



# 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/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/))

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J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

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## ***SCHINIA TUBERCULUM* (HÜBNER) IN LOUISIANA**

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

The range of the flower moth *Schinia tuberculum* (Hübner) (Fig. 1) in eastern United States is New York to Florida and westward to Oklahoma and Texas (Heppner, 2003). Hardwick (1996) reported *tuberculum* to occur August to October. Likewise in Louisiana, *S. tuberculum* occurs August to October and has only one annual brood (Fig. 2). Hardwick reported *tuberculum* to be diurnal and nocturnal, active late morning to afternoon and readily taken at light. The males of *tuberculum* appear to have noticeably broader wing sizes than females and the forewing maculation differs as shown in Fig. 1. The parish records are shown in Fig. 3.



Fig. 1. *Schinia tuberculum*: males a & b, females c & d.

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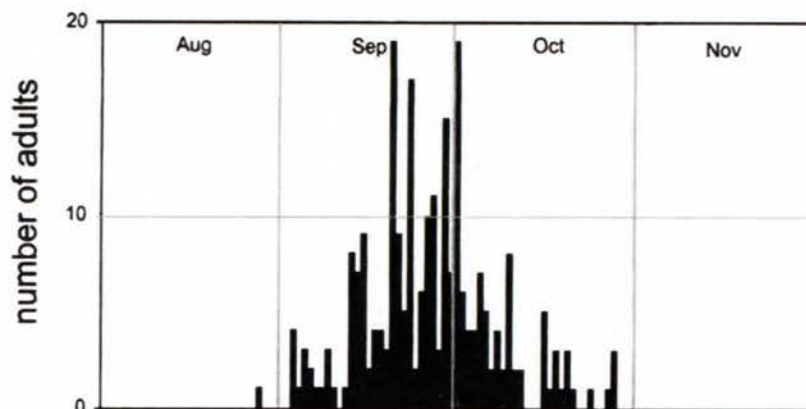


Fig. 2. *Schinia tuberculum* captured in Louisiana. n = 243.



Fig. 3. Parish records for *S. tuberculum* by this author.

#### Literature Cited

- Hardwick, D.F. 1996. *A Monograph to the North American Heliothentinae*. Privately printed. 279pp., 25 plates.  
 Heppner, J.B. 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and Neighboring Land Areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

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## REPORT ON THE 2006 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, JUNE 14-18, 2006 BY IRVING L. FINKELSTEIN, SECRETARY

The 28<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, once again held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera, took place in Gainesville, Florida, June 14 -18, 2006. Unique about this year's meeting was the fact that it ran concurrently with the 57<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference of the Lepidopterists' Society, sponsored and hosted by the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, with all symposia held at the Hilton Hotel Convention Center at the University of Florida. This resulted in both advantages and disadvantages for the SLS. On the plus side, obviously, the combined conference drew in a vastly greater number of attendees – regionally, nationally and internationally – than ever before. But on the down side, it resulted in a lack of cohesiveness and focus for the SLS Annual Meeting, especially since the presentations under SLS auspices and the Business Meeting took place on separate days, the latter scheduled at the end of the Saturday morning session, when many of the attendees were eager to – and indeed did – disperse for lunch!

Although SLS members had opportunities to meet, mingle and otherwise interact during the Welcoming Reception and Mixer at the McGuire Center on Wednesday evening, June 14, to participate in an informal "slidefest" that night, and to take part in one of several field trips, the formal program began as scheduled on Thursday morning, June 15, the designated SLS session being moderated by Marc Minno, Chairman. Four papers were presented, by Andrei Sourakov, J. Akers Pence, John Calhoun and Jaret Daniels, all focusing on subjects and lepidopteran issues specifically relevant to Florida and its neighboring states. It was not at all clear, however, if the presentations following the break were intended to be considered part of the SLS symposium, as the subjects spanned the U.S. and Mexico! Only two of the eight papers, Don Stillwaugh's examination of the Gopher Moths, and Jeffrey Marcus' look at the *Junonia* populations in Florida, fit within the SLS geographic parameters. At the risk of belaboring the point already made, the role of SLS seemed diminished, diluted and even lost in the overall context.

(Continued on page 47.)



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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/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/)

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## REPORT ON THE MEMBERSHIP SURVEY WHETHER TO GO TO AN ELECTRONIC VERSION OF THE SLS NEWSLETTER

The survey that was posted in the March issue of the SLS News realized a grand total of 16 responses out of a membership of some 160 (10.0%). The apathy is overwhelming but probably expected. The results were as follows: 4 members thought that the electronic version of the News was a good idea and suggested that this be an option while 12 members preferred a hard copy. At this time these data will be considered by the Society Officers, but we shall continue to print hard copies of the newsletter.

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## SPRING LEPS IN FLORIDA

BY  
DAVID FINE

If one would like to take an absolutely fantastic spring vacation, full of great weather, beautiful scenery, and lots of bugs, I strongly recommend doing so in the great State of Florida. The 700 miles from Panama City to Key West contain countless different habitats, each with its own set of species. The chances of having good weather from late February until the middle of April are excellent. The occasional "cold" front will blow through giving you strong winds and some rain for a day or two but often provide some of the best weather conditions possible for collecting butterflies in the southern parts of the state. With not a cloud in the sky, temperatures in the low to mid 70's, winds out of the northwest at 10-15 mph, and humidity near 50%, who could complain? And for those days when it does get dreary, don't forget to bring along a small spinning reel and a bag of "watermelon seed" rubber worms because the large mouth bass don't mind the cold and the rain! The pre-spawn bite can be out of this world in South Florida from mid February until mid March.



**Lunker Largemouth Bass Caught off Delray Beach, February 18, 2004.**

Butterfly Collectors are a dying breed down here in South Florida. Aside from myself and a small handful of other Lepsters, not many scientific collectors remain in this portion of the state. I began my serious collecting back in 1998 when I met Leroy Koehn. It is amazing that he still talked to me after he was inundated with question after question about where and when to collect what. I was as serious as they came but after talking to Leroy and many other "seasoned" veterans of South Florida and trying to pry secrets out of them on how to collect some of the unusual tropical species that make collecting here so special, I found that I consumed a lot of gas and came up with relatively few of the species I was seeking. Not to discredit the advice I was given, because I received the same locations from a half a dozen different people. Lord knows, they have the beautiful collections to back their stories. Apparently, many of the locations where these species had been

collected have been either built on, blown over by Hurricane Andrew, cleared for farming, sprayed so heavily that no insects at all live there any more, or the habitat became so fragmented that dispersal between hammocks for many species became impossible. I grew frustrated a lot faster than my collection grew in species numbers. It has only been after thousands of field hours and thousands of gallons of gasoline, that I have come to collect almost all of the South Floridian species. Even still, after all the time and effort, certain species like *Epargyreus zestos*, *Hesperia meskei* (from the keys), *Eurema nise*, *Kricogonia lyside*, *Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri*, *Chlorostrymon maesites*, *Junonia genoveva*, and *Eunica monima* have evaded my net. It is possible that *E. zestos*, *Eurema nise*, and others have vanished for good and the others are located only in protected areas or are simply so rare, as in the case of *Chlorostrymon maesites*, that the chances of seeing one when you actually have a net in your hands is very unlikely. In fact, I have seen two, one was in Bahia Honda State Park in the Lower Keys, the other was at a friend's house in Broward County, neither of which I was allowed to collect.

You can waste a lot of time driving around down here checking vacant, weedy lots in between shopping centers looking for rare bugs. Trust me. I have checked most of them and most of the time, ended up with dismal results. Road side collecting can also be a hazard or at least an annoyance. I can't count the times I have been yelled at from passers-by, obscenities which often time I do not understand because they were in either Spanish, Creole or Portuguese. I am understanding more and more of the Spanish ones, however, for my Salvadorian wife is



teaching me her native tongue. I have also had beer bottles thrown at me, and my life threatened by over zealous environmentalists who think that I am "raping and pillaging" the environment. Well, collecting down here is all I have known since I was eight years old when my father started taking me out looking for Leps. I can understand how it must frustrate many folks who visit from places like Colorado or California who can spend days in the mountains like I have the last few summers looking for Leps, and never seeing another human being. These people come here to look for some of the stunning exotic looking species that unfortunately reside within the city walls of an enormous city with millions of people. It is VERY difficult to get "lost" in the wilderness down here. I can certainly understand the frustrations of visiting collectors, and at times, I have felt their "pain", but if you can eliminate a lot of the wasteful driving around, and avoid certain areas that are either off limits for collecting or are simply "dead" habitats, collecting down here can be extremely rewarding! Trust me! All of the "pain" instantly goes away when a rare tropical bug is securely in your net. It makes it all worth it.

So this is my goal in writing this article. To help any visitors who wish to swing a net without landing themselves in jail, being written a citation, or wasting hours and hours of frustrating driving to catch a few nice bugs and to enjoy all of what this beautiful state has to offer. I know it is unrealistic for 99% of us to have vacation from the end of February until the middle of April, but if I did have that much time, this is how I would spend it down here. Or at least someone coming down for a week can enjoy a good portion of our spring Leps by following this general itinerary.

I would begin such a journey in the Southwest portion of the state starting in the last week in February. Portions of Collier County can be excellent for some of the swamp bugs that are specific to our area. An area known as "the squares" can be a good spot when trying to locate some swallowtails like *Papilio troilus ilioneus*, the enormous *Papilio glaucus* that occurs in Florida, *Papilio palamedes*, *Papilio polyxenes*, and *Papilio cressphontes*. The thistle has just come into bloom and attracts hoards of skippers including: *Euphyes berryi*, *Euphyes pilatka pilatka*, *Euphyes arpa*, *Oligoria maculata*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Atrytone logan*, *Polites vibex*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Ancyloxypha numitor*, *Copaeodes minima*, *Lerema accius*, *Calpodes ethlius*, *Epargyreus clarus*, *Phocides pigmalion*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Erynnis horatius*, and *Pyrgus oileus*. Other butterflies that are common in this area are *Ascia monuste*, *Eurema nicippe*, *Eurema lisa*, *Eurema daira*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Strymon melinus*, *Strymon istapa*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Electrostrymon angelia*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Calephelis virginianensis*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Euptoieta claudia*, *Phyciodes phaon*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Junonia coenia*, *Junonia evarete*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Limenitis archippus*, *Marpesia petreus*, *Danaus gilippus*, *Danaus eresimus*, and *Hermeuptychia sosybius*. *Alypia wittfeldii* can be found in the higher, well drained pine flats, and there are a few day flying Arctiids that can be found in this time including, *Syntomeida epilais*, *Syntomeida ipomoeae*, *Cosmosoma myrodora*, and rarely *Didasys belae*.

After spending a few days in the glades, one should head down to the Florida Keys. The month of March is probably the best time to visit the Keys in order to find the greatest diversity and the greatest numbers of most species of butterflies and moths. The temperatures are still mild and the mosquitoes have not begun emerging in numbers yet. In late April to early May, mosquito control spraying makes collecting in the Keys practically worthless.

One must be warned about the sensitivity issue while swinging a net in Monroe County. This 100 mile stretch contains a number of animal species protected on Federal and State endangered species lists and is considered a Marine sanctuary making the locals VERY aware of anyone partaking in suspicious behavior when it comes to wildlife. I have had numerous encounters with Law Enforcement Officers making sure I wasn't poaching endangered butterflies. There is only one road in and out of the Keys and the land area is relatively small. Various government agencies will patrol for each other, requiring less man power. I was stopped by a sheriff in the Publix parking lot in Key Largo while collecting moths off of the walls. He apparently didn't know if what I was doing was legal or not so he kept me there until a State Wild Life Officer showed up. He asked me if I had any endangered species. When I told him "no", he wasn't convinced either if what I was doing was legal so he called his boss. Apparently, his boss didn't know either. I believe they then contacted the Feds, and asked them if collecting moths in the Keys is legal. Two hours and three government agencies later, they decided that there was nothing wrong with what I was doing. They warned me to look out for official postings and private property signs and sent me on my way. As long as you are not on park property, or intruding on private property, or

collecting endangered species (i.e., *Papilio aristodemus ponceanus*, or *Cyclargus thomasi bethunebakeri*) there is nothing wrong with collecting insects in the Keys. The problem is that few of the officials responsible for protecting these species can't even identify them. They just know they exist, not how to identify them. So rattling off the Latin names of the species you have collected will mean nothing whatsoever to a law enforcement officer!

Big Pine Key is another story. Because of its sensitive environment and of course the endangered Key Deer, people there are extra weary. It is my understanding that unless you are on private property with permission from the land owners, all other lands on this island are off limits for collecting. It matters not if there are no postings. This island has the largest butterfly species diversity and contains healthy populations of many butterfly species that are scarce or nonexistent on other keys. In the salt marsh area of Cactus Hammock, one can find the following butterfly species on a regular basis: *Papilio cresphontes*, *Ascia monuste*, *Appias drusilla*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Phoebis agarithe*, *Phoebis philea*, *Eurema lisa*, *Eurema daira*, *Nathalis iole*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Polygonus leo*, *Phocides pigmalion okeechobee*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Cymaenes tripunctus*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Wallengrenia otho*, *Panoquina panoquinoides*, *Polites vibex*, *Lerema accius*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Brephidium isophthalma pseudofoea*, *Strymon istapa*, *Strymon melinus*, *Strymon martialis*, *Electrostrymon angelia*, *Tmolus azia*, *Agraulis vanillae nigror*, *Heliconius charitonius*, *Dryas julia*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Junonia coenia*, *Junonia evarete*, *Danaus plexippus*, and *Danaus gilippus*. Apparently, there have been quite a few rare bugs reported from this area. I have visited it nearly 100 times in the past 7 years and the above are all that I have seen but species like *Epargyreus zestos*, *Eunica tatila*, *Eunica monima*, *Junonia genoveva*, *Chlorostyrymon simaethis*, *Chlorostyrymon maesites*, *Cyclargus thomasi*, and *Strymon limenia* have also been reported from this area. Before the area was protected by the US Fish and Wildlife, I hung bait traps in the hammocks hoping to collect purplewings. I found none but I did collect some awesome moths from the traps including *Calidota laqueata* and *Thysania zenobia*. I have also seen 8 individuals of *Aellopos tantalus zonata* feeding on various flowers. This was one of my absolute favorite places to collect before it got posted; I still stop while down that far to take some pictures. I have noticed an overall decline in most species in the past 7 years.

The pine flats are also an incredible place to search. I have had so much fun in certain areas. You never know what to expect. Although many visits are quick ones with little to see, shoot at (with a camera that is), or swing at, I absolutely cannot resist at least a look at some of my favorite places in this awesome habitat. Unfortunately, the overpopulated state of the island certainly decreases the overall enjoyability of an excursion here. It makes things more difficult for most of the species that occur there as well. Big Pine Key is literally a trash dump site for the locals. There are skeleton boats and cars everywhere as well as old rusty refrigerators, sinks, engines, motors, and just trash in general. You will also certainly encounter homeless folks if you walk around out in the pine flats. I recall one time when I was making my way through a certain flat and pushed a palm frond out of my way to see a roll of toilet paper on a stick, and then an awful smell came upon me and you can surely guess what I saw next.

A slightly less traumatizing surprise behind a palm frond was encountered one day when I came into a clearing and found an enormous furry beast laying on the ground. Initially, I was horrified! But then from the big furry "ball" out came a long naked neck and a little bitty head. It was an emu! Apparently one had escaped from a local emu breeder. Never having encountered one before, I slowly back stepped until I was a good distance from the enormous bird.

Back to the bugs! I have encountered a large number of Leps in this habitat. *Euphyes pilatka klotsi* can be collected in areas with lots of saw grass. There are virtually no flowers in this environment so they must be collected by wading through the patches of saw grass. The grass grows in low, wet areas and only in small patches. Usually, you may find 1 male per patch. They sit and await emerging females. They frantically chase anything that flies through the patch of grass including black birds! This is one of the most drastic displays of territorialism that I have ever witnessed in butterflies.

In higher, more well drained areas, I have seen the following species: *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Polygonus leo*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Calpodes ethlius*, *Phocides pigmalion okeechobee*, *Ephyriades brunnea floridensis*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Cymaenes tripunctus*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Wallengrenia otho*,



*Panoquina ocola*, *Polites vibex*, *Lerema accius*, *Papilio cresphontes*, *Appias drusilla*, *Ascia monuste*, *Eurema nicippe*, *Phoebis agarithe*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Phoebis philea*, *Eurema dairia*, *Eurema lisa*, *Nathalis iole*, *Cyclargus ammon*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Brephidium isophthalma pseudofoea*, *Strymon istapa*, *Strymon melinus*, *Strymon martialis*, *Strymon acis bartrami*, *Electrostrymon angelia*, *Tmolus azia*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Dryas julia*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Phyciodes phaon*, *Eresia frisia*, *Junonia evarete*, *Junonia coenia*, *Marpesia petreus*, *Siproeta stelenes*, *Anaea troglodyta floridalis*, *Danaus plexippus*, *Danaus gilippus* and probably more.

In this habitat, there are very few flowers in the spring. Perhaps by far the best nectar source is the blooms of *Croton linearis*, the host plant for both *Strymon acis* and *Anaea troglodyta*. While walking around in this habitat, you may also scare up some nice day flying moths including the beautiful *Composia fidelissima*, *Pseudocharis minima*, and *Aellopos tantalus*. I have spent little time collecting moths in this area but I am sure there is some great species diversity available. I do know that when you hang a bait trap with fermenting bananas and apples, you have to sift through about 300 *Ascalapha odorata*, and dozens of other smaller Noctuid moths to get a single leaf wing butterfly!

Heading south from here there are many places to stop along the way that have potentially good collecting. Bay Cedar (*Suriana maritima*) frequents the road sides and is always a good place to stop and look for *Strymon martialis* and a host of other bugs that love the small yellow flowers of this plant. I would certainly make it all the way down to Key West. Not only is there plenty to do in terms of tourist type stuff, but there are some pretty cool bugs as well. Although there are not many of them left, weedy, disturbed areas that have (*Bidens alba*) flowers are a great place to stop and look for *Erynnis zarucco* and with a great deal of luck *Epargyreus zestos*. I have spent thousands of man hours looking for this bug and to this day, cannot confirm ever having seen one. I have potential sightings on Key West, Stock Island, Bahia Honda Key and West Summerland Key but nothing that I would consider concrete and these questionable sightings are, perhaps a result of delusion from dehydration or plain old wishful thinking.

On the way back North, it is certainly worth one's time to stop in at Bahia Honda Key to catch a glimpse of the *Cyclargus thomasi* colony there. At certain times of the year, they can be quite abundant and are very easy to photograph early in the morning or when it is slightly cooler out. You would have to sift through all of the other butterflies at this sight to find a *C. thomasi*, however. For such a tiny island, I have seen a large number of species there including: *Phocides pigmalion*, *Polygonus leo*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Cymaenes tripunctus*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Lerema accius*, *Panoquina panoquinoides*, *Polites vibex*, *Wallengrenia otho*, *Papilio cresphontes*, *Appias drusilla*, *Ascia monuste*, *Eurema dairia*, *Eurema lisa*, *Nathalis iole*, *Phoebis agarithe*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Phoebis philea*, *Chlorostrymon maesites*, *Electrostrymon angelia*, *Strymon istapa*, *Strymon martialis*, *Strymon melinus*, *Tmolus azia*, *Brephidium isophthalma pseudofoea*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Cyclargus thomasi*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Dryas julia*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Eresia frisia*, *Junonia coenia*, *Junonia evarete*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Siproeta stelenes*, *Danaus plexippus*, and *Danaus gilippus*.

Continuing northward, there are many opportunities to find decent butterflies and moths. There are hundreds of small patches of tropical hardwood hammock especially in the northern Keys that may hold some very desirable butterflies. Scout for Balloon vine climbing up the sides of the hammocks and then for *Chlorostrymon simaethis* on nearby flowers. They have been making a strong comeback as of last year venturing miles into Key Largo City frequenting parking lots and vacant lots containing host plant. *Eunica tatila* has also been seen lately. It appears to be making a comeback as well. One never knows what species may be encountered while in the hammocks of the Northern Keys. The hammocks edges can be teeming with butterflies at times.

Last year while patrolling the hammocks of Key Largo, I saw a total of 13 *Papilio aristodemus ponceanus* flying lazily through the dense thicket. *Marpesia petreus*, *Appias drusilla*, *Phoebis agarithe*, and all of our local Heliconiids are frequently seen in these areas as well as a slew of Lycaenids and Hesperids. A few *Eumaeus atala* were collected in Islamorada a few months after they planted Cycad plants all over the sides of the roads.

Bait traps are a must have in the Keys. Not only do they attract a variety of the "hard-to-get" butterflies, a good

variety of moths and long-horn beetles, but they are an easy way to survey what is in an area when you are not present. On January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000, my father and I decided to disregard the "Y-2K" scare and go hunt butterflies and moths. We checked in at one of the bait traps I had hanging in a hammock in Key Largo and resting on the side of the trap was a fairly worn *Polygonia interrogationis*. To my knowledge, the Question Mark has never been taken in Monroe County. Two months later only a few miles south of this location, a *Nymphalis antiopa* was taken in a similar trap. Again, I believe this is a new record for Monroe County, one that would have never been seen if it had not been for my bait traps.

"Nothing" in the Northern Keys during the spring can be awesome! Some of the most successful trips I have had in the Keys, as well as the most fun, were times when I would take a leisurely nap and wake up at midnight to drive from gas station to gas station, from strip mall to strip mall looking for places with bright lights that might hold moths. While most of the smaller stuff quickly gets eaten by Mediterranean Geckos, the larger moths often drape the walls of such places. Some larger species seen are: *Agrius cingulata*, *Manduca sexta*, *M. quinquemaculata*, *Cocytius antaeus*, *Protambulyx carteri*, *Pseudosphinx tetrio*, *Erinnyis alope*, *E. ello*, *E. obscura*, *Phryxus caicus*, *Pachylia ficus*, *Madoryx pseudothyreus*, *Enyo lugubris*,



Broward Co.

*Cautethia grotei*, *Perigonia lusca*, *Eupyrhroglossum sagra*, *Eumorpha fasciatus*, *E. vitis*, *E. labruscae*, *Xylophanes tersa*, *X. phuto*, *Automeris io*, *Eacles imperialis*, *Syntomeida epilais*, *Lymire edwardsii*, *Composia fidelissima*, *Calidota laqueata*, *Eupseudosoma involutum*, *Xanthopastis regnatrix*, *Diphthera festiva*, *Halysidota tessellaris*, *Ascalapha odorata*, *Hemeroblemma opigena*, *Ecpantheria scribonia*, various *Melipotis* sps., *Gonodonta nutrix*, *Oxydia vesulia*, *Sericoptera virginaria*, and many more. I have also had a great deal of success light trapping in these hammocks with bucket light traps.

After leaving the Keys one should take advantage of some of the southernmost mainland collecting. Although there are not many slash pine areas left that are not protected or fenced off, there are some small patches left. These places are great for looking for *Anaea troglodyta* and *Strymon acis bartrami*. *Polites barocoa* is also abundant in these areas along with *Ephyriades brunnea floridensis*. Some beautiful Arctiids can be collected in these areas as well. *Composia fidelissima* can be abundant in these areas. With their striking iridescent blue colors and butterfly-like flight, it makes for a fun bug to chase. It might be worth looking for their larvae instead of running through the very sharp and jagged shell rock substrait of these pine forests. The bright pink and purple gregarious larvae can be easy to find on the undersides of the climbing host plant "Devil's Claw" and larvae can easily be reared on Oleander. *Syntomeida epilais*, *S. ipomoeae*, *Pseudocharis minima*, and *Cosmosoma myrodora* can all be collected in the day time in these areas.

The tropical hardwood hammocks here hold some different butterflies than I have seen in the Keys. Both *Eurema dina* and *Eunica monima* can be abundant in the hammocks of Miami-Dade County. I have not seen either of these species in the Keys. Other species go through population booms and can be abundant at times of the year. Such species are *Tmolus azia*, *Electrostrymon angelia*, *Strymon istapa*, *S. melinus*, *S. martialis*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Phocides pigmalion*, *Polygonus leo*, *Dryas julia*, *Siproeta stelenes*, *Marpesia petreus*, *Appias drusilla*, and *Phoebis agarithe*.

Traveling north on Krome Avenue as you pass Tamiami Trail, begin looking for purple thistles in bloom on your left. It is a busy road but it can yield some nice bugs in a short period of time. I have taken in one day: *Asbolis capucinus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Calpodes ethlius*, *Copaeodes minima*, *Euphyes pilatka pilatka*, *Euphyes berryi*, *Atrytone logan*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Lerema accius*, *Oligoria maculata*, *Panoquina ocola*, *Polites vibex*, *Wallengrenia otho*, *Erynnis horatius*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Strymon melinus*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Danaus plexippus*, *Danaus gilippus*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Dryas julia*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Junonia coenia*, *Limenitis archippus*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Eurema daira*, *Eurema lisa*, *Nathalis iole*, *Ascia monuste*, and *Calephelis virginensis*.



Traveling north further up the east coast, one should take advantage of some of the great general collecting that we have in Southern Florida. Although Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties are well developed with very few natural areas left that are not protected, there are still a few options. In the westernmost portions of these counties, there are still some farmlands and irrigation canals where the borders still hold small microhabitats. Most of our butterflies feed on small weedy plants that grow commonly in disturbed sites and places where there are nectar sources such as *Bidens* or *Lantana*. Along marshy areas or along canals can be great places for species like *Danaus eresimus*, *Danaus gilippus*, *Limnitis archippus*, *Marpesia petreus*, *Siproeta stelenes*, *Phoebis philea*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Phyciodes phaon*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Vanessa cardui*, *Vanessa virginiensis*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Euptoieta claudia*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Dryas julia*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Electrostrymon angelia*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Strymon istapa*, *Strymon melinus*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Leptotes cassius*, *Eurema daira*, *Eurema lisa*, *Nathalis iole*, *Ascia monuste*, *Papilio palamedes*, *Papilio cresphontes*, *Battus polydamas*, *Lerema accius*, *Wallengrenia otho*, *Polites vibex*, *Oligoria maculata*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Cymaenes tripunctus*, *Lerodea eufala*, *Nastra neamathla*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Calpodus ethlius*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, and *Polygonus leo*. Broward County is making enormous efforts to spread *Eumaeus atala* all over the place and they are succeeding! They are planting coontie plant in all County parks and encouraging home owners to plant it in their yards. It is in nearly all of the medians of road ways; *E. atala* is local but abundant!

The neat thing about collecting in South Florida is that there is always the possibility of finding rare Caribbean species that frequently grace us with their presence every now and then. On top of the amazing species diversity that I have listed so far, there are many possibilities for finding rare or wandering butterflies and moths. For instance, I have



**Butterfly Peacock Bass Caught in Tradewinds Park, Broward Co.**

seen two specimens of *Papilio andraemon bonhotei* lazily feeding on the blooms of Firebush (*Hamelia patens*) in Gumbo Limbo Nature Center in Boca Raton. One time I had net in hand and that day, I experienced the biggest "choke" of my life, one which I do not wish to discuss any further. The other time I was looking for larvae of *Marpesia petreus* and my net was a few hundred feet away and I was unable to catch it. Another time I remember seeing a *Hamadryas* species. I was about 16 or 17 years old, back when Palm Beach County had plenty of disturbed weedy fields around that may have facilitated the host plant of these creatures. It landed on the trunk of a tree in my neighborhood with its wings

pressed flat against the bark. I, at the time, had no idea what I was looking at until I went inside and found the beast in my book. In the spring of 2004, Bob Pemberton found *Chlorostymon maesites* in his back yard in Ft. Lauderdale! He was kind enough to call me up so that I could come and photograph it. Also, one should definitely visit Butterfly World before leaving Broward County to see our fantastic variety of butterfly species from around the world.

Another stop that is certainly worth while is along the beach dunes of Palm Beach County. The North end of the Boynton Inlet has the largest Bay Cedar (*Suriana maritima*) trees that I have ever seen. Here you may find *Strymon martialis* and *Strymon istapa*. Also flying rapidly along the coast is *Aphrissa statira*. You may collect females as they come down to oviposit on their host "Coinvine" (*Dalbergia ecastophyllum*). Males can easily be collected by placing a dead *Aphrissa* or *Phoebis* species on the sand and waiting for these territorial butterflies to come and try and chase the intruder away. *Phoebis agarithe* is also common in certain areas where the host plant occurs.

If you are in Palm Beach County in the spring, you should definitely take one day and take advantage of the

fantastic fresh and salt water angling that we have here. The Large Mouth bass pre-spawn bite is hot at this time. Large fish are feeding heavily at this time before sitting on their nests for the next few months with little to eat. Live shiners or artificial lures can be awesome early in the morning. Once the sun gets a little higher, switch your lure to a fast moving top-water lure like a "torpedo". One that makes a lot of noise and get ready to hold that rod tight! The Butterfly Peacock Bass was released here in South Florida over a decade ago and is one of the most aggressive, hardest fighting fish that I have ever encountered. They reach about 10 pounds and a 1 pound Peacock would pull a 4 pound large mouth backwards if tied tail to tail. On top of that, they are a stunning fish



Forty-two pound Permit caught off of Delray Beach, April 1<sup>st</sup>.

with bright colors. Around noon, take a break, eat some lunch and save a few pieces of your chicken. Take the chicken to Delray Beach and toss it into the surf on a small fishing rod. After about 5 minutes, pull your line in slowly and collect the Calico Crabs that have been attracted to it. Be careful! They pinch hard! Snip the "diggers" hind legs off so they can't bury themselves and toss them back out on a bigger rod with at least 20 lb. test line with a sharp hook and be patient. At this time of year, Permit frequent the sand bars in shore searching for these crabs. Tarpon and Cobia also are possible catches on crabs. This 42 lb Permit was only a few lbs. away from the all tackle record. The action can be

fast and furious and many people have a hard time believing the size of the fish that are swimming in waist high water.

From this point northward, there are many spots that you can stop and collect that would yield good bugs, but nothing that you can't collect in locations further north. So I would head about 3 and a half hours north up I-95 and exit on route 44 and head west towards the Town of Deland. About 7 miles in, there are some swampy, wooded areas that hold large numbers of *Callophrys henrici margaretae* from the last week in February to the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of March. This stop should only take about an half an hour. If they are flying, you will collect all you need in that amount of time.

From here I would continue to travel west through Deland and take advantage of roadside collecting. During this time of year, the white sweet clover is in bloom as well as *Lantana*, *Bidens alba*, and our native blackberry. These can all be easily seen from the road while driving and some of the best trips I have had in North Florida have been going spot to spot spending 10 to 15 minutes at a time collecting the bugs that these small patches of flowers hold. Near the town of Deland, the ground is very well drained and makes for great Oak forests. Mistletoe grows abundantly in the large Laurel Oaks here and *Attilides halesus* can be abundant. Other bugs you commonly see at these flowers would be: *Eurytides marcellus*, *Battus philenor*, *Papilio glaucus*, *Papilio troilus*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *Papilio palamedes*, *Papilio cressphontes*, *Pontia protodice*, *Zerene cesonia*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Eurema nicippe*, *Eurema lisa*, *Eurema daira*, *Strymon melinus*, *Parrhasius —album*, *Fixsenia favonius*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Callophrys gryneus sweadneri*, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Euptoieta claudia*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Phyciodes phaon*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Vanessa virginianensis*, *Junonia coenia*, *Danaus plexippus*, *Danaus gilippus*, *Epargyreus clarus*, *Thorybes pylades*, *Thorybes confusus*, *Thorybes bathyllus*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Erynnis juvenalis*, *Erynnis horatius*, *Erynnis zarucco*, *Erynnis brizo*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Pyrgus albescens*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Polites vibex*, *Ancyloxypha numitor*, *Copaeodes minima*, *Lerema accius*, *Nastra lherminier*, *Nastra neamathla*, *Polites themistocles*,





*Poanes aaroni*, Levy Co.



*Aellopos tantalus*, Broward Co.



*Eumorpha labruscae*, Broward Co.



*Callophrys gryneus sweadneri*,  
Levy Co.



*Satyrium liparops*, Hernando Co.



*Alypia wittfeldii*, Collier Co.



*Callophrys [Incisalia] niphon*,  
Putman Co.



*Composia fidelissima*, Dade Co.



*Schinia gaurae*, Levy Co.



*Atlides halesus*, Lake Co.



*Chlorostrymon simaethis*, Monroe Co.



*Brepheidium isophthalma pseudofoea*,  
Monroe Co.



*Cosmosoma myrodora*, Levy Co.*Phocides pigmalion*, Palm Beach Co.*Megisto viola*, Levy Co.*Euphyes berryi*, Collier Co.*Eupyrrhoglossum sagra*, Dade Co.*Phyciodes texana seminole*, Levy Co.*Neonympha areolata*, Collier Co.*Fixsenia favonius*, Lake Co.*Eresia frisia*, Dade Co.*Paranthrene simulans*, Levy Co.*Papilio troilus ilioneus*, Collier Co.*Hemiargus ceraunus*, Monroe Co.



*Wallengrenia egeremet*, *Pompeius verna*, *Poanes zabulon*, *Euphyes arpa*, *Anatrytone logan*, *Lerodea eufala*, *Oligoria maculata* and *Panoquina ocola*. I have also taken *Alypia wittfeldii* at sweet clover in this area.

I would head west until you find route 19 north that runs through Ocala National Forest. This is a very dry area but can be great for *Eurytides marcellus*, and some other general swallowtails and skippers. Look to see if the cherry trees are in bloom. It might help if you had an extension net for these trees can be 40 to 50 feet tall. *Callophrys niphon* can be collected here. It is one of the only places in Florida where it is regularly seen. I have also seen them on the blackberry flowers in bloom which are a lot lower and easier to collect off of. They can also be taken at mud. This rare find flies for only about 1 or 2 weeks of the year and it is never a sure thing so if you do not see any, I will bring you back to this location at the end of the journey to try your luck again.

The next place I am going to take you is a bit out of the way and your guess is as good as mine as to the best way to get there from where you are now. But on the way to the Jacksonville area you will see a whole bunch of awesome back road scenery and you may run into many collecting sites that I have not ever visited. I like to stop when I see large road sides in bloom with phlox to try and get some swallowtails. *Battus philenor* seems to like it as well as *Lantana*. *Shinia mitis* can be taken in large numbers wherever you see False Dandelion flowers in abundance. The adults rest right in the center of the yellow flower and can be spotted easily from a distance. At the junction of route 21 and 215, you can look on power line cuts for blooming *Lupine*. Here you may collect *Callophrys irus*, another rare and local Florida hairstreak. I have had poor luck with this bug the last few years because the power line cuts have become overgrown and the *Lupine* has been choked out by briars and other vines and shrubs. It is worth looking around this area for similar habitats to hope to see this rare bug. I have collected *Celastrina ladon* here though as well as *Limenitis arthemis* and both *Asterocampa celtis* and *Asterocampa clyton*.

I am now going to take you clear across the state to the Gulf Coast. On the way, you can stop by the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera Research and check out the new facility. Bring all of your moths that you have collected along your trip and try to identify them in the museum and or enjoy the Butterfly flight area at the Florida Museum of Natural History. From here, head southwest on route 24 until you get to 19 then go south a few miles until you see the famous Circle K at Gulf Hammock. Check the walls there for moths, it can be quite rewarding especially if you get there in the early morning before the birds get there (or other collectors for that matter). The gas station tenants are very familiar with "mothers" and are sometimes fun to talk to. I won't bother listing all of the moths that you can collect here. It's a lot, trust me! After enjoying the plunder, travel west on route 326 and collect along the road sides at the great variety of flowers in the spring time. *Hemaris thysbe* can be common at the thistles. Many butterfly species can be taken here including: *Battus philenor*, *Papilio glaucus*, *Papilio troilus*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *Papilio palamedes*, *Papilio cressphontes*, *Ascia monuste*, *Eurema nicippe*, *Nathalis iole*, *Eurema lisa*, *Eurema daira*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Strymon melinus*, *Parrhasius m-album*, *Fixsenia favonius*, *Calycopis cecrops*, *Callophrys gryneus* with a golden sheen on the dorsal side differing from the mostly dark specimens collected along the coastal salt marshes, *Hemiargus ceraunus*, *Heliconius charithonius*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Phyciodes tharos*, *Phyciodes phaon*, *Phyciodes texana seminole*, *Polygonia interrogationis*, *Vanessa atalanta*, *Junonia coenia*, *Limenitis arthemis*, *Limentis archippus*, *Asterocampa celtis*, *Asterocampa clyton*, *Libytheana carinenta*, *Danaus gilippus*, *Megisto cymela*, *Megisto viola*, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*, *Cyllopsis gemma*, *Enodia portlandia* (can be collected a little later in the spring), *Epargyreus clarus*, *Thorybes pylades*, *Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Erynnis juvenalis*, *Erynnis horatius*, *Erynnis zarucco*, *Erynnis brizo*, *Pyrgus albescens*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Staphylus hayhurstii*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Polites vibex*, *Lerema accius*, *Nastra lherminier*, *Polites themistocles*, *Wallengrenia egeremet*, *Pompeius verna*, *Poanes zabulon*, *Euphyes dion*, *Anatrytone logan*, *Amblyscirtes alternata*, *Amblyscirtes aesculapius* and *Panoquina ocola*. This is one of my absolutely favorite places to collect in Florida. There are always a plentiful number of species of butterflies and moths to collect and the scenery in this area is absolutely beautiful. I often bring Sessiid moth pheromones and pin them to the rim of my net. I have collected 8 species at this location including the large oak borer *Paranthrene simulans*. It seems as though every time I visit this site, I find a species that I had not seen here previously. It is always an adventure!

I would venture back east on route 326 through Gothe Forest. At this time of year there are lots of thistles in bloom. You can collect lots of skippers and swallowtails here. *Eurytides marcellus* and *Battus philenor* can be common on certain parts of this road.

Find your way back near the town of Williston. Around this town there are lots of turkey oak habitats in well drained areas. The oak trees are pushing out new growth at this time and it is very easy to collect as many *Hemileuca maia* larvae as you wish. If you have a few days to spend, it is worth putting bait traps out here to try and collect *Anaea andria* along with other Nymphalids and various *Catacola* moths. These habitats are disappearing very fast due to development. This fall, Leroy Koehn and I saw a few of our bait trap sites that had been cleared and many sites that I wished to try but never got the chance now that they no longer exist. Check *Gaurae* plants along road sides for yellow and black striped larvae eating the flower heads. The larvae belong to the stunning *Schinia gaurae*.

From the Gulf Hammock/Williston area I would certainly head south on route 19 about 18 miles until you come into a town called Yankeetown. Take route 40 west all the way until you come to a boat ramp. Right before the boat ramp is a small bridge. Park your car there and collect along the sweet clover blooms and *Bidens* on the road sides. Although it seems to be "hit or miss", this can be a very lucrative spot. The salt marsh areas hold a slew of Hesperids, most of which I have named several times. A few of the nicer ones that you can collect in abundance here are *Poanes aaroni* and *Panoquina panoquin*. *Callophrys gryneus sweadneri* can be absolutely abundant on the flowers here. You will have to sift through many hairstreaks to get to them though. *Parrhasius m-album*, *Strymon melinus*, *Fixsenia favonius*, and *Calycopis cecrops* can be abundant here as well. All these species are present depending on how recently they have mowed the roadsides. I have seen the white clover almost chest high with more butterflies than I could count and I have been there at times when I didn't even bother to get out of the car because the mowers had just come through. One time, as I was arriving, I saw the mower cruising along the road heading for the "honey hole". So I stepped on the gas, then came to a screeching stop and flew out of the truck and swung my net a dozen or so times before he leveled the beautiful flowers that were holding all of the butterflies. I still managed to collect some immaculate Olive Hairstreaks before receiving a puzzled look by the county employee as he drove past me flattening the "gold mine". I later wondered, what type of look I had on my face. I am sure it wasn't a puzzled look and probably one a little less nice.

Levy County is a fantastic place to collect Lepidoptera and is a wonderful place to stay. I strongly suggest putting in a few days around this general area. Revisit the sites listed and do some exploring of your own. The spring time is very alive with a great variety of flowers, birds, lepidopterans and other insects. I have well traveled this area in the past 7 years and I absolutely cannot get enough of it. It is sad to see how many of the areas that I visited not even a decade ago, fall to the bulldozer. Although there are plenty of natural areas left, at the current rate of development, it won't be long before many of the species I have listed will just be a memory in Florida.

Starting in the first week of April, in various well-drained habitats in North Florida, the Sparkleberry trees begin to bloom. They are common in areas in Ocala National Forest. I have seen huge stands of them in natural areas near Ormond Beach on the east coast, but by far the most famous area is Hernando County's Withlacoochee State Forest. Heading south from Yankeetown on route 19 you will eventually come to a small road called Centralia Street. Heading east along this street are beautiful Turkey Oak forests which I am sure would also be a good place to light or bait. In them are an abundance of Beargrass Yucca plants. I found 10 *Megathymus yuccae* eggs in about a half an hour one time. It is certainly a worthwhile stop along with your hairstreak collecting sites.

From there, find your way north on 491 into the forest. In well drained areas, usually with Laurel Oaks and Pine Trees, look for small trees covered with small, white, bell-shaped flowers. Walk carefully up to them and look for small, dark triangles, or in the case of *Atlides halesus*, large, dark triangles. Hairstreaks love this stuff like no other. You can collect a healthy variety of species from these blooms like: *Strymon melinus*, *Parrhasius m-album*, *Satyrium calanus*, *Satyrium liparops* (with the beautiful orange coloration on the dorsal side), *Fixsenia favonius* and *Calycopis cecrops*. Other species prevalent at these blooms are: *Eurytides marcellus*, *Battus philenor*, *Papilio troilus*, *Zerene cesonia*, *Vanessa virginiensis*, *Junonia coenia*, *Epargyreus clarus*, and other common Hesperids. One could spend days collecting on these flowers. There is such a great variety of hairstreaks and many times, you do not even know which species you have collected until you have examined it in your net. It would help to bring an extension net. At times, the majority of the butterflies are just out of reach.

There you have it! Most of my major Florida, spring collecting sites. The past 8 years have been a blast and I have had the freedom to do lots and lots of traveling. The notes which I have portrayed to you here are a result of



exhausting efforts and are the cumulative result of a passion which has driven this repetitive exploration. The species listed have indeed all been seen at the relative times and locations that I have listed although not all species are always present at a given location every year. I would say that if any of the species listed above "tickle your fancy" the locations and times of year are the best way I know how to witness them in habitats where you have the freedom to swing a net as well as take pictures. My efforts have been steered by a number of my senior colleagues including: Leroy Koehn, Jeff Sloten, Robert Berriger, Mark Walker, Dr. Marc Minno, Dr. James Adams, Dr. Jarret Daniels, Ron Boender, and more. I have had lots of help in pointing me in the right direction to locate some of the local and rare species and have used their extensive field collecting experience to help me find some of my own treasures. Along with their knowledge, some useful books, and lots of field time and experience, I have grown to know Florida's lepidoptera species very intimately and my goal is that my collecting experiences can help others further advance the knowledge of Florida's extensive and quite impressive lepidoptera species.

(Also please see page 68 for additional Color Photographs accompanying David's article)

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(Continued from page 34.)

The Business Meeting, on Saturday, June 17, was designated to be held 11:45 to 12:30, at the end of the morning session, but began some 20 minutes late, because the morning session ran longer than scheduled, with many people scattering for lunch at its conclusion and more time lost as the hall was being vacated. As a result, the Business Meeting had substantially fewer members than were attending the conference. Members who signed in at the Business Meeting were:

- James & Eleanor Adams	✓Irving Finkelstein	Kelly Richers
Bob Beiriger	Rick Gillmore	✓Jeff Sloten
- Bob Belmont	✓Leroy Koehn	Don Stillwaugh
Julietta Brambila	Debbie Matthews-Lott	Jon Turner
Buck & Linda Cooper	✓Marc Minno	Reed Watkins
Charlie Covell	- Tom Neal	

After Chairman Marc Minno called the Business Meeting to order, a technicality was raised and clarified. In the official Conference Program, Marc Minno is identified as "President" of SLS, rather than "Chairman". It appears that the discrepancy came about as the result of the person(s) preparing the printed program wanting to achieve consistency, as the leading officer of both the Lepidopterists' Society and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera has the title, President.

Under Old Business, the minutes (Report) of the 2005 SLS meeting were approved.

The only Committee Report / Officers' Report was that of the Treasurer. Jeff Sloten reported a balance of \$3,675, as of May 31, with most of the society's costs, as usual, going for the production and mailing of the NEWS. Although the Website Manager was not present, there was a brief discussion of a suggestion for putting color photos from the NEWS online. This will be followed up with the Website Manager.

The only item of Old Business was Marc Minno's announcement that he had sent a letter of condolence on behalf of the society to the widow of Ron Gatrell, who passed away last year.

A major item of New Business was the election of SLS officers. Several current officers have indicated their desire to have their term end, either immediately or very soon, including the Secretary, Treasurer, and NEWS Editor. Because of the difficulty in finding qualified – and willing – replacements, the Treasurer and the Editor have agreed to stay on for a limited time. Thus, the slate of officers voted in at the meeting is as follows:

Marc Minno – Chairman

Dave Morgan – Website Manager

Barry Lombardini – NEWS Editor

Paul Milner – Membership Coordinator

Jeff Slotten – Assistant Editor

Jeff Slotten – Treasurer

Jeff Slotten – Member-at-Large

James Adams, Marc Minno, Jeff Slotten – Nominating Committee

There followed a discussion of the ongoing need to generate new membership, as well as the timely payment of annual dues by the current members (103 members in the 2006 list). Suggestions included online membership applications and website links with other organizations.

Charlie Covell suggested a more aggressive and efficient approach to organizing field trips and generating better participation in such events. To that end, Bob Belmont introduced a motion to create a new position, that of Field Trip Coordinator, whose duties would be to organize and publicize the planned field trips and, where appropriate, to make contact with those people in charge of areas and habitats to be visited. The position would be set up temporarily for the coming year, and put into the Constitution next year. The motion passed by hand vote, and Bob Belmont agreed to serve as Coordinator.

Leroy Koehn proposed that SLS continue to meet jointly with ATL, the next meeting tentatively to be held in September, 2007, again in Gainesville, contingent upon discussion with and confirmation by John Heppner, who was in Japan and could not be present at the meeting.

Debbie Matthews-Lott proposed that SLS establish contact with a local company to explore the possibility of producing and marketing T-shirts, mugs and other items that individuals might order online, some of the proceeds for which would revert to SLS. Her motion passed.

And the final significant item of New Business involved the fact that, as expenses for everything – gas, postage, printing, *etc.* – have continued to rise, often dramatically, in the last year, it has become inevitable and necessary that membership dues also be raised. Jeff Slotten moved that regular dues be raised (effective 2007) to \$20 from the current \$15, and that the student membership rate be raised proportionately, to \$15 annually. After a brief discussion, the motion passed.

With barely enough time left for lunch before the scheduled start of the afternoon session, the meeting was adjourned at 12:55.

And a personal postscript: with this meeting and the submission of my report, my duties as Secretary have come to an end. It has been a wonderful privilege to serve SLS the last five years (three as Secretary, two as Acting Secretary) and working closely with the terrific and dedicated group of people who make up the society. Having just turned 70, I'm hoping for quite a few more good, active years of participating, although in a more informal capacity, with SLS and seeing the organization continue to grow and flourish.

\*\*\*\*\*

## **NEW MEMBERS**

The SLS welcomes the following new members:

Gabriel Larrabee  
1453 N. 52nd Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53208

Joel Szymczyk  
96 Bradford Lane  
Rehobeth, AL 36301

Michael Lefort  
163 W. 177<sup>th</sup> Street  
Galliano, LA 70354

Michael Rich  
1909 Slavia Road  
Oviedo, FL 32765

Daniel Hyman  
5207 N. Woodcrest CT.  
Winter Park, FL 32792

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## REDISCOVERY OF THE WILD INDIGO DUSKYWING SKIPPER (*ERYNNIS BAPTISIAE* FORBES) IN FLORIDA

BY

MARC C. MINNO, JEFFREY R. SLOTTEN,

AND

MARY ANN FRIEDMAN

On 21 June 2005, Jeff Slotten, Mary Ann Friedman, and I looked at several sites in Okaloosa County, Florida, for larvae of roadside skippers (*Amblyscirtes* spp.). During late morning we visited Kepner Pond, a natural area located about five miles north of Niceville. This site is owned and managed by Eglin Air Force Base, but is open to public use by permit. The habitats present included longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*) sandhill that was mostly overgrown with thickets of shrubs, mesic hardwood forest along a small stream, and some weedy disturbed areas around Kepner Pond, a small water body created by an earthen dam across the creek channel. During our search for caterpillars, JRS noticed a small wild indigo plant (Fig. 1) with skipper shelters and larvae that was growing along the road through the sandhill habitat. At least six caterpillars of *Erynnis* species were on this one small plant, which was later identified as Hairy Florida Wild Indigo, *Baptisia calycosa* var. *villosa*, a species with relatively small leaves. According to Wunderlin and Hanson (2003) Hairy Florida Wild Indigo is rare in Florida and has only been found in the western panhandle and Holmes County. This individual was less than one-foot tall and had a few small, yellow pea-like flowers. Growing next to the Hairy Florida Wild Indigo was a larger, coarser-leaved species, Apalachicola Wild Indigo (*Baptisia megacarpa*), and we found one caterpillar in a shelter on this plant (Fig. 2). It's not certain whether this caterpillar crawled from the nearby, but crowded Hairy Florida Wild Indigo, or was derived from an egg deposited on the plant. Regardless, it had been feeding on the Apalachicola Wild Indigo. Only one other plant of Hairy Florida Wild Indigo and half a dozen plants of Apalachicola Wild Indigo were located at the Kepner Pond site, but none of these had any duskywing caterpillars, shelters, or feeding damage.

We examined the caterpillars we had found and were confused. On March 28 1986, MCM had found small caterpillars of an *Erynnis* species on White Wild Indigo (*Baptisia alba*) in Apalachicola National Forest at Whitehead Lake campground. These were reared to adults (Fig. 3). Although the Wild Indigo Duskywing was expected to eclose, they proved to all be the Zarucco Duskywing (*Erynnis zarucco*). The Zarucco Duskywing is a common butterfly in Florida that feeds on many different legumes (Minno *et al.* 2005). The last instar larva of the Zarucco Duskywing has a dark head with orange patches (Fig. 4). All of the caterpillars that we found on the Hairy Florida Wild Indigo were last instars with black or nearly black head capsules (Fig. 5), and appeared to be the Wild Indigo Duskywing. However, the Wild Indigo Duskywing has been poorly documented from Florida (Forbes 1936 and 1960, Evans 1953, Burns 1964, Kimball 1965). We were not aware of any sightings of this species in recent times.

Two male larvae were collected from the Hairy Florida Wild Indigo plant for rearing to the adult stage. We wanted to examine the male genitalia to be sure of the identification. The testes are clearly visible in last instar larvae of *Erynnis* species. The larva on the Apalachicola Wild Indigo had more orange on the head. However, this individual was a female and since we did not think it could positively be identified, we left it.

The larvae were reared in Gainesville on White Wild Indigo and soon pupated. After the adults emerged they were mounted and examined under a microscope. The shape of the valvae proved that these were indeed the Wild Indigo Duskywing (Fig. 6). Interestingly, MAF had photographed an adult *Erynnis* species at the same location in 2004 that she thought looked like a Wild Indigo Duskywing. Without a specimen, however, it was not possible to say for sure. Now that the Wild Indigo Duskywing is known to occur at the Kepner Pond site, it seems reasonable to conclude that she had photographed an *Erynnis baptisiae*.

Just prior to our discovery, another probable colony of *Erynnis baptisiae* had been discovered in Liberty County, Apalachicola National Forest, near Cotton Landing on May 28, 2005, by Dean and Sally Jue (personal



(Continued on page 52.)



**LITHACODIA BELLICULA HÜBNER IN LOUISIANA**

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

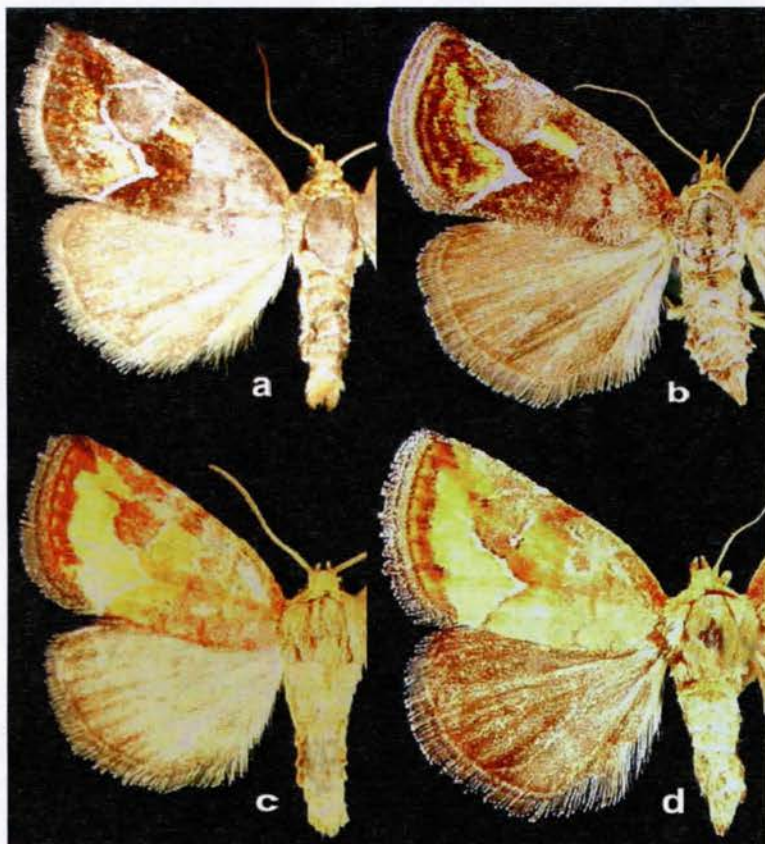


Fig. 1. *Lithacodia bellicula*: a. male, b. female, c. male, d. female.

The small noctuid moth *Lithacodia bellicula* Hübner (Fig. 1) in the subfamily *Acontiinae* is listed by Heppner (2003) to occur from New Foundland to Florida and west to Saskatchewan to New Mexico. Heppner listed the date range to be February - March. Covell (1984) listed dates June - August, occurring locally, usually in bogs. In Louisiana, *bellicula* has only been encountered at the Abita Springs study site (Fig. 2), most abundant where pitcher plants also occur.



Fig. 2. Parish records by this author.

The host food plants are unreported, probably a low plant. In Louisiana, *bellicula* has three annual broods (Fig. 3). The forewing color of the initial brood is primarily fuscous brown over a gray ground color (Fig. 1a,b), forewings of subsequent broods are predominately yellowish with pale brown maculation (Fig. 1c,d). This species is one of many I have encountered, where I have run light traps for 10 or more years in the same exact location without ever taking a single specimen, then a few specimens began appearing in the light traps in increasing numbers in each subsequent year. A more detailed discussion of this species can be found in Forbes (1954).

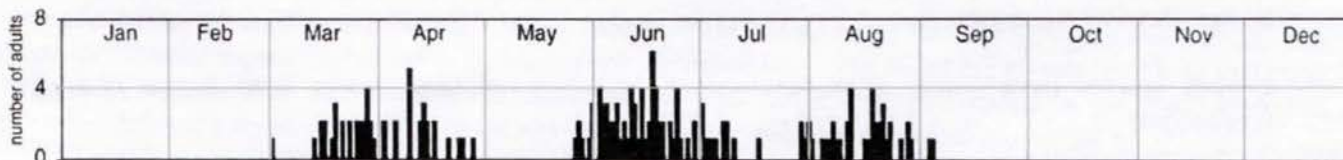


Fig. 3. Adult *Lithacodia bellicula* captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n=176.

**Literature Cited**

- Covell, Jr., C.V. 1984. *A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America*. The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 469pp., 64 plates.
- Forbes, W.T.M. 1954. *Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states, Noctuidae, Part III*, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. St. Mem. 329. Ithaca, New York, 433 pp.
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(Continued from page 50.)

communication) along with David Harder and other butterfly watchers. They observed an adult attempting to lay an egg on Scareweed (*Baptisia simpicifolia*). Buck and Linda Cooper together with Lyn Atherton (personal communication) found at least five different individual adults and four eggs on Gopherweed (*Baptisia lanceolata*) on June 7-9, 2005, at this site. LA found a copulating pair of probable Wild Indigo Duskywings and a young caterpillar on Gopherweed on June 15, 2005, and one adult but no immatures on June 19, 2005.

Thus, the Wild Indigo Duskywing has been documented in the Florida panhandle. Various species of *Baptisia* grow locally throughout northern and central Florida. Additional surveys should be made for the Wild Indigo Duskywing in Florida to fully document the range of this rare species.

#### Literature Cited:

- Burns, J. M. 1964. Evolution in skipper butterflies of the genus *Erynnis*. *University of California Publications in Entomology* 37:1-216.
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- Minno, M. C., J. F. Butler, and D. W. Hall. 2005. *Florida Butterfly Caterpillars and Their Host Plants.* University Press of Florida, Gainesville. 341 pp.
- Wunderlin, R. P. and B. F. Hansen. 2003. *Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida.* Second Edition. University Press of Florida, Gainesville. 787 pp.

#### Figures (Please see page 50):

1. Hairy Florida Wild Indigo (*Baptisia calycosa* var. *villosa*) plant from Okaloosa County, Florida, with larvae (*Erynnis baptisiae*).
2. *Erynnis* species larva (either *E. baptisiae* or *E. zarucco*) on Apalachicola Wild Indigo (*Baptisia megacarpa*).
3. *Erynnis zarucco* (male on left, female on right) reared from larvae found on White Wild Indigo (*Baptisia alba*) in Apalachicola National Forest at Whitehead Lake campground.
4. Last instar larva of *Erynnis zarucco* from Florida.
5. Last instar larva of *Erynnis baptisiae* from Florida.
6. *Erynnis baptisiae* male reared from larva found on *Baptisia calycosa* var. *villosa*, Okaloosa County, Florida.



## 2006 FIELD MEETINGS AT OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA



Julieta Brambila, Tom Neal, Marc Minno, and grandson Mirin collecting at Osceola National Forest on March 26, 2006.

The SLS Spring Field Meeting was held March 24 through 26, 2006, at Osceola National Forest. Only a few people attended the collecting trip: Julieta Brambila, Tom Neal, and Marc Minno who was joined by daughter Angie Minno, grandson, Mirin, and son-in-law, Ethan Forbes. The weather during the day was sunny, but cold and breezy. We found about 20 species of butterflies and explored a lot of the forest. The best catch was *Incisalia henrici*. There is extensive longleaf pine flatwoods habitat interspersed with cypress and hardwood swamps in Osceola National Forest, but we found a few drier areas too. On Saturday night, Tom set out a mercury vapor lamp in the campground, powered via an extension cord running from the women's restroom. After about half an hour though, someone pulled the plug. Tom said "Oh no, the light went out"! Almost nothing was flying anyway so we packed up the light. We did find a few moths including lunas (*Actias luna*) and a lettered sphinx (*Deidamia inscriptum*) at lights around the restrooms in the campground. Amy Watts subsequently made a few independent trips and added a number of butterflies to the list. Julieta kindly donated the photos shown here.

### REGISTER NOW FOR THE FALL FIELD MEETING AT OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST.

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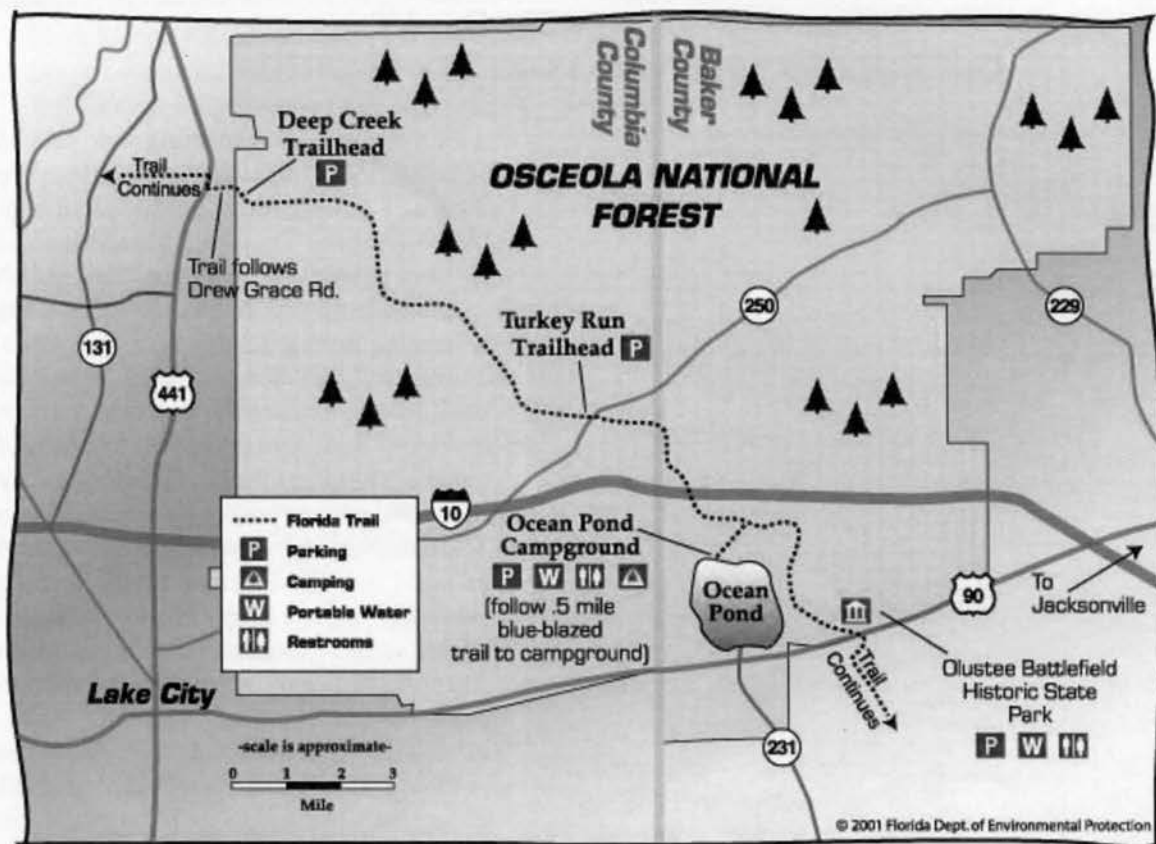
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### FALL FIELD MEETING AT OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society will hold a fall field meeting at Osceola National Forest, Olustee, Florida, on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, September 22 - 24, 2006. 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.





**SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY  
FALL FIELD MEETING  
OSCEOLA NATIONAL FOREST, FLORIDA  
September 22 - 24 , 2006**

**Registration Form**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

# in Your Party: \_\_\_\_\_

Will You Camp?: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please send or E-Mail this information to:

Marc C. Minno  
600 NW 35<sup>th</sup> Terrace  
Gainesville, FL 32607  
mminno@bellsouth.net

Registration by September 10, 2006, would be greatly appreciated!

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## LEPIDOPTERA AT THE GILLETTE MUSEUM OF ARTHROPOD DIVERSITY

BY

PAUL A. OPLER

The C.P. Gillette Museum is located in Laurel Hall on the campus of Colorado State University in Fort Collins. The campus is about an hour north of Denver. The museum has been in existence since 1870 when C.P. Gillette, an internationally renowned homopterist, came to Colorado State University. The museum is part of Department of Bioagricultural Sciences and Pest Management. The collection includes in excess of 3 million specimens representing about 60,000 species. Forty-five primary types and more than 1,000 secondary types are included. This is the 14th largest University collection in North America, and the largest, most comprehensive, and best-curated holding of arthropods, predominately insects, in the Southern Rocky Mountain Region (Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico). It is a major resource for regional and national biodiversity investigations. Much of the material has been identified by specialists to the specific level. Examples of the unique quality of museum material include the aphids, other Homoptera, Coleoptera, Diptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, and all aquatic orders. Additionally, it houses the Natural Resource Ecology Laboratory Soil Arthropod Collection, which is derived from the International Biological Program's Pawnee Site Arthropod Reference Collection, Konza Prairie Research Natural Area LTER Reference Collection and the Jornada LTER Reference Collection. It also serves as the repository for comprehensive arthropod inventories of Canyonlands National Park, Great Sand Dunes National Park, Mesa Verde National Park, Rocky Mountain National Park, Dinosaur National Monument, Yucca House National Monument, and Colorado National Monument. Additionally, The museum is a repository for comprehensive surveys of military lands such as Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Camp Guernsey, Wyoming. More than 100,000 specimens are added to the collection each year.

The primary missions of the museum are graduate and staff research, provision of specimens to taxonomists, both nationally and internationally, local and national outreach to undergraduates and K-12 students, repository for voucher specimens from inventories of National Parks units and military lands. The museum publishes Contributions of the C.P. Gillette Museum for dissemination of important information on the distribution and occurrence of specific insect groups and faunas. Several world-wide web sites are coordinated by museum staff who attract world-wide attention. A website about the museum is also served on campus.

Certain segments of the collection are so significant that they have been named for past curators or significant donors. At present these include the **Howard E. Evans Hymenoptera Collection**, the **Miriam Palmer Aphid Collection**, and the **Ray E. Stanford Butterfly Collection**.

The Lepidoptera holdings in the Gillette Museum are among the most extensive institutional collections between California and the Appalachians. The current collection includes more than 200,000 specimens with about 40,000 butterflies and the remainder in moth groups. The collection is strong in the Rocky Mountain Region but includes significant holdings from other western states and northern Mexico. Representation of material from eastern North America is moderate and the museum includes representative samples from the Palearctic with emphasis on Holarctic genera such as *Parnassius*, *Anthocharis*, *Euchloe*, *Colias*, *Boloria*, *Euphydryas*, *Erebia* and *Coenonympha*. From an historical aspect, there are many specimens collected in Colorado by David Bruce.

The largest holdings in moth groups are the Noctuidae with more than 300 drawers of curated material. Following this are Geometridae—75 drawers, Arctiidae—68 drawers, Saturniidae—60 drawers, Sphingidae—40 drawers, Pyraloidea—40 drawers, and Tortricidae—28 drawers. Among the butterflies, all groups are well represented. Many persons have contributed to the butterfly collection, but the acquisition of the Ray E. Stanford butterfly collection is perhaps the most significant. Other significant additions to the butterfly collection include donations from Ken Davenport, Scott Ellis, Mike Fisher, Chuck Harp, Richard Holland, Robert Langston, Charles Slater, and Jim Troubridge. The largest number of moths have come from John Nordin, while other significant contributions have come from Don Bowman, Chuck Harp, Gary Marrone, and J. Bolling Sullivan. I apologize to anyone whose name may have been accidentally omitted.

Several large private collections of Lepidoptera have been willed or designated for deposition in the Gillette Museum.

A number of museum associates volunteer time to assist with preparation of material and curation of the collection. This group includes Barbara Bartel, Janet Chu, John Hyatt, and Charles Slater.

*Contributions of the C.P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity* are edited, produced, and distributed by the museum. Dr. Paul Opler is managing editor of the series. A list of the available publications is available by e-mailing Dr. Opler at [paulevi@webaccess.net](mailto:paulevi@webaccess.net).

With his wife Evi Buckner, Dr. Paul Opler teaches or has taught classes on butterfly and moth identification and natural history for the Rocky Mountain Nature Association, San Francisco State University, and Teton Science School. Dr. Opler is coordinator of several websites including:

The Children's Butterfly Site (<http://bsi.montana.edu/web/kidsbutterfly>) ,  
Butterflies of the United States ([www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/bflyusa/bflyusa.htm](http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/bflyusa/bflyusa.htm)) ,  
Moths of North America ([www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/moths/usa/toc.htm](http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/moths/usa/toc.htm)), and  
Insects and related Arthropods of the United States  
([www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/1999/insect/insect.htm](http://www.npwrc.usgs.gov/resource/1999/insect/insect.htm)).

**Website:** The Gillette Museum website is located at [www.colostate.edu/Depts/Entomology/museum/](http://www.colostate.edu/Depts/Entomology/museum/)

**Location:** Temporary location, 003 Laurel Hall

**Facilities:** The collection is housed in 121 12 drawer and 22 25 drawer Steel Cornell Cabinets, five alcohol cabinets, 17 other cabinets, 8 steel upright cabinets, and 19 microscope slide cabinets. The Bruner Family Library is associated with the Museum and contains more than 1000 volumes and 10,000 reprints and bulletins. Three Wild microscopes and 1 Leitz microscope are available for use by visitors.

**Director/Curator:** Dr. Boris C. Kondratieff, Professor—Office: 003 Laurel Hall; Phone: (970) 491-7314; Fax: (970) 491-3862; E-mail: [Boris.Kondratieff@colostate.edu](mailto:Boris.Kondratieff@colostate.edu)

**Assistant Director:** Dr. Paul A. Opler, Professor—Office 003 Laurel Hall, Phone (970) 667-8448; Fax (970) 491-3862, E-mail: [Paulevi@webaccess.net](mailto:Paulevi@webaccess.net)

#### **Museum (Entomology) Associates:**

\*Richard S. Durfee, Wyoming, expert in the taxonomy of Ephemeroptera, Dytiscidae, Haliplidae, and Chironomidae.

\*Michael G. Kippenhan, Portland, Oregon; International expert on Cicindelidae (Coleoptera).

\*Dr. Valeriu Albu, Fresno, California, collaborates on research dealing with Argyrethiid moths and is author of a Gillette series publication about southern West Virginia Lepidoptera.

\*Ms. Barbara Bartel, Gilpin County, Colorado. Conducts ecological and natural history studies of selected butterflies. Assists museum in specimen preparation and publishes in museum series.

\*Dr. Richard S. Beal, Jr., Prescott, Arizona. Internationally renowned expert in the Dermestidae (Coleoptera).

\*Mr. Donald Bowman, Golden, donates many hundreds of rare Lepidoptera to museum, provides specimens for photography.

(Continued on page 61)



**MELIPOTIS INDOMITA WALKER IN LOUISIANA**

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

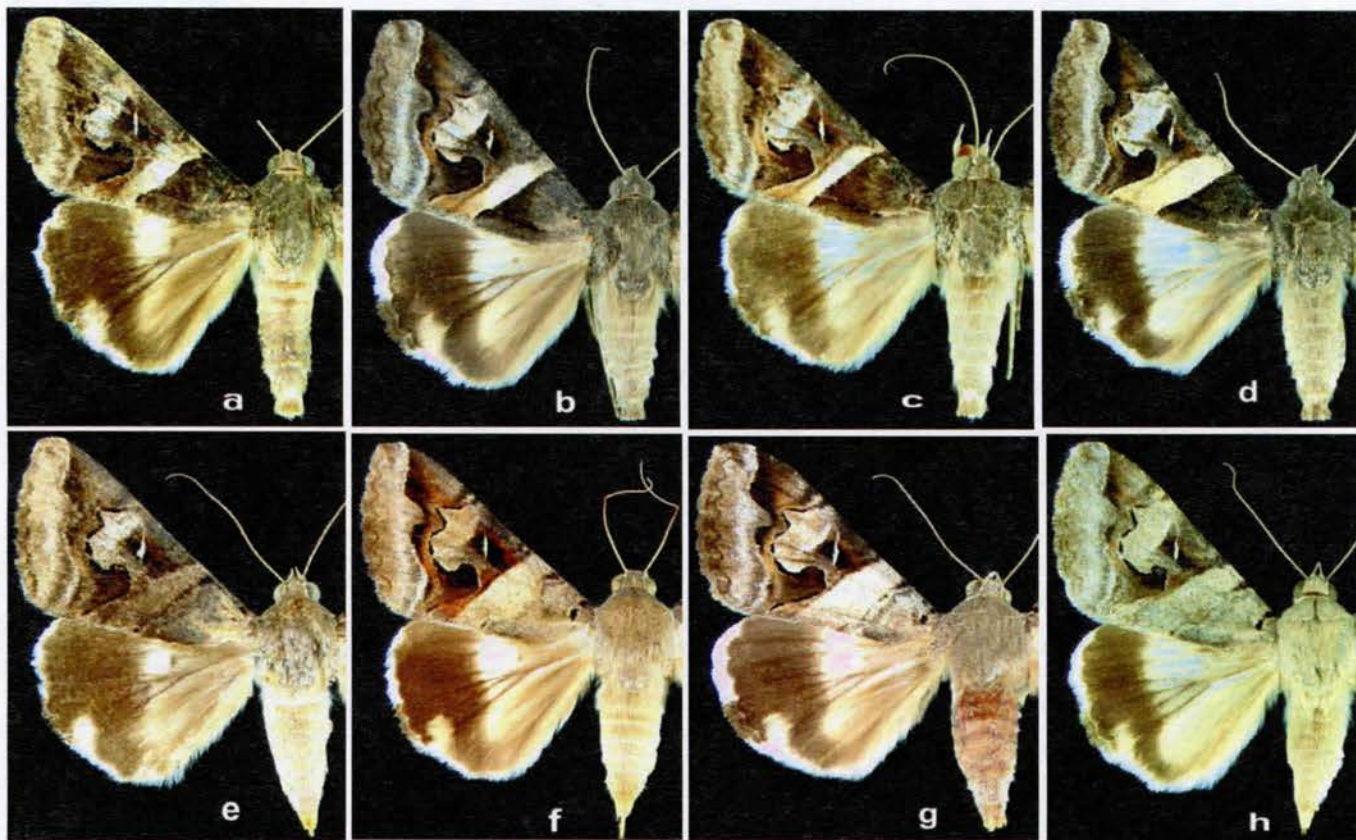
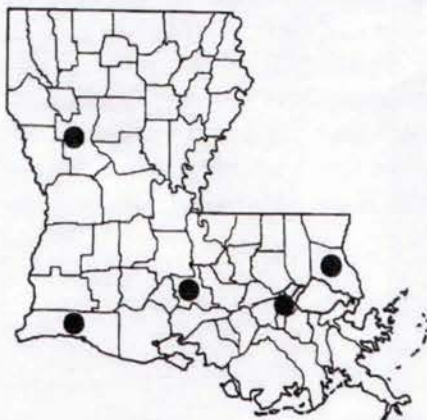
Fig. 1. *Melipotis indomita*: males a-d, females e-h.Fig. 2. *Melipotis indomita* captured at sec. 24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 145.

Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

The medium sized (40-55 mm wingspan) and sexually dimorphic noctuid species *Melipotis indomita* Walker (Fig.1) belongs to a mostly neotropical genus. Richards (1939) reported 13 species of *Melipotis* to occur within the United States, 12 species due to northerly range extension or strays. The types of *Melipotis* are apparently mostly in the British Museum. Richard's investigation was based on material determined by William Schaus in the U.S. National Museum. *M. indomita* is somewhat variable in maculation in both sexes, as illustrated in the examples (Fig. 1). *M. indomita* is reported in the literature to be a larval pest on mesquite. Brown (1945) reported mesquite *Prosopis juliflora* var. *glandulosa* Cock (a large shrub or small tree) to occur at well established locations in extreme northwest Louisiana (Caddo and Bossier Parishes). *M. indomita* has also been touted as a biological control of mesquite.



Richards listed dates May-July and distribution in the US from Arizona and Colorado to Georgia, Delaware and New York. Forbes (1954) reported *indomita* from Missouri and Maine. Ten species of *Melipotis* are listed by Heppner (2003). Heppner states *indomita* ranges from West Indies, Mexico to Brazil, and Maine to Florida to Minnesota to Texas with dates May-July and November. Covell (1984) says *indomita* is common occurring May-September. Knudson & Bordelon (1999) list 11 species of *Melipotis* from Texas including *indomita*; ten of which are illustrated by Knudson & Bordelon (2004). These authors indicate *indomita* is the commonest species of *Melipotis* and ranges from Florida to California. The type locality of *indomita* is Brazil. In Louisiana, *indomita* appears to have at least four broods (Fig. 2). The parish records are shown in Fig. 3.

#### Literature Cited

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

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### BLUE TOP ATTRACTANT

While collecting butterflies in the Davis Mountains State Park in Fort Davis, Texas, in the Spring of this year I was watching two species of swallowtails, the Black Swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*) and the Pipevine Swallowtail (*Papilio philenor*) hilltopping on the peak of Skyline Drive. A Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) was obviously annoyed by their flight and constantly flew up and chased them away from his/her territory. The Red Admiral then always returned to the same location on the ground. At the same time a number of Duskywings (*Erynnis tristia tatus*) would also chase the swallowtails but they always returned to a tree branch at approximately 8-10 feet above the ground. However, what interested me even more were the Great Purple Hairstreaks (*Atlides halesus*) high up in a Juniper tree. *Atlides halesus* is fairly common in the Fort Davis Mountains, but it is not common in the Lubbock area and thus I thought that, if lucky, I might be able to collect a couple of specimens. I could see 2 individuals in the tree but could not reach them. However, I could get them to fly by throwing rocks into the tree. Unfortunately, they would just fly to another area of the tree still way out of reach. What happened next surprised and actually startled me. Two of the Great Purple Hairstreaks came swooping down and flew rapidly around my kill jar which had a blue top. (I had placed the kill jar on the ground when I started throwing the rocks.) They were either looking for a mate, protecting their territory, or just plain angry. In any event they were certainly very agitated. This occurred at least 3 times with two hairstreaks and twice with only one hairstreak. Everything happened so fast the first two times that I was unprepared to even swing my net. Even on the later "attack" flights of the Great Purple Hairstreaks at my "Blue Top" kill jar, I was still way too slow. [The Editor]

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**MELIPOTIS PERPENDICULARIS GUENÉE IN LOUISIANA**

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

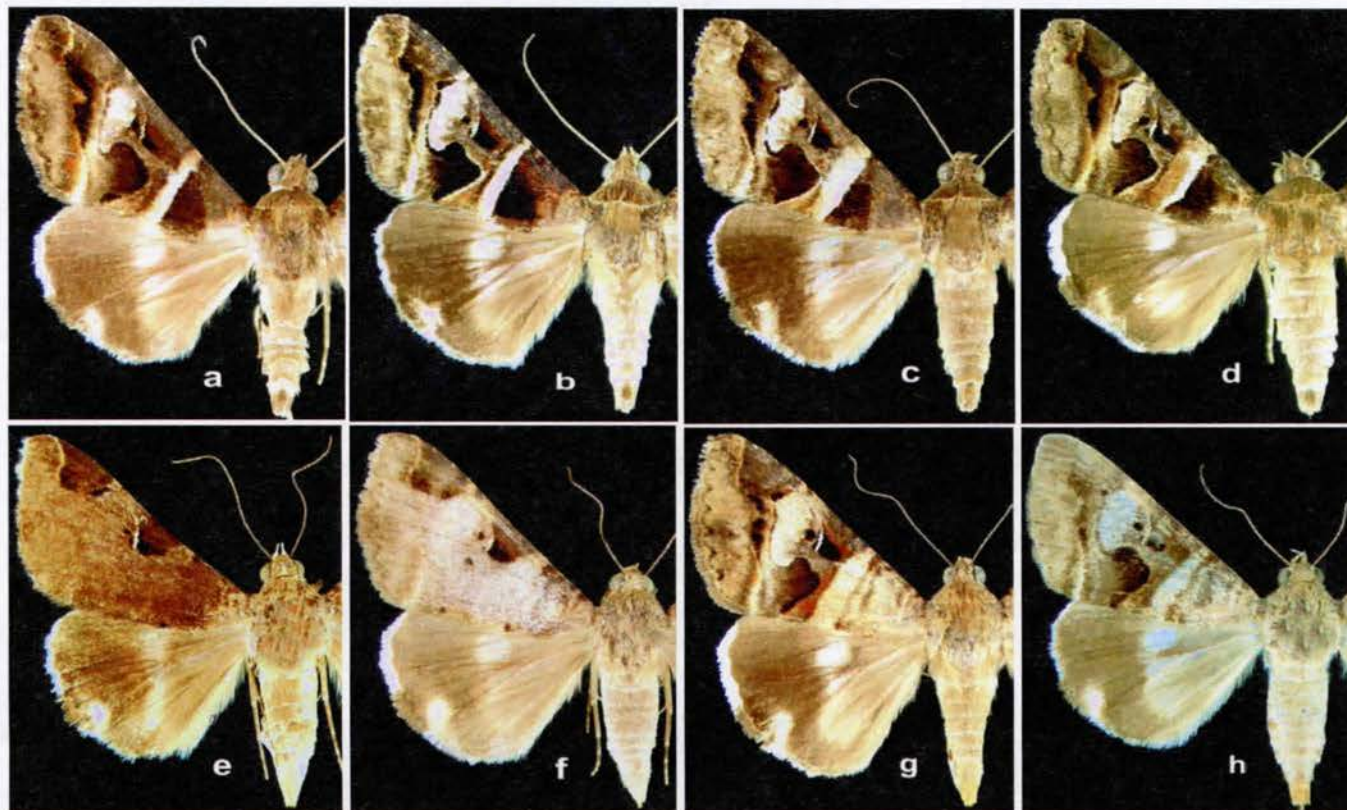
Fig. 1. *Melipotis perpendicularis*: males a - d, females e - h.Fig. 2. *Melipotis perpendicularis* captured in Louisiana. n = 16.

Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

The neotropical noctuid moth *Melipotis perpendicularis* Guenée (Fig.1), type locality Colombia, is recorded from Louisiana by 16 specimens captured at ultraviolet light in June-August and November (Fig. 2) in two parishes, St. John the Baptist and St. Tammany (Fig. 3). These two parishes are the most extensively lepidoptera-surveyed among Louisiana's 64 parishes. *M. perpendicularis* is variable in maculation as exhibited in Fig. 1. Richards (1939) reported *perpendicularis* occurs throughout the neotropics, records in the US from Arizona, Texas and Florida. *M. perpendicularis* was not mentioned by Covell (1984) or Forbes (1954). Heppner (2003) reported *perpendicularis* occurs from Mexico to Brazil, West Indies, Georgia and Florida to Texas along the Gulf Coast. Knudson & Bordelon (1999) listed *perpendicularis* from Texas and subsequently illustrated it (Knudson & Bordelon, 2004).

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- Forbes, W.T.M. 1954. *Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States, Noctuidae, Part III*, Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. St. Mem. 329. Ithaca, New York, 433 pp.
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(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420; E-Mail: [yabrou@bellsouth.net](mailto:yabrou@bellsouth.net))

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## COLORS USED IN LEPIDOPTERA DESCRIPTIONS

The following list of descriptive words used for various colors for describing lepidoptera was compiled and submitted by Bob Bryant for the edification of those of us in the SLSociety not totally familiar with these terms:

<b>Aureus</b> - golden yellow	<b>Piceous</b> - color of pitch
<b>Cupreous</b> - color of copper	<b>Pruinous</b> - hoary; covered with a whitish powder
<b>Edematous</b> - dull translucent white	<b>Roseus</b> - rose color
<b>Ferruginous</b> - color of iron rust	<b>Rufous</b> - reddish
<b>Fuliginous</b> - color of soot	<b>Sanguineous</b> - color of arterial blood
<b>Fulvous</b> - orange-yellow	<b>Sericeous</b> - silky
<b>Fuscous</b> - dark brown with slight mixture of gray	<b>Sulphureous</b> - bright yellow
<b>Incanous</b> - hoary (= white, whitish, or grayish-white)	<b>Testaceous</b> - brick color
<b>Nebulous</b> - clouded	<b>Violaceous</b> - violet color
<b>Ochreous</b> - yellow with slight tinge of brown	<b>Vitellinus</b> - yellow with a slight tinge of red
<b>Olivaceous</b> - olive-green	

These descriptors and probably many others are from: Ridgway, Robert, *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*, pp. iii + 43, 53 color plates, published by author, Washington D.C. (1912).

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## A GREAT CHAUFFEUR

Here's where a spouse is an asset in one's hobby of collecting lepidoptera. Vladimir Nabokov, the Russian émigré and author known for his most popular (but much condemned) novel "*Lolita*", basically never drove a car. As stated in one of his interviews he had only two experiences with driving a car - the first in 1915 when as a youth of 16 in Russia he drove the family car into a ditch when the chauffeur gave him the opportunity by leaving the motor on in the family convertible. The second time was some 35 years later in the US when his wife Véra let him take the wheel and he almost crashed into another car in a parking lot. As the story goes, Nabokov never drove again. However, his wife between 1949 and 1959 drove him more than 150,000 miles in his pursuit of butterflies.

[*Nabokov's Butterflies*, Edited and Annotated by Brian Boyd and Robert Michael Pyle, Beacon Press, Boston (2000), page 667.]

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(Continued from page 56.)

\*Janet Chu, Boulder, Colorado, retired Boulder County science teacher. Conducts butterfly inventories and contributes assistance to the museum.

\*Ken Davenport, Bakersfield, California, collaborates on DNA research, contributes significant material to butterfly collection. Is author of Gillette publication of Butterflies of Kern and Tulare counties, California.

\*Scott D. Ellis, La Porte, Colorado, donated large collection of butterflies and moths from western Colorado.

\*Dr. Clifford D. Ferris, emeritus professor, University of Wyoming, co-author of *Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States*, identifies many moths for museum.

\*Mike Fisher, Littleton, Colorado, CSU graduate, author of several scientific papers, donated several hundred butterflies to the collection.

\*Chuck Harp, Littleton, Colorado, collaborates on research on genus *Schinia* [Lepidoptera: Noctuidae], donates specimens of Lepidoptera to the collection.

\*Richard Holland, Albuquerque, New Mexico, has contributed large collection of Baja California butterflies.

\*Dr. John A. Hyatt, Kingsport, Tennessee, collaborates on DNA research and donate specimens for butterfly collection.

\*Sam Johnson, Colorado Springs, Colorado, scientific collection and sampling of Colorado Lepidoptera.

\*Dr. George O. Krizek, Washington, D.C. Co-author of *Butterflies East of the Great Plains* and internationally renowned butterfly photographer.

\*John Moore, Grand Junction, retired high school biology teacher. Has run light traps at *Colorado National Monument* for 4 years. Has collected several undescribed species and Colorado state records.

\*Dr. John Nordin, University of Wyoming, Laramie, donated thousands of specimens of Lepidoptera and Trichoptera.

\*Dr. John W. Peacock, Marion, Ohio, has donated many valuable specimens. Collaborates on research of genus *Catocala*.

\*Charles Slater, Denver, Colorado. Donated large collection of butterflies. Collaborates with museum staff on alpine insect studies and preparation of research and display material.

\*Dr. Ray E. Stanford, Denver, author of Hesperioidea section in *Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States*. Has donated large personal collection of butterflies. The collection is especially strong in western butterflies and county record vouchers.

\*Andrew D. Warren, Castle Rock, Colorado, doctoral candidate and expert on Colorado and tropical Lepidoptera. Has donated valuable material to collection and publishes in the museum series. Author of *Butterflies of Oregon* published in Gillette series.

The museum is currently in temporary space and is awaiting university funding for renovation of a planned campus natural history museum complex. The museum has begun a permanent endowment, and tax-deductible contributions are welcome. Naming opportunities are available for major donors. This includes unnamed segments of the collection, staff positions, and the endowment itself. Address inquiries to Dr. Opler (paulevi@webaccess.net).

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## FSCA RESEARCH ASSOCIATE PROGRAM

The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), of the Division of Plant Industry, Florida Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services, in Gainesville, Florida, one of the largest insect museums in the New World, has accumulated about 13.5 million curated specimens to date (this includes the Lepidoptera housed at the new McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity plus the other insects housed in the adjacent DPI building). In addition to collection formation since 1915, the FSCA has had a Research Associate program for the past 40 years. The program was begun by former head curator, Dr. Howard V. Weems, Jr. The current Research Associate members number over 300 and are scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and even several other nations around the world. There never have been any requirements on being a participant in the FSCA research associate program, although the FSCA gladly accepts duplicate specimens, and many members even eventually donate their collections, but there is no such request to do so upon joining. Donations of specimens are tax-deductible museum contributions and the FSCA specimen valuations are recognized by the IRS as their benchmark on how insect specimens should be valued for museum donations. The program mainly emphasizes help for the non-professional that the FSCA can provide them, and for many associates the FSCA provides pins and other supplies for their collection activities. The FSCA program also gives Florida associates, as well as others who request it, research permits to make collections of insects within Florida state parks and associated public lands. These permits are issued on a bi-annual basis and allow users free access to all Florida state parks for insect collecting, including moths, but butterflies require a separate permit application for each park to be visited. Another advantage of being an FSCA Research Associate is that it gives the member a formal affiliation with a public museum, a fact which can be noted to authorities elsewhere or as part of permit requests in other regions where it often is required that the petitioner have some kind of museum affiliation. There is no charge to join the FSCA program, just completion of the application form. Contact Dr. Gary Steck at the FSCA for application forms or other matters pertaining to the Research Associate program and permits [call (352) 373-3503 x188, or E-mail to [steckg@doacs.state.fl.us](mailto:steckg@doacs.state.fl.us)].

J. B. Heppner  
Lepidoptera Curator, FSCA

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## "NOT A GOOD OUTCOME"

While on a trip to Ruidoso, New Mexico, over Memorial Day weekend (2006), I collected 22 pupae of the Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) under the eaves of the motel where my wife and I stayed. Of the 22 pupae collected only 9 butterflies emerged for a success rate of 41%. Also two flies emerged (no identity). Thus, it was not a very good outcome for the butterfly - perhaps better for the fly.

22 Pupae collected on 27-V-2006  
1 butterfly emerged on 21-V-2006  
2 butterflies emerged on 1-VI-2006  
3 butterflies emerged on 2-VI-2006  
3 butterflies emerged on 5-VI-2006

[The Editor]



## REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

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

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

Records are from many contributors this month. Abbreviations are as follows: James Adams (JA or no notation), Irving Finkelstein (IF), Eleanor Adams (ERA), Dave Wikle (DW); other contributors are indicated with specific records. 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 2006 unless otherwise specified.

Some general comments are in order. This spring has seen an unprecedented explosion of certain species of Lepidoptera. Tiger Swallowtails (*Papilio [Pterourus] glaucus*) have never been as common as I have seen them this year. The usually uncommon Tiger Moth *Spilosoma latipennis* has been found in several locations, including commonly at the Rabun Bald site mentioned below. The oecophorid bird-dropping moth *Antaeotricha schlaegeri* has been pretty common just about everywhere, and in HUGE numbers in May at the Taylor's Ridge location (see below). And the dagger moth *Acrionicta spinigera* (very few GA records) has turned up in several locations. In addition to the common species, a trip to NE Georgia over the Memorial Day weekend turned up a number of county records and seven new STATE records.

Atlanta, Fulton Co., (IF's house), May 20/21:

**SESSIIDAE:** *Paranthrene dollii*.

Gates Chapel Road, 8 mi. WNW of Ellijay, Gilmer Co. (IF):

April 16-18:

**EREBIDAE:** *Zale phaeocapna* (very uncommon), *Zale duplicata*, *Feralia comstocki*, *Feralia major* (LATEST date on record for GA). **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Lomographa semiclarata* (COUNTY very few in STATE), *Anticlea muliferata*

May 9 - 11:

**SPHINGIDAE:** *Deidamia inscripta* (LATE, but see Blood Mountain Cabins location, below). **NOTODONTIDAE:** *Hyparpax aurora* (COUNTY). **NOLIDAE:** *Baileya doubledayi*. **NOCTUIDAE:** *Acrionicta tritona*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Eufidonia convergaria*. **SESSIIDAE:** *Paranthrene simulans* (in *Paranthrene tabaniformis* lure trap).

Blood Mountain Cabins, Lumpkin Co., .25 miles SW of crest of Appalachian Trail at Neel's Gap (Union/Lumpkin Co. line), Lumpkin Co., 3000', May 26-28, 2006, JA & IF:

**ARCTIIDAE:** *Spilosoma latipennis* (COUNTY). **NOCTUIDAE:** *Malliatha concinnimacula*, *Morrisonia* sp. nov. (COUNTY), *Orthodes cynica* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Macaria fissinotata*, *Digrammia ocellinata*, *Eufidonia convergaria*, *Gueneria similaria* (COUNTY), *Homochlodes disconventa*, *Plagodis kuetzingi* (COUNTY), *Metarranthis indeclinata*, *Scopula ordinata* (COUNTY), *Heterophleps refusaria* (COUNTY; second in STATE). **LIMACODIDAE:** *Packardia geminata*. **OECOPHORIDAE:** *Mathildana newmanella* (STATE). **SESSIIDAE:** *Podosesia syringae*.

Brasstown Bald, Towns Co. May 26-28, 2006 JA & IF:

**SATURNIIDAE:** *Dryocampa rubicunda*, *Actias luna*. **LASIOCAMPIDAE:** *Malacosoma americana*. **SPHINGIDAE:** *Paonias myops*, *Amorpha juglandis*. **ARCTIIDAE:** *Clemensia albata*, *Pyrrharctia isabella*, *Grammia anna*, *Halysidota tessellaris*. **NOTODONTIDAE:** *Nadata gibbosa*, *Heterocampa biundata*, *H.*

gutivitta, *Macrurocampa marthesia*, *Peridea angulosa*, *P. ferruginea*, *Ellida caniplaga*, *Symmerista albifrons*, *Schizura* sp. **EREBIDAE**: *Idia americalis*, *Zanclognatha* nr. *litoral*, *Z. cruralis*, *Z. jachusalis*, *Hypena palparia*, *H. baltimoralis*, *H. deceptalis*, *Pagrapta decoralis*, *Celiptera frustulum*, *Parallelia bistris*, *Euparthenos nubilus*, *Zale lunata*, *Z. minerea*, *Z. unilineata*, *Eutelia pulcherrima*, *Paectes pygmaea*, *P. occulatrix*, *Marathyssa inficita*, **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta americana*, *A. innotata*, *A. modica*, *A. ovata*, *A. lobeliae*, *A. afflicta*, *A. fragilis*, *A. spinigera*, *Charadra deridens*, *Colocasia propinquinella*, *Lithcodia muscosula*, *Malliatha concinnimacula* (COUNTY), *Pyrrhia exprimens*, *Callopietria mollissima*, *C. cordata*, *Leuconycta diptheroides*, *Phlogophora iris* (STATE), *Hyppa contrasta* (COUNTY), *Euplexia benesimilis*, *Phosphila miseloides*, *Elaphria festivoides*, *E. versicolor*, *Anorthodes tarda*, *Melanchra adjuncta* (COUNTY), *Morrisonia confusa*, *M. latex*, *M. evicta*, *M. sp. nov.* (COUNTY), *Balsa labecula*, *Lacinipolia lorea*, *L. renigera*, *Otrhodes goodelli*, *O. cynica* (COUNTY), *Crocigrapha normani*, *Spodoptera ornithogalli*, *Xestia dolosa*. **THYATIRIDAE**: *Habrosyne scripta*, *Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides*. **DREPANIDAE**: *Drepana arcuata*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Helimata cycladata*, *Macaria promiscuata*, *M. aemulataria*, *M. bicolorata*, *M. bisignata*, *M. fissinotata*, *Digrammia ocellinata*, *Trigrammia quadrinotaria*, *Orthofidonia* sp., *Anavitrinella pampinaria*, *Protopoarmia porcellaria*, *Ectropis crepuscularia*, *Iridopsis larvaria*, *Melanolophia signataria*, *M. canadaria*, *Epimecis hortaria*, *Biston betularia*, *Homochlodes disconventa*, *Lomographa vestaliata*, *Eufidonia convergaria*, *Gueneria similaria*, *Euchlaena obtusaria*, *E. amoenaria*, *Pero morrisonaria*, *Plagodis kuetzingi*, *P. serinaria*, *Metarranthis indeclinata*, *M. angularia*, *Anagoga occiduaria*, *Probole amicaria*, *P. "nepiasaria"*, *Lambdina fervidaria*, *L. fiscellaria*, *Besma quercivoraria*, *Tetracis cachexiata*, *Eusarca confusaria*, *Antepione thisoaria*, *Nemoria bistris*, *Hethemia pistaciaria*, *Hydriomena* sp., *Euphyia unangulata*, *Xanthorhoe iduata* (STATE), *Anticlea multifera*, *Rheumapteria prunivora*, *Hydrelia inornata*, *Eupithecia miserulata*, *E. columbiata* (STATE), *E. palpata*, *Horisme intestinata*. **LIMACODIDAE**: *Tortricidea testacea*, *Eulea delphinii*. **PYRALIDAE**: *Udea rubigalis*, *Palpita magniferalis*. **TORTRICIDAE**: *Argyrotaenia mariana*, *Amorbia humerosana*, *Machimia tentiferalis*. **TINEIDAE**: *Fernaldia anatomella* (COUNTY). **OECOPHORIDAE**: *Antaetricha schlaegeri*, *Mathildana flipria* (COUNTY).

State Hwy. 348, 3 mi. NW of White/Union Co. line, Union Co., May 26-27, 2006, JA & IF:

**ARCTIIDAE**: *Spilosoma latipennis*. **EREBIDAE**: *Phalaenophana eumelusalis* (COUNTY), *Lomanaltes eductalis* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria pinistrobata* (COUNTY), *Homochlodes disconventa*, *Scopula ordinata* (COUNTY). **PYRALIDAE**: *Nascia acutella*.

Dillard, Rabun Co., May 28-29, 2006, JA & IF:

**NOCTUIDAE**: *Calyptra canadensis* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Xanthorhoe lacustrata*. **LIMACODIDAE**: *Packardia* sp.

Rabun Bald, NW slopes off end of Kelsey Mtn. Rd., Rabun Co., 3600'-3800', May 28-29, 2006, JA & IF:

**ARCTIIDAE**: *Spilosoma latipennis* (COUNTY, and abundant!). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta innotata*, *A. spinigera*, *Tripudia quadrifera*, *Melanchra adjuncta* (COUNTY), *Hyppa contrasta* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Macaria fissinotata*, *Digrammia ocellinata*, *Eufidonia convergaria*, *Gueneria similaria*, *Homochlodes*, *Selenia alciphearia* (STATE), *Plagodis kuetzingi* (COUNTY), *P. serinaria*, *Anagoga occiduaria*, *Venusia cambrica* (second time for STATE, from same location), *Xanthorhoe iduata* (COUNTY, second in STATE), *Eupithecia mutata* (STATE), *Heterophleps refusaria* (COUNTY, third in STATE). **LIMACODIDAE**: *Packardia*. **TORTRICIDAE**: *Eulia ministrana* (STATE). **OECOPHORIDAE**: *Mathildana newmanella* (COUNTY; second in STATE -- see Blood Mtn. Cabins locality, above).

Carbondale, Whitfield Co.:

**SPHINGIDAE**: *Darapsa versicolor*, May 30. **EREBIDAE**: *Zale phaeocapna*, April 1. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta laetifica* (COUNTY), April 1; *A. morula* (COUNTY), May 29; *A. spinigera* (COUNTY), May 24; *Feralia major*, March 29 (LATE, but see Gates Chapel Rd. location, above). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Trigrammia* (formerly *Semiothisa*) *quadrinotaria*, June 4; *Eutrapela clemataria*, large yellow female (yellow form uncommon in N. GA), April 27.



Taylor's Ridge, Walker Co., 5 mi W of Villanow:

April 21, JA, IF, and DW:

**ARCTIIDAE:** *Spilosoma latipennis*. **EREBIDAE:** *Metria amella* (COUNTY). **NOCTUIDAE:** *Acrionicta morula* (COUNTY), *A. tritona*, *A. lithospila*, *Orthodes cynica* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Metarranthis amyrrissaria* (COUNTY).

May 20, JA & IF:

**ARCTIIDAE:** *Spilosoma latipennis*. **EREBIDAE:** *Idia scobialis* (COUNTY, few in state). **NOCTUIDAE:** *Polychrysia morigera* (third in STATE), *Acrionicta radcliffei*, *A. morula*, *A. tritona*, *A. lithospila*, *Agriopodes fallax*, *Orthodes cynica*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Glena plumosaria*, *Iridopsis vellivolata*, *Lytrosis permagnaria*, *Metarranthis indeclinata*, *Eulithis explanata* (common). **PYRALIDAE:** *Galleria mellonella*. **OECOPHORIDAE:** *Antaeotricha schlaegeri* (incredibly abundant). **TINEIDAE:** *Fernaldia anatomella*.

Crockford-Pigeon Mountain WMA, 8 mi. WSW of LaFayette, Walker Co., JA and the Kellys (Indiana), mid

April:

**LYCAENIDAE:** *Erora laeta*. **NYMPHALIDAE:** *Enodia creola*.

Hightower Church road along Cane Creek, 10 mi. WNW of Dahlonaga, Lumpkin Co., May 12, 2006:

**NYMPHALIDAE:** *Enodia creola*.

Griffin Ridge WMA, Long Co., March 7-9, 2006 (with IF and ERA):

Dry sandy forest:

**EREBIDAE:** *Drasteria graphica* (COUNTY; very orange).

Dixon Memorial Forest WMA, NE side of Hwy. 1, ESE of Waycross, Ware Co.,

March 10-12, 2006; with IF and ERA: Woods/edge habitats just east of Laura Walker SP:

**EREBIDAE:** *Drasteria graphica* (COUNTY; very orange)

April 28, 2006, DW:

**SATURNIIDAE:** *Citheronia regalis* (EARLY).

Russ Wigh reports: Great Southern White (*Ascia monuste*) in both Glynn and McIntosh Counties, mid-April, and Southern Pearly-Eye (*Enodia portlandia*) at Savannah-Ogeechee Canal on 20 April.

Jim Flynn reports: one each of Cobweb Skipper (*Hesperia metea*) and Dusted Skipper (*Atrytonopsis hianna*) at Pine Log WMA, April 23.

Nelson Dobbs reports: *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*, Rabun Co., April 18.

Mike Chapman, Brunswick, GA reports: Broad-winged Skippers (*Poanes viator*) 15 or more in my yard yesterday nectaring on coreopsis and lantanas, April 27, 2006.

Griffin Ridge WMA, 3 mi. SW of Ludowici, Long Co., May 22-23, John Hyatt:

**COSSIDAE:** *Cossula magnifica* (COUNTY). **THYRIDIDAE:** *Meskea dyspteraria* (COUNTY, second in STATE). **DREPANIDAE:** *Oreta rosea*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Nepytia semiclusaria*, *Prochoerodes transversata*, *Nematocampa limbata*. **ARCTIIDAE:** *Leucanopsis longa*. **NOLIDAE:** *Baileya australis*. **EREBIDAE:** *Metria amella*, *Argyrostromis quadrifilaris*, *Catocala coccinata*.

Glynn Co., Paulk's Pasture WMA, 12 May 2005, Lance Durden:

**PYRALIDAE:** *Chrysoteuchia topiaria* (potential STATE record).

Pierre Howard reports: At Harris Neck NWR (Liberty County, GA), Phaon Crescents (*Phyciodes phaon*) and Queens (*Danaus gillippus*); at Altamaha WMA (McIntosh County, GA), Tropical Checkered-Skipper (*Pyrgus oileus*); on the Andrews Island Causeway (Glynn County, GA), Eastern Pygmy Blue (*Brephidium isophthalma*).

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John Hyatt sends the following report for McIntosh Co., vic. Darien, 19-23 May 2006: *Poanes viator* (abundant), *Problema bulenta*, and *Euphyes dukesi*.

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

**Mississippi:** Ricky Patterson, 400 Winona Rd., Vicksburg, MS 39180, E-Mail: [rpatte42@aol.com](mailto:rpatte42@aol.com)

The following are reported by Ricky Patterson:

March 27, 2006, at a locality 2 miles west of Springville, Pontotoc County, *Erynnis brizo* (county).

March 29, 2006, at a locality 2 miles southwest of Bloody Springs, Tishomingo County, *Erynnis brizo*, *Incisalia henrici turneri*, *Incisalia nippon nippon*, and *Eurema nicippe* (early for the northeast corner of the state).

May 2, 2006, at the Chickasaw County Wildlife Management Area, Chickasaw county, *Polygonia comma* (county), *Polygonia interrogationis* (county), *Ancyloxypha numitor* (county), and *Euphydryas phaeton ozarkae* (not a county record, but an early record for the state. Females were found as well as males. Other records are mid May to early June).

June 4, 2006, near Cumberland, Webster county, *Catocala andromedae*, *Catocala ilia*, and *Catocala amica*.

These records are the first reported for the state for the following two species, data provided by Dr. Richard Brown from Mississippi State University:

*Acrapex relictus* Ferg. - (state) Warren Co., Vicksburg, Ricky Patterson, 23 May 2001 (1 male) and 17 May 2002 (1 male).

*Franclemontia interrogans* (Wlk.) (Noctuidae) - - (state) Prentiss Co., Natchez Trace Parkway, mi. 288.4, 34°29'04"N 88°23'42"W, 30 Mar.-7 Apr 2003, T. Schiefer & J. MacGown, malaise trap (1 female), same data except 7-13 Apr. 2003 (1 female).

**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](mailto:Stephen.Hall@ncmail.net)

Selected butterfly records submitted by Harry LeGrand. Place names refer to counties unless otherwise stated, and records are not new county reports unless indicated. HL = Harry LeGrand, JP = Jeff Pippen, TW = Ted Wilcox.

Records are from March - May 2006.

#### PAPILIONIDAE:

*Papilio cresphontes*, TW observed one at New River State Park in Alleghany (COUNTY) on May 28. There are a few previous records for nearby Ashe, including along the New River, where *Ptelea trifoliata* – a hostplant – is found. However, away from the coast, this species is very rare, with no consistent/persistent populations known.

#### LYCAENIDAE:

*Feniseca tarquinius*, a state record count of 20 individuals was made by Shay Garriock and Parker Backstrom at Camp Butner in Granville on April 15.

*Callophrys irus*, John Dole saw a worn individual in Harnett (COUNTY) on May 12, and several other people saw up to three individuals at this site as late as May 21 (record late date for the state). The habitat is a bit unusual – a powerline clearing through a moist clearcut. Mark Johns located a new colony near Juniper



Creek in Brunswick, finding five adults on April 25.

*Celastrina nigra*, JP and John Dole photographed several of a total of 15 seen at a known site in Graham on April 28. A few fairly fresh males were still flying on this date. They saw one at a new site in that county on the same date; otherwise, the only reports this spring were from a known site in Clay in May.

*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*, Shay Garriock saw one at the North Toe River in Mitchell (COUNTY) on April 14. This is surprisingly the first state record for the northern half of the mountain region; all other counties (six) fall between Buncombe and the Georgia state line. Quite early, and a first state record for the month, was one photographed by Ralph Preston in his Macon yard on March 31.

#### NYMPHALIDAE:

*Agraulis vanillae*, one was photographed by TW at Ashe Park in Ashe (COUNTY) on May 27. This species is just a rare stray or migrant to the northern mountain region.

*Phyciodes batesii maconensis*, Randy Emmitt and Ralph Preston found a new and large colony in western Macon on May 12. They counted 22 adults, many of which were seen by HL, JP, and others only several hours later. The Carolina Butterfly Society counted roughly a dozen at a known site in nearby Clay on May 13. This taxon is not rare in this region, being found mainly along dirt roads with moderately steep banks with some exposed dirt or rocks and a good supply of *Aster* spp.

#### HESPERIIDAE:

*Urbanus proteus*, Randy Newman observed a very early individual at Theodore Roosevelt State Natural Area in Carteret on April 28. The state's previous early record was June 17.

*Erynnis martialis*, the only report for the season was a moderately worn male near Hot Springs in Madison (COUNTY), seen by HL on April 28.

*Pyrgus wyandot*, TW found a second colony of this taxon in Ashe on April 16, noting three females at a site near the Watauga line. He noted the taxon at the other site, first found in 2005, between April 2 and May 4, with a peak count of just three individuals. Both sites are in the 3000-foot elevation range and are around the margins of pastures and fields, hardly pristine places. *Potentilla canadensis* is the host plant at the sites.

*Hesperia metea*, only the second state mountain record was three seen and photographed by Will Cook, Randy Emmitt, and TW at New River State Park in Alleghany (COUNTY) on April 15. The species is almost certainly overlooked or under-surveyed, rather than truly rare; few people comb powerline clearings or old fields in the mountains in the spring season.

*Euphyes bimacula*, several people re-visited the colony (in a damp powerline clearing) in Harnett found a year ago by HL and JP. John Dole saw one on May 12, record early in the state by one day, and up to six adults were seen through May 21, the last date checked.

*Amblyscirtes alternata*, a state record count of nine was made by a Carolina Butterfly Society group at Holly Shelter Game Land in Pender on April 23.

*Amblyscirtes reversa*, on the same field trip as above, a state records count of 10 individuals was seen; several were photographed. Both species are previous known from this game land.

*Calpodus ethlius*, completely out-of-season was one photographed by Randy Newman at Fort Macon State Park in Carteret on April 28! The previous early date for the state is during July.

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The following photographs accompany the article by David Fine "Spring Leps in Florida" on pages 36-47.



*Strymon acis bartrami*, Monroe Co.



*Strymon martialis* ovipositing,  
Monroe Co.



*Eumaeus atala*, Palm Beach Co.



*Staphylus hayhurstii*, Levy Co.



*Chlorostyemon maesites*, Broward Co.

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