.edu
E-Mail - Home: entdon@kingcon.com
Interests: General: butterflies, macro-lepidoptera, (*Hemileuca*, *Pieris*, *Ascia monuste*, *Oeneis*, *Celestrina*); conservation ecology.

Dr. Jacqueline Y. Miller 2005

Florida Museum of Natural History
S.W. 34th St. and Hull Rd.
P.O. Box 112710
Gainesville, FL 32611-2710
Office Phone: (352) 392-5894, Ext. 480
E-Mail: jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu
Interests: Lepidoptera, especially Hesperidae, Nymphalidae, Castniidae, Lycaenidae; systematics, biogeography, life history, gardening.

Dr. Lee D. Miller 2005

Florida Museum of Natural History
S.W. 34th St. and Hull Rd.
P.O. Box 112710
Gainesville, FL 32611-2710
Office Phone: (352) 392-5894 Ext. 479
Interests: Systematics, biogeography of Lepidoptera, esp. Satyridae, Hesperidae.

✓ Paul F. Milner 2005

272 Skye Drive
Pisgah Forest, NC 28768
Phone: (828) 877-5953
E-Mail: pamilner@citcom.net
Interests: Butterflies, all groups, North and South America, Caribbean; coll., photography, rearing, also Sphingidae and Saturniidae.

✓ Marc C. Minno, Ph.D. 2005

600 NW 35 Terr.
Gainesville, FL 32607
Home Phone: (352) 375-3028
E-Mail: afn10853@afn.org
Interests: Butterflies; Hesperidae; life histories; photography; butterfly gardening.

Steve Mix 2005

P.O. Box 2236
Beaufort, SC 29901-2236
Home Phone: (843) 522-0432
Office Phone: (843) 986-0555
Interests: Collecting esp. moths.

✓ Dave Morgan 2003

2941 Milford Court
Marietta, GA 30008
Home Phone: (770) 434-7154
Interests: Observation, photography, collecting, butterflies.

- ✓ Thomas M. Neal 2006
1705 NW 23rd Street
Gainesville, FL 32605
Home Phone: (352) 375-1916
Office Phone: (352) 373-2233
E-Mail: Chouwah@aol.com
Interests: Lep., esp. Geometridae, Noctuidae; collect, rear.
- ✓ Randy Newman 2005
PO Box 127
Atlantic Beach, NC 28512
Home Phone: (252) 247-6739
Business Phone: (252) 726-3775
E-Mail: randy.newman@ncmail.net
- ✓ Dr. Paul A. Opler 2006
3354 Valley Oak Drive
Loveland, CO 80538-8921
Home phone: (970) 667-8448
E-Mail: Paulevi@webaccess.net
Interests: Systematics, distribution, conservation, websites.
- ✓ Rick Patterson 2006
400 Winona Rd.
Vicksburg, MS 39180
Phone: (601) 638-6848
E-Mail: rpatte42@aol.com
Interests: Trading lepidoptera (Rhops. only).
- ✓ Robert Patterson 2008
12601 Buckingham Drive
Bowie, MD 20715
Home Phone: (301) 262-2459
E-Mail: Bpatter789@aol.com
Interests: Insect photography (especially moths), webpage design and education, evolution, and natural history.
- ✓ Harry Pavulaan 2005
P.O. Box 1124
Herndon, VA 20172
Home phone: (703) 709-0124
Work Phone: (301) 713-2829
E-Mail: pavulaan@aol.com
Interests: Collecting, observing, gardening, geographical distributions, mapping, host plant associations, Butterflies (esp. *Celastrina*, *Cercyonis*, *Megisto*).
- John W. Peacock 2005
185 Benzler Lust Rd.
Marion, OH 43302-8369
Home Phone: (740) 389-4886
E-Mail: lepnut@worldnet.att.net
Interests: Roph., macro, esp. *Catocala*, Saturniidae, Sphingidae; life history, rear, collect, habitat preservation.
- ✓ James Akers Pence 2005
318 S.E. 71st St.
Gainesville, FL 32641-7798
Phone: (352) 376-8327
E-Mail: pence@ufl.edu
Interests: Butterfly biology, population dynamics, distribution-particularly the relationship between *Mitoura gryneus gryneus* and *Mitoura gryneus swadneri*; butterfly gardening and conservation.
- Robert Petree 2005
501 N. Magnolia Ave. Suite A
Orlando, FL 32801
Business Phone: (407) 425-2731
E-Mail: Aurenbloom@aol.com
Interests: lepidoptera collecting.
- Paul F. Pfenninger 2005
4085 Floral Drive
Boynton Beach, FL 33436
Home Phone: (561) 732-4123
Interests: Exotic butterflies, rearing of silk moths, esp. *Automeris*; buy, trade.
- Maria Plonczynski & Drew Hildebrandt 2005
710 Laney Dr.
Clinton, MS 39056-6024
Home Phone: (601) 924-2924
Butterfly & moth collecting, esp. Lycaenidae & Noctuidae; carabid beetles of the area.
- James J. Popelka 2005
48 Winding Way
Morris Plains, NJ 07950
Office Phone: (212) 575-0723
Evening Phone: (718) 330-0734
- Floyd W. and June Preston 2005
832 Sunset Dr.
Lawrence, KS 66044
Home Phone: (785) 843-6212
Interests: Butterflies of N.A. north of Mexico
- Mike Quinn 2005
TPWD Entomologist
3000 S. IH-35, Suite 100
Austin, TX 78704
Phone: (512) 892-7078
E-Mail: Mqnature@hiline.net
Ccspider@hiline.net
- Dr. John E. Rawlins 2005
Carnegie Museum Natural History
4400 Forbes Ave.
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-4080
Home Phone: (724) 852-1407
Office Phone: (412) 688-8668
Fax: (412) 688-8670
E-Mail: rawlinsj@carnegiemuseums.org
Interests: Lepidoptera of the World, especially immature Noctuoidea, Geometridea, rearing, photography, systematics.
- Kelly M. Richers 2005
9417 Carvalho Court
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1846
Home Phone: (661) 665-1993.
Office Phone: (661) 758-7140
E-Mail: krichers@bak.rr.com
- Joe Riddlebarger 2005
610 Greenspring Drive
Gibsonia, PA 15044
Home Phone: (724) 443-5718
Office Phone: (724) 898-2990
E-Mail: alyfab@earthlink.net
Interests: Lepidoptera of St. Augustine, FL.
- Kilian Roever 2006
3739 W. Townley Ave.
Phoenix, AZ 85051
Home Phone: (602) 973-4297
Fax: (602) 973-3070
Interests: Roph., esp. Hesperioidea, Lycaenidae.
- Richard L. Romeyn, MD 2005
W5306 Emerald Ct.
LaCrosse, WI 54601-2482
Home Phone: (608) 787-0248 Work Phone: (507) 457-8525
Fax: (608) 787-1862
E-Mail: rlromeyn@aol.com
Interests: Collecting lepidoptera; distribution & ecology; aberrant forms.
- David Rupe 2005
42 Hwy. 89 N
Mayflower, AR 72106
Phone: (501) 470-9769
E-Mail: drupe@cyberback.com
Interests: lycaenids and riodinids

Bill Russell 2005

772 Yorkshire Rd. NE
Atlanta, GA 30306
Home Phone: (404) 876-5420
Office Phone: (404) 876-3655
E-Mail: WHRINATL@AOL.COM
Interests: Roph. of New World, collect, exch.,
photography, flight mechanics.

Frank Rutkowski 2005

234 Fifth St.
Jersey City, NJ 07302-2404
Lep.; life history, plant relationships.

Kent Rylander 2006

Texas Tech University—Junction
PO Box 186
Junction, TX 76849
Home Phone: (325) 446-4882
Business Phone: (325) 446-2301 ext. 242
E-Mail: k.rylander@ttu.edu
Interests: insects of western Edwards Plateau,
Texas.

Dr. Mark V. Sanderford 2006

208 Mt. Vernon Drive
Danville, VA 24541
Home Phone: (804) 797-5107
Work Phone: (804) 797-8545
E-Mail: Oleander@gamewood.net
Interests: Arctiid acoustic communication,
photography, plant-insect interactions.

Nathan M. Schiff 2005

501 Cypress, Apt. 1201
Greenville, MS 38701
Phone: (601) 686-3175

Brian Scholtens 2005

College of Charleston
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Texas and Gulf Coast.Daniel Waxman 2006

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garden clubs start butterfly gardens. Camilla
and I continue to give programs on butterflies
and butterfly gardening (typically 1 hour and
15 minutes) to schools and garden clubs
from Naples to Pensacola. We have been
doing this nearly 25 years.Dr. Scott R. Wehrly 2005

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Interests: Conservation, gardening for
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photography.James R. Wiker 2005

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Interests: All lepidoptera esp. of Illinois;
Papaipema.Benjamin D. Williams 2005

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The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are \$15.00 annually. The organization is open to anyone with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern United States. Information about the Society may be obtained from 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.

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