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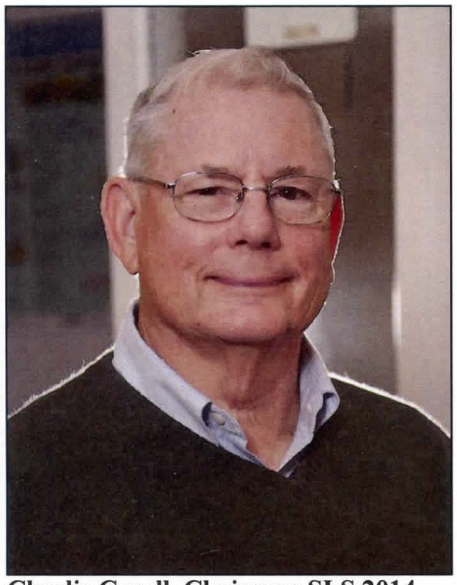
THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY ORGANIZED TO PROMOTE SCIENTIFIC INTEREST AND KNOWLEDGE RELATED TO UNDERSTANDING THE LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA OF THE SOUTHERN REGION OF THE UNITED STATES (WEBSITE: www.southernlepsoc.org/)

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

REFLECTIONS FROM YOUR NEW CHAIRMAN, CHARLIE COVELL

First, I want to acknowledge the fine job as Chairman accomplished by Debbie Matthews during the past two years and to thank her for her service. And then there is the amazing job as *News* Editor by Barry Lombardini during the past few years. An informative, interesting newsletter is essential to the success of our organization, and Barry has accomplished wonders. Jeff Slotten has faithfully handled dues and mailing of the *News* for which I wish to thank him. And then there are the excellent, detailed articles on various moth species regularly published by Vernon Brou, and other articles by many of you on a wide variety of topics lepidopterological. Thanks also go to the State Coordinators for compiling the quarterly reports, and to those of you members who contribute your records. All together I see the SLS as healthy and thriving, despite the fact that some areas of our mission are difficult to carry out largely because of the vast geographic area we include. In the next two years I'd like to see:



Charlie Covell, Chairman SLS 2014.

(1) more states represented in the Reports of State Coordinators;
(2) a field trip or two planned for areas where at least some members can gather;
(3) more participation in our Annual Meeting than has been the case lately; and
(4) further addition of butterfly and moth photographers, watchers, and gardeners among our ranks.

I realize that we have a geographical constraint that makes it difficult to get a big gaggle of members together at any one time. Our *News* is, in my opinion, our strongest tie because of its terrific quality and a plentitude of articles and photos. Thank you, all of you, for your continued membership,

support, and contributions to the knowledge of Lepidoptera in the southeastern United States.

Taking a leaf from Debbie's March 2012 "reflections," I'd like to tell you a bit about myself as a lepidopterist. I was born in Washington, D.C., on December 10, 1935. My earliest memory of butterflies was in rural Virginia where we lived when I was a toddler. One spring day my mother held me up to view a blooming plum tree in our back yard that seemed alive with what must have been tiger swallowtails. They scared the punkin out of me and I cried. Fast forward to October, 1949, when my family moved from Ashtabula, Ohio, to Southern Pines, North Carolina. There I continued my Boy Scout career, and met Joe Womble and Pete Grinnell. They collected butterflies, and Joe showed me his collection - colorful specimens pinned in the bottom of a foot locker. That turned a switch and I was hooked. I built a net, as they had done, and started collecting the late fall species. Soon Bob Butler joined in, and it was Bob who was my field companion until his family moved to Mexico and I was shipped off to prep school in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1952. In 1950 I visited my grandparents in the Washington, D.C., area, and wanted to see the William Barnes Collection, about which *National Geographic Magazine* had published an article in 1927. His butterflies had been given to the U.S. National Museum, and I went there expecting to see rows and rows of butterflies on display. Alas, no exhibit! I asked a guard about it, and he called the butterfly curator, William D. Field, who took me into the office area and showed me the butterflies I wanted to see. He also gave me some insect pins and two old glass-topped cases, plus some important information: how to place specimens on the pins, hydrate dried specimens, pull the wings forward properly when spreading, and how to make the essential data labels.

In North Carolina, Charles Covell Jr., holds his net in readiness for a catch.

Charlie working at a young age.

I took this information back to North Carolina, and Bob and I expanded our collections while Joe and Pete (a year older than us) went on to other pursuits. Many were the hot, humid afternoons we biked the areas around Southern Pines, and visited downtown storefronts at night for big, showy moths. I continued visiting the National Museum, and when I was at school in Alexandria, I actually interned on Mondays, putting away butterflies from the Ellison A. Smyth Collection, which had been left to the Smithsonian. When at the University of North Carolina in 1954 - 58, I was more interested in soccer and social life, and never considered what occurred after Betty and I were married and both teaching in Norfolk, Virginia, in August of 1958: becoming an entomologist. I majored in English and taught at Norfolk Academy for two and a half years. In summer 1959 I worked at the Norfolk Museum with the late Roger Rageot, and we collected in the Great Dismal Swamp. My interest in Lepidoptera was rekindled. That summer I drove to Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for Army Reserve camp and stopped at Virginia Tech in Blacksburg, Virginia, to enquire about the locality of Poverty Hollow, where the Northern Metalmark had been recorded. I ended up in the office of Dr. James McD. Grayson, head of the new Entomology Department at Virginia Tech. He wanted a curator for their collection, and talked me into "converting" to Biology and Entomology, and in summer 1960 we moved to Blacksburg for a four-year residency. In 1965 I was fortunate to land the job I held for 40 years: entomologist in the Biology Dept. at the University of Louisville. I finished my dissertation, a revision of the geometrid moth genus *Scopula*, in April, 1965, just when our first child, Chuck, was born. Looking back, I feel sure that the late Dr. James R. ("Jim") Merritt, Dean of Louisville's Law School and an amateur lepidopterist, had a lot to do with my getting my job. He grew up in Raton, in northeastern New Mexico, and was familiar with nearby Philmont Scout Ranch. I had published a paper on "The Butterflies of Philmont" as my first solo article, and at lunch with those who would decide on my hiring he touted my checklist resulting from my 1951 visit to Philmont as a big deal. I will always be grateful for what Dr. Jim Grayson and Jim Merritt did to help me along.

At Louisville we had an insect collection that consisted of about 40,000 specimens .....**(continued on page 4)**

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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/

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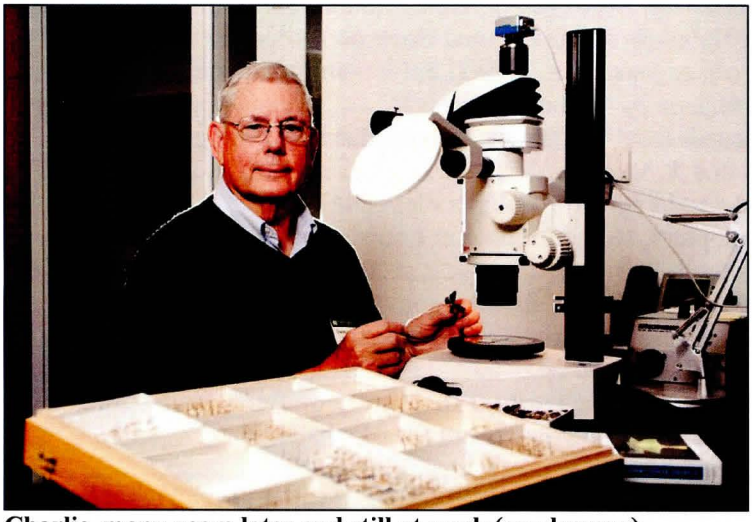
(Continued from page 2).....(strong in leafhoppers, the specialty of the two entomologists who preceded me). When I left in 2004 the collection consisted of about 250,000 specimens, and "migrated" to the Entomology Department at the University of Kentucky, where it was combined with their collection. I have always been a "survey kind of guy" (to quote my good friend Loran Gibson), and visited all 120 counties in Kentucky and recorded at least five butterfly species in each by summer 1974. That year another good friend, Richard Henderson, and I, with the help of many of our friends and colleagues, gathered in the entomology lab and the Covell home for the founding meeting of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists. I think our combination of field trips around Kentucky and annual meeting at the University of Louisville collection became a model for several other state-wide or regional organizations. We had many enjoyable gatherings, with one or two well-known lepidopterists from out of state as featured speakers. This meeting format continues to this day. This November we will celebrate our 40th anniversary, and I am privileged to have been asked to give a presentation about the history of the Kentucky Lepidopterists. We have a book documenting 2,388 species; a website about the group; and an online database, kybutterfly.net, for those seeking Lepidoptera species records from that state. We have former president and Western Kentucky University Professor Jeff Marcus and his brother for that feature. We are still adding new state records, and have over 2,500 species recorded now from Kentucky.



Charlie, many years later and still at work (or pleasure).

I have enjoyed active membership in the Lepidopterists Society since 1951, and am also a charter member of the Southern Lepidopterists Society. My John Abbot Award plaque, presented to me at the SLS meeting hosted by John Hyatt in 1982, is proudly displayed in my office here at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, which I joined as a curator in 2004 when it opened. I am forever grateful to Tom Emmel for inviting me to be part of the McGuire Center family. Here I have focused mostly on building the worldwide Geometridae collection and working on my *Moths of North America* fascicle covering the geometrid moth subfamily Sterrhinae. That and curating the vast amount of unprocessed material assure me of plenty to do for as long as I can do it.

I have left out a lot, especially about wonderful field trips at home and abroad, and some great stories about people and events which may be revealed over a beer during the 2014 Annual Meeting. I hope to see you there.

Cheers, Charlie

(Charles Covell [covell@louisville.edu])

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HETEROCAMPA GUTTIVITTA (WALKER, 1855) (LEPIDOPTERA, NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

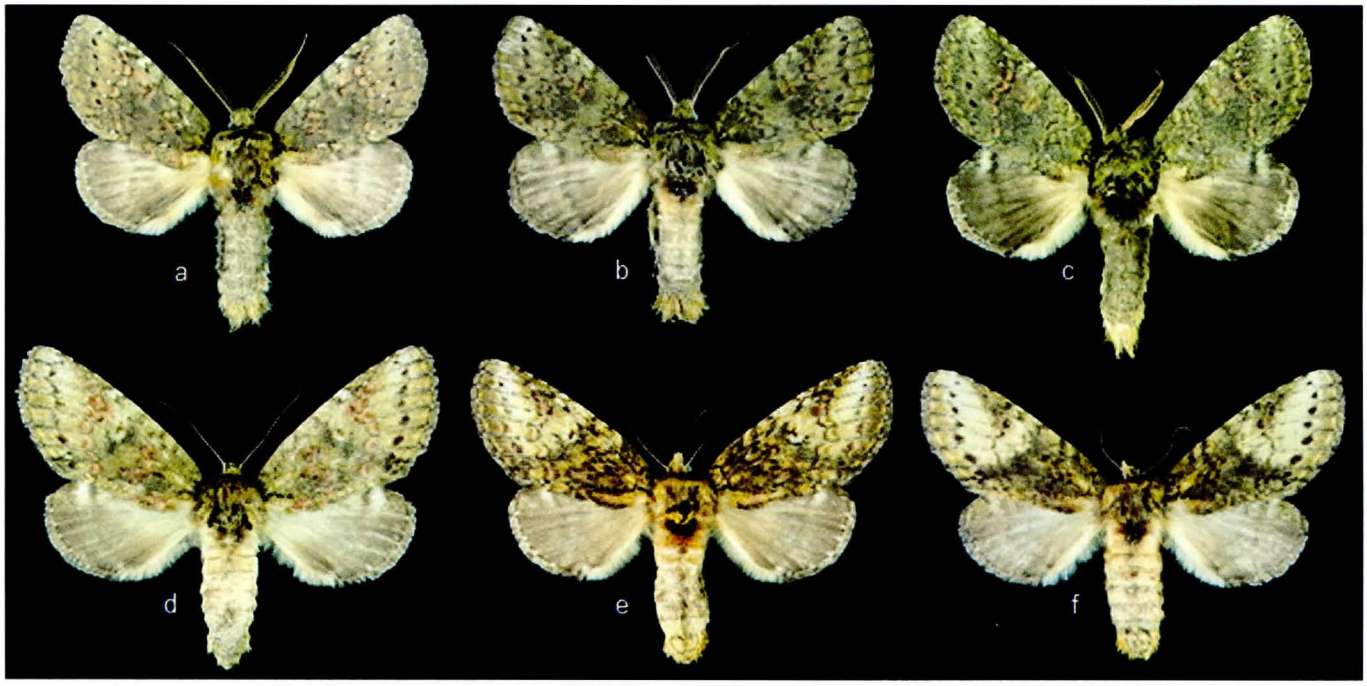

Fig. 1. ***Heterocampa guttivitta*** Louisiana phenotypes: (a-c) males, (d-f) females.

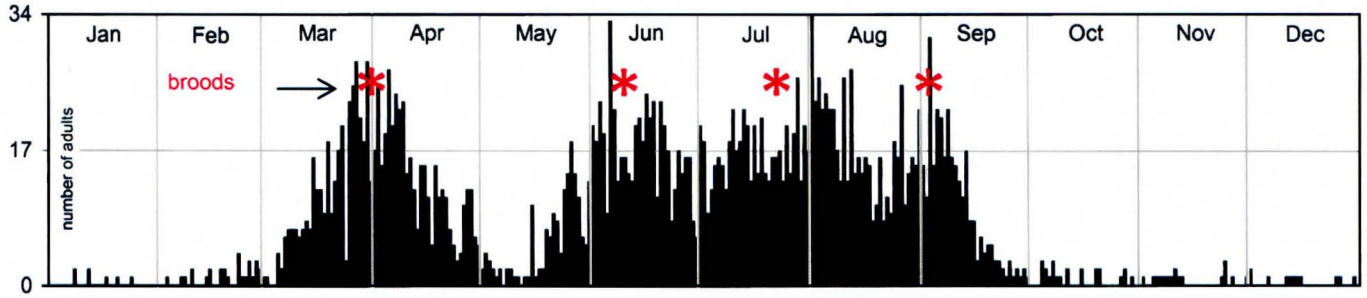

Fig. 2. Adult ***Heterocampa guttivitta*** captured in Louisiana. n = 2854

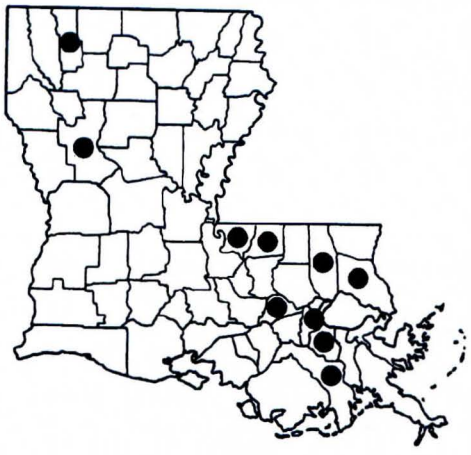

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***H. guttivitta.***

The dark green in color notodontid moth, ***Heterocampa guttivitta*** (Walker) (Fig. 1) is a common species across Louisiana. This species is reported by Covell (2005) as common throughout eastern North America from April through September. Heppner (2003) listed the range for ***guttivitta*** as New Brunswick to Florida west to Manitoba, south to Texas, and dates February through April and June through October. Packard (1895) also mentions records from Colorado.

In Louisiana, ***guttivitta*** has been collected in all 12 months, though, there are only four annual broods. The first brood peaks at the end of March/beginning of April, the second brood peaks early to mid-June, with subsequent broods peaking at approximate 43-day intervals (Fig. 2).

The parish records are illustrated in Fig. 3.

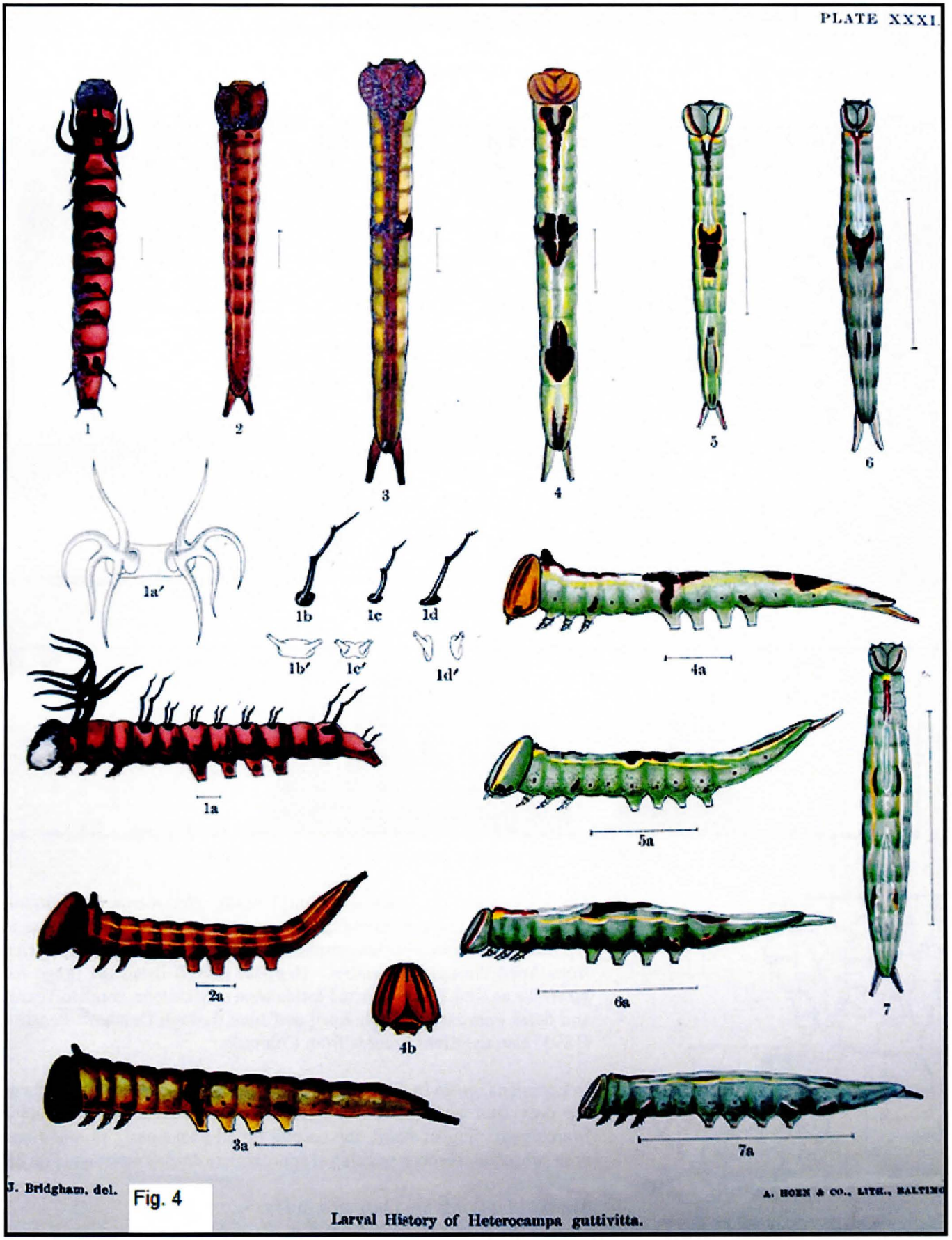

Fig. 4

Larval History of Heterocampa guttivitta.

Walker's type of ***guttivitta*** is reportedly in the Natural History Museum London. I have reproduced the wonderful ***guttivitta*** larval color illustration from Packard (1895) Plate XXXI (Fig. 4) and the larval stages text explanation of the plate (Fig. 4a). Packard also listed the foodplants of ***guttivitta*** to include: apple, maple, oak, chestnut, beech, and viburnum. Covell also added birch as a foodplant. Heppner included a much more comprehensive listing of larval foodplants: several species of ***Acer***, ***Betula sp.***, ***Carya sp.***, ***Castanea dentata***, ***Cornus sp.***, ***Fagus sp.***, ***Hamamelis virginiana***, ***Juglans.***, ***Litchi chinensis***, ***Malus pumilla***, ***Ostrya virginiana***, ***Populus sp.***, several species of ***Prunus***, ***Pyrus commumis***, ***Pyrus sp.***, ***Quercus nigra***, ***Quercus sp.***, ***Rubus allegheniensis***, ***Spiraea sp.***, ***Ulmus sp.***, and ***Viburnum sp.***

PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 4a

Larval stages of Heterocampa guttivitta.

FIG. 1. *H. guttivitta.* Stage I; 1*a*, side view; 1*a'*, prothoracic antlers; 1*b*, 1*b'*, antlers on first abdominal segment; 1*c*, 1*c'*, antlers on second to seventh abdominal segments; 1*d*, 1*d'*, antlers on eighth abdominal segment.
FIG. 2. *H. guttivitta.* Stage II; 2*a*, side view.
FIG. 3. *H. guttivitta*, end of Stage II, 3*a*, side view.
FIG. 4, 4*a*. *H. guttivitta*, Stage III.
FIG. 5, 5*a*. *H. guttivitta*, Stage IV.
FIG. 6, 6*a*. *H. guttivitta*, end of Stage IV.
FIG. 7, 7*a*. *H. guttivitta*, Stage V. Bridgham del.

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Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

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VLADIMIR NABOKOV ON HIS PLANNED BOOK ON *BUTTERFLIES IN ART* [1]

From an interview with Alfred Appel, Jr.* August 1970 (published in Novel 4 (1971).

Appel, Question: How are you progressing with your book on the butterfly in art?

Nabokov, Answer: I am still working, at my own pace, on an illustrated *Butterflies in Art* work, from Egyptian antiquity to the Renaissance. It is a purely scientific pursuit. I find an entomological thrill in tracking down and identifying the butterflies represented by old painters. ...Some of the problems that might be solved are: were certain species as common in ancient times as they are today? Can the minutiae of evolutionary change be discerned in the pattern of a five-hundred-year-old wing?"

*[Alfred Appel Jr. was a scholar noted for his investigations into the works of Vladimir Nabokov. He was on the faculty of Northwestern University and had a Ph.D. in English Literature from Columbia University.[2]]

1. *Nabokov's Butterflies: Unpublished and Uncollected Writings*, New Translations from the Russian by Dmitri Nabokov, Edited and Annotated by Brian Boyd and Robert Michael Pyle. Beacon Press, Boston, Massachusetts, 2000. Page 674.
2. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Appel

CLOSTERA ALBOSIGMA FITCH, 1856 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. ***Clostera albosigma***: phenotypes: a-b males, c-d.

I have collected the notodontid moth ***Clostera albosigma*** Fitch (Fig. 1) for the past 45 years in southeast Louisiana, though I have retained only a small series of this species.

Packard (1895) stated the range of ***albosigma*** to include 'throughout the Appalachian into the Campestrian sub province as far as the Rocky Mountains ... however varying...' . This same author listed the larval food plants as Poplar and willow.

In Louisiana adults occur mid March to October in at least 3 broods, more likely four annual broods, the initial brood peaking end of March - beginning of April (Fig. 2). There is insufficient flight data to be more specific.

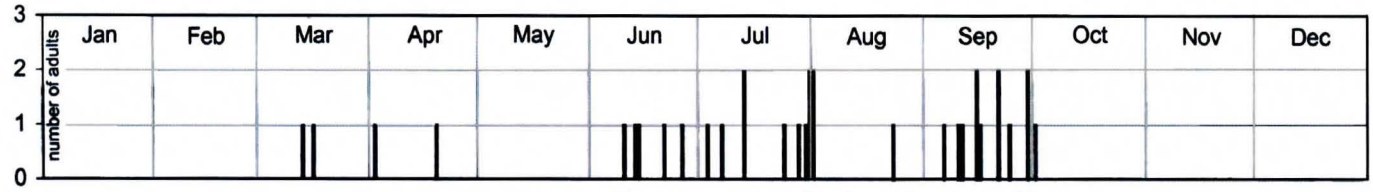

Fig. 2. Adult ***Clostera albosigma*** captured in Louisiana. n = 33

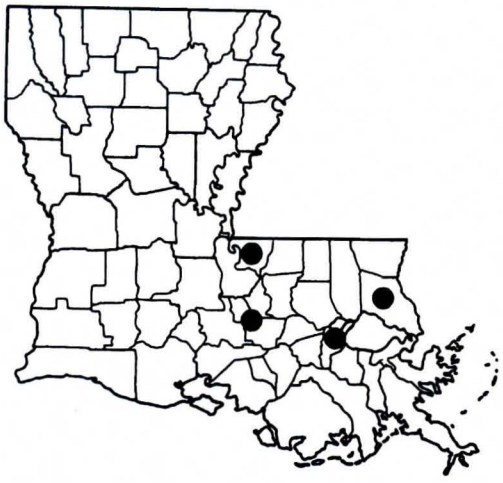

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***C. albosigma*** Fitch.

Covell (2005) listed the range for ***albosigma*** to include throughout eastern North America, ... but apparently rare in the southeast. Covell also stated that albosigma has two broods, and occurring late March through September.

Heppner (2003) listed the range as Nova Scotia to Florida and west to British Columbia and Texas, June through September.

The parish records are illustrated in Fig. 3.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas,* vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv.,Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

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MOTH RECORDS FROM TENNESSEE: SATURNIIDAE AND SPHINGIDAE

BY

LANCE A. DURDEN

From 1972 through 2013, moths were recorded at various locations in Tennessee. Most records were from the Nashville area and its suburbs (Davidson County) between the years 1972-1987 but sporadic recording continued from 1988-2013 and at a few additional localities within the state (Fig. 1). Most moths were attracted to a 100 W mercury vapor lamp at night. However, specimens were also observed resting on outdoor buildings near lights (several species), resting on trees (a few species), nectaring on flowers (*Hemaris* spp.) or rapidly flying (*Hemileuca maia*) during the daytime. Some species were reared from larvae. Moths were recorded at the following sites with the approximate locations shown in Fig. 1 and designated there by the letters listed below (all 5 Nashville area locations are combined on the map and in the records that follow).

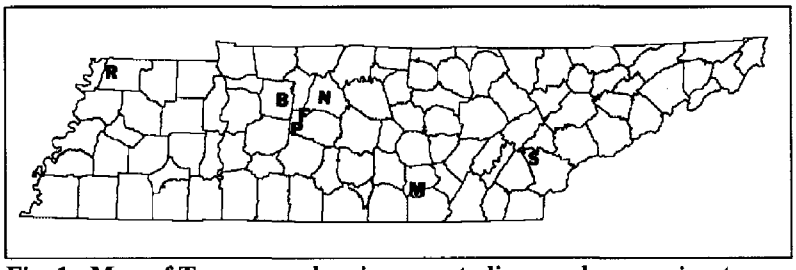

Fig. 1. Map of Tennessee showing county lines and approximate locations of recording sites – see text for precise sites and geographical coordinates.

B = Montgomery Bell State Park, Dickson County (36°5'9.4"N, 87°17'12.1"W).
F = Fairview, Williamson County (35°59'23.9N, 87°5'51.1"W).
M = Monteagle, Grundy County (35°14'37.2"N, 85°51'32.6"W).
N = Nashville, Davidson County, combining the following sites:
Bellevue (36°5'23.1"N, 86°56'13.1"W)
Donelson (36°9'21.1"N, 86°41'17.3"W)
Newsom Station (36°4'57.9N, 87°0'34.4"W)
Warner Parks (Edwin and Percy Warner Parks) (36°3'47.7"N, 86°53'44.4"W)
West Meade (36°7'45.4N, 86°52'49.7"W)
P = Primm Springs, Williamson County (35°51'28.8N, 87°12'18.1"W)
R = Reelfoot Lake, Obion County (36°24'12.9"N, 89°20'10.3"W)
S = Sweetwater, Monroe County (35°35'0.9"N, 84°29'54.0"W)

This note reports on the saturniids (silkmoths) and sphingids (sphinx/hawk moths) recorded during the survey. Voucher specimens are deposited in the collection of the author but most specimens were released alive following identification. In the following species list, MONA numbers are provided for each species, followed by the species name (and author) and then by the recorded localities and months.

SATURNIIDAE:

MONA 7704. *Eacles imperialis* (Drury) (Figs. 2,3). Locality: N. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 7706. *Citheronia regalis* (Fabricius). Localities: F,N. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 7709. *Sphingicampa bicolor* (Harris). Locality: N. Month: VIII.
MONA 7712. *Sphingicampa bisecta* (Lintner) (Fig. 4). Locality: N. Month: V.
MONA 7715. *Dryocampa rubicunda* (Fabricius) (Fig. 5). Localities: B,F,N,S. Months: V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7716. *Anisota stigma* (Fabricius). Localities: F,M,N. Months: VI,VII.
MONA 7723. *Anisota virginiensis* (Drury). Localities: F,N,P. Months: V.VI.VIII.
MONA 7730. *Hemileuca maia* (Drury). Locality: B. Months: X,XI.
MONA 7746. *Automeris io* (Fabricius) (Figs. 6,7). Localities: F,M,N,P. Months: V,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 7757. *Antheraea polyphemus* (Cramer) (Fig. 8). Localities: F,N. Months: IV,V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7758. *Actias luna* (Linnaeus) (Fig. 9). Localities: B,F,M,N,R,S. Months: III,IV,V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7764. *Callosamia promethea* (Drury). Localities: F,N. Months: V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7765. *Callosamia angulifera* (Walker). Localities: F,N,M,P,S. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7767. *Hyalophora cecropia* (Linnaeus). Locality: N. Months: V.VI.

Fig. 2. *Eacles imperialis*, adult male, West Meade, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 3. *Eacles imperialis*, last instar larva, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 4. *Sphingicampa bisecta*, adult female, Donelson, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 5. *Dryocampa rubicunda*, adult male, Fairview, Tennessee.

Fig. 6. *Automeris io*, adult female, Edwin Warner Park, near Nashville, Tennessee.

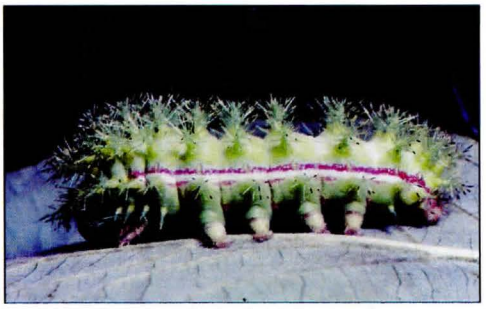

Fig. 7. *Automeris io*, last instar larva, Newsom Station, near Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 8. *Antheraea polyphemus*, adult male, West Meade, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 9. *Actias luna*, mating pair, Bellevue, Nashville, Tennessee.

SPHINGIDAE:

MONA 7771. *Agrius cingulata* (Fabricius). Localities: N,R, Months: IX,X.
MONA 7775. *Manduca sexta* (Linnaeus). Localities: F,N. Months: V,VI,VIII,IX.
MONA 7776. *Manduca quinquemaculatus* (Haworth). Locality: N. Months: VI,VIII.
MONA 7778. *Manduca rustica* (Fabricius) (Fig. 10). Locality: F. Month: IV.
MONA 7783. *Manduca jasminearum* (Guérin). Locality: M. Month: VI.
MONA 7784. *Dolba hyloeus* (Drury). Locality: F. Month: VIII.
MONA 7786. *Ceratomia amyntor* (Geyer) (Fig. 11). Localities: M,N. Months: IV,V.
MONA 7787. *Ceratomia undulosa* (Walker) (Fig. 12). Locality: N. Months: IV,V,VIII.
MONA 7789. *Ceratomia catalpae* (Boisduval). Localities: N,P. Months VI,VII.
MONA 7790. *Ceratomia hageni* Grote (Fig. 13). Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7793. *Paratrea plebeja* (Fabricius). Locality: N. Month: IV,VII.
MONA 7807. *Sphinx canadensis* Boisduval. Locality: N. Months: VI,VIII.
MONA 7808. *Sphinx franckii* Neumoegen. Locality: M. Month: VI.
MONA 7809. *Sphinx kalmiae* J. E. Smith. Localities: M,N. Months: VI,VII.
MONA 7821. *Smerinthus jamaicensis* (Drury). Localities: N,R. Months: VI,VIII,IX.

MONA 7824. *Paonias excaecata* (J. E. Smith). Localities: F,M,N. Months: VI,VIII.
MONA 7825. *Paonias myops* (J. E. Smith) (Fig. 14). Localities: F,N. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 7826. *Paonias astylus* (Drury). Locality: F. Month: VIII.
MONA 7827. *Amorpha juglandis* (J. E. Smith). Localities: F,N. Months: IV,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7853. *Hemaris thysbe* (Fabricius). Localities: B,N. Months: VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7855. *Hemaris diffinis* (Boisduval) (Fig. 15). Locailties: B,F,N,P. Months: IV,V,VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 7859. *Eumorpha pandorus* (Hübner). Locality: N. Months: VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7860. *Eumorpha intermedia* (B. P. Clark). Locality: R. Month: IX.
MONA 7861. *Eumorpha achemon* (Drury) (Fig. 16). Locality: N. Month: VII.
MONA 7871. *Deidamia inscriptum* (Harris). Localities: F,N. Months: IV,V.
MONA 7873. *Amphion floridensis* B. P. Clark. Locality: N. Months: IV,V.
MONA 7884. *Darapsa versicolor* (Harris). Locality: M. Month: VI.
MONA 7885. *Darapsa myron* (Cramer) (Fig. 17). Localities: F,N. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7886. *Darapsa choerilus* (Cramer) (Fig. 18). Localities: F,N. Months: V,VIII.
MONA 7890. *Xylophanes tersa* (Linnaeus). Localities: F,N,R. Months: VIII,IX,X.
MONA 7894. *Hyles lineata* (Fabricius). Locality: N. Months: V,VI,VIII,IX.

Fig. 11. *Ceratomia amyntor*, adult female, Newson Station, near Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 12. *Ceratomia undulosa*, adult, Donelson, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 13. *Ceratomia hageni*, adult, Primm Springs, Tennessee.

Fig. 10. *Manduca rustica*, adult, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 14. *Paonius myops*, adult, West Meade, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 15. *Hemaris diffinis*, adult, nectar-feeding on thistle, Montgomery Bell State Park, Tennessee.

Fourteen species of saturniids and 31 species of sphingids were recorded from Tennessee in this survey mostly in the central part of the State near Nashville. This is because the vast majority of recording was completed in that area.

Based on their distribution maps, Tuskes *et al.* (1996) recorded all the saturniid species reported here and also *Citheronia sepulcralis* Grote & Robinson (MONA 7708), *Anisota senatoria* (J. E. Smith) (MONA 7719) and *Anisota*

Fig. 16. *Eumorpha achemon*, adult, Donelson, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 17. *Darapsa myron*, last instar larva in defensive posture, West Meade, Nashville, Tennessee.

Fig. 18. *Darapsa choerilus*, first instar larva, Donelson, Nashville, Tennessee.

peigleri Riotte (MONA 7720) from Tennessee. However, at the time of writing, Moth Photographers Group (MPG) (<http:mothphotographersgroup.msstate.edu>) does not show any records of either *Sphingicampa bicolor* or *Anisota senatoria* from Tennessee. Further, MPG shows only one Tennessee record for each of *C. sepulcralis, A. peigleri* and *A. virginiensis* and only two Tennessee records for *Sphingicampa bisecta.*

Based on his distribution maps, Tuttle (2007) recorded all of the sphingid species reported here, except *Eumorpha intermedia*, plus another 12 species from Tennessee. The Tennessee specimen of *E. intermedia* was documented and illustrated previously by Durden & Adams (2011). The 12 additional sphingid species with distributions shown in Tuttle (2007) that include at least part of Tennessee are: *Isoparce cupressi* (Boisduval) (MONA 7791), *Lintneria eremitus* (Hübner) (MONA 7796), *Sphinx chersis* (Hübner) (MONA 7802), *Sphinx gordius* Cramer (MONA 7810), *Sphinx drupiferarum* J. E. Smith (MONA 7812), *Lapara coniferarum* (J. E. Smith) (MONA 7816), *Lapara bombycoides* Walker (MONA 7817), *Lapara phaeobrachycerous* Brou (MONA 7817.1), *Pachysphinx modesta* (Harris) (MONA 7828), *Eumorpha fasciatus* (Sulzer) (MONA 7865), *Sphecodina abbottii* (Swainson) (MONA 7870) and *Proserpinus gaurae* (Smith) (MONA 7874). MPG currently shows Tennessee records for seven of these 12 species (for *L. eremitus, S. chersis, L. coniferarum, L. bombycoides, P. modesta, E. fasciatus* and *S. abbottii*) although three of them (*L. eremitus, S. chersis,* and *P. modesta*) are represented there by just one record for this State. MPG also includes Tennessee records for 30 of the 31 sphiingid species recorded in this survey; the Tennessee record for *Eumorpha intermedia* is not currently shown there. However, one of these 31 species (*Manduca quinquemaculatus*) is represented by just one Tennessee record in MPG. Also, although only three Tennessee records are shown for *Ceratomia hageni* in MPG, this was the most commonly recorded nocturnal sphingid in this survey (161 specimens) where it was recorded in the Fairview, Nashville and Primm Springs sites.

Acknowledgment

Gratitude is extended to James K. Adams (Dalton State College, Dalton, Georgia) for confirming the identity of the Tennessee specimen of *Eumorpha intermedia.*

Literature Cited

Durden, L. A., & J. K. Adams, 2011. Some new distributional records for *Eumorpha intermedia* (Sphingidae). *S. Lep. News* 33: 187-188.

Tuskes, P. M., J. P. Tuttle, & M. M. Collins, 1996. *The wild silkmoths of North America: a natural history of the Saturniidae of the United States and Canada.* Comstock Publishing Associates, Ithaca.

Tuttle, J. P., 2007. *The hawk moths of North America: a natural history study of the Spingidae of the United States and Canada.* The Wedge Entomological Foundation, Washington DC.

(Lance A. Durden, Department of Biology, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia 30458;
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FURCULA BOREALIS (GUÉRIN - MÉNEVILLE, 1844) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

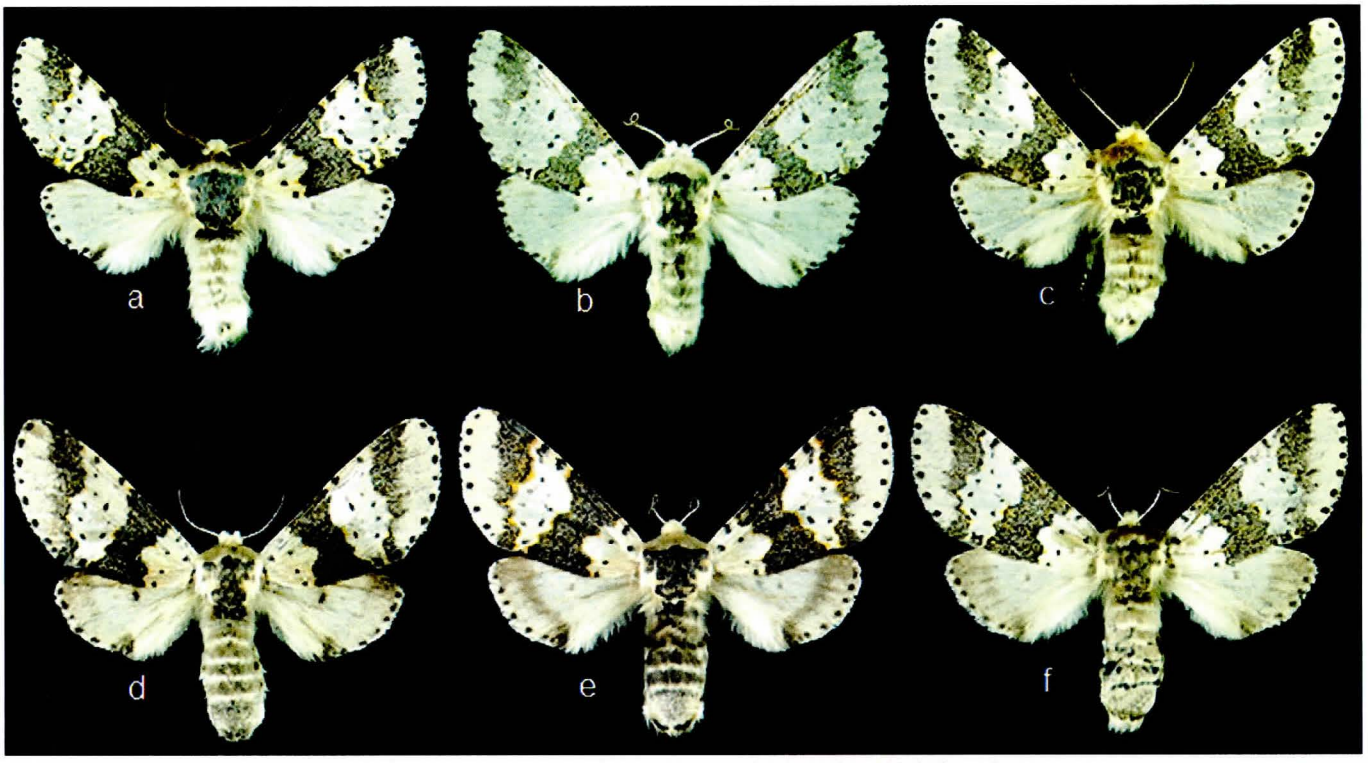

Fig. 1. ***Furcula borealis*** phenotypes: (a-c) males, (d-f) females.

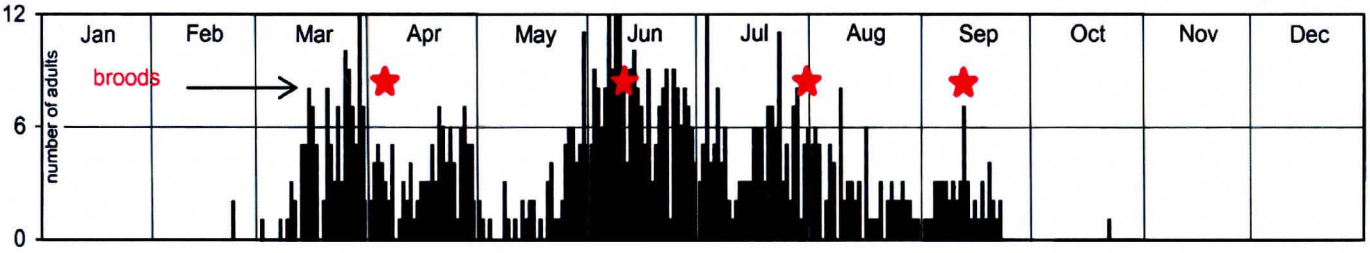

Fig. 2. Adult ***F. borealis*** captured in Louisiana. n = 840

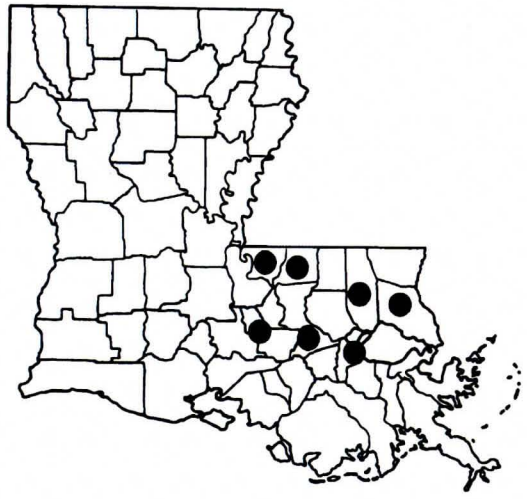

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***F. borealis***.

The moth ***Furcula borealis*** (Guérin-Méneville, 1844) (Fig. 1), is one of six members of the genus ***Furcula*** Lamarck listed by Lafontaine & Schmidt (2010) to occur in America north of Mexico. Covell (2005) listed the range of ***borealis*** to include Maine to Florida, west to Illinois, southeast Missouri, Mississippi, and to be locally common from April to August.

Heppner (2003) listed two species of the genus to occur in Florida: ***Furcula borealis*** and ***Furcula cinerea*** (Walker). Heppner listed the range of ***borealis*** to include: Maine to Florida, and Illinois to Texas, occurring in the months February to August. Heppner (2003) along with Covell (2005) listed the foodplants to include species of ***Populus***, ***Prunus***, and ***Salix***. Packard (1895) listed only 'species of wild cherry' as the known foodplants at that time.

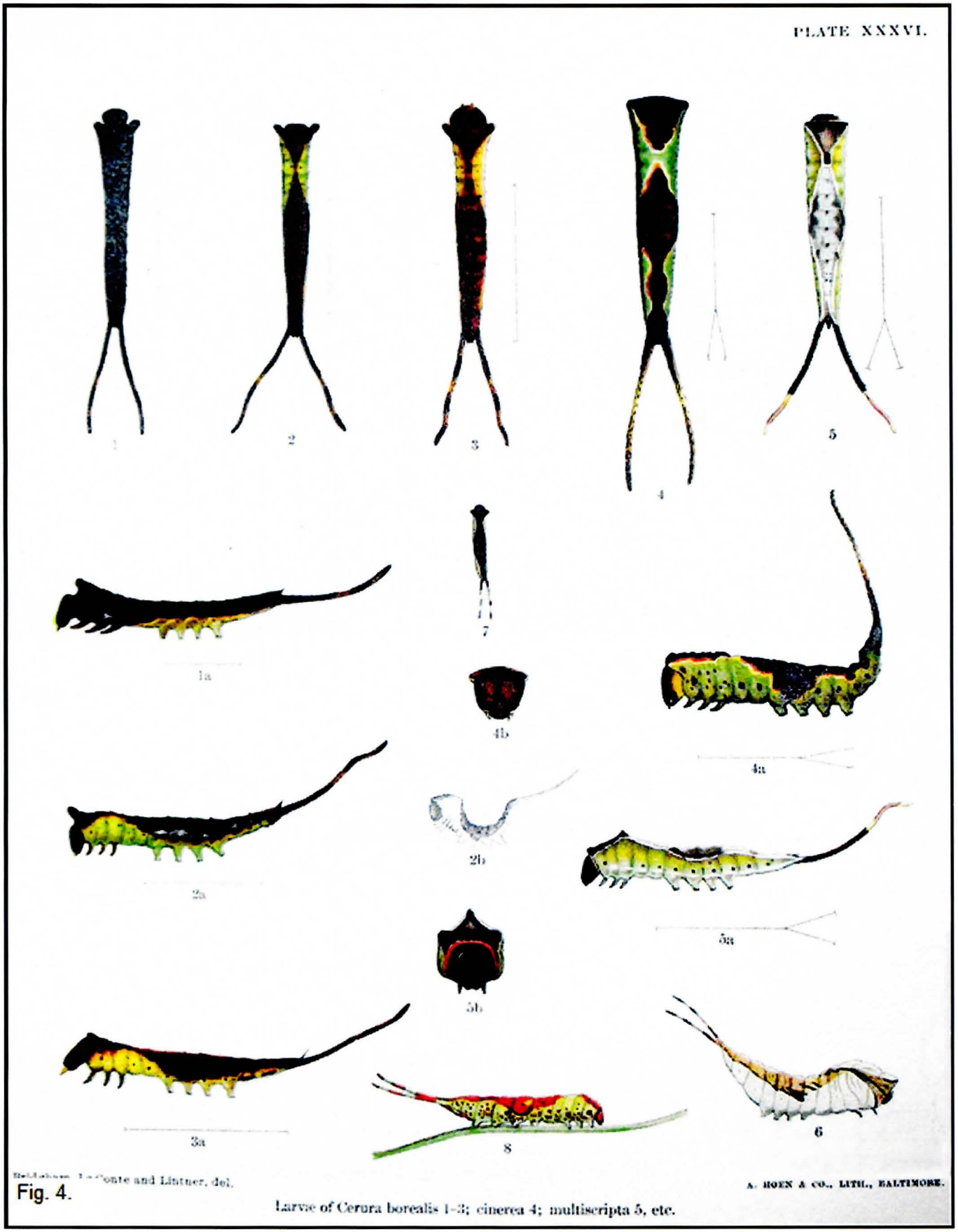

Fig. 4.

Larvæ of Cerura borealis 1–3; cinerea 4; multiscripta 5, etc.

Fig. 4a.

PLATE XXXVI.

FIG. 1, 1*a*. *Cerura borealis*, Stage I.
FIG. 2, 2*a*. *Cerura borealis*, Stage II; 2*b*, natural size and attitude.
FIG. 3, 3*a*. *Cerura borealis*.
FIG. 4, 4*a*. *Cerura cinerea;* 4*b*, face.
FIG. 5, 5*a*. *Cerura multiscripta;* 5*b*, face. Bridgham del.
FIG. 6. *Cerura borealis*, larva on poplar, Georgia. Leconte del.
FIG 7. *Cerura borealis*, larva on willow, Maine. Wilder del.
FIG. 8. *Cerura occidentalis*. Lintner del. (Dr. Dyar thinks this is *cinerea*.)

In Louisiana ***borealis*** has at least four annual broods, the first brood peaking early April, second brood peaking early June with subsequent broods peaking at approximate 48-day intervals (Fig. 2). The parish records, all in the southeast part of the state are illustrated in Fig. 3.

I have reproduced the wonderful ***borealis*** larval color illustrations from Packard (1895) Plate XXXVI (Fig. 4) and the larval stages text explanation of the plate (Fig. 4a).

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Lafontaine J.D., B.C. Schmidt, 2010. Annotated check list of the Noctuoidea (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of North America north of Mexico. *ZooKeys 40*: 1–239. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.40.414.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

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

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Garden of Gary Ross who lives in Baton Rouge, LA. (January 29, 2014.)

Gary Ross sends in the following comments and photograph of his Garden in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

"I am including a photo here taken yesterday after our freak sleet storm on Jan. 28 (photo taken on Jan. 29). My young spring-blooming plants seem to have been unaffected. At first I was concerned about the young poppy plants, but they tolerated the ice very well. (The poppies are the small lettuce-like plants covered by the ice.) Temp. last night dropped to 19 degrees, but should rise to 52 this afternoon. That should melt all remaining ice."

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DATANA PERSPICUA (GROTE & ROBINSON, 1865) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. ***Datana perspicua*** phenotypes: a. male, b. female.

The notodontid moth ***Datana perspicua*** Grote & Robinson (Fig. 1) is one of 13 species of the genus listed by Lafontaine & Schmidt 2010. Covell (2005) listed the range of ***perspicua*** to include southern Ontario to Florida and west to Missouri and Texas and to be common occurring May through September. Heppner (2003) listed the same range for ***perspicua*** as Covell in the months of May and July through September. Heppner also listed ***Quercus*** and ***Rhus*** species as larval foodplants. Packard (1895) also mentions specimens from farther out west: Kansas, Wisconsin, Montana and Colorado.

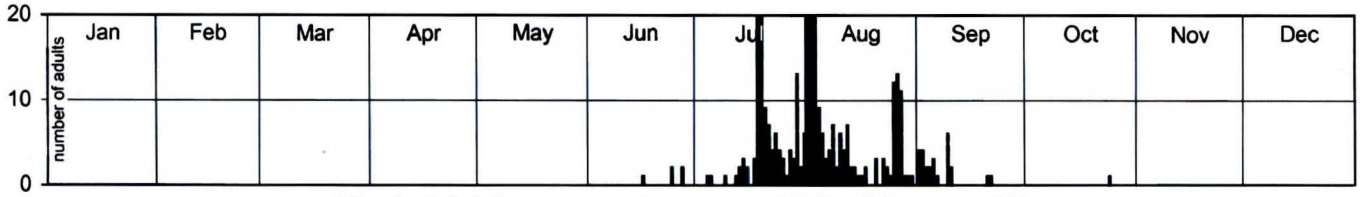

Fig. 2. Adult ***Datana perspicua*** captured in Louisiana. n = 349

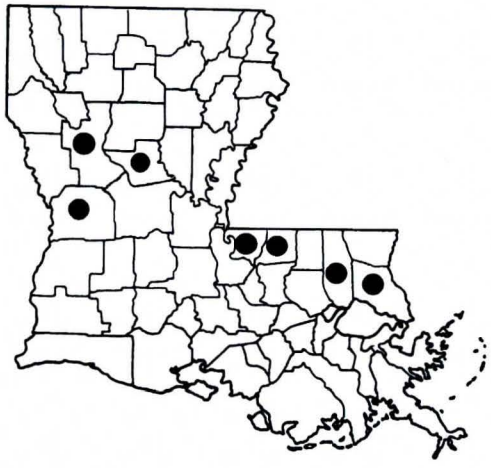

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***D. perspicua***.

In Louisiana, ***perspicua*** has been captured June through October in one annual brood peaking early August (Fig. 2). The parish records are illustrated in Fig 3.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Lafontaine J.D., B.C. Schmidt, 2010. Annotated check list of the Noctuoidea (Insecta, Lepidoptera) of North America north of Mexico. *ZooKeys 40*: 1–239. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.40.414.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

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ROSITA PATCH (*CHLOSYNE ROSITA*) LIFE HISTORY

BY

BERRY NALL

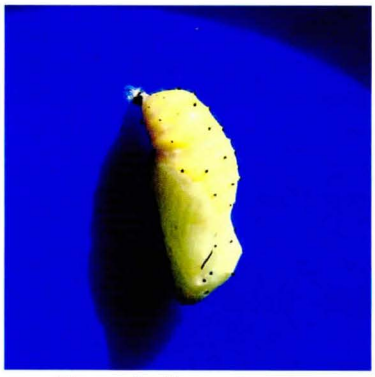
In August, 2008, I observed a Rosita Patch ovipositing on Shrimp plant (*Justicia brandegeana*, I believe, in the Acnathaceae family). For some reason those eggs never hatched; however, a few days after they were laid I found some unfamiliar caterpillars on the Shrimps. Three were collected and all were successfully reared; they did eventually prove to be Rosita Patches.

Youngest instar found.

Slightly older caterpillars.

Mature caterpillar, top view (19-VIII-2008).

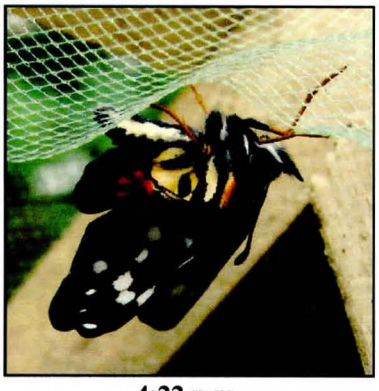
Mature caterpillar, side view (19-VIII-2008).



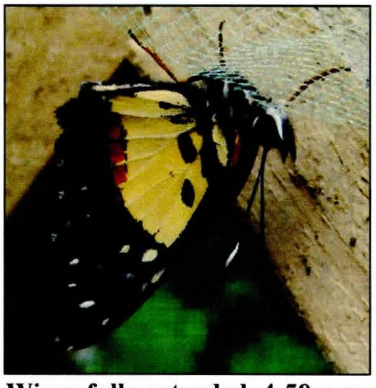
Recently formed pupa (21-VIII-2008).

Butterfly ready to emerge (25-VIII-2008).

Just-emerged butterfly (25-VIII-2008), 4:21 p.m.



4:22 p.m.



Wings fully extended, 4:50 p.m.

Flexing wings before flight, 5:06 p.m.

After first flight, last sighting!

The SL Society and the Editor thank Mr. Berry Nall for allowing us to reprint his life history of the Rosita Patch (*Chlosyne rosita*). The original publication on the internet is listed below. Also a link in this publication will allow you to watch a time lapse video of a Rosita Patch emerging from its chrysalid.

http://leps.thenalls.net/content2.php?ref=Species/Nymphalinae/rosita/life/rosita_life.htm

Mr. Nalls website *"Berry's Butterfly Photos"* can be viewed at http://leps.thenalls.net/ His contact E-mail is lb@thenalls.net

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BUTTERFLIES WORTH KNOWING [1]

ZEBRA SWALLOWTAILS

BY

CLARENCE M. WEED

Zebra Swallowtails, visiting blossoming branches of the pawpaw tree. From a drawing by Mary E. Walker.

"Most of our Swallowtail butterflies are so distinctive in form and colors that they are easily distinguished from one another, but the Zebra species is so different from all the rest that when it is once seen it is likely always to be remembered. The striking combination of green and black stripes with very long tails, set off by beautiful crescents of blue and of red, at once distinguishes this fine butterfly in any of its varying forms.

Three distinct forms of this species occur, namely:

Marcellus, the early spring form, small in size with short tails, that show white only on the tips;

Telamonides, the late spring form somewhat larger, with tails a little longer and showing more white on the outer half;

Ajax, the summer form, decidedly larger with tails very long."

[Quote from pages 76-77.]

References

1) **Weed, Clarence M.,** 1925. *Butterflies Worth Knowing*, Little Nature Library, Doubleday, Page & Company for Nelson Doubleday, Inc., The Country Life Press, Garden City, N.Y.

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2014 LEPIDOPTERA CLASSES IN CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO

Paul Opler and Evi Buckner-Opler have taught the Butterflies of the Sierra Nevada for the past 15 years. The 2014 class will be June 22-27 at the Sierra Nevada Field Campus of San Francisco State University on the north fork of the Yuba River just east of Bassetts. The campus provides room and board including tent platforms, hot showers, and excellent food. Please register through the web site www.sfsu.edu/~sierra. J.R. Blair is the camp director and principal contact.

We will study the ecology, behavior, life zones, flower visitation, and life history of the area's butterflies in several elevations. The instructor will use non-lethal means to study the butterflies, including netting, placing live butterflies in small containers, followed by their release; observation with close-focusing binoculars; and close-up photography. The goal will be for you to familiarize yourself with the butterfly species seen during class trips and to learn about butterflies of different families and to understand their behavior, and ecological place in the environment. You should be able to stalk and study butterflies as well as to take recognizable photos. I-Phone photography will be covered. Evening or morning slide talks will supplement the course by including topics such as introduction to butterflies, local butterfly identification, western endangered species conservation, Monarch life history and tagging studies, butterfly gardening, and moth diversity and biology. We will take short hikes, but on one or two days they may be a bit rigorous. Many of our trips are on dirt roads, and participants may be asked to drive or car-pool. We usually observe between 70 and 80 butterfly species during the week.

Class Open. The upper limit on class size is about 16. Young people have taken the class when accompanied by a parent and permission of the instructors. Request Registration Forms by emailing sfsu.snfc@gmail.com, include the keyword "Butterflies" in the subject line. One college credit may be gained for continuing education.

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Jerry Powell and Paul will team up to lead the Moths of California workshop also at the Sierra Nevada Field Campus following the Butterfly class [see above]. The 2014 workshop will be June 27 [afternoon] - June 29 [early afternoon].

This will be an informal introduction to field techniques for studying and observing moths. Emphasis will be on collecting and processing adult specimens and recording observations based on the techniques described in our book, *Moths of Western North America*. We will also demonstrate collection of larvae, provide some discussion of photography, and observe moths at light sheets. The workshop is recommended for persons interested in moths or those studying insect/plant relationships, or managing biodiversity conservation. We encourage all interest levels and some of our participants will be interested in non-consumptive methods such as photography, but about half of our participants collect, and this presentation will be mainly about sampling of moth diversity including trapping specimens for study. We will discuss recognition of moth families and some preparation techniques will be included.

Workshop size will be limited to 12. A moderate amount of walking will be involved. There may some driving on dirt roads.

Workshop, Continuing Education Units available. Request Registration Forms by emailing sfsu.snfc@gmail.com. Include the keyword "moths" in the subject line. Contact paulopler@comcast.net with any questions about the workshop.

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We're also teaching two one-day classes Introduction to Butterflies in Rocky Mountain National Park on the Colorado Front Range for the Rocky Mountain National Park Association [to be renamed Rocky Mountain Conservancy] -- July 26 (east slope above Estes Park) and August 15 (west slope along the Colorado River headwaters). This is a rich area for butterflies and nearly 140 species have been recorded in the park. These classes are restricted to observation and photography. Following two hours of introductory illustrated lectures, the class will go on short walks to observe butterflies in the field.

Register Online: www.rmna.org; Register by Phone: 970-586-3262; or Register by Mail: Rocky Mountain Field Seminars, 1895 Fall River Road, Estes Park, Colorado 80517. Ask for Rachel Balduzzi with questions. Class size is limited to around 18.

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DATANA ROBUSTA STRECKER, 1878 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

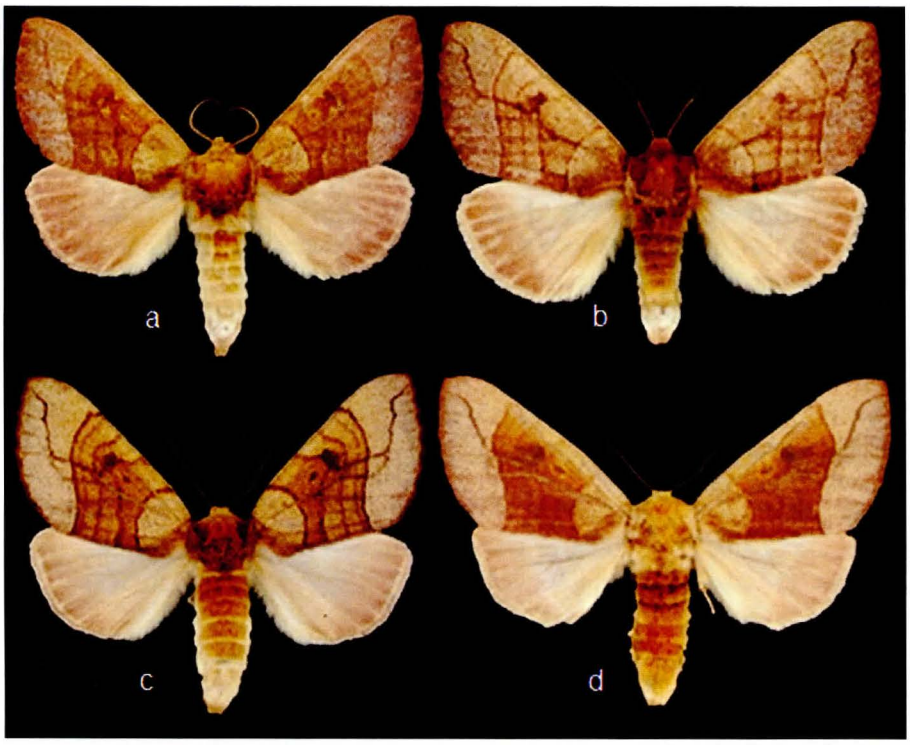

Fig. 1. ***D. robusta*** phenotypes, St. Tammany Parish: (a-b) males, (c-d) females.

Very little was known about ***Datana robusta*** Strecker (Fig. 1) when Packard (1895) publish-ed his Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico. Packard could find no good differences between ***robusta*** and ***Datana perspicua*** Grote & Robinson, though noted the two species are quite different in general appearance. Packard listed the geographical distribution of ***robusta*** to include Dallas and San Antonio, Texas.

Within Louisiana, ***robusta*** has has been captured in two parishes and is univoltine, peaking in early August (Fig. 2). The parish records are illustrated in Fig. 3.

This species was not covered by Covell (2005). Heppner (2003) listed the range of ***robusta*** as the Gulf Coast states: Georgia and Florida west to Texas in the months of July to November. Heppner listed the foodplants to include ***Rhus sp.*** and ***Arctostaphylos glauca*** (Manzanita).

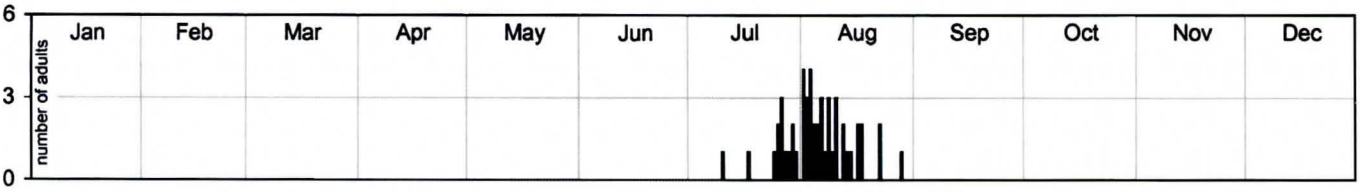

Fig. 2. Adult ***Datana robusta*** captured in Louisiana. n = 50.

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***D. robusta***.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

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SL SOCIETY MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE !!!

2014 Dues are due. Please send your remittance to
Jeff Slotten (Treasurer), 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

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WINTER BUTTERFLIES AT TELFORD SPRING, SUWANNEE COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY
MARC C. MINNO

On December 12, 2013, I visited Telford Spring (Fig. 1) in northern Florida with colleagues taking flow measurements. This area between Tallahassee and Gainesville is a karst landscape where the underlying limestone has been eroded by water over eons of time. More than 300 springs are found in the Suwannee River Water Management District, including six that are considered first magnitude (flow more than 100,000 gallons per day). Sink holes, disappearing and re-appearing rivers, and other odd geological features dot the landscape, and this region is one of the World's premier places to experience cave diving.

Most of Florida's springs are found at very low elevations along rivers like the Suwannee, Withlacoochee, Aucilla, Waccasassa, Santa Fe, and others. Telford Spring was gushing clear water from the Floridan Aquifer on this day, but when the river gets very high, the springs can reverse flow and the black tannic water of the Suwannee pours into the earth. Telford spring is located on the northern bank of the Suwannee River about 3.5 miles north of the town of Mayo. The only public access to Telford Spring is by boat from the Suwannee River.

Although close to mid-December, when butterflies further north are mostly hibernating, as caterpillars, pupae, or eggs, I found seven species of adult butterflies flitting about at Telford Spring. The sky was cloudless and had that beautiful rich blue color so characteristic of Florida in the wintertime. The brisk morning wind and chilly temperatures seemed to indicate that finding adult butterflies would be a futile task. The high temperature of 64° F was reached at 1:45 pm and a low of 36° F was recorded at 10:45 pm at Mayo according to the Weather Channel (http://weather.com). The following day there was frost over the fields and roadsides in the morning from Gainesville north. At midday the temperature around the spring and in the surrounding forest was warm enough to take my jacket off and the butterflies were flying. Butterfly host plants in the forest included *Quercus virginiana*, *Celtis laevigata*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, *Passiflorida suberosa*, *Symphyotrichum dumosum*, *Panicum* and *Dichanthelium* spp.

I searched for butterflies from noon till 2:15 pm in the woods immediately around the spring. The suite of species I found included tropical butterflies such as the Zebra Heliconian, Tropical Checkered-Skipper, and Ceraunus Blue (Fig. 2). I only observed one adult of each of these. Temperate species were more numerous and consisted of Pearl Crescents (3), Caroline Satyrs (5), one White-M Hairstreak, and one Gray Hairstreak. These butterflies seemed to have had a hard life. Their wings looked worn and sometimes torn. There were few flowers for nectar – only some Spanish Needles (*Bidens alba*) and Rice Button Aster (*S. dumosum*). I observed Pearl Crescents, Carolina Satyrs, and the Gray Hairstreak visiting the Spanish Needle flowers.

It would be an interesting study to use mark-recapture techniques to track the longevity of winter butterflies in Florida. The individuals I saw appeared to have been flying for weeks and still had at least another five or six weeks to go until the start of Spring.

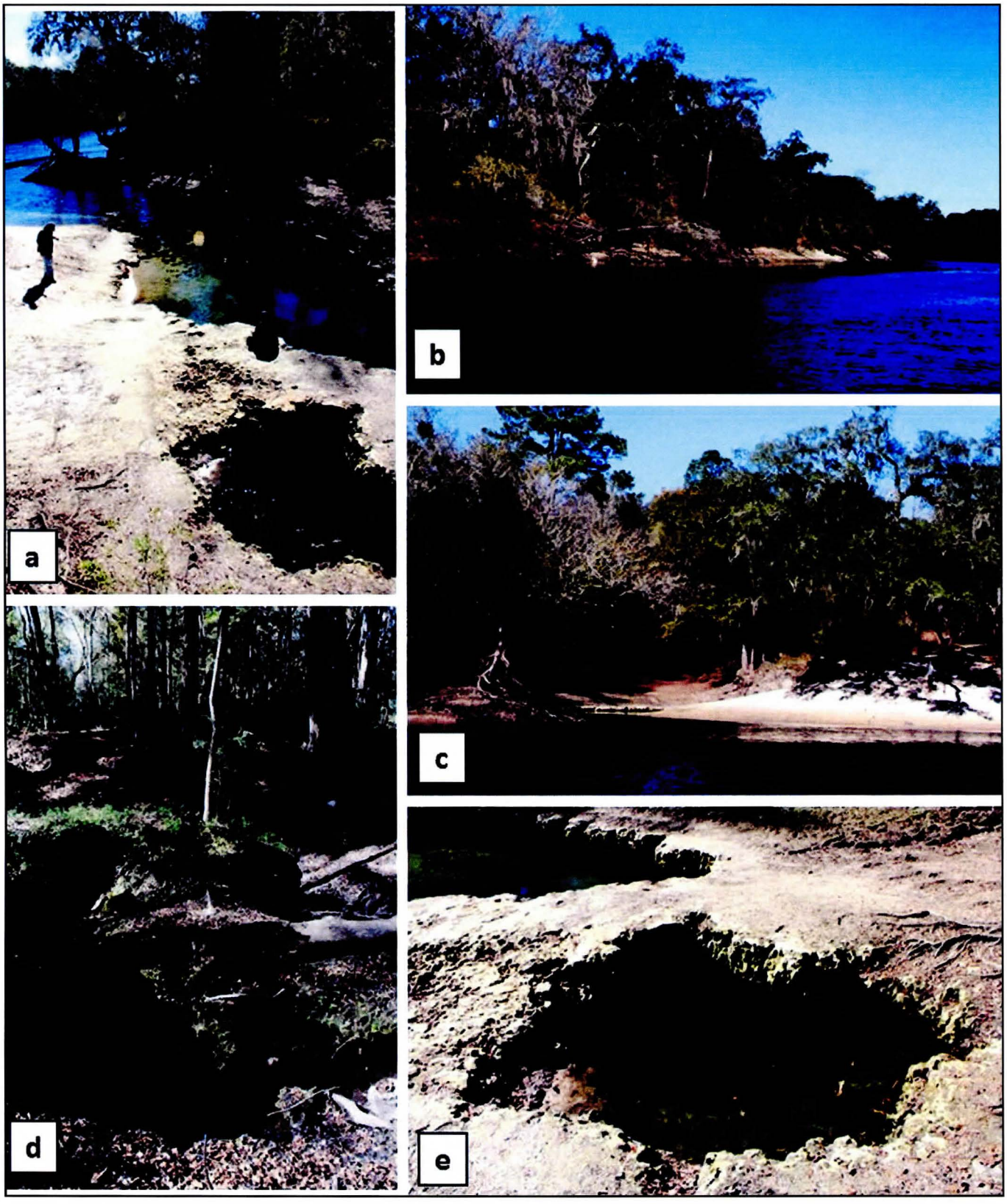


Fig. 1. Telford Spring in Suwannee County, Florida. a) Dan Rich, Bob Giambrone, and Darlene Saindon taking discharge measurements on the spring run. b) Forest habitat along the Suwannee River. c) view of Telford Spring from the river. d) karst windows in the forest above Telford spring. e) Telford Spring's interesting natural bridge.

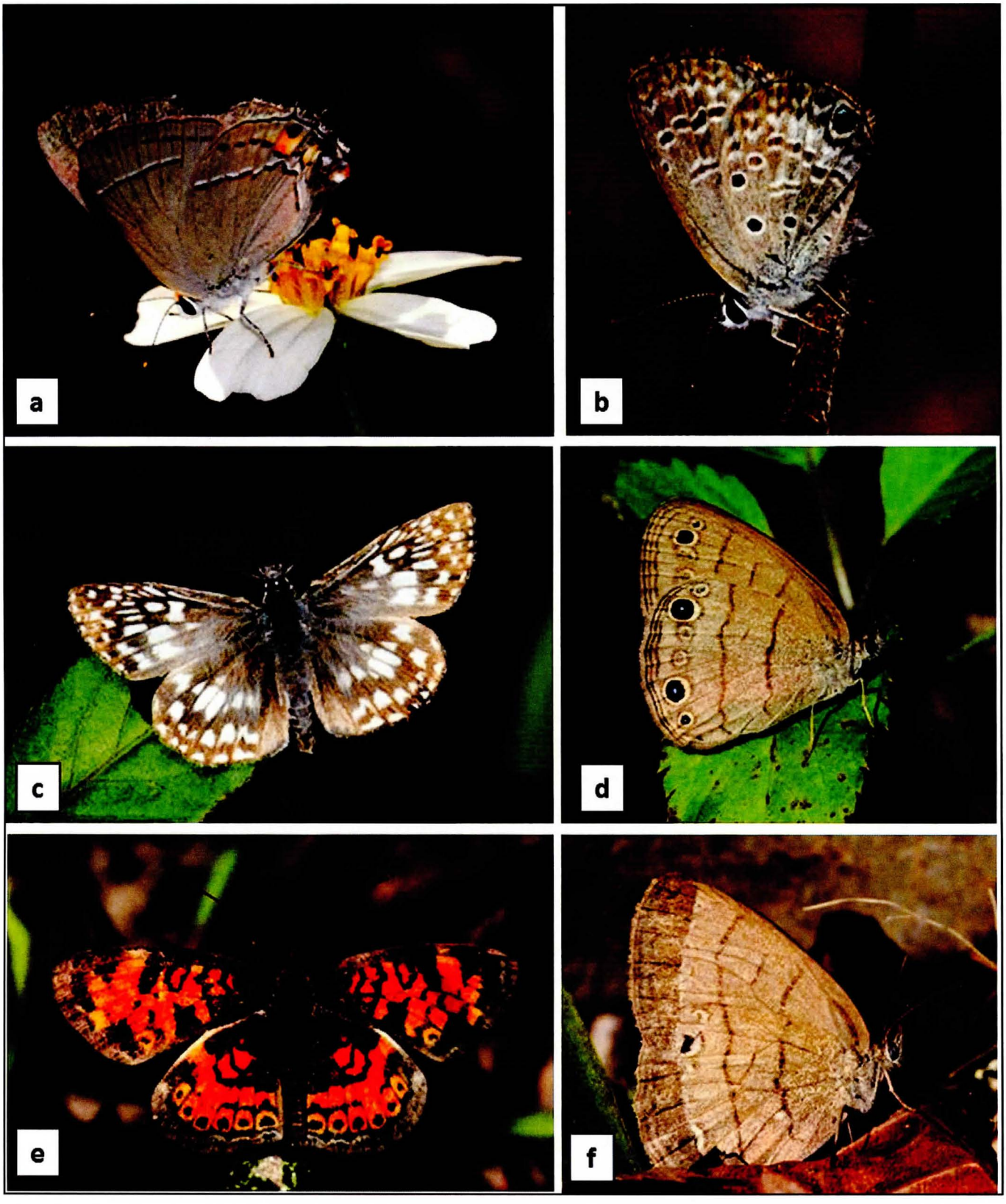


Fig. 2. Butterflies observed in winter at Telford Spring. a) *Strymon melinus*. b) *Hemiargus ceraunus*. c) *Pyrgus oileus*. d) *Hermeuptychia sosybius*. e) *Phyciodes tharos*. f) a Carolina Satyr missing the outer portion of the right side wings probably due to a predatory attack.

(Marc C. Minno: E-mail: marc.minno@gmail.com)

SCHIZURA IPOMOEAE DOUBLEDAY, 1841 (LEPIDOPTERA, NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY
VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

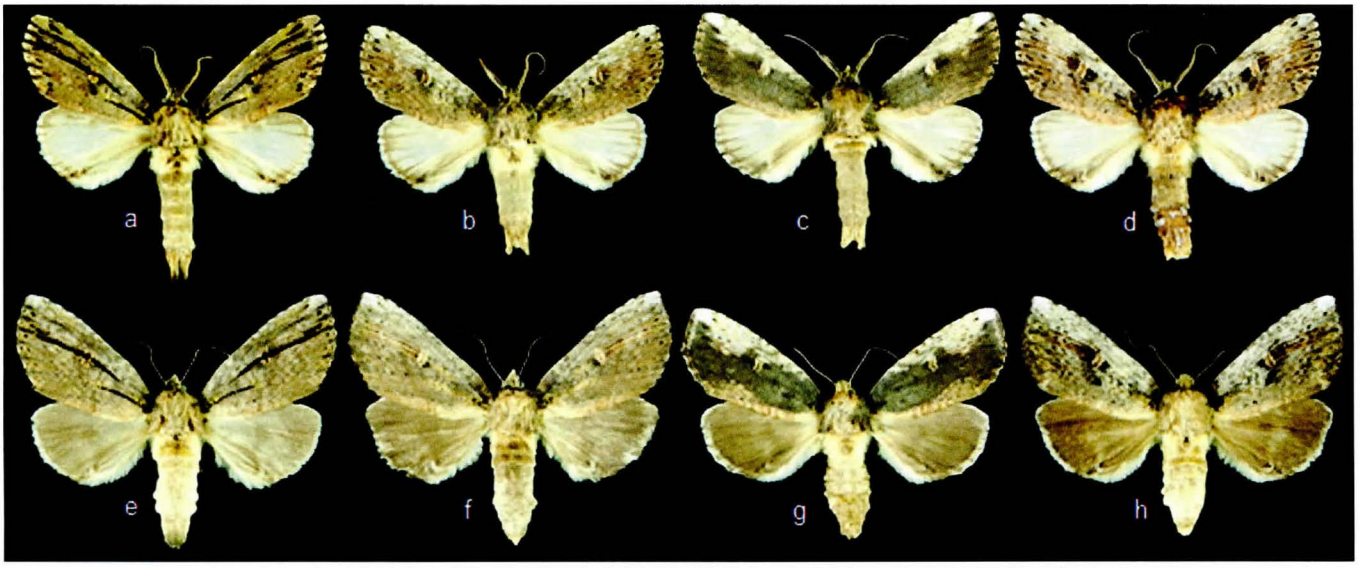


Fig. 1. ***Schizura ipomoeae*** Louisiana phenotypes: (a-d) males, (e-h) females.

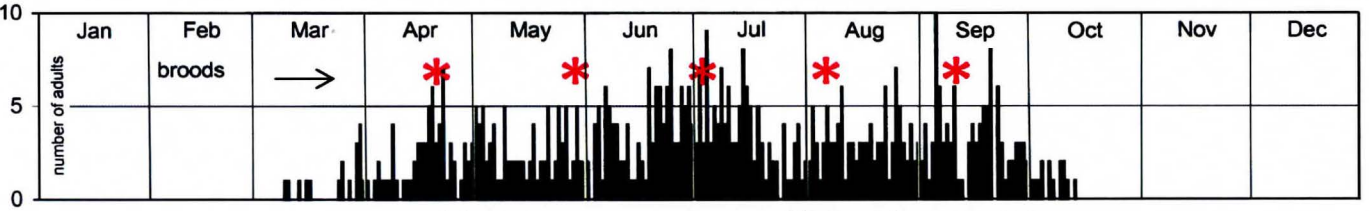


Fig. 2. Adult ***Schizura ipomoeae*** captured in Louisiana. n = 613

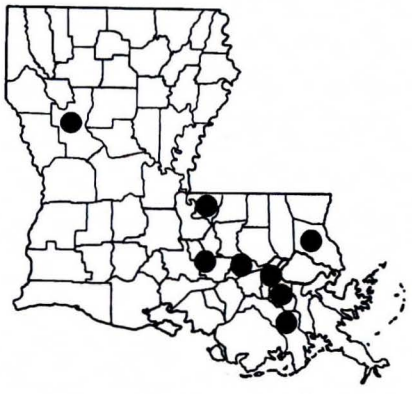


Fig. 3. Parish records for ***S. ipomoeae***.

The highly variable in color and maculation notodontid moth, ***Schizura ipomoeae*** Doubleday (Fig. 1) is fairly common in southeast Louisiana. This species is reported by Covell (2005) as common throughout eastern North America from April through September. Heppner (2003) listed the range for ***ipomoeae*** as Nova Scotia to Florida west to Manitoba, south to Texas, and dates January through November. Readers are referred to Heppner's listing of 29 foodplants. Packard (1895) also mentions records from California. Powell and Opler (2009) listed the range for ***ipomoeae*** as occurring coast to coast and southern Canada into Mexico, but yet to be recorded within a few western states. Powell and Opler also state ***ipomoeae*** has one flight (brood) in the northern part of it's range and two flights (broods) in the south.

In Louisiana, ***ipomoeae*** has been collected from March to October. There appears to be five annual broods. The first brood peaks mid to late-April, the second brood peaks late May/early June, with subsequent broods peaking at approximate 34-day intervals (Fig. 2). Packard (1895) said ***ipomoeae*** has two broods. The parish records are illustrated in Fig. 3.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

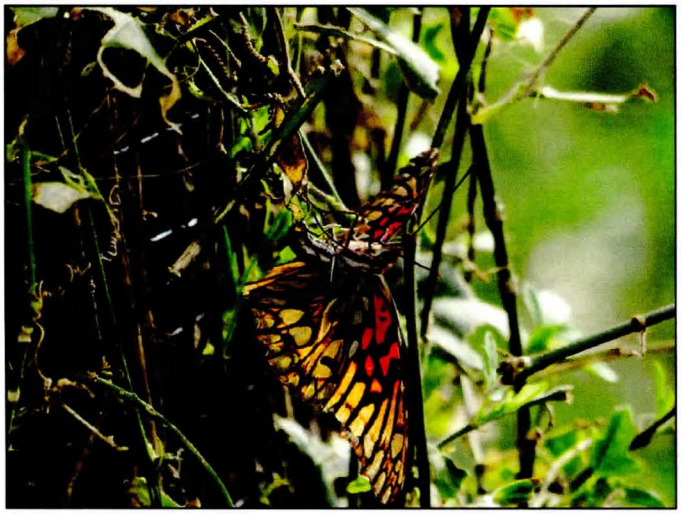
Powell, J.A. and P.A. Opler, 2009, *Moths of Western North America*, Univ. Calif. Press xiii + 369 pp + 64 plates.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE MEXICAN SILVERSPOT (*DIONE MONETA* HÜBNER): A BRIEF PHOTO - ESSAY

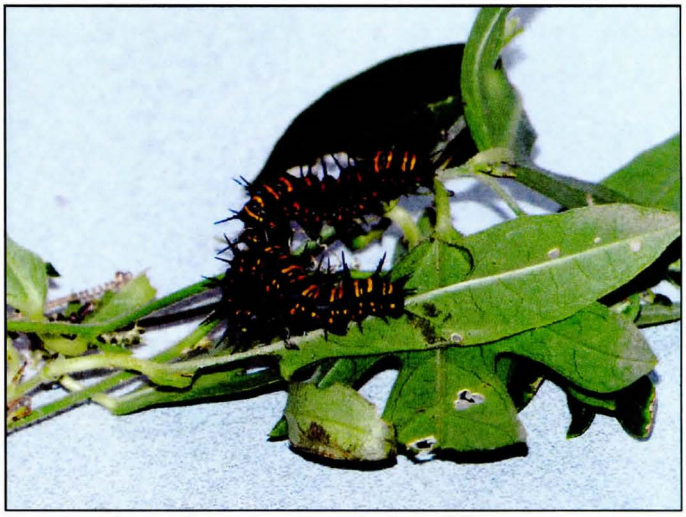
BY

MIKE A. RICKARD

On December 21, 2013, I and several others were photographing Mexican Silverspots on the wing at NABA's National Butterfly Center in Mission, Texas. My wife called from our nearby home to say we had a female ovipositing on our Corky-stemmed Passion-flower (*Passiflora suberosa*). She collected 4 eggs, which hatched 5 days later. All larvae had pupated by January 12, 2014, and the adults emerged January 25. They were released at the National Butterfly Center, to join others on the wing. While the female was observed to deposit numerous other ovae, we were unable to find a single larvae on the vine. Photos are of the female ovipositing, last instar larvae, pupae, and a released adult.

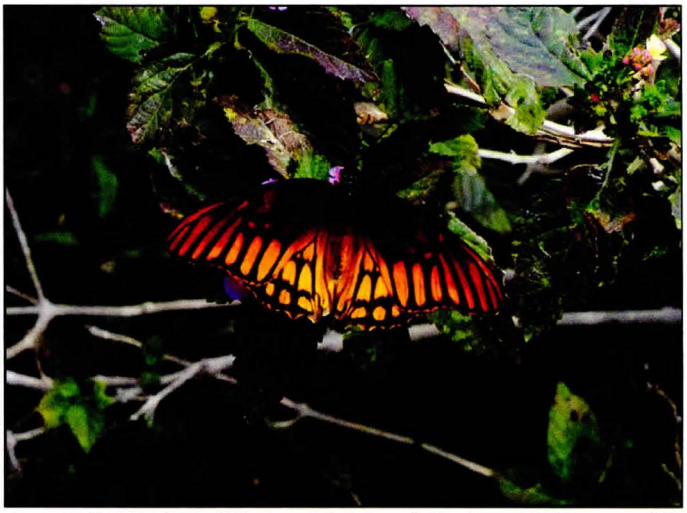


A female Mexican Silverspot prepares to deposit an egg on Corky-stemmed Passion Flower. Photographed in Mission, TX, December 21, 2013, by Ginny Musgrave.



Two last-instar larvae of the Mexican Silverspot. Photo by Mike A. Rickard, January 10, 2014.

Mexican Silverspot pupae, photographed January 12, 2014, by Mike A. Rickard.



An adult Mexican Silverspot, one of 4 released January 25, 2014, at the National Butterfly Center in Mission, TX, 7 miles from our yard. Other adults were on the wing that day. Photo by Mike A. Rickard.

(Mike A. Rickard, E-mail: folksinger4@yahoo.com)

ADULTS OF THE CORN EARWORM MOTH (*HELICOVERPA ZEA*) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) VISITING BAHIAGRASS (*POACEAE*) FLOWERS AND SEEDHEADS

BY

MARC C. MINNO

On August 5, 2013, I was checking a monitoring well in an expansive agricultural field of peanuts and corn about 5.2 miles southeast of Lee in Madison County, Florida. The weather was sunny and very hot that day. I happened to notice an adult of *Helicoverpa zea* visiting the flowers of Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) growing around the well. I watched and photographed this individual (Fig. 1) for about 10 minutes as it intently visited various Bahiagrass stalks and then flew away. As can be seen in Fig. 1, the Bahiagrass was in full flower. The dark purplish stamens of the flowers are clearly visible and the moth's proboscis is extended.

Fig. 1. Two different adults of Corn Earworm Moth (*Helicoverpa zea*) feeding at Bahiagrass (*Paspalum notatum*) flowers and seeds in Madison Co., Florida, on August 5-6, 2013.

This seemed to be a strange behavior for a moth because grasses are typically wind pollinated, not insect pollinated. There are some informal reports on the internet about honeybees visiting Bahiagrass and collecting pollen from the flowers, but I have not been able to find any references on moths visiting flowering grasses. Nor have I found any references indicating that grasses produce nectar.

I dismissed this observation as just a confused individual exploring the Bahiagrass flower stalks. There were few other weedy plants with flowers available in the field and with the dry and hot conditions, the moth may have been seeking nectar from any likely source. However, the next day I happened to be in Madison County again and observed another adult *H. zea* at midday visiting Bahiagrass along a roadside, about 2 miles northwest of Madison Blue Spring. This individual was also intently visiting Bahiagrass flower stalks, but the plants in this area were past flowering and had mature seeds.

Why these moths were attracted to Bahiagrass stalks is not known. Capinera (2007) states that adult *H. zea* collect nectar or other plant exudates from many kinds of plants, especially trees and shrubs, but also herbs. I believe that these moths may have been seeking alkaloids produced by the grass or perhaps from a fungus associated with the Bahiagrass flowers and seeds (Leuchtmann *et al.* 2000).

Literature

Capinera, J. L., 2007. *Featured Creatures: Corn earworm*: *Helicoverpa* (=*Heliothis*) *zea B(Boddie) (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)*. Online publication EENY-145 University of Florida, Gainesville. Available at http://entnemdept.ufl.edu/creatures/veg/corn_earworm.htm

Leuchtmann, A., D. Schmidt, and L. P. Bush, 2000. Different levels of protective alkaloids in grasses with stroma-forming and seed-transmitted *Epichloë/Neotphodium* endophytes. *Journal of Chemical Ecology* 26(4):1025-1036.

(Marc Minno, E-mail: marc.minno@gmail.com)

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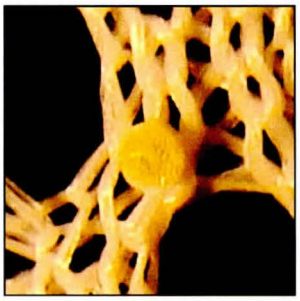
RUDDY HAIRSTREAK (*ELECTROSTRYMON HUGON*) LIFE HISTORY

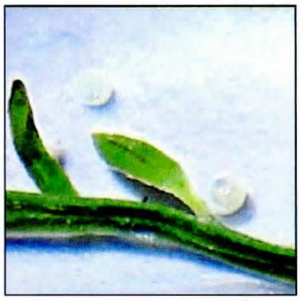
BY

BERRY NALL

Our lime tree flowers in February, and the blooms attract many butterflies, including Ruddy Hairstreaks. I caught a female in hopes of obtaining eggs. Through correspondence with Nick Grishin and Charles Bordelon, I knew that Richard Boscoe had reported Retama (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) as a host plant. Brock & Kaufman list Coral Bean (*Erythrina herbacea*) as a potential host. So I offered these and a variety of other native plants that were in bloom.

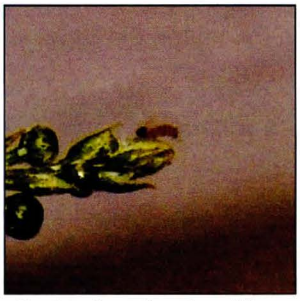


Freshly laid egg, 18-II-2009



Larval heads visible, 21-II-2009

The hairstreak laid 4 eggs. One egg was placed in the cluster of Coral Bean flowers; the rest were not placed on plants but around the netted cage in which I kept her (see the first picture). Unfortunately, the Coral Bean flowers quickly faded, and no more were available to me, so I was not able to determine if that was a viable host. I moved all the eggs into a small container with some retama. Retama is a thorny tree with yellow flowers and tiny leaves on long "pinnae" (stems).



Just-eclosed caterpillar, 22-II-2009

On Retama stem, 3 days old, 24-II-2009

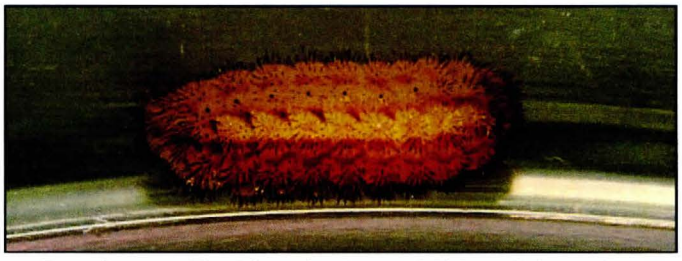
Three eggs eclosed on February 22 and 23. The local Retama trees were nearly in bloom, so I offered flower buds along with leaves. The emerging caterpillars preferred the leaves. When blooms appeared I offered them also; the caterpillars did try the flowers, but again they appeared to prefer leaves.

The caterpillars were kept together in small, closed plastic containers. The containers were cleaned and fresh food was added each evening. I had to inspect the new fronds carefully, for spiders are common on retama here.

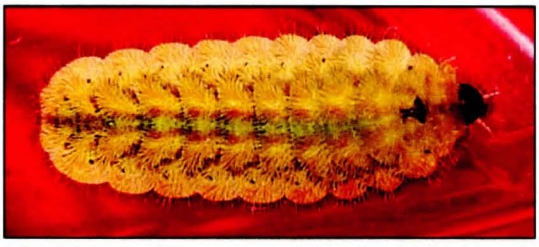
Damage from feeding visible on nearby leaves, 26-II-2009

The eggs took 3 days to eclose; the caterpillars took about 21 days to pupate, and then another 12 days to emerge as adults. So the entire process took about 36 days. The last caterpillar actually pupated several days after the others, but emerged only one day later. All three adults were males.

2-III-2009



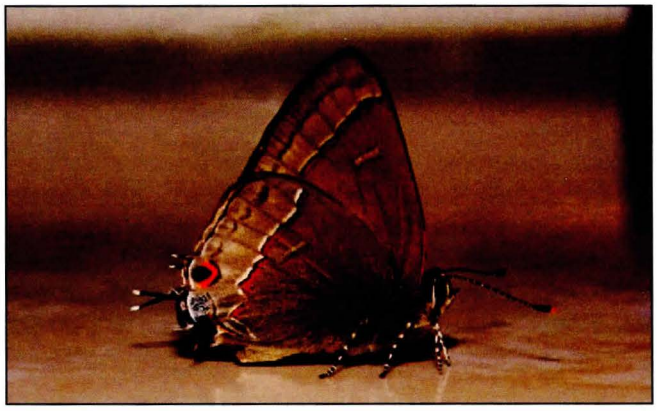
Late instar. To this point has reddish striping only, 7-III-2009



Final instar. Has green stripe down center of back, 10-III-2009

One day before beginning pupation, 11-III-2009

Pupa fully formed, 21 days after caterpillar eclosed, 14-III-2009



The recently emerged Ruddy Hairstreak, 26-III-2009

The SL Society and the Editor thank Mr. Berry Nall for allowing us to reprint his life history of the Ruddy Hairstreak. The original publication on the internet is listed as: http://leps. thenalls. net/content2.php?ref=Species/Theclinae/hugon/life/hugon_life.htm

Mr. Nalls website *"Berry's Butterfly Photos"* can be viewed at http://leps.thenalls.net/ His contact E-mail is: lb@thenalls.net

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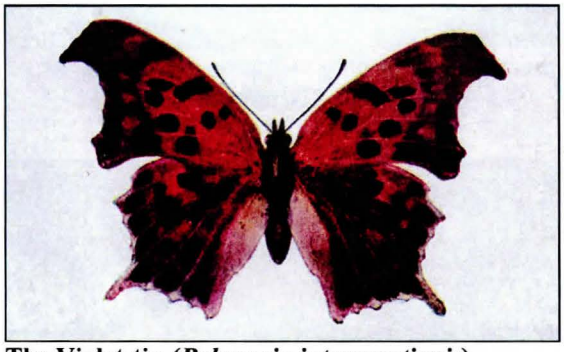
BUTTERFLIES WORTH KNOWING [1]

THE VIOLET-TIP

BY

CLARENCE M. WEED



The Violet-tip (*Polygonia interrogationis*)

"The most characteristic feature is a distinct silver semicolon on the middle of the under surface of each hind wing. This marking closely resembles the Greek interrogation point and so species was given the specific name *interrogationis* by Fabricius early in the history of science. It has since often been called the interrogation butterfly as a translation of its Latin name, but in as much as the marking on the wings is not at all like the English interrogation point, this has led to considerable confusion and people have considered it a misnomer. It has also ben called the Semicolon butterfly which is correct enough so far as this most characteristic feature is concerned; but it leads to confusion in connection with the Latin name. The recent practice seems the better, which is to call it the Violet-tip butterfly." [Quote from page 151.]

References

1) **Weed, Clarence M.,** 1925. *Butterflies Worth Knowing*, Little Nature Library, Doubleday, Page & Company for Nelson Doubleday, Inc., The Country Life Press, Garden City, N.Y.

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HYPERAESCHRA GEORGICA (HERRICH - SCHÄFFER, 1855) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

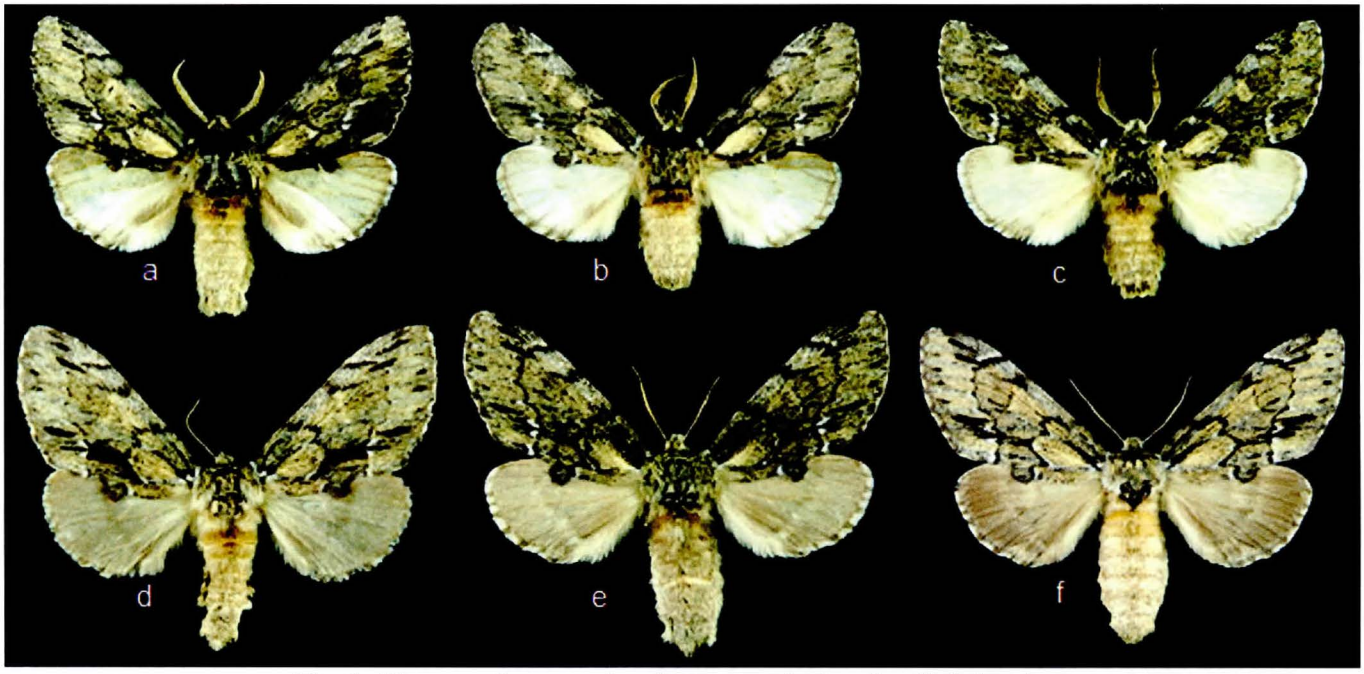

Fig. 1. ***Hyperaeschra georgica*** phenotypes: (a-c) males, (d-f) females.

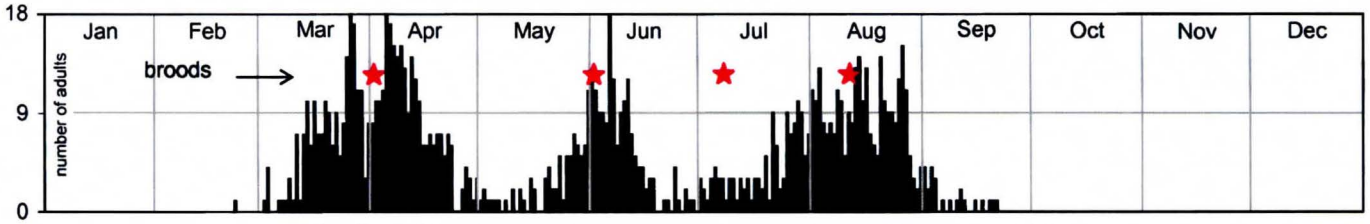

Fig. 2. Adult ***Hyperaeschra georgica*** captured in Louisiana. n = 1116

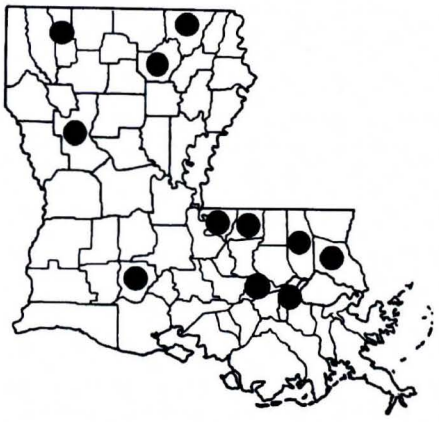

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***H. georgica***.

The notodontid moth ***Hyperaeschra georgica*** (Herrich-Schäffer) (Fig.1) occurs across Louisiana. Covell (2005) lists the range of ***georgica*** to include Maine and Quebec to Florida, west to Minnesota and Texas, and to occur commonly in the months of April through August. Packard (1895) mentions specimens from Colorado as well. Heppner (2003) lists foodplants to include species of ***Fraxinus***, ***Quercus***, and ***Prunus serotina*** Ehrhart. Powell and Opler (2009) listed the range for ***georgica*** as widespread in eastern North America and in the east there are two flights (broods).

In Louisiana, ***georgica*** appears to have four annual broods, first brood peaking beginning of April, second brood peaking beginning of June with subsequent broods at approximate 36-day intervals (Fig. 2). The July brood appears to be only partially populated. Parish records are illustrated in Fig. 3.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

Powell, J.A. and P.A. Opler, 2009. *Moths of Western North America*, Univ. Calif. Press xiii + 369 pp + 64 plates.

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

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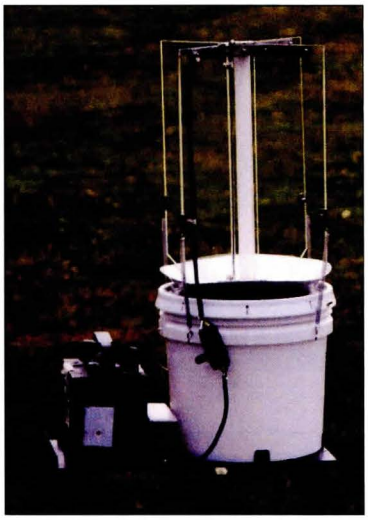
FOR SALE: USED LIGHT TRAPS

Rigid Stainless Steel Vanes



Rigid Plexiglass Vanes

I have four used Light Traps for sale. Two were returned from a lease, one from an estate and another from a trade.

Two: 15 Watt 365 Quantum Black Light - 12 VDC with Rigid Stainless Steel Vanes.

Trap was originally produced in 2012. Handle to carry trap and built in Photoelectric Switch. Traps are in excellent condition. As is: $300.00 each.

One: 15 Watt 365 Quantum Black Light - 12 VDC with Rigid Stainless Steel Vanes. Trap was originally produced in 2009. Built in Photoelectric Switch and second Sorting Screen with 0.375 holes. Trap is in good condition. As is: $275.00 each.

One: 15 Watt 365 Quantum Black Light - 12 VDC with Rigid Plexiglass Vanes. Trap was originally produced in 2004. Box type Photoelectric Switch. The vanes are in good condition, the spring brackets replaced, a rebuilt electronic ballast assembly and wiring replace to four wire design.

All of the vanes have been refurbished, including new springs and ½ pint cans with wicks. I will include a beetle sorting cup with each trap.

Contact:

Leroy C. Koehn
Leptraps LLC
3000 Fairway Court
Georgetown, KY 40324

Tel: (502) 542-7091
E-mail: Leptraps@aol.com

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MY WILDEST DREAMS

BY

CRAIG W. MARKS

When I plan to visit a new location I usually have some targets in mind. While I always "hope" the new location will have butterflies galore; typically, I am satisfied if I find a few of the targets. However, every once in awhile there is a trip that exceeds my wildest dreams. Most recently, I had one of those trips last June at Stone Road Glade Natural Area. As incredible as it might seem, that day I saw 55 Dianas (*Speyeria diana*) and eight Northern Metalmarks (*Calephelis borealis*) at the same location.

I first learned about Stone Road Glade Natural Area through an article by Moran and Baldridge in a 2002 edition of the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*. The article addressed the distribution of the Diana Fritillary in Arkansas and that butterfly's habitat preferences. Ross (2008 and 2011) has suggested that two populations [at Rick Evans/Grandview Wildlife Management Area (WMA) and Stone Road Glade Natural Area] might possibly be the southern-most populations in the United States.

Stone Road Glade Natural Area, 108-acres of remnant blackland prairie owned and managed by the Arkansas Natural Heritage Commission (ANHC), is located in Howard County, Arkansas. Access is limited through a neighboring landowner's gate that is locked. Permission to gain access must be obtained from the ANHC in advance. The Area includes several types of blackland communities including limestone glades, oak and pine-oak, woodland/savannas, and riparian forest. The website (www.naturalheritage.com) for the Area advertises that its "open, prairie like glades" support populations of the Byssus Skipper (*Problema byssus)* and Diana Fritillary. A list provided by the Commission of various animal species previously recorded at this area included 59 species of butterflies. The only species on the list that surprised me was identified as "green comma (*Polygonia comma)*". The correct scientific name for the Green Comma is *P. faunus*, and I wonder if what was recorded were actually Grey Commas, a species I have previously seen in Arkansas.

Blackland prairie is a special mixture of soil and mineral deposits that distinguishes the blackland ecosystem from other prairie and woodland types and supports its diverse array of plant and animal species. Described as "black velvet" when freshly plowed and moistened from a good rain, true blackland soils are deep, dark, calcareous deposits renowned for their high productivity. Scientists believe the richness of the prairie soils is derived from the abundant invertebrate fauna and fungal flora found in the soils themselves. Dominant native grasses of this type of prairie included big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*), switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), and Indian grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*). Prior to European settlement, there was approximately 12 million acres of blackland prairies and woodlands in the south central United States. Currently, this unique ecosystem had been reduced to less than one percent of its original acreage due to numerous factors including conversion of the land for agricultural usage, urbanization, and other land uses. The blackland region of Arkansas is located across portions of seven counties in southwestern Arkansas, including Hempstead and Howard Counties.

I first visited this site on 27-VIII-2004, after also visiting a site on the Kiamichi River on Hwy 259 in Leflore County, Oklahoma, where I had relocated a colony of Northern Metalmarks. Stone Road Glade Natural Area was about two hours southeast of that location, and generally on the route to Hope, Arkansas, where I would be conducting a North American Butterfly Association (NABA) count at Rick Evans/Grandview WMA the next day. I decided to stop and scout the location. It was probably 4:00 pm by the time I arrived, but I was unable to get in as the gate at the road was locked. Because I was meeting my dad in Hope later that afternoon, I didn't investigate further.

I tried again on Saturday, June 23, 2012. Again, I was in route to the Hope, Arkansas area for the Rick Evans/Grandview annual count, set for June 24. Arriving in Hope around 12:00, I drove on to Stone Road Glade Natural Area in Howard County. Before making this trip, I thought I had made the necessary connections to have the gate open (on previous trips, not only by me but others, the gate was always locked). Unfortunately, my efforts in this regard were unsuccessful and that gate was again locked.

Since I had time to kill, I walked in about a half mile or so, and spent a little more than an hour along the entry road. There were buttonbushes, iron weed and tall thistle in bloom and lots of butterflies. The actual Natural Area was further up the entry road than I chose to walk in the 98 degree heat, but in the short time I was there I saw 22 species, including a male Diana, flying in an area with several stands of thistle, and two Byssus Skippers, feeding at buttonbush by a stream at the entrance.

I was finally able to survey this Natural Area on Saturday, June 9, 2013. As the year before, I drove up

that morning, not arriving until after lunch. The afternoon just flew by as I tried to keep moving in order to cover as much of it as I could before it got too late. I saw approximately 43 different species. Added to the list of sightings from 2012, I've seen 49 species over two trips, both in June. Of those 49, twelve were not included on the list of 59 species previously recorded.

That then brings the total species seen at this location to 71. This list may need to be increased by one. Specifically, the list included Tawny-edged Skippers (*Polites themistocles*); however, I saw what I believed were numerous Crossline Skippers (*P. originis*). These skippers were feeding at thistle blooms and I got several good looks, thereby allowing me to identify them as the later not the former. Of course, it is possible that both are at this location, and, if so, then the list total is 72.

Here is that list:

Pipevine Swallowtails
Black Swallowtails
Zebra Swallowtails
Spicebush Swallowtails
E. Tiger Swallowtail
Giant Swallowtail
Checkered White
Cabbage White
Falcate Orangetip
Clouded Sulphurs
Orange Sulphurs
Cloudless Sulphur
Southern Dogface
Sleepy Orange
Little Yellows
Dainty Yellow
Harvester
Juniper Hairstreak
Banded Hairstreak
Red-banded Hairstreak
Gray Hairstreaks
E. Tailed Blues
Reakirt's Blue
Azure
Northern Metalmarks
Silvery Checkerspots
Gorgone Checkerspots
Phaon Crescent
Pearl Crescents
American Snouts
Gulf Fritillaries
Variegated Fritillaries
Great Spangled Fritillaries
Dianas (including 2 females)
Common Buckeyes
Question Mark
Grey Comma
Painted Lady
American Ladies
Red Admirals
Mourning Cloak
Red-spotted Purple
Goatweed Leafwings
Hackberry Emperor
Southern Pearly-eye
Little Wood Satyrs
Carolina Satyrs
Common Wood Nymph
Monarch
Silver-spotted Skippers
Hoary Edges
Northern Cloudywings
Southern Cloudywing
Confused Cloudywing
Horace's Duskywings
Juvenal's Duskywing
Funereal Duskywing
Common Checkered-Skippers
Tawny-edged Skipper/
Cross-line Skippers
Swarthy Skipper
Clouded Skipper
Northern Broken-dashes
Southern Broken-dashes
Byssus Skipper
Zabulon Skipper
Fiery Skippers
Sachem
Little Glassywing
Common Roadside Skipper
Dun Skippers
Eufala Skipper

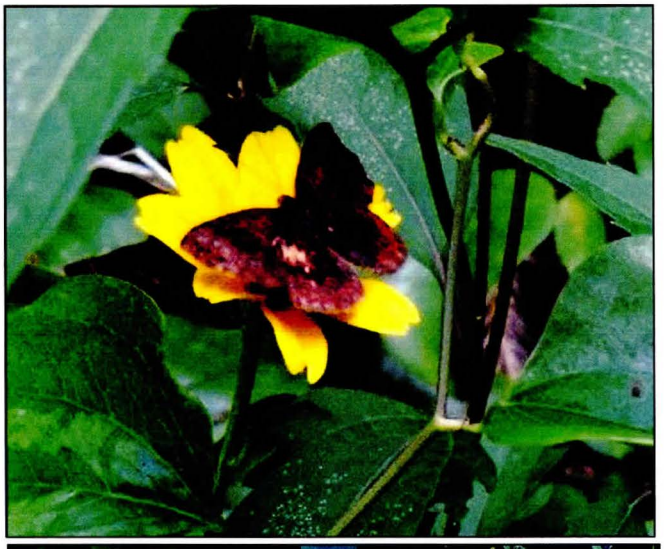
On this last trip, several butterflies were seen and counted along the road into the unit which is not really part of the Natural Area itself but still within what would qualify as part of a count circle. The location was quite unique with several unusual butterflies. One, the Northern Metalmarks, had, as far as I have been able to ascertain, never been reported that far south in Arkansas. Although I've looked for them in other locations, this was the first time I had seen Gorgone Checkerspots (*Chlosyne gorgone*) in Arkansas.

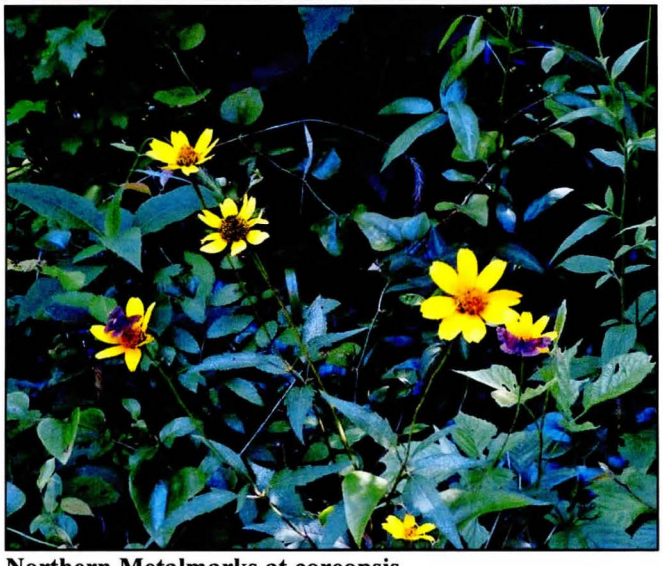
Male Diana on road in area of the Northern Metalmarks.

After several years of tracking Diana populations at Rick Evans/Grandview and rarely seeing more than just a few each year, it was very enjoyable to see that many male Dianas. They were primarily on purple tall thistle throughout the Area. The purple coneflowers were not blooming yet. While pale coneflowers were blooming, they were not really attracting much attention. But each patch of thistle had male Dianas, Great Spangled Fritillaries (*Speyeria cybele*), American Ladies (*Vanessa virginiensis*), Crossline Skippers and both Broken-dashes (*Wallengrenia)* jostling for position. Throw in the numerous Goatweed Leafwings (*Anaea andria*) and Little Wood Satyrs (*Megisto cymela*) and in places it was a picture of constant colorful movement.

The Northern Metalmarks were in an area immediately

adjacent to where the road that fronts the Natural Area crosses a slow-moving stream. In places the streambed had standing water but it was mostly just a muddy bed. The metalmarks were seen primarily at yellow flowers (which I believe were members of the coreopsis family) along the road in that area. The pictured Diana kept landing on me while I was taking pictures of the Metalmarks. Never thought I would have to shoo away a Diana to take pictures of another butterfly.





Northern Metalmarks at coreopsis.

I thought it unusual that two such habitat-restricted butterflies would be found in the same location, but upon further investigation, it appears there are areas of overlap, including, for example, West Virginia and Arkansas. Historically, the Diana Fritillary's range extended from the Chesapeake Bay region south into the Appalachian Mountains as far south as northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, with separate populations in Arkansas, southern Missouri and extreme eastern Oklahoma. Unfortunately, that original range has decreased significantly, and today this fritillary is found only in the Appalachian Mountains (primarily eastern Kentucky, western North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia, eastern Tennessee, northern Georgia) and the Ozark Plateau and Ouachita Mountains covering Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma (Moran and Baldridge, 2002). The Northern Metalmark has three major and disjunct population clusters: (1) northwest Connecticut to northwestern New Jersey (extant in Sussex and Warren Counties in New York); (2) Appalachia from central Pennsylvania through West Virginia then northwest into Ohio-Indiana; and (3) the Ozark region including southwest Missouri, northern Arkansas and extreme eastern Oklahoma (Opler, 1992; Scott, 1986).

In the east, the Diana is primarily a mountain butterfly. Even in Arkansas, most of the known populations occur at higher elevations within the Ozark and Ouachita Mountains, such as Mount Magazine. During their survey of Arkansas in the late 1990's, Moran and Baldridge commented they found it in two types of habitat, prairie and wetland. Specifically, in the mountainous areas, it was found in, "small, natural prairie openings," while outside of the mountain region, they gave wetland examples of swampy areas and along lakes at Camp Robinson, Mt. Nebo and Bailey Lake. (Moran and Baldridge, 2002, p. 163).

Some sources suggest the favored habitat for the Northern Metalmark is drier hillsides (Klots, 1951) or dry hilly meadows (Pyle, 1981), and that may very well be in the eastern part of its range, but that has not been my experience in Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Instead, my impressions from the regions I have searched are that this butterfly prefers moist habitats with streams in open woodlands as well as wooded areas close to ponds or lakes, man-made clearings associated with power lines, roads, bridges and campgrounds. For example, Spencer (2006) listed it at Gaston's White River Resort in Baxter County and Bell Slough WMA near Mayflower, Arkansas. Both locations are moist habitats. So, at least in Arkansas, there is the potential for overlap of acceptable habitat for these two unique butterflies, and, I suspect Stone Road Glade Natural Area is not the only location within the state where this overlap actually occurs.

I hope to return to this unique location to conduct further surveys. Specifically, I would like to gain access in the spring (late March/early April) and then again in the fall (September) to see what spring and fall species might be present there. I wonder if it supports populations of Frosted (*Callophrys irus*) and/or Henry's Elfins (*Callophrys niphon*), Olympia Marbles (*Euchloe Olympia*), Mottled Duskywings (*Erynnis martialis*) and/or Leonard's Skippers (*Hesperia leonardus*). I would also like to start conducting an annual NABA-associated count during the heart of the Diana flight season to better monitor that species status' there. This is an exceptional location, and I can't wait to go back.

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

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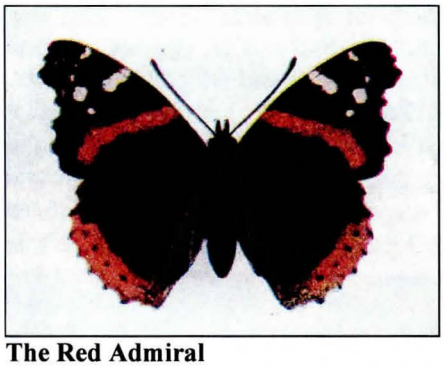
BUTTERFLIES WORTH KNOWING [1]

THE RED ADMIRAL

BY

CLARENCE M. WEED



The Red Admiral
(*Vanessa atalanta*)

"Among the weedy plants which have been intimately associated with mankind ever since his slow upward progress in civilization began, the nettle has probably played almost as important a part as the thistle. While it lacks the winged seeds of the latter it is even more effectually protected from the attacks of vertebrate enemies on account of its irritating hairs. At any rate, nettles of various kind are widely distributed over the earth's surface, and consequently it is not surprising that the Nettle Butterfly or Red Admiral should be almost as cosmopolitan as the Thistle butterfly." [Quote from pages 160-161.] Note: Thistle butterfly = Painted lady.

"The world-wide distribution of this butterfly is shown in the statement that it occurs throughout Europe, and in North America from Newfoundland to Cuba and Guatemala. It is a safe guess that it is found in practically all localities where nettles grow." [Quote from page 163.]

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1) **Weed, Clarence M.,** 1925. *Butterflies Worth Knowing*, Little Nature Library, Doubleday, Page & Company for Nelson Doubleday, Inc., The Country Life Press, Garden City, N.Y.

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AN UNUSUAL COLLECTING AREA MOUNT PINOS, CALIFORNIA

BY

KELLY RICHERS

One of the more unusual areas for collecting in California is Mount Pinos and the adjacent Frazier Mountain area, both of which are accessible from the Los Angeles area just off Interstate 5 north of the Los Angeles County line. This area, for a previous overview, was discussed in an article in the News of the Lepidopterists' Society in the Classic Collecting Campaign series in 2007. However, an expanded article is now possible after several more years of intensive collecting.

Summit of Mount Pinos.

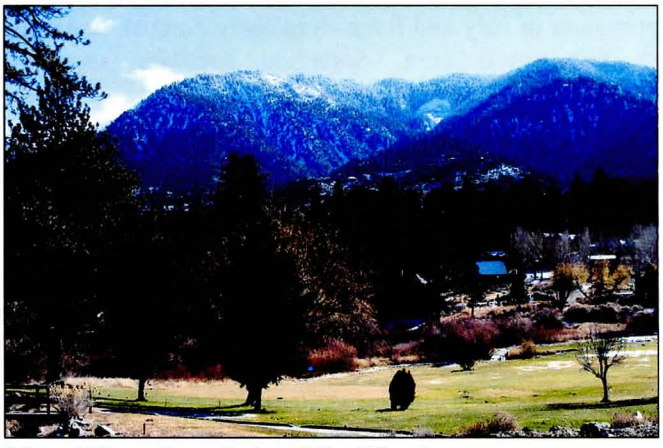
Mount Pinos is located about 40 miles southwest of Bakersfield, accessed by the Frazier Park exit. Frazier Mountain is the large mountain looming over Interstate 5 to the west at the Tejon Pass area, where the Interstate peaks out at 4044' elevation before descending into the Central Valley and Bakersfield. The two large mountain masses are separated by the Lockwood Valley, and the aptly named Lockwood Valley Road, which provides additional collecting opportunities.

Part of the Los Padres National Forest, Mount Pinos rises an impressive 8800 feet in elevation, towering over the towns of Frazier Park and Lake of the Woods near its base. Generally obscured from the casual traveler on Interstate 5 by Frazier Mountain, Mount Pinos lies another 12 miles to the west of Interstate 5. The name describes the mantle of Pine (*Pinus*) trees that cover the summit and slopes of this, the highest peak in the Los Padres National Forest. "Pino" is Spanish for "pine". The pronunciation is "Pine-ose" for those of you who want to be thought of as locally savvy.

Somewhere in the vicinity reportedly is the famous "Lost Padres" mine which was rumored to be the source of much early gold found by native Americans during the Spanish exploration years, but though the legend led to much gold exploration in the 1860's, nothing of significance was discovered. Rumors of the mine being buried persist, however. It is probably located somewhat south of both of these mountains.

Many people live in Frazier Park and commute to either Los Angeles or Bakersfield. However, relatively few roads connect the area east-west, and with the exception of the community of Pine Mountain (population 2500) located 18 miles west of Frazier Park, there are few residences near Mount Pinos. There are a few scattered houses and ranches, but Cuddy Valley at the base of the mountain includes only a few hundred residences.

Mount Pinos is an excellent collecting area from the time the road to the summit opens in the spring or early summer to the time the snows close it again in the fall or winter. There is significant enough snowfall in the winter that there are generally road closures for much of the winter. However, beginning with Memorial Day and extending well into October or November, collecting is able to be enjoyed by moth collectors and to some extent by butterfly enthusiasts well into September or October.



Mount Pinos from Lake of the Woods area.

Virtually all visitors approach from the east, and the exit ramp is the Frazier Park exit that leads toward Mount Pinos. Collecting of butterflies begins immediately, depending on how much time can be spent in the area.

The primary differences between the two mountains are the types of vegetation that cover the slopes. Frasier Mountain, while having some pines especially on the

north and east sides, consists primarily of chaparral, grass and more arid plants growth than on Mount Pinos, which has a higher elevation and more rainfall. Frazier Mountain exists in a kind of rain shadow to Mount Pinos, which changes the vegetation significantly.

There are many specific areas where collecting is advantageous. As soon as the exit from Interstate 5 is taken, to the west is a small road going north, paralleling the freeway in a dry riverbed there can be collecting. Turn to the north on this road, drive until you are away from the buildings, and explore the dry looking ground and the river gully. There may be *Gaeides xanthoides xanthoides, Euphilotes battoides bernardino, Tharsalea arota arota, Gaeides gorgon, Hesperia comma tildeni, Icaricia lupini chlorina*, and *Hemiargusisola alce* feeding on or near *Eriogonum* (buckwheat) or other low growing bushes.

Back on the main road going west, the road passes through the small town of Frazier Park. Continuing on the road, the next collectable area is the stream bed just before the turn to Frazier Mountain, in the small intersection called Lake of the Woods, which sits at 5200' elevation.

If one takes time to explore the streambed, there may be species flying in the plant growth in the area. Turning left onto the road that leads toward Frazier Mountain and the Chuchupate Campground, which is the Lockwood Valley Road, there is a small area of greenery almost immediately on the left (before reaching the Ranger Station) that contains the local butterfly, *Cercyonis sthenele silvestris*. Males generally are much more prevalent in July and females in early August, and only in this small area. *Satyrium saepium saepium, Glaucopsychepiasus catalina, Lycaeidesmelissa melissa, Icaricia icarioides evius* and *Strymon melinus pudicus* are also here.

On Frazier Mountain itself, the road runs through the ranger station then up to the mountain. It is a dead end road, but goes for many miles before ending. There are several campsites, but the most famous is Chuchupate, about halfway up. Unfortunately it is also known as an area where the ground squirrels are a vector for the bubonic plague! Night collecting here is profitable, especially in early to mid June.

At the intersection of this road, there is a small shopping center with a pizza place and general store. If arriving in the dark or early morning areas, the large lights on the west and south of this building, as well as the lights on the front of the store, generally attract interesting species of moths, including *Sphinx vashti, Sphinx perelegans* and many uncommon micromoths. On the list of county moths of California, fully 240 county records come from Mt. Pinos and the areas below down to Frazier Park. Over 400 species inhabit the slopes and chaparral in this area, from 8800' to Lake to the Woods below at 5200'.

However, the goal generally is to reach Mount Pinos; if a person is in Lake of the Woods the mountain's mass is looming on the west side of the area. Continuing west, the road moves upward through forest. At a clearing there is an intersection that would either lead further west to Pine Mountain or uphill to the left to Mount Pinos. The better collecting is up the road to the left.

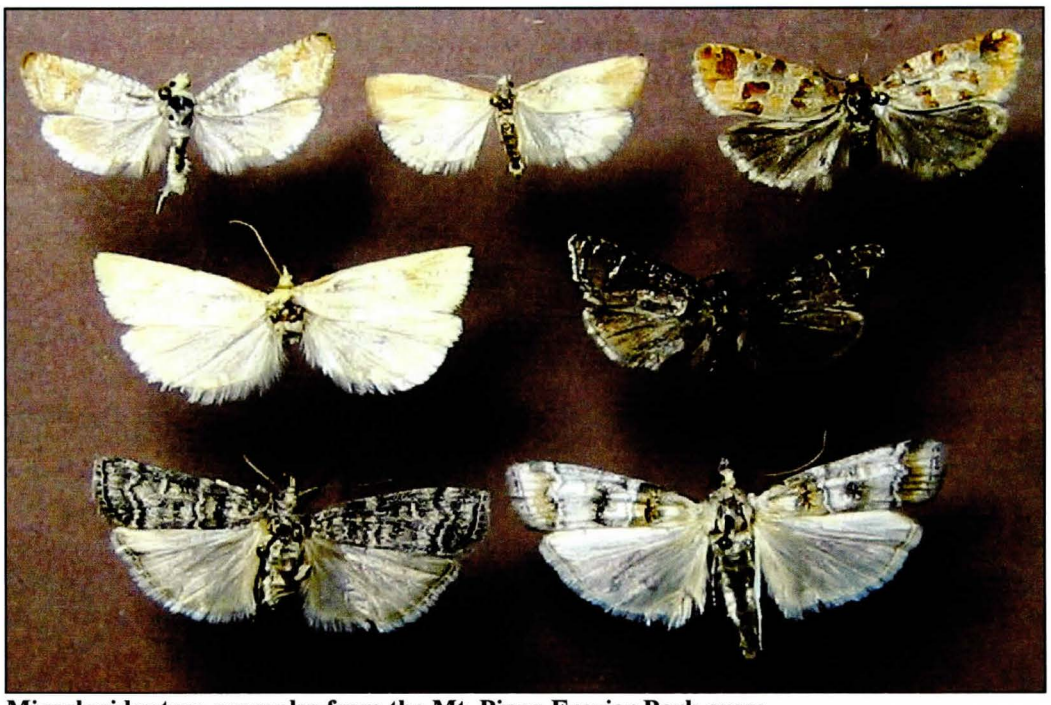
One of the reasons for the excellent diversity on Mount Pinos is the change in elevation. Rising over three thousand feet above the settlements below, Mount Pinos has collecting areas up to the parking lot at the summit. At the first snow gate that can be used to close the mountain road, you are at about 6200'. *Erynnis pacuvius callidus, Heliopetes ericetorum, Celastrina ladon echo.*

The road becomes heavily forested and there are few stopping places directly visible from the road. Occasional turnouts are available and the bushes and growth along the side of the road where accessible hold many species of *Drepanulatrix* moths. Fritillaries begin to be visible flitting in and out of the undergrowth, and they are usually moving very rapidly uphill. Chasing them here will only bring frustration.

At approximately the 7400 foot level, there is a camping area named McGill Campground. Dirt roads lead off to the left from the main paved road at that point. Nestled among the bushes, trees and undergrowth, *Speyeria coronis hennei* and *Speyeria callippe macaria* fly rapidly during the month of July and August. On the *Eriogonum* (much lower and smaller plants than below) can be found the very desirable *Plebejus neurona*, the Veined Blue, but it takes much searching and patience for both butterflies to be located.

Walking this area can often be profitable for the butterfly collector. Just uphill from McGill Campground about 500 yards there is a barely visible dirt path/road that is for walking not driving, leading off to the left. Parking there and walking through the woods will bring specimens, as the stream generally has a trickle of water and blooms are sparsely located along the banks, as well as puddling areas.

The moth collector may want to camp overnight at McGill, and just sling out a light or trap from the campsite. Get one that faces back toward the east or south at the edge of the camping area, for the best results. Setting a sheet or trap along the little road described above is also very useful.



Microlepidoptera examples from the Mt. Pinos-Frazier Park area:
(left to right, top to bottom) ***Petrova sabiniana, Eucosma langstoni, Eucosma ponderosa, Eucosma biplagata, Cydia piperana, Dioryctria abietivorella, Eucosma westerlandi.***
(All captured in July.)

Geometrid moths of the Mt. Pinos-Frazier Park area: (left to right, top to bottom)
Macaria adonis, Neoterpes trianguliferata, Caripeta aequaliaria, Sabulodes edwardsata, Enypia coolidgi, Dysstroma Formosa. **(All captured in July.)**

Continuing uphill, when at about the 8200 foot level or slightly higher, the road levels out and there are daytime collecting areas to the left, or south. There are wide flat rocks and butterflies dart among them to the blooms in the softer forest earth among the widely spaced trees. For the moth collector, look for dirt roads that lead off to the side to pull over and collect via sheet or trap.

At the top, or summit, there is a wide paved parking lot. Hikers, astronomers, California Condor watchers and others congregate there, so it is rarely empty, especially on the weekends. It is large enough, however, that there are moth collecting spots for those who need a car hookup. To the west lies a large meadow that may contain many butterflies, although this collector has not usually had notable luck there. The drier forest areas have demonstrated that they have more variety in the past.

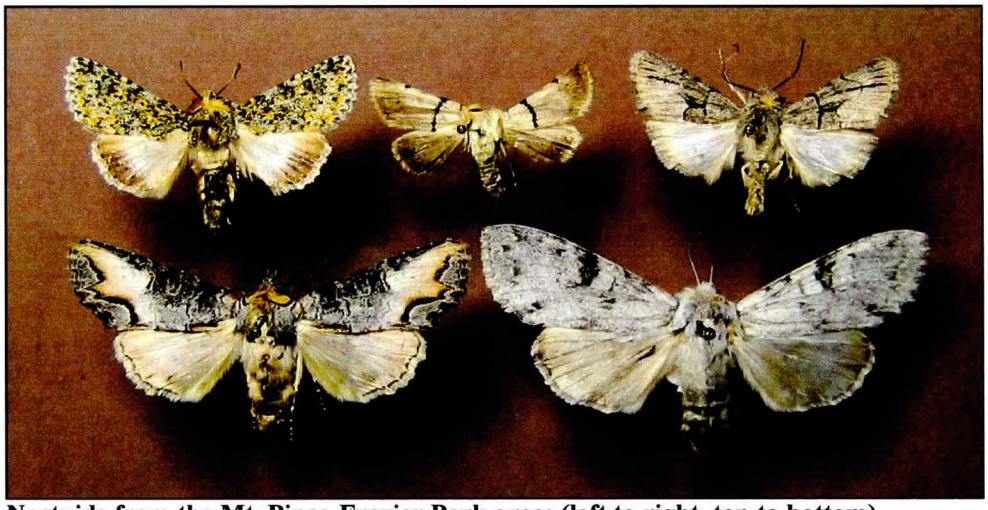
Mount Pinos is recommended for both butterfly and moth collectors, but it is not an "easy" collecting area. Specimens are usually singletons, and only rarely are there several in one spot found without the searcher walking about. Safety measures would include not losing sight or location of the roads, but if lost, hiking downhill will bring one to civilization if heading east.

There is wildlife in the area, so normal care must be taken. Mountain lions are currently abounding in the area. Snakes may be in the heavy undergrowth. Take water, as it can be warm during the daytime. There are, in other words, the usual hazards of being outside in the woods. However, for a very pleasant day or night or overnight stay in beautiful pine woods, with the rewards of some of the rarer species found in California, it is a wonderful experience.

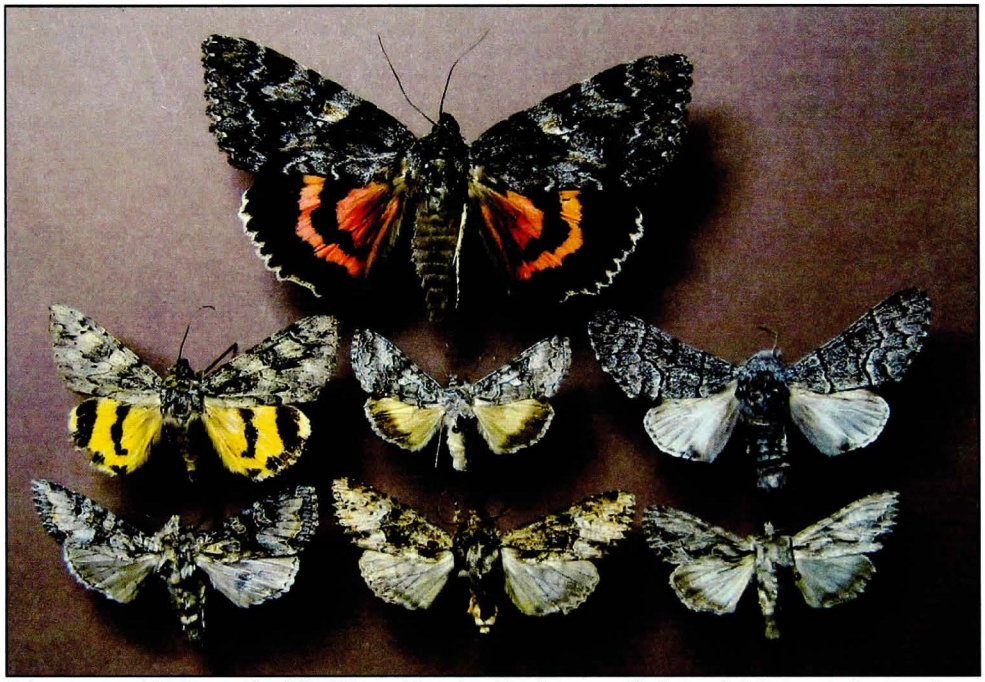
Partial list of macromoths from Mount Pinos:

6338 *Macaria adonis*
6346 *Macaria unipunctaria*
6463.a *Stenoporpia pulmonaria dejecta*
6618.b *Melanolophia imitata cana*
6682 *Drepanulatrix unicalcararia*
6685 *Drepanulatrix quadraria quadraria*
6690 *Drepanulatrix secundaria*
6768 *Phaeoura perfidaria*
6771 *Phaeoura cana*
6860 *Neoterpes trianguliferata*
6923 *Plataea ursaria*
6945 *Solmatolophia ectrapelaria*
6956 *Tetracis cervinaria*
6977 *Prochoerodes truxaliata*
7004 *Sabulodes edwardsata*
7008 *Enypia coolidgi*
7049 *Nemoria glaucomarginaria*
7164 *Scopula junctaria*
7191 *Dysstroma formosa formosa*
7194.a *Dysstroma brunneata ethela*
7245 *Hydriomena nevadae*
7324 *Perizoma curvilinea curvilinea*
7460 *Eupithecia maestosa maestosa*
7462 *Eupithecia castellata*
7476 *Eupithecia misturata misturata*
7539 *Eupithecia multistrigata*
7548 *Eupithecia lachrymosa "georgii"*
7554 *Eupithecia appendiculata*
7561 *Eupithecia agnesata*
7770 *Hyalophora euryalus*
7803 *Sphinx vashti*
8209 *Lophocampa argentata argentata*
8416 *Mycterophora geometriformis*
8417 *Mycterophora rubricans*
8628 *Drasteria pallescens*
8630.1 *Drasteria convergens*
8639 *Drasteria howlandii*
8944 *Syngrapha celsa* fm. *sierra*
8977 *Nycteola cinereana*
9181 *Panthea gigantea*
9270 *Acronicta othello*
9346 *Apamea occidens*
9347 *Apamea albina*
9356 *Apamea spaldingi*
9413 *Neoligia tonsa tonsa*
9535 *Aseptis pausis*
9536 *Aseptis genetrix*
9543 *Aseptis characta*
9563 *Andropolia diversilineata*
9572 *Andropolia olga*
9643.4 *Protoperigea calientensis*
9644 *Micrathetis triplex*
9660 *Caradrina distinctoides*
9861 *Annaphila ida*
9923 *Lithophane dilatocula*
9924 *Lithophane atara*
10001 *Brachylomia discolor*
10002 *Epidemas cinerea*
10018 *Pseudocopivaleria anaverta*
10066 *Sympistis fifia*
10071 *Sympistis euta*
10078 *Sympistis sandaraca*
10095.1 *Sympistis duplex*
10110 *Sympistis wilsonensis*
10114 *Sympistis rosea*
10116 *Sympistis youngi*
10130 *Sympistis figurata*
10140 *Sympistis chandleri*
10214 *Cucullia astigma*
10227 *Anarta hamata*
10269 *Admetovis oxymorus*
10274 *Polia piniae*
10326 *Hadena variolata*
10394 *Lacinipolia vicina*
10407 *Lacinipolia* davena
10476 *Stretchia prima*
10480 *Orthosia praeses*
10532.a *Homorthodes furfurata uniformis*
10539.a *Homorthodes hanhami semicarnea*
10738.a *Euxoa mimallonis gagates*

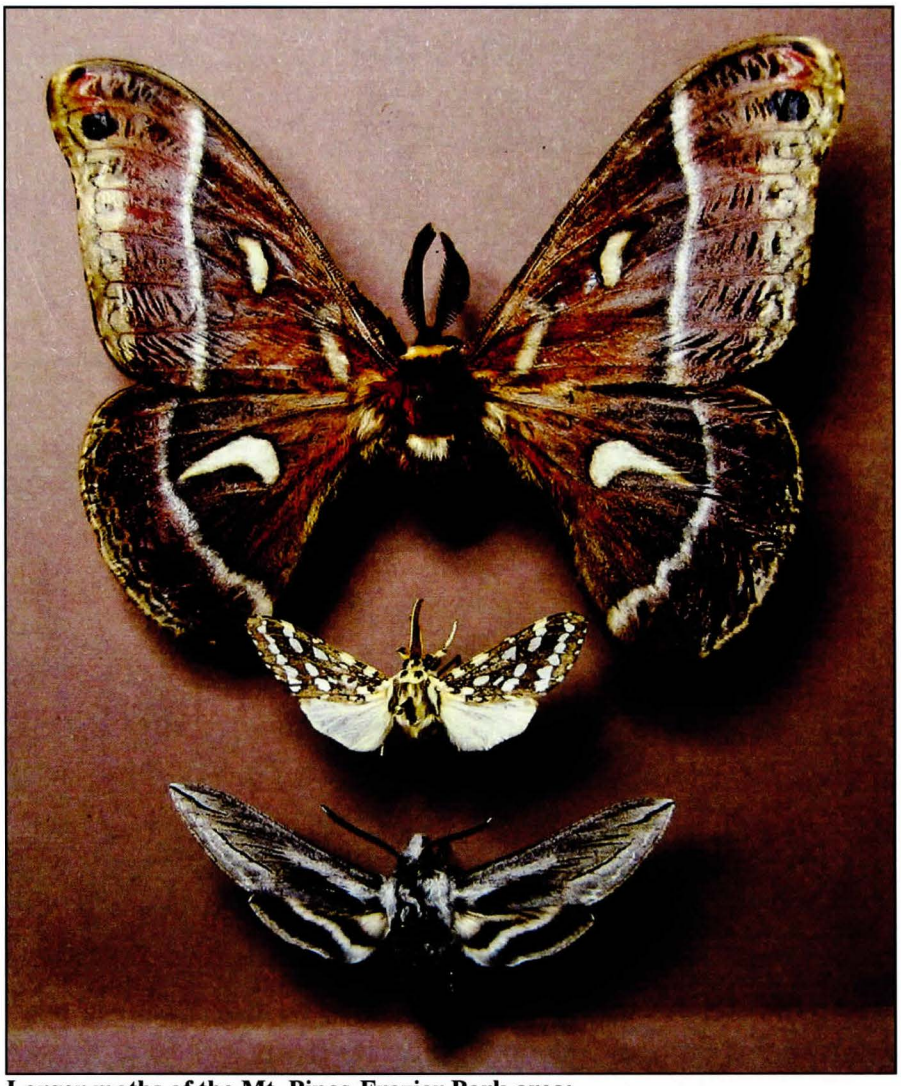
10754	*Euxoa simulata*
10759	*Euxoa punctigera*
10776.b	*Euxoa aequalis alko*
10795	*Euxoa pluralis*
10797	*Euxoa cinnabarina*
10805	*Euxoa tessellata*
10807	*Euxoa albipennis*
10817	*Euxoa obeliscoides*
10819	*Euxoa choris*
10820	*Euxoa hollemani*
10833	*Euxoa olivalis*
10846	*Euxoa murdocki*
10898	*Protogygia milleri*
10926.1	*Spaelotis bicava*
10947	*Xestia oblata*
10974	*Setagrotis pallidicollis*
10977	*Tesagrotis atrifrons*
10978	*Tesagrotis piscipellis*
10978.1	*Tesagrotis corrodera*
10979	*Tesagrotis amia*
11016	*Abagrotis vittifrons*
11018	*Abagrotis trigona*
11019	*Abagrotis mirabilis*
11026	*Abagrotis denticulata*
11047.1	*Parabagrotis formalis*
11051.a	*Ufeus satyricus sagittarius*



Noctuids from the Mt. Pinos-Frazier Park area: (left to right, top to bottom) ***Oncocnemis winsonensis, Oncocnemis rosea, Oncocnemis figurata, Admetovis oxymorus, Polia Pinea.***



More noctuids from the Mt. Pinos-Frazier Park area: (left to right, top to bottom) ***Catocala aholibah, Catocala johnsoni, Syngrapha celsa sierra, Panthea gigantea, Apamea occidens, Apamea albina, Apamea spaldingi.***



Larger moths of the Mt. Pinos-Frazier Park area: (top to bottom) *Hylaphora eruyalis, Lophocampa argentata, Sphinx vashti.* (All captured in July.)

(Kelly Richers [kerichers@wuesd.org])

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Gary Ross sends in this photo with the following comments.

"The photo is a shot of a small twig of a crape myrtle during this past fall. The photo is from below, using the sky as backdrop. This past fall in Baton Rouge, I could not find a single crape myrtle in full fall color for a needed photo. Turns out crape myrtles throughout my entire area dropped most of their leaves during early fall, apparently due to a very wet summer. So, by the time late fall arrived, the trees were almost nude with no leaves to turn and drop. Disappointed and in dire need of a fall photo, I had to settle for close-ups of a composite of fallen leaves and individual colorful branches"

Crape Myrtle in Baton Rouge, LA, in the fall of 2013. (Photo by Gary N. Ross.)

ANOTHER SIGHTING!

BY
ERIC ANDERSON

On November 5, 2013, I received a text and photo from my good friend Pat Kelly who lives in Homestead, Florida. Pat has been texting me photos of strange finds from the insect world since moving to South Florida from Gainesville. Always welcomed and usually odd ball stuff. This time however he caught me off guard. Pat spends most of his time outdoors working with plants at his Nursery, Kelly's Tropicals, which specializes in the propagation of plants native to South Florida and the Keys. He has been contract growing certain things for restocking natural stands and habitat restoration projects throughout the area. He is currently contract growing Torchwood, *Amyris elemifera,* for planting on Elliot Key hopefully enticing the Schaus Swallowtail to proliferate once again.

Pat Kelly's front yard in the lawn!
Area is just behind his nursery.

Anyhow back to the text. After it downloaded I went berserk. Pat knew it wasn't the usual suspects he sees floating about the monstrous Firebush, *Hamelia patens,* growing about the place. After catching my breath and regaining consciousness I texted him back "Catch that Thing!" I didn't want this to be another "No, really I saw one" story even though he did have a pretty good camera phone photo. I told him the Mimic, *Hypolimnas misippus*, is extremely rare in these parts with only a few sightings here and there over the years in the entire US. Minutes seemed liked hours and then the text, "Got it"! Pat's a big burly dude who used to commercial salmon fish up in Alaska. I was happy to receive this wonderful specimen in the shape it was in considering it was the first butterfly he ever caught and in a fish landing net, not bad. So there are more legs to snip and genitals to dissect, all in the name of Science!

Was this a passenger from a traveling water craft that had been visiting the Carribean? Did it catch a good tail wind from the Islands and just drift on over? Pat has been on the look out for another male or female and no signs yet...How many more are out there floating around without anyone noticing them?

Both Pat and I apologize if anyone from South Florida feels bad for not being contacted and getting a photo of this creature before it was collected. It could have got away.

Mimic (*Hypolimnas misippus*)(dorsal view)

Mimic (*Hypolimnas misippus*) (ventral view)

(Eric Anderson [ova@atlantic.net])

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DONATIONS - MANY THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS WHO DONATED TO THE SL SOCIETY IN 2014

Jackie Miller (Benefactor+)
Steve Mix (Benefactor+)
Thomas Emmel (Benefactor)
Bob Belmont (Benefactor+)
Paulette Haywood (Benefactor)
Bo Sullivan (Sustaining)
Henry Leibee (Sustaining)
Larry Gall (Benefactor+)
Ricky Patterson (Sustaining)
Bob Godefroi (Sustaining)
Vernon Brou (Benefactor+)
Hugh Wyatt (Sustaining)
Andy Anderson (Sustaining)
James Popelka (Sustaining)
Joann Kargas (Benefactor)
Dave Patton (Sustaining)
Kathy Malone (Sustaining)
Linda Auld (Sustaining)
James Adams (Sustaining)
Kilian Roever (Contributor)
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Byrum & Linda Cooper (Benefactor)
Gary Goss (Sustaining)
Frank Rutkowski (Sustaining)
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John Snyder (Sustaining)
Floyd & June Preston (Contributor)
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Gary Anweiler
Peter Van Zandt (Sustaining)
Debbie Lott (Sustaining)
Henry Poor (Benefactor+)
Marc Minno (Benefactor+)
Rosemary Seidler (Contributor)

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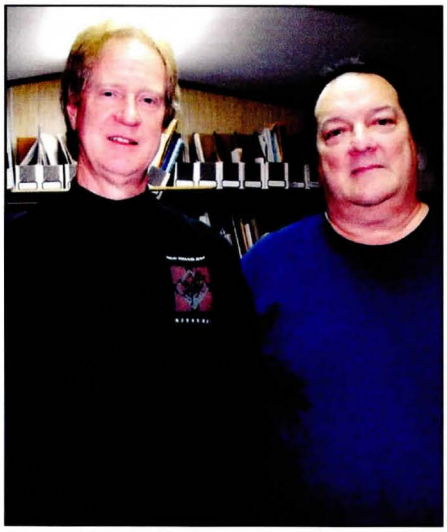
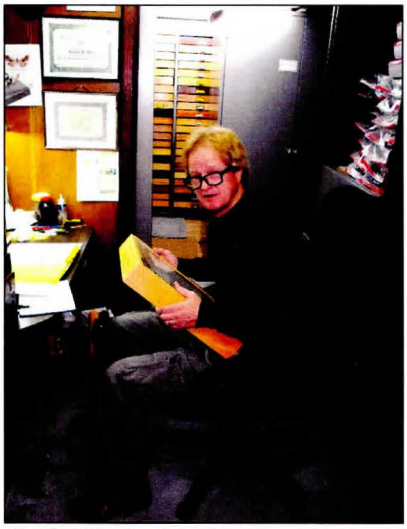
VISITING VERNON & CHARLOTTE BROU AT ABITA SPRINGS, LOUISIANA



Craig Marks (left) visiting Vernon (right) & Charlotte Brou (behind camera) on January 19, 2014.



Craig Marks in collection storage January 19, 2014, visiting research collection of Vernon & Charlotte Brou.

Craig is working on an updated and extensively supplemented Annotated List of Louisiana's Butterflies and Skippers (the last such effort was in the early 1970's). Craig states that "*Vernon was kind enough to offer me access to his significant database that extensively covers the Florida Parishes of LA.*"

DATANA MAJOR GROTE & ROBINSON, 1866, AND *DATANA DREXELII* H. EDWARDS, 1884 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. Phenotypes: ***Datana major*** (a-d) males, (e-h) females, ***Datana drexelii*** (j-n) males, (o-r) females.

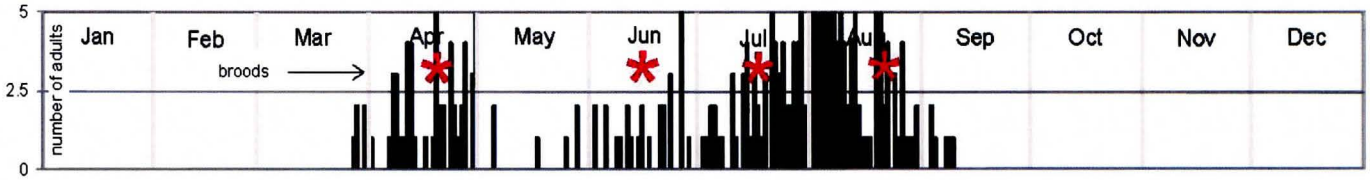


Fig. 2. Adult ***Datana major*** captured in Louisiana. n = 400

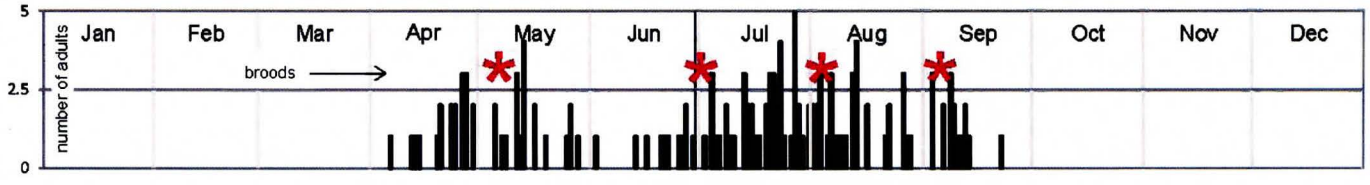


Fig. 3. Adult ***Datana drexelii*** captured in Louisiana. n = 147

The notodontid moths ***Datana major*** Grote & Robinson and ***Datana drexelii*** H. Edwards (Fig. 1) are quite similar in forewing maculation, though upon careful examination, each can visually be separated based on size and color. ***D. drexelii*** is a significantly smaller in size moth. In comparing the wing lengths of the two species, males of ***major*** average 17% larger and females of major average 20% larger. ***D. drexelii*** (male forewing length $\bar{x}$ =19.6 mm (18.7-20.4; n = 8), (female forewing length $\bar{x}$ = 23.1 mm (21.4-24.0; n = 9) and ***D. major*** (male forewing length $\bar{x}$ = 23.0 mm (21.0-25.4; n = 9), (female forewing length $\bar{x}$ = 25.6 mm (24.5-27.5; n = 9). A visual comparison of the wing lengths of the two species is provided in Fig. 4.

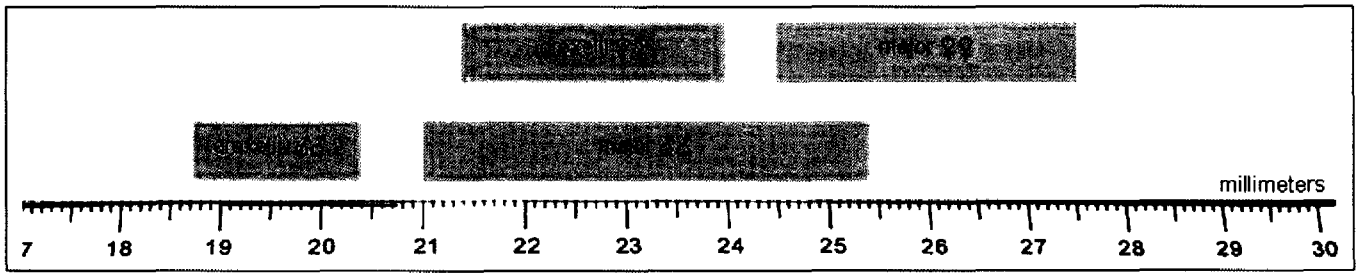


Fig. 4. Comparison of wing length measurements for ***Datana drexelii*** and ***datana major***.

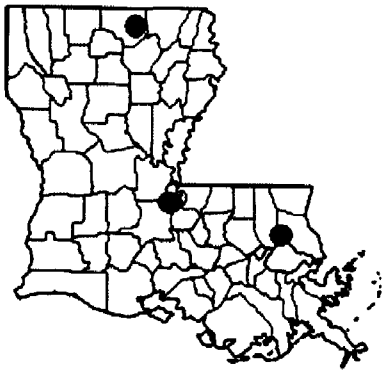


Fig. 5. Parish records for ***Datana drexelii.***

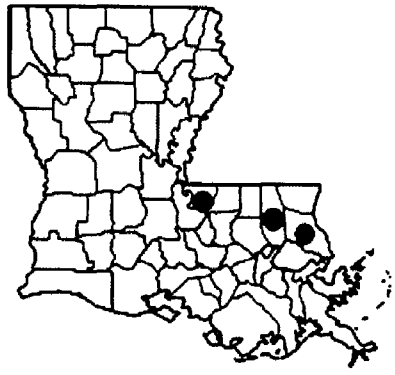


Fig. 6. Parish records for ***Datana major.***

Packard (1895) listed the known range of ***drexelii*** to include only New York and New Jersey. This author listed the range of ***major*** to include: New York, Maryland, Rhode Island Ohio, Illinois, Arkansas, and Georgia.

Covell (2005) listed the range of ***drexelii*** to include Nova Scotia to South Carolina, west to Kentucky and on the wing June through September. Covell listed the range of ***major*** to include Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Kansas and Arkansas, on the wing June through August.

Heppner (2003) listed the range of ***major*** to include Nova Scotia to Florida, west to Kansas and Texas, May through August.

In Louisiana, there is more than a two week difference in the start of the annual flight periods between ***major*** and ***drexelii***. The initial brood of ***major*** peaks approximately mid-April, second brood peaks mid-June, with subsequent broods peaking at approximate 36-day intervals. The initial brood of ***drexelii*** peaks early May, second brood peaking end of June/beginning of July, with subsequent broods peaking at approximate 32-day intervals. The parish records are illustrated in Figs. 5 and 6.

Neither ***drexelii*** nor ***major*** were addressed by Powell and Opler (2009).

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 2005. *A Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America.* Virginia Mus. Nat. Hist. spec. pub. No. 12. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

Packard Jr., A.S., 1895. *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of America North of Mexico, including their Transformations and Origin of the Larval Markings and armature.* Pt.1. Family 1. Notodontidae. Nat. Acad. Sci. vol. VII. First Memoir on the Bombycine Moths.

Powell, J.A. and P.A. Opler, 2009, *Moths of Western North America*, Univ. Calif. Press xiii + 369 pp + 64 plates.

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

GYRINID BEETLES FEED ON A DROWNED *DATANA* (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) CATERPILLAR

BY

MARC C. MINNO

I visited Convict Springs in Lafayette County, Florida around midday on August 29, 2013. The weather was partly cloudy and hot. Convict Springs is a small privately-owned spring located along the Suwannee River about five miles northeast of Mayo. The spring is on the Suwannee River Rendezvous Campground & Resort property, which is a popular recreation site with local residents and tourists.

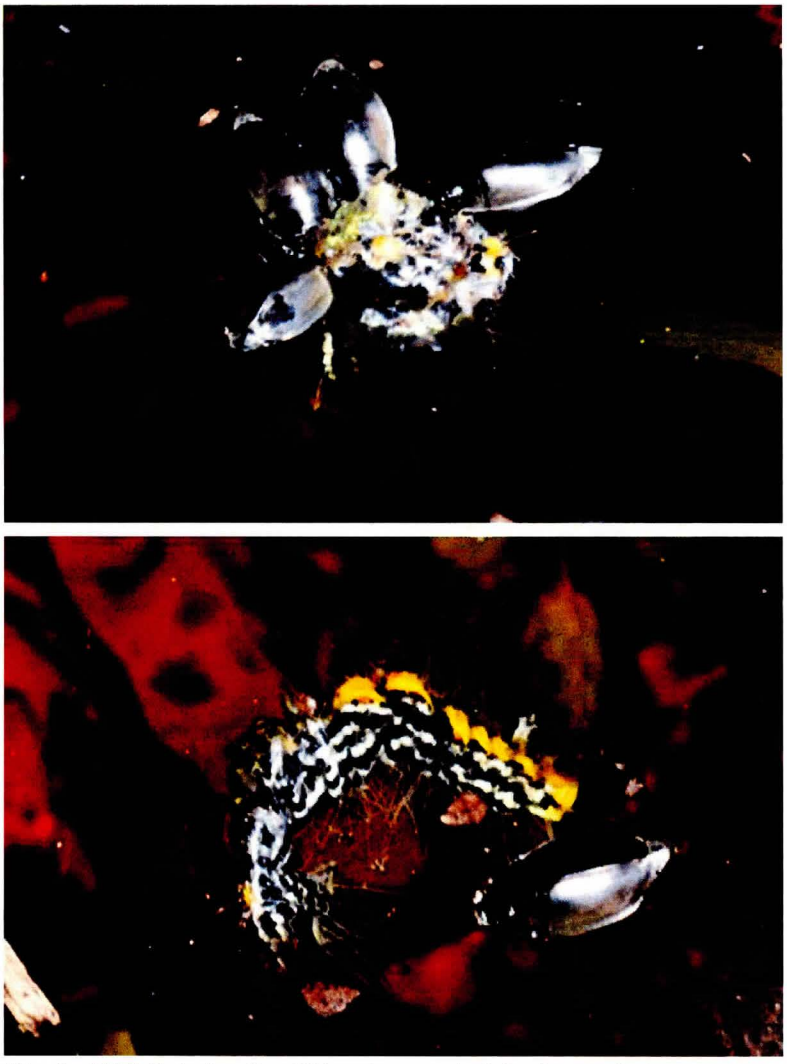


Fig. 1. Whirligig beetles (*Dineutus* species) feed on a *Datana* (probably *D. ministra*) caterpillar at Convict Springs, Florida.

On this day, the Suwannee River was at high stage and the spring was covered by brown river water. There were leaves and other debris floating on the water. Near the shore there was a small group of whirligig beetles (Gyrinidae) of the genus *Dineutus* feeding on a mass of something in the water (Fig. 1). I investigated and found a drowned and partially eaten last instar *Datana* caterpillar (probably *Datana ministra*).

According to Epler (1996), there are at least four common *Dineutus* species in northern Florida: *D. angustus*, *D. carolinus*, *D. discolor*, and *D. serrulatus*. He also states that "Adult *Dineutus* apparently feed on anything, dead or alive, that lands on the water's surface that they can hold: larvae are predacious." I was especially intrigued because *Datana* caterpillars have aposematic coloration, and are presumably avoided by birds. However, the whirligig beetles did not seem to mind the taste, feeding in mass, retreating for a while, and then feeding again.

Literature

Epler, J. H., 1996. *Identification manual for the water beetles of Florida (Coleoptera: Dryopidae, Dytiscidae, Elmidae, Gyrinidae, Haliplidae, Hydraenidae, Hydrophilidae, Noteridae, Psephenidae, Ptilodactylidae, Scirtidae)*. Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Tallahassee.

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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

Charlie sends in Jim Vargo's Florida records:

Hodges #	Species Name	Dade Co.	Okeechobee County	Martin Co.	Nassau Co.
295.1	Homosetia sp.	Jan.			
335	Amydra margoriella			Feb.	
383	Acrolophus texanella		Feb.		
386.1	Acrolophus walsinghami	Jan.			
441	Cryptothelea nigrita	Jan.			
461	Euprora argentiliniella			Feb.	
1014	Antaeotricha leucillana	Jan.			
1015.1	Antaeotricha sp.			Feb.	
1029	Menestomorpha kimballi	Jan.			
1139	Glyphidocera lactiflosella		Feb.		
	Blastobasid sp. 1	Jan.			
	Blastobasid sp. 2	Jan.			
	Blastobasid sp. 3			Feb.	
1405	Batrachedra testor	Jan.			
1415	Batrachedra libitor	Jan.			
1421	Homaledra heptathalama	Jan.	Feb.		
1422	Homaledra sabalella	Jan.			
1503	Melanocinclis lineigera	Jan.			
	Aristotelia sp. New	Jan.	Feb.		
2404	Lactura basistriga			Feb.	Feb.
2405	Lactura pupula				Feb.
2693	Prionoxystus robiniae	Jan.			
2701	Episimus argutanus	Jan.			
2702.2	Episimus kimballi	Jan.			
2702.3	Episimus nesiotes	Jan.			
2869	Rhyacionia subtropica	Jan.			
3188	Epiblema discretivana	Jan.			
3218	Sonia constrictana		Feb.	Feb.	
3495	Ecdytolopha punctidiscalis			Feb.	
3695	Sparganothis sulfureana	Jan.			
3696	Sparganothis belfrageana		Feb.		
3697.1	Sparganothis minimetallica	Jan.			
3702.2	Sparganothis lindalinea			Feb.	
3755.2	Aethes bomonana		Feb.		
3763	Eugnosta bimaculana	Jan.			
3790	Eugnosta erigeronana	Jan.			
	Aethes sp. New	Jan.	Feb.		
3865	Phocides pigmalion	Jan.			
3886	Urbanus proteus	Jan.			
4198	Ascia monuste	Jan.			
4228	Phoebis sennae			Feb.	Feb.
4229	Phoebis philea	Jan.			
4231	Phoebis agarithe	Jan.			
4237	Eurema lisa		Feb.		

Hodges #	Species Name	Dade Co.	Okeechobee County	Martin Co.	Nassau Co.
4243	Eurema daira	Jan.			
4354	Brephidium isophthalma	Jan.			
4356	Leptotes cassius	Jan.			
4359	Hemiargus ceraunus	Jan.			
4413	Agraulis vanillae	Jan.			
4418	Heliconius charitonius	Jan.			
4575	Hermeuptychia sosybius	Jan.	Feb.		
4576	Neonympha areolata	Jan.			
4615	Danaus gilippus	Jan.			
4642	Lagoa pyxidifera		Feb.		
4647	Megalopyge opercularis	Jan.			
4673	Alarodia slossoniae	Jan.			
4697	Euclea delphinii		Feb.		
4746	Chrysendeton imitabilis	Jan.			
4750	Elophila nebulosalis	Jan.			
4755	Synclita obliteralis	Jan.			
4758	Langessa nomophilalis	Jan.			
4760	Parapoynx obscuralis	Jan.			
4763	Parapoynx seminealis	Jan.			
4764	Parapoynx aleonalis	Jan.			
4871	Glaphyra basiflavalis	Jan.			
4874	Glaphyra cappsi	Jan.			
4888	Lipocosma fuliginosalis	Jan.	Feb.		
5049	Pyrausta phoenicalis			Feb.	
5079	Udea rubigalis				Feb.
5120.1	Sufetula carbonalis	Jan.			
5122	Eurrhyparodes lygdamus	Jan.			
5141	Mimorista tristigmalis	Jan.			
5144	Diacme phyllisalis	Jan.			
5146	Epipagis forsythae	Jan.			
5151	Samea multiplicalis	Jan.			
5172	Diasemiodes janassialis	Jan.	Feb.		
5178	Steniodes mendica	Jan.			
5199	Glyphodes floridalis		Feb.		
5212	Omiodes indicata	Jan.			
5219	Palpita kimballi	Jan.			
5237	Mimophobetron pyropsalis	Jan.			
5239	Terastria meticulosalis	Jan.			
5272	Herpetogramma bipunctalis	Jan.			
5288	Marasma trapezalis	Jan.			
5307	Carectocultus perstrialis	Jan.			
5369	Crambus quinquareatus	Jan.			
5374	Donacaula unipunctella	Jan.			
5381	Neodactria caliginosellus	Jan.			
5433	Fissicrambus haytiellus			Feb.	
5456	Microcausta flavipunctalis	Jan.	Feb.		
5464	Urola nivalis		Feb.		
5465	Argyria auratella	Jan.			
5481	Diataea lisetta	Jan.			
5500	Xubida panalope	Jan.			
5592.1	Tallula sp.	Jan.			
5595	Pococera robustella	Jan.			
5627	Omphalocera munroei		Feb.		
5638	Cacotherapia unicoloralis	Jan.			
5725	Fundella pellucens	Jan.			

Hodges #	Species Name	Dade Co.	Okeechobee County	Martin Co.	Nassau Co.
5734	Atheloca subrufella	Jan.			
5853	Dioryctria amatella	Jan.			
5863.1	Dioryctria clariolalis	Jan.			
5913	Macrorrhinia endonephele		Feb.		
5965	Baphala pallida	Jan.			
6005.1	Moodna pallidostrinella	Jan.			
6028	Tampa dimediatella	Jan.			
6049	Peoria roseotinctella	Jan.			
6068	Homosassa ella	Jan.			
6226	Hellinsia unicolor		Feb.		
6337	Macaria sanfordi	Jan.			
6486	Tornos scolopacinaria		Feb.		
6652	Lycia ipsilon				Feb.
6742	Xanthotype rufaria		Feb.		
6780	Ceratonyx satanaria				Feb.
6858	Lychnosea intermicata	Jan.	Feb.		
6966	Eutrapela clemataria				Feb
6967	Oxydia vesulia	Jan.			
7045	Nemoria bifilata		Feb.		
7059	Synchlora frondaria	Jan.			
7060	Synchlora xysteraria		Feb.		
7094	Lobocleta ossularia			Feb.	
7100	Lobocleta peralbata		Feb.		
7114	Idaea demissaria	Jan.			
7149	Scopula lautaria	Jan.			
7151	Scopula aemulata	Jan.			
7156	Scopula umbilicata	Jan.			
7177	Leptostales laevitaria	Jan.			
7181	Lophosia labeculata	Jan.			
7414	Orthonama obstipata	Jan.			
7746	Automeris io	Jan.	Feb.		
7757	Antheraea polyphemus	Jan.			
7772	Cocytius antaeus	Jan.			
7818	Protambulyx strigilis	Jan.			
7840	Phryxus caicus	Jan.			
7851	Enyo lugubris	Jan.			
7867	Cautethia grotei	Jan.			
7890	Xylophanes tersa	Jan.			
7947	Nystalea eutalanta	Jan.			
7984	Heterocampa cubana	Jan.			
8007	Schizura unicornis	Jan.			
8045.1	Crambidia pallida	Jan.	Feb.		
8090	Hypoprepia fucosa	Jan.	Feb.		
8099	Pagara simplex		Feb.		
8101	Neoplynes eudora	Jan.			
8146	Hypercompe scribonia	Jan.			
8169	Apantesis phalerata	Jan.			
8170	Apantesis vittata	Jan.			
8171	Apantesis nais		Feb.		
8217	Leucanopsis longa	Jan.	Feb.		
8224	Calidota laqueata	Jan.			
8227	Pareuchaetes insulata	Jan.	Feb.		
8257	Eupseudosoma involuta	Jan.	Feb.		
8270	Lymire edwardsii	Jan.			
8301	Dasychira leucophaea		Feb.		
8360	Macrochilo orciferalis	Jan.			

Hodges #	Species Name	Dade Co.	Okeechobee County	Martin Co.	Nassau Co.
8375	Bleptina hydrillalis			Feb.	
8376	Hypenula cacuminalis	Jan.	Feb.		
8385	Renia fraternalis			Feb.	
8390.2	Physulla albipunctella	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	
8404.1	Rivula pusilla		Feb.		
8412	Melannoma auricinctaria	Jan.			
8424	Hypenodes franclemonti	Jan.			
8431	Schrankia macula	Jan.	Feb.		
8435	Sigela eoides		Feb.		
8435.96	Sigela new sp.	Jan.	Feb.		
8459	Hypena degasalis		Feb.		
8471	Hemeroplanis habitalis		Feb.		
8480	Phytometra ernestinana	Jan.	Feb.		
8481	Phytometra rhodarialis		Feb.		
8491	Ledaea perditalis	Jan.			
8498	Isogona scindens	Jan.			
8499	Metalectra discalis	Jan.			
8502	Metalectra tantillus			Feb.	
8509	Arugisa lutea	Jan.			
8525	Phyprosopus callitrichoides	Jan.			
8546	Gonodonta nutrix	Jan.			
8561	Anomis flava		Feb.		
8562	Janseodes melanospila	Jan.			
8573	Concana mundissima	Jan.			
8574	Anticarsia gemmatalis				
8578	Antiblemma filaria	Jan.			
8579.1	Antiblemma versicolor	Jan.			
8585.3	Epidromia rotundata	Jan.			
8586	Massala obvertens	Jan.			
8589	Panopoda repanda	Jan.			
8603.1	Melipotis sp.	Jan.			
8645	Hemeroblemma opigena	Jan.			
8649	Ascalapha odorata	Jan.			
8653.1	Lesmone sp. Near hinna	Jan.			
8658	Selenisa seuroides	Jan.	Feb.		
8662	Antiblemma versicolor	Jan.			
8683	Coxina cinctipalpis	Jan.			
8685	Zale viridans sp. Group	Jan.			
8687	Zale fictilis	Jan.	Feb.		
8689	Pseudanthracia coracias		Feb.	Feb.	
8717	Zale lunata	Jan.			Feb.
8743	Mocis latipes	Jan.	Feb.		Feb.
8744	Mocis marcida	Jan.			
8746	Mocis disseverans	Jan.	Feb.		
8746.1	Mocis cubana	Jan.			
8749	Ptichodis vinculum				Feb.
8962	Paectes abrostoloides				Feb.
8965	Paectes nubifera	Jan.		Feb.	
8997.1	Nola sp.			Feb.	
9033	Ozarba nebula	Jan.	Feb.		
9264	Acronicta longa	Jan.			
9299	Eudryas unio	Jan.	Feb.		
9560.1	Dypterygia ligata	Jan.			
9630	Callopistria floridensis	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	
9635	Phuphena tura	Jan.			
9636	Acherdoa ferraria		Feb.		

Hodges #	Species Name	Dade Co.	Okeechobee County	Martin Co.	Nassau Co.
9668	Spodoptera pulchella	Jan.			
9670	Spodoptera latifascia	Jan.	Feb.		
9671	Spodoptera dolichos	Jan.			
9672	Spodoptera eridania	Jan.	Feb.		
9676	Elaphria nucicolora	Jan.			
9679	Elaphria chalcedonia	Jan.			
9687	Gonodes liquida	Jan.			
9693	Condica mobilis				
9699	Condica sutor	Jan.			Feb.
9701.1	Condica punctifera	Jan.			
9693	Condica mobilis	Jan.			Feb.
9702	Condica albigera			Feb.	
9713	Condica cupentia	Jan.			
9714	Condica confederata	Jan.			
9818	Amolita fessa	Jan.			
9821.1	Amolita sp.	Jan.			
9944	Metaxaglaea viatica				
10019.1	Psaphida viridalis		Feb.		
10438	Mythimna unipuncta	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.
10438.1	Mythimna sequax	Jan.			
10451.1	Leucania lobrega	Jan.			
10455.1	Leucania senescens	Jan.	Feb.		
10457	Leucania infatuans	Jan.			
10463	Leucania pilipalpis	Jan.	Feb.		
10663	Agrotis ipsilon	Jan.			
10901	Anicla lubricans			Feb.	
10903	Anicla lillapsa	Jan.	Feb.		
10911	Anicla infecta	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.

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

The contributors include James Adams (JKA or no notation) and Irving Finkelstein (ILF). Other contributors are spelled out with the appropriate records. Most records presented here represent new or interesting records (range extensions, unusual dates, uncommon species, county records, *etc.*), or more complete lists for new locations/new times of year. All known new STATE and COUNTY records are indicated, and all dates listed below are 2014 unless otherwise specified.

Carbondale, I-75 exit 326, Whitfield Co.:
NOCTUIDAE: *Feralia major*, Feb. 17 & 24; *Lithophane* near *baileyi*, March 5; *L. viridipallens*, March 6. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Ceratonyx satanaria*, March 10.

Calhoun (my house), Gordon Co.:
EREBIDAE: *Dinumma deponens*, Feb. 20 (**COUNTY**, third in **STATE**, first early Spring record). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Lithophane viridipallens* (pair), Feb. 23. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Ceratonyx satanaria*, Feb. 20 and 23; *Erastria cruentaria*, March 11.

McDunnough, Henry Co., Doug Hughes:
HESPERIIDAE: Brazilian Skipper (*Calpodes ethlius*), Sept 4, 2010, larva on *Canna*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Sphacelodes vulneraria*, Nov 2, 2013 (**COUNTY**, few in STATE).

Sapelo Island, McIntosh Co.:
April 18, 2013, John Hyatt:

LACTURIDAE: *Lactura basistriga* (STATE)
Feb. 20-21, 2014, Lance Durden:
LACTURIDAE: *Lactura basistriga* (second from STATE and location).

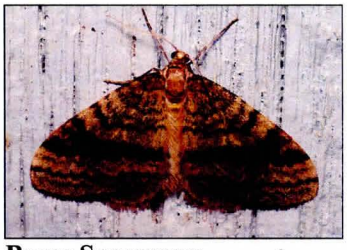
Louisiana: Michael Lockwood, 215 Hialeah Avenue, Houma, LA 70363, E-Mail: mikelock34@hotmail.com

Michael sends in the following report for Louisiana:

Submitted by Michael Lefort:
Anartia jastrophae: October 12, 26, 27, 28, November 1, 11, 17, 19.
Location: Highway 3235 Galliano, Louisiana

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

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


Bruce Spanworm (*Operophtera bruceata*).

The following record was submitted by Merrill Lynch: "After over a week of no moths I had a big surprise waiting on the porch this morning--my first ever 7437 *Operophtera bruceata* (Bruce Spanworm). The closest occurrence I can find is on BAMONA from Front Royal, VA, which is about 300 miles northeast of my location. Are there any records from NC? It seems to be a pretty significant range extension. I collected it just in case. It came to my regular porch light on a cold, rainy night (temp 37°) after a week of snow and temps as low as 8°. It pays to leave the porch light on!" **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Operophtera bruceata* -- 3 December 2013, Watauga Co. (STATE).

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

Tennessee: John Hyatt, 233 Park Ridge Court, Kingsport, TN 37664, E-Mail: jkshyatt@aol.com

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

Ed & Charles send in the following report -- South Texas, October 12- December 5, 2013:

A = Hidalgo Co., Alamo area
M = Mission area,
S = Starr Co, Falcon Heights, Salineno.

Primary investigators, Charles Bordelon, Richard Boscoe, Ed Knudson, Mike Rickard, and Berry Nall.

Conditions: The usual dry fall weather was significantly impacted by 2 severe fronts, which brought rains and cold temps in late October and late November. Most of the "wild" flowering plants had nearly finished blooming by early November. Most of Texas has experienced very cold conditions January - early March.

Butterflies:

Over 140 recorded species valley-wide, but no new US species. The large, gaudy, hairstreak, *Pantheides bathildis* was found on 4 separate occasions in butterfly gardens, in **M** and **S**, in late October - mid- November. Other hairstreaks found included: *C. simaethis, C. miserabilis, C. herodotus, A. strophius, R. marius, R. palegon, S. rufofuscus, S. bazochii, S. bebrycia, S. yojoa, S. albata, M. clytie*, and a few other common species. Few good nymphalids, pierids, and hesperiids were found.

Moths:

Two US records so far including *Oraesia sp.* (prob. *O. excitens*), *Erebidae*, from a photo at Santa Ana NWR (M.

Rickard); and *Salbia cassidalis*, Crambidae, collected by Bordelon in Alamo, TX, on December 4.

Erinnyis oenotrus, Sphingidae, was collected by Bordelon in Alamo, TX, on October 26. This is quite rare, having been taken a few times previously in TX and FL. A male specimen of *Hemeroblemma mexicana*, Erebidae, was found in a bait trap in Alamo (**A**), TX, on November 23 by Bordelon. This is the second US occurrence. *Acroria terens*, Noctuidae, was found to be fairly common in Alamo (**A**), TX, in mid-November. This was previously found only twice in the former Audubon Palm Grove near Brownsville.

Other moths found mainly in the Alamo (**A**) area (collected by Bordelon & Knudson, unless otherwise noted), included: *Cydia fahlbergiana* (Tortricidae), New for TX; *Diaphania indica* (Crambidae); *Hypsagyria slossonella* (Pyralidae), New for Texas; *Oxydia vesulia* (photo) (Geometridae), **M.**, Mike Rickard; *Apotolype blanchardi* (Lasiocampidae); *Cautethia spuria*, (rare in Hidalgo Co), *Xylophanes pluto* (Sphingidae); *Letis xylia*, **S**, Berry Nall, *Massala obvertens, Ephyrodes cacata, Epitausa prona, Antiblemma concinnula, Epidromia pannosa* (photo), **M.**, Mike Rickard, *Purius superpulverea, Phaloesia saucia* (Erebidae).

All other pertinent records for moths will appear in this year's Season Summary (Lepidopterists' Society).

A few interesting moths from early 2014 in eastern TX, included:

Hypena humuli, Harris Co., Spring Valley, January 14, 2014, at bait, Bordelon, New for TX?, (Erebidae); *Lithophane antennata*, Montgomery Co., TX, January 31, 2014, at bait, James McDermott, New for Texas; *Eupsilia vinulenta*, Harris Co., Spring Valley, February 2, 2014, at bait, Bordelon, southernmost record? (Noctuidae).

Virginia: Harry Pavulaan, P.O. Box 1124, Herndon VA 20172, E-Mail: pavulaan@aol.com

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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 Marc Minno, Membership Coordinator, 600 NW 34 Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32607, E-Mail: mminno@bellsouth.net, and dues may be sent to Jeffrey R. Slotten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

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