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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

Many thanks to Chad Carpenter, a cartoonist who created "TUNDRA The Comic Strip" and allowed his cartoon (above) to be published in the Southern Lepidopterists' Society Newsletter. Chad Carpenter publishes his cartoons with the heading "TUNDRA". Contact: www.TundraComics.com for further information.

MANY THANKS TO THE FOLLOWING DONORS WHO CONTRIBUTED TO THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

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Photo of *Speyeria diana* in my backyard in Fayetteville, Arkansas, the morning of 24-June-2023. Male was on *Asclepias tuberosa* within the city limits of Fayetteville — pretty neat find (Photo and comment by David Rupe).

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"Cover illustrations: First known drawing of a North American butterfly from the Modern Age: Eastern Tiger Swallowtail *(Papilio glaucus)* by John White, North Carolina, 1587 (original design by J.V. Calhoun, 1996)."

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April/May 2023 — Lubbock, Texas

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BLASTOBASIS YUCCAECOLELLA DIETZ 1910 (LEPIDOPTERA: BLASTOBASIDAE): CLARIFICATION OF THE TYPE LOCALITY

BY
CHUCK SEXTON

The genus *Blastobasis* Zeller 1835 contains about 15 species in North America north of Mexico (Pohl et al. 2016). The identification challenges in the genus have been amply described (Dietz 1910, Adamski & Hodges 1996), especially from external characters in the absence of genitalic examination. While individuals of the genus are not uncommon in collections and online photographic repositories, the distributions of most of species are still based on fragmentary and sometimes unreliable documentation (e.g. Adamski & Hodges 1996, Moth Photographers' Group, bugguide.net, iNaturalist.org).

Blastobasis yuccaecolella Dietz 1910 was described from five specimens "bred from *Yucca baccata*, iss. Apr. 18th, 1897" (Dietz 1910, p. 8)(Fig. 1). Dietz gives the habitat of the species only as "Texas".

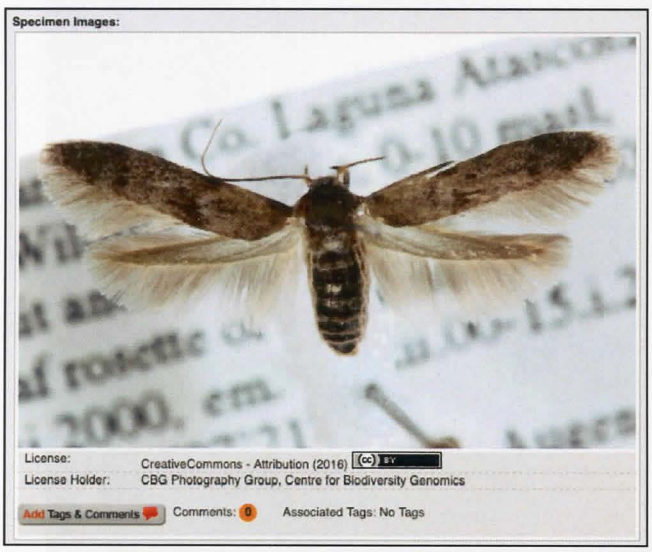

Fig. 1. *Blastobasis yuccaecolella*, identified on BOLD website. Laguna Atascosa NWR, Cameron Co., Texas; 21 November 2000; coll. O. Pellmyr, E. J. Augenstein. Specimen No.: USNM ENT 01236967; Sequence No.: LNAUU4607-15.COI-5P. BIN: BOLD:ADB6187.

Adamski & Pellmyr (2003) redescribed this species and included notes on its biology. They raised adults from larvae collected in seed pods of *Y. treculeana* Carrière (Agavaceae) in Cameron and Hidalgo counties in southernmost Texas (Figs. 2, 3) and from *Yucca filifera* Chabaud in Nuevo León, México. Based on Dietz's earlier report, Adamski & Pellmyr (2003) discussed the distribution of *Y. baccata* in west Texas and concluded that "it is likely that the population of *Blastobasis yuccaecolella* from which this species was first collected and described originated from a site within the Chihuahuan desert, in the westernmost quarter of Texas." Illustrations of larvae, pupae, adults, wing venation, and genitalia in Adamski & Pellmyr (2003) are the only such published

Fig 2. Trecul Yucca (Spanish Dagger), *Yucca treculeana*. Padre Island National Seashore, Kleberg Co., Texas. Ph. by the author. iNaturalist observation 22544547.

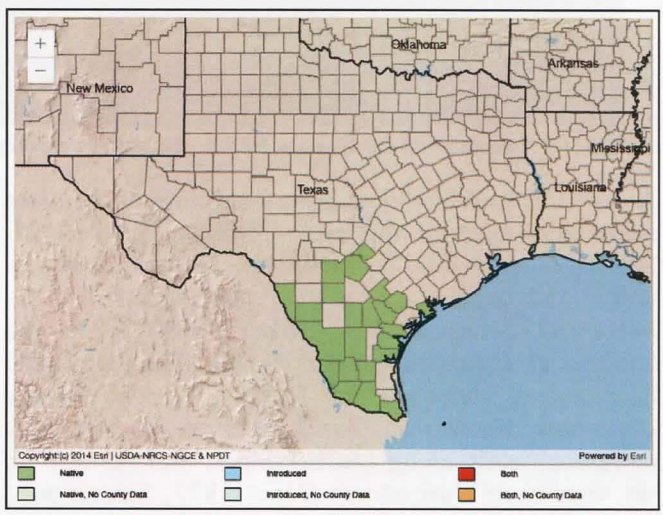

Fig. 3. Range map of *Yucca treculeana* in Texas from the USDA PLANTS website. Copyright © 2023 ESRI/NRCS. Open source.

documentation to date for the species. Six adult specimens from their studies, taken in Cameron County, Texas, in November 2000, are illustrated on the BOLD Systems website (Fig. 1; Ratnasingham & Hebert 2007). They are assigned to barcode BOLD:ADB6187. Neither Moth Photographers' Group, BugGuide, nor iNaturalist include illustrations of *B. yuccaecolella*. In practical terms, *B. yuccaecolella* appears very similar in wing patterning to the more common and widespread *B. glandulella*, an associate of oak acorns.

Adamski & Hodges (1996) had previously designated paralectotypes of *B. yuccaecolella*, reciting label data for four of Dietz's cotypes. Importantly, a label on the fourth listed paralectotype, a female, reads, "7504, On *Yucca baccata*, Nuecestown, Tex, iss. Apr/18/97" (op. cit., p. 721), coinciding with Dietz's original description. Nuecestown is an historical placename referring to a community now within the city limits of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas (Figs. 4, 5; Smythe 2018, U.S. Geological Survey 2021).

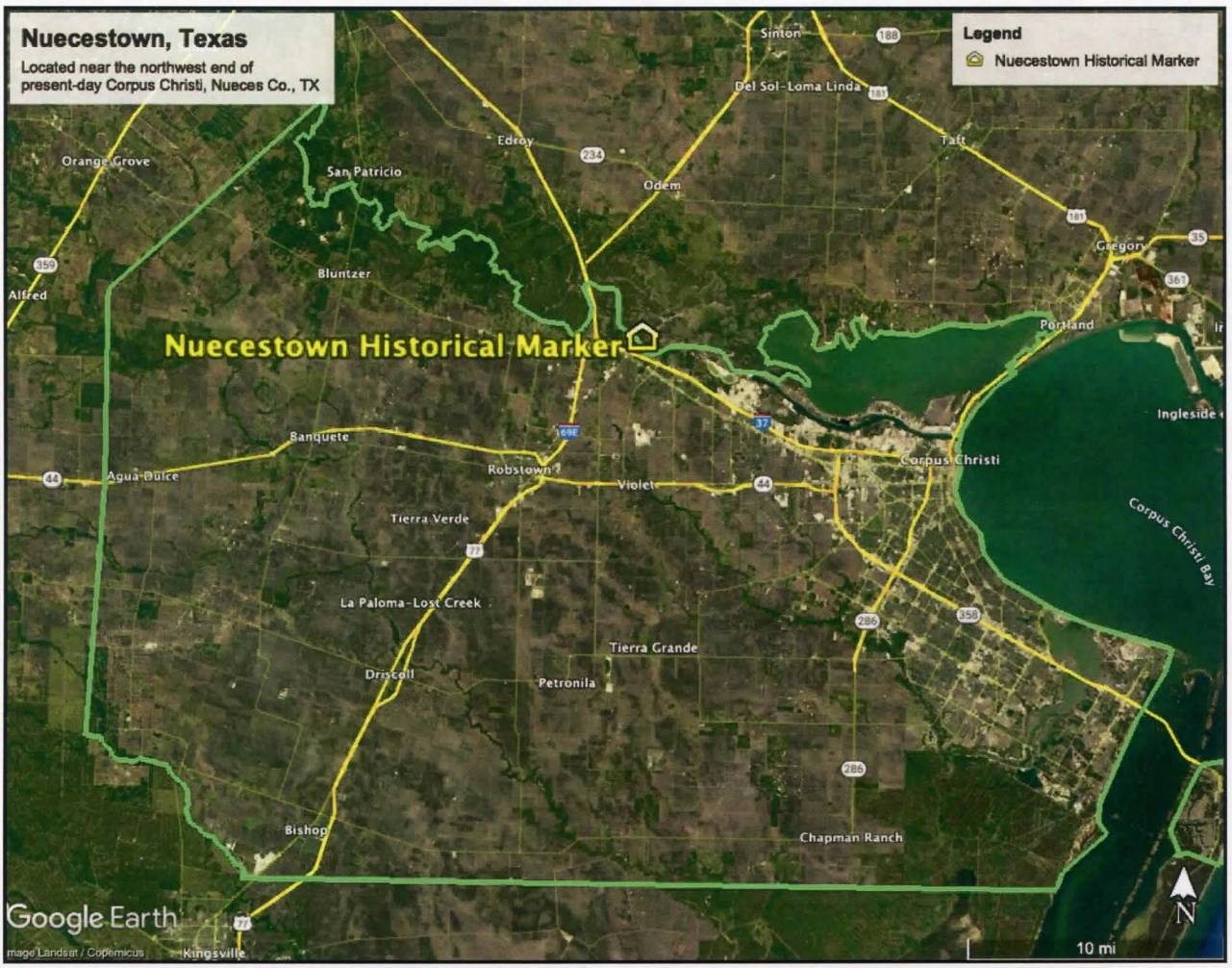

Fig. 4. Nuecestown on Google Earth. Imagery and map data: Copyright © 2023 Google Earth.

A cemetery and historical school building of the same name still exist in the area (Find A Grave 2021, Nueces County 2021). Moreover, Nueces County is within the mapped range of *Y. treculeana* (Fig. 3; Jones 1977, Kartesz 2015, USDA NRCS 2023), and habitats characteristic of the Rio Grande Plains and northeastern Mexico which harbor *Y. treculeana* are commonly found on "well drained and usually calcareous soils along bluffs, slopes, and ravines" in the vicinity of Nuecestown (Jones 1977, Sexton pers. obs.). The taxonomy of the large-leaved yuccas ("Spanish daggers") is complex and has changed over time (Correll & Johnston 1970, Powell 1988, Powell & Worthington 2018). It is therefore not unreasonable to assume that (a) the placename on the Dietz's cotype label is accurate and refers to the Nueces County location, and (b) the recitation of "*Yucca baccata*" was either a botanical misidentification or may have been consistent with determinations of these large yuccas in south Texas in the late 1800s. In either event, this would obviate the need to extrapolate a range extension of several hundred miles to a different biotic province in far west Texas and would justify an emendation of the type locality for *B. yuccaecolella* as Nueces County, Texas.

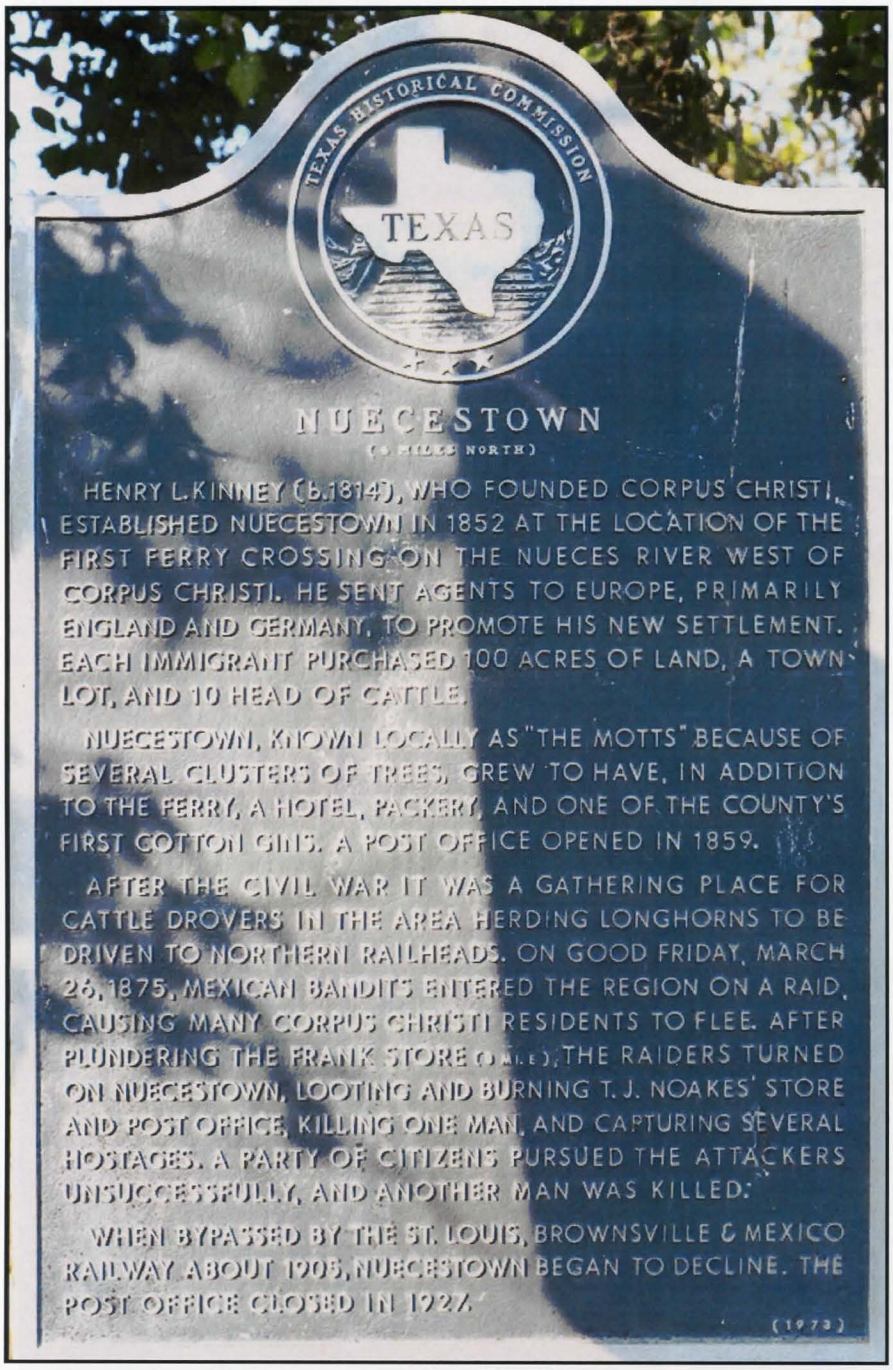

Fig. 5. Nuecestown Historical Marker, by Dave W., 5 March 2022, courtesy of HMdb.org.

Whether *Blastobasis yuccaecolella* might yet be found in west Texas is an open question. The small sample of barcoded specimens of this species on BOLD (Ratnasingham & Hebert 2007) are all from Cameron County in south Texas, but there are innumerable barcoded specimens of undetermined or unnamed species, including at least some from west Texas which may eventually be found to be conspecific with *B. yuccaecolella*. Given the similar growth form and biology of the various large yuccas of that region, it would not be unreasonable to expect such an outcome. The DNA laboratory at the University of Guelph (Ontario, Canada) is reportedly doing further detailed genetic sequencing on specimens in this genus, with the goal of better species resolution compared to earlier COI barcoding results (D. Adamski, pers. comm.).

I thank David Adamski for comments on an early version of this article. Spelling note: Plants of the World Online (https://powo. science. kew.org) uses the spelling "*treculiana*" for Spanish Dagger; no explanation for that change in spelling from the original *treculeana* is given.

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(Chuck Sexton, E-Mail: gcwarbler@austin.rr.com)

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Unusual flowers of the opium or breadstick poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). Baton Rouge, Spring 2022. Gary Noel Ross.

Raised front flower bed bordering sidewalk. Indian blanket/blanket flower (*Gaillardia pulchella*). Perennial but reseeds easily. Drought resistant. Great for pollinators. Baton Rouge. Spring 2023. Gary Noel Ross.

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MOTHS OBSERVED BETWEEN FEBRUARY THROUGH APRIL 2023 (MOTHS #1 THROUGH #7) AT TRINITY RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

BY
STUART MARCUS

1. ELACHISTIDAE: *Elachista ciliigera* – Hodges #1128.7 is a tentative ID as few photos exist.

2. PTEROPHORIDAE: *Lantanophaga pusillidactylus* – Lantana plume moth – Hodges #6119.

3. NOCTUIDAE: *Tripudia limbatus complex* – Hodges #9011. Should not be in SE Texas as it is generally found in south Texas, Arizona, and Mexico.

4. PYRALIDAE: *Salebriaria fergusonella* – Hodges #5774.3.

5. EREBIDAE: *Renia salusalis* – Short snout Renia – Hodges #8378.

6. EREBIDAE: *Cissusa spadix* – Black-dotted Brown Moth – Hodges #8592.

7. THYRIDIDAE: *Pseudothyris sepulchralis* – Mournful Thyris – Hodges #6077.

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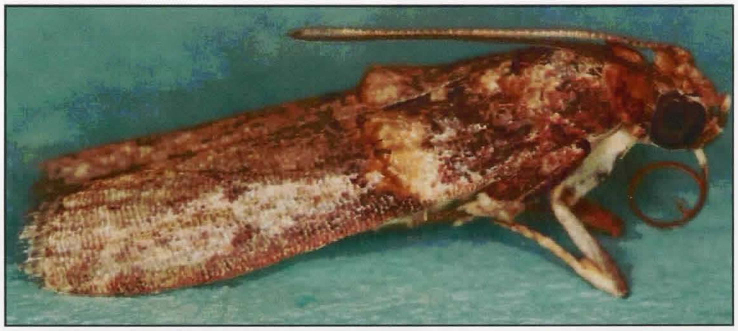

8. PYRALIDAE – *Anabasis ochrodesma* – Cassia Webworm Moth - Hodges #5704. This moth was seen in 2016 but remained unidentified until 2023. Two experts agree with ID but this guy has only been recorded in Florida and South Carolina.

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DOT-LINED ANGLE MOTH (*PSAMATODES ABYDATA*) (GUENÉE 1857[1858], LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE: ENNOMINAE: MACARIINI) REARED FROM ROYAL POINCIANA IN SOUTH FLORIDA

BY

MARC C. MINNO

On September 25, 2021 Ms. Jeannie Farnsworth of Boca Raton showed me damage to leaves of her neighbor's Royal Poinciana [*Delonix regia* (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.] in southwestern Palm Beach County. Royal Poinciana is a tree (family Fabaceae) native to Madagascar that is commonly grown in southern Florida for its beautiful flowers, ease of care, and distinctly tropical appearance. The leaves are bipinnately compound with numerous small leaflets. After careful examination of leaves with feeding damage I was able to find a larva of a geometrid moth. I reared the larva on cut leaves in a plastic container. It pupated in a flimsy cocoon in the detritus at the bottom of the container and an adult emerged on October 10, 2021.

I sent a photo of the adult (Fig. 1A) to Dr. James Hayden with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. He forwarded my photo to Robert (Bob) Belmont, Research Associate with the University of Florida, Florida Museum of Natural History, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity. Bob has been studying geometrids in Florida for many years. He said "I believe this is *Psamatodes abydata* previously recorded in Hodges as 6332 *Semiothisa punctolineata*." There is considerable variation in the wing pattern of this moth (see images at Butterflies and Moths of North America or BMONA and Moth Photograper's Group or MPG websites).

A number of scientific names have been applied to Dot-lined Angle Moth. Kimball (1965) listed it as *S. punctolineata*. Ferguson (2008) listed it as *Psamatodes abydata*, which has been followed by BG, BMONA, and MPG websites. However, the MOB website proposes a revived combination of the original name *Macaria abydata* Guenée, 1857.

Ferguson (2008) gives the native range as tropical and subtropical America from the U.S.A. to Argentina and Caribbean islands. He also noted that *P. abydata* was first detected in Hawaii in 1970, and has subsequently spread to other remote Pacific islands. MOB website also reports the moth from the Philippines, Malaysia, and Hong Kong.

I returned to the Boca Raton site on October 23, 2021 and collected more larvae and reared several to adults (Fig. 1B). Bob Belmont examined a voucher specimen and identified it as *P. abydata*. The specimen is now in the McGuire Center collection.

The larvae that I observed (n = 6) were mostly green with pale yellow frosting on the dorsum and a narrow lemon-yellow lateral stripe (Fig. 1D). A few also had red spots along the yellow stripe over the abdominal spiracles (Fig. 1E) similar to one shown by Ferguson (2008, Plate 11, figure 9). Other color forms of the larvae are posted at the BG and MPG websites. Ferguson (2008) notes "The most distinctive larval feature is a small black spot on the side of the second abdominal segment between the spiracle and the subdorsal band..." The pupae were greenish brown anteriorly with a brown abdomen and sharply pointed cremaster (Fig. 1F).

The larvae ate leaflets of mature Royal Poinciana leaves (Fig. 1C). The larvae closely match the color of the leaves and when not feeding tend to rest stretched out along a rachilla on the underside of a leaf. I noticed similar damage to the leaves of Silktree (*Albizia julibrissin* Durazz.) in Gainesville and Live Oak, Florida, but could not find a larva. Finally on September 23, 2022 I found a geometrid larva feeding on the leaves Silktree near Jonesville, but it was dark colored and not *P. abydata*. Further searching will be necessary to see if Silktree is also a host of *P. abydata* in Florida. Reported host plants of *P. abydata* are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Reported host plants of *Psamatodes abydata*.

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	SOURCE	LOCALITY	NOTE
Acacia koaia	Koaoha	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Pacific Islands	
Cassia sp.		Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Texas	
Delonix regia	Royal Poinciana	Fabaceae	This paper	Florida	
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honeylocust	Fabaceae	MPG		
Glycine max	Soybean	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Brazil	
Leucaena leucocephala	White Leadtree	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Pacific Islands	
Lysiloma latisiliquum	False Tamarind	Fabaceae	Heppner et al. 2003	Hawaii	as Leucaena latisiliqua
Mimosa diplotricha	Giant False Sensitive Plant	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Pacific Islands	as Mimosa invisa
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Texas, Mexico	
Sesbania drummondii	Poisonbean	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008	Texas	
Vachellia farnesiana	Sweet Acacia	Fabaceae	Ferguson 2008, MPG	Texas	as Acacia smallii
Litchi chinensis	Lychee	Sapindaceae	Ferguson 2008	Pacific Islands	as Nephelium litchi

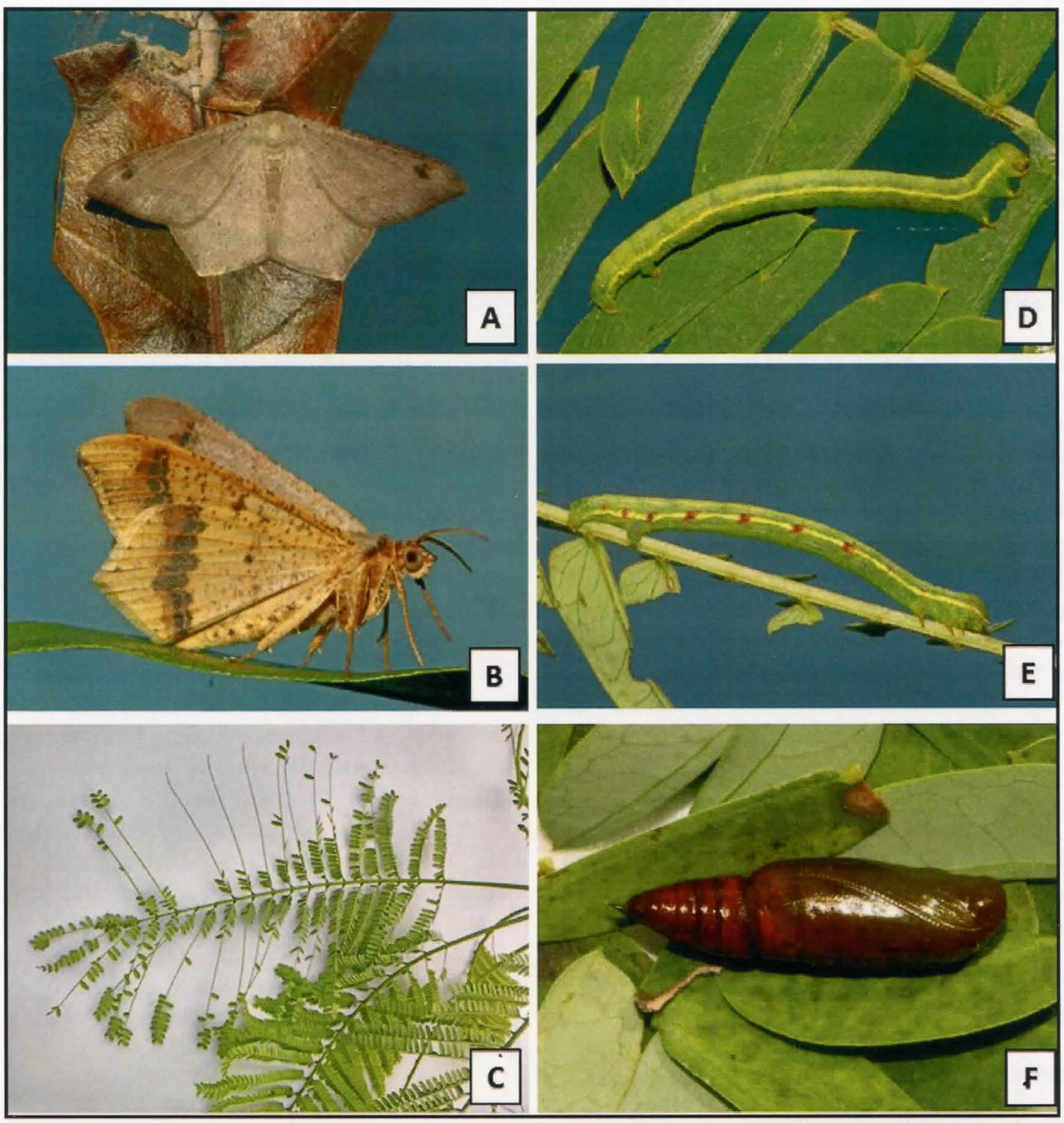

Figure 1. Dot-lined Angle Moth (*Psamatodes abydata*) reared from Royal Poinciana leaves in Palm Beach County, Florida. A) Upper side adult. B) Underside adult. C) Feeding damage to the leaves. D) Green form last instar caterpillar. E) Red-spotted form of the last instar caterpillar. F) A Pupa.

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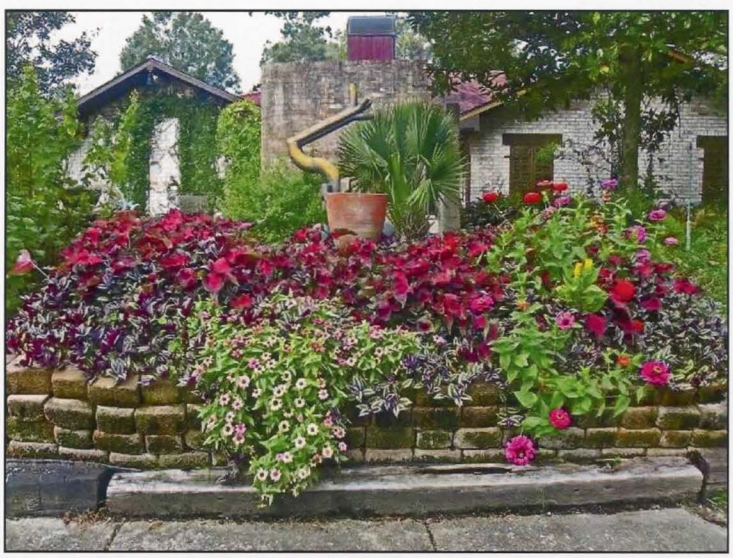
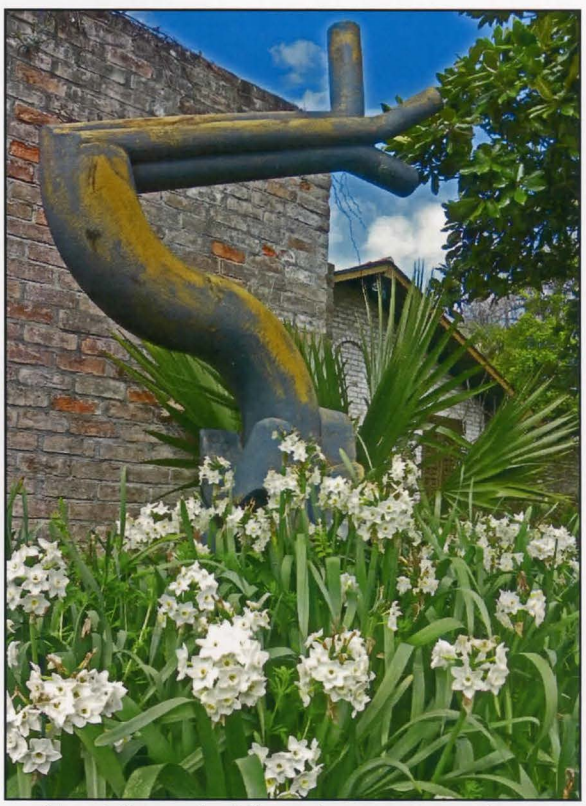


Elevated flower bed. Plants include: tall zinnias, dwarf zinnias, caladiums, celosia, and purple wandering Jew. Baton Rouge. Summer 2018. Gary Noel Ross.



Front flower bed featuring paper narcissus ("paper whites"). Perennial bulb for reproduction. Sculpture is by Albert La Vergne (deceased). Baton Rouge. Spring 2023. Gary Noel Ross.

PHOTOS – LUBBOCK, TEXAS, APRIL 2023
BY
J. BARRY LOMBARDINI

Dorsal

Ventral

LOUISIANA'S DELICATE HARBINGER OF SPRING: THE FALCATE ORANGETIP

BY

CRAIG W. MARKS

The Falcate Orangetip (*Anthocharis midea*) is the most common "white" in the northern and central portions of Louisiana (LA). It is the only orangetip that flies east of the Mississippi River, and the only one that flies in LA. The species is univoltine, producing a single brood in the spring. Typically, it is found in upland oak forests across central and northern LA. In LA, Ross listed one of the host plants to be Pennsylvania bittercress. Allen added toothwort. In southeast TX, it is reported to use spring cress. In the South, in general, it uses members of the mustard family including rockcress, bittercress, and peppergrass.

The species is dimorphic. The males show dorsally the orange wing tip for which it is named. The orange scaling is not present ventrally (but it can be seen through the wing). The orangetip is not present dorsally or ventrally on the female. I don't believe it can be confused with any other butterfly in Louisiana. The Olympia Marble (*Euchloe olympia*) has not yet been recorded in LA. The Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*) is

Male (upper) and female (lower), 2/12/2023 (B. Moon)

rare in most parts of LA, and the Common Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*) is not much more common. Both are much larger than this butterfly and prefer to fly in open fields rather than in and along the trees.

After all these years of seeing these delicate white waifs, I still get a charge each spring when they first appear. My first experience was on 4/07/1996, along the Natchez Trace a few miles south of Clinton MS. I had been directed to the general location by Bryant Mathers, and within 30 minute of arrival I had found several males flying along the Trace. It was one year later, 3/29 & 30/1997, at the same location, that I also found my first females. My next encounter was not until 3/22/2003, at Big Creek Scenic Area in Sam Houston NF near Shepard TX, west of the LA state-line. A couple of males were floating along a dirt road inside the piney woods there.

On 2/27/2011, I found a huge colony flying in the bottoms along Castor Plunge Road in the Rapides Par. unit of Kisatchie NF. Three weeks earlier there had been an ice storm that left 1/4" of ice on trees and bushes; however, during the subsequent two weeks there had been spring-like weather with temperatures of 70 degrees or more. Temperatures for the previous couple of days had approached and exceeded 80 degrees (including that day) so I decided to get out and see what might be flying.

My specific purpose for going to that unit was to look for *Hesperia metea* in an area where the year before I had found *Atrytonopsis hianna/loammi*. I did not see any skippers, but it was a remarkable day anyway. I limited my search to Castor Plunge Road, walking both high and low areas. I was there from 10:30 to 2:00 and saw 100+ Falcate Orangetips (this road runs for about a mile through a low area crisscrossed with shallow, small bayous). The area was full of blooming wild garlic. I stopped at 3 spots along this low area and saw multiples immediately along the road at each location. I stopped counting at 50. I've never seen this butterfly in these numbers, males and females, with about 10 males for each female. This was also the earliest date on which I had seen this white.

Along the road that leads to Weyanoke (W. Feliciana Par.), by the second week of March, it seems that either this orangetip or a Zebra Swallowtail (*Eurytides marcellus*) is always in sight. While the Zebras seem to prefer flying in more open areas of the forest as well as along the roads and trails, these orangetips like to flit in the fringes of the more overgrown sections of the forest, staying mostly in the shade and within two to three feet of the ground. Although not necessarily hurried, their flight is direct with the males searching for females and the females searching for their food plant. Both will occasionally stop to nectar, but my general impression is that they are always on their way to somewhere else.

In Natchitoches Parish, they can be found flying low to the ground in the hardwood creek bottoms of Kisatchie Hills Wilderness Area west of the Caroline Dormon trail. There is a colony at the end of Road 345 where there are two trails that lead down to Kisatchie Bayou. At this spot, they can regularly be found at false garlic. The latest I have seen this species (two males) was April 19, at Copenhagen Hills after a severe winter and late spring. Ironically, Jeff Trahan had seen one the day before in Caddo Parish, his latest date until the two we saw the next day. Further south, I have found this butterfly at the LA Arboretum in Evangeline Parish in late March and early April, in the area of the boardwalk and pavilion on the Wetland trail. Anette Parker has confirmed that colony is still present there.

Aside from my own observations, my database includes multiple records from other sources.

This species was first reported in LA (as *A. genutia genutia*) by Lambremont in 1954 in Jackson and Lincoln Parishes. In 1965, Lambremont and Ross added records from Webster, Natchitoches and W. Feliciana Parishes, all in April. Their conclusion was this species was "widely distributed … but much more abundant in the northern half."

In Caddo Parish, Jeff Trahan recorded it to be abundant from mid-February to the end of March. Locations in that parish include Eddie Jones SP (Trahan reported 58 there on 2/26/2013) and Walter Jacob SP. Other northern locations include Bodcau and Red River (Headquarters Unit) in Bossier Parish (March and April), Red River (Yates Tract) (March), Driskill Mountain in Bienville Parish (April) and Kisatchie NF in Webster Parish (March). In Mar and Apr 2021, during a state funded Frosted Elfin survey conducted by John Himes, this species was reported by John to me as seen in the northeast corner of the state in Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Tensas and Richland Parishes. Others have reported this species in Union and Ouachita Parishes from that corner of the State.

In the Cen-La region, the late Gayle Strickland had notes of finding it in Sabine Parish, eight miles northwest of Zwolle, in early April. A post on iNaturalist dated 3/27/22 included a photo of a male in the Fort Folk area of Vernon Parish. Vidrine, Allen, et al, reported a total of three during the survey of the Cajun Prairie area, all in Acadia Parish in April. John Himes reported finding several in Avoyelles Parish at Spring Bayou WMA on 3/10/2020.

In the Felicianas, Dr. Michael Israel reported The Falcate Orangetip to be extremely local in the Tunica Hills and rare at Asphodel, from February to April. There are several posts on iNaturalist, with pictures, for W. Feliciana Parish, as well as a 2/27/21 post (also with picture, a female) from northeastern E. Baton Rouge Parish.

Gary Ross has written an excellent series of articles about discovering this butterfly along the Gulf Coast in Cameron Parish. While in that parish in the early 1990's, tagging Monarchs (*Danaus plexippus*), Gary discovered several orangetip colonies existing in the cheniers of Cameron Parish's open, marshy coastal prairie. If I might quote Gary, cheniers are, "ancient dry beach ridges, originally built up near a delta and now separated from other high ground by extensive intervening marshland. Cheniers are composed of sand, shell and organic material that rise one to twelve feet above the surrounding muck." Vegetation on those cheniers include large oak trees, prickly pear cactus and Spanish bayonet.

On March 21, 1992, Ross identified 4 different colonies on different cheniers and 56 individual orangetips. The next day only a handful were seen, and the day after, none at all. On the third day he counted 63 eggs, causing him to conclude that in the timeframe of about one week, the adults had mated, eggs were laid, and the adults were gone. Gary ended up raising several eggs through eclosion, a few of which took 3 years to do so, suggesting the pupae were capable of hibernation during dry springs when larval food plants may not be sufficient to feed the caterpillars. Since Gary's studies, Cameron Parish has been hit by two major hurricanes (Rita and Ike) with devastating effect on the coastal region, and I am unaware of any sighting from that parish in the interim [although I did find an iNaturalist post (with picture), dated 3/14/19 from the Texas Point NWR immediately west of the LA state-line].

The spring of 2023 appears to have been a prolific year for this species with sightings in North LA, Cen-La, Acadiana and the Felicianas, as well as along the Mississippi River. The first record was by Annette Parker who reported that she and others had seen between 15 & 20 in the area of Loving Creek along Castor Plunge Road near Woodworth in Rapides Parish on 2/12, the second earliest date I have on record. This is generally the same location where I saw so many in February of 2011. She reported one of its foodplants, spring cress, was in bloom. The next report was by Brad Moon of "at least 12" at the Mary Ann Brown Preserve in E. Feliciana Parish and then 1-2 more at the West Feliciana Sports Park, both on 2/19. On 2/23/23, Rosemary Seidler reported seeing 9 at Richard Fleming Park in Caddo Parish. On 2/25/23, Jonathan Clark recorded 5 orangetips at Catahoula NWR in LaSalle Parish, a new location within that parish, and then on 2/28/23, Clark recorded one at Sisily Island Hills in

Catahoula Parish. There was a posting on iNaturalist, with photograph, of a male seen on 2/25/23, in the Prairieville area of Ascension Parish.

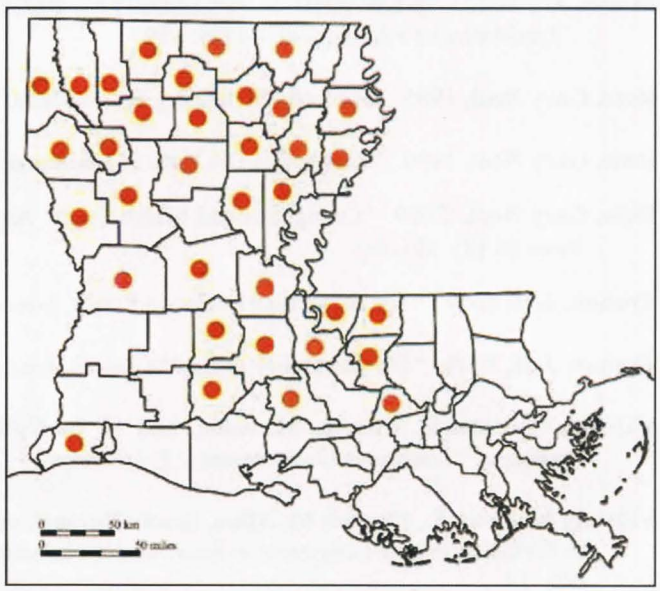
Female, 2/26/2023 (B. Moon)

On 3/13/20, Wallace recorded a male at Indian Bayou in St. Landry Parish section of that WMA, a new parish record for St. Landry. In early March (3/05) of 2023, NOLA's BugLady, Linda Auld, reported seeing 10+ Falcates in the Washington area at a location known as the "Farm," a new location for St. Landry Parish. On 3/11/23, Wallace and Moon reported seeing another male orangetip back in the St. Landry section of the Indian Bayou WMA.

Last year, on 3/19/22, I found a male at the St. Martin parking area/trail of Indian Bayou WMA. The sighting constituted a new parish record for St. Martin Parish and the first I'd seen at that WMA in 22 yrs. This year, on 2/25/23, Annette recorded 3 at Indian Bayou WMA also in St. Martin Parish, in the area where the annual NABA Count is conducted. The next day, Brad Moon and Phillip Wallace reported seeing 2 or 3 more at Indian Bayou WMA in the same area as Annette's sightings the previous day. Based on these recent sightings, I decided to drive up to the portion of Sherburne WMA located in Pointe Coupee Parish on 3/04/23. In an open pipeline cut, I saw a Southern Dogface stop ever so briefly at a dewberry blossom along the edge of the cut. After watching it fly away, I turned back to find a fresh male Falcate sitting almost on the exact same blossom, another new parish record. It appears this species has now successfully colonized the Atchafalaya Basin region.

Male, 2/26/2023 (B. Moon)

As of the completion of this article, Falcate Orangetips have been recorded in 35 of LA's 64 parishes, primarily across northern and central LA (see the range map below). Each of those records were verified by either a specimen taken, by reputable sightings and/or by photographs. I fully expect it to show up in E. and W. Carroll, Concordia, Grant, W. Baton Rouge and Iberville Parishes, possibly also in northern Bienville and Allen Parishes. Other than Gary Ross' report from Cameron Parish, this species has not yet been recorded along the immediate Gulf Coast or in the Florida Parishes.



Falcate range map for LA

This species was listed in 2005 as a species of conservation concern in Louisiana but was then removed from the list in 2013. Given its range and frequency of sightings across that range, I felt its removal was appropriate at the time. Then, in 2015 it was listed as Tier III, S4-ranked in LA. An S4 ranking means the species in question is apparently secure, and at a fairly low risk of extirpation in Louisiana due to an extensive range and/or many populations or occurrences (100 to 1,000 known extant populations) but with possible cause for some concern as a result of local recent declines, threats, or other factors. I am aware of no such recent declines, threats or other factors. As such, I feel this

species is secure in LA, and a S5 ranking is appropriate (at very low or no risk of extirpation in Louisiana due to a very extensive range, abundant populations or occurrences with little to no concern from declines or threats).

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

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ELUSIVE GARDEN BUTTERFLIES: A SHORT ESSAY

BY
GARY NOEL ROSS

Most urban butterfly gardeners are familiar with the phrase "If you plant it, they will come." But that is a frequent misquote ["they"= "he" in original] attributed to Kevin Costner in the 1989 Hollywood blockbuster, "Field of Dreams." The phrase is catchy, and for the most part, true. Nonetheless, exceptions abound. Case in point: Falcate Orangetip (*Anthocharis midea*). This is a small, delicate species that exhibits sexual dimorphism: males are snow white with orange tipped forewings, whereas females are uniform white. Below, both sexes exhibit intricate marbling. Adults are avid flower visitors and high on the bucket list of many butterfly aficionados. However, individuals have proven virtually impossible to entice into urban settings. Add to this the fact that the butterfly's hostplants—all members of the Brassicaceae (Mustard Family)—are often small spring herbs that volunteer readily in many urban settings, and the enigma becomes apparent. [In Louisiana, the preferred host is Pennsylvania bittercress (*Cardamine pensylvanica*), a low-growing, herbaceous (spring) "weed" that is often abundant in many moist settings—including urban gardens and commercial plant nurseries.] Truth is, orangetips are notorious for being "no shows" outside their natural deciduous woodland habitats. So, what's going on?

1. Egg of falcate orangetip (*Anthocharis midea*). Usually a single orange-colored egg per hostplant: Pennsylvania bittercress (*Cardamine pensylvanica*), a small herbaceous spring "weed" common in wet habitats throughout south Louisiana. Cameron Parish, LA. March 1992.

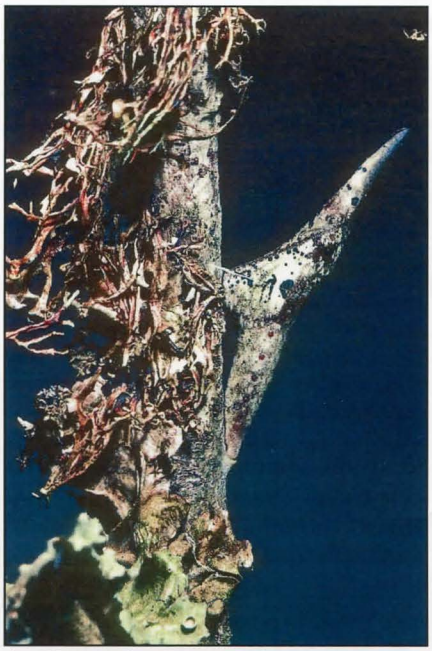
2. Early instar larva of *A. midea*. Green color and elongated shape is excellent camouflage on seedpods of *C. pensylvanica*. Cameron Parish, LA. March 1992.

3. Late instar larva of *A. midea*. Elongated shape and coloration provide excellent camouflage on thin stems of *C. pensylvanica*. Cameron Parish, LA. April 1992.

As a lepidopterist with decades of research centered on adaptations between butterflies and their hostplants—a paradigm described in many biological texts as "co-evolution between the animal and plant kingdoms" –I have some insight. Adult Orangetips (and their relatives, Marbles), along with a number of Greater Fritillaries, Giant Skippers, Blues, Elfins and Hairstreaks, are all single-brooded, that is, there is but one generation per year. This contracted life strategy is commonly referred to as ephemeral, or technically, univoltine. In Louisiana, adult falcates are on the wing only for a few weeks in very early spring when trees are leafing (usually late February- mid March).

And there's more. These short-lived species are, much like themselves, restricted to hostplants that are seasonal as well. For the butterflies, such a restricted life strategy means that for the greater part of the year (as long as 11 months or in the case of the Falcate Orangetip, perhaps even a second or third year),

eggs, larvae, or pupae must endure in habitats. Patently, such venues must remain relatively undisturbed. And that implies also free from extended periods of scorching sunlight, blasting winds, excessive moisture/inundation, chemical sprays, excessive predation, and human/animal trafficking. All can prove deadly. Urban gardens—in spite of our intentions to re-create Nature—in the vernacular, "just don't fit the bill." Our daily activities are too invasive for univoltine butterflies to breed. Nothing more, nothing less.



4. Chrysalis. Shape mimics thorns or tree trunk of wetland sugarberry (*Celtis laevigata*). Cameron Parish, LA. April 1992.

5. Newly eclosed female *A. midea* on spent chrysalis. Adults fly for a few weeks in very early spring. Cameron Parish, LA. April 1992.

6. Pair of newly eclosed adults of *A. midea* on a Louisiana iris/giant blue iris (*Iris giganticaerula*). Male forewings are tipped with orange. Native irises often share wet habitat of *C. pensylvanica*. Cameron Parish, LA. April 1992.

But wait! There can be a twist. If a homeowner, for example, selects property that either abuts or is close to a sizable natural area that includes an established breeding colony of the desired species—the outcome can be different. With an established base, resident butterflies will sometimes venture afield in search of nectar, a resource often limited in their shaded habitats. If so, then sun-filled gardens just may attract one of these elusive—and reclusive—visitors. But if so, don't count on females laying eggs even if your garden features appropriate hostplants. Pregnant females instinctively know when they are not "at home." In response, the butterflies are programmed to return to their "mini-sanctuaries" to continue their seasonal reign unabated.

I have adjusted to the science that theorizes that I will most likely not be able to entice certain species of butterflies to venture into my garden, even thought the species may be listed to occur in my geographic region. Simply put, "What is, is." I accept this biological imperative not as disappointment but as challenge. Each spring I am motivated to venture anew into the field to escape my indoor high-tech world, and to revel with unbridled childlike enthusiasm in a modern "Eden." Oftentimes I even invite a guest—family member, friend, or neighbor—to join me to experience a unique education. And at end of the day my psyche is transcended by whatever winged visitors happen to grace my home turf.

PHOTOS: All images are credited to the author. Originals were taken in March/April 1992 in Cameron Parish, LA with a Canon AE-135 mm SLR camera loaded with Kodachrome 64 film (slide) but later digitized on a Nikon Super Coolscan 5000 ED. Minor adjustments (cropping, lighting) were facilitated with Adobe Photoshop Elements 15 Editor.

7. Adult male of *A. midea* on hostplant, *C. pensylvanica*. Both butterfly and hostplant are spring ephemerals. Cameron Parish, LA. April 1992.

8. Adult female of *A. midea* on Virginia spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*). Cameron Parish, LA. April 1992.

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NEOTROPICAL TRIPS WITH MARC MINNO, PH.D.

Colombian Andes

September 25-October 3, 2023 (9 days, 8 nights)
Medellín to Jardin cloud forest adventure.
See tropical butterflies and moths before the October ATL/SLS meetings in Gainesville.

Western Cuba

November 10-17, 2023 (8 days, 7 nights)
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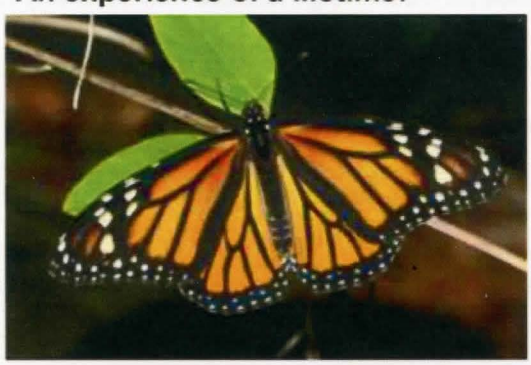
An experience of a lifetime!



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UNITING LOCAL BUSINESS OWNERS AND CONSERVATIONISTS TO BUILD A STRONGER COMMUNITY

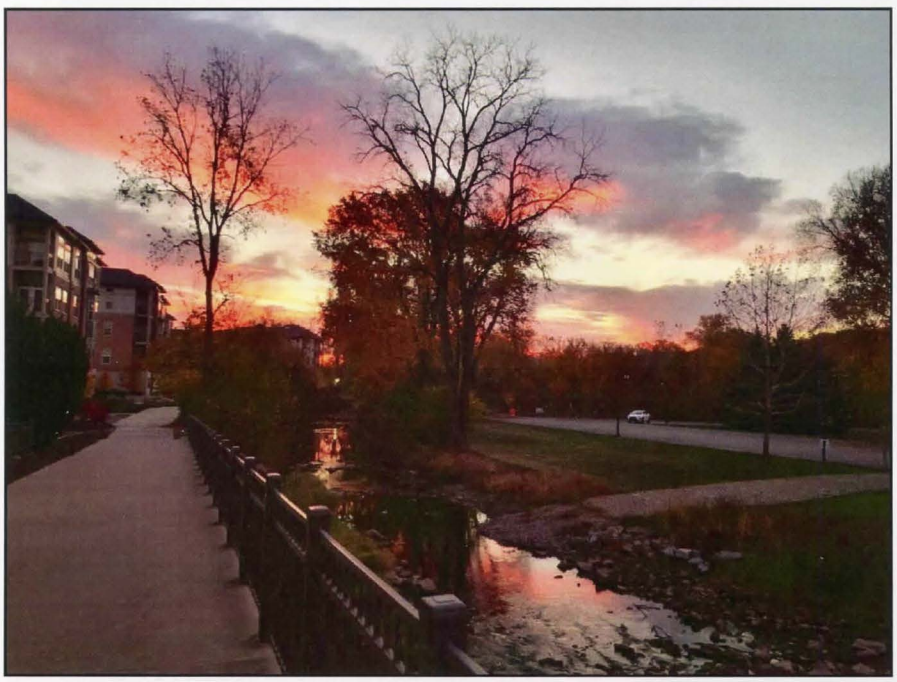
BY
CANDY SARIKONDA

I am Chair of the City of Sylvania, Ohio tree commission. I am also a Monarch Watch Conservation Specialist, a cardiac nurse, and an amateur wildlife photographer.

In 2019, I began pushing my city to restore the floodplain ecosystem at our city's riverside park, Harroun Park. This 26-acre park, in the heart of the city, had become overrun with invasive trees and plants such as common buckthorn, bush honeysuckle, Tree of Heaven, callery pear, reed canary grass, and garlic mustard. These invasives had choked out the native vegetation. As we lost our native trees and wildflowers, we lost the insects that feed on them, and thus many of our native birds and mammals that feed on those insects.

Harroun Park had become so overgrown with invasives, that it felt like a jungle. The view of the river was completely obstructed along the park's so-called River Trail. Visitors were easily lost in the park, unable to see the layout of the land and find their way. Fewer and fewer people were visiting the park, feeling unsafe.

The park was becoming lifeless.



Harroun Park contains a paved trail alongside the river, that visitors can enjoy year-round.

The event poster for the "For The Birds" event, created by Dani Fuller of Fuller Art House.

Few cities can boast about having a river through town. Having a park alongside a river is a major asset to a community, providing a place for citizens to gather and enjoy the outdoors. The floodplain of our park helps absorb excess water during periods of heavy rainfall, protecting area homes and businesses from flooding. Harroun Park clearly needed to be restored, not only to care for the mental health of our citizenry during the COVID-19 pandemic, but also to ensure that our park could continue to sequester floodwaters and support wildlife in a changing climate.

My Tree Commission team approached city council and explained the need for restoration of Harroun Park, as well as a lesser known community park called McNeely Park. We did a site visit to both parks with the mayor and council members, and held a formal meeting in council chambers. I had just completed a successful restoration of my archery club's property with The Nature Conservancy (TNC), and I knew we could do the same restoration work at Harroun Park. I invited TNC to join us at the park visits, and city council subsequently agreed to allow TNC to provide an estimate for

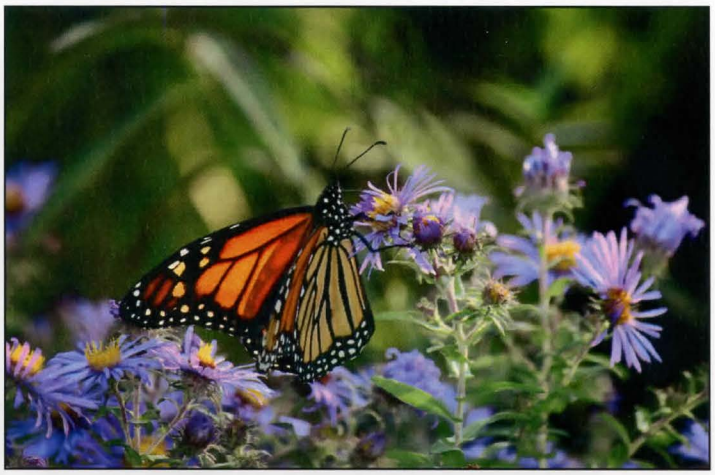
Candy Sarikonda delivers an Arbor Day presentation for members of the Sylvania Area Chamber of Commerce.

Superintendent of Parks & Forestry Pat O'Brien and Tree Commissioner Candy Sarikonda conduct invasive removal and young tree training.

restoration of Harroun Park, during a council meeting in chambers. Our city had been given a grant of $270,000 from the OH EPA to restore our floodplain ecosystem to 70% native. But we were falling short of that goal, and in danger of having to repay the grant. The EPA agreed that if we hired TNC to do the restoration work, we would satisfy the grant requirements and be absolved from having to pay back grant monies. Council was concerned that restoring both McNeely Park and Harroun Park could be costly, so I offered to have the tree commission volunteers do much of the restoration work at McNeely Park, if council would agree to hire TNC to restore Harroun Park at a cost of $26,000 over 2 years. This proved agreeable, and city council approved the hiring of TNC. We began the restoration work in early 2020, just as the pandemic was hitting. The Nature Conservancy's Interagency Restoration Team began by removing the vast stands of buckthorn using a forestry mower and chainsaws. After the buckthorn was eliminated, our tree commission and city forestry crew worked to select and plant new trees and native wildflowers appropriate for a floodplain ecosystem. Now in its third year, both parks have been substantially improved, and the birds and butterflies are returning.

And so it was time for the next step. We needed to involve area businesses in promoting the park, and educate the public about the birds and butterflies that can be found there. It was time to promote Harroun Park and its River Trail on a city-wide scale.

Candy Sarikonda educates the public at the Tree Commission table during the For The Birds event. The table included a butterfly banner highlighting monarchs and native plants that support them, a native plant sale flyer, International Society of Arboriculture tree care brochures, and a poster highlighting different tree species and the lepidoptera that feed on them.



Monarch butterflies feed heavily on New England asters, common boneset, and goldenrods in the fall. Ironweed, cut-leaf coneflower and wingstem also provide nectar and seed for birds in fall, brightening up the park with the gorgeous purples and yellows of fall.

For those who are birders, you may be familiar with the Biggest Week in American Birding. It takes place at Magee Marsh in northwest Ohio, and draws over 90,000 visitors to the surrounding community for a week-long birding event in early May, during peak spring migration. Warblers are the major draw for birders at that time, and I wanted to capitalize on this and attract birders to our River Trail, which was also now hosting many warblers and was far less crowded with people. I wanted to promote the River Trail as our own mini "Magee Marsh" and reached out to local business leaders to create our own bird and butterfly event.

Our Oak Openings chapter of Wild Ones--Native Plants, Natural Landscapes handed out over 150 free packets of native seed during the Friday evening event and answered questions from the public about gardening with natives.

Red Bird Sylvania is a group of business owners, artists and community leaders dedicated to promoting the city's downtown area as a place for citizens to connect and support area businesses. Red Bird Sylvania hosts a monthly event, called First Fridays. Each event has a different theme, and on the first Friday of every month from 5-8pm, area businesses, artists and art galleries, restaurants and breweries all work together to promote the theme during the Friday event. I reached out to Red Bird's executive director Katie Cappellini, a former councilwoman and art gallery owner, and we brainstormed an idea to create a First Friday event around birds and the River Trail. Katie Cappellini ran with the idea, quickly organizing area business leaders and environmental stewards to plan a First Friday "For The Birds" event. Conservation leaders, art gallery owners, restaurant and boutique owners all gathered to brainstorm ideas. Ultimately, we created a bird-themed event, sponsored by Red Bird Sylvania and our local Wild Birds Unlimited store. Dani Fuller of Fuller Art House created a promotional event flyer. Red Bird Sylvania promoted the event through social media and our local newspaper. I gave a 10-minute speech at the Sylvania Area Chamber of Commerce's April luncheon and Arbor Day event, during which I presented a power

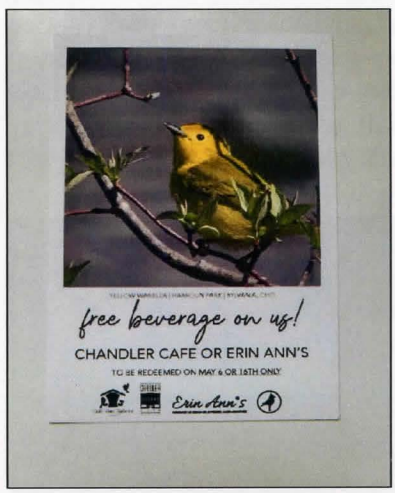
point presentation informing over 140 local business leaders and politicians about our tree commission's restoration efforts at Harroun Park, and encouraged them to participate in the For The Birds event in May. I made sure to highlight the business end of the event, highlighting the potential tourism dollars for our community brought in by visiting birders.

Red Bird Sylvania displayed 8x10 photos of warblers found in Harroun Park, along with a sign-up sheet for bird tours in the park. Fabric banners from previous Red Bird events were turned into recycled bags for sale.

Ornithologist Dr. Pete Blank leads a bird tour through Harroun Park, along the River Trail. Some attendees reported they had never been to the park previously, and were delighted to learn that they have an exceptional birding location in their own home town.

For the event, our local art galleries held bird-themed art exhibitions. We invited all downtown business owners to offer bird-themed merchandise during the event. We also invited conservation organizations to gather in our small, downtown corner park with display tables presenting information about each of their organizations. The Sylvania Tree Commission, Red Bird Sylvania, Wild Ones, Oak Openings Green Ribbon Initiative, The Nature Conservancy, and Oak Openings Region Conservancy passed out educational materials and answered questions from the public about gardening for birds and butterflies, selecting and caring for trees, and connecting with fellow native plant advocates. Our local Wild Ones chapter passed out over 150 packets of free native wildflower seed. Nature's Nursery, a local wildlife rehabilitation center, brought an albino cardinal for visitors to see, and taught the public about wildlife rehabilitation. Wild Birds Unlimited sponsored the event and had a table selling bird houses, feeders and other bird supplies.

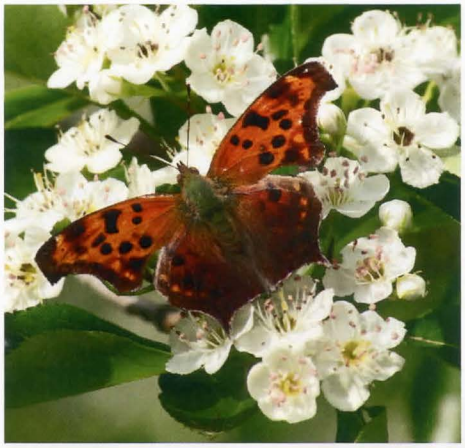
Red Bird Sylvania had a display table featuring photos I had taken of warblers in Harroun Park, to encourage visitors to sign up for a bird tour we planned to conduct in Harroun Park. The sign-up sheet quickly filled to capacity, as visitors marveled at the birds they might see. We held the bird tours the next morning and again 4 days later. Ornithologist Dr. Pete Blank of The Nature Conservancy's restoration team led the bird tours, during which he educated the public about birds while I taught them about the plants they were seeing and our restoration work in the park. All bird tour attendees received a coupon for a free drink, to be redeemed at either of two of our downtown cafes.



Two downtown cafes supported the bird tour by offering a coupon for a free beverage to each attendee. This served to encourage tour participants to patronize local businesses.

The Friday night event and subsequent bird tours were hugely successful. So much so, that we intend to make this an annual event, and we are considering a butterfly-themed event for the fall, to highlight the fall monarch butterfly migration through our area.

For me, one of my highlights was hearing a bird tour attendee tell us how much she loved the way the event had brought our community together. "No politics, and so much love. It's just great to find fellow birders in my hometown." Katie Cappellini, Pete Blank and I smiled.



Question mark butterflies enjoy feeding on the blooms of Hawthorn trees in the park. Trees are often overlooked as a source of nectar for butterflies. Flowering trees like hawthorn, dogwood, and lindens can be highly attractive sources of nectar for butterflies like Question Marks and Red Admirals, especially in the spring when wildflowers are not yet in bloom.

Wild Bergamot, our native Bee Balm, is also native to the park, and a favorite nectar source for Lepidoptera such as this Hummingbird Clearwing Moth. Though typically deer-resistant, we have been surprised to find that the resident deer also enjoy browsing on the wild bergamot, and we have had to encircle some of it with deer fencing made of 14-gauge wire held in place with 6-foot plant stakes. We have had to do the same with young buttonbush plants and sapling trees we have recently planted. Repels All and Liquid Fence are used to deer from browsing when the use of fencing is not practical.

That's what it's truly all about – bringing people together.

If you are thinking of planning such a venture, don't hesitate. You don't have to know everything--but you do need to know your resources. Get involved with your city leaders. Join your local tree commission, Rotary or Chamber of Commerce. Sit in on city council meetings. Don't allow imposter syndrome to stop you--you are qualified to organize and plan such things. Reach out to existing organizations, gather community leaders, and brainstorm. Together, you can do something beautiful for your community, for years to come.

Common milkweed is not only a host for monarchs, but an excellent nectar source for Tiger Swallowtails, Great-spangled Fritillaries, Mourning Cloaks and even this firefly.

Resource: Red Bird Sylvania website https://redbirdsylvania.org/first-fridays/

(Candy Sarikonda, E-Mail: koundinya@buckeye-express.com)

HYPOPREPIA HÜBNER (1831) OF LOUISIANA

BY
VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR. AND CHARLOTTE DOZAR BROU

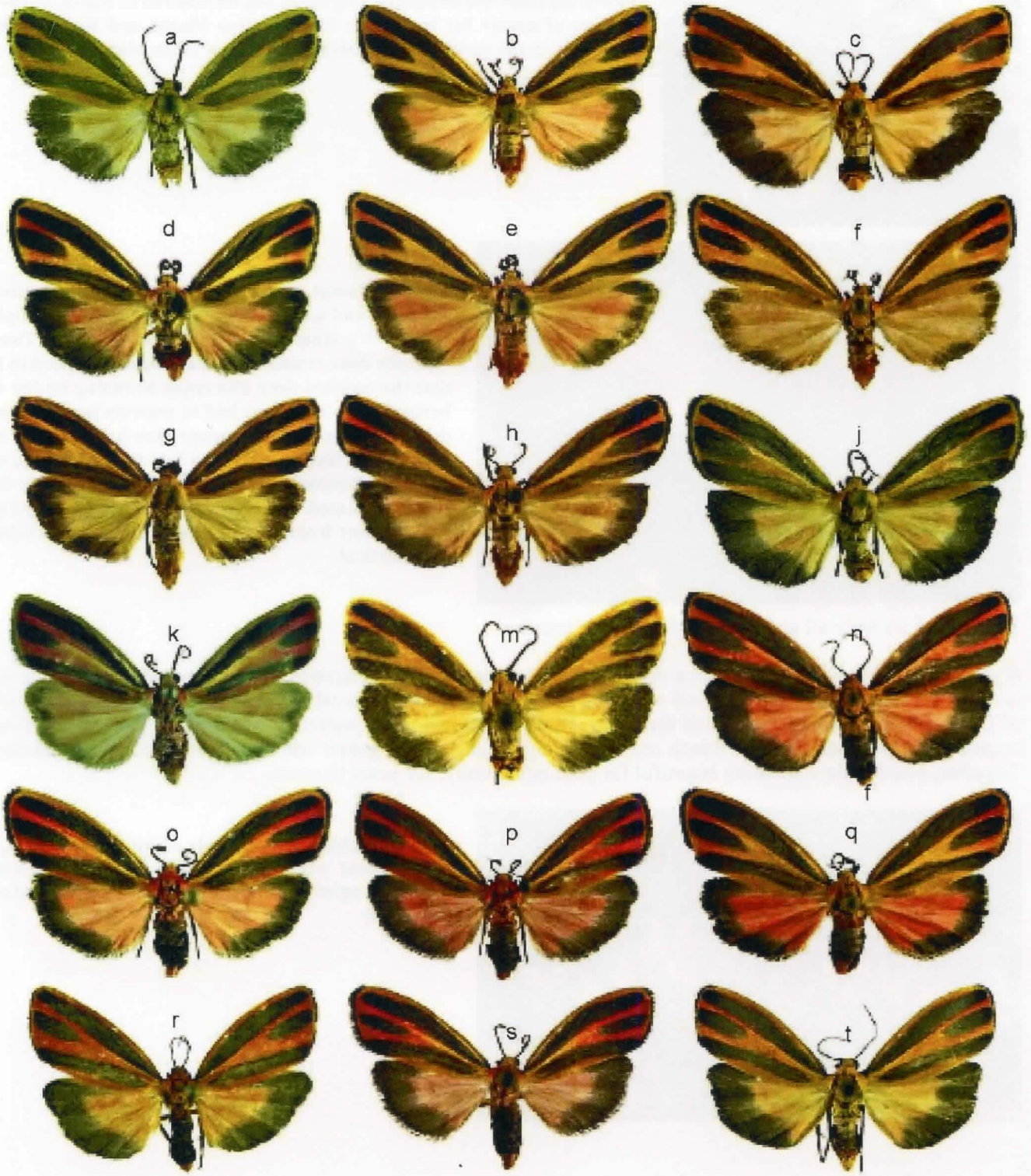


Fig. 1. ***Hypoprepia*** phenotypes: ***H. fucosa*** (a-m), ***H. miniata miniata*** (n-t). Label data on Table 1.

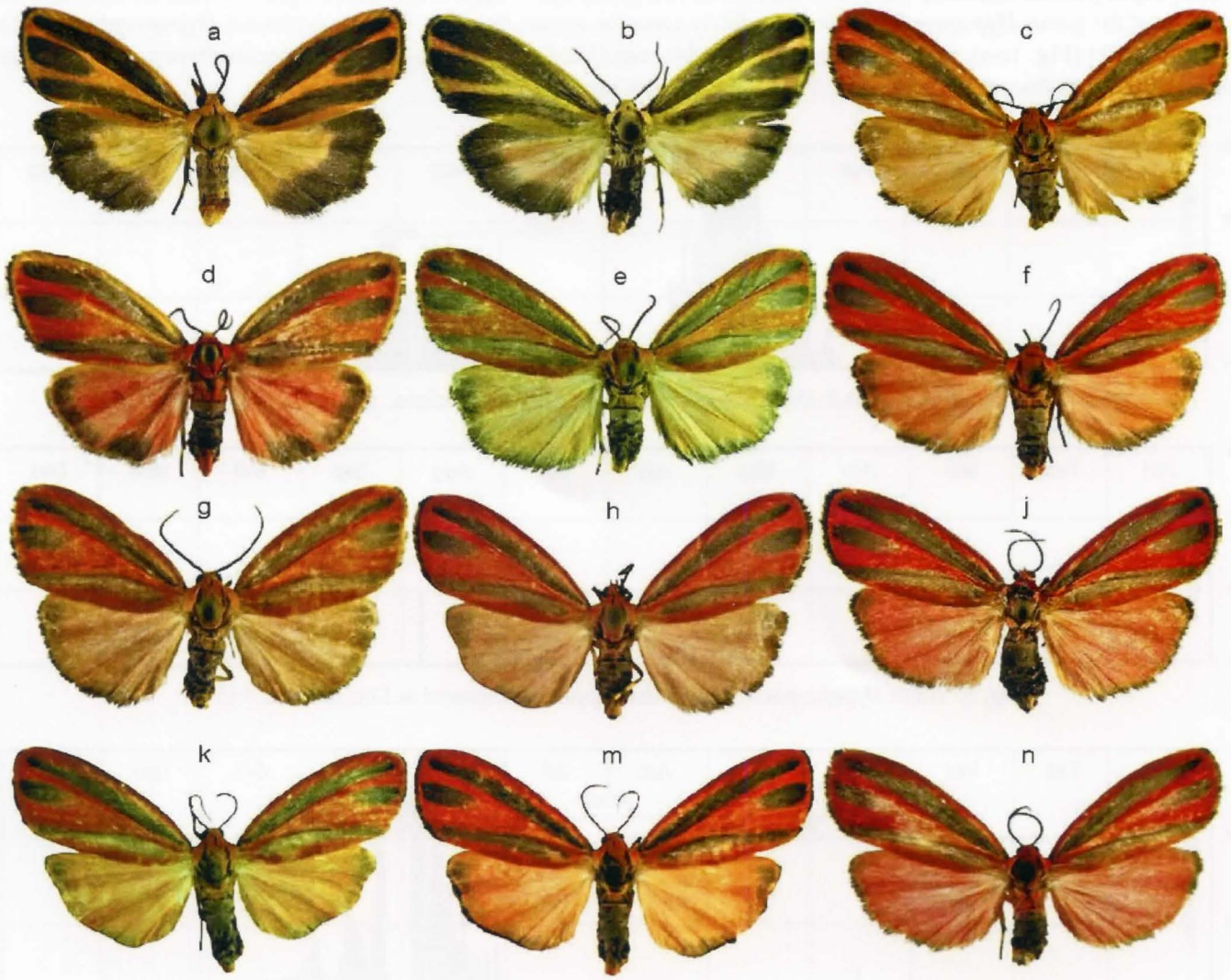


Fig. 2. ***Hypoprepia*** phenotypes: ***H. miniata miniata,*** male a. female b.
H. miniata mississippiensis, males. c, d, e, f, g, h, females, j, k, m, n. Label data on Table 1.

236.

Hypoprepia Fucosa.

(Phalaena vera, lithosia vulgaris.)

Fig. 471. 472.

Dieſe merkwürdige Gattung kann mit keiner andern ihres Stammes verglichen werden, als höchſtens mit U. Bella * welcher ſie jedoch nur in der Form überhaupt und in der Anlage der Flügel einigermaßen nahe kommt. Die übrigen Unterſchiede giebt die genaue Abbildung dieſes weiblichen Exemplars auffallend an, und bedürfen daher keiner ſchriftlichen Erwähnung. — Vaterland: Georgien in Nordamerika. — Eingeſandt durch Herrn Eſcher.

*) Linn. Syst. Phal. 348. Cram. uitl. Kap. 109. C. D.

Fig. 3. Original description of ***Hypoprepia fucosa*** Hübner, 1831.

Hypoprepia fucosa Hübner, 1831 was described 192 years ago. Type locality, Georgia. Within Louisiana, two species of the genus ***Hypoprepia Hübner*** are fairly common across the state. These species are ***Hypoprepia miniata*** (Kirby, 1837) (Fig. 1n-t), and ***Hypoprepia fucosa*** Hübner (1831) (Fig. 1a-m). The subspecies ***Hypoprepia miniata mississippiensis*** Barnes & Benjamin, 1926 (Fig. 2c-n)is rarely captured.

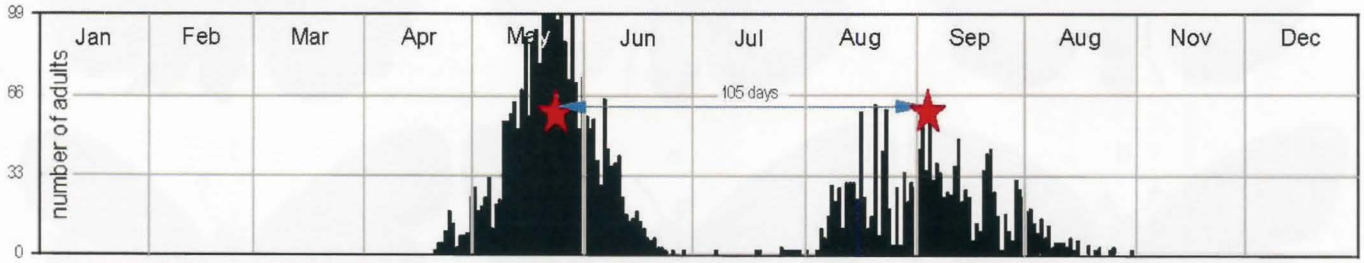


Fig. 4. Adult ***Hypoprepia miniata*** captured in Louisiana. n = 4,321

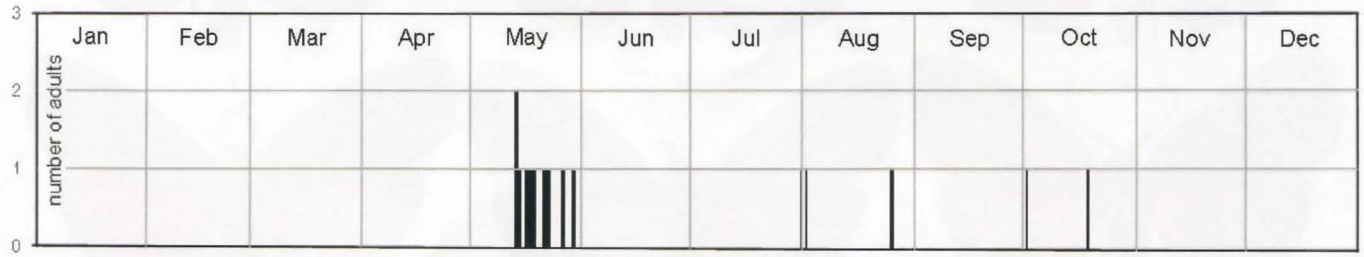


Fig. 5. Adult ***Hypoprepia miniata mississippiensis*** captured in Louisiana. n = 15

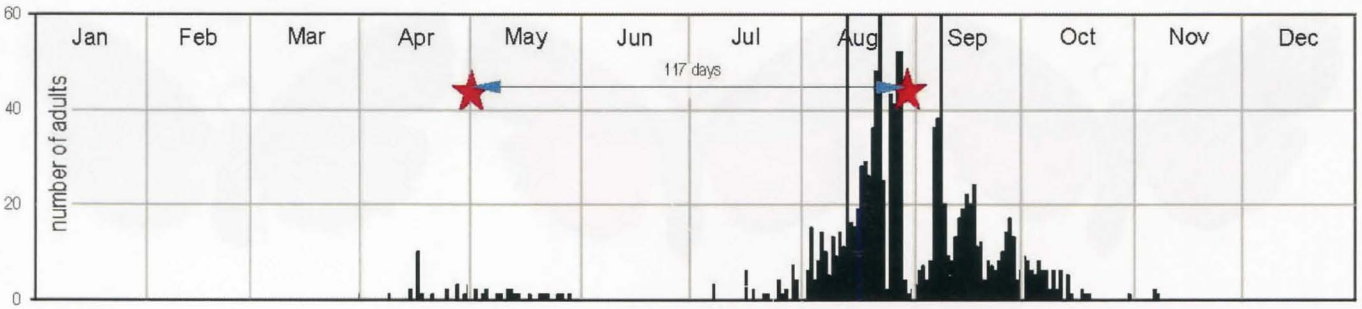


Fig. 6. Adult ***Hypoprepia fucosa*** captured in Louisiana. n = 1,313

CXCIII. Genus LITHOSIA. Fab.

(427) 1. * LITHOSIA MINIATA. *Red-striped Lithosia.*

L. (miniata) miniata ; alis primoribus vittis tribus ; posticis apice abdomineque medio, schisticoloribus.
Red-striped Lithosia, miniatous ; primary wings with three stripes ; secondary at the apex, and abdomen in the middle, slate-coloured.

Expansion of the wings 1½ inch.

Taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby.

DESCRIPTION.

Head, trunk, base and apex of the abdomen; costal and anal margin, mesal forked stripe of the primary wings, and base of the secondary, miniatous or of the colour of red lead; two longitudinal stripes and the space between the apical fork of the primaries, apex of the secondaries, and middle of the abdomen, slate-coloured.

Fig. 7. Original description of ***Hypoprepia miniata*** (Kirby, 1837)

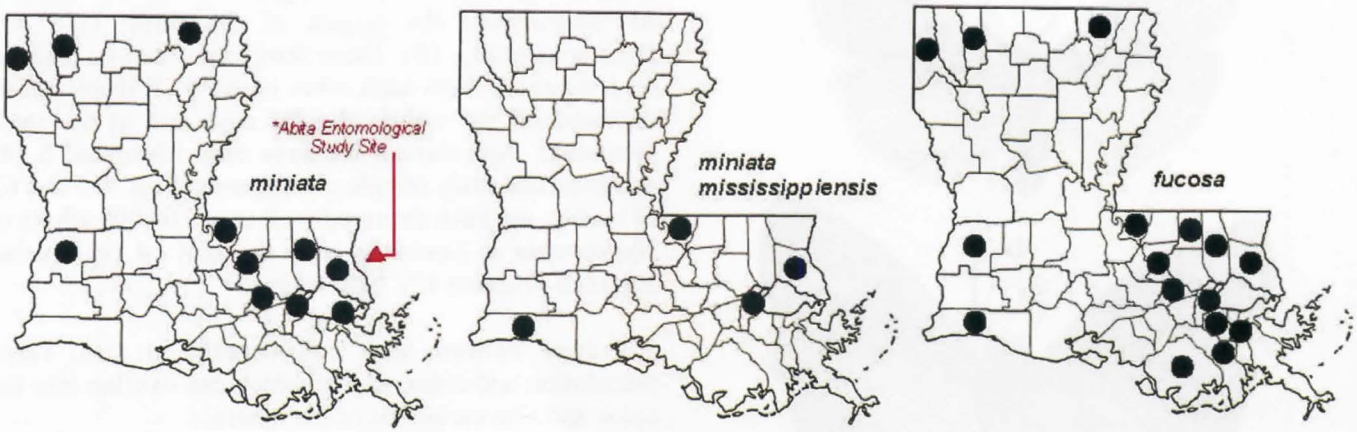


Fig. 8. Parish records for ***Hypoprepia: miniata, miniata mississippiensis***, and ***fucosa*** in this study.

.***Hypoprepia miniata*** (Kirby, 1837) was described 186 years ago. Type locality Canada. The original description of ***Hypoprepia miniata*** (Kirby, 1837) is illustrated in Fig. 7.

Hypoprepia miniata mississippiensis Barnes & Benjamin, 1926 was described 97 years ago. Type locality Greenville, Mississippi. The original description of ***Hypoprepia miniata mississippiensis*** Barnes & Benjamin, 1926 is *illustrated* in Fig. 9.

Hypoprepia miniata mississippiensis, new race

Primaries bright red, striated with black, and faintly marked with orange as in typical *miniata*. Hindwing bright pinkish-red with a few obsolescent black scales at apexand on the fringe. Abdomen black tinged with reddish cephalically and caudally. Beneath: much as in typical *miniata* but lacking the broad black band on the hindwing.

Type locality: Greenville, Miss.

Number and sexes of types: Holotype ♂, 1 paratype (Geo. Dorner).

Notes: We suspect this will prove to be one of those peculiar races restricted to that section of the Gulf Strip division of the Lower Austral Faunal Zone, surrounding the Mississippi River, probably parallelling in distribution *Pholus satellitia intermedia* Clark.

Fig. 9. Original description of ***Hypoprepia miniata mississippiensis*** Barnes & Benjamin, 1926.

Table 1. Dates and Locations of Captured Figured Specimens.

Locations. Fig. 1. **a**. September 20, 1999, **b**. April 21, 2000, **c**. April 21, 2000, **d**. April 28, 2001, **e**. April 28, 2001, **f**. April 30, 2000, **g**. May 14, 20001, **h**. May 4, 2001, **j**. April 30, 2000, **k**. April 29, 2009, **m**. September 8, 2003, **n**. May 10, 2000, **o**. May 12, 2001, **p**. May 8, 2001, **q**. May 2, 2000, **r**. May 9, 2005, **s**. October 30, 1999, **t**. June 3, 1997.
Fig. 2. **a**. September 20, 1999, **b**. May 12, 1978, **c**. May 17, 1992, **d**. 5-26-1980, **e**. May 31, 1982, **f**. May 17, 1998, **g**. August 25, 1986, **h**. October 18, 1995, **j**. May-29,1982, **k**. October 1, 2014, **m**. July 31, 2014, **n**. May 14, 2012.

Dates of capture. Fig. 1. *Abita entomological study site: **a - t**. **Fig. 2.** *Abita entomological study site: **a, c, e, f, g, h, k, m, n**. Edgard, St. John the Baptist Parish: **d**, Fluker, Tangipahoa Parish: **b**, Weyanoke, West Feliciana Parish: **j**.

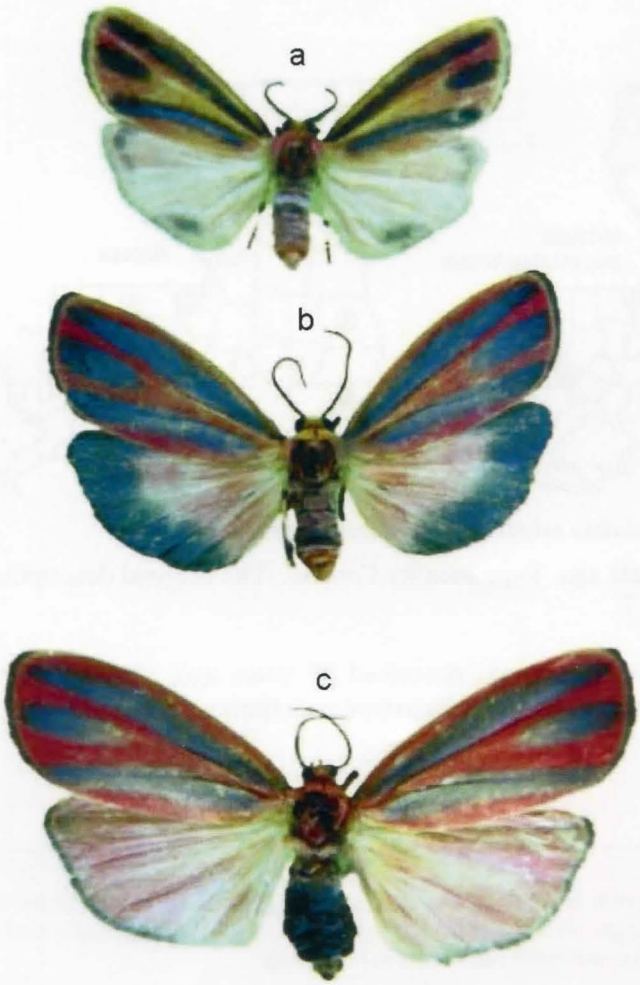


Fig. 10. a. ***H. fucosa,*** b. ***H. m. miniata,*** c. ***H. m. mississippiensis*** photographed as a single image.

The smallest in size of the three Louisiana species/subspecies we treat here is (a) ***H. fucosa*** with (b) ***H. miniata miniata*** a bit larger, and (c) ***H. miniata mississippiensis*** the largest of the three, (see size comparisons Fig. 10). These three can often be difficult to distinguish from each other because all three can be captured on the same calendar days and at the same locations. And though we have only illustrated 5,649 adults on our study sample phenograms (Figs. 4, 5 and 6), in reality, we have captured well over 100,000 adults of ***Hypoprepia*** in Louisiana over the past 54 years using automatic-capture UV light traps.

All three entities vary considerably in size, shape maculation and color, any of which can overlap into the color and size variations of the others.

There are certain generalities that one should consider in distinguishing among the three. In Louisiana, the base forewing color of ***H. fucosa*** is yellow-orange, not red as in ***H. miniata*** and ***H. m. mississippiensis***. Then, the wing length sizes should be considered. I have noted that the dark hindwing borders found on ***H. m. mississippiensis*** are most often minimally expressed.

It is futile and a meaningless effort to create a key based upon wing color as these widespread North American species have innumerable phenotype geographical variations. For example, along much of both sides of the US/Canadian border regions there are populations that have little to no red or orange yellow maculation, on some specimens even 98+ % of the wing surfaces have only a covering of black scales.

Acknowledgements: The authors thank Makani Fisher, Ricky Patterson and Jennifer M. Zaspel for comments, information and helpful assistance .

*Abita Entomological Study Site (AESS): sec.24,T6S,R12E, 4.2 miles northeast of Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana USA.

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NEW MOTH RECORDS FROM KEY LARGO, FLORIDA, OCTOBER 2022

BY

LANCE A. DURDEN AND DAVID FINE

Moths have been systematically recorded by one of us (DF) in the Florida Keys since 1999 (Fine & Grisham, 2011) and an interpretive website for Keys moths has been maintained by DF for several years (https://www.keysmoths.com). In this website, 427 species of moths are recorded from the largest island, Key Largo, and also include some records from other lepidopterists including Howard Grisham, Leroy Koehn, Jeff Slotten, Jim Vargo ad Jim Troubridge – personal communications and Troubridge (2020). On Key Largo, moths have mostly been recorded at Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge (CLNWR) and Key Largo State Botanical Site, with permits, by operating light sheets, light traps, bait traps and pheromone traps. Direct observation, especially for diurnal moths, has also been completed (Fine and Grisham, 2011).

Although moths have been recorded at CLNWR during most months of the year, there were no previous records for October. Therefore, moths were recorded at this site during two nights in October, 2022. Four bucket-style light traps and one light sheet were operated each night at CLNWR and one bait trap and one pheromone trap were set throughout the two-day period. Moth light traps (15 W) were switched on at dusk and off at dawn using photoelectric cells. The CLNWR light sheet was operated at the Refuge headquarters from dusk until ~11 PM on both nights using a 40 W blacklight and a 20 W fluorescent light. Light traps were set at five different sites (listed in Table 1) over the two nights. The bait trap was set at the Cock Fighting Arena and then at Nike Missile Site. Another light sheet with one 40 W blacklight was set up at Key Largo Kampground (7.2 miles west of CLNWR) on the night of 21-22 October from dusk until dawn and was checked at ~1 hour intervals. The pheromone trap (with one L103 lure, Great Lakes IPM) was set at the Nike Missile site for the duration of the sampling period. There was no moon during the recording period and overnight low temperatures were ~75 F for both nights, with daytime highs in the mid-80s. There were a few raindrops just before dusk on 22 October but otherwise no rain was recorded during the sampling period. There was a light breeze at the Refuge Headquarters and at the campground where light sheets were set up but no appreciable air movement in the denser vegetation of the Refuge where the traps were placed. Moth catches in the traps were retrieved at dawn and specimens were later spread (as needed) and identified.

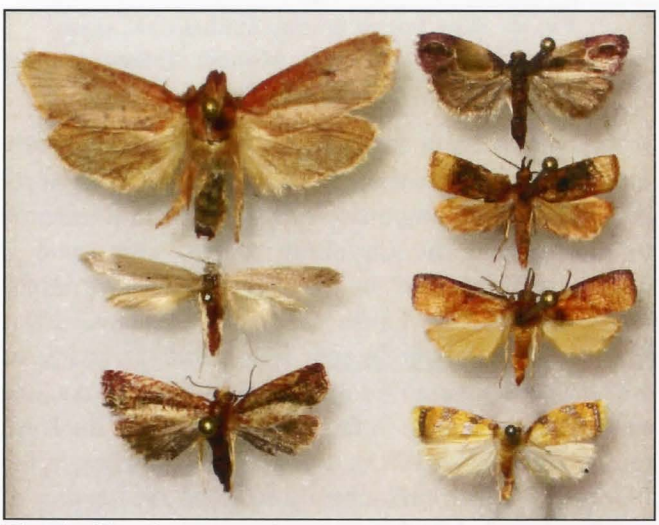

Fig. 1. Key Largo moths, Acrolophidae, Batrachedridae and Tortricidae. Clockwise from Top Left: *Acrolophus heppneri, Eumarozia malachitana, Platynota flavedana, Platynota calidana, Acleris albicomana*?, *Episimus nesiotes, Homaledra sabalella.*

Fig. 2. Key Largo moths, Crambidae. Clockwise from Top Left: *Dichogama redtenbacheri, Phaedropsis stictigramma, Samea multiplicalis, Samea druchachalis, Euchromius ocellea, Dichogama amabilis.*

Table 1 lists the 131 species of moths recorded during the sampling period. Although moth numbers were somewhat low, and only three species of sphingids were recorded, 21 species of moths were added to the overall

Key Largo list. Names of these 21 species are bolded in Table 1 and most of them, plus a few previously recorded species, are shown in figures 1-6. Commonly recorded moths included *Acrolophus walsinghmai* (Acrolophidae), *Cryptothelea gloverii* (Psychidae), *Atteva aurea* (Attevidae), *Megalopyge opercularis* (Megalopygidae), *Euclea nanina* (Limacodidae), *Elophila gyralis* (Crambidae), *Parapoynx allionalis* (Crambidae), *Penestola simplicialis* (Crambidae), *Parachma ochracealis* (Pyralidae), *Tallula watsoni* (Pyralidae), *Synchlora cupedimaria* (Geometridae), *Idaea pervertipennis* (Geometridae), *Macrurocampa zayasi* (Notodontoidae), *Cauthetia grotei* (Sphingidae), *Halysidota cinctipes* (Erebidae), *Bleptina caradrinalis* (Erebidae) and *Elaphria agrotina* (Noctuidae). No moths were recorded in the pheromone trap. In addition to moths, one specimen of the Florida Purplewing, *Eunica tatila* (Herrich- Schäffer) was attracted to a trap light when it switched on at dusk on 22 October at the Nike Missile Site. The butterfly was relocated and released behind some trees (our permit did not include butterflies.)

Fig. 3. Key Largo moths, Geometridae. Clockwise from Top Left: *Parilexia proditata*, *Eueana niveociliaria*, *Phrudocentra centrifugaria*, *Idaea demissaria*.

Of the 21 newly recorded moth species, five of them represent widespread species in North America (*Acleris albicomana*?, *Elophila obliteralis, Udea rubigalis, Euchromius ocellea, Idaea demissaria*), three of them are widespread mostly in the eastern U.S. (*Stegasta bosqueella, Eumarozia malachitana, Platynota flavedana*), four of them are fairly widespread in the southeastern U.S. (*Acrolophus heppneri, Homaledra sabelella, Samea multiplicalis, Crambidia lithosioides*), one of them has been recorded from both southern Florida and southern Texas (*Samea druchachalis*), and eight are only (or mainly) known from Florida and the Caribbean region (*Episimus nesiotes, Platynota calidana, Parilexia proditata, Phrudocentra centrifugaria, Eueana niveociliaria, Bleptina flavivena, Bleptina verticalis, Leucania senescens*). Included in the last group are two species (*E. nesiotes* and *P. calidana*) that are only recorded in Moth Photographers Group (MPG) from extreme southern Florida in the USA. We have placed a question mark after the *Acleris albicomana* listings because there is only one MPG record for this species from Florida and it is in the northern part of the state. Therefore, we wonder if this is actually a different species.

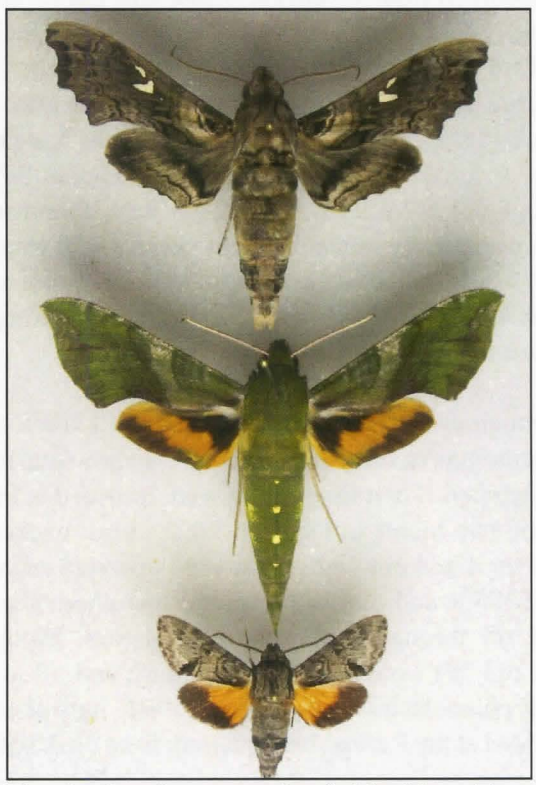

Fig. 4. Key Largo moths, Sphingidae. Top: *Madoryx pseudothyreus*. Middle: *Xylophanes pluto*. Bottom: *Cautethia grotei*.

Although the moth fauna of the Florida Keys clearly includes faunal elements from various parts of North America, a large proportion of the species are endemic to Florida and the Caribbean region. This trend is clearly demonstrated in the species lists of moths recorded on Key Largo (Fine & Grisham, 2011, https://www. keysmoths.com and Table 1), many of which have southern Florida/Caribbean faunal links. The same trend is evident in the butterfly fauna of the Keys (Minno & Emmel, 1993). Future moth sampling in the Florida Keys will undoubtedly increase the number of species recorded in this unique ecoregion as additional species colonize the islands, vagrants migrate or are transported from the Caribbean region with tropical storms and hurricanes, and as non-native species are introduced with plant introductions and by other means.

Fig. 5. Key Largo moth. Erebidae, *Bleptina verticalis* (reproduced from the keysMoths website).

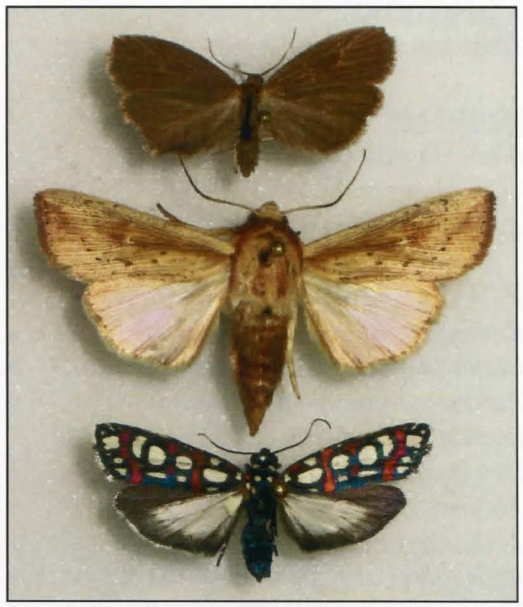

Fig. 6. Key Largo moths, Noctuoidea. Top: *Crambidia lithosioides.* Middle: *Leucania senescens.* Bottom: *Cydosia nobilitella.*

TABLE 1. MOTH RECORDS FROM KEY LARGO, FLORIDA, 21-23 OCTOBER, 2022.

Hodges numbers precede species names.
New records (not previously listed in the "Moths of the Florida Keys" website) are bolded.
Site abbreviations:
C = Cock Fighting Arena, Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge.
H = Refuge Headquarters Parking Lot, Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge.
K = Key Largo Kampground (7.2 miles west of Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge)
M = Mangrove site, Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge.
N = Nike Missile Site, Crocodile Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

ACROLOPHIDAE:
0355.1 – *Acrolophus heppneri* Davis (N)
0386.1 – *Acrolophus walsinghami* Möschler (C,H,K,N)

PSYCHIDAE:
0442 – *Cryptothelea gloverii* (Packard) (C,H,M,N)

DEPRESSARIIDAE:
0996 – *Ethmia confusella* (Walker) (C,N)
0998 – *Ethmia farrella* Powell (C,N)
1007 – *Ethmia prattiella* Busck (N)

BATRACHEDRIDAE:
1422 – *Homaledra sabalella* (Chambers) ((N)

GELECHIIDAE:
1761 – *Aristotelia roseosuffusella* (Clemens) (N)
2209 – *Stegasta bosqueella* (Chambers) (N)

ATTEVIDAE:
2401 – *Atteva aurea* (Fitch) (H,M)

CHOREUTIDAE:
2655 – *Hemerophila diva* (Riley) (N)

COSSIDAE:
2668 – *Givira anna* (Dyar) (H)

TORTRICIDAE:
No # – *Ancylis viriditorsana* Möschler (N)
2702.3 – *Episimus nesiotes* Walsingham (C)
2703.1 – *Episimus kimballi* Heppner (C,N)
2749 – *Eumarozia malachitana* (Zeller) (N)
3502 – *Acleris albicomana* (Clemens)? (N)
3462 – *Cydia palmetum* (Heinrich) (K)
3496 – *Gymnandrosoma desotanum* Heinrich (C,M,N)
3606 – *Argyrotaenia amatana* (Dyar) (C,N)
3732 – *Platynota flavedana* Clemens (N)
3739 – *Platynota calidana* (Zeller) (C,N)

MEGALOPYGIDAE:

4647 – *Megalopyge opercularis* (Smith) (C,N)

LIMACODIDAE:

4673 – *Alarodia slossoniae* (Packard) (K)
4697.1– *Euclea nanina* Dyar (C,H,N)
4700 – *Acharia stimulea* (Clemens) (N)

CRAMBIDAE:

4751 – *Elophila gyralis* (Hulst) (C,M.N)
4755 – *Elophila obliteralis* (Walker) (C,N)
4764 – *Parapoynx allionealis* Walker (C,H,N)
4790 – *Dichogama redtenbacheri* Lederer (K,N)
4791 – *Dichogama amabilis* Möschler (H,M)
4793 – *Alatuncusia bergii* (Möschler) (H)
4875 – *Aethiophysa delicata* Munroe (M)
4880 – *Plumegesta largalis* Munroe (M,N)
4992 – *Uresiphita reversalis* (Guenée) (K)
5069 – *Pyrausta tyralis* (Guenée) (N)
5079 – *Udea rubigalis* (Guenée) (C,M,N)
5114 – *Diaphantania impulsalis* (Herrich-Schäffer) (H,N)
5123 – *Deuterophysa fernaldi* Munroe (N)
5145 – *Diacme mopsalis* (Walker) (K,C,N)
5147 – *Epipagis fenestralis* (Hübner) (C)
5151 – *Samea multiplicalis* (Guenée) (C,H)
5152.1 – *Samea druchachalis* Dyar (C)
5156 – *Nomophila nearctica* Munroe (N,M)
5160 – *Desmia maculalis* Westwood (N)
5164 – *Desmia tages* (Cramer) (N)
5166 – *Desmia deploralis* Hampson (C,N)
5170 – *Spoladea recurvalis* (Fabricius) (H)
5177 – *Apogeshna stenialis* (Guenée) (C)
5178 – *Steniodes mendica* (Hedemann) (M,N)
5180 – *Penestola simplicialis* (Barnes & McDunnough) (C,H,M,N)
5196 – *Synclera jarbusalis* (Walker) (C,N)
5198 – *Glyphodes sibillalis* Walker (N)
5212 – *Omiodes indicata* (Fabricius) (N)
5213 – *Omiodes rufescens* (Hampson) (C,K,N)
5214 – *Omoides stigmosalis* (Warren) (N)
5230 – *Polygrammodes elevata* (Fabricius) (N)
5237 – *Mimophobetron pyropsalis* (Hampson) (C,H,K,N)
5247 – *Phaedropsis stictigramma* (Hampson) (H,K,M)
5284 – *Syngamia florella* (Stoll) (C,M,N)
5290 – *Conchylodes diphteralis* (Geyer) (C,M,N)
5307 – *Carectocultus pestrialis* (Hübner) (N)
5454 – *Euchromius ocellea* (Haworth) (K)
5492 – *Eoreuma densella* (Zeller) ©

PYRALIDAE:

5531– *Hypsopygia nostralis* (Guenée) (N)
5538 – *Parachma ochracealis* Walker (C)
5560 – *Salobrena recurvata* Möschler (H)
5568 – *Arta olivalis* Grote (C,N)
5582 – *Deuterollyta majuscula* Herrich - Schäffer (C,H,N)
5592 – *Tallula watsoni* Barnes & McDunnough (C,H,N)
5622 – *Galleria mellonella* (Linnaeus) (M)
5740 – *Zamagiria arctella* (Ragonot) (N)
5896 – *Elasmopalpus lignosella* (Zeller) (C)
5890 – *Adelphia petrella* (Zeller) (C,H,N)
6028 – *Tampa dimediatella* Raganot (M)

THYRIDIDAE:

6082 – *Hexeris enhydris* Grote (H)
6086 – *Banisia myrsusalis* (Walker) (H)

GEOMETRIDAE:

6712 – *Parilexia proditata* (Walker) (M)
6762.3 – *Pero lastima* Poole (N)
6968 – *Oxydia cubana* (Warren) (M)
7051 – *Phrudocentra centrifugaria* (Herrich-Schäffer) (C,N)
7064 – *Synchlora cupedinaria* (Grote) (C,M,N)
7070 – *Eueana niveociliaria* (Herrich-Schäffer) (C,M,N)
7098 – *Lobocleta lanceolata* (Hulst) (C,N)
7107 – *Idaea pervertipennis* (Hulst) (H,M,N)
7114 – *Idaea demissaria* (Hübner) (N)
7132 – *Pleuroprucha insulsaria* (Guenée) (C,M,N)
7133 – *Pleuroprucha asthenaria* (Walker) (H)
7177 – *Leptostales laevitaria* (Geyer) (H)
7299 – *Pterocypha defensata* Walker (N)
7416 – *Costaconvexa centrostrigaria* (Wollaston) (C,H,N)
7474 – *Eupithecia miserulata* Grote (H,N)

SATURNIIDAE:

7746 – *Automeris io lileth* (Strecker) (N)

SPHINGIDAE:

7843 – *Madoryx pseudothyreus* (Grote) (M,N)
7867 – *Cautethia grotei* Edwards (C,H,N)
7887 – *Xylophanes pluto* (Fabricius) (N)

NOTODONTIDAE:

7965 – *Caribbeana bichorda* (Hampson) (N)
7997 – *Macrurocampa zayasi* (Torre & Alayo) (N)
8005 – *Schizura ipomoeae* Doubleday ©.

EREBIDAE, ARCTIINAE:

8045 – *Crambidia lithosioides* Dyar ©
8202 – *Halysidota cinctipes* Grote (C,H,M,N)

EREBIDAE, HERMINIINAE:

8360 – *Macrochilo orciferalis* (Walker) (N)
8370 – *Bleptina caradrinalis* Guenée (C,H,K,M,N)
8371 – *Bleptina inferior* Grote (N)
8375 – *Bleptina flavivena* Troubridge (H)
8375.1 – *Bleptina verticalis* Trobridge (H) (Note: Image 8370a showing *Bleptina* sp. in the Keys Moths website is *B. verticalis* - included here as Fig. 5)
8376 – *Hypenula cacuminalis* (Walker) (M,N)
8395 – *Lascoria alucitalis* (Guenée) (K)
8402.1 – *Macristis geminipunctalis* Schaus (N)

EREBIDAE, HYPENODINAE:

8431 – *Schrankia macula* (Druce) (C,N)

EREBIDAE, HYPENINAE:

8457 – *Hypena minualis* Guenée (N)

EREBIDAE, BOLETOBIINAE:

8488 – *Hormoschista latipalpis* (Walker) (C,M,N)

EREBIDAE, SCOLIOPTERYGINAE:

8545 – *Anomis erosa* Hübner (N)

EREBIDAE, EULEPIDOPTINAE:

8574 – *Anticarsia gemmatalis* Hübner (N)
8577 – *Antiblemma rufinans* (Guenée) (M,N)
8579 – *Antiblemma perva* Troubridge (N) (recorded as *Antiblemma concinnula in KeysMoths*).

EREBIDAE, EREBINAE:

8606 – *Melipotis prolata* (Walker) (M)
8649 – *Ascalapha odorata* (Linnaeus) (C)
8650 – *Tyrissa multilinea* Barnes & McDunnough (N)
8743 – *Mocis latipes* (Guenée) (N)

NOCTUIDAE, METOPONIINAE:

9000 – *Cydosia nobilitella* (Cramer) (M)

NOCTUIDAE: NOCTUINAE:

9637 – *Magusa orbifera* (Walker) (M)
9666 – *Spodoptera frugiperda* (Smith) (H)
9677 – *Elaphria agrotina* (Guenée) (H,K)
10438 – *Mythimna unipuncta* (Haworth) (N)
10455.1 – *Leucania senescens* Möschler (C)
10457 – *Leucania infatuans* Franclemont (H,K)
10662 – *Agrotis apicalis* Herrich-Schäffer (N)
10663 – *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel) (M,N)

NOCTUIDAE, CONDICINAE:

9699 – *Condica sutor* (Guenée) (N)
9714 – *Condica confederata* (Grote) (N)

Acknowledgments

We are especially grateful to Jeremy Dixon, Refuge Manager, for approving permits for CLNWR and for his encouragement to work on this project. Jim Troubridge pointed us in the right direction for identifying *Parilexia proditata.*

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Flower of Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) Common epiphyte produces tiny flowers at end of May in Louisiana. Flowers are mildly fragrant at night; pollinated by small nocturnal moths. Baton Rouge. May 16, 2019. Gary Noel Ross.

Mexican sunflower (*Tithonia*) with honey bee. Baton Rouge. Summer 2020. Gary Noel Ross.

Tall zinnia with Gulf fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*). Baton Rouge. Summer 2020. Gary Noel Ross.

Mexican milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*), yellow variety. Baton Rouge. Summer 2021. Gary Noel Ross.

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THE RESILIENCY OF BUTTERFLIES AFTER A HURRICANE AND FLOODING, SLEEPING TURTLES NORTH, SARASOTA COUNTY, FLORIDA PART 2

BY

SCOTT D. ANDERSON

Four months of the year-long study have been completed and the results continue to be consistent. Species are down and individual butterflies are down with only a few exceptions. As you may remember, I am trying to determine the impact Hurricane Ian had on Sleeping Turtles North as a butterfly habitat after it suffered significant wind and water damage last September and October. See Part 1 of this report in SLN Volume 45, Number 1 (2023).

As if the hurricane didn't do enough damage, hogs are now leaving disturbed areas. This is an ever growing problem in many of our preserves.

Using baseline data for the same preserve collected in 2020, I am able to make comparisons to both then and now. In 2020, January through April, I completed 16 field trips and repeated them again this year. Year-to-date, here are my findings.

Total butterfly species in January-April, 2020:	42
Total butterfly species in January-April, 2023:	32
Total butterfly individuals in January-April, 2020:	2,358
Total butterfly individuals in January-April, 2023:	1,372

Monk Skipper

In the field, it's common to encounter the unexpected, such as this White-tipped Black Moth, a first for me in my lifetime.

Orange-barred Sulphur

The Southern Oak Hairstreaks appeared right on time. The adults are present here only in April and for a brief time in May. They not only appeared in their usual places but two new ones as well!

The number of species found through four months (January-April) is on par with the same results for only two months (January-February) at just over 75%. Individual butterflies have diminished in 2023 compared with 2020 another 5% down to 58%. So, in quick summary, I've found only three – quarters of the species and not that many more than half of the total butterflies I found in 2020. Only a third of the year is over so there is plenty of time for the results to change but at least year-to-date, the hurricane seems to have had a dramatic impact on the butterflies in the preserve.

The Fiery Skippers seem to be flourishing despite all the stress to the habitat. As a species, they seem to have benefitted from the hurricane.

A mating pair of Ceraunus Blues.

Despite certain species being absent from my findings, most notably the Zebra Heliconian (our state butterfly), I have now found two species not previously present – American Lady and Tiger Swallowtail. This is at least some encouraging news. Also, the Fiery Skippers continue to be found at a rate of almost double that of 2020 – good news but a mystery as to why.

Here is a 2020 vs. 2023 comparison chart for the top 10 butterfly species and number of individuals:

Species	2020	2023	Result
Dainty Sulphur	926	630	Down
Ceraunus Blue	418	202	Down
Phaon Crescent	201	98	Down
Barred Yellow	158	69	Down
Little Yellow	82	8	Down
White Peacock	81	54	Down
Horace's Duskywing	65	42	Down
Tropical Checkered-Skipper	55	10	Down
Common Buckeye	49	14	Down
Fiery Skipper	48	91	Up

Look for Part 3 in the next issue. I will continue to replicate my 2020 study and visit Sleeping Turtles North.

(Scott Anderson, E-Mail: scottdanderson53@gmail.com)

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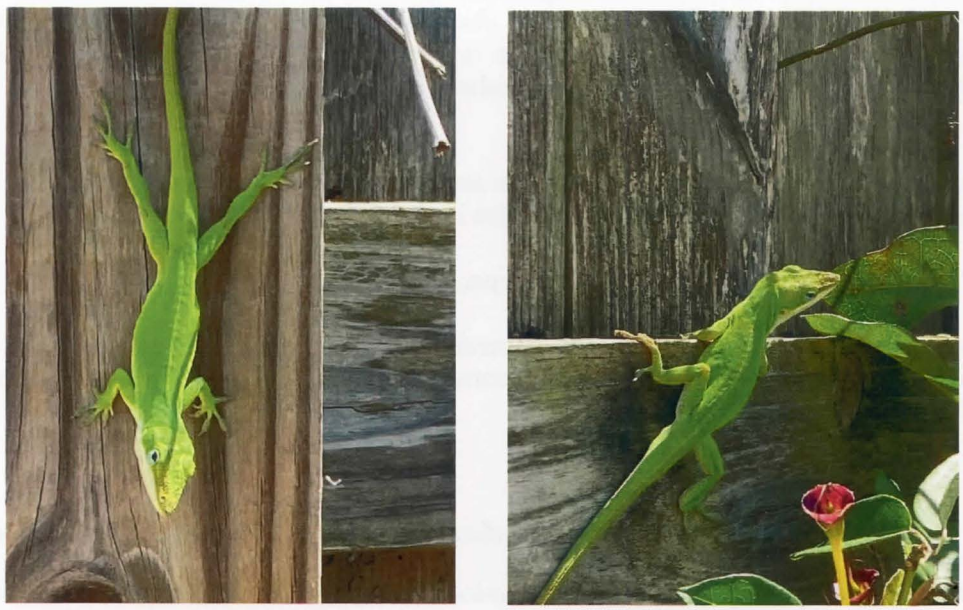

Carolina anole (*Anolis carolinensis*). On fence April 8, 2023, in San Antonio, Texas (Photos by Richard Lombardini)

NOTING NAMES OF BUTTERFLIES WITH A LOUISIANA CONNECTION

BY

GARY NOEL ROSS

Recently, Jeffrey Glassberg of the North American Butterfly Association asked if I knew of any butterflies with names that referenced the state of Louisiana, a location within the state, or a person from the state. That piqued my curiosity. Subsequent research revealed the following three species (taxonomy follows NABA, 2001 and Pelham, 2008).

1. *Calephelis louisiana* Holland, 1929 is a synonym for *Calephelis virginiensis* (Guérin-Méneville, [1832]). Common name: Little Metalmark. Type locality is listed as "Opelousis, Louisiana" [Evangeline Parish]. This butterfly belongs to the family Riodinidae (metalmarks).

2. *Megathymus yuccae louiseae* H. Freeman, 1963 refers to the host plant, *Yucca louisianensis*, and therefore, to the state. Common name: Yucca Giant Skipper. Type locality is listed as "16 miles north Del Rio, Texas (Val Verde County)." This butterfly belongs to the family Hesperiidae (skippers) and to the subfamily Megathymiinae (giant-skippers).

3. *Lethe creola* (Skinner, 1897) has its type locality listed as "Opelousas, La" [Evangeline Parish, Louisiana]. Common name: Creole Pearly Eye. The word *creola* refers to the Creole culture so common in south Louisiana. The name, therefore, is an indirect reference to the state. This butterfly belongs to the family Nymphalidae (brushfooted butterflies), and to the subfamily Satyrinae (satyrs).

NOTES PERTINENT TO CITATIONS

1. Formal (scientific) names of animals are based on the binomial system of nomenclature instituted by the Swedish naturalist Carl von Linné in his *Systema Naturalae* published in 1758. Each animal is identified by at least two names: the first is the genus (plural: genera, adjective: generic), always capitalized; the second is the species (adjective: specific), never capitalized. Both are italicized or in a font that differs from the major text. In addition, a designated two-part name may include a third (subspecies) and fourth (form) epithet—both of which are in lower case but also italicized. Lastly, a species may include its original author and date of publication, also. If the generic name has been changed from its original designation, the author's name/date are enclosed within parentheses. If the original date of publication has been changed, the revised date is enclosed within brackets. All names are derived from Latin or Greek. Name usage is governed by The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN), Fourth Edition (1999), published by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

2. The generic and specific names must be in agreement according to gender. For example, if the generic name is a masculine form of the word, the specific name must also indicate the masculine form.

3. "Type locality" refers to the location where the new species was first collected.

4. Common names may or may not be capitalized, depending on the practice of a particular organization or the editor of a particular publication. In general, most scientists do not capitalize common names except when the name or part of the name is based on a proper noun.

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BUTTERFLIES OF THE LEXINGTON WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

BY
BRYAN E. REYNOLDS

Since moving to central Oklahoma in the fall of 2005, I've had a desire to photograph all the butterfly species that have been documented within the state. Back then, the total count was around 190 and today, it's now 202 (roughly 80% of these are resident and the rest are strays). Because of geography, with Oklahoma located in the south-central U.S., there is an influx of species from all cardinal points. Western U.S. species show up in the panhandle, some of those hitting the far eastern limit of their range. The same thing is true along the eastern edge of Oklahoma, where some Atlantic species reach their western limits.

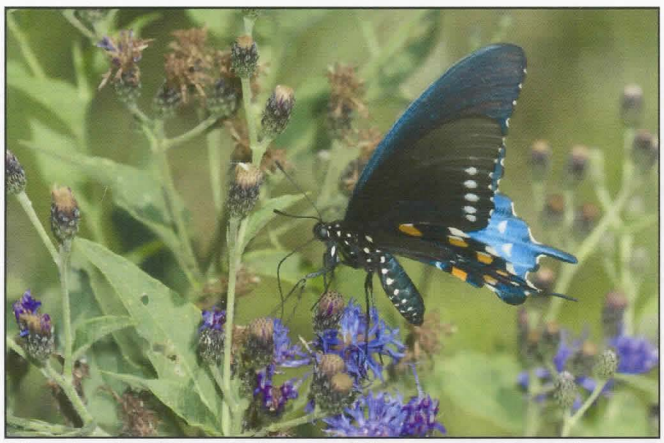
The panhandle is made up of mesas and volcanic soils while down in the southeast corner of the state, there are cane-filled swamps where butterflies fly alongside native American alligators. In between, there are various prairie habitats, cross timbers, even pine forest in the Ouachita Mountains. All of these distinctive habitats have their unique cadre of butterflies. Luckily, I live in central Oklahoma (Cleveland County) so I can fan out in all directions easily enough to work these places and hopefully, I'll someday fill my photographic species quota.

However, one of my favorite spots to work, which is less than a mile away from my front door, is the Lexington Wildlife Management Area. I've spent countless days on this preserve chasing all the species of butterflies I can find and trying to get photographs of them. I've accumulated quite a list of species, and I want to share them with the SLS members. The list is not all inclusive. I've spotted several species on this preserve that I haven't gotten photos of (although I probably have coverage of those species from other areas of the state). So far, I've photographed 90 species on the Lexington WMA. (A note: I have yet to update the scientific names with the recent nomenclature changes. This is being saved for a winter project). First, let's start with the swallowtails (4 species).

Pipevine Swallowtail, *Battus philenor*. This is a very common species at the Lexington WMA. It is commonly seen nectaring from a variety of flowers and males avidly mud-puddle along ponds and puddles.

Pipevine Swallowtails, *Battus philenor*, males mud-puddling

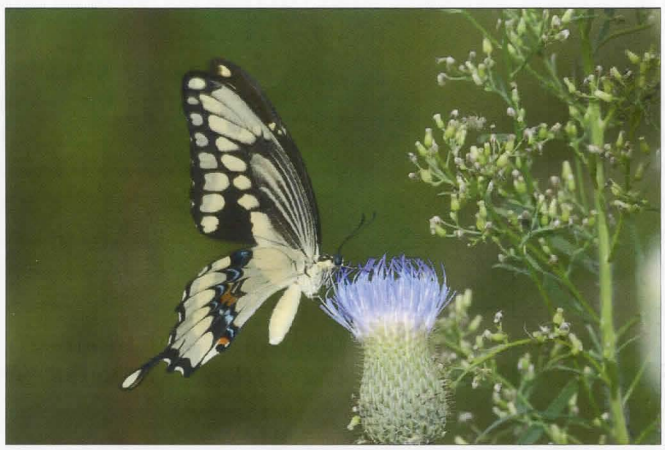
Pipevine Swallowtail, *Battus philenor*, mud-puddling, 29 June 2019



Pipevine Swallowtail, *Battus philenor*, male fluttering and nectaring from Baldwin's Ironweed, *Vernonia baldwinii*, 2 August 2020

Pipevine Swallowtail, *Battus philenor*, nectaring from Tall Thistle, *Cirsium altissimum*, 20 August 2021

Giant Swallowtail, *Papilio cresphontes*. A species regularly spotted on the preserve. It will regularly stop to nectar, especially from any thistle that is in bloom.



Giant Swallowtail, *Papilio cresphontes*, fluttering and nectaring on Tall Thistle, *Cirsium altissimum*, 10 September 2021

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*. Very common on the preserve. Spotted spring through fall with both sexes avidly nectaring on many types of flowers and males mud-puddling wherever there is standing water.

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*, male mud-puddling, 8 July 2017

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*, male mud-puddling, 8 July 2017

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*, nectaring on Thistle, *Cirsium* sp., 11 August 2020

Eastern Tiger Swallowtails, *Papilio glaucus*, and Eastern Tailed-blue (in left bottom corner), *Cupido comyntas*, males mud-puddling, 24 April 2021

Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*, black form female nectaring from Tall Thistle, *Cirsium altissimum*, 14 August 2021

Black Swallowtail, *Papilio polyxenes*. Not as commonly spotted on the preserve as other swallowtail species. Seems to be more common in early spring. Our state butterfly.

Black Swallowtail, *Papilio polyxenes*, male nectaring from False Dandelion, *Pyrrhopappus* sp., 1 June 2020

Whites and Sulphurs (12 species): Falcate Orangetip, *Anthocharis midea*. Very common in early spring. Both sexes regularly spotted and they occasionally stop for nectaron early spring blossoms such as blackberry, violet, spring beauty, bluet, and small flower fumewort. Never seems to stop flying.

Falcate Orangetip, *Anthocharis midea*, male, 18 April 2009

Falcate Orangetip, *Anthocharis midea*, male, 18 April 2009

Falcate Orangetip, *Anthocharis midea*, female nectaring from Spring Beauty, *Claytonia virginica*, 13 April 2010

Checkered White, *Pontia protodice*. Fairly common and easy to spot while nectaring.

Checkered White, *Pontia protodice*, on Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 26 May 2006

Checkered White, *Pontia protodice*, female ovipositing on Virginia Pepperweed, *Lepidium virginicum*, 28 May 2017

Checkered White, *Pontia protodice*, nectaring from Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*, while a Green Lynx Spider, *Peucetia viridans*, lurks below, 16 June 2019

Checkered White, *Pontia protodice*, on Mexican Hat, *Ratibida columnifera*, 26 June 2020

Dainty Sulphur, *Nathalis iole*. Abundant and spotted spring through fall.

Dainty Sulphur, *Nathalis iole*, on Fleabane, *Erigeron* sp., 2 June 2013

Dainty Sulphur, *Nathalis iole*, perched on Snow-on-the-Mountain, *Euphorbia marginata*, 25 August 2017

Dainty Sulphur, *Nathalis iole*, nectaring from Meadow Garlic, *Allium canadense*, 23 May 2019

Mexican Yellow, *Eurema mexicana*. Spotted most years, but never common. Singletons are sometimes located mud-puddling hidden within large groups of other sulphurs.

Mexican Yellow, *Eurema mexicana*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 2 June 2018

Mexican Yellow, *Eurema mexicana*, 8 July 17

Mexican Yellow, *Eurema mexicana*, nectaring from Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 9 June 2020

Mexican Yellow, *Eurema mexicana*, nectaring from Amberique-bean, *Strophostyles helvola*, 6 October 2017

Sleepy Orange, *Abaeis nicippe*. Not common, but regularly spotted throughout May and into the fall. Regularly nectars from a variety of flowers and can be found mud-puddling. (*Left Photo*)

Tailed Orange, *Pyrisitia proterpia*. The state record was spotted 12 September 2015, and it is still seen on a regular basis, especially later in the season. Singletons may be spotted in large groups of mud-puddling sulphurs. (*Right Photo*)

Sleepy Orange, *Abaeis nicippe*, nectaring from Showy Evening Primrose, *Oenothera speciosa*, 23 May 2019

Tailed Orange, *Pyrisitia proterpia*, 12 September 2015

Little Yellow, *Pyrisitia lisa*. Abundant throughout the season. Regularly nectars from a variety of flowers and huge groups can be found mud-puddling.

Little Yellow, *Pyrisitia lisa*, nectaring from Tall Lespedeza, *Lespedeza stuevei*, 12 September 2017

Little Yellow, *Pyrisitia lisa*, nectaring from Amberique-bean, *Strophostyles helvola*, 3 September 2019

Little Yellows, *Pyrisitia lisa*, mud-puddling, 16 September 2017

Little Yellows, *Pyrisitia lisa*, mud-puddling, 15 September 2017

Little Yellow, *Pyrisitia lisa*, nectaring from Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 13 June 2020

Little Yellow, *Pyrisitia lisa*, nectaring from Soft Goldenaster, *Bradburia pilosa*, 8 July 2020

Clouded Sulphur, *Colias philodice*. Regularly spotted on the preserve. Easily confused with the more common Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*.

Clouded Sulphur, *Colias philodice*, nectaring from Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 27 May 2020

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*. Very common at times and can be spotted nectaring from various flowers and mud-puddling at moisture. Can be confused with the Clouded Sulphur, *Colias philodice*.

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*, on Woolly White, *Hymenopappus* sp., 17 May 2014

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*, on Aster, *Symphyotrichum* sp., 7 October 2016

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*, female on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 26 May 2018

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*, nectaring from Meadow Garlic, *Allium canadense*, 29 May 2021

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*, on Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 2 June 2018

Orange Sulphur, *Colias eurytheme*, nectaring from Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 3 June 2020

Southern Dogface, *Zerene cesonia*. Singletons are occasionally spotted during most years. However, breakout years sometimes occur when it seems every sulphur encountered is one of these.

Southern Dogface, *Zerene cesonia*, nectaring from Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 13 June 2020

Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*. Very common during the warm months. Regularly spotted nectaring on mostly tall flowers such as thistles. Huge groups are sometimes gathered together and imbibing from moist soil.

Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*, male on Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, 19 July 2013

Cloudless Sulphurs, *Phoebis sennae*, mud-puddling, 12 September 2015

Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*, on Common Evening Primrose, *Oenothera biennis*, 27 September 2016

Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*, male nectaring from Tall Thistle, *Cirsium altissimum*, 20 August 2021

Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*, female nectaring from Tall Thistle, *Cirsium altissimum*, with Green Lynx Spider, *Peucetia viridans*, lurking below, 1 September 2021

White Angled-Sulphur, *Anteos clorinde*. A very rare butterfly in Oklahoma, a single specimen was photographed on the preserve on 21 September 2005.

White Angled-Sulphur, *Anteos clorinde*, nectaring from Tall Thistle, *Cirsium altissimum*, 21 September 2005

Harvester, Hairstreaks and Blues (13 species)

Harvester, *Feniseca tarquinius*. Probably fairly common, but not often seen. Once a colony of wooly aphids is located, Harvesters can usually be found nearby.

Harvester, *Feniseca tarquinius*, perched in sunspot in deeply shaded woods, 26 June 2019

Harvester, *Feniseca tarquinius*, 26 June 2019

Harvester, *Feniseca tarquinius*, 6 September 2009

Coral Hairstreak, *Satyrium titus*. This species emerges the last week of May and can be regularly found nectaring from orange milkweed.

Coral Hairstreak, *Satyrium titus*, 6 June 2018

Coral Hairstreak, *Satyrium titus*, nectaring from Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 7 June 2019

Coral Hairstreak, *Satyrium titus*, nectaring from Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 13 June 2020

Edwards's Hairstreak, *Satyrium edwardsii*. Very rare on the preserve. Only one has been seen and photographed since 2006.

Edwards's Hairstreak, *Satyrium edwardsii*, on White Sweet Clover, *Melilotus albus*, 1 June 2006

Banded Hairstreak, *Satyrium calanus*. This species starts emerging the last week of May and can be fairly common. Look for it nectaring on orange milkweed.

Banded Hairstreak, *Satyrium calanus*, 24 May 2019

Banded Hairstreak, *Satyrium calanus*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 2 June 2013

"Northern" Oak Hairstreak, *Satyrium favonius*. Emerges the same time as the other species in the genus *Satyrium*. This species is always spotted each year, usually a couple found per day. They use orange milkweed, wild garlic and dogbane for nectar.

"Northern" Oak Hairstreak, *Satyrium favonius*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 2 June 2013

"Northern" Oak Hairstreak, *Satyrium favonius*, on Meadow Garlic, *Allium canadense*, 21 May 2017

"Northern" Oak Hairstreak, *Satyrium favonius*, nectaring from Indian Hemp, *Apocynum cannabinum*, 29 May 2021

Soapberry Hairstreak, *Phaeostrymon alcestis*. Generally found every year starting the last week of May. Always found very close to its larval food plant, western soapberry, *Sapindus drummondii*, but will also come down for nectar, especially on orange milkweed.

Soapberry Hairstreak, *Phaeostrymon alcestis*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 6 June 2018

Soapberry Hairstreak, *Phaeostrymon alcestis*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 6 June 2018

Juniper Hairstreak, *Callophrys gryneus*. This species has been spotted from the end of March into June in Oklahoma (but may fly later). The only individual photographed at the Lexington WMA was found 19 April on a blackberry blossom.

Juniper Hairstreak, *Callophrys gryneus*, nectaring from Blackberry, *Rubus* sp., 19 April 2021

Red-banded Hairstreak, *Calycopis cecrops*. This species flies from spring to fall and can be abundant at times. They have been seen on nectar plants, but mostly they perch along wooded edges.

Red-banded Hairstreak, *Calycopis cecrops*, on White Sweet Clover, *Melilotus albus*, 12 June 2017

Red-banded Hairstreak, *Calycopis cecrops*, 11 September 2017

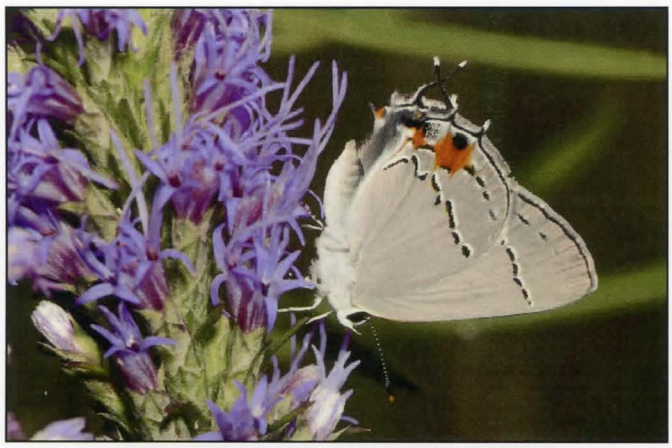
Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*. Another very common butterfly that can be seen in numbers all through the warm months. Avidly comes to many nectar plants.

Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*, on Aster, *Symphyotrichum* sp., 7 October 2016

Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*, on Green Milkweed, *Asclepias viridis*, 2 May 2017

Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*, nectaring from Blue Mist Flower, *Conoclinium coelestinum*, 6 October 2017

Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*, nectaring from Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 7 June 2019



Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*, nectaring from Blazing Star, *Liatris* sp., 13 September 2017

Gray Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*, nectaring from Meadow Garlic, *Allium anadense*, 24 May 2019

Summer Azure, *Celastrina neglecta*. This species can be found, a couple per day, especially near its larval food, roughleaf dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*.

Summer Azure, *Celastrina neglecta*, 5 August 2010

Marine Blue, *Leptotes marina*. This butterfly is rarely seen at the Lexington WMA, but some years larger hatches occur.

Marine Blue, *Leptotes marina*, 22 September 2005

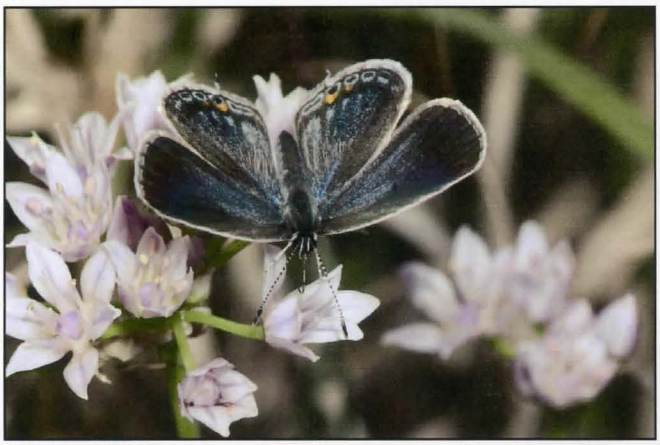
Eastern Tailed-Blue, *Cupido comyntas*. A very abundant butterfly that's found, sometimes in large numbers, all through the warm months.

Eastern Tailed-blue, *Cupido comyntas*, male, 5 May 2017

Eastern Tailed-blue, *Cupido comyntas*, 25 August 2017

Eastern Tailed-Blue, *Cupido comyntas*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 2 June 2018

Eastern Tailed-blue, *Cupido comyntas*, male, 24 May 2019



Eastern Tailed-blue, *Cupido comyntas*, female nectaring from Meadow Garlic, *Allium canadense*, 24 April 2021

Eastern Tailed-blue, *Cupido comyntas*, female basking, 28 May 2021

Reakirt's Blue, *Echinargus isola*. This species is usually fairly rare, but some years they have larger flights and several per day can be seen.

Reakirt's Blue, *Echinargus isola*, 28 May 2017

Reakirt's Blue, *Echinargus isola*, 25 May 2017

Brushfoots (27 species): American Snout, *Libytheana carinenta*. This is a semi-regular species that is usually spotted every year. Like other parts of the country, large emergences occasionally occur. Look for them mud-puddling or nectaring from various sources.

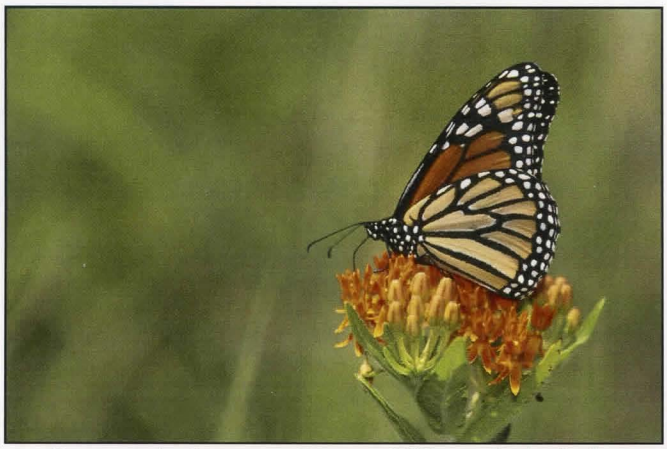
American Snout, *Libytheana carinenta*, on White Sweet Clover, *Melilotus albus*, 1 June 2006

American Snout, *Libytheana carinenta*, 16 May 2012

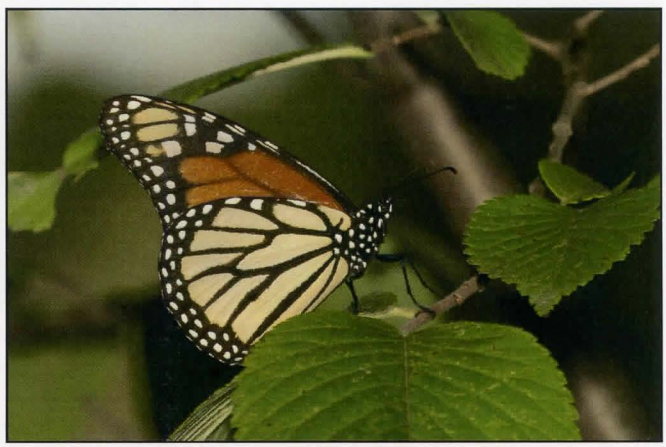
Queen, *Danaus gilippus*. Rarely spotted at the Lexington WMA. The only photograph obtained was an ovipositing female on 31 July 2010.

Queen, *Danaus gilippus*, female ovipositing on Milkweed, *Asclepias* sp., 31 July 2010

Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*. A very common butterfly spotted during any warm month. There is a pronounced early spring northerly migration, but the fall southern migration is a sight to behold. During the right conditions, if one lays down and looks up in the sky, several hundred can be observed flying directly south. Some of these individuals are so high in the sky, they're barely visible. Occasionally, one may find an overnight roost that may also have dozens (if not hundreds) of individuals.

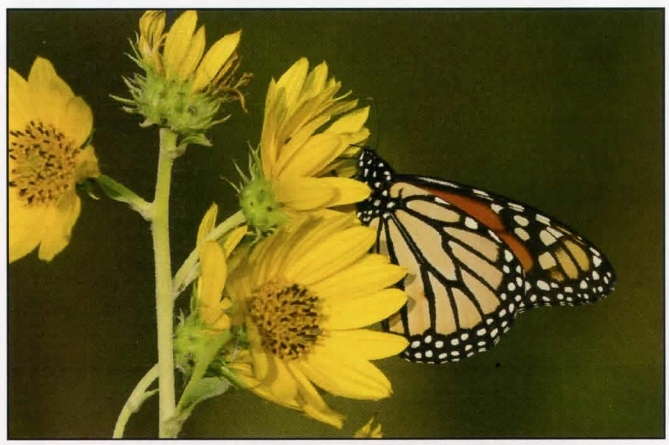


***Danaus plexippus*, on Orange Milkweed, *Asclepias tuberosa*, 11 June 2009**



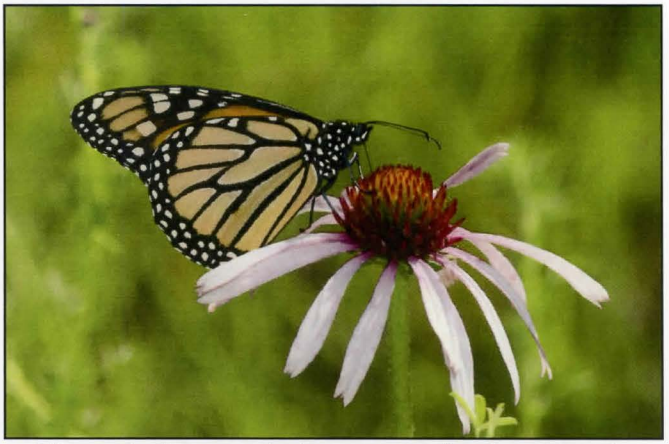
Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, 27 September 2016

Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, on Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, 7 October 2016

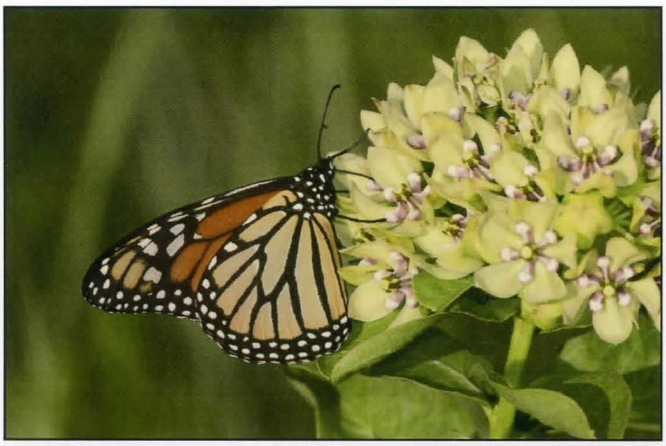


Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, on Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, 7 October 2016

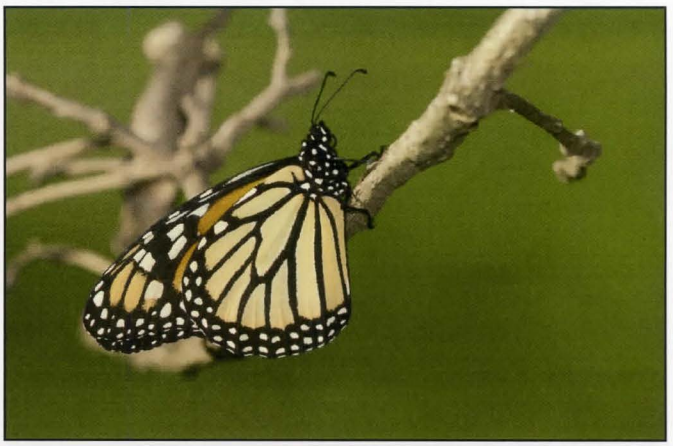
Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, male nectaring from Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, 7 October 2018



Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, nectaring from Purple, Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 3 June 2020



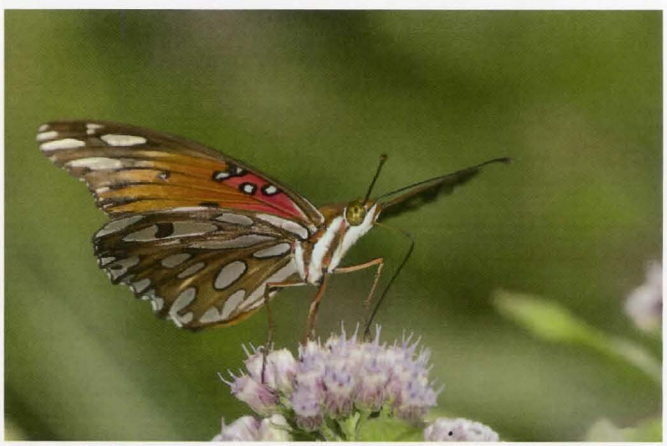
Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, nectaring from Green Milkweed, *Asclepias viridis*, 28 May 2021



Monarch, *Danaus plexippus*, 29 May 2021

Gulf Fritillary, *Agraulis vanillae*. A very common species that can be seen throughout the warm season. They avidly mud-puddle at nectar from plants such as thistle, aster, milkweed, ironweed, and more.

Gulf Fritillary, *Agraulis vanillae*, 3 September 2013



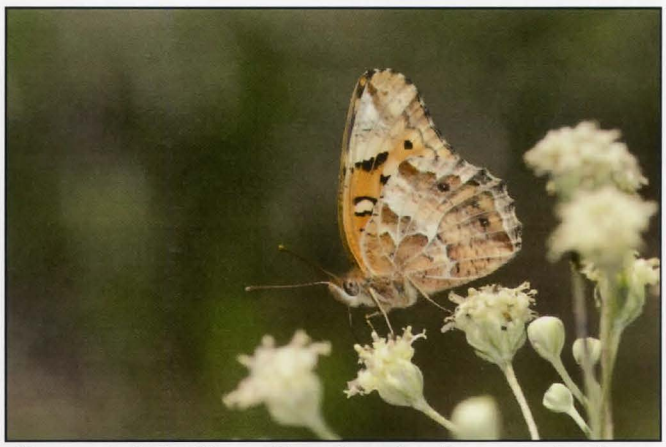
Gulf Fritillary, *Agraulis vanillae*, nectaring from Saltmarsh Fleabane, *Pluchea odorata*, 9 September 2017

Gulf Fritillary, *Agraulis vanillae*, mud-puddling, 12 September 2017

Gulf Fritillary, *Agraulis vanillae,* nectaring from Thistle, *Cirsium sp.*, 22 August 2020

Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia*. Another very common species that can be seen in large numbers. Avidly nectars from many plants where a close look is possible.

Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia*, on Tickseed, *Coreopsis grandiflora*, 9 May 2012



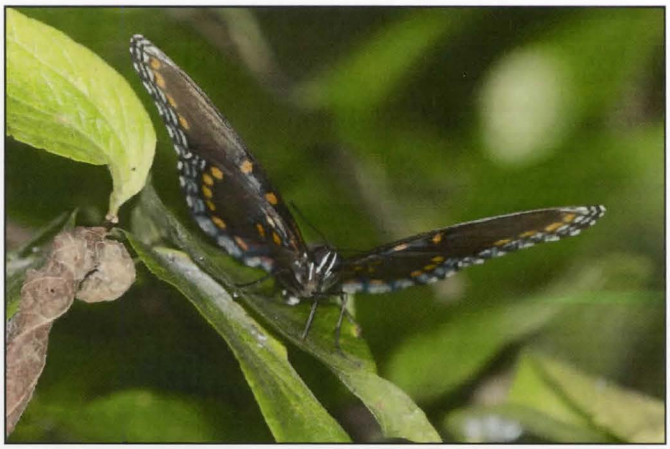
Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia*, nectaring from Chalk Hill Hymenopappus, *Hymenopappus tenuifolius*, 2 May 2017

Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia*, mud-puddling, 6 October 2017

Variegated Fritillary, *Euptoieta claudia*, nectaring from Winged Loosestrife, *Lythrum alatum*, 1 August 2020

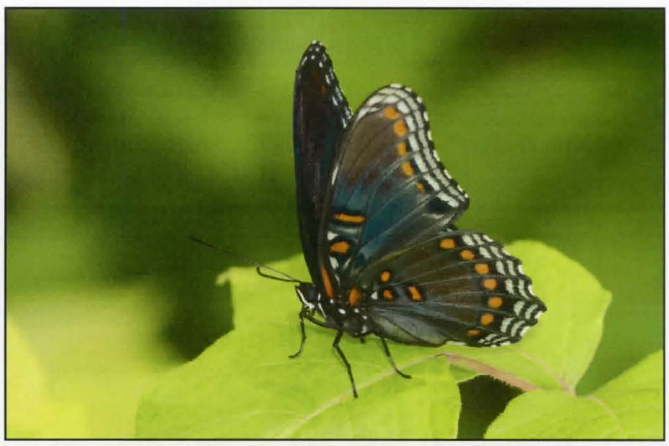
Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*. A common species that can be seen avidly mud-puddling especially in areas where its larval food, Cottonwood, *Populus deltoides* and Black Willow, *Salix nigra*, are common.

Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*, mud-puddling, 9 September 2017



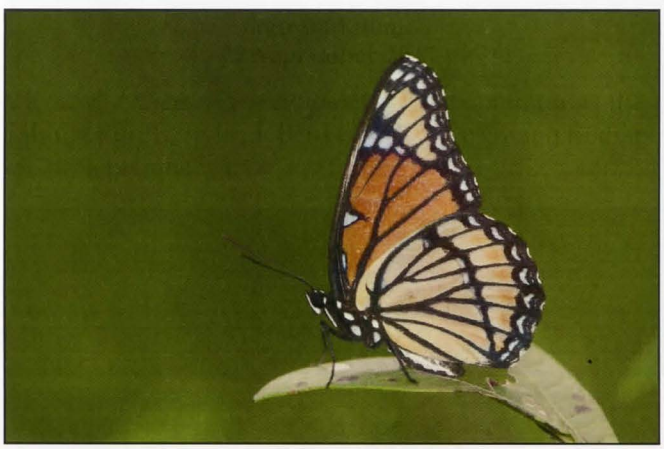
Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*, probing leaves of sugarberry, *Celtis laevigata*, 15 September

Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*, mud-puddling, 22 September 2017

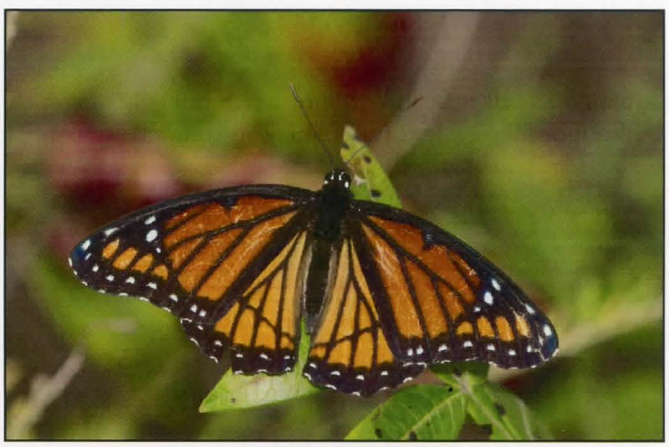


Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*, 24 May 2019

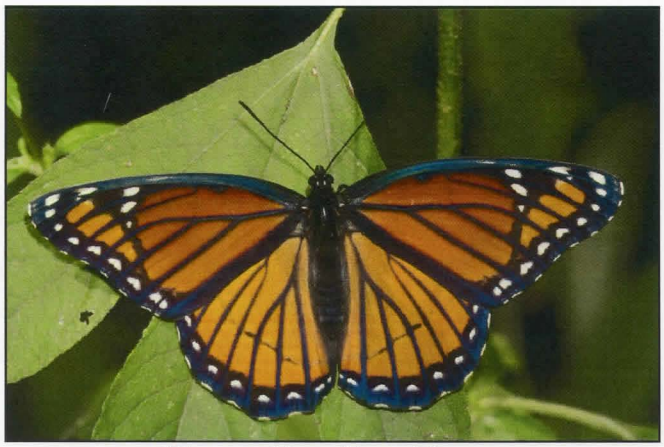
Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*. Just as common as the previous species and often found with it in the exact same habitat. Rarely, hybrids between the Viceroy and Red-spotted Purple occur and one such individual was photographed on 28 September 2018.



Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*, 16 September 2017



Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*, 16 September 2017



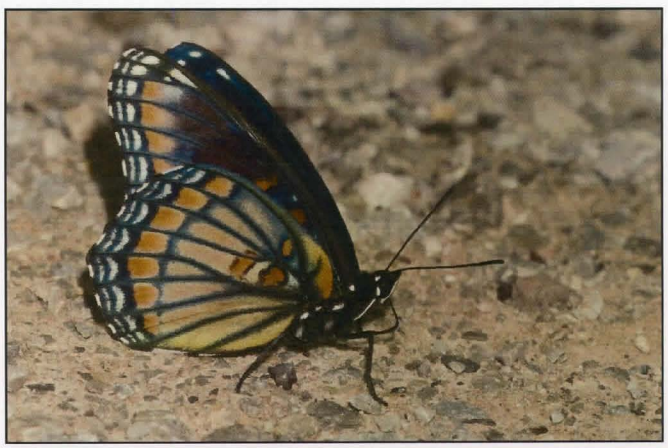
**Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*,
22 September 2017**

**Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*,
22 September 2017**

**Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*,
26 June 2019**

**Viceroy, *Limenitis archippus*, perched on its larval food plant, Black Willow, *Salix nigra*,
7 July 2019**

**Viceroy and Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis archippus archippus X Limenitis arthemis astyanax*,
hybrid form Rubidus,
28 September 2018**



**Viceroy and Red-spotted Purple, *Limenitis archippus archippus X Limenitis arthemis astyanax*,
hybrid form Rubidus,
28 September 2018**

Hackberry Emperor, *Asterocampa celtis*. A very common butterfly that is found from April through October. Its larval food is abundant on the preserve and these butterflies can be found staking out territories and dive-bombing any flying insect that gets near. They also mud-puddle in large numbers and love to imbibe sweat right off a human.

Hackberry Emperor, *Asterocampa celtis*, on sap flow on Elm, *Ulmus* sp., 30 September 2017

Hackberry Emperors, *Asterocampa celtis*, on sap flow on Elm, *Ulmus* sp., 30 September 2017

Hackberr Emperor, *Asterocampa celtis*, worn, 6 October 2017

Hackberry Emperor, *Asterocampa celtis*, mud-puddling, 12 May 2019

Tawny Emperor, *Asterocampa clyton*. Regular, but not as common as its close cousin the Hackberry Emperor, *Asterocampa celtis*. Look for them mud-puddling, sipping from a sap-flow, or just perched on their larval food, Hackberry, *Celtis* sp.

Tawny Emperor, *Asterocampa clyton*, on coyote scat, 15 June 2009

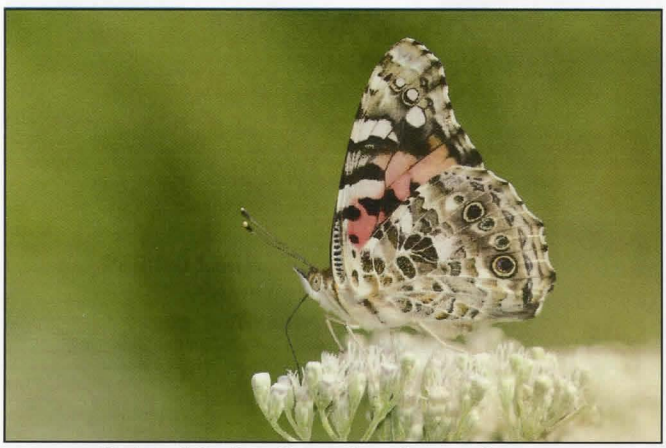
Tawny Emperor, *Asterocampa clyton*, on Roughleaf Dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*, 9 May 2012

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*. Regularly spotted from spring to fall, they can be spotted most anywhere on the refuge.

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*, mud-puddling, 6 October 2017

Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*, mud-puddling, 6 October 2017

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*. A common species that can be spotted during any warm month. Occasional large hatches occur where dozens can be spotted per day, but not as large of a hatch as can occur in other parts of the country.

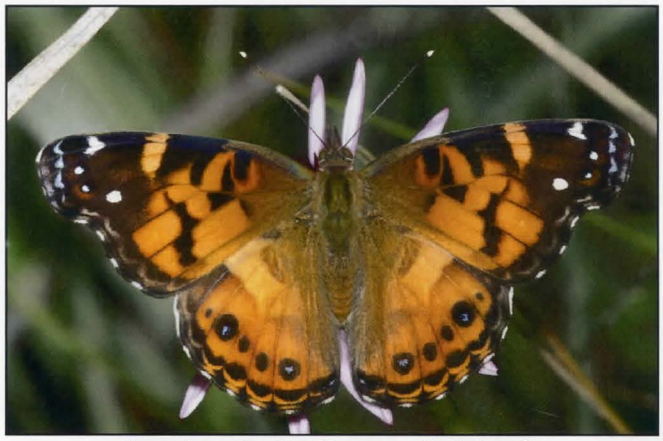


Painted Lady, flowering thoroughwort, *Conoclinium serotinum*, 7 September 2017

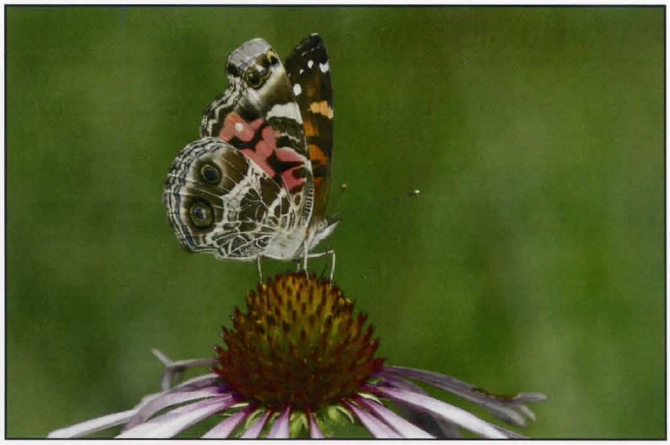
Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*, nectaring on Saltmarsh Fleabane, *Pluchea odorata*, 7 September 2017

Painted Lady, *Vanessa cardui*, 15 September 2017

American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*. A common butterfly that can be seen during the warm season. Avidly visits many nectar plants and enjoys basking in early morning.

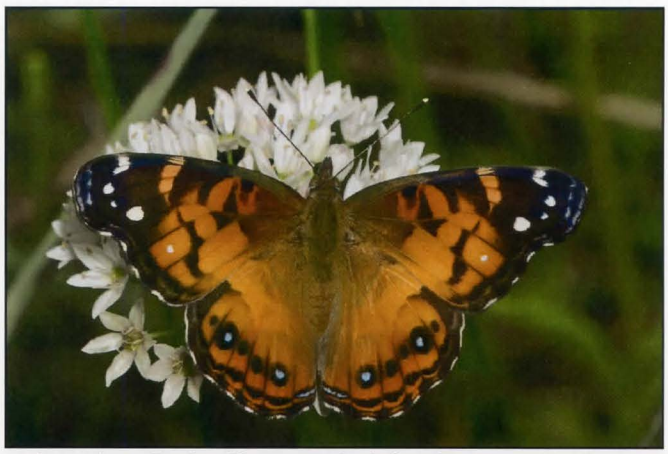


American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, 6 June 2018

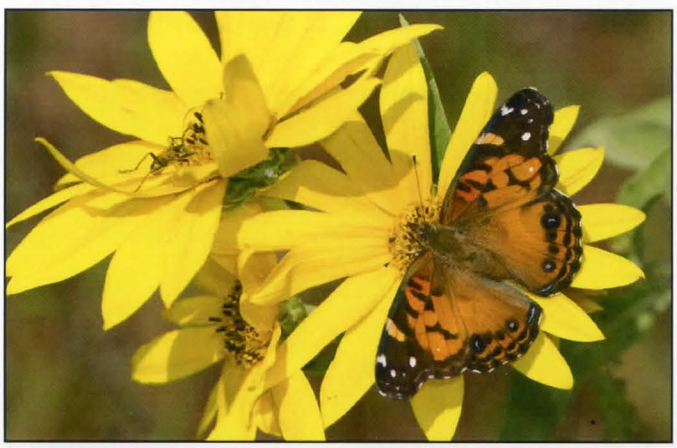


American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, on Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 26 May 2018

American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, nectaring from Ashy Sunflower, *Helianthus mollis*, 2 August 2020



American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, nectaring from Meadow Garlic, *Allium canadense*, 23 May 2019

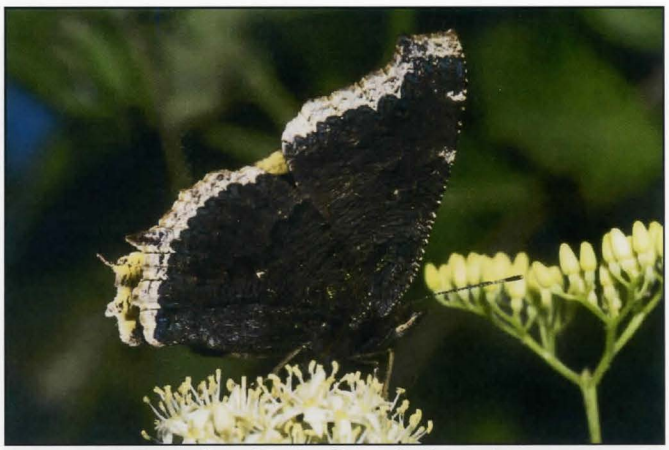


American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, nectaring from Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, 2 October 2020

American Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, nectaring from Meadow Garlic, *Allium canadense*, 23 May 2019

Mourning Cloak, *Nymphalis antiopa*. Used to be fairly common, but for some reason, has all but disappeared from the preserve. Has not been spotted for nearly a decade with no explanation.

Mourning Cloak, *Nymphalis antiopa*, 16 May 2007



Mourning Cloak, *Nymphalis antiopa*, nectaring from Roughleaf Dogwood, *Cornus drummondii*, 16 May 2007

Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogationis*. A very common species that has two different looking broods. Flocks to sap-flows and an avid mud-puddler. Also loves scat and carrion where dozens can be spotted jostling for the best gooey spot.

Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogation*is, 2 June 2012

Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogationis*, on sap flow on Elm, *Ulmus* sp., 22 September 2017

Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogationis*, 1 October 2017

Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogationis*, 26 June 2019

Eastern Comma, *Polygonia comma*. Occasionally spotted in puddle parties alongside its cousin, the Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogationis*, but not nearly as common.

Eastern Comma, *Polygonia comma*, 29 June 2005

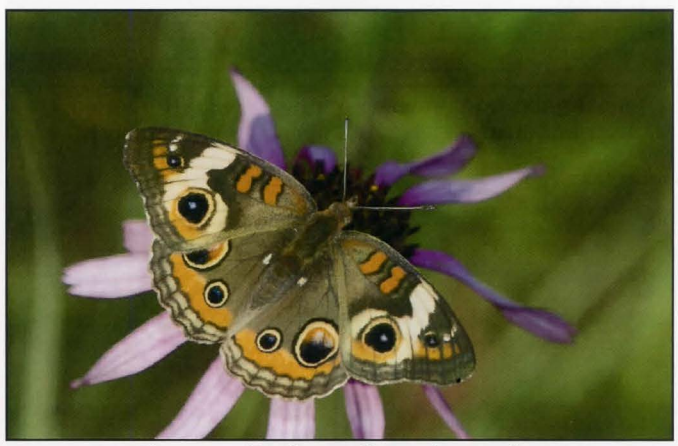
Eastern Comma, *Polygonia comma*, mud-puddling, 26 May 2018

Common Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*. A stunning butterfly that is fairly common on the preserve. Look for them mud-puddling, imbibing from scat, or sometimes gathering nectar.

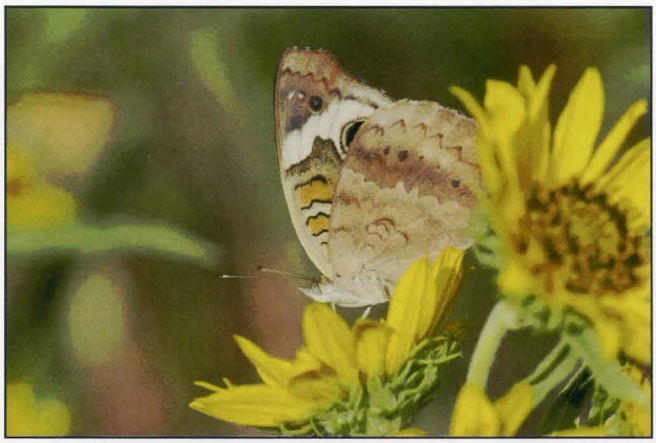
Common Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*, 6 June 2018

Common Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*, nectaring from Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 27 May 2020

Common Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*, 3 June 2020

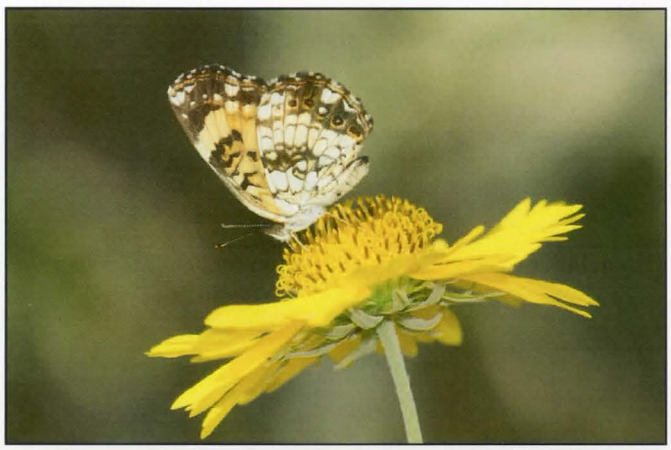


Common Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*, nectaring from Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea angustifolia*, 27 May 2020



Common Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*, nectaring from Maximilian Sunflower, *Helianthus maximiliani*, 1 October 2022

Silvery Checkerspot, *Chlosyne nycteis*. Can be quite common at the end of May into June, especially near patches of their larval food such as Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia hirta*.



Silvery Checkerspot, *Chlosyne nycteis*, on Golden Crownbeard, *Verbesina encelioides*, 15 September 2017

Silvery Checkerspot, *Chlosyne nycteis*, 26 June 2019

Silvery Checkerspot,, *Chlosyne nycteis*, 26 June 2019

Silvery Checkerspot, *Chlosyne nycteis*, 28 April 2020

Gorgone Checkerspot, *Chlosyne gorgone*. Commonly spotted from the end of April into June. Loves to mud-puddle where dozens can be spotted imbibing from the moist soil.

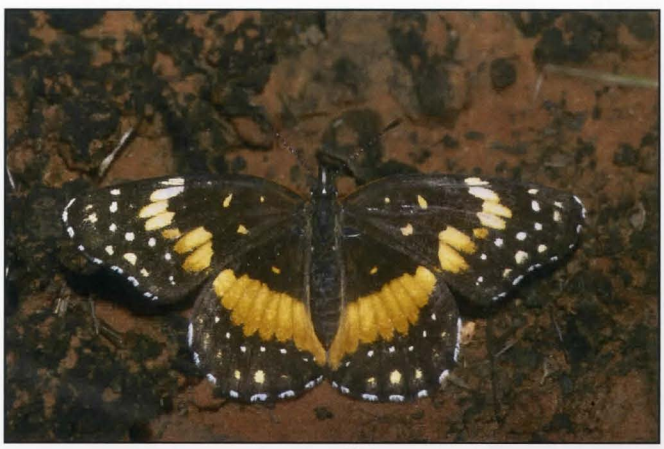
Gorgone Checkerspot, *Chlosyne gorgone*, 2 June 2013

Gorgone Checkerspot, *Chlosyne gorgone*, 2 June 2013

Gorgone Checkerspot, *Chlosyne gorgone*, 2 June 2013

Gorgone Checkerspot, *Chlosyne gorgone*, 18 April 2020

Bordered Patch, *Chlosyne lacinia*. Occasionally spotted on the refuge. Usually, a couple are seen per year and at any time during the warm months.



Bordered Patch, *Chlosyne lacinia*, 3 September 2006

Bordered Patch, *Chlosyne lacinia*, on Aster, *Symphyotrichum* sp., 17 October 2006

Phaon Crescent, *Phyciodes phaon*. A fairly common species normally spotted along ponds where its larval food, Lanceleaf Fogfruit, *Phyla lanceolata*, can be abundant.

Phaon Crescent, *Phyciodes phaon*, nectaring from Blue Mist Flower, *Conoclinium coelestinum*, 30 September 2017

Pearl Crescent, *Phyciodes tharos*. A very common butterfly that can be found in most any habitat on the preserve, sometimes abundantly. It avidly mud-puddles and gathers nectar from many flowers. Spotted early spring to late fall.

Pearl Crescent, *Phyciodes tharos*, 2 June 2013

Pearl Crescent, *Phyciodes tharos*, 21 May 2017

Pearl Crescents, *Phyciodes tharos*, mud-puddling, 30 September 2018

Goatweed Leafwing, *Anaea andria*. A very common species that is fond of puddles, scat, carrion and sap-flows.

Goatweed Leafwing, *Anaea andria*, 27 September 2005

Goatweed Leafwing, *Anaea andria*, male basking, 2 April 2014

Northern Pearly-eye, *Lethe anthedon*. Commonly spotted, especially where its larval food, Indian Wood Oats, *Chasmanthium latifolium*, grows abundantly on the preserve. Very fond of coyote scat where it is very approachable.

Northern Pearly-eye, *Lethe anthedon*, 12 September 2017

Northern Pearly-eye, *Lethe anthedon*, 25 July 2019

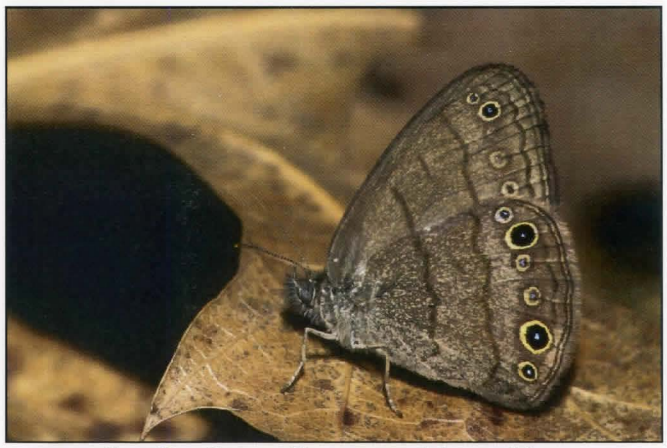
Gemmed Satyr, *Cyllopsis gemma*. A common species seen throughout the warm months and in the wooded areas of the preserve.

Gemmed Satyr, *Cyllopsis gemma*, 4 August 2014

Gemmed Satyr, *Cyllopsis gemma*, 7 October 2016

Carolina Satyr, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*. Abundantly seen throughout the warm months in most any wooded area on the preserve.

Carolina Satyr, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*, 18 September 2009



Carolina Satyr, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*, 18 September 2009

Carolina Satyr, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*, 18 September 2009

Little Wood-Satyr, *Megisto cymela*. Fairly common during the warmer months and in wooded areas of the refuge.

Little Wood-Satyr, *Megisto cymela*, 9 May 2009

Little Wood-Satyr, *Megisto cymela*, 31 May 2012

Common Wood-Nymph, *Cercyonis pegala*. Its larval food, Big Bluestem, *Andropogon gerardii*, and Purpletop Tridens, *Tridens flavus*, is very common, and the butterfly is as well. Really prefers the edges of woods and prairies where it flops lazily along.

Common Wood-Nymph, *Cercyonis pegala*, 22 September 2005

Common Wood-Nymph, *Cercyonis pegala*, 6 September 2009

(Bryan E. Reynolds; E-Mail: nature_photo_man@hotmail.com)

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Unusual flowers of the opium or breadstick poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). Baton Rouge, Spring 2022. Gary Noel Ross.

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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

David Rupe sends in the following report:

Poanes viator

Collected a female *Poanes viator* on *Liatris spicata* in my backyard in Fayetteville, AR, this morning (24-June-2023). First I've seen of this species in NW Arkansas. I guess it makes sense it would show up as we've got a large emergent wetland complex behind our property with loads of sedges.

Florida:

Jeff Slotten sends in the following report for Florida:

April, 2023
5421 NW 69th
Lane-Blues Creek

2 bait traps:
Catocala orba -1 female
Catocala micronympha abundant with several forms
Catocala epione common
Catocala insolabilis -5
Catocala ultronia common
Catocala connubialis -3
Catocala amica -4
Catocala ilia - several
Catocala gracilis including form *lemmeri* ????
Catocala clintoni -2
Catocala similis -1

Early May 2023
5421 NW 69th
Lane-Blues Creek

2 bait traps:
Catocala alabamae - 1 female
Catocala muliercula -2
Catocala ultronia, insolabilis, epione, micronympha, amica, ilia all still present

Absent is *Catocala coccinata*. There are reports from members Tom Neal and Bob Belmont that this moth has been found on their properties since April.

Light trap walk in cage has been poor for *Catocala*. I have seen a few *insolabilis, micronympha, gracilis* and *amica.*

GEORGIA — James K. Adams, 346 Sunset Drive SE, Calhoun, GA 30701; jadams@daltonstate.edu
Check out the GA leps website at: http://www.galeps.org/

Most records are from James Adams (JA or no notation) and Lance Durden (LD). Other contributors are spelled out with the records. Most records are of first of the year specimens, uncommon species, county records, and records for new locations. Records are from 2023 unless otherwise indicated.

Cooper's Creek WMA, Sea Creek Falls area and Mulky Gap Rd., Fannin Co., April 19-20, JA with Bill Murphy:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Macaria fissinotata, M. pinistrobata, Trigrammia "quadrinotaria"* (high elevation form), *Eugonobapta nivosaria, Eufidonia convergaria, Plagodis pulveraria.* **EUTELIIDAE**: *Eutelia pulcherrimus.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Polygrammate cadburyi, Feralia comstocki* (see image, Fig. 1), *Lithophane innominata* (COUNTY), *L. hemina* (COUNTY), *L. lanei* (COUNTY), *L. querquera* (COUNTY), *L. antennata, Pyreferra citromba* (COUNTY), *Euplexia benesimilis.*

346 Sunset Drive SE (James Adams residence), Calhoun, Gordon Co.:
NOCTUIDAE: *Feralia jocosa*, March 26 (COUNTY, first for NW GA).

Rocky Face Ridgeline, just SW of Dalton, Powerline cut, April 5-6:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Metarranthis duaria.* **EREBIDAE**: *Metria amella* (getting more common in NW GA).

Taylor's Ridge, 5 miles W Villanow, north of Hwy 136, Walker Co.:
Mar. 30-31 (JA with Jim Troubridge):
GEOMETRIDAE: *Digrammia ocellinata, Plagodis serinaria.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta noctivaga, Lithophane querquera, L. antennata.*
April 20-21 (JA with Bill Murphy):
LIMACODIDAE: *Packardia*, sp. nov. (small, dark; collected at this location previously; see image, Fig. 2).
GEOMETRIDAE: *Macaria fissinotata, Gueneria similaria.* **EREBIDAE**: *Spilosoma latipennis, Metria amella.*
NOCTUIDAE: *Abrostola ovalis* (see image, Fig. 3).
May 7-8:
EREBIDAE: *Spilosoma latipennis.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Abrostola ovalis* (see image, Fig. 3), *Acronicta morula, A. noctivaga, Apamea vulgaris.*

Fig. 1. ***Feralia comstocki***

Fig. 2. ***Packardia* sp. nov.**

Fig. 3. ***Abrostola ovalis***

May 10-11:
LIMACODIDAE: *Packardia geminata.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Lytrosis permagnaria.* **EREBIDAE**: *Spilosoma latipennis, Dinumma deponens. Oxycilla malaca* (VERY uncommon), *Metallata abusumens, Isogona tenuis, Zale undularis.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta fallax, A. spinigera, Apamea vulgaris.*

Pigeon Mountain, Walker Co., April 1:
PIERIDAE: *Pieris virginiensis* (still out a month after the first records for the year).

Ft Stewart Area F-12, 32.108179, -81.773433, Evans Co, March 29, Giff Beaton:
NOCTUIDAE: *Heliocheilus paradoxus* (COUNTY, second or third record for the STATE; see image, Fig. 4).

Canoochee Sandhills WMA, Bulloch, Co., GA:
February 15-16, LD:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Cladara limitaria, Iridopsis pergracilis, Palaeacrita merriccata* (COUNTY). **EREBIDAE**: *Clemensia ochreata, Zale fictilis, Zale horrida*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Psaphida styracis*,
February 23-24, LD:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Cladara limitaria, Eupithecia peckorum, Lycia ipsilon, Nemoria elfa*. **EREBIDAE**: *Gondysia similis, Zale metata, Zale submediana*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Psaphida styracis*.
March 24-25, LD:
CRAMBIDAE: *Crocidophora pustuliferalis, Raphiptera argillaceellus*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Euchlaena deplanaria, Petrophora divisata, Tornos scolopacinarius*. **SATURNIIDAE**: *Automeris io*. **EREBIDAE**: *Clemensia ochreata, Lesmone hinna, Zale submediana*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Eudryas unio, Polygrammate cadburyi, Ponometia parvula* (COUNTY, few locations in state).
May 13-14, LD with JA:
East road, Crataegus/sandhill/open oak forest sites: New records for the WMA are in **bold.**
LIMACODIDAE: *Euclea delphinii, Parasa chloris.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Cyclophora culicaria, Glena cognataria, Idaea retractaria, Lobocleta plemyraria, Nemoria mimosaria, Nemoria outina, Pero morrisonaria, Scopula lautaria.* **SATURNIIDAE:** *Anisota pellucida, Eacles imperialis.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Hyparpax aurora.* **EREBIDAE**: *Apantesis arge, A. doris* (see image, Fig. 5), *A. placentia, Hypercompe scribonia, Hypoprepia miniata, Leucanopsis longa. Amolita fessa, Argyrostrotis erasa, Catocala coccinata, Catocala louiseae, Catocala praeclara charlottae, Chyolita petrealis, Gabara* n. sp. (same as n. sp. at Alligator Creek WMA), *Gondysia similis* (see image, Fig. 6), *Hypena manalis, Hypena palparia, Hypenodes fractilinea, Idia gopheri, Panopoda carneicosta, Pseudanthracia coracias, Ptichodis bistrigata.* **NOLIDAE:** *Meganola georgei.* **EUTELIIDAE:** *Marathyssa inficita.* **NOCTUIDAE:** *Achatodes zeae, Acronicta exilis, Acronicta immodica, Acronicta longa, Leucania scirpicola, Anicla illapsa.*

Fig. 4. ***Heliocheilus paradoxus***

Fig. 5. ***Apantesis doris***

Fig. 6. ***Gondysia similis***

West road, midway creek:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Nemoria catachloa, N. outina, Scopula timandrata, Idaea ostentaria, Dyspteris abortivaria*
EREBIDAE: *Catocala* n. sp. (near *jair*), *Gabara* n. sp. (same as n. sp. at Alligator Creek WMA), *Zale buchholzi.*
NOLIDAE: *Nola cereella.*
West road, cane floodplain:
LIMACODIDAE: *Parasa chloris.* **ZYGAENIDAE:** *Harrisinia americana.* **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Pero morrisonaria.*
EREBIDAE: *Ptichodis bistrigata.* **NOCTUIDAE:** *Acronicta americana, Acronicta longa, Anorthodes tarda.*

Alligator Creek WMA, Wheeler Co., May 18-19, JA:

Crataegus/Vaccinium/Sandy oak scrub:

LIMACODIDAE: *Phobetron pithecium*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Metarranthis* sp. nov. (COUNTY; NOT near *lateritiaria*). **LASIOCAMPIDAE**: *Tolype minta*. **APATELODIDAE**: *Olceclostera indistincta*. **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Hyparpax aurora*. **EREBIDAE**: *Idia gopheri* (see image, Fig. 7), *Gondysia similis, G. smithii, Catocala grisatra* (see image, Fig. 8), *C. louiseae* (abundant!), *C. alabamae, C. pretiosa, C. gracilis*, **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta interrupta, Sympistis badistriga*.

Fig. 7. ***Idia gopheri***

Fig. 8. ***Catocala grisatra***

Sandhills habitats:

TORTRICIDAE: *Eucosma littorea*. **LIMACODIDAE**: *Natada nasoni. Apoda rectilinea*. **CRAMBIDAE**: *Helvibotys helvialis*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Fernaldella georgiana*. **APATELODIDAE**: *Olceclostera indistincta*. **EREBIDAE**: *Gondysia similis, G. smithii, Drasteria grandirena*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta interrupta*.

Horse Creek WMA, Lake Montgomery road, NE part of WMA, Telfair Co., May 19-20, JA:

LIMACODIDAE: *Phobetron pithecium*. **URANIIDAE**: *Calledapteryx dryopterata* (COUNTY). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Timandra armaturaria*. **EREBIDAE**: *Zanclognatha atrilineela, Oxycilla mitographa* (COUNTY), *Haploa colona* (COUNTY, few in state), *Euerythra phasma, Gondysia consobrina* (COUNTY), *Catocala coccinata* (somewhat narrowed hindwing band), *C. lincolnana* (COUNTY; see image, Fig. 9), *C. pretiosa* (COUNTY), *C. alabamae* (COUNTY), *C. praeclara charlottae* (COUNTY). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Argillophora furcilla* (COUNTY).

Fig. 9. ***Catocala lincolnana***

Townsend WMA (North), Long Co., May 16-18, JA with Brian Scholtens (Those species with an "*" would be considered uncommon species):

Sandhills habitats:

TINEIDAE: *Amydria dyarella, Acrolophus spilotus*. **GRACILARIIDAE**: *Caloptilia belfragella, C. rhoifoliella*. **GLYPHIPTERIGIDAE**: **Diploschizia lanista* – seems to be tied to sand hills based on our records. **ELACHISTIDAE**: *Elachista* sp. **BATRACHEDRIDAE**: *Homaledra sabalella, H. heptophthalma*. **COLEOPHORIDAE**: *Coleophora* sp. 1, *Coleophora* sp. 2. **DEPRESSARIIDAE**: *Antaeotricha humilis*. **OECOPHORIDAE**: *Inga sparsiciliella*. **GLYPHIDOCERIDAE**: *Glyphidocera septentrionalis*. **BLASTOBASIDAE**: prob. *Hypatopa* sp., *Pigritia* sp. **COSMOPTERIGIDAE**: *Melanocinclis lineigera*. **YPONOMEUTIDAE**: *Zelleria retiniella*. **GELECHIIDAE**: *Aristotelia roseosuffusella, A. monilella, A. rubidella*,

Chionodes* hapsus?, **C. imber*?, *Exoteleia pinifoliella, Battaristis vittella, Anacampsis* sp. nov., *Aroga compositella, A. trialbamaculella*?, *Arogalea cristifasciella, Coleotechnites huntella*?, *Numata bipunctella,Filatima pseudacaciella, Dichomeris vacciniella, D. ventrella* – both *Chionodes* may be sandhills things; we don't know them well enough yet; the *Aroga* are widespread but certainly abundant in sandhills. **TORTRICIDAE: *Rhyacionia* sp., *Epiblema separationis, *E. exacerbatricana, Aethes bomonana, Eucosma grindeliana, Pelochrista robinsonana, Zomaria andromedana, Z. interruptolineana, Z. rosaochreana, Cenopis directana, Strepsicrates smithiana, *Sparganothis azulispecca, *S. caryae* (tied to *Carya*), *Clepsis peritana, Cydia anaranjada, Rhoopobota naevana, Episimus argutanus, E. tyrius, Retinia gemistrigulana, Argyrotaenia tabulana, Ancylis comptana, Platynota exasperatana, P. flavedana, Atroposia oenotherana, Olethreutes furfuranum*. **LIMACODIDAE**: *Heterogenea shurtleffi* (orange hindwings). **PYRALIDAE**: *Peoria roseotinctella, P. floridella, P. bipartitella, Salebriaria turpidella, Sciota subfuscella, Melitara prodenialis, *Coenochroa bipunctella* (tied to sandy habitats), *Tampa dimediatella, Dioryctria amatella, Lepidomys irrenosa, Tallula atrifascialis, Macalla zelleri, Pococera robustella, P. scortealis, *Acrobasis nuxvorella*? (tied to *Carya*), *A. vaccinii, *A. amplexella* (apparently this species – on Ericaceae), *Eulogia ochrifrontella, Galasa nigrinodis, Homosassa ella, Canarsia ulmiarrosorella, Hypsopygia binodulalis, H. intermedialis, Anadelosemia texanella, Parachma ochracealis, Etiella zinckenella*. **CRAMBIDAE**: *Microcrambus elegans, Crambus multilinellus, Neodactria caliginosellus, Xubida panalope, Vaxi auratella, Argyria gonogramma, Raphiptera argillaceella, Papita magniferalis, Diastictis sp., *Mesolia incertella* (seems to be most abundant in sandy areas), *Elophila icciusalis, Parapoynx maculalis, P. allionealis, Anageshna primordialis, *Chrysendeton imitabilis* (rarest of our species), *Eoparargyractis irroratalis, Saucrobotys futilalis, Uresiphita reversalis, Desmia funeralis*. **MIMALLONIDAE**: *Cicinnus melsheimeri*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: Metarranthis sp. nov. (COUNTY, NOT the species near *lateritiaria*), *Nemoria catachloa, N. outina, Idaea scintillularia* (COUNTY; see image, Fig. 10). **LASIOCAMPIDAE**: *Tolype minta*. **EREBIDAE**: *Haploa colona* (COUNTY, few in state, see image, Fig. 11), *Gondysia similis* (see image, Fig. 6), *Catocala umbrosa* (COUNTY), *Catocala coccinata, C. gracilis, C. similis, C. andromedae, C. lineela, Zale squamularis*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Harrismemna trisignata, Acherdoa ferraria* (COUNTY), *Pseudeustrotia indeterminata* (uncommon), *Leucania pilipalpis.*

Fig. 10. ***Idaea scintillularia***

Fig. 11. ***Haploa colona***

Forested habitat, including cypress/cane/river birch:

TINEIDAE: *Acrolophus spilotus, Acrolophus texanella*. **GRACILLARIIDAE**: *Caloptilia hypericella*. **OECOPHORIDAE**: *Callima argenticinctella*. DEPRESSARIIDAE: *Antaeotricha humilis, Antaeotricha albulella, Eupragia hospita*. **COSMOPTERIGIDAE**: *Euclemensia bassettella*. **COLOEOPHORIDAE**: *Coleophora* sp. 1. **GELECHIIDAE**: *Anacampsis coverdalella, Chionodes cacula, Dichomeris vacciniella, Chionodes bicostomaculella, Dichomeris glenni, Telphusa perspicua, Battaristis nigratomella, Dichomeris punctidiscella, Arogalea cristifasciella, Battaristis vittella, Dichomeris ventrella*. **YPONOMEUTIDAE**: *Zelleria retiniella*. **TORTRICIDAE**: *Cydia toreuta, Cenopis pettitana, Zomaria andromedana, Platynota flavedana, Cenopis directana, Cenopis diluticostana, Choristoneura rosaceana, Olethreutes furfuranum, Eugnosta sartana, Episimus tyrius, Argyrotaenia tabulana, Eumarozia malachitana, Epiblema separationis, Corticivora parva, *Choristoneura argentifasciata, Rhopobota dietziana, *Olethreutes corylana*? (don't know this species well and may be unusual), *Archips argyrospila, Retinia gemistrigulana, Argyrotaenia floridana, Rhyacionia rigidana, Sparganothoides lentiginosella, Gymnandrosoma punctidiscanum*. **PYRALIDAE**: *Peoria bipartitella, Eurythmia hospitella, Pococera melanogrammos?, P. asperatella, Hypsopygia olinalis, Hypsopygia binodulalis, *Dioryctria pygmaeella* (tied to cypress), *D. amatella, Moodna ostrinella, Euzophera semifuneralis, Canasia ulmiarrosorella, Acrobasis vaccinii , A. indigenella, A. nuxvorella*?, *Cacotherapia unicoloralis, Arta olivalis*. **CRAMBIDAE**: *Parapoynx maculalis, Microcrambus*

*elegans, Eudonia strigalis, *Helvibotys helvalis* (never seems to be common), *Raphiptera argillaceella, Anageshna primordialis, Mesolia incertella, Palpita magniferalis, Elophila obliteralis, Eoparargyractis irroratalis.* **MIMALLONIDAE**: *Cicinnus melsheimeri.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Iridopsis pergracilis, Nemoria elfa, Idaea scintillularia.* **APATELODIDAE**: *Olceclostera indistincta.* **EREBIDAE**: *Metalectra albilinea, Catocala epione, C. similis, C. lineela, C. jair.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acronicta morula, A. betulae, Pseudeustrotia indeterminata, Acrapex relicta* (COUNTY), *Properigea tapeta.*

Eulonia, McIntosh Co., Motel 6, at lights, May 17-18:
NOCTUIDAE: *Xanthopastis regnatrix* (see image, Fig. 12).

Dixon-Memorial WMA Moth Records, Lance Durden:
April 4:
LIMACODIDAE: *Adoneta* sp. (NOT *spinuloides*), *Euclea nanina.* **MEGALOPYGIDAE**: *Megalopyge pyxidifera.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Iridopsis pergracilis, Lytrosis sinuosa, Tacparia zalissaria.* **LASIOCAMPIDAE**: *Tolype minta.* **EREBIDAE**: *Cisthene striata, Sigela rosea* (COUNTY).

Brunswick, Glynn Co., Mike Chapman:

TORTRICIDAE: *Cochylichroa glaucofuscana*, April 20 (possible STATE record, see image, Fig. 13). **EREBIDAE**: *Metallata absumens*, April 1 (EARLY).

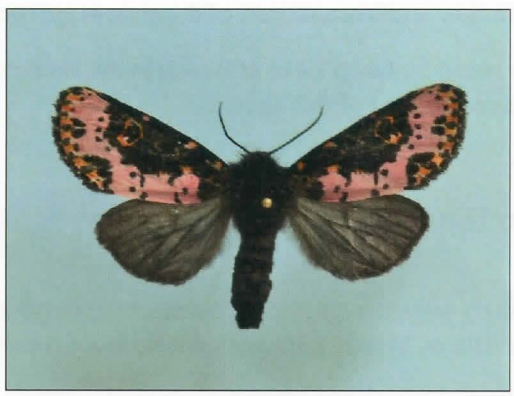

Fig. 12. ***Xanthopastis regnatrix***

Fig. 13. ***Cochylichroa glaucofuscana***

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

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

Ricky sends in the following report:

14-16 June 2023, Grand Bay WMA, Jackson county, MS: *Catocala muliercula, Catocala ilia, Eudocima apta* (county record) collected by Ricky Patterson and Drew Hildebrandt.

25 March 2023, Long Beach, Harrison county, MS: *Automeris louisiana*, collected by Rick Kergosein.

9 April 2023, Long Beach, Harrison county, MS: *Dasychira basiflava,* collected by Rick Kergosein.

6 December 2022, Long Beach, Harrison county, MS: *Callopistra floridensis,* collected by Rick Kergosein.

27 June 2003, Gloster Arboretum, Amite County, MS: *Eudocima apta* (collector unknown, in Mississippi Entomological Museum per Richard Brown) – STATE RECORD

North Carolina: Harry LeGrand, 1109 Nichols Drive, Raleigh, NC 27605, E-Mail: hlegrandjr@gmail.com

SPRING BUTTERFLY RECORDS FOR NORTH CAROLINA – 2023
By Harry LeGrand

Records are from March through May 2023, except as noted. Names in parentheses are counties; when in bold, a first county record.

February was record warm in most areas of the state, and this warmth carried over into mid-March. As a result, we had many record early flight dates for a number of species (see below). The latter half of March turned much cooler than usual, and though there were many days below freezing for lows, there were likely no major killing frosts that damaged butterfly populations. April and May were more temperate, with April warmer than usual and the latter half of May quite cool and cloudy. Other than the early flights of many species, the main comment from observers was the noteworthy outbreak of Vanessa atalanta this spring, one of the best in five or more years.

PAPILIONIDAE:

Battus philenor, Lior Carlson saw an adult in Hillsborough (Orange) on the record early date of March 3; the previous state early date was March 8.

Pterourus palamedes, an estimated 1,000 at Holly Shelter Game Land (Pender) on April 11, as noted by Jeff Pippen, Lori Arent, and Harry LeGrand, indicates that the population in this southeastern part of the state is still very healthy.

Pterourus appalachiensis, a first record for **Cherokee** was four noted by Jason Love at Welch Farm, on April 29. This becomes the last of the 17 mountain counties in the state to have a record of this species.

PIERIDAE:

Pyrisitia lisa, amazingly early for the Piedmont was one seen by Lior Carlson at Occoneechee Mountain State Natural Area (Orange) on March 23.

Euchloe olympia, Pete Dixon visited the primary Madison County site on a number of occasions this spring, as usual in recent years; his first sighting was of two on the state early date of March 7 (previous state early date was March 15).

LYCAENIDAE:

Lycaena hypophlaeas, Jeff Pippen and Derb Carter reported 25, an excellent number in recent years, along the Blue Ridge Parkway (Watauga) on May 23.

Callophrys gryneus, very early for the Piedmont was one seen by Marie Poteat in her Jamestown (Guilford) yard on March 7. John Taggart had an excellent first brood count of 16 for the coastal subspecies at Fort Fisher (New Hanover) on April 12.

Callophrys irus, sadly, just one report was made in the state this spring – two seen by Nick Flanders on April 11, at a known site in Gates County that contains much *Lupinus perennis.*

Erora laeta, the only spring reports came from iNaturalist photos! Singles of this scarce species – seemingly just serendipitous encounters – were found by Michael Wall on March 30 at Sylva (Jackson); in that county on April 5 by Maria Dunlavey; and at Burnsville (**Yancey**) on April 12 by Emily Stanley. The first report was a state early record, as the previous early date was April 1.

Satyrium favonius, single photos from Fort Macon State Park (Carteret) on May 11 (Randy Newman) and on Roanoke Island (Dare) on an unnamed day in May (Robert Luke) were both of the ontario subspecies.

Satyrium edwardsii, the most significant report of the season was the photographing of an individual considerably farther northeast than previously known. Erich Hofmann and Kayla Wienfurther found it – an iNaturalist record -- at Cliffs of the Neuse State Park (**Wayne**) on May 25. Previously there was just one report east of the Sandhills region, from Sampson County.

Celastrina idella, a good count for the Sandhills region was 20, as noted by Randy Emmitt on March 6 at the Sandhills Game Land (Richmond).

Celastrina nigra, at least two worn individuals were photographed at the main stronghold of the species in Graham County, on May 3 by Sven Halling. Are people looking for this Rich Cove Forest species anywhere else in the mountains?

RIODINIDAE:
Calephelis virginiensis, state record early was three seen by Lori Arent, Harry LeGrand, and Jeff Pippen at Holly Shelter Game Land (Pender) on April 11; the previous state early date was April 14.

NYMPHALIDAE:
Asterocampa celtis, one seen by Will Stuart at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge (Anson) was record early on April 19; the previous state early date was April 22. One at Welch Farm (**Cherokee**) was seen on April 29 by Jason Love. This was just the second record for the southwestern six counties in the state; perhaps trees in the *Celtis* genus are scarce there.

Phyciodes incognitus, this newly elevated species (the former southern disjunct taxon of P. cocyta) was reported a few times in the mountains, as expected; but without photos to review, who knows if the reports refer to the very common P. tharos? One reported by Sven Halling from eastern Clay County on May 4 was likely correct, as this area has sizable colonies.

Lethe appalachia, state record early was four seen by Mike Turner on April 15 at Whitehall Plantation Game Land (Bladen); the previous state early date was April 20.

Cyllopsis gemma, record state early was one photographed by Scott Pohlman near Swift Creek (Wake) on March 8; the previous state early date was March 14.

Megisto cymela, an excellent Piedmont count was 41 tallied by Sven Halling at Pilot Mountain State Park (Surry) on May 25.

Hermeuptychia intricata, this poorly known species must be "confirmed" with study of photographs, generally of the ventral side. A first March record for the state was based on an iNaturalist photo by Mary Lynn Delfino in Jones County on March 26. The previous state early date was April 17, but if the flights are somewhat similar to those of H. sosybius, then a March record is not overly surprising. Tom Austin – an expert on this species – considers photo records from **Durham** on August 27, 2021, and from **Vance** (no date) to be correct. These are eastern Piedmont counties, and thus expand the range somewhat farther northwest and north than previously known in the state.

HESPERIIDAE:
Telegonus cellus, the only reports for the season, as is often the case, came from Madison County, where one was found by Sven Halling on April 21 and two were photographed by Rob Van Epps on May 10.

Erynnis martialis, again Will Stuart was the only person to find this declining species this spring – two in Rutherford County on April 18, and one in the same area on May 10.

Hesperia metea, again the only state reports came from Madison County, with photo records from April 5 (Mary Jane Krotzer) and April 21 (Sven Halling).

Lon hobomok, the sole spring report came from Alleghany County, where often locally quite common. Jeff Pipen and Derb Carter reported a whopping 40 there on May 23.

Amblyscirtes vialis, record early was one seen on March 16 (previous state early date of March 26), in Madison County by Pete Dixon and others.

Copaeodes minima, seldom reported in spring, one was notable on April 13 at the New Hanover County Landfill Revegetation Project, as seen by John Taggart.

Panoquina ocola, a rare spring report was one photographed by Sven Halling in Forsyth County on May 26.

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

Brian sends in the following report:

Nymphalide:
Hypolimnas misippus – photo record, State Record

Dave & Marty Kastner – Timmerman Trail & Old State Rd, Cayce, Lexington Co., 20 Feb 23
Papilionidae:
Papilio polyxenes
Pieridae:
Phoebis sennae
Abaeis nicippe
Colias eurytheme
Nymphalidae:
Euptoieta claudia
Phyciodes tharos
Polygonia comma
Junonia coenia
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis juvenalis

Dave & Marty Kastner – Wateree HP and WMA, Richland Co., 23 Feb 23
Papilionidae:
Papilio polyxenes
Pterourus glaucus
Eurytides marcellus
Pieridae:
Anthocharis midea
Abaeis nicippe
Nymphalidae:
Phyciodes tharos
Nymphalis antiopa
Junonia coenia
Lycaenidae:
Strymon melinus
Calycopis cecrops
Cupido comyntas
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis juvenalis

Dave & Marty Kastner – Pinckney Island NWR, Beaufort Co., 25 Feb 23
Pieridae:
Phoebis sennae
Abaeis nicippe
Anthocharis midea
Lycaenidae:
Calycopis cecrops
Cupido comyntas
Nymphalidae:
Vanessa atalanta

Junonia coenia
Hermeuptychia sosybius
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis juvenalis

John Demko & Wade Gassman – Henderson HP, Aiken Co., 28 Feb 2023
Papilionidae:
Pterourus glaucus
Pterourus troilus
Pieridae:
Phoebis sennae
Lycaenidae:
Mitoura augustinus
Nymphalidae:
Junonia coenia
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis juvenalis

John Demko, Dave & Marty Kastner – Peachtree Rock HP & Shealy's Pond HP, Lexington Co., 4 Mar 23
Papilionidae:
Pterourus glaucus
Pterourus troilus
Pieridae:
Abaeis nicippe
Lycaenidae:
Strymon melinus
Calycopis cecrops
Mitoura augustinus
Mitoura henrici
Nymphalidae:
Junonia coenia
Anaea andria
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis juvenalis

Jason Love – Station Cove Falls Trail & Palmetto Trail to Tamassee Knob Trail, Oconee Co., 11 Mar 23
Papilionidae:
Pterourus glaucus
Pieridae:
Phoebis sennae
Abaeis nicippe
Pyrisitia lisa
Lycaenidae:
Celastrina neglecta
Mitoura augustinus
Nymphalidae:
Dione incarnata
Junonia coenia
Limenitis arthemis astyanax
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis juvenalis
Erynnis brizo

Dave & Marty Kastner – Timmerman Trail, Old State Rd, & Congaree Creek HP, Cayce, Lexington Co., 23 Mar 23

Papilionidae:
- *Papilio polyxenes*
- *Eurytides marcellus*

Pieridae:
- *Phoebis sennae*
- *Abaeis nicippe*

Lycaenidae:
- *Calycopis cecrops*
- *Cupido comyntas*

Nymphalidae:
- *Phyciodes tharos*
- *Libytheana carinenta*
- *Vanessa virginiensis*
- *Junonia coenia*
- *Anaea andria*

Hesperiidae:
- *Erynnis juvenalis*
- *Erynnis zarucco*
- *Epargyreus clarus*
- *Burnsius albescens*

James Wilson, Alison Smith, Ron Ahle, Scott Wietechak, John Demko, Ann Newsome, Sven Halling, and Dave and Marty Kastner – Wateree River HP and WMA, Eastover, Richland Co., 21 Mar 23

Papilionidae:
- *Battus philenor*
- *Papilio polyxenes*
- *Pterourus Palamedes*
- *Pterourus glaucus*
- *Pterourus troilus*
- *Eurytides marcellus*

Pieridae:
- *Anthocharis midea*
- *Abaeis nicippe*
- *Colias eurytheme*

Lycaenidae:
- *Strymon melinus*
- *Calycopis cecrops*
- *Mitoura Henrici*
- *Cupido comyntas*

Nymphalidae:
- *Euptoieta claudia*
- *Phyciodes tharos*
- *Polygonia interrogationis*
- *Nymphalis antiopa*
- *Vanessa virginiensis*
- *Libytheana carinenta*
- *Junonia coenia*
- *Limenitis arthemis Astyanax*
- *Cyllopsis gemma*

Hesperiidae:
- *Epargyreus clarus*
- *Erynnis horatius*
- *Erynnis juvenalis*
- *Erynnis baptisiae*
- *Lerema accius*
- *Lon zabulon*

John Demko – Landing Rd., Jackson, Aiken Co., 31 Mar 2023

Papilionidae:
- *Pterourus palamedes*
- *Pterourus glaucus*
- *Eurytides marcellus*

Pieridae:
- *Phoebis sennae*

Lycaenidae:
- *Calycopis cecrops*

Nymphalidae:
- *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*
- *Phyciodes tharos*
- *Anthanassa texana seminole*
- *Polygonia interrogationis*
- *Vanessa atalanta*
- *Lethe portlandia*
- *Lethe creola*
- *Hermeuptychia sosybius*

Hesperiidae:
- *Erynnis juvenalis*
- *Erynnis horatius*
- *Euphyes vestris*
- *Lon zabulon*

Dennis & Donna Forsythe – Jenkins Farm Rd., Johns Island, Charleston Co., SC, 2 Apr 23

Papilionidae:
- *Pterourus palamedes*

Pieridae:
- *Pontia protodice*

Nymphalidae:
- *Danaus plexippus*
- *Danaus gilippus*

Hesperiidae:
- *Erynnis horatius*

John Demko, Scott Wietechak, Alison Smith, Tom Austin and Dave and Marty Kastner– Cheraw SP, Chesterfield Co., SC, 2 Apr 23

Papilionidae:
- *Pterourus glaucus*
- *Pterourus troilus*
- *Pterourus palamedes*

Lycaenidae:
- *Atlides halesus*
- *Calycopis cecrops*
- *Mitoura hesseli*
- *Mitoura Henrici*
- *Cupido comyntas*
- *Celastrina idella*

Nymphalidae:
- *Phyciodes tharos*
- *Vanessa virginiensis*

Nymphalidae:
- *Erynnis horatius*
- *Erynnis juvenalis*
- *Erynnis baptisiae*

John Demko, Scott Wietechak, Alison Smith, Tom Austin and Dave and Marty Kastner– Carolina Sandhills NWR, Chesterfield Co., SC, 2 Apr 23

Papilionidae:
- *Pterourus glaucus*
- *Pterourus troilus*
- *Pterourus palamedes*

Pieridae:
- *Pyrisitia lisa*
- *Abaeis nicippe*

Lycaenidae:
- *Mitoura irus*
- *Mitoura augustinus*
- *Strymon melinus*
- *Cupido comyntas*

Nymphalidae:
- *Vanessa virginiensis*
- *Junonia coenia*

Hesperiidae:
- *Epargyreus clarus*
- *Thorybes bathyllus*
- *Erynnis horatius*
- *Erynnis juvenalis*
- *Erynnis brizo*
- *Erynnis baptisiae*
- *Erynnis zarucco*

Alison Smith, Jeff Kline, and Dave & Marty Kastner – Charleston Co., 12 Apr 23

Papilionidae:
- *Pterourus glaucus*
- *Pterourus palamedes*

Pieridae:
- *Phoebis sennae*

Lycaenidae:
- *Strymon melinus*

Nymphalidae:
- *Vanessa virginiensis*
- *Junonia coenia*
- *Danaus plexippus*

Hesperiidae:
- *Megathymus yuccae*

Dennis & Donna Forsythe – Demetre Park & Pinckney Park, James Island, 21 Apr 23

Pieridae:
- *Phoebis sennae*
- *Pontia protodice*

Nymphalidae:
- *Junonia coenia*
- *Vanessa virginiensis*
- *Danaus plexippus*

Hesperiidae:
- *Epargyreus clarus*
- *Hylephila phyleus*

Dave & Marty Kastner – Spring Island, Beaufort Co., 29 Apr 23

Papilionidae:
- *Pterourus palamedes*

Pieridae:
Phoebis sennae
Ascia monuste
Nymphalidae:
Euptoieta claudia
Phyciodes tharos
Nymphalis antiopa
Vanessa virginiensis
Vanessa atalanta
Junonia coenia
Limenitis archippus
Asterocampa celtis
Hermeuptychia sosybius
Danaus plexippus
Hesperiidae:
Erynnis horatius
Polites vibex
Atalopedes campestris
Megathymus yuccae (larva)

Dave & Marty Kastner – Wateree River HP/WMA, 4 May 23
Papilionidae:
Papilio polyxenes
Pterourus palamedes
Pterourus glaucus
Eurytides marcellus
Pieridae:
Zerene cesonia
Abaeis nicippe
Lycaenidae:
Cupido comyntas
Strymon melinus
Nymphalidae:
Euptoieta Claudia
Polygonia interrogationis
Polygonia comma
Nymphalis antiopa
Vanessa virginiensis
Libytheana carinenta
Junonia coenia
Limenitis arthemis Astyanax
Asterocampa celtis
Lethe portlandia
Hermeuptychia sp.
Hesperiidae:
Epargyreus clarus
Cecropterus lyciades
Thorybes pylades
Polites vibex
Euphyes vestris
Lerema accius
Lon zabulon

Dennis Forsythe, Alison Smith, & John Demko – Sumter NF, Garlington School Road, Laurens Co., Cromer Road, Newberry Cos., 7 May 23
Papilionidae:
Pterourus glaucus
Pterourus troilus

Pieridae:
Phoebis sennae
Lycaenidae:
Celastrina neglecta
Celastrina ladon
Nymphalidae:
Limenitis arthemis astyanax
Polygonia interrogationis
Polygonia comma
Vanessa virginiensis
Vanessa atalanta
Junonia coenia
Phyciodes tharos
Megisto cymela
Hesperiidae:
Epargyreus clarus
Thorybes pylades
Thorybes bathyllus
Lerema accius
Lon zabulon
Ancyloxypha numitor

Significant moth records from Brian Scholtens (various localities):

Tischeriidae:
Coptotriche aenea – State record – 15 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Tineidae:
Acrolophus cressoni – first specimen record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Tinea mandarinella – State record – 16 Apr 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Niditinea sabroskyi – State record – 9 Oct 2010, Cheraw SP, Chesterfield Co.
Gracillariidae:
Parornix geminatella – State record – 14 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Acrocercops astericola – 2nd record in state – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Phyllonorycter aberrans – State record – 13-14 Aug 20201, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Phyllonorycter rileyella – State record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Cameraria caryaefoliella – State record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Autostichidae:
Sceptea aequepulvella – State record – 14 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Glyphidocera floridanella – State record – 14 Jul 2020, Stono Preserve, Charleston Co.
Cosmopterigidae:
Walshia elegans – State record – 17 May 2020, FMNF, Halfway Creek Rd. , Charleston Co.
Cosmopterix floridanella – State record – 14 Apr 2015, Camp St. Christopher, Charleston Co.
Teladoma helianthi – 2nd record in state – 17 May 2020, FMNF, pitcherplant bog, Berkeley Co.
Gelechiidae:
Battaristis nov. sp. – 2nd record in state – 6 Sep 2014, Stono Preserve, Charleston Co.
Besciva nov. sp. – State record – 6 Sep 2014, Stono Preserve, Charleston Co.
Coleotechnites australis – State record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Batrachedridae:
Homaledra knudsoni – State record – 14 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Blastobasidae:
Asaphocrita sp. – State record – 15 May 2010, Congaree NP, boardwalk S. of lab, Richland Co.
Calosima argyrosplendella – State record – 16 Apr 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Calosima lucidella – State record – 24 Apr 2015, Camp St. Christopher, Charleston Co.
Blastobasis floridella – State record – 17 Apr 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Blastobasis pulchella – State record – 23 Apr 2010, Congaree NP, lab, Richland Co.
Hypatopa sp. – State record – 17 Sep 2010, Congaree NP, boundary rd. by river, Richland Co.
Pigritia ca. *fidella* – State record – 17 Sep 2010, Congaree NP, boundary rd. by river, Richland Co.

Stathmopodidae:

Idioglossa miraculosa – 1st specimen record – 14 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.

Tortricidae:

Cochylis bucera – State record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Lorita baccharivora – State record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Ancylis laciniana – State record – 14 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Pelochrista fiskeana – 2nd record – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.
Suleima helianthana – State record – 14 May 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.

Pyralidae:

Aphomia fulminalis – 2nd locality – 13-14 Aug 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.

Erebidae:

Sigela lynx – State record – newly described – 15-20 May 2022, 710 New Market Dr., Charleston Co.

Noctuidae:

Condica claufacta – State record – 16 Oct 2021, Spring Island, Beaufort Co.

>>>

James Adams sends in the following report for South Carolina:

Santee Coastal Reserve, along Santee Gun Club Rd., from entrance to near boat dock, Charleston Co., May 14-15, Brian Scholtens with James Adams:

THYRIDIDAE: *Meskea dyspteraria* (see image, Fig. 1). **CRAMBIDAE**: *Carectocultus dominicki*. **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Iridopsis* sp. nov. (small). **EREBIDAE**: *Pagara simplex, Macrochilo santerivalis, Zale buchholzi*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Exyra semicrocea, Acrapex relicta* (abundant), *Photedes enervata, Globia oblonga, Bellura densa, Acherdoa ferraria, Xanthopastis regnatrix* (see image, Fig. 2).

Francis Marion National Forest, Charleston Co., May 15-16, Brian Scholtens with James Adams:

Cypress habitat, Willow Hall rd., just south of Steed Creek Rd.:

GEOMETRIDAE: *Iridopsis pergracilis*. **LASIOCAMPIDAE**: *Tolype minta*. **NOTODONTIDAE**: *Hyparpax aurora*.

Ion Swamp road near Ion Swamp:

EREBIDAE: *Haploa colona* (see image, Fig. 3), *Catocala lincolnana* (see image, Fig. 4), *C. gracilis*. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acherdoa ferraria*.

Fig. 1. ***Meskea dyspteraria***

Fig. 2. ***Xantholpastis regnatrix***

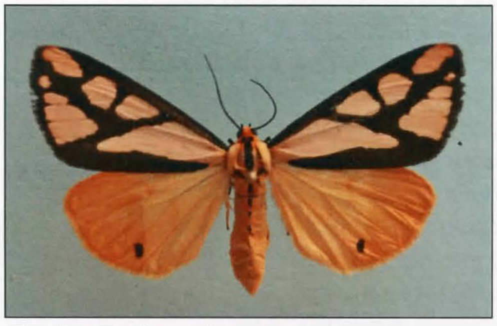

Fig. 3. ***Haploa colona***

Fig. 4. ***Catocala lincolnana***

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Texas: Terry Doyle, 13310 Bar C Drive, San Antonio, TX 782253, E-Mail: tdoyle335@yahoo.com
Stuart Marcus, P.O. Box 463 Liberty, TX 77575, E-Mail: stuartmarcus13@gmail.com

Terry sends in the following report:

11 May 2023, Castroville, Texas, Medina County. Regional Park Butterfly Garden.

Recent rains and warm weather have produced heavy blooming and new growth in the garden and surrounding native habitat trees and plants. Butterfly population has improved substantially to normal level. This has not been the case for last several years. 64th driest Jan-Apr on record (since 1895). This seems to be typical for the entire state. Drought level has recently been as high as 93% and is currently at 52%. 39th wettest April on record (since 1895). Normally in June rains will decrease for the summer until the fall wet season.

Email Terry for more information.

>>

Stuart Marcus sends in the following report:

Moths for Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge
Liberty County, TX
Feb 1, 2023 through Apr 30, 2023

The following moths were seen at least once during the month indicated on sheets using black and mercury vapor lights at Trinity River National Wildlife Refuge. If you would like any photographs or phenology data dating back to 2012, please let me know at stuart.marcus13@gmail.com.

ATTEVIDAE
Atteva aurea Apr

BLASTOBASIDAE
Blastobasis glandulella Mar
Hypatopa punctiferella Feb, Mar
Pigritia sp. Feb

CHOREUTIDAE
Pseudotebenna carduiella Feb, Mar

COLEOPHORIDAE
Coleophora cratipennella Mar
Coleophora sp. Mar

COSMOPTERIGIDAE
Perimede sp. Feb
Triclonella bicoloripennis Apr

COSSIDAE
Givira anna Mar
Prionoxystus robiniae Feb, Mar, Apr

CRAMBIDAE
Achyra rantalis Feb, Mar, Apr
Anageshna primordialis Mar, Apr
Argyria gonogramma Mar, Apr
Crambus sp. Feb
Desmia sp. Mar, Apr
Desmia subdivisalis Mar
Diacme adipaloides Mar
Diastictis fracturalis Feb, Mar, Apr
Diatraea lisetta Apr
Dicymolomia julianalis May
Donacaula sp. Mar, Apr
Elophila gyralis Mar, Apr
Elophila obliteralis Feb, Mar
Elophila tinealis Feb, Mar, Apr
Eoreuma densellus Feb, Mar, Apr
Epipagis fenestralis Apr
Euchromius ocellea Feb, Mar, Apr
Eudonia strigalis Mar
Fissicrambus sp. Feb, Mar
Glaphyria peremptalis Mar
Glaphyria sesquistrialis Mar
Herpetogramma fluctuosalis Mar
Hileithia magualis Apr

Hymenia perspectalis Feb
Microcrambus elegans Mar, Apr
Nomophila nearctica Feb, Mar, Apr
Ostrinia penitalis Mar, Apr
Palpita atrisquamalis Feb, Apr
Palpita magniferalis Feb, Mar, Apr
Parapediasia teterrellus Mar, Apr
Parapoynx allionealis Feb, Mar
Parapoynx obscuralis Mar
Pyrausta acrionalis Feb
Udea rubigalis Feb, Mar
Uresiphita reversalis Feb, Apr
Urola nivalis Feb, Mar, Apr

DEPRESSARIIDAE
Antaeotricha leucillana Apr
Antaeotricha schlaegeri Feb, Mar
Psilocorsis reflexella Mar
Psilocorsis sp. Mar, Apr

ELACHISTIDAE
Elachista ciliigera (Tent.) Mar

EREBIDAE
Bulia deducta Feb
Bleptina caradrinalis Mar
Caenurgia chloropha Feb, Mar, Apr
Cisseps fulvicollis Feb, Mar, Apr
Cissusa spadix Feb
Cisthene plumbea Mar
Colobochyla interpuncta Mar
Crambidia pallida Mar
Estigmene acrea Feb, Mar, Apr
Eublemma minima Feb, Mar
Eubolina impartialis Mar
Euerythra phasma Mar
Halysidota sp. Feb, Mar, Apr
Hypena scabra Feb, Mar, Apr
Hypercompe scribonia Feb, Mar, Apr
Hyphantria cunea Feb, Mar
Hypoprepia fucosa Apr
Hypsoropha hormos Feb, Mar
Hypsoropha monilis Feb
Idia americalis Apr
Isogona tenuis Mar
Lesmone detrahens Feb
Melipotis cellaris Apr
Metalectra discalis Mar
Mocis marcida Feb, Apr
Nigetia formosalis Mar
Orgyia leucostigma Apr
Pagara simplex Feb
Panopoda carneicosta Apr
Panopoda rufimargo Mar
Phalaenostola larentioides Mar
Phyprosopus callitrichoides Feb, Mar
Plusiodonta compressipalpis Apr
Pyrrharctia isabella Feb, Mar
Renia adspergillus Feb
Renia salusalis Mar
Spilosoma virginica Feb, Mar, Apr
Tetanolita mynesalis Feb
Virbia laeta Feb, Mar, Apr
Zale lunata Mar, Apr

EUTELIIDAE
Eutelia pulcherrimus Mar
Marathyssa basalis Feb, Mar
Paectes abrostoloides Apr

GELECHIIDAE
Anacampsis conclusella Complex - 420495.96 Mar
Anacampsis fullonella Mar
Aristotelia sp. Mar
Dichomeris offula Feb
Dichomeris punctipennella Mar
Fascista bimaculella Mar
Monochroa sp. Mar, Apr
Sinoe sp. Mar
Untomia albistrigella Apr

GEOMETRIDAE
Anavitrinella pampinaria Feb
Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria Feb, Mar
Cleora sublunaria Mar
Costaconvexa centrostrigaria Mar, Apr
Digrammia gnophosaria Feb
Eupithecia miserulata Mar
Eupithecia sp. Apr
Eusarca confusaria Mar
Idaea celtima Mar
Iridopsis defectaria Mar, Apr
Isturgia dislocaria Mar, Apr
Leptostales pannaria Feb
Lobocleta ossularia Feb, Mar
Lycia ypsilon Feb
Macaria aemulataria Feb
Macaria aequiferaria Feb, Mar
Melanolophia sp. Mar
Mellilla xanthometata Mar, Apr
Nematocampa resistaria Mar, Apr
Nemoria elfa Mar
Nemoria lixaria Feb, Mar, Apr
Phaeoura quernaria Feb
Phigalia strigataria Feb, Mar
Prochoerodes lineola Mar
Tornos sp. Mar, Apr

LACTURIDAE
Enaemia subfervens Feb, Mar, Apr

LASIOCAMPIDAE
Artace cribrarius Mar, Apr
Heteropacha rileyana Apr
Malacosoma americana Apr
Malacosoma disstria Apr

LIMACODIDAE
Acharia stimulea Mar
Adoneta gemina Mar, Apr
Apoda biguttata Apr
Euclea delphinii Mar
Euclea incisa Apr
Isa textula Mar, Apr
Isochaetes beutenmuelleri Mar
Prolimacodes badia Mar

MEGALOPYGIDAE
Megalopyge opercularis Apr

MIMALLONIDAE
Lacosoma chiridota Apr

NOCTUIDAE
Acronicta afflicta Feb, Mar, Apr
Acronicta clarescens Apr
Acronicta longa Feb, Mar, Apr
Acronicta oblinita Feb, Apr
Acronicta rubricoma Feb, Mar, Apr
Acronicta vinnula Feb
Alypia octomaculata Mar
Catabena lineolate Mar
Cerma cerintha Apr
Charadra dispulsa Feb
Copivaleria grotei Feb, Mar
Crambodes talidiformis Feb
Cydosia aurivitta Mar
Elaphria nucicolora Mar
Eudryas unio Feb, Mar
Feltia subterranean Mar
Galgula partita Feb, Mar, Apr
Helicoverpa zea Feb, Mar, Apr
Homophoberia apicosa Mar
Lacinipolia laudabilis Mar
Leucania incognita Feb
Leuconycta lepidula Feb, Mar
Maliattha synochitis Apr
Marimatha nigrofimbria Mar, Apr
Megalographa biloba Mar
Ogdoconta cinereola Mar
Orthodes majuscula Feb, Mar
Phosphila miselioides Mar
Polygrammate hebraeicum Mar
Ponometia candefacta Apr
Ponometia semiflava Apr
Rachiplusia ou Feb, Mar, Apr
Raphia frater Feb, Mar, Apr
Spodoptera eridania Apr
Spodoptera ornithogalli Feb, Mar, Apr
Tarache aprica Feb, Mar, Apr
Tripudia quadrifera Feb, Mar
Tripudia rectangular Mar, Apr

NOLIDAE
Afrida ydatodes Feb
Baileya acadiana Feb, Mar, Apr
Meganola minuscula Feb
Nola cereella Mar

NOTODONTIDAE
Cecrita guttivitta Mar
Datana integerrima Apr
Gluphisia septentrionis Feb
Lochmaeus bilineata Mar, Apr
Oedemasia leptinoides Mar, Apr
Paraeschra georgica Feb
Peridea angulosa Mar, Apr
Rifargia subrotata Feb, Mar, Apr
Symmerista sp. Feb, Mar

OECOPHORIDAE
Inga sparsiciliella Apr

PLUTELLIDAE
Plutella xylostella Mar

PSYCHIDAE
Cryptothelea sp. Apr

PTEROPHORIDAE
Adaina ambrosiae Mar, Apr
Lantanophaga pusillidactylus Feb
Pselnophorus belfragei Mar

PYRALIDAE
Acrobasis demotella Apr
Acrobasis exsulella Apr
Acrobasis texana Apr
Adelphia petrella Mar
Ephestiodes gilvescentella Apr
Epipaschia superatalis Mar
Heliades mulleolella Mar
Homoeosoma electella Mar, Apr
Hypsopygia binodulalis Mar, Apr
Moodna ostrinella Feb, Mar
Pococera asperatella Mar, Apr

Pococera militella Mar
Salebriaria fergusonella Mar
Salebriaria roseopunctella Mar
Sciota celtidella Feb, Mar
Sciota uvinella Feb, Mar, Apr
Tampa dimediatella Mar, Apr
Tlascala reductella Feb, Mar

SATURNIIDAE
Actias luna Feb, Mar, Apr
Antheraea polyphemus Feb, Mar
Syssphinx bicolor Feb

SPHINGIDAE
Amorpha juglandis Mar
Ceratomia amyntor Mar
Ceratomia undulosa Mar, Apr
Darapsa myron Feb, Mar
Deidamia inscriptum Mar
Dolba hyloeus Mar
Hyles lineata Feb, Mar, Apr
Isoparce cupressi Feb, Mar
Manduca quinquemaculatus Apr
Paratrea plebeja Feb, Mar, Apr
Smerinthus jamaicensis Feb

THYRIDIDAE
Pseudothyris sepulchralis Mar

TINEIDAE
Acrolophus heppneri Apr
Acrolophus mycetophagus Mar, Apr
Acrolophus texanella Mar, Apr
Homostinea curviliniella Mar
Xylesthia pruniramiella Mar

TORTRICIDAE
Acleris semipurpurana Mar, Apr
Aethes sp. Feb, Mar
Archips argyrospila Mar, Apr
Archips grisea Mar, Apr
Argyrotaenia kimballi Apr
Argyrotaenia quercifoliana Mar
Bactra verutana Mar, Apr
Cenopis pettitana Mar
Chimoptesis gerulae Feb
Choristoneura pinus Apr
Choristoneura rosaceana Mar, Apr
Clepsis peritana Feb, Mar
Coelostathma discopunctana Feb
Crocidosema sp. Feb
Cydia caryana Mar
Ecdytolopha mana Mar
Endothenia hebesana Feb, Mar
Epiblema desertana Apr
Epiblema otiosana Mar
Epiblema scudderiana Mar
Epiblema strenuana Mar, Apr
Episimus argutana Mar
Eucosma radiatana group Feb, Mar
Eugnosta bimaculana Mar
Eugnosta sartana Mar
Pammene medioalbana Mar
Paralobesia viteana Feb
Platphalonidia magdalenae Mar
Platynota exasperatana Mar
Platynota flavedana Mar
Platynota idaeusalis Mar
Platynota rostrana Feb, Mar, Apr
Platynota semiustana Mar, Apr
Rhopobota dietziana Feb
Rhopobota finitimana Mar
Rolandylis sp. Mar
Sereda tautana Mar
Sonia constrictana Apr
Sparganothis sulfureana Feb, Mar, Apr

ZYGAENIDAE
Harrisina americana Mar, Apr

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The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are $30.00 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: marccminno@gmail.com, and dues may be sent to Jeffrey R. Slotten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

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