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

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

JOE RIDDLEBARGER, CHAIRMAN AUTOBIOGRAPHY



Joe Riddlebarger

Collecting and studying butterflies did not become a part of my life until 1981 when I attended a workshop at the lodge at Old Man's Cave State Park near Logan, Ohio, that was lead by Eric Metzler and Carl Albrecht of The Ohio Lepidopterists. I was instantly hooked and soon put away my guns and bow in favor of the net. Most of my collecting activities have taken place in Ohio.

Born in Logan, Ohio, in 1948 to Floyd and Helen (Amnah) Riddlebarger, I am the second of three boys. The area I grew up in what is known as the Hocking Hills Region, being part of the foot hills of the Appalachian Mountains, and a popular tourist destination for those interested in hiking, canoeing, boating, fishing and other outdoor activities. The county contains seven state parks, a number of nature preserves, lakes, the Hocking River, state and national forest areas as well as many other wildlife and park areas owned by private and government entities. Erosion of the sandstone substrate by glacial melt waters on at least two occasions transformed many of the streams into deep canyons, caverns and grottos. During WW2 the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed trails, stairways and tunnels throughout the parks. Each year over a million visitors travel to these parks for outdoor activities. I grew up in the country and when not hoeing the corn and beans I was running through the woods, rafting, building log forts, shooting guns, collecting fossils, catching frogs and tadpoles, fishing, hiking, biking and just enjoying nature. I would never have traded that for life in the city. The downside to living in Southeastern

Ohio was the lack of employment opportunities. I never held a job in the county, always commuting twenty to sixty miles before taking a job as a Quality Representative for Dupont that extended my travels to most of the eastern US,

parts of Canada, and one trip to France. My forty year professional career has been focused on some type of metal fabrication to include military aircraft, nuclear power plant equipment, pressure vessels, pollution control equipment and Navy nuclear test equipment. I now work with my wife Lynn Lanning helping to manage a custom metal fabrication business eighteen miles north of Pittsburgh, PA, that was established by her parents in 1957. You may visit our web site at www.alyfabrication.com.

I previously served as a Board Member, Secretary, and as the President of The Ohio Lepidopterists for two terms. I have been a member of the Lepidopterists Society since about 1982. I am a member of the American Welding Society, a past member of the American Society for Non-Destructive Testing and have worked as a Certified Weld Inspector and a Certified Quality Auditor. I served in the U.S. Army for three years working on helicopters for eighteen months in Vietnam from January 1969 through August 1970. My wife and I are organic gardeners and this winter we are experimenting with growing lettuce, spinach and parsley in a small greenhouse. Our plan is to retire to St. Augustine, Florida, in five or six years. This year I hope to begin searching for Sweadner's juniper hairstreak in Anastasia State Park if I am able to be in the area during the flight period. When not working I enjoy photography, cooking, and collecting Hall china and antique cameras.

I am looking forward to serving as the Chairman of SLS and getting to know all of the members. I hope to see many of you at the Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society this June in Starkville, MS.

MANY, MANY THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING SLS MEMBERS WHO GAVE GENEROUS DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY THROUGH MARCH 15, 2008

Howard Weems (Sustaining) Ben Williams (Contributor) Kilian Roever (Sustaining) Joe Riddlebarger (Sustaining) William Conner (Sustaining)

Robert Biro (Benefactor) Ron Leuschner (Sustaining) Joann Karges (Benefactor) Ken Hansen (Sustaining) Leroy Koehn (Benefactor)

James Popelka (Sustaining) Ton Neal (Contributor) James K. Adams (Sustaining) Frances Weldon (Contributor) Lee Miller (Sustaining)

Thomas Emmel (Benefactor) Jeffrey Belth (Sustaining) Joshua Aries Jan Dauphin Mike Quinn John Snyder (Sustaining) William Lindemann (Sustaining) Henry W. Leibee (Sustaining) Maria Plonczynski & Drew Hildebrandt (Sustaining)

Charles Ely (Sustaining) Charles Garner (Benefactor) Ricky Patterson (Sustaining) Jack Jones (Sustaining) William Evoy (Contributor)

Bruce W. Dixon (Contributor) Nell Ahl (Sustaining) Eleanor Adams (Sustaining) Jackie Miller (Sustaining) Mack Shotts (Benefactor)

Lawrence Gall (Benefactor) David Iftner (Sustaining) Jon D. Turner (Benefactor) Dan Hardy (Sustaining)

Note: A minimum of \$700 extra added to our Treasury!

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DEFINITIONS:

Allopatric speciation - the situation where two populations evolve because of a physical isolation due to a barrier such that they no longer can interbreed if or when they again come in contact; two or more species who occupy different areas and do not interbreed; geographic separation of species which through evolution are no longer able to interbreed.

Sympatric speciation - the situation where two related species (descendant species) occur together within the same range but do not interbreed (*i.e.*, different species); initially one species diverged to two

species but maintained the same geographic region; controversial as some biologists believe that interbreeding would occur and the two species would again become one.

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society

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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	\$20.00
Student	\$15.00
Sustaining	\$30.00
Contributor	\$50.00
Benefactor	\$70.00

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/

CURLING IRONS AND BUTTERFLIES BY JOE RIDDLEBARGER

This is a true story about a curling iron and a state record butterfly. Since this article has both of the elements of the "dangers of lepping" and "first encounters" maybe James Adams will donate twenty dollars to the SLS.

It was April 28, 1984, and SLS Member John Calhoun was still living in Columbus, Ohio. He had been doing a lot of collecting in the southernmost county of Ohio. Lawrence County borders the Ohio River and if you look at a map, it is the big bend at the bottom center of the state. The occasion was an organized field trip for members of The Ohio Lepidopterists with the home base to be at a campground near Lake Vesuvius in the Wayne National Forest just south of Pedro, Ohio. Some members had arrived on Friday night to set up black lights for mothing. Others, including myself arrived on Saturday morning. I was accompanied on this outing by my first wife and three of my young children. As we were pulling into the campground my wife suddenly remembered that she may have left a hot curling iron, still plugged in and sitting on the

wooden window sill of the bathroom. We could either go back home, a two hour trip, or call her father and ask him to go over to the house to check for flames. We decided to call her father, but in the mean time I would stay at the camp site while she drove to the nearest store with a pay phone to call her dad. I wasn't very happy when all of the crew decided to go off to begin their collecting activities for the day. I would be stuck in camp or have to go off later searching for the others. So I took my net and walked around the campground sampling what flew in my direction. While leaning against a tree I noticed a small white butterfly heading in my way about three feet above the ground and moving rapidly in roughly a straight line. I didn't even need to move. It flew right into the net. I expected to see a cabbage white, but what I found turned out to be the first record (Riddlebarger 1984) of Euchloe olympia in Ohio. Ten minutes later another one came by and was also in my net. Being fairly new to butterflies, I really didn't know what I had until I opened my field guide and figured out that what I was looking at was not on the list of butterflies for Ohio. John Calhoun had been speculating for some time as to where in Ohio this butterfly would first be encountered. It would most likely be Oak Openings near Lake Erie since it is a known dune species around the upper Great Lakes or in the southern counties since it had first been described by W. H. Edwards from Coalburgh, WV. Later in the day when John returned to camp and was shown the butterflies, I thought he was going to pass out. Actually I have always felt bad about scooping John on this discovery, but was somewhat appeased to hear that he later collected one in a neighboring county. One specimen resides in the collection at Ohio State University and the other is in my collection along with one that my son Bram collected the following day. Oh by the way, the curling iron was turned off.

Literature Cited

Riddlebarger, J. E. 1984. *Euchloe olympia*, a butterfly new to Ohio. *Ohio J. Sci.* 84:267.

JAMES K. ADAMS' CHALLENGE:

James: if I interpret your challenge to the SLS membership that you placed in the December issue of the SLS NEWS (Vol. 29, NO 4. 2007, pg. 144) correctly, you now owe the SL Society \$30.00. Twenty dollars for the above article by Joe Riddlebargar and \$10.00 for the article by Eleaner Adams on page 5 of this issue. Total \$30.00 - Agree? Many thanks - the Society can always use donations (which incidently are overwhelming!).

And the challenge goes out to the rest of the SLS membership [The Editor].

THE JOYS OF LEPPING A MARVELOUS AVOCATION BY ELEANER R. ADAMS

I will never know if my boys were unusual or not but it was such a joy to introduce them to the world about us. The sharing of knowledge and the adventure of every day things that are mundane to adults produces so much pleasure to undeveloped minds and to the introducer. The blank slate begins to be filled and you share what you know so that they can be intrigued the way you were and still are. Then you have someone to share your joys and they have you or someone else to share their joys. Pass on what you know. What fun!!!

Let me warn you, do not believe the ages that people would have you believe would be appropriate to start doing this sort of thing. Start very early. Don't underestimate children. If you don't have the money to buy things, improvise. A fishing net becomes a butterfly net with different netting. An old curtain will do quite nicely for that A broom handle fits netting. nicely into the handle of what used to be a fishing net to use as an extension pole. Or you can use a cane pole, a bent coat hanger and an old curtain as I did when I was a child. Of course, if price doesn't matter, buy a butterfly net, unless you desire a net with a larger diameter.

Everywhere you go bring the net, a camera and your inquisitiveness. Then you might have the joy of watching your young son at age eight chase a butterfly out of a national park so he can catch it legally. Don't limit yourself to just butterflies and moths. Every time you take a walk, whether you are in your neighborhood or out in the country, there are things to see- insects, plants, birds, and animals of all kinds can be seen. Right in the heart of Liberty, Missouri, at the Mormon Jail while searching for moths we ran into a badger. We had to share this, so one of us ran home to tell his brother and father to come see. When you go to some other part of the USA or to a foreign country, there is always something new and different. Take advantage of this. If you don't know what it is, at least try to find out and share it. Perhaps you will notice the large frass from a caterpillar on the sidewalk and figure that there has to be a cecropia caterpillar in the tree directly above. Investigate. Butterflies are free everywhere unless it is forbidden by some law. They fall in the category of free things such as pinecones, seashells, and pretty little stones, including agates washed up by the ocean on the Oregon coast. This free part was very important when the boys were little and money was very scarce.

When we took a trip when the boys were little, it was for some reason other than collecting objects, but as time progressed, trips became more specifically oriented to places where there were certain butterflies or moths and certain plant life such as bromeliads. James became more interested in butterflies and moths and his brother, William, more interested in plants. Soon they became the teachers and I was the student. They have far surpassed me in their knowledge but they have not diminished my love of nature, knowledge, and sharing the moment of discovery. I found that I loved to share my and their enthusiasm. Only then did I notice that they often made a little sound of joy at a new discovery and then I suddenly realized that I probably had been doing this all of the time when I was with them. I had never realized this before.

Who can forget some of the special firsts. There were many dark female tiger swallowtails in the Kansas City area but few of the yellow females. The first yellow female I caught on a flower was ragged but still had both tails. We kept it but did not prize it very highly. Then one day I saw from a distance a butterfly that I just knew was a good yellow female tiger swallowtail. I chased it up and down a hill and back and forth across a street. I finally got close and I swung. I caught it and it was indeed a perfect yellow female tiger swallowtail. This I remember. I hope I always will. I would just as soon forget the circumstances when I caught my first pipevine swallowtail. I was young and barefoot. I saw this different swallowtail and ran after it as it flew across the street from my house. Pipevine swallowtails were not common. I caught the butterfly but I had stepped into a broken ceramic drain pipe with my bare foot. Nothing broken, only bruised. Good thing! No money for the doctor!

Nor will I forget the hot summer nights that James and I went moth hunting. We eventually figured out that our best success rates in Liberty, Missouri, were very close to home at the Guy's Potato Chip Factory which was then on the outskirts of Liberty. It had many mercury vapor lights at the individual truck bays. There was a railroad cut just to the south and mostly "country" beyond that. We would check the walls by the lights and as James finished checking the lights, I would check the ground. We hadn't thought this out; it just happened because I wanted to rush on to see the rest of the walls, and this slowed me down a bit. We caught many good moths, got lots of good exercise, and had a blast. We'd do this and come home, do something with the moths and go to bed. We had caught many good moths and then one night, as I checked the ground, I found a moth I could not identify. I said, "James, James what is it?" He came running, took a look, flopped on the ground, hyperventilating, and then caught a perfect, freshly hatched, we thought Eudocima atra (formerly Ophideres materna). This would have only been possible if it had come into the factory on something. They had cooking oil from many places, and they packaged nuts for sale that also came from many places. As I recall, James already knew what it was and we confirmed this when we got home.

Other exciting things happened at Guy's Potato Chip Factory. If James couldn't reach a moth that was too high on the wall, he used to climb up on the empty trucks to reach higher with his net with the extension pole. This was a common practice. He would also throw his net on the pole sliding it up along the wall to dislodge a particular moth. He became pretty accurate. Then one night while he was on top of a truck, his hair suddenly stood on end. I yelled at him, "Get down off the truck right now." He got down. A thunderstorm was approaching but was still a long way off.

I shouldn't leave out the joy received from rearing. For many years I was rearing at least one moth almost every year. When I don't, I miss it. It does present problems when you leave home and travel. Do you take your live stock with you or do you leave it in the care of some one reliable, "or perhaps not reliable?" Some times I took live stock and sometimes I didn't. If the caterpillars are truly important, I usually try to take them unless I know I will have no food plant. I have figured out that if they are going to be large caterpillars I really don't want to rear more than about 30. One year I was rearing cecropia caterpillars and they were in the final instar. I had 30 of them. I usually have an excellent survival rate. We were going on a trip and I had no one that year to care for them. I decided I would make an extremely large net and enclose an entire large lilac bush and the caterpillars together.

When I returned the lilac bush was completely defoliated. There were no cocoons in or on the bush. I found only 3 cocoons in the area. Two were on the concrete lower part of the garage and one was on a rock wall. Some birds or other predators must have had a marvelous meal. The lilac bush survived to leaf out again.

When the boys were quite young, I reared moth caterpillars and one year I had not put the cocoons in windowsills to stay cool. I had them inside. During the Christmas holidays it was extremely cold outside and the furnace was going almost constantly. There on the wall in the bright sunlight one morning was a Luna moth and another and another and another. It was summer in the winter. It was almost magical. Admittedly I kept most cocoons cool after that.

I hope you have found this a diversion that may have taken you back to some of your own fond memories. However, it has taken me a while to write this and the deadline for publishing is quickly approaching. There have been too many snows that I shoveled this year. My husband has been on the computer a lot when he didn't teach the dance classes he teaches at Kansas City schools because the schools closed for the day, a brutal combination. I was going to tell vou more but if I do it will have to wait for another time.

P.S. James told you about my head dive in the Davis Mountains in his article in Volume 29 of the Southern Lepidopterists' News. What he didn't tell you was that not only did I catch the *Megisto rubricata* but I also caught the *Cercyonis meadi* as it flew by and they were still in my net when he helped me to my feet.

(Eleaner R. Adams, 135 N Missouri Street, Liberty, MO 64068)

DEFINITION: *Artenkreis* - A series of species which replace one another geographically, a superspecies or species complex. (Thanks to Vernon Brou for this submission.)

MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY AND MISSISSIPPI ENTOMOLOGICAL MUSEUM STARKVILLE, MS JUNE 24-27, 2008

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society (SLS) will be having a joint meeting with the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera (ATL) at the annual Lepidopterists' Society Meeting to be held at Mississippi State University and the Mississippi Entomological Museum in Starkville, MS, June 24-27, 2008.

Joe Riddlebarger, Chairman of the SLS, will hold a SLS business meeting (date and time not yet confirmed) during the meeting in Mississippi. Please check the website and Newsletter of the Lepidopterists' Society for other information:

www.lepsoc.org News of the Lepidopterists' Society, Volume 49, Number 4, 2007 (page 123-126).

Registration information is posted at the following websites: http://www.msstate.edu/org/mississippientmuseum/ www.lepsoc.org

For questions concerning the program contact SangMi Lee, the Program Chair: <u>sl161@entomology.msstate.edu</u>

For questions concerning accommodations contact Barbara Perrigin, the Local Arrangements Chair: <u>bperrigin@entomology.msstate.edu</u>

or Richard Brown: <u>moth@ra.msstate.aedu</u>

Individuals interested in contributing papers (oral presentations) and posters should contact SangMi Lee: <u>microlepi@hotmail.com</u>

For other information such as Housing, Food, Recreation, Field Trips, Collecting Permits, and Travel - check the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*, Volume 49, Number 4, 2007 (page 123-126).

If you are still confused and want more information concerning the joint meeting between the SLS and ATL contact Joe Riddlebarger (Chairman of the SLS):

alyfab@earthlink.net

ERRATUM

FLORIDA LEPIDOPTERA CATALOG: Errata No. 2

Plate 4 of the Florida catalog (Heppner, 2003. Arthropods of Florida. Vol. 17) has the following wrong figure numbering:

Fig. 34 should be 36, Fig. 35 should be 34, and Fig. 36 should be 35.

John B. Heppner Curator of Lepidoptera, FSCA Gainesville, FL E-Mail: <u>heppnej@doacs.state.fl.us</u>

ROY O'NEAL KENDALL

MAY 21, 1912 - JANUARY 19, 2008



KENDALL

It is with great sadness to inform the membership of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society that Roy O. Kendall, a long time resident of San Antonio, Texas, died on January 19, 2008, at the age of 95. He was born in Ingalls, Gray County, Kansas, on May 21, 1912. His wife of 44 years, Conway (Connie) B. Alford Kendall, and his stepson G. L. Montgomery both preceded him in death. He is survived by two grandchildren, several nieces and nephews and a second stepson, Bobby G. Montgomery. Roy served his country during World War II in Northern France and Central Europe. He also worked for the Federal Civil Service in the U.S. Army from 1941 to 1953 and in the U.S. Air Force from 1954 to 1972. He retired in 1972 to devote a significant amount of his remaining 36 years to the study of butterflies and moths of which he made many scientific contributions and was a renowned expert. Roy and his wife Connie traveled to all parts of Texas and into many areas of Mexico in the pursuit of butterflies and moths. His enormous and well-curated and welldocumented collection of lepidoptera was donated and recently transferred to the Entomology Department at Texas A&M University. Roy's interests were not just in collecting butterflies and moths but also in the life history of these insects, and he

published numerous scholarly papers on their life cycle in scientific journals. In the course of the many years of his life's avocational work he published more than 500 articles on the butterflies and moths of Mexico and Texas (primarily Texas). Roy discovered and described a number of new species of butterflies and moths to science; several of these new discoveries were named in his honor by other investigators. Roy was honored with the Presidential certificate for Services Rendered to the Nation on October 16, 1940. In addition he had been awarded several awards through the years by the scientific community for his seminal work on butterflies and moths. Roy attended undergraduate courses at Louisiana State University and night courses at Trinity University in 1951-1956. Roy was an active member of the Lepidopterists' Society and the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. He had research affiliations with the Welder Wildlife Refuge in Sinton, Texas, and the Florida State Museum. His work with butterflies was featured in Texas Monthly magazine (October 1982). Mr. Kendal was truly an authority on Texas butterflies and moths. The Southern Lepidopterists' Society sends their sincerest condolences to the family of Mr. Roy O. Kendall. Roy will be missed.

NOTICE: FLORIDA STATE COLLECTION OF ARTHROPODS

The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) remains deficient in state coverage for even common species for the following states: ME, RI, DE, OH, PA, MI, IN, IL, WI, MN, ND, and AL, GA, MS, and SC, and ID and NV out west, among others in the north and northwest. Any spare specimens you may have from these states would be welcome additions to complete state coverage for all Lepidoptera from North America. Specimens can be simply field pinned, but spread and labeled material is worth more for your eventual tax-deduction of such museum specimens. The FSCA segregates all its moths and butterflies by state for each species, so regional differences and ranges can be more easily assessed. FSCA has good coverage for AZ, CA, FL, LA, MO, NC, and TX, with fair status for AR, CO, KY, NM, NY, and VT, and less coverage for other states.

Your donations are tax-deductible. Spread, labeled and identified specimens are worth about \$7 each as a taxdeduction (micros on minutens or exotics are worth more), by the FSCA valuation formula that is accepted by the IRS already for over 40 years as the standard for donations of museum-quality insect specimens.

J. B. Heppner Curator of Lepidoptera, FSCA Gainesville, FL E-Mail: <u>heppnej@doacs.state.fl.us</u>

BUTTERFLIES ECLIPSED BY FLOYD PRESTON

Yes, butterflies do disappear, at least temporarily in a total solar eclipse. But that is getting ahead of the story. How I got to observe this interesting phenomenon, and where, is a story in itself. Sometime in my early childhood, when I became aware that there was a natural world beyond my immediate neighborhood in Los Angeles, California, I made a *"life list"* of natural phenomena and places that I wanted to experience in my lifetime. This included an earthquake, a hurricane, a tornado, the midnight sun, the arctic tundra, the big animals in Africa, the aurora borealis, a tropical forest (I was a fan of Tarzan) and a cloud forest.

By 1971, when I was 48, I had checked off many of these "must see" phenomena through happenstance, good luck, and collecting butterflies. My luck was still holding when I went to a petroleum engineering convention in October of 1971 and met, through a mutual friend, a petroleum engineer who was a senior vice president of ARCO Petroleum. Our mutual friend knew my wife, June, and I collected butterflies and our friend had evidently told the ARCO VP of this strange hobby for a petroleum engineer. In our brief conversation, he asked me where we had collected. We mentioned Venezuela, much of the US and Canada. He asked me where had I not collected. That was the opening I needed. I told him that we had never been north of the Brooks Range, out on the arctic plain, one of the items on the above "must see" list. We had been in McKinley National Park (now Denali NP) but never had we seen true arctic tundra. He immediately made an offer I could not refuse. He said "you get to Fairbanks by June 17, 1972, and I



Parnassius eversmanni thor, female upperside, Kavik River, Alaska, June 23, 1972 (specimen in photograph is 1.40x original size).

will take you to Prudhoe Bay at our expense for three weeks". Wow! How could you turn down a deal like that?

There were some logistic problems to resolve, however. This was such a *"once in a lifetime"* opportunity that we decided we would finally convert from station wagon travel to a camper. We bought a truck, had a custom built camper made that provided for storage for spreading boards and the pinned specimens after they have been removed from the spreading boards. With this arrangement, we could spread specimens in the field. We planned to drive to Fairbanks using it as a base of operations since I had a maiden aunt school teacher there who was glad to see any relatives. There were one or two complications, however.

The oil companies, at that time had rules as to who and what could be brought into the oil camp. In particular, there were to be no guns, no liquor, and no women! This meant that I would have to go alone from Fairbanks to Prudhoe Bay for the three week trip. Fortunately, through the kind help and cooperation of Ken Philip who had been running the Alaska Lepidoptera Survey for many years, and who still does, Ken was able to get a collecting permit for June to collect in Denali National Park. There was now a road into the park, where there was only railroad access in 1955, when we were there the first time. Once in the park, there was almost 100 miles of good gravel road, similar to the 1955 situation.

There was one further complication. We had planned to take our two younger sons with us to Alaska and they would accompany June in Denali. However, one of the boys had a summer job he wanted to keep to help him pay off his newly acquired car. He did not want to go to Alaska and collect butterflies! At the last minute, this problem was solved because a university colleague had a daughter about the same age as our son who did not want to go. She definitely did want to go. So our two families agreed to switch kids for the summer. The arrangement worked out beautifully.

Our camper and extended family got to Fairbanks on schedule. On June 17, I was picked up by an Alaska Airlines plane and taken to Prudhoe Bay, where, without much formality, I and my camping gear and

collecting gear were put on a twin engine Otter, a workhorse of the arctic, and taken to an airstrip beside the Kavik river, 55 air miles southeast of Prudhoe Bay. The airstrip was literally out in the middle of nowhere, at lat. $69^{\circ} 40'$ N, long. $146^{\circ} 55'$ W, elevation 600 ft. We were housed in sled mounted mobile



Papilio machaon aliaska, male upperside, Kavik River, Alaska, June 20, 1972 (specimen in photo is 1.09x original size).



Colias tyche boothii, male upperside, Kavik River, Alaska, June 23, 1972 (specimen in photograph is 1.72x original size).



Boloria improba improba, male upperside, Kavik River, Alaska, July 4, 1972 (specimen in photo is 2.35x original size).

buildings that were like boxcars and called Wanagans. They were well insulated as they had been used during the winter drilling of wells for what later came to be called the Kavik River Gas Field. We had a portable generator, a cook shack, adequate bunks, but primitive shower facilities. The crew consisted of two geologists, a helicopter pilot, a helicopter mechanic, a camp cook, and a petroleum engineer that collected butterflies. Because the Prudhoe Bay field was discovered only a few years previously (fall, 1968), and the geologists were still seeking new information, the geologists were suspicious of me. Evidently, the word had not been passed down the line that I was legitimate. For almost a week they thought I might be an industrial spy from a competing oil company or even a plant from ARCO to check up on the geologists. It became obvious after a few days that I knew so little about subsurface arctic geology that the atmosphere cleared and we had a good time from then on.

The geologists early, informed me that the camp ran on a strict 7 a.m. to 6 p.m time schedule. Breakfast at 7:00 a.m., out into the field at 8:00 a.m., back to camp at 5:00 p.m., dinner at 6:00 p.m. I thought that this strict schedule was a bit odd, but the crew chief informed me that a month earlier, a governmental environmental survey crew of 8 people had gotten themselves into such a fight over eating, sleeping and working hours under the "midnight sun" environment of 24 hours sunlight and each crew member wanting to work on his own schedule that they had to request an additional crew member to set and maintain a regular schedule for meals, work, etc. Strange!

One evening, after dinner, the camp cook, suggested that we fly to Schrader lake in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and get some lake trout. It had snowed lightly the night before in the mountains but that posed no hazard. We got to a spot between Peters and Schrader lakes in a relatively dry tundra environment. The sky was cloudless and birds and butterflies were abundant even at that hour. As we neared Schrader lake we got an excellent view of the Shublik Mountains and nearby Mt. Churchill. In 45 minutes, the cook caught two very large lake trout that kept the camp in trout steaks for several days. Subsequent days were used to collect around the camp in both wet and drier tundra areas. We even saw caribou getting up on the air strip and running at full gallop to try to avoid the immense clouds of mosquitos. The collecting was superb. Taxa collected included Parnassius eversmanni, Boloria improba improba, Euchloe creusa, Boloria frigga, Boloria polaris, Oeneis melissa, Oeneis polixenes, Erebia

fasciata, Erebia disa, Erebia rossii, Erebia youngi, Papilio machaon, Pieris napi, Colias tyche boothii, and Colias hecla.

And now back to solar eclipses. On July 8, 1972, the geologists planned to study geologic formations along the Killik river, near its confluence with the Coleville



Erebia fasciata fasciata, male underside, Kavik River, Alaska, June 22, 1972 (specimen in photograph is 1.45x original size).



Oeneis polixenes woodi, female underside, Kavik River, Alaska, July 2, 1972 (specimen in photograph is 1.73x original size).



Boloria polaris polaris, female upperside, Kavik River, Alaska, July 4, 1972 (specimen in photograph is 1.86x original size).

river. The Coleville is the longest river on the North Slope of the Brooks Range and has the largest The Killik river is a major tributary. drainage. Because we would be there for several days, we needed to move our camp. Our new camp was Umiat, a "town" or site that is now and in historic time an Eskimo camp site. It is on the west bank of the Coleville River at the east edge of the area previously called the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4. It is at lat. 69° 22' N, long. 152° 8' W. In 1944, when it was a part of the then Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, the government drilled for oil and found mostly gas. The Navy Seabees erected cabins, a semblance of a main street, and an airstrip. We were peacefully eating our early morning breakfast when someone shouted "Women!" and Lo and Behold, there were at least half a dozen well dressed women, in hose, high heels and all, plus about the same number of well dressed men walking down the main street toward our cabin. They were as surprised as we were. Everybody almost in unison cried "why are you here?" It took some rapid conversation to straighten out the facts. We knew why we were there. They were there to witness a total solar eclipse. They had been flown up from Fairbanks this morning as an excursion event and after witnessing the event would depart for Fairbanks. From them we learned the time of totality. Of course, none of us had dark glasses or dark film to view the sun directly but we had some wax paper which helped, but not much.

After we finished our breakfast and said our goodbyes we left for our site on the Killik river, lat. 68° 53' N, long. 153° 25' W, elevation about 1200 ft. The helicopter stopped on a hill on the east side of the Killik river near the Coleville River where we could see the Killik river confluence with the Coleville. This is an area of very low dwarf willow, 12 to 18 inches high interspersed with some bunchgrass type of dry tundra. Walking through this vegetation was slow and difficult. The sky was crystal clear, the air was about 75 °F. Truly a beautiful day to be out in the field. The helicopter occupied probably the only flat reasonably cleared area. Birds were busily hopping among the willows and a surprising number of butterflies were flying without any obvious nectar I was collecting Erebia rossii, Erebia sources. theano, Oeneis polixenes, Colias hecla, Colias nastes, Colias gigantea, Pieris napi, Boloria frigga, Boloria freija and Papilio machaon aliaska, the latter being abundant but badly worn. About the time that I could see that the sun was partly obscured, I began to notice a decrease in bird activity and even before totality, all bird and butterfly activity ceased. The totality or almost total eclipse period lasted about an hour. As I

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looked to the south, I could see the Brooks Range bathed in sunlight and the light reflecting on the snow capped peaks. By the time that the sun was about 3/4 exposed again, bird and all butterfly activity resumed as though the eclipse had never occurred.

The next day, I was flown to Prudhoe Bay and then by Alaska Airlines, to Fairbanks where I joined June and our temporarily extended family. June reported a somewhat similar eclipse encounter while she was in Denali National Park, though she was not in the area of totality. From there, we headed back to Lawrence, Kansas, by way of the Cassiar Highway in British Columbia. The collecting was excellent but the solar eclipse, was, for us, a fantastic conclusion to a fabulous trip.

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Please Note: All photographs of the pinned butterflies were taken by Betsy Betros. Additional photographs that accompany Floyd's article are on page 13 and 14.

EXCERPTS FROM ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND BY LEWIS CARROLL

"The Caterpillar was the first to speak.

'What size do you want to be?' it asked.

'Oh, I'm not particular as to size,' Alice hastily replied: 'only one doesn't like changing so often, you know.'

'I don't know, ' said the Caterpillar.

Alice said nothing: she had never been so much contradicted in her life before, and she felt that she was losing her temper.

'Are you content now?' said the Caterpillar.

- 'Well, I should like to be a little larger, sir, if you wouldn't mind,' said Alice: 'three inches is such a wretched height to be.'
- 'It is a very good height indeed!' said the Caterpillar angrily, rearing itself upright as it spoke (it was exactly three inches high).
- 'But I'm not used to it!' plead poor Alice in a piteous tone. And she thought of herself, "I wish the creatures wouldn't be so easily offended!'

'You'll get used to it in time,' said the Caterpillar: and it put the hookah into its mouth and began smoking again."

EXCERPTS FROM A TRAMP ABROAD BY MARK TWAIN

The author is comparing the European dinner to the European breakfast and states that the dinner is better but "...it has its faults and inferiorities; it does not satisfy... And thus he goes on, from dish to dish, like a boy after a butterfly which just misses getting caught every time it alights, but somehow doesn't get caught after all; and at the end the exile and the boy have fared about alike; the one is full, but grievously unsatisfied, the other has had plenty of exercise, plenty of interest, and a fine lot of hopes, but he hasn't got any butterfly."

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Lake trout from Schrader Lake in Schrader Lake in the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve (ANWR). the ANWR.



Mt. Churchill near Schrader Lake in the ANWR.

Shublik Mts. near Schrader Lake in the ANWR.



Cotton Grass at Umiat, Alaska.

Abandoned (1948) diesel oil and gasoline tanks at Umiat, Alaska.

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Main Street, Umiat, Alaska.



Kavik River near our camp.



Tussock type tundra near Kavik River camp.



Lupine plants growing along Kavik River, near our camp.



Tundra along north side of Kavik River air strip.



Kavik River camp showing air strip, otter, and Wanagan Aerial view of tundra west of Kavik River camp. housing.



CATOCALA CARISSIMA HULST (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) 1880 IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.



Fig. 1. Catocala carissima: a, male, b. female.



Fig. 2. Catocala carissima captured mostly in light traps in Louisiana. n = 294.



Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

G. D. Hulst (1880) described Catocala cara var. carissima as a variation of Catocala cara Guenée, 1852. Barnes and McDunnough (1918) pictured adult, larva and genitalia of cara, and said of cara, "in the southern part of its range (Texas to Florida), it forms the race carissima Hulst". Forbes (1954) states of cara, "The southern variation carissima Hulst is larger, browner, with pale apical patch; it is Floridian, but odd specimens and transitions occur as far north as New Jersey". Chapin and Callahan (1967) reported cara carissima from the Baton Rouge area without specific locality. Sargent (1976) reported cara form "carissima" in Florida, and that it is predominately southern, but taken in Long Island, New York. Covell (1984) states of cara, "form carissima more common than typical form southward". Knudson and Bordelon (1999) listed and illustrated carissima from Heppner (2003) listed carissima from Florida and Texas. occurring in the southeast U.S.: Maryland to Florida and Missouri to Texas.

I have captured the large underwing moth *Catocala carissima* Hulst (Fig. 1) in Louisiana from the end of May through the end of November (Fig. 2) and it occurs commonly across the state (Fig. 3). Most of my locality records are from the southern part of the state, but this is simply representative of my lower collecting effort and record keeping for the northern parishes. The low quantity of specimens illustrated in Fig. 2 is indicative of the low population level of this species at the study site (sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE of Abita Springs, St. Tammany

Parish) where the two reported foodplants: poplar, appears to be absent, and willow, occurring quite uncommonly. Most of the records in Fig. 2 were obtained only at the Abita Springs study site, though I have collected several times this amount in Louisiana for the past 45 years. The six-month long flight period for *carissima* is unusual for most members of this genus, and it is possible there may be more than a single brood involved, but I can find no definitive evidence of more than one long expansive annual brood based on analysis of my data. Long term sampling in more suitable foodplant environments or rearing under natural conditions may confirm or disprove this issue. In Louisiana, the flight period of *Catocala maestosa* Hulst also occurs over a six-month long span.

Often times over the past 45 years, I have encountered large numbers of *carissima* (+/- 500 individuals) resting in darkened areas of a single building's eaves or beneath raised buildings and homes located in heavily forested areas with a sun-blocking tree canopy and in areas which have no electric lighting. This species is well known to Louisiana hunters during the fall months when walking through wooded and heavily forested areas, adults are commonly seen as a red flash emanating from the trunks of large and small trees as one approaches. *C. carissima* can be difficult to capture using a hand net, especially so after an initial unsuccessful attempt, the moth becomes quite skittish and is difficult to approach again. This species is readily attracted to fermenting fruit bait and mercury vapor light.

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ANOTHER REMINDER TO THE SL MEMBERSHIP TO TAKE UP JAMES K. ADAMS' CHALLENGE

In last December's issue of the SL NEWS [Vol. 29 NO. 4 (2007) page 144] James challenged the SL membership to write an article on their "*First Encounter*" of some butterfly or moth in the field (or anyplace) or "*Dangers of Lepping*" which is somewhat self explanatory (like falling off the cliff while chasing the prize butterfly). He promised to donate \$10 (or was it \$100?) for every article that was submitted (up to some limit that I conveniently forget). We received 2 articles for this issue. **Come on members let's break James' bank and write some articles!!!!!** [The Editor]

SLS MEMBERS

DUES NOTICE: If your address label reads 2007, please pay your dues for 2008. Many thanks [The Editor].

UPDATE ON CHAETAGLAEA FERGUSONI BROU, 1997 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.



In 1997, I described Chaetaglaea fergusoni Brou (Fig. 1) and was very disappointed that the black and white type images illustrated in the published original description (Brou, 1997) appeared dark and were of little help to readers in identifying this seldom captured species with subtle maculation. The overall color of fergusoni can be very dark brown, usually monochrome rich reddish-brown with a light dusting of pale whitish scales basad of the post-medial line. Some variations in maculation can be similar to Chaetaglaea tremula (Harvey).

Fig. 1. *Chaetaglaea fergusoni:* a. topotype male, b. topotype male, c. paratype male, d. paratype female.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	11 11										

Fig 2. Adult C. fergusoni captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 33.

Fig. 1 illustrates some variations of *fergusoni* taken at the type locality (sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana). In the original description, I listed 18 specimens from the type locality, 13 specimens from nearby Harrison and Hancock Counties in Mississippi captured by Rick Kergosien, and one specimen from South Carolina captured by Douglas Ferguson, who appears to have first discovered it in 1967.

Despite continued year-round light trapping at the type locality for 26 consecutive years (1982-2008), a total of less than three dozen specimens of *fergusoni* are currently known from there and I am aware of only one other specimen captured by Rick Kergosien on December 04, 1998, in Harrison County, Mississippi. Most of the known Mississippi specimens were captured by baiting trees with fermenting fruit bait and though I have tried this method many dozens of times, over many years at the type locality, none were seen or captured. In Louisiana, I have operated fermenting fruit bait traps throughout the winter months there for 20+ years, none were taken or seen. The flight period of *fergusoni* occurs from late November to late February (Fig. 2), with most specimens captured in December and January. The private collection of Rick Kergosien was completely destroyed in Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

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SATYRIUM KINGI (KLOTS & CLENCH, 1952) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.



Fig. 1. Satyrium kingi, male: a. dorsal, b. ventral, female: c. dorsal, d. ventral.

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
dults					1.00						2.0
ofa	1000			100							
lber	1. Feed										
Linu									-		
	1.12								1000	0.075	

Fig. 2. Satyrium kingi captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 81.



Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

The Lycaenid butterfly *Satyrium kingi* (Klots & Clench) (Fig. 1) was previously informally reported by me many years back for Louisiana in the Southern Lepidopterists Newsletter state coordinator reports as I have taken it for the past 25 years in ultraviolet light traps at the Abita Springs study site in St. Tammany Parish. All of the 81 specimens before me reported for Abita Springs were taken in light traps (Fig. 2) and these represent only the specimens in better condition. Records for torn and poor quality specimens were not recorded. Besides the Abita Springs records, a single specimen was also captured at light in Kisatchie National Forest, Natchitoches Parish (Fig. 3).

Harris (1972) reported the range of *kingi* to include Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Harris also reported the larval foodplant to be *Rhododendron*

calendulaceum or related species and surmised there are additional foodplant species.

The type locality of *kingi* is Savannah, Georgia (Klots & Clench, 1952). At the Abita Springs study site, there are several groupings of *Symplocos tinctoria* (Garden) L'Her and most of the captured *kingi* were found in the light traps closest to these areas. *S. tinctoria* occurs throughout the state, but absent from the Mississippi flood plain (Brown, 1945). This tree, commonly known as sweetleaf or horse sugar has been reported as a larval host for *kingi*. Only one specimen of *kingi* was captured in 2006 at the Abita Springs study site and none in 2007, as nearly all of the mature *Symplocos tinctoria* trees there were destroyed during Hurricane Katrina in August 2005.

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No specimens of *kingi* were reported by (Brou, 1974), when I reported capturing 607 butterflies representing 28 species in St. John the Baptist Parish, using ultraviolet light traps during 1973. Howe (1975) stated *kingi* to be *"local and uncommon"* and the range to include *"southern Virginia to northern Florida, westward to Mississippi"*. *S. kingi* was not reported for Missouri by Heitzman and Heitzman (1987). Knudson & Bordelon (1999) list *kingi* as occurring in Texas. Glassberg (1999) reported *"not yet reported from Louisiana"*, but this is indicative of numerous voids in that publication on many species probably due to his insufficient literature investigation. Heppner (2003) listed the range of *kingi* to be Maryland to Florida and Arkansas to Texas with dates occurring in May and June.

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EXYRA SEMICROCEA (GUENÉE) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.



Fig. 1. Exyra semicrocea phenotype variations: a-h.

The small in size noctuid moth Exyra semicrocea (Guenée) (Fig. 1) occurs commonly at the Abita Springs, St.

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Tammany Parish study site where the yellow pitcher plant *Sarracenia alata* Wood occurs. I have taken this species first in 1982 and have captured hundreds each and every year since then. Variations in phenotypes at the Abita Springs, study site are illustrated in Fig. 1. Forewings can be nearly entirely yellow with innumerable variations to nearly entirely black. Hindwings also can vary in color shades of: white, yellow, brown, or black. I have also captured *semicrocea* in the northwestern Louisiana parish of Natchitoches (Fig. 3).



Fig. 2. Adult Exyra semicrocea captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 752.



E. semicrocea appears to have first been reported from Louisiana by Chapin and Callahan (1967) for the Baton Rouge area, without specific parish designation.

Knudson & Bordelon (1999) include *semicrocea* in their checklist for the state of Texas and illustrate it on plate 12 in their illustrations volume (1999) of lepidoptera of the Big Thicket National Preserve. This species was not covered by Covell (1984).

Lafontaine & Poole (1991) list three species of the genus *Exyra* Grote with *semicrocea* being the most variable in color and maculation and they illustrate three specimens on plate 1, further stating "semicrocea occurs from northern North Carolina south to central Florida and west along the Gulf Coast to east-central

Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

Texas". These authors state "there are several generations ... with adults flying February until October ... most records ... between April and September." In Louisiana, there appear to be three major broods somewhat bimodal in distribution, peaking early April, late June, and mid October (Fig. 2).

Heppner (2003) lists all three known species of *Exyra* from Florida with the range of *semicrocea* to be New Jersey to Florida and Kentucky to Texas.

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SPOTLIGHT ON REARING: APANTESIS NAIS (DRURY) (LEPIDOPTERA: ARCTIIDAE) IN LOUISIANA BY VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.



Fig. 1. Apantesis nais (Drury): a. female parent, captured at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana USA, b, c, d. female offspring, e, f, g, h, j, k, m, n. male offspring, o, p, q, r. yellow hindwing wild captured specimens.

The common and variably marked moth *Apantesis nais* (Drury) (Fig. 1) has always led to identification problems with other similar appearing members of the genus. Heppner (2003) lists the range of *nais* to be eastern North America, Quebec to Florida and South Dakota to Texas. Larval foodplants listed by Heppner include the genus: *Artemisia, Fragaria, Plantago, Polygonum, Rumex, Taraxacum, Trifolium* and *Viola.*

I began rearing a batch of 250 ova obtained from a wild collected female in April of 2007 (Fig. 1a). Approximately 8-10 days later the tiny brownish larvae appeared. I offered the larvae leaves of common false dandelion *Pyrrhopappus carolianus* (Walt) (Fig. 5) and reared the entire quantity in plastic 2-quart size food storage containers. The larvae readily accepted this foodplant and the entire brood fed mostly on this plant species. I replaced the leaves in the containers every 2-3 days, and gathered entire 5-gallon buckets full of the leaves as the larvae reached maturity (Fig. 3). The larvae do well in crowded conditions and fed on black decaying leaves as well as fresh ones. Up to pupation, I lost only 2-3 individuals, being the easiest lepidoptera species I have reared. Pupae that formed in direct contact with the surface of the plastic containers tended to compress against the plastic surface thus becoming deformed. Because of this, several dozen were unable to hatch properly or were deformed at hatching. Well over 200 excellent quality adult specimens were obtained and three females were mated to acquire additional ova for rearing a subsequent brood. The first 28 pupae to hatch were all female; near the end nearly all specimens hatching were males. The final tally for both batches totaled 500+ specimens, yielding roughly an equal number of males and females.







Fig. 3. Mature larvae of *A. nais*: a. side view, b. dorsal view, c. side view.



Fig. 4. A. nais parish records by this author.

Covell (1984) states *nais* has yellow and black hindwings with only a few females having red and black hindwings. Here in Louisiana, the opposite occurs. This population has hindwings predominately red and black with occasional males and females having yellow and black hindwings (about 20 were found operating light traps for more than 35 years, nightly, year-round in southeast Louisiana). No yellow and black hindwing specimens appeared in the reared batches.

For the second reared brood, I offered the larvae of *nais* many dozens of the low plant species occurring on my property as the spring bloom period for *P. carolianus* plants of March to May had ended. The larvae fed on many different ones as *Erechtites heiraciifolia* (L.) (Fig. 6) Asteraceae (sunflower) family and *Elephantopus sp.*,



both of which they fed on voraciously, as well as mature larvae feeding on the leaves of previously undocumented plants as privet and cherry (*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.) without difficulty.

The fast moving larvae are secretive, hiding in curled folds of leaves and spaces between leaves and most often clinging to the bottom surface of the leaves.

Resulting adult specimens of both reared batches were spread and pinned. Variations in maculation were

photographed and some variations are shown in Fig. 1. The reared female specimens showed virtually little differences in forewing and hindwing maculation, while the males exhibited considerable variation on both forewings and hindwings.

Six annual broods occur at about sixty-day intervals based on light trapped adults captured at the Abita Springs study site. The same brood intervals were observed for the two consecutive broods reared during this investigation. The majority of the population at the Abita Springs study site occurs in the second through fifth broods peaking March, May, July and September (Fig. 2).

Acknowledgements

I thank Diane M. Ferguson and Victoria M. Bayless from Louisiana State University Baton Rouge for assistance in identifying the plants mentioned in this investigation.

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GORGYTHION BEGGA PYRALINA (MÖSCHLER, 1877) NOW COMES AN UNCOMMON VISITOR FROM THE SOUTH BY JOSEPH F. DOYLE AND THOMAS COLLINS



Gorgythion begga pyralina

The history of the Variegated Skipper, *Gorgythion begga pyralina* in Texas is known from only a handful of occurrences. All from three counties: Cameron, Hidalgo and Real. The record from Real County is of a single

specimen listed as scarce and a new county record in November of 1994 (Gaskin, 1998). No notation of sex is made. It is not known if the record was vouchered or sighted. It represented the only occurrence of the species north of the Rio Grande Valley in Texas. *G. b. pyralina* ranges from Texas south to Argentina (Scott, 1986).

A new county record for this species was documented with a photograph (shown above) by Thomas Collins at the Riverside Nature Center, Kerrville, Kerr County, Texas, on 17 November, 2007. His experience can best be illustrated with a quote from an email to Charles Bordelon, the Texas Zone Coordinator for the Lepidopterists' Society Season Summary as follows.

"I found this species at the Riverside Nature Center, Kerrville Texas (Google Earth Coordinates Lat: 30° 3'0.49"N Long: 99° 8'55.15"W) on 11/17/07 around 12:35 pm. I was the lone observer doing my weekly fauna census at RNC. I just stumbled upon it as I was looking at a Mallow Scrub-Hairstreak feeding on a Cowpen Daisy in what I call the creek bottom area when I noted this species on an adjacent flower. It was easy to approach, flew a short distance a few times and I noted the flight was weak and very close to the ground. Terry Doyle confirmed the sighting for me from a photo as I was concerned at calling it a Gorgythion begga even though it was the best match of all the species I studied in my Brock and Kaufman."

The fresh condition of the individual denotes the high possibility of a local population, albeit a temporary one. It is considered an uncommon stray in the Rio Grande Valley. The larval foodplant and life history in the United States is unknown. Records of the use of plants in the Malpighiaceae family in Costa Rica have been reported (Janzen and Hallwachs, 2005). There are only two members of that family that are native to the Edwards Plateau region of Texas (Hatch, Gandhi and Brown, 1990). Narrowleaf Thryallis, *Galphimia angustifolia* Benth. and Hyssopleaf Asphead, *Aspicarpa hyssopifolia* Gray are named. The first was reported to be growing on a property adjacent to the Nature Center according to Patty Leslie Pasztor, a well-known Texas botanist (personal communication). Another shrub type plant in the group is Barbados Cherry, *Malpighia glabra* L. that is a native, evergreen ornamental of Mexico, South Texas Plains and Gulf Prairies. It is widely planted in other areas of the state. It is listed as one of the larval foodplants used by *G. b. pyralina* in Costa Rica.

It should be noted here that a heavy, late spring rain in the area on 24 May, 2007, afforded an opportunity for lepidoptera to take advantage of a climatic bonanza of vegetation. As much as 15 inches fell at Fredericksburg, Texas, only 25 miles to the southwest. This incident and 60 inches for the total yearly precipitation prompted the appearance of *Achalarus casica* in Fredericksburg (Doyle & Lindemann, 2007). In addition, *Biblis hyperia aganisa* and *Mestra hypermnestra amymone* invaded into the southern Edwards Plateau in high numbers. *Dynamine dyonis* reached to the edge of the region in Frio County at the Frio River just west of Pearsall, Texas.

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COMMENT CONCERNING Vladimir Nabokov: "After all, Humbert pursued nymphets, not Nymhalids, Luzhin captured chessmen, not Checkerspots, Pnin accumulated sorrows, not Sulphurs. Why did butterflies so fascinate Nabokov, and why should that so fascinate us?"

Nabokov's Butterflies (2000). Translated by Dmitri Nabokov (edited and annotated by B. Boyd and R. M. Pyle), pg. 3.

BUTTERFLIES AND SKIPPERS OF CENLA BY CRAIG W. MARKS

This is the second of a planned three articles presenting information on some of the butterflies and skippers of Louisiana I've seen and/or heard/read about across the mid section of the State. This article will deal with those butterflies and skippers of which I am aware in the region known as CenLa. Because I have not spent quite as much time exploring this region as I have in Acadiana [the subject of my first article; SL NEWS, Vol. 29, NO. 4 (2007) pg 140-144], I will supplement my own data with information from several other sources including past articles by Gary Ross with E. Lambremont, Lep. Soc. Season Summaries (referenced as LSS), and personal communications with Kreg Ellzey, Kilian Roever, Rosemary Seidler and Jeff Trahan (with my sincere thanks to each for their data).

These "other sources" derived from some (emphasis on "some") of the people I knew would have information to complete/compliment my own data. I've not made a conscious effort to exclude any source of material, but I've also not made an effort to exhaust all available sources (like the extensive personal collections of Vernon Brou or Michael Israel or the resources available at the Louisiana State Arthropod Museum). Given that, I believe a "disclaimer" would be appropriate. Anyone wishing to fully investigate the Lepidoptera of Louisiana, whether in the regions I address or elsewhere, would be well served to start with other, more knowledgeable sources than me. My purpose for these articles was not to present a presumed expertise, but to simply convey to others who share my passion some of the information I've gathered over the last 17 years.

Turning to the CenLa region, my searches have concentrated primarily in Vernon Parish (VP) at the Blue Hole Recreation Area, Grant Parish (GP) at the Stuart Lake Recreation Area, Natchitoches Parish (NP) at the Longleaf Vista Recreation Area and the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area, and Rapides Parish (RP) at Indian Creek Recreation Area/Alexander State Forest. A very brief description of these areas is included below. For more extensive information, directions and maps, please go to the Kisatchie National Forest website.

CenLa is also known as the Crossroads region of Louisiana. Surrounded by the Kisatchie National Forest, it is that part of Louisiana that includes the following parishes: Allen Parish, Beauregard Parish, Catahoula Parish, Concordia Parish, Grant Parish, La Salle Parish, Natchitoches Parish, Rapides Parish, Sabine Parish, and Vernon Parish. It is a land of bayous meandering through swamplands, piney hill country, extensive prairies, and deciduous forests. It also has clear streams with sandy bottoms. Located in the piney hills and hardwood bottoms of CenLa, the Kisatchie National Forest is the only national forest in the State. Spread across seven of the ten parishes that make up CenLa, it is divided into five managed units that are called Ranger Districts and which total over 604,000 acres of public lands.

The Calcasieu Ranger District is divided into two land areas called "Units". These Units are named the Evangeline Unit and the Vernon Unit. In my exploration of Kisatchie's Vernon Unit, I've spent most of my time at the Blue Hole Recreation area. Other areas to investigate include the Castor Creek Scenic Area, Wild Azalea Seep, and the Bayou Boeuf Natural Area, Cooter's Bog Special Interest Area, Drake's Creek Special Interest Area, and Whiskey Chitto Special Interest Area. The Blue Hole Recreation Area is a compact area with a group-use picnic shelter/day-use picnic area in the grass along the shore of Blue Hole, and a loop trail. Most of the good spots I've found for butterflies are easy walks off of the loop trail. To find the Blue Hole Rec Area, from Leesville, take U.S. Highway 171 south 7 miles to Louisiana Highway 10, turn left and go straight, when LA Highway 10 turns right, onto Forest Service Road 405 (Tank Road). Follow FR 405 to the signs to Blue Hole on the left.

Stuart Lake Recreation Complex is part of the Catahoula Ranger District. Situated on a beautiful 5-acre lake surrounded by pine-hardwood forest, this area provides outdoor recreational opportunities for camping, picnicking, canoeing, fishing, hiking, bicycling, and nature study. Traveling from Alexandria, Louisiana, take U.S. Highway 167 to the intersection of LA Highway 8 in Bentley, Louisiana, and turn right. Go on LA Highway 8 for 4 miles and turn right onto Stuart Lake Road (FR 144). Go 1 mile on Stuart Lake Road and turn right onto the Stuart Lake Recreation Area Road (FR 144-A). Take FR 144-A to the end where the Day-Use parking area is located. Another point of interest in the Catahoula Ranger District is the Catahoula Hummingbird and Butterfly

Garden located across the road from the main office on Highway 8. That garden, a project between the US Forest Service and Gardeners for Wildlife, a group of local residents, is adjacent to open fields and pine forests and attracts all sorts of butterflies and skippers with a wide variety of flowers, bushes and flowering trees. It is a little less than one acre in size and includes walkways around the bed boundaries, a small pond, waterfall, gazebo and interpretive signing.

Kisatchie has several areas, notably the Caney and Kisatchie Districts, located in hilly, pine-strewn terrain. Some of the hills and mesas in the Kisatchie Ranger District qualify as steep and rocky, although none are more than 400 feet high. The Longleaf Vista Recreation Area lies on a ridge that provides excellent views of the 8,700-acre Kisatchie Hills Wilderness, which surrounds the Vista on three sides. This day-use recreation area offers a variety of uses including picnicking and a 1.5 mile interpretive trail that makes a loop through a wide variety of forest settings from meadows, to bottomland hardwoods, to high mesas, to creeks. One of my fondest memories here was on fifth birthday of my daughter, Mattie, when we picnicked and walked the loop twice with her chattering the whole time (it is a good thing butterflies don't respond to the sound waves generated by a five-year old). Spur trails leave the main trail in two separate areas that lead to platforms on a large sandstone outcropping that allows visitors a 360 degree view of the Kisatchie Hills, as well as access into the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness. The Wilderness Area has several extensive trails such as the Backbone Trail and the Caroline Dormon Trail Spur. The Caroline Dormon Trail is 10.5 miles of trail that is not a loop. The start of the trail is on Forest Highway 59 (the Longleaf Scenic Byway, a 17 mile drive thru the Wilderness Area) and the end is just short of the Kisatchie Bayou Recreation Complex. To get there, from Interstate 49 take the Derry exit which is exit number 119. Take LA Highway 119 5.5 miles south to FH 59 (Longleaf Scenic Byway). Turn right (west) on FH 59 and travel 3 miles to the sign for the Longleaf Vista Area.

The Indian Creek Lake and Recreation Area encompasses a 2,250 acre lake, 100 acres of developed recreation facilities and a 250 acre primitive camping area all within the Alexander State Forest. The Indian Creek Hiking Trail is a two-and-a-half mile long path through a mixed pine-hardwood forest. The trail traverses uplands and minor stream bottoms, providing access to a variety of habitats supporting numerous plant and animal species. Alexander State Forest encompasses 8,000 acres. Although originally intended to be the first of several state-owned demonstration forests, today, Alexander State Forest is the only one. The multiple-use forest contains approximately 700 acres of hardwood bottomland, 4,800 acres of loblolly, slash and longleaf pines, and the Indian Creek Lake Rec Area. It is managed for timber production, forestry research and recreation. In addition, the forest is a game management area. This area is located approximately 10 miles south of Alexandria, LA, off of I-49 South (Exit 73). Turn right off of exit onto Robinson Bridge Road. Proceed approximately 2 miles along Robinson Bridge Road. After entering the town of Woodworth, take a left onto Indian Creek Road. Follow Indian Creek Road to the Ranger Station. As a word of caution, please obey speed limit signs in and around Woodworth.

I've decided to include in this article (as opposed to the prior article on the Acadiana region) my sightings from an area in southwestern Avoyelles Parish (AP), the next parish south of Rapides Parish. The area is only a couple of miles east of Chicot State Park. I found this particular spot after attending a cub-scout campout with my son (and his sister, the only little girl among 50 little boys) many years ago. The spot is just off of I-49 at exit 46. The area is along a small bayou and includes corn fields and hardwood bottoms/forest bisected by deer hunter trails. The piney woods of CenLa begin about ten miles to the north, right up I-49. I include it here as the habitat more closely resembles that of CenLa than Acadiana.

I have organized my reported sightings in the same manner as they were presented in my first article with one major exception. For those bugs I have actually seen, I have combined my sightings with those of others of which I am aware either through written material or personal communications. While I have attempted to give credit to others' sightings, as Rosemary Seidler and Jeff Trahan have jointly provided me with such extensive information that matches and supplements my data, for the sake of space (and with their permission), I have blended their data with mine. At the end of the article I have outlined data I've received through others on bugs I have not personally seen, giving credit in each instance to the source of my information.

Locations where each bug has been seen will be by parish with additional, more detailed information occasionally provided. Flight times are numerically by month in parentheses. My indication of frequency is based on

information available (or not) to me and is purely my own perceptions. This scale of frequency is:

Abundant (A) Common (C) Uncommon (U)



Fig. 1. Palamedes Swallowtail (*Papilio palamedes*), male (dorsal), 10-III-2007, Kisatchie NF, Longleaf Vista Rec Area trailhead, Natchitoches Parish, LA.



Fig. 2. Upper photo: Cloudless Sulphur (*Phoebis sennae*), male (ventral), 15-IX-1994, Lafayette, Lafayette Parish, LA; Lower photo: Cloudless Sulphur (dwarf), male (dorsal), 22-V-1999, St. Landry Area, Avoyelles Parish, LA. Rare (R) Vagrant (V) Local Colonies (LC)

Beginning with the swallowtails and sulphurs/whites, on one occasion at Indian Creek in March 2000, I saw several Pipevine, Tiger, Spicebush, Palamedes Swallowtails and Cloudless Sulphurs, all on a large blooming azalea bush, a sight I noted with interest not only because of the diversity present but also because azaleas do not usually attract so much attention. Joint sightings between Rosemary, Jeff and myself are:

Pipevine Swallowtail (Battus philenor): all (3-10) C;

Zebra Swallowtail (*Eurytides marcellus*): VP, GP, NP, AP (3-6, 8) C in late April and early May at AP (While there are clearly two broods in this area, those broods fly between March and June with late summer bugs being extremely rare. The first brood is lighter and with short tails. By May, the second, darker brood with much longer tails is flying.);

Black Swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*): GP, NP, RP, AP (3-6, 9) C;

Giant Swallowtail (*P. cresphontes*): GP, NP, RP, AP (4-10) C; E. Tiger Swallowtail (*P. glaucus*): all (3-9) C;

Spicebush Swallowtail (P. troilus): all (3-10) A; and

Palamedes Swallowtail (P. palamedes) (Fig. 1): GP, NP, RP, AP (3-5, 9-10) U.

While I do see Falcate Orangetips in CenLa, as with my experience in Acadiana, Cabbage Whites and Checkered Whites continue to elude me. Also, although possible as strays based on somewhat regular sightings in Acadiana, I've not seen any Great Southern Whites, Large Orange Sulphurs or Orange-Barred Sulphurs in this region. What has been seen includes:

- Falcate Orangetip (*Anthocharis midea*): NP, (3, 4) U, flying low to the ground in the hardwood creek bottoms of Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area west of the Caroline Dormon trail;
- Orange Sulphur (*Colias eurytheme*): GP, NP, RP, AP (3-5, 9-10) C;

Southern Dogface (C. cesonia): NP (9) R;

- Cloudless Sulphur (Phoebis sennae)(Fig. 2): all (3-11) C to A at times;
- Little Yellow (*Eurema lisa*): VP, GP, RP (4-5, 9-11) U to A in the fall;
- Sleepy Orange (E. nicippe): GP, NP, AP (3, 5, 9-11) U to C in fall; and
- **Dainty Sulphur** (*Nathalis iole*): NP (9) R, seen for the first time at the first NABA count for the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness area in 2007.

I typically see more hairstreaks and blues in this region than in Acadiana, primarily in the spring. Not only have I seen two species of elfins here, but I've also seen King's and Striped Hairstreaks, none of which have been observed yet to the south.

Great Purple Hairstreak (Atildes halesus): GP, AP (3, 5) R;

Banded Hairstreak (Satyrium calanus): AP (5) R, none seen in several years;

- King's Hairstreak (S. kingi) (Fig. 3): VP, NP (5) LC, at both sites I've found good sized colonies (actually two colonies in the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area) in the immediate vicinity of its foodplant, near moving water;
- Striped Hairstreak (S. liparops): GP (per Ross article, 1965)VP, NP (5) R, all sightings in the same immediate area of the King's colonies and flying at same time;
- "Northern" Oak Hairstreak (S. favonius ontario): GP (4), C when flying, much smaller and with much less red than the subspecies found at Avery island to the south;
- Henry's Elfin (Callophrys henrici) (Fig. 4): NP (3) U, flying on and around its foodplant, blooming Redbud trees;
- E. Pine Elfin (C. niphon)(Fig. 5): GP, NP, RP (3) R, flying about one week after the Henry's start their flight;

White M Hairstreak (Parhasius m-album): GP (3);

Gray Hairstreak (Strymon melinus): VP, GP, NP, RP, (3-10) U to sometimes C;

Red-banded Hairstreak (Calycopis cecrops): all (3-10) C to sometimes A;

E. Tailed Blue (Everes comyntas): (NP, RP, AP (4-5, 7, 9-10) R;

"Spring" Spring Azure (Celastrina ladon ladon): GP, NP (3-4) U; and

"Summer" Spring Azure (C. ladon neglecta): AP (4-5, 7) R.



Fig. 3. King's Hairstreak (*Satyrium kingi*), male (ventral), 29-V-2006, Kisatchie NF, Caroline Dormon trail, Natchitoches Parish, LA.



Fig. 4. Henry's Elfin (*Callophrys henrici*), male (ventral), 10-III-2007, Kisatchie NF, Longleaf Vista trail, Natchitoches Parish LA.



Fig. 5. E. Pine Elfin *(Callophrys niphon)*, female (ventral), 24-III-2007, Kisatachie NF, Little Bayou Pierre @ Hwy. 118, Natchitoches Parish, LA.

I've taken an extra interest in hairstreaks of this State of late. After finding King's Hairstreaks in 2005 in extreme western Florida and noting the habitat, I began a search for similar habitat in my region. As noted above, I found it at the Blue Hole Rec Area, the Longleaf Vista Rec Area and the Kisatchie Hills Wildness Area (in the same area where Common Wood-Nymphs fly, see below). All three spots were deep within hardwood bottoms near water. These hairstreaks are larger than Banded Hairsteaks and most Striped Hairstreaks. They dash about in the shade, landing on the tips of outreaching branches from stands of its foodplant, Sweetleaf, primarily landing on branches in spots of sunlight. If you want to catch these bugs, I recommend getting some extensions for your net as they don't usually allow close approach. I still have hopes to find Edward's Hairstreaks in Vernon Parish. Texas records indicate that bug has been recorded from just across the state line to the immediate west. The habitat is no different around the Blue Hole Rec Area, and I will continue to search.

Having seen no elfins in LA before 2006, I referenced Gary Ross' articles on LA butterflies (*J. Lep. Soc.*, Vol. 17, 12/30/63, pp. 148-158 and Vol. 19, 3/31/65, pp. 47-52), reviewed past season summaries by the Lepidopterist Society and sought information from Kreg Ellzey. With this assistance I found both Henry's and E. Pine Elfins in Kisatchie. A good place to look for Henry's Elfins is along the top of the ridge where the main trail begins at Longleaf Vista Rec Area when the several Redbud trees there are in bloom. Watch high up among the blooms for dark spots moving among the flowers. If nothing seems to be moving, tap the upper branches with your pole to see what might move. Another good spot is to drive along the Longleaf Scenic Byway, stopping at blooming Redbud, Plum and Hawthorn trees. E. Pine Elfins are actually less common than Henry's, or seem so because they don't nectar as readily. This bug comes to mud at a clear running stream (Little Bayou Pierre) on Highway

118 in the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness area. Park at the bridge and walk along the stream in either direction. If it has rained lately, watch the mud puddles, but approach slowly as they are wary. I've also found E. Pine Elfins in the area of Alexander State Forest where Georgia Satyrs fly (see below for more information). Further, based on old records from Gary Ross (Ross, 1965, and personal communications with Gary) and information provided by Kilian Roever, I hope to locate colonies of Frosted Elfins in either GP or NP (or both) this coming spring. Gary found it in GP east of Bentley in April, 1964. Kilian has found it in both parishes. I have found good quantities of that bug's foodplant in both parishes, particularly along the road around Stuart Lake and in the fields next to the Catahoula Butterfly Garden.

The brushfoots in this region are very similar to those seen in the Acadiana area (although sometimes different in occurrence and/or numbers) and include:

American Snout (Libytheana carinenta): AP (4-6) C;

Gulf Fritillary (Agraulis vanilla): GP, NP, RP, AP (3, 5, 8-11) C;

Variegated Fritillary (Euptoleta claudia): GP, NP (4, 9-11);

Silvery Checkerspot (Chlosyne nycteis): VP, RP, AP (3-8);

Phaon Crescent (Phyciodes phaon): NP, (5, 9-11) U to C at times;

Pearl Crescent (*P. tharos***):** all (3-11) C to A, one of the three most common butterfly of the region; **Question Mark: (***Polygonia interrogationis***):** VP, AP (3-6) U to C;

Mourning Cloak (Nymphalis antiopa): NP, AP (4-5) R (with four sightings, I believe these are not just strays):

American Lady (Vanessa virginiensis): GP, RP, NP, AP (3-5) mostly U;

Painted Lady (V. cardus): VP, NP, RP, AP (3-6, 9-10) U, sometimes C;

Red Admiral (V. atalanta): GP, NP, RP, AP (3, 5, 9, 11) U;

Common Buckeye (Junonia coenia): all (3-11) C to A, the second of the three most common butterflies of this area;

Red-spotted Purple (Limenitis arthemis astyanax): VP, GP, RP, AP (4-9);

Viceroy (*L. archippus*): AP (4-5) U, the subspecies of this area is the one commonly seen in the East, not the darker variety sometimes seen in Acadiana;

Goatweed Leafwing (Anaea andria): VP, NP, RP, AP (3-5, 9-11) U, but C at Indian Creek in March;

- Hackberry Emperor (Asterocampa celtis): AP (4-8) C, but becoming very R in the predominantly pine forests of Kisatchie;
- Tawny Emperor (A. clyton): AP (5) U and not seen further north into Kisatchie;
- Southern Pearly-eye (*Enodia portlandia*): NP (9) R, seen for the first time during the 9/07 Kisatchie count In one of the hardwood bottoms west of the Caroline Dormon trail (this bug is found in greater numbers only a few miles to the south in Chicot State Park where thick stands of cane can be found);

Gemmed Satyr (Cyllopsis gemma): VP, NP, RP (3, 5, 8-9) U, another bug of the hardwood bottoms;

Carolina Satyr (Hermeuptychia sosybios): all (3-11) C to A, the third and the most common butterfly of the region;

Georgia Satyr (*Neonympha areolata*) (Fig. 6): RP (5-6, 8) U (for more information, see below); Little Wood Satyr (*Megisto cymela*): all (3-6) C to A when in flight;

Common Wood-Nymph (*Cercyonis pegala*) (Fig. 7.): NP, RP (5, 6, 9) U, seen only one time at Indian Creek several years ago (a fresh male), but seen in consecutive years (2006 and 2007) flying along the Caroline Dormon trail where that trail crosses Road FS 360 in the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area which, as a crow flies, in is about 50 miles northwest; and

Monarch (Danaus plexippus): GP, NP, RP (3-5, 8-11).

Although reported by Gary Ross (1963) and others from LA, my only sightings of Georgia Satyrs were from the Mississippi Gulf Coast region, near Biloxi. After reading an article by the late Ron Gatrelle (The Taxonomic Report of the International Lepidoptera Survey, Vol. 1, NO. 8; July 15, 1999), I wondered if the bug found in upland LA was *N. areolatus* or *helicta* so I started searching for the right habitat. Kreg Ellzey reported it from Kisatchie Hills. J. Trahan has seen one there, but I'd not seen it there and the specific area he identified has undergone a recent burn (late 2006 or early 2007). One day in May while at Indian Creek (actually just outside of the Rec Area proper but still within the Alexander State Forest area), I found some habitat that looked remarkably like the kind of habitat I'd found the bug on the MS Gulf Coast. The area was mostly open pine trees with some

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hardwood trees. There were large patches of high grass and several of what I call "seeps", enough water to get my feet wet. I ended up finding numerous Georgia Satyrs (not *helicta*, see picture) with females almost as large as Little Wood Satyrs. As an aside, I was so engrossed in counting these Satyrs that I got hopelessly lost for over an hour, as a result of which I now wear a compass on my wrist, compliments of my son, Brett, and oldest daughter, Elyse (done to avoid the embarrassment of having to explain how their father got lost "chasing butterflies"). When I returned in August, even though the "seeps" had dried, the Satyrs were still there, but in fewer numbers.



Fig. 6. Georgia Satyr (Neonympha areolata), female (ventral), 26-V-2007, Alexander State Forest, Rapides Parish, LA.



Fig. 7. Common Wood Nymph (*Cercyonis pegala*), male (ventral), 29-V-2006, Kisatchie NF, Caroline Dorman trail, Natchitoches Parish, LA.

The habitat seems right for Little Metalmarks (which fly to the east, and per Ross, 1965, were found in GP in 4/64); however, I've yet to find an area with sufficient quantities of thistle to support a colony. Jeff Trahan and I continue our search for that one. *"Seminole"* Texas Crescents and Eastern Commas, seen both to the south and east should be in this area, but have so far evaded my detection. I find it odd that American Snouts, Hackberry and Tawny Emperors are not more common in this region given their abundance to the south and east. Viceroys also appear significantly less abundant in this region than to the south and east. My bet is Creole Pearly-Eyes will be located in this region. Certainly the foodplant and habitat is here. Georgia Satyrs and Common Wood-Nymphs have not yet been found southward in the Acadiana area (and may not due to the lack of significant pine dominated habitat here).

Turning to skippers, my list for this region is incomplete. I have not been nearly as diligent documenting these perplexing bugs as I have been with non-Hesperiidae butterflies, having only begun to record their presence and numbers in the last two years. Accordingly, the list of skippers I've seen does not nearly suggest the variety that probably flies throughout this region. With that opening caution:

Silver-spotted Skipper (Epargyreus clarus): NP, (5, 9) C;

White-striped Longtail (Chioides catillus) (Fig. 8): NP (9) V, seen during the fall of 2007 when this bug was turning up all over East Texas;

Hoary Edge (Achalarus lyciades)(Fig. 9): GP, NP, RP (4-5, 8) U;

Northern Cloudywing (Thorybes pylades): VP, GP, NP (per Ross, 1965) (4, 5, 7) C;

Horace's Duskywing (Erynnis horatius): VP, GP, NP, RP (3, 5, 8-9) C to sometimes A in May;

Funereal Duskywing (E. funeralis)(Fig. 10): NP (9) R, only the second of this species seen by me in LA (the other in Lafayette Parish);

Clouded Skipper (Lerema accius): NP (4, 9, 10) C;

Fiery Skipper (Hylephila phyleus): NP (5, 7-9) C;

Whirlabout (*Polites vibex*): NP (5, 9, 10) U, but seen more than in the Acadiana region; Yehl Skipper (*Poanes yehl*): NP (9) U;

Southern Broken-dash (Wallengrenia egeremet): NP (5, 6, 9) C;

Dun Skipper (Euphyes vestries): NP (5, 9) U; and

Ocola Skipper (*Panoquina ocola*): NP (8-10) C. The months listed for the foregoing skippers I've actually seen have been supplemented by records from Rosemary and Jeff.

Other records for this region include: Olive Hairstreak (C. gryneus gryneus) (Ross, 1965): NP (4); Reakirt's Blue (Hemiargus isola) (Trahan): NP (4) R (vagrant?); Gorgon Checkerspot (C. gorgone) (Ross, 1965): NP (4) reported as common; Queen (D. glippus) (LSS 2000): NP (8) V; Southern Cloudywing (T. bathyllus) (Trahan): NP (4) U (R?); Juvenal's Duskywing (E. juvenalis) (Trahan): NP (3) A; Sleepy Duskywing (E. brizo) (Trahan): NP (3) U; Wild Indigo Duskywing (E. baptisiae) (Trahan): NP (4) U (R?); Common Checkered-Skipper (Pyrgus communis) (Seidler and Trahan): GP, NP (4, 5, 11) U; Tropical Checkered-Skipper (P. olienus) (Trahan and LSS 2000): NP (8, 10) U; Common Sootywing (Pholisora catullus) (Ross, 1965): GP (4); Southern Skipperling (Copaeodes minimus) (LSS 2000): NP (8); Tawny-edged Skipper (P. themistocles) (LSS 2003): NP (4); Sachem (Atalopedes campestris) (Trahan): NP (5) U(?); Zabulon Skipper (P. zabulon) (LSS 2000): NP (8); Swarthy Skipper (Nastra Iherminier) (Trahan): NP (6) R(?); Least Skipper (Ancyloxypha numitor) (Seidler and Trahan): NP (5, 7) U(?); Meske's Skipper (Hesperia meskei) (Ellzey and Roever): NP (6) along FH 59 at Thinleaf mountainmint; Dusted Skipper (Atryonopsis hianna) (Ellzey and LSS 2003): NP (3-4) along FS 360; Pepper and Salt Skipper (Amblyscirtes hegon) (Ellzey and Roever): NP (3, 4) along FS 360; Common Roadside-Skipper (A. vialis) (Trahan): NP (4) U(?); Yucca Giant-Skipper (Magathymus yuccae) (Roever): NP (3) along what was then FS 337 (now FH 59)

for the first two miles west of LA Hwy 119, but not reported recently; and **Strecker's Giant-Skipper (***M. streckeri***)** (Roever): NP (dates unknown but reported as seen within the last 4-5 years).



Fig. 8. White-striped Longtail (*Chioides catillus*), male (ventral), 30-IX-2007, Kisatchie NF, Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area, Natchitoches Parish, LA.





Fig. 10. Funereal Duskywing (Erynnis

Fig. 9. Hoary Edge (Achalarus
lyciades), male (ventral), 21-IV-2007,
Kisatchie NF, Natchitoches Parish, LA.funeralis), male (ventral), 30-IX-2007,
Kisatchie NF, Natchitoches Parish, LA.

I have a lot of searching left to do in the CenLa region. Aside from hopefully locating colonies of Frosted Elfins and Little Metalmarks, I intend to try and determine if Gorgon Checkerspots are still in the area. Also, I have not given up on my search for Edward's Hairstreaks in Vernon Parish. And then there are all those skippers such as Meske's and Pepper and Salt I've never seen. There is so much of this region I haven't even seen yet. Each time I go I find a new type of habitat like the pitcher plant

bog (on the side of a hill, no less) Rosemary and Jeff showed me this past September in the Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area. Kilian has identified several other areas I've not seen with suggestions of what I might see at each. It is certainly helpful to have so many other people also interested in this region who are willing to share their experiences. Hopefully, this article will encourage others to investigate the region and then let someone know what they've seen.

(Craig W. Marks, E-Mail: cmarks@landcoast.com)

MOBILE MOTH HOUSE ROLLS INTO ACTION BY DON STILLWAUGH

We have a new vehicle in our fleet. One geared toward moth inventory. Believed to be the first of its kind, it is known as the Mobile Moth House (Fig. 1). Essentially, it is a walk-in blacklighting enclosure attached to a trailer that can be transported to any desired location using an all-terrain vehicle. We use this unique sampling device at Brooker Creek Preserve (BCP), an 8,300 acre nature preserve located in northeastern Pinellas County, Florida. Managed by the Pinellas County Department of Environmental Management's Environmental Lands Division (ELD), BCP is a mosaic of flatwoods, cypress domes and strands, sandhills, xeric hammocks, marshes, basin swamps, and bottomland forests.





Fig. 2. Mobile Moth House under construction by Pinellas County staff (Tom Reed above, Scott Coulter below).

Fig. 1. Mobile Moth House pulled by all-terrain vehicle.

Materials for the Mobile Moth House were donated by The Friends of Brooker Creek Preserve, Inc., and it was designed and constructed by County staff (Fig. 2). The enclosure measures 5 ft wide by 5 ft deep by 7 ft tall. The structure is framed with treated pine lumber coated with penetrating stain to provide further waterproofing. A household screen door provides entry and exit, while the side panels consist of 2 ft by 3 ft removable window screen. The roof is covered with a layer of tar paper topped by asphalt roll shingles, and is pitched at a slight angle to allow rain to runoff the aluminum drip edge. A wooden cradle supports the light assembly which sits vertically on the roof (Fig. 3). Externally, a small shelf holds a 12-volt DC battery which powers the blacklight (Fig. 4).

The blacklight assembly was purchased from Leroy Koehn's Leptraps.com. It consists of a lid ring with foam seal, stainless steel funnel, stainless steel vanes, and a 24-inch 40 watt blacklight. It is placed on a 5 gallon bucket cylinder lining a hole cut into the roof. The entire assembly is secured to the roof with four springs.

The Mobile Moth House is mounted on a 4 ft x 6 ft utility trailer using 0.25-inch steel cable and eye bolts. Turnbuckles on the cables allow for periodic tightening. Camper jacks mounted underneath the trailer are raised during transport and lowered for stability once the unit is in place (Fig. 5).

An inaugural demonstration on the night of March 8, 2007, was dampened by an unseasonable cold front and only a few common species entered the structure by 9 pm. Yet the members of the Friends of Brooker Creek Preserve, Inc., County staff, and a local newspaper reporter marveled at the structure and its intended use, jokes about blacklight posters from the 1960s notwithstanding. The Mobile Moth House was subsequently transported to an oak hammock/open field edge in the northeast corner of the BCP. Over several sampling periods species

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Fig. 3. A wooden cradle built into the roof allows the blacklight assembly to sit vertically on a pitched roof.



Fig. 5. Camper jacks used to stabilize and secure the Mobile Moth House in position.

captured at this location pyralids include the Pyrausta tyralis (Guenée, 1854) and Epipagis huronalis (Guenée, 1854); the geometers Anavitrinella pampinaria (Guenée, [1858]), Cymatophora approximaria Hübner [1812], Lophosis labeculata (Hulst, 1887). a n d Eulithis diversilineata (Hübner, 1813); the arctiids Cisthene striata Ottolengui, 1898, C. subjecta Walker, 1854, Clemensia albata Packard, 1864, and Hyphantria cunea (Drury, 1773); and the noctuids Nigetia formosalis

Walker, [1866], Mocis latipes (Guenée, 1852), Leucania scirpicola Guenée, 1852, and Anicla infecta (Ochsenheimer, 1816). Additionally, the carpenterworm moth, Prionoxystus robiniae (Peck, 1818) [Cossidae], the dot-lined white, Artace cribraria (Ljungh, 1825) [Lasiocampidae], and the puss caterpillar moth, Megalopyge opercularis (J. E. Smith, 1797) [Megalopygidae] were captured. Other specimens await determinations.

This innovative apparatus has given ELD staff the ability to expand our inventory of moth species occurring at BCP. Specimens captured can either be collected or released. It is also an effective environmental education tool when included in interpretive night hikes. We look forward to exploring the diversity of moth species found here at BCP.

(Donald M. Stillwaugh, E-Mail: dstillwa@@co.pinellas.fl.us)

Fig. 4. A small shelf holds the 12-volt DC

battery and blacklight ballast.

DEFINITIONS:

Spinneret - the silk-dispensing lobe beneath the larval head of the butterfly or moth; tube-like structure on the labium (lower lip on the head) of the larva that contains the silk gland which is used to produce silk for webs and cocoons.

Nudum - the tip of the antenna (usually in skippers) without scales where scent detectors are located.

REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

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

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

Florida: Charles V. Covell Jr., 207 NE 9th Ave, Gainesville, FL 32601, E-Mail: covell@louisville.edu

Don Stillwaugh sends in the following report from Florida - All moths are from Brooker Creek Preserve, Pinellas County, Florida:

14 November 2007 @ Blacklight (Mobile Moth House) -

Pyrausta tyralis Epipagis huronalis Nigetia formosalis Anicla infecta

12 December 2007 @ Blacklight (Mobile Moth House) -

Cymatophora approximaria Eulithis diversilineata Hyphantria cunea Mocis latipes Leucania scirpicola Megalopyge opercularis

31 December 2007 @ Hanging Bait Trap -

Idia americalis

8 January 2008 @ Blacklight (Mobile Moth House) -

Anavitrinella pampinaria Cisthene striata Prionoxystus robiniae Artace cribraria

6 February 2008 @ Blacklight (Mobile Moth House) -

Lophosis labeculata Cisthene subjecta Clemensia albata

Charlie sends in the following report: Florida records, January - March 6, 2008

The following species were recorded by Charles V. Covell in and around Gainesville, Alachua Co., on the dates indicated:

Butterflies:

Urbanus proteus, Jan. 10, 24, 29, Feb. 3, 8 Erynnis sp., Feb. 16, 20 Hylephila phyleus, Feb. 1, 29 Papilio glaucus, Feb. 29 Papilio troilus, March 5, 6 Papilio polyxenes asterius, Feb. 8, 15, 20, 29, March 1 Heraclides cresphontes, Feb. 3 Phoebus sennae eubule, Jan. 1, 6, 7, 9, Feb. 3, 4, 17, 22, 24, 25, March 2, 3, 5, 6 Phoebus philea, Feb. 4

Eurema lisa, Feb. 5 Eurema nicippe, Feb. 22 Eurema daira, March 6 Calycopis cecrops, Feb. 10, 15 Phyciodes tharos, Feb. 25, 29 Phyciodes phaon, Jan. 1 Vanessa atalanta, Jan. 29, Feb. 8, 15, 16, 20, 25, 26, 27, 29, March 1, 5 Vanessa virginiensis, March 4 Junonia coenia, Jan. 9, Feb. 8, 29, March 1 Agraulis vanillae, Jan. 1, 8, Feb. 10, March 1, 3 Heliconius charithonia, Jan. 6, 8, 9, 17, 21 Danaus plexippus, Jan. 8, Feb. 1, 6, 15,

Moths:

Anacamptodes defectaria (Geometridae), Jan. 24 Phigalia sp. (Geometridae), March 5 Actias luna (Saturniidae), Feb. 19

Records from other counties:

Danaus plexippus, downtown Sarasota, Sarasota Co., Feb. 2 Phoebus sennae eubule, Rt. US 91, Columbia Co. near Welborn, Feb. 23

Feb. 22. Episcopal Camp Weed near Houston, Suwanee Co. I (Charlie) had a good night at lights, with muggy warm weather, and rain in the night. The light trap was swamped; but I did well at camp lights and one UV light I put out. I found a worn *Junonia coenia*, and the following species of moths:

Lasiocampidae: Phyllodesma americana, Artace cribraria;

Arctiidae: Cisthene subjecta, Halysidota tessalaris, Ecpantheria scribonia, Hyphantria cunea, Spilosoma virginica;

Notodontidae: Heterocampa guttivitta, Furcula borealis;

Noctuidae: Acronicta sp., Galgula partita, Zale minerea, Cissusa spadix, Phoberia atomaris, Spodoptera ornithogalli, Tetanolita mynesalis;

Geometridae: Lycia ypsilon, Macaria transitaria, Tornos scolopacinarius, Anacamptodes defectaria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Euchlaena sp., Besma quercivoraria, Prochoerodes transversata, Nemoria sp.;

Eucleidae: Euclea delphinii; and other species yet to be determined.

Feb. 23. At Camp Weed, Houston, Suwanee Co., I saw *Erynnis sp., P. sennae*, and *J. coenia*. I also found a cocoon of *A. polyphemus*, but it was not alive although obviously last year's.

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

James sends in his first summary for 2008:

At the time of writing of this report, the "Georgia mothing crew" had participated in just one early spring single night trapping trip, so the report below is pretty small. Thankfully, some of the butterfliers reported on early sightings. It's been a generally very chilly winter, and there hasn't been much flying anywhere. Most records presented here represent new or interesting records (range extensions, unusual dates, uncommon species, county records, *etc.*). All dates listed below are 2008 unless otherwise specified.

I also had a delusion of mine corrected this spring. With visiting Chris Schmidt accompanying me on a short March 3 butterfly outing to Crockford-Pigeon Mountain WMA in Walker Co., it turns out that the only obvious emerger that was flying was the Spring Azure – the ONLY one. I had always thought that Orange-Tips, *Erynnis*

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skippers, Tiger Swallowtails, Elfins and a few others more or less came out together in the early spring. Clearly, *Celastrina* is indeed the absolute earliest emerging butterfly on the wing, at least in NW GA. There were other butterflies out with the *Celastrina*, like several *Polygonia* (Anglewings) and a couple of Mourning Cloaks, but these are hibernators. The fresh Snout Butterfly (*Libytheana carinenta*) could also have been a new emerger as well.

Calhoun, Gordon Co. (my house and cattail habitat):

<u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: *Psaphida grandis*, Jan. 26 (EARLY); *Psaphida styracis*, Feb. 24 (rather early). **<u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>**: *Paleacrita merricata*, one each Jan 6, 7, and 8 (EARLY).

Carbondale, Whitfield Co.:

NOCTUIDAE: First *Feralia major* of the year, Jan. 8; *Psaphida thaxteriana*, Mar. 3 (**COUNTY**, second for NW GA; with Chris Schmidt); *Lithophane grotei*, Feb. 5; *Lithophane lemmeri*, Feb. 13 (very UNCOMMON in GA); *Metaxaglaea violacea*, Feb. 5 (LATE). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Digrammia continuata*, Feb. 5 (VERY EARLY; few for N. GA).

Salacoa Rd. at Salacoa Creek, NE Bartow Co., 5 mi. ESE of Fairmount, March 3, with Chris Schmidt:

Many of the usual early spring moths were encountered, perhaps most notable were the following: **NOCTUIDAE**: several *Orthosia garmani*; more *Cerastis tenebrifera* than I have ever seen in one night.

Western Bibb Co., Feb. 10 - 16, Jerry and Rose Payne:

Jerry and Rose reported on on particularly early emerger, even though the temperatures were not particularly welcoming. **PAPILIONIDAE**: *Eurytides marcellus* (Zebra Swallowtail).

In addition, they reported the hibernators Sleepy Orange, Question Mark, Mourning Cloak, and a worn Red Admiral, as well as apparently freshly emerged American Snout and American Lady.

A one night mothing trip to south Georgia with visiting colleague Chris Schmidt produced a nice set of moths.

Ohoopee Dunes Habitat, 1 mile N. of State Hwy. 152 along Handy Kennedy Rd., Tattnall Co., March 6, with Chris Schmidt:

<u>HESPERIIDAE</u>: Erynnis skippers. <u>PAPILIONIDAE</u>: Eurytides marcellus, Papilio palamedes. <u>LYCAENIDAE</u>: Calycopis cecrops.

Ludowici, Long Co., March 6, 2008, with Chris Schmidt:

<u>SATURNIIDAE</u>: Antheraea polyphemus, Actias luna. <u>LASIOCAMPIDAE</u>: Tolype notialis. <u>ARCTIIDAE</u>: Hypercompe scribonia (female). <u>NOCTUIDAE</u>: Xystopeplus rufago. <u>GEOMETRIDAE</u>: Iridopsis vellivolata, Phaeoura quernaria, an Idaea sp. that I haven't identified yet, but likely to be new for the COUNTY.

Griffin Ridge WMA, north of Altamaha River, Long Co., March 6, 2008, with Chris Schmidt:

HESPERIIDAE: Erynnis spp. LYCAENIDAE: Likely Pine Elfins (Incisalia niphon) high in the pine trees.

SATURNIIDAE: Antheraea polyphemus, Actias luna. LASIOCAMPIDAE: Tolype notialis, Phyllodesma NOTODONTIDAE: Nadata gibbosa, Heterocampa biundata, H. gutivitta, H. umbrata, americana. Macrurocampa marthesia, Symmerista albifrons, Schizura unicornis. ARCTIIDAE: Clemensia albata, Cisthene plumbea, C. subjecta, Hyphantria cunea, Spilosoma dubia (COUNTY, though likely previously taken but unrecognized; uncommon in STATE), Apantesis vittata. NOCTUIDAE: Renia discoloralis, Tetanolita mynesalis, T. floridana, Lascoria ambigualis, Cutina albipunctella, C. distincta, C. arcuata, Cissusa spadix, Phoberia atomaris, Ptichodis bistrigata, Argyrostrotis flavistriaria, A. sylvarum, A. deleta, Metria amella, Zale metatoides, Z. calycanthata, Z. lunifera, Z. near lunifera, Z. declarans, Paectes abrostoloides, Marathyssa basalis, Acronicta brumosa, Acronicta tritona, A. afflicta, A. longa, Lithacodia muscosula, Meganola spodia, Nola phylla, Nola sp. nov., Metaxaglaea violacea, Sericaglaea signata, Psaphida resumens, P. styracis, Chytonix sensilis, Iodopepla u-album, Egira alternans, Himella fidelis, Ulolonche culea, Morrisonia confusa, M. mucens, Lepipolys perscripta (COUNTY, second known in STATE), Feltia (Trichosilia) manifesta. GEOMETRIDAE: Macaria aequiferaria, M. promiscuata, M. distribuaria, Digrammia gnophosaria, Glena cribrataria, Anavitrinella pampinaria, Iridopsis defectaria, Iridopsis cypressaria (?; worn, will report more on this specimen in next newsletter), Cleora sublunaria, Hypomecis umbrosaria, Epimecis hortaria, Phaeoura quernaria,

Ceratonyx satanaria, Pero ancetaria, Euchlaea amoenaria, E. deductaria, Euchlaena sp., Metarranthis obfirmaria, Plagodis fervidaria, Petrophora divisata, Prochoerodes transversata, Eutrapela clemataria, Nemoria bifilata, N. bistriaria, Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria, Hydriomena spp. (2), Eupithecia matheri. URODIDAE: Urodus parvula. A number of tortricids (but virtually no pyralids except one Parapoynx), and a few other micros remain unidentified at this point.

Brunswick, Glynn Co., Feb. 23, Mike Chapman: <u>PAPILIONIDAE</u>: Eurytides marcellus, Papilio glaucus. <u>LYCAENIDAE</u>: Atlides halesus.

John Hyatt sends in the following records from the vicinity of Meridian, McIntosh Co, GA., for December 12-16, 2007 (all somewhat late records, except perhaps for *P. sennae eubule* and *A. vanillae*:

A. vanillae, Phoebus sennae eubule, Heliconius charitonius, Eurema nicippe, Eurema lisa, Urbanus proteus, Panoquina panoquin, Euptychia hermes sosybius, Euptychia cymela.

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

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

The following Mississippi records are reported by Ricky Patterson:

- 1 March 2008, Homochitto National Forest, Pipes Lake, on Sandy Creek Wildlife Management Area: *Celastrina ladon.*
- 1 March 2008, Homochitto National Forest, FR 119 at FR 119G, on Sandy Creek Wildlife Management Area: *Celastrina ladon, Eurema daira daira, Battus philenor philenor, Anthocharis midea*, and *Erynnis juvenalis juvenalis.*

A search of the Pipes Lake area located many Yucca plants, but no tents or other sign of *Megathymus yucca*, *yucca*, which was found there many years ago. After a snow storm in Mississippi on March 7, collecting has slowed considerably.

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

The following selected butterfly records were submitted by Harry LeGrand.

Place names refer to counties unless otherwise stated, and records are not new county reports unless indicated. The drought of summer extended through November; most places in the state continued to be more than 10" of rainfall below normal for the year. As expected, it was another disappointing autumn of northbound flights of southern species. Records are from September - November 2007.

PIERIDAE:

Nathalis iole, the only true stray reported from the state in 2007 was one of this species seen by Randy Emmitt in Person (COUNTY) on October 15. This is the second Piedmont county record and one of just five records for the state.

LYCAENIDAE:

Atlides halesus, Harry LeGrand observed approximately 35 adults, by far a state record count, on October 9 in Robeson.

NYMPHALIDAE:

Satyrodes appalachia, several individuals were seen by Shay Garriock on October 4-5 in Columbus (COUNTY), for an eastward extension of the range of the species.

Danaus gilippus, Jeff Lewis photographed one at Elizabethan Gardens on Roanoke Island in Dare on September 24; the species is seldom seen along the northern half of the coast.

HESPERIIDAE:

Euphyes dion, Shay Garriock observed one in a powerline clearing on September 7 in Union (COUNTY), near the western edge of the species' range.

Oligoria maculata, one was seen by HL in Robeson (COUNTY) on September 12. The species is rare more than about 30 miles from the coast.

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

Brian sends in the following state report for 2007:

HESPERIIDAE:

Copaeodes minima, Lee Co., Lynchburg Savanna Heritage Preserve, 22 Sep 07, Robin Carter, County record;

Erynnis baptisiae, Sumter Co., Manchester St. For., 2 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Hesperia attalus, Chesterfield Co., Sandhills NWR, 17 Aug 07, Dennis Forsythe, very uncommon this year;

Lerema accius, Cherokee Co., adjacent to King's Mt. National Battlefield, 29 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Lerema accius, Chester Co., Sumter NF, 28 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Nastra lherminier, Lee Co., Lynchburg Savanna Heritage Preserve, 18 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Poanes yehl, Lee Co., Lee St. Natural Area, 20 Oct 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Polites origenes, Newberry Co., Sumter NF, 28 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Urbanus proteus, Lee Co., Lee St. Natural Area, 20 Oct 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Urbanus proteus, Union Co., Lockhart, 30 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Urbanus dorantes, Darlington Co., Pee Dee Research Station, 4 Oct 07, Brian Scholtens, County record.

LYCAENIDAE:

Atlides halesus, Darlington Co., 17 Aug 07, Dennis Forsythe, **County record**; Leptotes cassius, Charleston Co., suburban Charleston, 4 Nov 07, Nathan Diaz; Strymon melinus, Union Co., Lockhart, 30 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, **County record**.

NYMPHALIDAE:

Agraulis vanillae, Lee Co., on road near Lynchburg Savanna Heritage Preserve, 18 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Anthanassa texana, Beaufort Co., Brays Island Nature Center, 13 Dec 07, Bruce Lampright;

Cercyonis pegala, Lancaster Co., 40-acre Rock Historic Park, 28 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Cyllopsis gemma, Lee Co., Lee St. Natural Area, 20 Oct 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Cyllopsis gemma, Marlboro Co., Carolina Sandhills NWR, Wallace Tract, 5 Oct 07, Robin Carter, County record;

Heliconius charithonia, Greenville Co., Roper Mountain Science Center, 13 Nov 07, Ginger Kopka;

Limenitis arthemis astyanax, Cherokee Co., adjacent to King's Mt. National Battlefield, 29 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record;

Limenitis archippus, Union Co., Lockhart, 30 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, **County record**; *Speyeria diana*, Cherokee Co., Hwy 86 at King's Mountain National Battlefield, 11 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe.

PAPILIONIDAE:

Battus philenor, Cherokee Co., adjacent to King's Mt. National Battlefield, 29 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record.

PIERIDAE:

Colias eurytheme, Union Co., Lockhart, 30 Sep 07, Dennis Forsythe, County record.

GEOMETRIDAE:

Palaecrita merricata, Aiken Co., 8 mi. N. of Aiken at I-20 exit 18, 9 Feb 07, James Adams and Irving Finkelstein, State and County record.

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

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

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

The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are \$20.00 annually. The organization is open to anyone, especially those with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern United States. Information about the Society may be obtained from Paul Milner, Membership Coordinator, 272 Skye Drive, Pisgah Forest, NC 28768, and dues may be sent to Jeffrey R. Slotten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

c/o J. BARRY LOMBARDINI, THE EDITOR 3507 41st Street Lubbock, Texas 79413

FANIA NANA (STRECKER, 1876) (LEPIDOPTERA: COSSIDAE) IN LOUISIANA BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.



Fig. 1. Fania nana: male

I have captured the small gray cossid moth, *Fania nana* (Strecker) (Fig. 1), since 1982 at the Abita Springs study site using ultraviolet light traps. Most specimens captured have been males. Females are similarly colored and marked as the males, but just slightly larger in wingspan. I have not recorded all of the individuals taken over the years, but have illustrated the adult flight period (Fig. 2) from the label dates on specimens I presently have before me. This species apparently has one annual brood at the study site. This species, like most of the cossids, succumb to outer surface greasiness after being pinned and placed into collection storage.

In the checklist (Hodges, et al., 1983), only one species of the genus *Fania* Barnes & McDunnough is listed. This

stillau stillau	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
number o		-			أليلي.	i					

(1984) nor Heppner (2003).

Fig. 2. Adult Fania nana captured dat sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana. n = 62



Fig. 3. Parish locations by this author.

Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 496 pp., 64 plates. Hennner, J.B. 2003. Arthropods of Florida and No.

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.

species is listed for the state of Texas by Knudson and Bordelon (1999) in their checklist. This species was not covered by Covell

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