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

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

## *DYSPTERIS ABORTIVARIA* (HERRICH - SCHAFFER, 1855) (LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

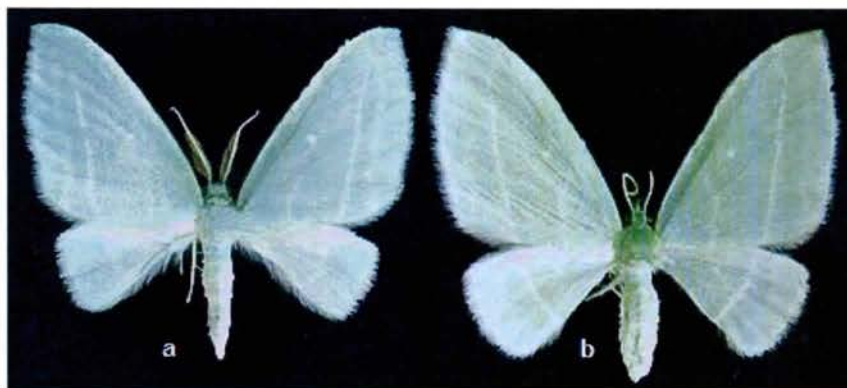


Fig. 1. *Dyspteris abortivaria*: a. male, b. female.

In the checklist (Hodges *et al.*, 1983) only one species of the genus *Dyspteris* Hübner is listed. The bluish green colored moth *Dyspteris abortivaria* (Herrich-Schaffer) (Fig. 1) occurs quite commonly in Louisiana. Six annual broods occur, adults of the first brood peaking late March, with remaining broods at 30-day intervals beginning second week of May (Fig. 2). There is little variation in color or maculation among a significant population sample from parishes identified in Fig. 3.

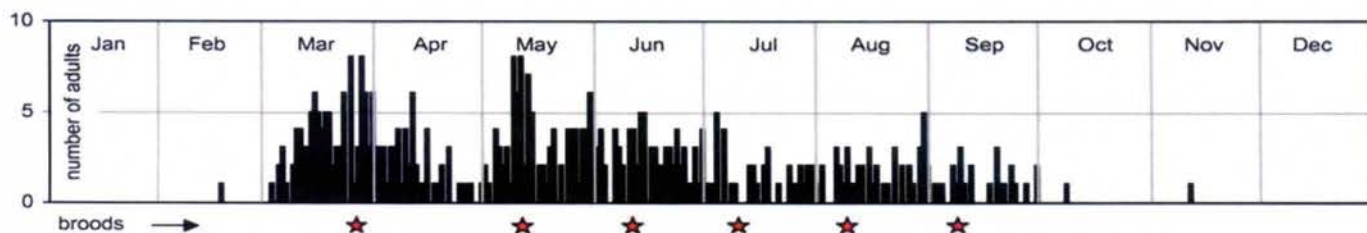


Fig. 2. Adult *Dyspteris abortivaria* captured in Louisiana. n = 431.

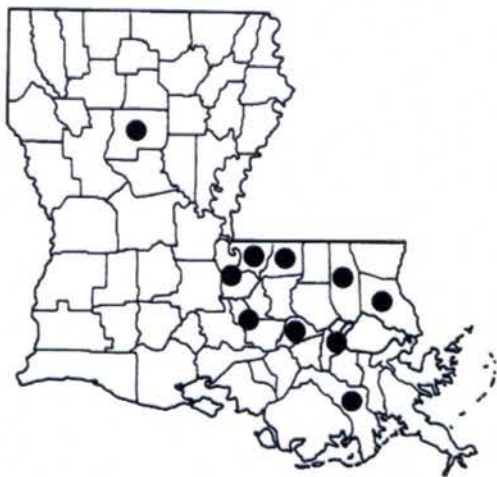


Fig. 3. Parish records by this author.

Covell (2005) reported *abortivaria* to be a common species throughout eastern North America (adults) mid-April to August and the foodplant to be grapes. Covell described the wings of *abortivaria* as "pale bluish green" in color.

Heppner (2003) indicated (adults) date range to include January to August. This author added *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (L.) Planch. and *Prunus serotina* Ehrh. to the very short list of reported foodplants.

Forbes (1948) described the wing color as "apple green, bluer than our species of *Hemitheinae*." This author stated *abortivaria* occurs from Canada to Montana, south to the Gulf strip and Florida, May to August including a possible partial second brood; though he offered no explanation as to how he arrived at this conclusion regarding numbers of broods.

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## CONFUSING NOMENCLATURE

BY

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI



*Heliconius charithonia vazquezae* (A4653), ♂  
[Gomez Farias, TAMP, MX, 26-XI-2004]  
©2007 Kim Davis & Mike Stangeland <sup>(1)</sup>



*Heliconius charithonia vazquezae* (A4656)  
[Gomez Farias, TAMP, MX, 26-XI-2004]  
©2007 Kim Davis & Mike Stangeland <sup>(1)</sup>

"In some publications the butterfly is referred to as *Heliconius charitonius*, but this is either a lapsus calami or unjustified emendation of the original name given by Linnaeus in 1767, *Papilio charithonia*. Cramer in 1777 was apparently the first to publish this incorrect name. Godman & Salvin in 1901 referred to the species as *H. charithonie* [sic]." <sup>(2)</sup>

Continued on page 189.

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The Southern Lepidopterists' Society is open to anyone with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern region of the United States. Annual membership dues:

Regular	\$20.00
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Information about the Society may be obtained from the Membership Coordinator or the Society Website: [www.southernlepsoc.org/](http://www.southernlepsoc.org/)

**INDEX****Page**

1. *Dyspteris abortivaria* (Herrich-Schaffer, 1855)  
Lepidoptera: Geometridae) in Louisiana  
By Vernon A. Brou Jr.....151
2. Confusing Nomenclature by J. Barry Lombardini.....152
3. Contributor to the Society.....153
4. An Unexpected Garden Visitor by Gary Noel Ross.....154
5. New Members..... 155
6. Moths Attracted to Mercury Vapor Lights in French Guiana  
by Lance A. Durden and Lorenza Beati..... 156
7. Don't Let a Little Rain Slow You Down, Be stupid Like Me  
by Kelly Richers.....162
8. Treasurers' Report for 2010..... 164
9. *Omiodes indicata* (Fabricius) and *Omiodes martyralis*  
(Lederer)(Lepidoptera: Pyralidae) in Louisiana  
by Vernon A. Brou. Jr.....165
10. *Loxa flavicollis* (Drury, 1773)(Hemiptera: Pentatomidae)  
A New Invasive Stink Bug in Louisiana  
by Vernon A. Brou Jr.....166
11. James' Challenge Continues.....167
12. Definitions.....167
13. Photographs - Southern Lepidopterists' Society Meeting  
Gainesville, Florida - October 2-3, 2010..... 168
14. Definitions.....170
15. Trap Placement at the Abita Springs Study Site in 2010 --  
A Pictorial, Sec.24,T6S,R12E, 4.2 mi NE of Abita  
Springs, Louisiana USA by Vernon A. Brou Jr.....171
16. Into the Den at Harmon Den, No Lions, But You Will  
Find Tigers and Much More by Craig W. Marks..... 172
17. The "Butterfly Effect".....175
18. Eleanor Ruth Adams - Nothing But Great Memories  
and Great Stories.....176
19. Eleanor Adams: a Personal Remembrance  
by Irving Finkelstein.....178
20. SLS 2010 Annual Meeting Minutes by Don Stillwaugh..... 179
21. *Chaetagleae sericea* (Morrison, 1874)(Lepidoptera:  
Noctuidae) in Louisiana by Vernon A. Brou Jr.....180
22. Report on the Capture of a Gravid *Samia cynthia*  
Female in Alachua County, Florida  
by Reuben E. Judd and Deborah L. Matthews..... 182
23. A New Backyard Butterfly Garden in  
Brazos County Texas by Ro Wauer.....185
24. Albert Bierstadt - Biography by J. Barry Lombardini .....187
25. Reports of State Coordinators.....189

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**CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SL SOCIETY**

Many thanks to *Thomas Stelnicki* who contributed to the Southern Lepidopterist's Society this last quarter. All contributions greatly help the printing and mailing of the Newsletter. [The Editor]

## AN UNEXPECTED GARDEN VISITOR

BY

GARY NOEL ROSS

Gardening for butterflies has many rewards. There is, of course, the joy of watching the constantly changing tableau of butterfly visitors. And for those persons who enjoy photography and experimentation, the garden is an excellent outdoor laboratory that permits work under relatively relaxed, comfortable conditions. Finally, personal butterfly gardens present us with the opportunity to share our joys and knowledge with others—especially youngsters who are guardians of the future.

I have maintained a butterfly/hummingbird garden at my residence in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, since 1994. Over the years I have had to modify the garden—particularly in 2008 when Hurricane Gustav virtually destroyed my entire landscape. I have tallied 66 species of butterflies (the state has logged in 140 breeding and vagrant species). The most common species to visit my garden is the Gulf Fritillary (*Agraulis vanillae*) and that is because I grow a healthy crop of its host plant, maypop (*Passiflora incarnata*). Two visitors have been sighted only once or twice: Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*) and Queen (*Danaus gilippus*). Needless to say, those punctuated sightings have provided the stimulus for me to spend as much time as possible within my garden.

But my stellar moment dates to May 25, 1996, when my garden was still in its salad days. Imagine: I was watering with a garden hose because the previous few days had been dry. The time was about eleven o'clock and the sun was getting to be rather uncomfortable. Just as I was about to call it quits for the day, a female neighbor out exercising her two dogs walked by (my garden bordered the front sidewalk) and stopped to chat. Since this was the first opportunity she had had for a close-up view of the garden, I seized the opportunity to explain my recent relandscaping with flowering plants to attract small wildlife. The leashed dogs were well behaved and so our conversation was not rushed. We were even graced by the appearance of several butterflies—chiefly swallowtails such as Black (*Papilio polyxenes*), Giant (*P. cresphontes*), and Spicebush (*P. troilus*). A female *P. polyxenes* upped the ante by laying three eggs on my newly installed fennel plants—the butterfly's host. (This provided another opportunity for me to explain the roll of host plants in butterfly gardens and the metamorphic life cycle of butterflies.)

Shortly, the neighbor asked: "Do you think you will ever see any unusual butterfly in your garden?"



*Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), dorsal, ♀; collected by Charles Bordelon: 27-IV-2002, Sabine Co., Six Mile, TX (Photograph by Ed C. Knudson).



*Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), ventral, ♀; collected by Charles Bordelon: 27-IV-2002, Sabine Co., Six Mile, TX (Photograph by Ed C. Knudson).

Although taken back by the depth of the question, I was delighted in the opportunity to discuss how urbanization destroys vegetation and therefore, negatively affects most wildlife—including butterflies. I explained that because we were living within the confines of a large city, natural habitats that support numerous and sometimes rare species were a distance away. In addition, the vast majority of people in Baton Rouge (as well as many other cities across the nation) no longer garden with traditional "flowers." Modern homeowners usually opt to fill their formal gardens with evergreen woody

shrubs/bushes that require relatively little maintenance. Unfortunately, such plantings are usually not butterfly friendly. Bottom line? The chances of any butterfly surviving physical impacts from vehicular traffic, navigation through a maze of man-made obstacles, dehydration from exposure to vast expanses of cement and asphalt, contamination by pesticides, predation due to long/exposed flights, to arrive eventually in my "oasis," were very, very poor. "However," I added, "I keep hoping."

Then, as if pulled from a secret black bag, a small lycaenid butterfly seemingly materialized on my left arm and began imbibing my perspiration. My initial identification was White M Hairstreak (*Parrhasius m-album*). But could this be? You see, heretofore, I had observed the species only one other time (March 1963) in Louisiana and that was in



*Parrhasius m-album* (Boisduval & LeConte), dorsal, ♂; collected by Ed. C. Knudson: 21-IV-1974, Houston, TX (photograph by Ed. C. Knudson).

the Tunica Hills region of West Feliciana Parish, about 60 miles north of Baton Rouge.

My face went white. Of course, my initial thought: "Gary, you are confused." I slowly raised my arm for a closer inspection. No mistake. The white m-shaped markings on the underwings and the brilliant iridescent blue top wings were tell-tale for *P. m-album*. I excitedly quipped to my neighbor: "Quick! Come for a close look at this butterfly. This is only the second time I have seen this species in Louisiana."

With a perfunctory smile, my neighbor approached. So, there we stood, silent, transfixed in an incredible moment of magic. Then, after a good 3-4 minutes the insect took flight. As we recomposed ourselves, we continued to talk about what we had just experienced, all the while longing for the butterfly to return. But no such luck. In fact, to this day—some 14 years later—I still have not encountered another *Parrhasium m-album* either in my garden or anywhere else within Louisiana (other field persons have noted the

species in the state, however).

And my neighbor? Well, she has since moved to another subdivision although I still occasionally see her at a local supermarket. When we meet, she invariably will ask: "Any new visitors lately?" Of course, I never am sure if she is serious or just continuing to play along with what she believes to be my hocus-pocus. Whatever, that moment so long ago in my personal "Eden" when different worlds meshed, remains forever ensconced in both our minds.

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[Thanks to Charles Bordelon and Ed. Knudson for allowing the publication of photographs of their specimens of the White M Hairstreak, and to the photographer, Ed Knudson -- The Editor.]

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## MOTHS ATTRACTED TO MERCURY VAPOR LIGHTS IN FRENCH GUIANA

BY

LANCE A. DURDEN AND LORENZA BEATI

During the first week of August, 2008, we embarked on a field trip to French Guiana. After flying into the capital, Cayenne, we stayed at the Floramazonne Lodge. This Lodge is conveniently located about 15 km inland at an elevation of ~320 m near the "Route de Kaw" which leads to Kaw Mountain. Fortunately, mosquitoes and some other biting insects are less abundant at this elevation than in the lowland, coastal city of Cayenne. The Lodge is surrounded by primary tropical Amazonian rain forest in a country that remains about 95% forested.

Being acarologists and medical entomologists, our primary objective in French Guiana was to collect Amazonian ticks for taxonomic and molecular studies. We were joined by Dr. Hans Klompen (The Ohio State University) who was mainly interested in sampling mites especially ectoparasitic and phoretic mites of insects including moths. In order to better sample moths and insects such as large beetles, for ~3 hours during each of two nights (2 and 4 August), a white sheet (~2 X 2 m) was set up vertically at ground level in a rain forest clearing and 4 generator-powered mercury vapor 250 Watt lights were suspended above it. We planned our trip to coincide with nights lacking lunar illumination in an attempt to maximize our sampling efforts.



Fig. 1. One side of the light sheet about 30 minutes after dusk, 2 August 2008 (photograph by Lance Durden).



Fig. 2. *Trosia rosita* (Schaus)(Megalopygidae: Trosiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).

The diversity of moths and other insects we observed on the light sheet in the few hours we recorded and sampled was astounding. Because the larger moths, especially sphingids, saturniids, arctiids and notodontids, were easiest to identify and to sample for mites, we concentrated our efforts on members of these families. However, only the sphingids (41 species recorded) and saturniids (27 species recorded) could be identified in their entirety and even then,

with the huge numbers of moths hitting the sheets, some species in these families could have been missed. Moths were identified using various guides but mainly the websites, "Hétérocères de Guyane française" (<http://www.guianensis.fr/>), "Arctiidae de Guyane française" ([http://www.inra.fr/papillon/arct\\_guy/arct\\_guy.htm](http://www.inra.fr/papillon/arct_guy/arct_guy.htm)) and "Ctenuchinae de Guyane française" (<http://www.cahurel-entomologie.com/ctenuchinae.htm>). Although some families such as the Pyralidae and Crambidae were also very well represented, unfortunately, we were unable to identify most of the microlepidopterans to species.

Of course, moths were not the only insects that were attracted to the lights. A dazzling array of other insects including large cerambycids, scarabaeids, and other beetles also landed on the sheet. As we identified or sampled the larger insects, we also needed to be careful of biting beetles and stinging bees and wasps. Two of us experienced painful stings from bees that were common on the sheets. Other insects of interest were a fairly wide diversity of kissing (= conenose) bugs, which are vectors of the trypanosome parasite that causes the often fatal Chagas' disease that is widespread in the neotropics.



Fig. 3. *Mellitia brabanti* Le Cerf (Sesiidae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).

Overall, in a total of ~6 hours of recording over two separate nights, we identified an impressive diversity of moths (Table 1). However, because of the huge numbers of insects being attracted to the lights, it was impossible to identify more than a small percentage of the moths. As stated above, the larger or more unusual moths were identified first but many moths remained unidentified, especially the smaller or less colorful species. Based on images in the "Hétérocères de Guyane Française" website, a few of the moths we photographed or retained appear to be undescribed. The ectoparasitic or phoretic mites that were collected from some of the moths and beetles are still being processed and definitely include new taxa.

We would like to thank Hans Klompen and Anna Klompen who helped with recording and sampling at the light sheet. Frédéric LeCorre arranged for accommodations, collecting and export permits and the light sheet set-up.

**TABLE 1. IDENTIFIED MOTHS ATTRACTED TO MERCURY VAPOR LIGHTS AT FLORAMAZONE, FRENCH GUIANA, AUGUST 2008.**

**MEGALOPYGIDAE:**

*Edebessa circumcincta* (Schaus)  
*Podalia fuscescens* Walker  
*Trosia nigropunctigera* Fletcher  
*Trosia rosita* (Schaus)

**LIMACODIDAE:**

*Acharia nesea* (Stoll)  
*Ulamia dolobrata* (Stoll)

**DALCERIDAE:**

*Acraga infusa* Schaus  
*Minacraga disconitens* Schaus

**SESIIDAE:**

*Melittia brabantii* Le Cerf

**COSSIDAE:**

*Cossula orima* Druce  
*Hypopta bruneomaculata* (Dyar & Schaus)  
*Morpheis pyracmon* (Cramer)

**PYRALIDAE:**

*Siga liris* (Cramer)

**CRAMBIDAE:**

*Hositea gynaecia* Dyar  
*Midila guianensis* Munroe

**MIMALLONIDAE:**

*Alheita caudina* (Schaus)  
*Cicinnus hamata* (Walker)  
*Menevia lucara* (Schaus)

**APATELODIDAE:**

*Apatelodes firmiana* (Stoll)  
*Epia muscosa* (Butler)

**SATURNIIDAE:**

*Adeloneivaia boisduvalii* (Doumet)  
*Adeloneivaia catoxantha* (Rothschild)  
*Adeloneivaia jason* (Boisduval)

*Adeloneivaia subangulata* (Herrich-Schäffer)

*Adelowalkeria plateada* (Schaus)  
*Adelowalkeria torresi* Travassos & May  
*Arsenura armida* (Cramer)  
*Arsenura beebei* (Fleming)  
*Automerina auletes* (Herrich-Schäffer)  
*Automeris curvilinea* Schaus  
*Automeris larra* (Walker)  
*Automeris moresca* Schaus  
*Citoica anthonilis* (Herrich-Schäffer)  
*Copaxa decrescens* (Walker)  
*Copiopteryx semiramis* (Cramer)  
*Dirphia acidalia* Hübner  
*Eacles guianensis* Schaus  
*Hylesia gigantex orbana* Schaus  
*Othorene hodeva* (Druce)  
*Oxytenis mirabilis* (Cramer)  
*Oxytenis zerbina* (Cramer)  
*Paradaemonia platydesmia* (Rothschild)  
*Paradaemonia samba* (Schaus)  
*Paradaemonia terrena* (Jordan)  
*Ptiloscola photophila* (Rothschild)  
*Rhescyntis hippodamia* (Cramer)  
*Titaea tamerlan amazonensis* Lemaire

**SPHINGIDAE:**

*Adhemarius daphne* (Boisduval)  
*Adhemarius gannascus* (Stoll)  
*Adhemarius roessleri* (Eitschberger)  
*Callinomia inuus* (Rothschild & Jordan)  
*Callinomia pan* (Cramer)  
*Callinomia parce* (Fabricius)  
*Cocytius duponchel* (Poey)  
*Enyo lugubris* (Linnaeus)  
*Enyo ocyete* (Linnaeus)  
*Erinnyis crameri* (Schaus)  
*Erinnyis alope* (Drury)  
*Erinnyis ello* (Linnaeus)  
*Eumorpha capronnieri* (Boisduval)  
*Eumorpha obliquus* Rothschild & Jordan  
*Eumorpha phorbis* (Cramer)  
*Eumorpha satellitia licaon* (Cramer)

*Hemeroplanes triptolemus* (Cramer)  
*Manduca albiplaga* (Walker)  
*Manduca diffissa tropicalis* (Rothschild & Jordan)  
*Manduca florestan* (Stoll)  
*Manduca huascara* (Schaus)  
*Manduca lucetius* (Cramer)  
*Manduca leucospila* (Rothschild & Jordan)  
*Manduca rustica* (Fabricius)  
*Neococytius cluentius* (Cramer)  
*Pachylia darceta* Druce  
*Pachylia ficus* (Linnaeus)  
*Perigonia lusca* Walker  
*Protambulyx eurycles* (Herrich-Shäffer)  
*Protambulyx strigilis* (Linnaeus)  
*Pseudosphinx tetrio* (Linnaeus)  
*Xylophanes amadis* (Stoll)  
*Xylophanes anubis* (Cramer)  
*Xylophanes chiron nechus* (Cramer)  
*Xylophanes epaphus* (Boisduval)  
*Xylophanes fusimacula* (Felder)  
*Xylophanes guianensis* (Rothschild)  
*Xylophanes neoptolemus* (Druce)  
*Xylophanes pistacina* (Boisduval)  
*Xylophanes porcus continentalis* Rothschild & Jordan  
*Xylophanes thyelia* (Linnaeus)

**SEMATURIDAE:**

*Nothus lunus* (L.)

**GEOMETRIDAE:**

*Dyspteris tenuivitta* Dognin  
*Pero odonaria* (Oberthür)  
*Sphacelodes vulneraria* Hübner

**NOTODONTIDAE:**

*Ankale viridis* (Schaus)  
*Bardaxima stragula* (Möschler)  
*Chliara cresus* (Cramer)  
*Crinodes bellatrix* (Stoll)  
*Crinodes schausi* Rothschild  
*Disphragis coremista* Schaus  
*Disphragis sabaria* Schaus  
*Disphragisella delira* (Schaus)  
*Draudtargia merita* (Schaus)  
*Draudtargia picta* (Schaus)  
*Drugera arida* (Schaus)  
*Gooderia apella* (Schaus)  
*Hapigia gaudens* Schaus  
*Hapigia nodicornis* Guenée  
*Hapigia obliqua* (Walker)  
*Hapigia simplex* (Walker)  
*Hapigia rufescens* Schaus  
*Hemiceras indistans* Guenée  
*Hemiceras satelles* Schaus  
*Hemiceras teffea* Schaus  
*Lepasta grammodes* Felder

*Lirimiris lignitecta* Walker  
*Moresa hieroglyphica* (Rothschild)  
*Moresa valkeri* Schaus  
*Notoplusia clara* (Stoll)  
*Nystalea striata* Schaus  
*Nystalea superciliosa* Guenée  
*Rhuda focula* (Stoll)  
*Rhudara coralia* Thiaucourt  
*Rifargira imitata* (Druce)  
*Rifargira mistura* Schaus  
*Rosema apollinairei* Dognin

**NOCTUIDAE:**

*Argidia tomyris* (Cramer)  
*Ascalapha odorata* (L.)  
*Coenipeta lobuligera* (Guenée)  
*Darceta severa* (Cramer)  
*Euclystis insana* (Guenée)  
*Euclystis laluma* (Schaus)  
*Eulepidiotis juliata* (Stoll)  
*Gonodonta lincus* (Cramer)  
*Gonodonta milla* Thony  
*Lesmone aemylia* (Druce)  
*Letis buteo* Guenée  
*Letis herilia* (Stoll)  
*Letis magna* (Gmelin)  
*Letis occidua* (Linnaeus)  
*Letis scops* Guenée  
*Mazacyla relata* (Walker)  
*Metria amazonica* (Butler)  
*Metria nigrescens* (Schaus)  
*Neotuerta lycaon* (Druce)  
*Oraesia nobilis* Felder & Rogenhofer  
*Peteroma laonome* (Druce)  
*Thysania zenobia* (Cramer)

**NOLIDAE:**

*Orotermes monstrosa* Dognin

**ARCTIIDAE:**

*Amaxia bella* (Schaus)  
*Amaxia chaon* (Druce)  
*Amaxia lepida* (Schaus)  
*Araeomolis albipicta* (Dognin)  
*Azatrepes discalis* (Walker)  
*Calonotus aterimma* (Sepp)  
*Coiffaitarctia ockendeni* (Rothschild)  
*Correbia lycoides* (Walker)  
*Cresera hieroglyphica* (Schaus)  
*Epimolis incarnata* (Hampson)  
*Epimolis incisa* (Rothschild)  
*Evius lobata* (Dognin)  
*Heliura suffusa* (Lathy)  
*Hyalurga leucophlebia* Hering  
*Hyperthaema punctata* Rothschild  
*Lepidokirbyia venigera* Toulgoët



*Nyridela acroxantha* Perty  
*Ormetica contraria* (Walker)  
*Ormetica packardi* (Butler)  
*Parathyris cedonulli* (Stoll)  
*Pronola magniplaga* Schaus  
*Robinsonia dewitzi* Gundlach

*Rhipha strigosa* (Walker)  
*Symphlebia neja* (Schaus)  
*Trichromia hamptoni* (Rothschild)  
*Zaevius calocore* Dyar  
*Zatrephes trailii* Butler



Fig. 4. *Hositea gynaecia* Dyar (Crambidae: Midilinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 5. *Adeloneivaia jason* (Boisduval, male, (Saturniidae: Ceratocampinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 6. *Copiopteryx semiramis* (Cramer), female (Saturniidae: Arsenurinae) and *Correbia lycoides* (Walker)(Arctiidae: Ctenuchinae) to left of left forewing (photograph by Lance Durden).



Fig. 7. *Eumorpha capronnieri* (Boisduval)(Sphingidae: Macroglossinae)(center), *Eulepidotis juliata* (Stoll)(Noctuidae: Ophiderinae)(top right), and *Drugera arida* (Schaus), male, (Notodontidae)(bottom left) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 8. *Dyspteris tenuivitta* Dognin (Geometridae: Larentiinae) (photography by Lance Durden).



Fig. 9. *Lepasta grammodes* Felder (Notodontidae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).

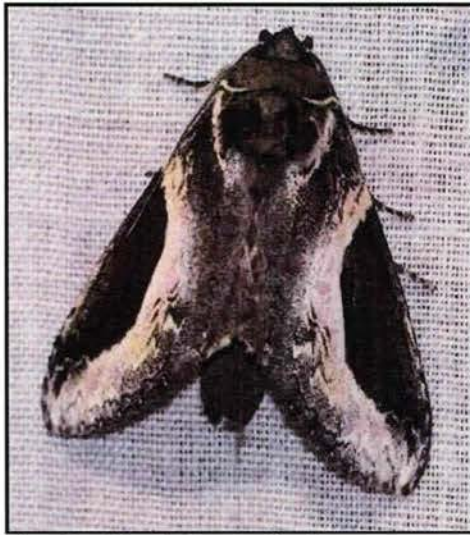


Fig. 10. *Rhuda focula* (Stoll)  
(Notodontidae) (photograph by  
Lorenza Beati).

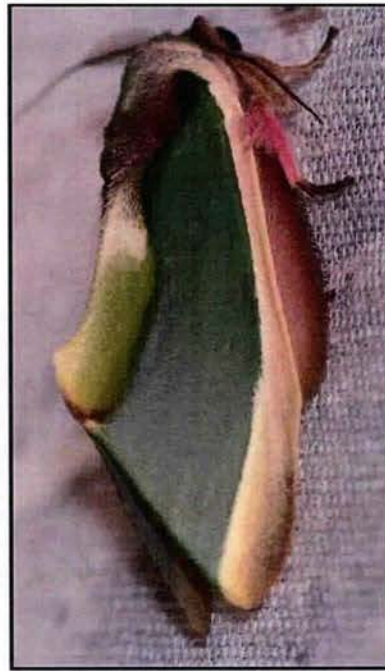


Fig. 11. *Rosema apollinairi*  
Dognin (Notodontidae)  
(photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 12. *Letis occidua*  
(Linnaeus), male, (Noctuidae:  
Ophiderinae) (photograph by  
Lance Durden).



Fig. 13. *Orotermes monstrosa* Dognin  
(Nolidae: Chloephorinae) (photograph  
by Lance Durden).



Fig. 14. *Amaxia bella* (Schaus)  
(Arctiidae: Arctiinae)(photograph  
by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 15. *Amaxia chaon*  
(Druce)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae)  
(photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 16. *Araeomolis albipicta*  
(Dognin)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae)  
(photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 17. *Azatrephes discalis*  
(Walker)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae)  
(photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 18. *Cresera hieroglyphica* (Schaus)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 19. *Epimolis incisa* (Rothschild), male, (Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photography by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 20. *Evius lobata* (Dognin) (Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 21. *Ormetica contraria* (Walker)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 22. *Rhipha strigosa* (Walker)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 23. *Trichromia hampsoni* (Rothschild)(Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 24. *Zaeuius calocore* Dyar, male, (Arctiidae: Arctiinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 25. *Nyridela acroxantha* Perty (Arctiidae: Ctenuchinae) (photograph by Lorenza Beati).



Fig. 26. Four species of kissing bugs (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Triatominae) that were attracted to the lights (photograph by Lance Durden).

## DON'T LET A LITTLE RAIN SLOW YOU DOWN, BE STUPID LIKE ME

BY  
KELLY RICHERS

On a 2007 trip to Brown Canyon, in the Baboquivari Mountains of Arizona, with Peter Jump as my passenger, a flat tire in Arivaca turned into a seven hour ordeal and delay (Southern Lepidopterists' NEWS, Vol. 32, No.3, 2010). However, shortly after seven p.m. on a Friday evening near the first of August, watching miniature cloudbursts walk across the valley, we pulled up at the lodge. Approximately nine other collectors were there to greet us, and we quickly located sites on which to set up our equipment.

Peter chose a clump of trees close to the lodge itself, while I walked down a path to the dry stream bed about ¼ mile from the lodge, out of site of the huge bank of lights Bruce Walsh set up nightly at the lodge itself. I set up several blacklights at sheets along the way, and put my mercury vapor light setup, run by my generator, just out of the streambed, about two feet above the level of the streambed, in the event of a flash flood, which I had never seen there in three years of collecting at the same spot. It never hurts to be cautious. Sudden little downpours actually happened almost every afternoon or evening, but rarely last more than fifteen minutes, although the rain may be fierce for that short time.

Friday evening collecting at the sheets was excellent. With eleven people there, one could wander from sheet to sheet, covering a space about half a mile in walking, and visit, share a drink and enjoy great company. It rained a couple of times, but the collecting lights dotting the canyon enabled people to stay up late, avoiding the showers and having a good time.



**Storm over Baboquivari Mts.**

Around 2:00 a.m. everyone finally tired enough to wind it down and turn the collecting over to the traps that replaced the sheet collecting. Saturday dawned, humid and heating, and people staggered forth at different times, gathering traps and bringing them to the porch. Several people napped, and others walked the trails, as I did, looking for butterflies. Otherwise, the collecting apparatus was pretty much left in place for Saturday night. The heat finally forced virtually everyone to the lodge, not air conditioned but breezy and shady, around 2:00 p.m.



**The stream bed - where the equipment was washed away.**

At about 3 in the afternoon another little cloudburst hit, with the driving rain typical of the storms that move through. This one, however, didn't move on. So, the downpour, while not a concern at first, continued far beyond the fifteen minutes one would expect. But, it kept raining. And raining. By six, the stream had turned into a rushing torrent. By seven, three of us tried to work our way down the path to get my mercury vapor light setup and generator out of danger. Halfway there, water pouring off a ledge made the trail waist deep in water and impassible. We had to turn back. By eight, with it still pouring and getting dark, I tried again, got swept partly away at the same spot, and lost my flashlight in saving my footing. There was nothing to do but slog back to the lodge, where we periodically peered over the edge of the canyon to the stream to see how high it was getting. Most estimates were that the

stream was ten to fifteen feet deep by dark.

It rained until about three in the morning. At about nine or ten in the morning the water coming down the trail subsided enough that several of us went in search of my gear. We found the remains.



**Path to collecting site - wall where the water was pouring over that made the path impassable.**



**Rain won't stop.**



**Stream at 6 pm (near the lodge area when this happened).**

The frame I used to hold a sheet was washed away completely. The sheet we found several dozen yards downstream wrapped around a log, and a dark brown in color from the mud, no longer usable. The generator had apparently been several feet underwater, and was filled with sand. Even the ballast for the mercury vapor light, which was caught under a metal water line, was filled with sand completely. I later disassembled it and there was no space at all inside not packed with sand. The light itself was gone, broken off at a plug in connection.

We hauled what was left up to the truck, and loaded everything to leave by about 11 a.m. Because there was a very real fear that the roadbed had washed out at the three stream crossings below the lodge, several car and truckloads decided to leave together. No one knew what may have been washed away.

The stream was still flowing, about two to three feet deep. Although it was only about 30 feet wide, it was difficult to see the bottom, because any semblance of road was totally gone crossing the stream. No concrete, no flat dirt, nothing but large rocks. Peter volunteered to feel the way, and walked the stream, moving and tossing large rocks so the truck could pass through. The first crossing was made with no difficulty, just water splashing up to the windows.

The second was more difficult. With Peter again leading the way, the truck got stuck in the middle, and only by moving several rocks did I get it going again. I had driven very slowly into the stream, being very cautious, and the truck lost momentum too much and mired down. With Peter rolling rocks under the wheels it barely made it through.

At the third crossing, after Peter walked the route thoroughly, I decided to take the truck across a little faster. Two thirds of the way across it hit a hole, bounded into the air, and crashed down on the catalytic converter housing, splitting it. We didn't know that, of course, all we knew was that the truck suddenly began sounding like a large animal was hiding under it making weird noises. After pulling out of the stream, we looked but of course

could not see anything out of place or tell what was wrong, so we climbed in and drove off to California, sounding peculiar all the way.

Total extra costs for this trip? Tires, \$420, Catalytic convertor (you can't buy just the housing....) \$900, generator cleaning, \$125, light \$30. At least I cleaned the ballast myself, after popping the rivets. Just another exciting trip to Arizona!

(Kelly Richers, E-Mail: [KeRichers@wuesd.org](mailto:KeRichers@wuesd.org))

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**TREASURERS' REPORT FOR 2010**

**As of November 30th, 2010:**

Beginning Bank Balance with SunTrust of Gainesville as of 1/1/2010: **\$3,892.84**  
Ending Balance as of 11/30/2010: **\$4448.76**  
Deposits and Credits: **\$4012.05** Includes dues, donations, collections from meetings and sales of old newsletters  
Bank Fees: **\$32.45**  
Withdrawals (postage, printing, supplies, meeting expenses ): **\$4012.05**

**Suntrust sent a notice stating that beginning on October 1, 2010, the Southern Lepidopterists' Society Free Business Checking account will be converted to a Primary Business Checking account. There will now be a \$1000 average monthly balance requirement to avoid a \$10 monthly maintenance fee.**

Our society lost \$40 because a former member sent me, a check and then asked that his membership be cancelled. I had already sent in his check of \$20 for deposit. I sent him a \$20 check in return and he cancelled his first check and refused to pay the \$20 bank fee for the cancellation. I sent him a letter and even called him to tell him that our society did not appreciate his action.

Our joint meeting with ATL was very good. Their organization split the money collected from the meeting with SLS after their expenses were deducted including the reimbursal for the donuts we bought (\$30).

**Itemized expenses:**

Postage Fee Vol.31 #4, **\$288.98** (check #590 1/15/2010)  
Printing Laser Printer Toner Cartridges, **\$731.75** (\$231.00 + \$500.75) (check #592 2/28/2010)  
Postage Vol. 32 #1, **\$278.60** (check #593)  
Printing Vol. 32 #1, **\$210.13** (check #594)  
Printing Laser Printer Toner Cartridges, **\$910.00** (check #595)  
Mailing Envelopes, **\$17.06** (check #596)  
Postage Vol. 32 #2, **\$311.25** (check #597)  
Mailing Envelopes, **\$18.17** (check #598)  
Joint Meeting Expenses of ATL/SLS October 2010, **\$30.00** (check #599 and 600). Reimbursed by ATL or deducted from profits from joint meeting  
Postage Vol. 32 #3, **\$296.52** (check #601)  
Printing Vol. 32 #3, **\$881.47** (check #602)  
Postage Vol. 32 #3, **\$38.01** (check #603)

I am estimating that it costs about **\$1230.98** to produce and mail each newsletter. We need to bring in at least 4 times that amount to not incur debt.

Respectfully submitted,  
Jeff Slotten  
2010 Treasurer of SLS

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**OMIODES INDICATA (FABRICIUS) AND OMIODES MARTYRALIS (LEDERER) (LEPIDOPTERA: PYRALIDAE) IN LOUISIANA**

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

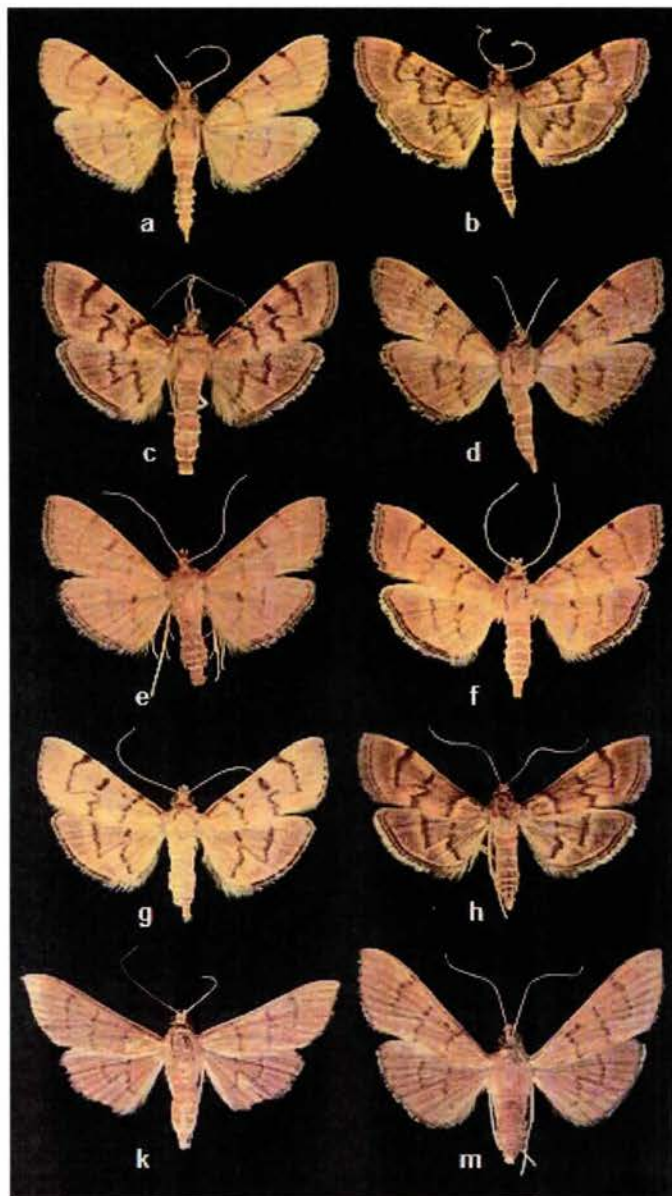


Fig. 1. *Omiodes indicata*: males (a-d), females (e-h); *Omiodes martyralis*: male (k), female (m).

The pyralid moth *Omiodes indicata* (Fabricius) (Fig. 1a - h) was previously mentioned to occur in Louisiana (Brou, 1994) when I reported on a new North American record, a single male of the species *Omiodes martyralis* (Lederer) (Fig. 1k), captured May 7, 1984. Since that initial record, I have captured two females of *martyralis* on June 12, 2001 (Fig. 1m) and on January 20, 2010. All three of these specimens were captured in ultraviolet light traps at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi. northeast of Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish.

*O. martyralis* was described from Brazil. This species has been recorded from nearby Cuba and Mexico as well as a lengthy list of countries in the tropics (Alma Solis, per. comm.). See Brou (1994) for additional information regarding *martyralis*. The determination of *martyralis* was originally made by the noted pyralid researcher Eugene Munroe.

This genus was not addressed by Covell (1984). Heppner (2003) lists the range of *indicata* to be the Gulf Coast, from Florida to Texas, the West Indies, and

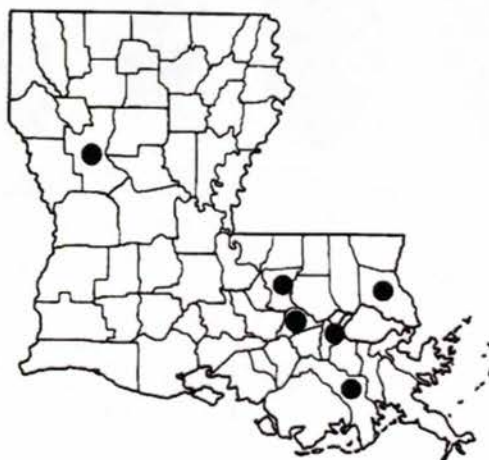


Fig. 2. Parish records for *Omiodes indicata*.



Fig. 3. Adult *Omiodes indicata* captured in Louisiana. n = 110.

Mexico to South America. The color of *indicata* occurs in varying shades of medium orange, sometimes extensively blanketed with brown-colored scales as those depicting the wing maculation. Heppner also states the common name of *indicata* as "bean leaf webber", and occurring in all twelve months. The parish locality records of *indicata* are illustrated in Fig. 2. and the dates of capture are illustrated in Fig. 3.

## Literature Cited

- Brou, V.A., 1994. A new US Pyraloid species record. *So. Lepid. News*. 16: 26.
- Covell, Jr., C.V., 1984. *A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America*. The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 496pp., 64 plates
- Heppner, J.B., 2003. *Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas*, vol. 17: Lepidoptera of Florida, Div. Plant Industry, Fla. Dept. Agr. & Consum. Serv., Gainesville. x + 670 pp., 55 plates.

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

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## LOXA FLAVICOLLIS (DRURY, 1773) (HEMIPTERA: PENTATOMIDAE) A NEW INVASIVE STINK BUG IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

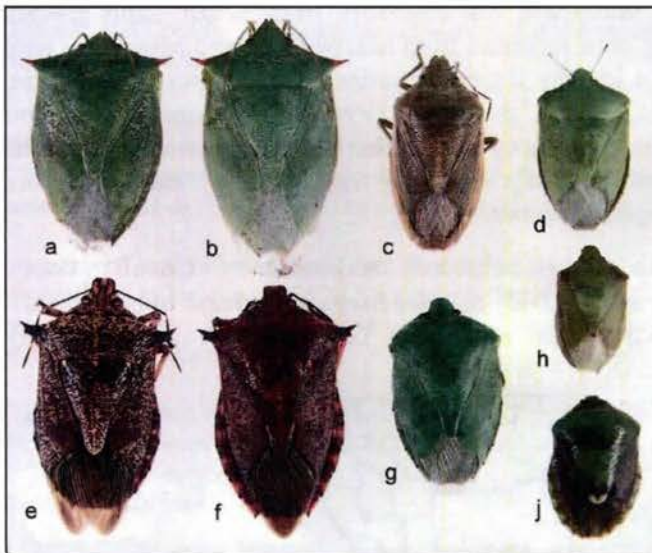


Fig. 1. a,b. *Loxa flavicollis* ♂♀, c. *Chlorochroa senilis*, d. *Nezara viridula*, e,f. *Alcaeorrhynchus grandis* ♂♀, g. *Chinavia hilare*, h. *Thyanta custator accerra*, j. *Edessa bifida*.

Over four decades I have reported on numerous new invasive lepidoptera species for the state of Louisiana. About 20 years ago, I coauthored a report concerning an introduced ladybug *Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas) as a new invasive species to the state of Louisiana. This ladybug was occurring in huge quantities nightly in light traps operated year-round at sec.24T6SR12E, 4.2 mi NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana (*aka* Abita Springs Study Site) (Chapin and Brou, 1991). Since that report on *axyridis*, a plethora of subsequent publications emerged about this species which appeared to be replacing many naturally occurring species across North America.

I mention this because our society concerns itself with lepidoptera and not various insect orders. But our publication has evolved over the decades to be read by entomologists of all specialties worldwide. Currently there is a record amount of investigation and concern about new invasive insect species of all types. Accordingly, I present this article about a very large stink bug new to the state of Louisiana.

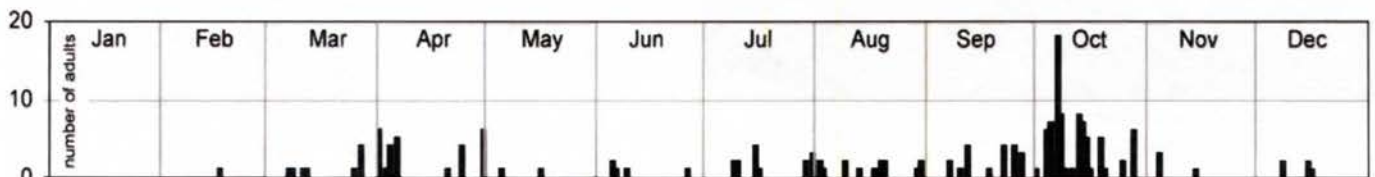


Fig. 2. Adult *Loxa flavicollis* captured at the Abita Springs Study site in Louisiana. n = 177.

Adults of the green stink bug *Loxa flavicollis* (Drury) (Fig. 1a,b) were first collected at the Abita Springs Study Site in the fall of 2006 using ultraviolet light traps. This species was not previously reported or known to occur in Louisiana. Compared to some of the larger green stink bugs known to occur commonly in Louisiana (Fig. 1): c. *Chlorochroa senilis* (Say), d. *Nezara viridula* (L.), g. *Chinavia hilare* (Say), h. *Thyanta custator accerra* McAtee, j. *Edessa bifida* (Say), *L. flavicollis* is considerably larger in size with usually smaller males and larger females ranging in length 17-24 mm. This new for Louisiana species in fact is about as large as adults of the very large species *Alcaeorrhynchus grandis* (Dallas) ♂♀ (Fig. 1e,f), a species reported for Louisiana by Richman and Mead (1978) from specimens captured in ultraviolet light traps by this author during the period 1973 through 1975 at Edgard, St. John the Baptist and Prairieville, Ascension Parishes.





Fig. 3. Parish record for *L. flavicollis*.

The range of *flavicollis* was reported by Eger (1978) in the U.S. to include Florida, Alabama and Texas, and southward to include the Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, and Jamaica.

*Cimex flavicollis* Drury was described in 1773 from Jamaica. Eger (1978) states the type material for *flavicollis* is apparently lost. Eger listed three names as synonymous under *flavicollis*, including *Loxa florida* Van Duzee. *L. florida* was described from Crescent City, Florida (a male) and Biscayne Bay, Florida (a female).

Eger's revision of the genus *Loxa* Amyot & Serville concluded with 10 currently recognized species, seven of which are described, redescribed, or synonymized species and three new species from South America.

*Loxa flavicollis* is now the largest green stink bug in Louisiana. It is at once distinguished from other green stink bugs in the state by having acutely pointed lateral projections of the pronotum orange to reddish in color. In Louisiana, adults of *flavicollis* have been captured in all months except January using ultraviolet light traps. The dates of capture for adults of *flavicollis* are illustrated in Fig. 2 and the locality record is illustrated in Fig. 3.

#### Acknowledgements

I thank Joseph E. Eger, Stephanie A. Gil and Victoria M. Bayless for providing helpful information, assistance and confirming the identity of *L. flavicollis*.

#### Literature Cited

- Chapin, Joan B. and V.A. Brou Jr., 1991. *Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas), the third species of the genus to be found in the United States (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae). *Proc. Entomol. Soc. Wash.* 93:630-635.
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- Van Duzee, E. P., 1909. Observations on some Hemiptera taken in Florida in the spring of 1908. *Bull. Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sci.* 9:149-230.

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

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### JAMES' CHALLENGE CONTINUES

The article by Kelly Richards on page 162-164 certainly qualifies for the \$10.00 award in the category of "The Dangers of Lepping". Again, I thank James for making my job as Editor a little bit easier by luring or coercing potential authors to rise to the occasion and send me a manuscript.

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#### DEFINITIONS:

**Stridulate** - to make a shrill hissing, grating or chirping sound by rubbing certain body parts together, as certain insects do. Other animals such as certain fishes, snakes and spiders also display this behavior. The structures involved include the **plectrum** which is a scrapper that usually has a ridge or nodules and the **stridulitrum** (a finely-ridged surface) which can be referred to as a file. The **plectrum** is moved across the **stridulitrum** to produce the sound. <sup>(1)</sup>

1) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stridulation>

**SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY MEETING  
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA – OCTOBER 2-3, 2010**



**Fig. 1. Group photograph of SLS members who attended the joint ATL-SLS meeting at the McGuire Center in Gainesville, Florida, on October 2-3, 2010 [photograph by Jeff Slotten].**



Fig. 2. Visitors milling about at entrance to Rain Forest area, McGuire Center [photograph by Jeff Slotten].



Fig. 3. Julieta Brambila and Jeff Slotten [photograph by Irving Finkelstein].



Fig. 4. Andrew Warren and James Adams [photograph by Irving Finkelstein].

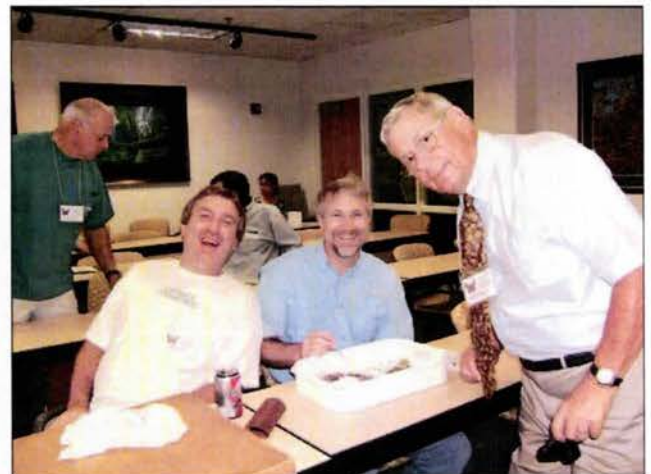


Fig. 5. Richard Anderson, James Adams, Brian Scholtens, and Charlie Covell [photograph by Irving Finkelstein].



Fig. 6. Bill Russell, James Adams, Robert Beiriger, and Brian Scholtens hard working at the bench [photograph by Irving Finkelstein].



Fig. 7. Jackie Miller and Debbie Matthews Lott [photograph by Irving Finkelstein].

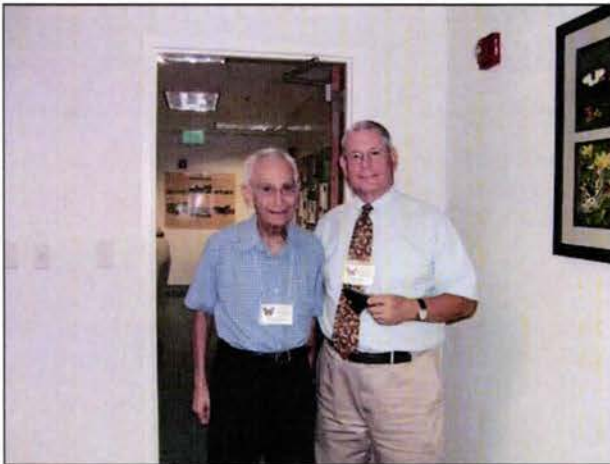


Fig. 8. Irving Finkelstein and Charlie Covell [photograph by Debbie Matthews Lott, with Irving's camera].



Fig. 9. Charlie Covell [photograph by Jeff Slotten].



Fig. 10. Nancy Turner, Andrew Warren and J.D. Turner [photograph by Irving Finkelstein].

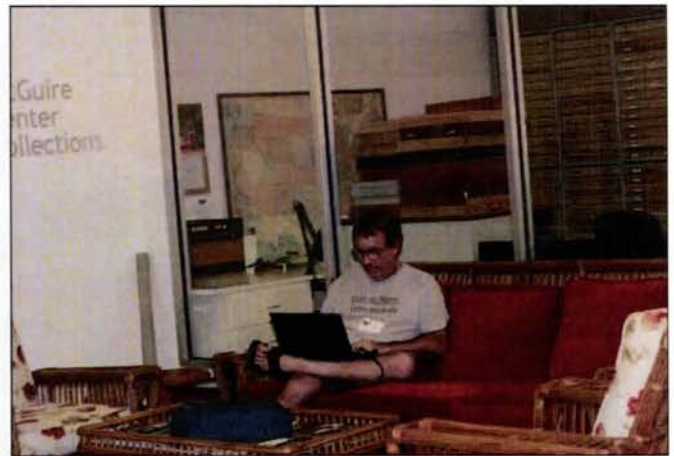


Fig. 11. James Adams preparing his talk [photograph by Jeff Slotten].

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**DEFINITIONS:**

**Pronotum** - dorsal surface of the prothorax; the dorsal, sclerotized cuticle of the first thoracic segment of an insect <sup>(1)</sup>

**Prosternum** - ventral surface of the prothorax.

**Propleuron** - lateral surface of the prothorax.

**Sclerites** - exoskeletal plates

**Ruderal** - any weedy plant growing in poor land, highly disturbed sites, waste places, or in rubbish. The ruderal plant is not necessarily considered to be a weed which is or may be a nuisance to humans.

**Voltinism** - indicates the number of broods or generations of an organism per year. <sup>(2)</sup>

**Univoltine** - one brood or generation in a year.

**Bivoltine** - two broods or generations in a year.

**Multivoltine** - more than two broods or generations in a year.

**Semivoltine** - generation time is more than one year

**Xeric** - pertaining to, or having dry or desert like conditions such as less than 10 inches of rainfall a year.

1) <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/108-pronotum.html>

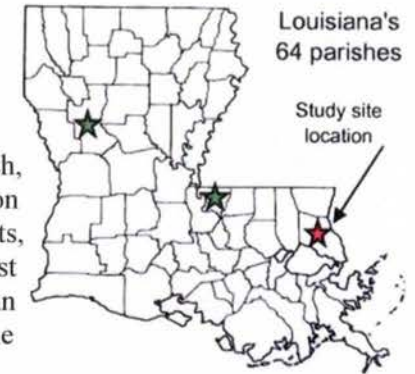
2) <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voltinism>

# TRAP PLACEMENT AT THE ABITA SPRINGS STUDY SITE IN 2010 - A PICTORIAL

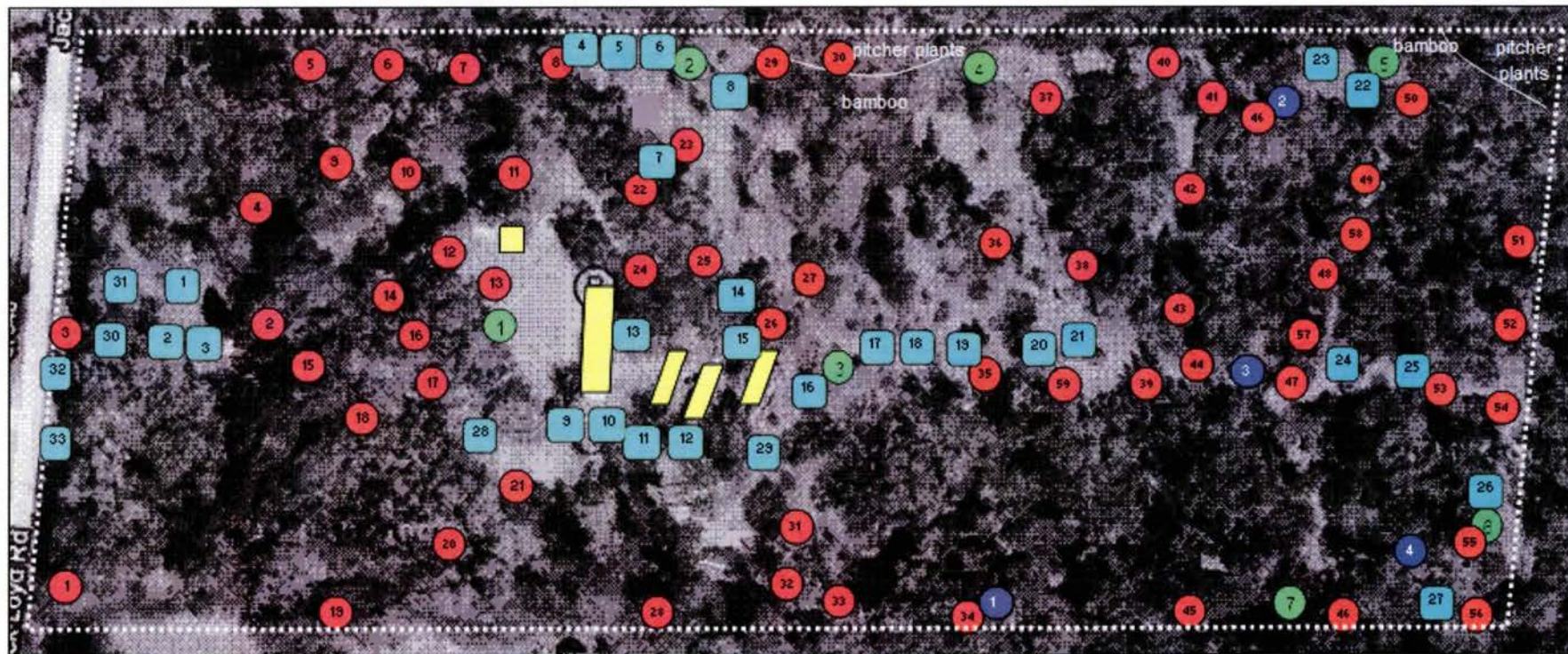
SEC.24,T6S,R12E, 4.2 MI. NE OF ABITA SPRINGS, LOUISIANA USA

BY  
VERNON A. BROU JR.

The Abita Springs study site consists of 10.0 acres located at 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, 70420, and is also the home of Vernon Antoine Brou Jr. and Charlotte Dozar Brou. This particular location has undergone extensive surveillance of the insect populations for the past 28 years, year-round 365 - 366 days and nights, 24 hrs per day regardless of weather conditions or temperatures. This location is considered by many to be the most intensely studied area in North America pertaining to its insect fauna. Delineation of the site is presented here from an aerial view illustrating the placement of 103 insect traps operating during 2010. Additionally, 24 sesiid pheromone traps operated at two other parishes within the state (green stars on map).



● 4 Bait traps ● 7 Light traps ■ 33 Pan traps ● 59 Pheromone traps - - - Property boundary ■ Buildings

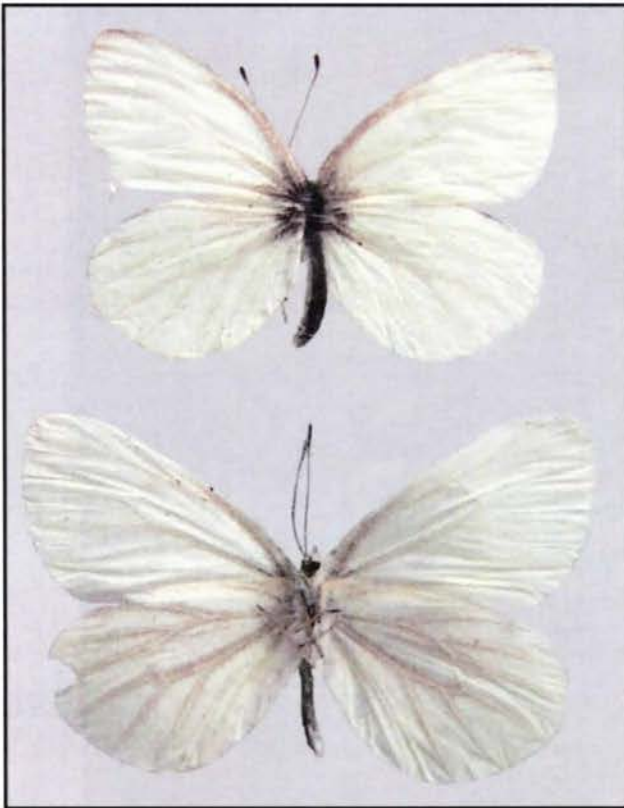


## INTO THE DEN AT HARMON DEN, NO LIONS, BUT YOU WILL FIND TIGERS AND MUCH MORE

BY  
CRAIG W. MARKS

West of Asheville, North Carolina, just before the border with Tennessee, Interstate 40 runs through what is known as "The Gorge", presenting a section of interstate that travels alongside the Pigeon River as it flows between the Great Smoky Mountains to the southwest and the Bald Mountains to the Northeast. It is here that I-40 yields access to an area known as the Harmon Den Area. According to local legend, Harmon Den was named for a man, Harmon, who lived by himself under a large rock outcropping on what is now Harmon Den Mountain.

I first learned of this unique place after reading an article by Charles Covell Jr. in NABA's American Butterflies. The Harmon Den Area is well-known locally to both horseback riders and hikers with miles of horse trails (open to hikers) and hiking trails in the area. I was able to visit the area on May 1 and 2, 2003, and confirmed what Charles had suggested in his article, it is also a great place to go butterflying.



*Pieris virginiensis*, male, dorsal, 01-V-2003  
*Pieris virginiensis*, female, ventral, 01-V-2003

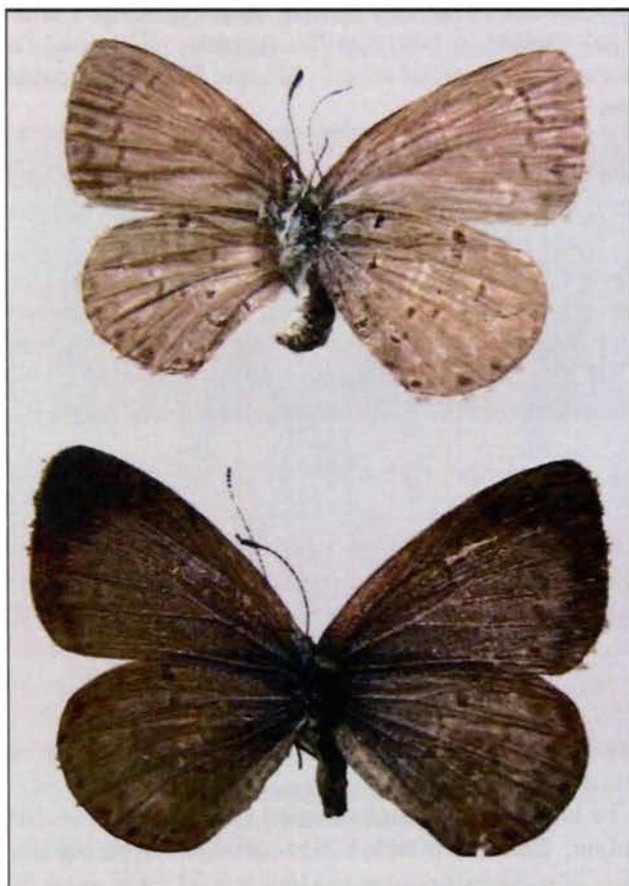
At Exit 7, the Harmon Den exit, take the exit ramp to a stop sign at Cold Springs Rd (Forest Rt. 148 which is a gravel road). At the stop sign, turn right onto Cold Springs Rd. The Harmon Den Area extends from that stop sign through Forest Service land up to Max Patch Mountain. This section of the Pisgah National Forest contains several picnic areas, roadside camping spots, trout streams, horse camps and, as indicated, many hiking trails. Just past the stop sign, on the right is a place to pull over with a large kiosk. I would suggest starting there and then proceed up Cold Spring Road as the day progresses.

I had picked early May for my visit in hopes of finding some West Virginia Whites, *Pieris virginiensis*, which had been reported within several prior SLS Newsletters as flying at Harmon Den during that time frame. Harry LeGrand reported this bug as restricted to the mountainous region of North Carolina, but at lower elevations. He described it as a slow-flying butterfly easily detected as it flies in open cove forests, "usually seen in the dappled shade of forest interiors, but seen at times along roads and other small openings in these forests." His descriptions were "dead-on" correct at Harmon Den.

I arrived at the kiosk on May 1, shortly after noon and stopped. In the short distance from the stop sign to the kiosk, I had noticed a couple of white butterflies flying along the side of the road. In his article, Charles had reported Cabbage Whites, *P. rapae*, at the I-40 intersection, but I wanted to investigate. I had always dreamed of visiting a place to look for a particular butterfly and then immediately finding that butterfly in large numbers. In the real world of butterflying that does not happen often; however, on this day it did. Within 15 minutes I had seen those two and two more West Virginia Whites flitting slowly along the roadside, visiting wild flowers growing in the open area opposite the kiosk. But there was more.

I had noticed a couple of white butterflies flying along the side of the road. In his article, Charles had reported Cabbage Whites, *P. rapae*, at the I-40 intersection, but I wanted to investigate. I had always dreamed of visiting a place to look for a particular butterfly and then immediately finding that butterfly in large numbers. In the real world of butterflying that does not happen often; however, on this day it did. Within 15 minutes I had seen those two and two more West Virginia Whites flitting slowly along the roadside, visiting wild flowers growing in the open area opposite the kiosk. But there was more.

As the gravel road narrowed just past the kiosk, there were some puddles. I could see, from a distance, flashes of bright silver moving around the wet spots. I had seen Spring and Summer Azures, *Celastrina ladon* and *neglecta*, before in Louisiana, but, upon closer inspection, these butterflies were larger and much greyer than that with which I was familiar. I was seeing my second lifer of the day, Dusky Azures, *Celastrina nigra*, all within the first 30 minutes of my visit.



*Celastrina nigra*, ventral, 01-V-2003  
*Celastrina nigra*, dorsal, 01-V-2003

Spicebush Swallowtails, *Papilio troilus*; Eastern Tailed Blues, *Everes comyntas*; one Silvery Blue, *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*; a couple of Spring Azures and several Pearl Crescents, *Phyciodes tharos*.



*Papilio appalachiensis*, male, ventral, 01-V-2003

include size, the nature of the yellow submarginal band on the underside forewing, the shape of the forewing, and the amount of blue scaling on the hindwing. It is described as single-brooded, flying in the southern Appalachians from late April to early June. Dense, rich mixed forest is its primary habitat.

A recent split from the Spring Azure complex, the Dusky Azure is limited in North Carolina to the mountain regions. As with the West Virginia White, it is found in the dappled shade of hardwood forests. LeGrand suggested they could be found along dirt roads in such forests. Wright has indicated males are best found at mud puddles or flying low along woodland trails or roads, and that is exactly where I found them. At lower elevations, its peak flight time is late April and early May. They can be distinguished by their slate-grey upper wing coloring and the absence of any blue.

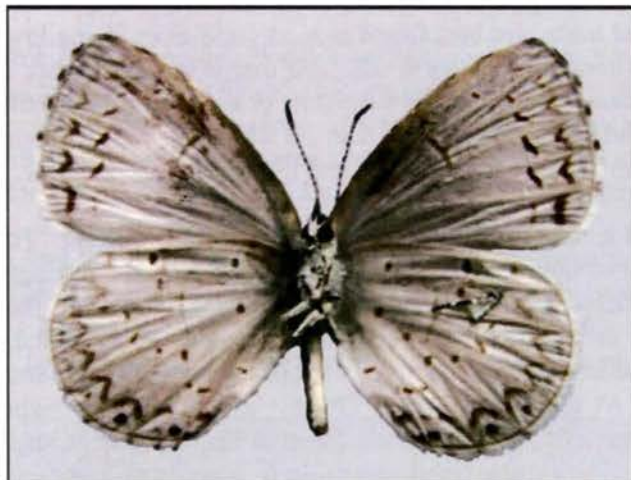
There is a campground 3.7 miles up Cold Spring Road. To the right of the road (as the road is ascended), Cold Springs Creek descends in the opposite direction; however, the creek is very difficult to reach due to thick underbrush and, often, radical differences in elevation between the road and creek. At the Harmon Den Horse Camp sign, turn right onto Forest Rt. 3526, and the camp is about a half a mile further. The campground, available to equestrian and non-equestrian campers, is gated (reservations are required), secluded and the campsites are primitive. There is also a grass parking area on the left just before Forest Rt. 3526. That location is a great place to stop and walk.

I spent the rest of that afternoon driving/walking Cold Springs Road between the kiosk area and the campground. In addition to 16 West Virginia Whites, flying slowly along the road, and four Dusky Azures, all at puddles/wet spots, I saw numerous Pipevine Swallowtails, *Battus philenor*; I saw numerous Pipevine Swallowtails, *Battus philenor*; one Silvery Blue, *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*; a couple of Spring Azures and several Pearl Crescents, *Phyciodes tharos*. The Silvery Blue was found along a trail that crossed the road about halfway to the campground. As this was my first experience with the southern race, I made a mental note to take more time the next day and investigate that trail further.

At one of the wet spots near the kiosk, I had seen what I assumed was an Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, *P. glaucus*. When I arrived up at the parking area near the campground, some horseback riders had just ridden off, and their mounts had recently left several fresh "deposits" which immediately attracted the attention of numerous large tiger-striped swallowtails. I had read an article by Harry Pavulaan from the prior year and was aware that these "Tigers" might be Appalachian Tiger Swallowtails, *Papilio appalachiensis*. I caught seven and determined all were, in fact, Appalachian Tigers, another lifer.

The Appalachian Tiger Swallowtail was first described by Mr. Pavulaan in 2002. Within the above-referenced article, this bug was described as distinct from the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, with several differences detailed. These

I spent the night in Maggie Valley, North Carolina, a neat place to visit on its own accord. I had been there once before in the winter to ski at Cataloochee Ski Area, and I had wanted to return in the summer. The town, a summer vacation resort, has several motels, multiple places to eat and numerous shops. Maggie Valley is located off of I-40 (exit 27) on U.S. Highway 19 S, about ten miles from Harmon Den.



*Celastrina neglectamajor*, female, ventral, 02-V-2003



*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*, ventral, 02-V-2003.



*Boloria bellona*, female, dorsal, 02-V-2003.

Meadow Fritillaries, two Orange Sulphurs, *Colias eurytheme*, and two tiger-striped swallowtails. Although I

I returned to Harmon Den on May 2 to another bright and sunny day. One of my first stops was at the kiosk and the puddles. This time I found three Appalachian Azures, *C. neglectamajor*, another recent split from the Spring Azure complex. As LeGrand has noted, this Azure is "strikingly" large (see photo). Per David Wright, the upper wing surface of the male is typically light blue while the underside of both sexes is very white with reduced spots.

I next drove up to the trail where I had caught a Silvery Blue the prior day. That trail, a hiking trail, crossed the road and ran both right and left of the road. I recall that it was not much below the first horse trail. I followed it to the left, up the slope. I ended up seeing seven along that trail, mostly in areas where the sun broke through the tree-cover and allowed wild flowers to bloom. The forewing blue of the Silvery Blue is distinctive, darker and less-silvery than the Azures seen on the road. It flies considerably closer to the ground than the Azures, and appears, when seen on the wing, to be larger than when examined in the net. Look for its foodplant, Carolina Vetch, *Vicia caroliniana*, along the trail as this bug doesn't appear to stray too far away from it. Also present in this area were several Gemmed Satyrs, *Cyllopsis gemma*.

My next stop was back at the parking area as I wanted to investigate an open field to the right of and below that parking area (and the road). My decision was rewarded with 11 Meadow Fritillaries, *Boloria bellona*, along with a Grey Hairstreak, *Strymon melinus*; numerous Eastern Tailed Blues and Pearl Crescents. I don't get to see this fritillary, or any of the lesser fritillaries, in Louisiana, and it is always a thrill to see them in the field. And I would report from experience, they are hard to catch in a field that has not been mowed in several months!

Toward the end of my available time (I had a flight to catch), I followed the signs and drove to Max Patch Mountain, about three miles from the campground. Also known as Max Patch Bald, the location is a grassy summit of 4,629 feet unlike the typically forested summits of most eastern mountains. The mountain had been cleared by early settlers and is still maintained in that condition by the Forest Service, making for spectacular 360-degree views. If the weather is cooperating, Max Patch Bald is a perfect place to end a day, with trails that cross the top as well as circle it.

It was quite windy at the top. I walked across the Bald as well as around its perimeter, but, because of the wind, not a lot was on the wing. I saw one West Virginia White, two



ended up seeing more than 25 that day, I had noticed that as I approached the top I had stopped seeing the Whites. They seemed to mostly fly below the campground, along the side of the gravel road as it wound through heavy woods.



*Trichodezia albovittata*, ventral, 02-V-2003  
*Papilio appalachiensis*, male, dorsal, 01-V-2003

Other butterflies seen during my second day included many Appalachian Tiger, Eastern Tiger and Spicebush Swallowtails; six more Pipevines; a Red-banded Hairstreak, *Calycopsis cecrops*; four Red Admirals, *Vanessa atalanta*; two more Silvery Checkerspots and one of the Commas whose exact identity I could not determine. He (or she, I must not discriminate) was along the horse trail below the campground and never gave me a good, ventral look. I am embarrassed to say that I noted no skippers because, at that time, I was not recording skippers. I shudder to think what was there, available for investigation but for my oversight. However, I did take the time to catch a small moth, the White-striped Black Moth, *Trichodezia albovittata*, that was puddling with some Azures.

So, over the course of two warm, sunny days, in a relatively restricted location (restricted in the sense that I limited my search to Cold Springs Road), I was able to see four first time butterflies, two species that I have rarely seen, and numerous of the other "usual suspects." I hope to return, possibly in late May or early June, to see what else flies along that road, particularly hairstreaks, elfins and skippers.

I would strongly encourage other SLS members who find themselves in western North Carolina to take the time to turn off I-40 at Exit 7 and investigate what might be flying in the Den and/or on the Bald.

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### THE "BUTTERFLY EFFECT"

**DEFINITION:** *the phenomenon whereby a small change at one place in a complex system can have large effects elsewhere, e.g., a butterfly flapping its wings in Rio de Janeiro might change the weather in Chicago.*<sup>(1)</sup>

**To repeat:** The *Butterfly Effect* suggests that beating butterfly wings might produce tiny changes in the atmosphere in one location such as Rio de Janeiro that could ultimately produce a tornado in a distant location such as in Chicago. Another example is that of a ball placed on top of a hill and when allowed to roll down the hill will take several different directions depending upon the initial placement of the ball even though the change in the placement might be minuscule. Again this example illustrates the "*Butterfly Effect*" concept that a small change where the ball is placed at the top of the hill will result in a different ending location, *i.e.*, perhaps even in a different valley.<sup>(2)</sup>

Continued on page 181.

**ELEANER RUTH ADAMS –  
NOTHING BUT GREAT MEMORIES AND GREAT STORIES**

*"We were so sorry to hear of Eleanor's passing. She was a woman of rare warmth and humor, and always one of the people we most looked forward to seeing at LepSoc meetings."* Mindy Conner

*"She was such a faithful companion with you at all the meetings; whether Lep. Soc. or ATL or SLS, she always seemed to be there in the audience, enjoying the talks and interacting cheerfully with all of us at the social hours as well."* Tom Emmel

*"She was so vibrant when I was around her that the fact that she was mortal wasn't even in my thoughts."* Steve Johnson.

My thanks go out to so many people who have responded with like or similar comments to the news of my mom's passing in early October of this year (2010). No disrespect is meant to anyone else who sent similar sentiments but weren't quoted. It is just wonderful for me to know that my mom seemed so much at ease and "part of the family" with so many different people. She felt so happy lepping and being with the lepidopterist crowd. . . apparently it showed!

Needless to say, I was not ready to be without my mother, but then I imagine if she had lived to 97, I still would have wanted another 20 years with her. I feel incredibly fortunate that I got to spend as much time with her as I did. There probably aren't too many nearly 50-year-old sons who can say they took a nice long butterfly and moth field trip with their mother practically every year, and this year was no exception (to Washington and back for the LepSoc meeting). I got to spend more time than most, especially considering she didn't live particularly near us here in Georgia. Not only did she support and nurture my interest in Lepidoptera, she was my first mentor as well, and a true friend and colleague on any trip we took. I hope that a lot of children can say that about their parents, and it eases the pain a bit to know I had the opportunity to do an awful lot of good "stuff" with my mom.

Her last year or two were filled with lots of visits to Georgia to visit me, my wife Kathy, and her grandchildren. Although our youngest, 17-month-old Samantha, won't remember her, Grandma A and Samantha spent a lot of time playing with each other (see the "Grandma's embrace" picture), and we will make sure to tell Samantha a lot of stories about her as she grows. Grandma A did get to experience 13-year-old Patrick passing her in height this past year, and watching Patrick play in the marching band at one of the first games of the season for Calhoun High School (in late August). Family was her real legacy, and she unselfishly made that very apparent.



Let me reproduce for you here portions of an article I did for the Southern Lepidopterists' Society newsletter (Vol. 29: No. 1 [2007]) called "The Dangers of Lepping" to give you a little flavor of the fervor with which my mom approached life. I hope you enjoy the following excerpts.

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*"I'm betting that many of you would probably agree that some domesticated animals are more dangerous than the wild ones. . . . I did have a 'cow' encounter in some semi-wilderness in southern Colorado [when I was fourteen] that was momentarily unpleasant --a stand-off where I was getting less and less sure of myself as the cow looked less and less like it was going to back down, until my mom, all five-foot four of her, picked up a stick, waved it back and forth and started yelling something like 'C'mon, move along now!' and of course the cow did just that."*

*"Another danger of lepping is, of course, the terrain itself. We all have stories of tumbles, of getting stuck in the muck, etc. I probably was never as concerned about such a problem as I was a [few] summers ago on the way to the 2005 LepSoc/SEABA meeting in Sierra Vista, AZ. My mom and I stopped in the Davis Mtns. to do a little butterflying. Well, a couple of the satyr species were flying in good numbers. My mom had already netted a *Megisto rubricata* when a *Cercyonis meadi* went flying by. I pointed out that it was coming in her direction, and she did a very adept spin and swing . . . and then proceeded to step on a loose rock and went into a head first dive downhill. Needless to say, my heart nearly stopped as I saw my very 'young' 71 year old mom HEADED downhill for a few feet. Thankfully, there were no large objects in her way, with the exception of a somewhat rotten branch that stopped her head from smacking against the harder ground. I immediately screamed 'Are you alright?' to which she replied 'Yes', followed by my 'Are you sure?' and her 'No!' But we got her up, brushed her off, recovered her glasses which in the end suffered the worst as they were bent horribly out of shape, and with a couple of scratched places on one leg and a little spot on the side of her head, her next words were 'Where's the next one?' Quite the trooper!"*

It was this resiliency that she had that made her seem almost invincible. I still am shocked that she could succumb to anything. But, as mentioned above, I will always have abundant memories of her that I can share from all the wonderful visits and trips we spent together. She seemed to open up a bit more with me than anyone else, and might be a bit embarrassed for me to share the fact that she had friendly burping contests with me on the trips we took, and even helped develop the scoring system for them. She was also completely tolerant of my requests of her, from asking her to stand with or hold something "for scale", and also to do a few more ridiculous things, such as that illustrated by the included picture of her and the sign. I will miss her dearly, but always remember her fondly and with much love. I hope you enjoyed this little remembrance of her.



## ELEANER ADAMS: A PERSONAL REMEMBRANCE

I had been acquainted with James Adams for nearly a decade since he moved to Georgia, and we had collected in the field together a number of times before I first met his mother Eleanor. Through I knew that James and his mom had taken many a collecting trip together over the years, I confess that initially I felt somewhat uncomfortable when he and I were about to set out on a moth trapping excursion and James announced that his mom would be joining us. Perhaps I was conditioned by my own mother's attitude toward my lepidopterous activity as I was growing up and later, suspicious at best and downright hostile toward that activity at worst, which meant most of the time. Then too, I was concerned about having to "*behave myself*" always watch my language, refrain from allowing natural digestive sounds to escape, or make other random sounds.

But all my uncertainties dissolved and disappeared immediately when I met Eleanor. Her demeanor was most pleasant, she greeted me warmly, and in no time at all made me feel as though we had been friends for years! She was entirely down-to-earth, radiated a natural warmth and made me feel she accepted me as an equal. There was no doubt that I could simply be myself in her presence, and no special adjustments or precautions would be necessary. I will always remember and admire her innate quality of being at ease with those she came in contact with and placing them completely at ease with her.

Of course I already knew from James that Eleanor had supported and nurtured his interest in lepidoptera since his childhood and through his adult years. But I was excited to learn she had a genuine strong interest in the world of butterflies and moths in her own right. When in the field she pursued and netted butterflies with an enthusiasm comparable to that of James and me, and, I must add, with an agility of someone much younger than her actual years. When we trapped moths, she was an equal partner, insisting on helping to carry the traps and batteries, sometimes for considerable distances from the vehicle. (She owned a light trap herself, and actually did some trapping on her own in the Liberty, Missouri, area.) And after the traps were retrieved, she participated in sorting the captured moths, eagerly anticipating the discovery of something unusual or rare in the piles of bugs.

Although Eleanor was highly educated, with training in biology, chemistry and bacteriology and was a medical technologist for a quarter-century, she never wore her learning or accomplishments on her sleeve, and indeed might be accurately described as being very humble. She rarely referred to her professional life or to her love for ballroom dancing, which she and husband Will used to teach over the years, the only hint of which was the little bumper sticker on her Nissan she used to drive solo many times between her home in Liberty, Missouri, and James' home in Calhoun, Georgia. It read: "*Id rather be dancing.*"

For the last seven or eight years, I always eagerly anticipated Eleanor's next visit to Georgia (I also accompanied James one time to visit his mom and dad in Liberty), looking forward to sharing experiences in the field or just enjoy friendship and quiet conversation at James' home. Knowing Eleanor and having her friendship enriched my life greatly. She was a treasure, and I will always remember her fondly and miss her deeply.

Irving Finkelstein

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To James Adams - The Southern Lepidopterist's Society sends their sincerest condolences to you on the untimely death of your mother and their fellow member. Many of us did not know her but from all the descriptions she was truly a remarkable lady. Our condolences also to your father, Will, to whom Eleanor was married for 57 years; to her oldest son and your brother William; to your two children - her grandchildren, Patrick and Samantha; to your wife Kathy; and to your father's brother Bert; and to all the other members of your family who loved her dearly. [The Editor]

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**SLS 2010 ANNUAL MEETING MINUTES**

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Chairman Brian Scholtens called the Southern Lepidopterists' Society (SLS) Business Meeting to order at 3:45 PM on Saturday October 2, 2010, at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity in Gainesville, Florida. Members who signed in at the Business Meeting were:

Terry Arbogast	Deborah Matthews Lott	Brian Scholtens
Bob Beiriger	Jackie Miller	Suzette Slocomb
Charlie Covell	Marc Minno	Jeff Slotten
Ulf Eitschberger	Tom Neal	Don Stillwaugh
Irving L. Finkelstein	Bill Russell	J.D. Turner
Rick Gillmore		

The meeting began with Brian's announcement of the last year's major accomplishment – that of obtaining 501(c)(3) status. Treasurer Jeff Slotten will research the annual tax forms to be filed. Other old business included the task of contacting State Coordinators to ensure their commitment to providing seasonal summary data for the NEWS. Brian agreed to complete this task initiated by past Chairman Joe Riddlebarger.

Next, Jeff Slotten gave the Treasurer's Report. He stated SLS had a balance of \$5056.00 as of August 31, 2010. Paid memberships remain relatively stable. Production and mailing of NEWS, as usual, constituted the majority of the expenses. Jeff pointed out, once again, that the organization is solvent only by generous donations. After hearing the details of NEWS costs (see Treasurer's Report, this issue pg. 164), a discussion arose amongst the membership concerning the content of some recent issues of NEWS. While some members questioned the appropriateness of publishing articles pertaining to localities beyond the Southern US, others members saw no harm in this practice as long as regional articles were not being displaced. The discourse ended with praise for Editor Barry Lombardini's efforts in maintaining such a high quality publication.

Next on the agenda was the topic of field trips. In order to rekindle this important aspect of SLS, Chairman Brian proposed hosting a mini-BioBlitz at one of South Carolina's State Parks this coming spring. He intends to secure campsites and/or cabin facilities at no cost to participants and will propose a date soon. Potential sites for additional trips emanated from the membership. In order for such events to succeed, members need to step forward and take charge of planning and logistics.

Other New Business included several announcements. The Geometrid collection donated by Bob Belmont has been assimilated into the McGuire Center Collection. Marc Minno announced that the health of Emeritus Entomologist and Curator Howard Weems is declining and that he intends to send a card on behalf of SLS. Howard Weems spent a lifetime contributing to our knowledge of entomology (Diptera, in particular) and was instrumental in the founding of the Research Associates Program at the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA). Lastly, it was affirmed that John Heppner has retired from FSCA. The Division of Plant Industry has closed applications and is in the process of filling his position of Curator of Lepidoptera at FSCA. Meanwhile, John has taken an Emeritus position at the McGuire Center working with microlepidoptera.

In other New Business, it was again agreed that holding a joint meeting of SLS and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera (ATL) makes sense. Officers of SLS and staff at the McGuire Center will discuss further plans for the 2011 Annual Meeting. Debbie Matthews Lott reminded all of the upcoming Butterflyfest on the weekend of October 23-24 at the McGuire Center and requested help with staffing the SLS booth.

The Meeting ended with a brain-storming session concerning the future trajectory of SLS membership. Although currently stable with a usual modest number of members in payment delinquency, there is concern that SLS isn't recruiting enough new members. Although our Membership Coordinator, Marc Minno, actively promotes the organization, additional avenues must be explored. Debbie chimed in that membership applications will be available at the SLS booth at Butterflyfest. Jackie Miller mentioned that SLS could make good use of Bulletin Boards at Universities and Institutions to get the word out and perhaps draw in new members. A decided lack of young people in SLS was once again bemoaned. It was pointed out that SLS so far has not made a transition to a broader interest base – the butterfly watchers, photographers and gardeners – that tend to gravitate toward groups such as the North American Butterfly Association. Whether SLS intends to vie for these potential members remained unresolved.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:20 PM.

Respectfully submitted, Don Stilwaugh, Secretary

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*CHAETAGLAEA SERICEA* (MORRISON, 1874)  
(LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY  
VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

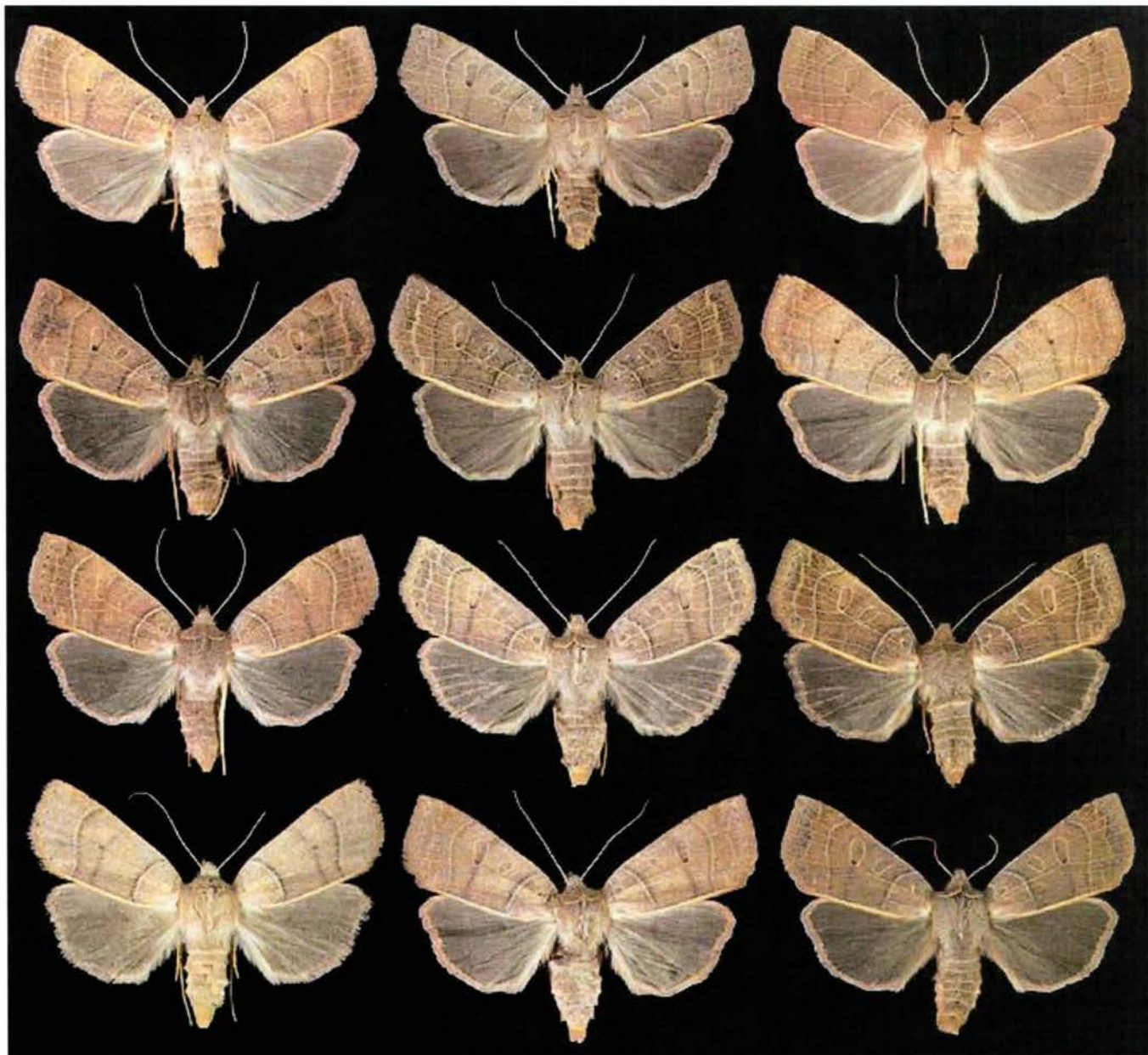


Fig. 1. *Chaetagnaea sericea* phenotypes captured at Abita Springs study site.

I previously reported on the winter moth *Chaetagnaea sericea* (Morrison, 1874) (Fig.1) as newly recorded for Louisiana (Brou, 1997) in a paper describing the new species *Chaetagnaea fergusonii* Brou. The adults of *sericea* from Louisiana have not been previously illustrated and I now present in Fig. 1, a selection of twelve phenotypes, representing both males and females which display varying shades of wing color and maculation captured at the Abita Springs study site, Sec.24,T6,SR12E, 4.2 mi.NE of Abita Springs, Louisiana.

In (Brou, 1997), I presented the flight periods of adults for three of the *Chaetagnaea* species known to occur in Louisiana: *sericea*, *fergusonii*, and *Chaetagnaea tremula* (Harvey). An enhanced and more populated phenogram of the adult flight period for *sericea* is illustrated in Fig. 2. The parish records for *sericea* are illustrated in Fig. 3.

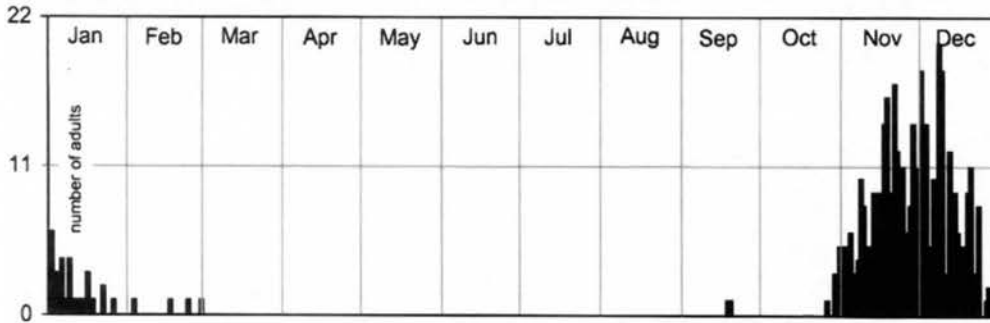


Fig. 2. Adult *C. sericea* captured in Louisiana. n = 479.



Fig. 3. Parish records for *C. sericea*.

Literature Cited

Brou Jr., Vernon A., 1997. A new Chaetagnae from the southeastern United States (Noctuidae: Cucullinae). *Jour. Lepid. Soc.* 51: 135-138.

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THE "BUTTERFLY EFFECT" continued from page 175.

Back to the example of the butterfly flapping its wing. The "flapping" does not cause the tornado but the "flapping" is an essential part in the conditions that cause the tornado.<sup>(2)</sup>

The concept of the *Butterfly Effect* is mainly attributed to Edward Norton Lorenz and based in Chaos Theory; however, others before him thought of the idea that one very trivial event might have significant effects on future events. Lorenz (May 23, 1917 - April 16, 2008) was an American mathematician and meteorologist and a pioneer of chaos theory, often considered the father of chaos theory. He was on the faculty at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Chairman of the Department of Meteorology from 1977- 1981.<sup>(2,3)</sup>

Lorenz came to realize this effect, the *Butterfly Effect*, in 1961, when he was using a computer to predict the weather and instead of entering a full 6 digit number (0.506127) into the computer, he truncated the number and what he initially considered would be a minor difference due to the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, and 6<sup>th</sup> decimal places turned out to have grossly divergent results in the predicted weather pattern.<sup>(2)</sup>

Initially Lorenz did not use the word "butterfly" in his coined term but stated in a 1963 publication for the New York Academy of Sciences "One meteorologist remarked that if the theory were correct, one flap of a seagull's wings could change the course of weather forever." In latter works and presentations he changed "seagull" to "butterfly".<sup>(2)</sup>

Years later (1972) when he failed to add a title when he was to present a talk to the 139 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an associate wrote a title for him: "Does the flap of a butterfly's wings in Brazil set off a tornado in Texas?"<sup>(2,3)</sup>

Lorenz was honored with numerous prizes for his accomplishments in mathematics and meteorology. He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1975. In 1983 he and a colleague were jointly awarded the Crafoord Prize by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. This prize was to recognize those scientists who because of their field were not eligible for the Nobel Prize. In 1991, he received the Kyoto Prize for earth and planetary sciences.<sup>(3,4)</sup>

Lorenz was cited by the Kyoto Prize committee for establishing "the theoretical basis of weather and climate predictability, as well as the basis for computer-aided atmospheric physics and meteorology." The committee added that Lorenz "made his boldest scientific achievement in discovering 'deterministic chaos,' a principle which

## REPORT ON THE CAPTURE OF A GRAVID *SAMIA CYNTHIA* FEMALE IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY

REUBEN E. JUDD AND DEBORAH L. MATTHEWS

The Cynthia moth, *Samia cynthia* (Drury, 1773), is an introduced Asian native species naturalized in certain areas of the Eastern United States. It has been periodically released in the United States from Chinese stock that originated 1860-61 (Holland 1968, Ferguson 1972). On 22 September 2009, while searching for carnivorous butterworts, *Pinguicula* sp. (Lentibulariaceae), along SR24 just north of the University of Florida's Austin Cary Memorial Forest, Gainesville, Florida, the first author (REJ) spotted an adult female Cynthia moth resting on a utility pole. Recognizing it as unusual for the area, REJ retrieved the specimen and contained it in a paper grocery bag to obtain ova. The female (Fig. 1a, b) deposited more than 200 eggs by 25 September, all of which hatched by 27 September.

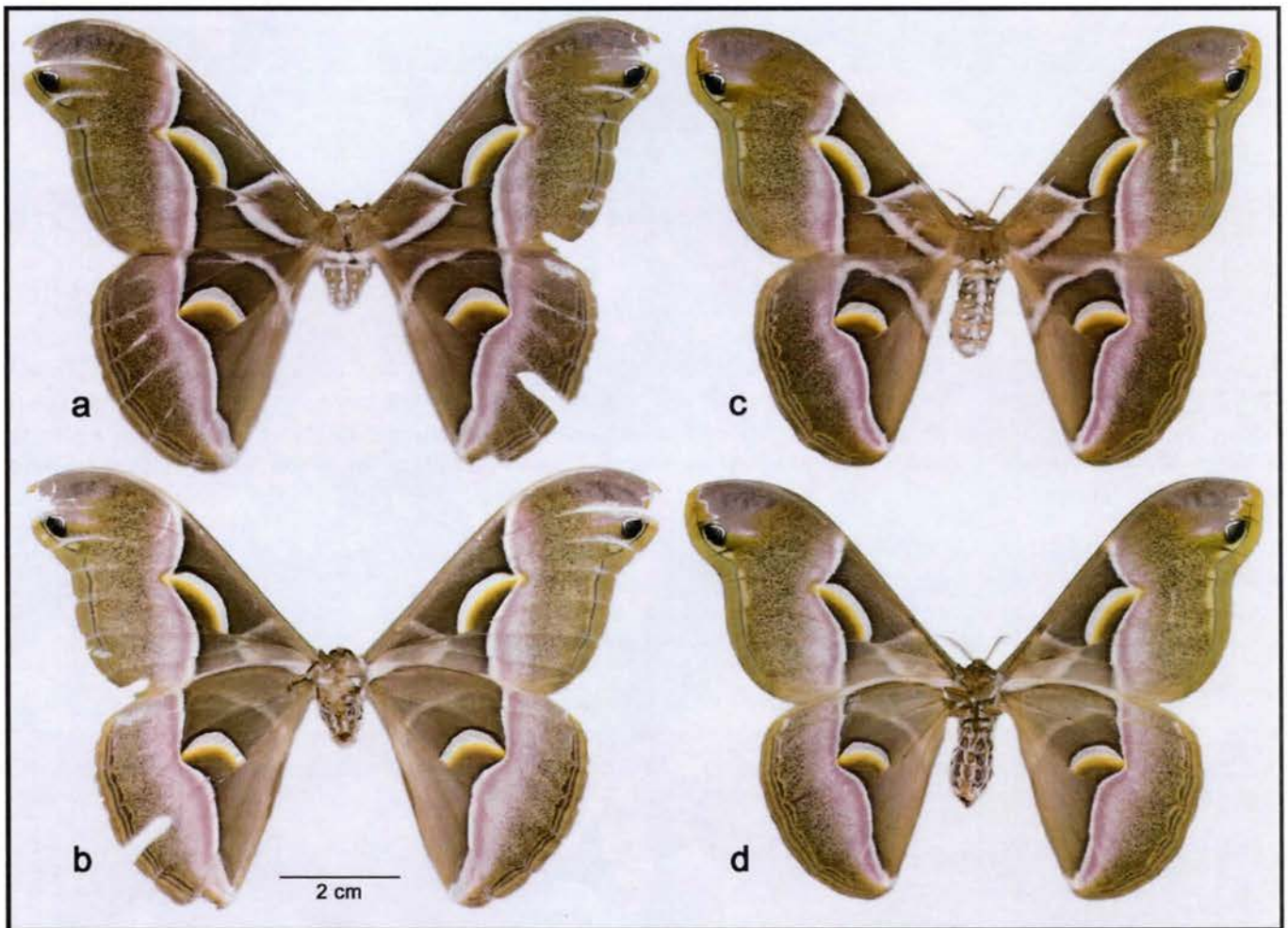


Fig. 1. Adult *Samia cynthia* from Alachua County Florida: a) dorsal view of wild collected female – Florida: Alachua Co.: Gainesville, SR 24, 200 ft north of entrance to Austin Cary Memorial Forest, 22 September 2009, leg. R. E. Judd; b) same individual, ventral view; c) female reared from ova of wild collected female, emerged 24 November 2009; d) same individual ventral view.

Larvae of the Cynthia moth (Fig. 2a-g) normally feed on tree-of-heaven, *Alianthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle [Simaroubaceae]. This tree, introduced from China, is tolerant of disturbed and urban environments, and grows best in more northern climates but occurs as an infrequent ornamental in Florida. University of Florida Herbarium (FLAS) records for the genus *Alianthus* (courtesy, Walter Judd) include Alachua Co. (UF campus and High Springs), Hillsborough Co. (Tampa), Volusia Co. (DeLand) for *A. altissima* and Miami-Dade Co. for *A. excelsa* Roxb. In addition to *Alianthus*, Stone (1991) listed 33 plant genera as alternative hosts for rearing *S. cynthia*. These are plants on which larvae will feed, but are not necessarily natural hosts on which non-captive females will oviposit.



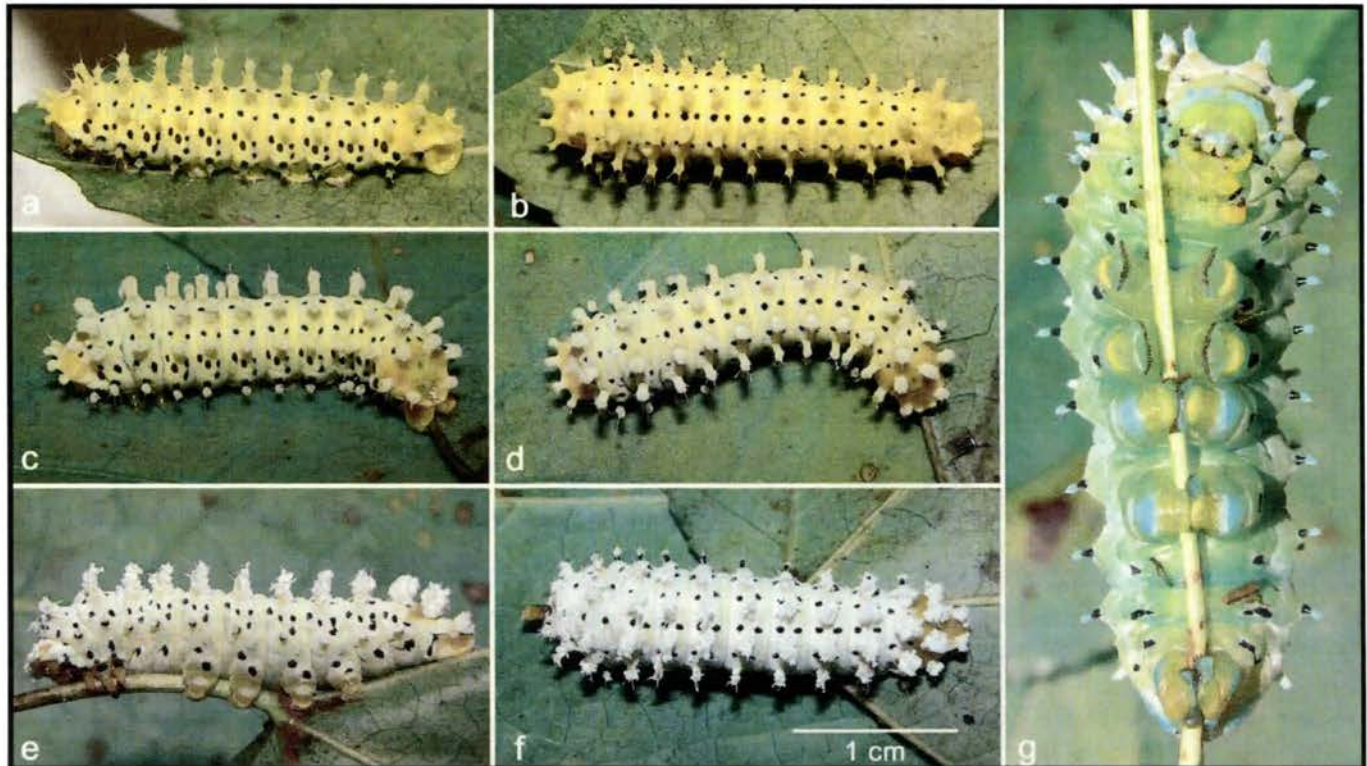


Fig. 2. Larvae of *Samia cynthia*: a) second instar larva, lateral view; b) same individual, dorsal view; c) third instar larva (note slight bloom of white exudate on scoli), lateral view; d) same individual, dorsal view; e) fourth instar larva (note copious white exudate on scoli and entire dorsal surface); f) same individual, lateral dorsal view; g) fifth instar larva, ventral view (note blue markings on prolegs and scoli. Scale line refers to figures 1e-f only.

In the absence of a ready source of *Alianthus* at the time of hatching, first instars were presented with leaves from a variety of trees. A few fed on *Cercis canadensis* L. (Red Bud) and *Prunus* sp. but the majority of the brood, and those surviving past the first instar, fed on *Liquidambar styraciflua* L. (Sweet Gum) [Altingiaceae]. Although Sweet Gum leaves are frequently damaged and covered with rust spots by September, the larvae readily fed on this plant. Unfortunately, not having consistently washed the leaves in dilute bleach solution throughout the rearing, most perished from disease, with tissues lysing before the fifth instar. Of the remaining fifth instar larvae, three individuals spun cocoons, by 28-29 October. Two adult females emerged on 23 November 2009, and the third on 24 November 2009. The cocoons were kept indoors at room temperature as opposed to cooler outside temperatures.

This species is known to have one to two broods with two generations having been reared from stocks relocated from univoltine northern urban populations (Tuskes *et al.* 1996). The possibility of additional broods in the south has not been explored, although it is generally known that growth is slower on alternate hosts and the resulting adults are smaller. A combined sample of adults ( $n=73$ ) (males and females, representing 11 states) of North American specimens examined in the collections of the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida Museum of Natural History (MGCL) ranged from 50 to 79 mm, (mean  $64.53 \pm 6.61$  mm) with the females generally larger. We note that our wild collected female (forewing length, 59 mm) and offspring (55 mm) are indeed smaller than average.

Most of the data labels (MGCL) do not specify that the specimens resulted from wild collected larvae or pupae versus purchased stock, so it is difficult to interpret the distribution records for this species. Thirty-three of the seventy-three specimens examined are from New York with the others from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. One faded female specimen labeled "*P. cynthia* 7/5/22 Miami Fla" is most likely the result of live material obtained from northern populations. Ferguson (1972) as well as Peigler and Naumann (2003) reviewed the origins and history of established *cynthia* moth populations in the United States and note it was at one time reported as far south as Savannah, Georgia. We are not aware of any published accounts of this species being in Florida.

## Discussion

Although *Samia cynthia* has been intentionally introduced in various locations in the United States, not only by professionals in the silk industry, but also by amateur lepidopterists and hobbyists, populations are sporadic and have generally been confined to urban areas or railroad yards with stands of *Alianthus* (Peigler and Naumann 2003). It is indeed fortuitous that REJ happened upon this specimen. At present we are not aware of established populations within Austin Cary forest, nor stands of *Alianthus*. Nevertheless, as *Alianthus* does grow in Gainesville, and alternative hosts are possible, we feel the specimen record is noteworthy.

There are no apparent phenotypic differences between our wild collected female and its female offspring. Hybrids with *Callosamia promethea* (Drury, 1773) do occur, however, and examples were illustrated by Ferguson (1972, plate 16). In these cases the offspring of male *S. cynthia* and female *C. promethea* are strikingly different from *S. cynthia* while offspring of male *C. promethea* and female *S. cynthia* are essentially identical to the female *S. cynthia*. Preserved larvae of all instars as well as the wild collected female and reared females are deposited at MGCL. We encourage further studies of this species in the Southeastern United States and note that legs from our material at MGCL are available for DNA analysis.

## Acknowledgements

We thank Andrei Sourakov and Jon D. Turner for reviewing the text and Terry A. Lott for assistance in rearing and acquiring foodplants. We also thank Walter Judd for access to University of Florida herbarium records for *Alianthus*.

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## THE "BUTTERFLY EFFECT" continued from page 181.

*has profoundly influenced a wide range of basic sciences and brought about one of the most dramatic changes in mankind's view of nature since Sir Isaac Newton.*"<sup>(3)</sup>

*"Some scientists have since asserted that the 20th century will be remembered for three scientific revolutions--relativity, quantum mechanics and chaos."*<sup>(3)</sup>

*"By showing that certain deterministic systems have formal predictability limits, Ed (Lorenz, Editors' note) put the last nail in the coffin of the Cartesian universe and fomented what some have called the third scientific revolution of the 20th century, following on the heels of relativity and quantum physics,"* said Kerry Emanuel professor of atmospheric science at MIT.<sup>(3)</sup>

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## A NEW BACKYARD BUTTERFLY GARDEN IN BRAZOS COUNTY TEXAS

BY  
RO WAUER

Butterfly enthusiasts know that almost any flowering plant can attract butterflies, whether the flowers are located in a lone pot or part of an extensive garden. And so, because of our enthusiasm for butterflies, upon moving from our home in Victoria, Texas, where we had almost a full acre of butterfly plants, to a much smaller house and yard in Bryan, Texas, without any flowering plants, we almost immediately began to plan a new butterfly garden. But instead of an acre of butterfly plants to enjoy, our new garden space was limited. We decided to utilize approximately 48 by 3 feet behind the house, 35 by 3 foot areas on each side of the house, and an 8 by 5 foot site in front.

Betty and I moved to Bryan in early December 2009, and the first few weeks were too cold and windy for much gardening. However, by mid-February we had installed several beds with a dozen or so plants. Because of the clay soils in the Bryan area, we found it necessary to build beds and use store-bought soil. Some of the initial plants installed - ceniza and sky-flower - were those that we had brought with us from Victoria. The first of the newly purchased plants included gold, Texas and weeping lantanas. And we gradually added other plants we knew attracted butterflies (Table 1).



Dorantes Longtail (*Urbanus dorantes*)



Brazilian Skipper (*Calpodus ethius*)



Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*)



Giant White (*Ganyra josephina*)

The very first butterflies that we detected in our new yard were a Black Swallowtail, an Orange Sulphur and a couple Clouded Skippers on February 27. By mid-March we were finding others: Gray Hairstreak, Pearl Crescent, Common Buckeye, and Painted Lady. Giant Swallowtail, Checkered White, Falcate Orangetip, Southern Dogface, Cloudless and Dainty Sulphurs, Sleepy Orange, American Snout, Monarch, Gulf and Variegated Fritillaries, Silvery Checkerspot, Red Admiral, Goatweed Leafwing, Funereal Duskywing, Julia's and Fiery Skippers, and Sachem appeared in April. Seven other species appeared during May and June, four more were found during July and August, twelve additional species were added during September, October and November, and one in early December. By mid-December we had recorded a grand total of 50 species in our new yard (Table 2).

Twenty-five of the 50 species represented new Brazos County records, according to the current "*Butterflies and Moths of North America*" ([www.butterfliesandmoths.org/map](http://www.butterfliesandmoths.org/map)). However, when examining all the county records within the greater Brazos Valley, which include Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Leon, Madison and Washington counties, only seven of the 50 species represented new Brazos Valley records. Those species include Giant White, Falcate Orangetip, Silvery Checkerspot, Silver-spotted Skipper, Dorantes Longtail, Julia's Skipper and

Brazilian Skipper. Lantanas, sky-flower and chaste-tree flowers were preferred, although the smaller butterflies, such as Clouded and Fiery Skippers and Sachems, spent considerable time at frog-fruit and Mexican heather.

At this writing in mid-December, after three mornings in the low 30s, a lone Little Yellow, Sleepy Orange, Gulf Fritillary, Common Buckeye, and American Lady are all that remain. We can't expect any to live through the next couple months, but we now look forward to spring. We plan to install an additional bed with more plants by then. And we know that our little butterfly garden will produce even more butterfly species the second year. It is truly amazing how our tiny garden within an urban setting attracts such a diversity of butterflies.

**Table 1. Plants Utilized in New Backyard Garden**

Acanthus, Flame ( <i>Anisacanthus quadrifidus</i> )	Lantana, Texas ( <i>Lantana horrida</i> )
Basil, Blue ( <i>Ocimum sp.</i> )	Lantana, Weeping ( <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> )
Bee Bush ( <i>Aloysia gratissima</i> )	Mexican Heather ( <i>Cuphea hassopigolia</i> )
Boneset, White ( <i>Eupatorium serotinum</i> )	Milkweed, Mexican ( <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> )
Butterfly Bush ( <i>Buddleia davidii</i> )	Passion-vine ( <i>Passiflora incarnate</i> )
Chaste Tree ( <i>Vitex agnus-castus</i> )	Phlox, Summer ( <i>Phlox paniculata</i> )
Crucita ( <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i> )	Sage, Cherry ( <i>Salvia greggii</i> )
Firebush ( <i>Hamelia patens</i> )	Sky-flower ( <i>Duranta erecta</i> )
Frog-fruit ( <i>Phyla incisa</i> )	Vervain, Prairie ( <i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i> )
Golden-eye, Skeleton-leaf ( <i>Viguiera stenoloba</i> )	Zinnia ( <i>Zinnia sp.</i> )
Lantana, Gold ( <i>Lantana camera</i> )	

**Table 2. Butterflies and Dates First Detected in 2010**

Pipevine Swallowtail ( <i>Battus philenor</i> ): 3 September	Painted Lady ( <i>Vanessa cardui</i> ): 28 March
Black Swallowtail ( <i>Papilio polyxenes</i> ): 29 February	Red Admiral ( <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> ): 2 April
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail ( <i>Papilio glaucus</i> ): 17 July	Question Mark ( <i>Polygonia interrogationis</i> ): 31 May
Giant Swallowtail ( <i>Papilio cresphontes</i> ): 3 April	Common Buckeye ( <i>Junonia coenia</i> ): 22 March
Checkered White ( <i>Pontia protodice</i> ): 24 April	Viceroy ( <i>Limenitis archippus</i> ): 16 June
Giant White ( <i>Ganyra josephina</i> ): 7 October	Goatweed Leafwing ( <i>Aeneia andria</i> ): 2 April
Falcate Orangetip ( <i>Anthocharis midea</i> ): 21 March	Hackberry Emperor ( <i>Asterocampa celtis</i> ): 6 June
Orange Sulphur ( <i>Colias eurytheme</i> ): 27 February	Tawny Emperor ( <i>Asterocampa clyton</i> ): 6 June
Southern Dogface ( <i>Zerene cesonia</i> ): 16 April	Silver-spotted Skipper ( <i>Epargyreus clarus</i> ): 9 August
Cloudless Sulphur ( <i>Phoebis sennae</i> ): 12 April	White-striped Longtail ( <i>Chioides albofasciatus</i> ): 20 October
Little Yellow ( <i>Pyrisitia lisa</i> ): 10 May	Long-tailed Skipper ( <i>Urbanus proteus</i> ): 3 September
Sleepy Orange ( <i>Abaeis nicippe</i> ): 24 April	Dorantes Longtail ( <i>Urbanus dorantes</i> ): 19 September
Dainty Sulphur ( <i>Nathalis iole</i> ): 24 April	Southern Cloudywing ( <i>Thorybes bathyllus</i> ): 17 August
Gray Hairstreak ( <i>Strymon melinus</i> ): 20 March	Horace's Duskywing ( <i>Erynnis horatius</i> ): 11 May
Dusky-blue Groundstreak ( <i>Calycopis isobeon</i> ): 1 November	Funereal Duskywing ( <i>Erynnis funeralis</i> ): 24 May
American Snout ( <i>Libytheana carinenta</i> ): 21 April	Common Checkered-Skipper ( <i>Pyrgus communis</i> ): 22 March
Monarch ( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> ): 24 April	Julia's Skipper ( <i>Nastra julia</i> ): 26 May
Queen ( <i>Danaus gilippus</i> ): 6 September	Clouded Skipper ( <i>Lerema accius</i> ): 27 February
Gulf Fritillary ( <i>Agraulis vanillae</i> ): 28 April	Southern Skipperling ( <i>Copaeodes minimus</i> ): 4 September
Variiegated Fritillary ( <i>Euptoieta hegesia</i> ): 25 April	Fiery Skipper ( <i>Hylephila phyleus</i> ): 2 April
Silvery Checkerspot ( <i>Chlosyne nycteris</i> ): 12 April	Sachem ( <i>Atalopedes campestris</i> ): 22 April
Texan Crescent ( <i>Anthanassa texana</i> ): 10 December	Dun Skipper ( <i>Euphyes vestris</i> ): 9 July
Phaon Crescent ( <i>Phycoides phaon</i> ): 18 May	Eufala Skipper ( <i>Lerodea eufala</i> ): 22 March
Pearl Crescent ( <i>Phycoides tharos</i> ): 29 March	Brazilian Skipper ( <i>Calpodetes ethius</i> ): 21 August
American Lady ( <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> ): 29 October	Ocola Skipper ( <i>Panoquina ocola</i> ): 17 October

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ALBERT BIERSTADT - BIOGRAPHY <sup>(1, 2)</sup>

BY

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI

Albert Bierstadt was born in Solingen, Germany, on January 8, 1830. His parents emigrated to New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1833. However, he returned to Düsseldorf Germany as a young man to study painting (1853-1857). Upon returning to the US he commenced his painting career by joining several expeditions to the western part of the US to stockpile sketches which would be turned into completed works upon returning.

Bierstadt and other artists of his period and similar artistic talents were referred stylistically to as part of the "*Hudson River School*." This School's "*style*" involved "...romantic, almost glowing lighting, sometimes called luminism." <sup>(1)</sup> Perhaps a forerunner of Thomas Kinkade!

The majority of Bierstadt's paintings are of panoramic landscapes of the American West. Initially, his paintings sold for very high prices, but eventually his works fell out of favor due to his flamboyant style of painting. He used enormous canvases, sometimes 8 by 12 feet. This tremendous size overwhelmed the paintings of his contemporaries when displayed and he was severely criticized for this. In addition to the over-sized painting he tended to exaggerate details which were not in the original setting. Things like color were not always accurate. "*He painted what he believed is the way things should be: water is ultramarine, vegetation is lush and green, etc.*" <sup>(1)</sup>



Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902)

Bierstadt's life and career were initially extremely successful, however, his good fortune all came to an abrupt end around 1876. His critics prevailed and Bierstadt's paintings no longer were sought after. To add to his misfortunes his wife (Rosa) contracted tuberculosis in 1877 and after a very long illness finally died in 1893. A devastating fire in 1882 destroyed his home and much of his personal belongings including many of his oil paintings. Albert Bierstadt died in poverty in New York on February 18, 1902.

Albert Bierstadt's panoramic landscapes of the American West are impressive as demonstrated by his painting: "*Storm in the Rocky Mountains*" (1886). He was a prolific painter as his works number at least 500 and perhaps as many as 4000.

However, the paintings of butterflies are unusual in my opinion (if they really are butterflies). (My most likely inaccurate count numbers about 20 of these butterfly paintings that Bierstadt produced.) First of all they are strange looking butterflies - I do realize that this is artwork and not meant to be biology. Second, the butterfly paintings all appear to be folded in the center and then somehow, perhaps blotted, and then drawn so that they are completely symmetrical.

Bierstadt's paintings of butterflies are expensive. For instance, one of the following paintings was sold by Sotheby's in New York (December 3, 2008) for \$50,000. This particular painting was only 6 x 8 inches. (Not the usual size for his works.) I wonder what the tariff would be for his "*Storm in the Rocky Mountains*"?



Sold by Sotheby's in New York  
for \$50,000. <sup>(3)</sup>



Albert Bierstadt: *Storm in the Rocky Mountains* (1886). [6.9 x 11.8 ft]

Albert Bierstadt received a number of honors after his death. For example, a mountain in Colorado is named after him, *Mount Bierstadt*. In addition a mountain also in Colorado was named for his wife, *Mount Rosa*. Unfortunately, politics intervened as usual and the name *Mount Rosa* did not last very long. It was subsequently named *Mount Evans* after a Colorado governor (more clout!).

The United States Postal Service in 1998 issued a pane of 20 commemorative stamps, one of which depicted a well known painting of Bierstadt entitled *The Last of the Buffalo*. This painting was in a series of commemorative stamps honoring "*Four Centuries of American Art*." <sup>(4)</sup> Then in 2008, another commemorative stamp was issued by the USPS honoring the work of Bierstadt. In this stamp the 1864 painting "*Valley of the Yosemite*" was depicted in the "*American Treasures*" series. <sup>(5)</sup>

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## CONFUSING NOMENCLATURE ..... continued from page 152.

There are at least 5 different Latin spellings in the literature for the Zebra Longwing. As Editor of the SLS NEWS these last few years I have seen the Latin name of this beautiful Heliconian spelled 5 different ways in a variety of publications including the SLS NEWS:

- 1) *H. charitonia*
- 2) *H. charithonius*
- 3) *H. charitonius*

The correct spelling originally designated by Linnaeus is:

- 4) *H. charithonia* [Brock & Kaufman <sup>(3)</sup>, Heppner <sup>(4)</sup>, Pelham <sup>(5)</sup>]

And the 5<sup>th</sup> spelling (incorrect) as indicated in the above quote from Wikipedia <sup>(2)</sup>:

- 5) *H. charithonie*

Now the next problem - what is the Wikipedia author saying in the quoted statement above? Perhaps some definitions would be helpful:

**Lapsus calami** - the literal translation of this Latin phrase is "a slip of the pen". This happens somewhat frequently when an individual is not familiar with Latin and relies on memory (or lack of knowledge) to spell the scientific name, and thus introduces a spelling error into the literature. <sup>(6)</sup> This term is usually used for errors in taxonomic names.

To make this a bit more confusing the term "**nomen nullum**" can also be used for the term **lapsus calami**. "...in taxonomy, a null name, i.e., an unavailable name which, as defined by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, is a non-demonstrably intentional change of an original spelling, i.e. a form of incorrect subsequent spelling." <sup>(7)</sup> This errant spelling is non-demonstrable in that it is not proven to be an intentional error.

**emendation** - correction or change made in a text, as in an attempt to restore the original reading; an alteration designed to correct or improve.

[**sic**] - to show that a quoted passage, especially one containing some error or something questionable, is precisely reproduced; *sic* is used within brackets.

## Sources



*Heliconius charithonia vazquezae* (A4655), ♂  
[Mission, Hidalgo Co., TX, USA, 6-XI-2004]  
©2007 Kim Davis & Mike Stangeland <sup>(1)</sup>

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## Acknowledgment

The Editor thanks Kim Davis and Mike Stangeland for allowing the SLS News to publish their photographs of *Heliconius charithonia vazquezae* which appear in *Butterflies of America* <sup>(8)</sup>.

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David Rupe sends in the following report "*Backyard Butterflies at Prairie Grove, Arkansas*" plus some photographs of the denizens of his backyard and a budding new lepidopterist.

The list below represents butterflies observed in my yard at Prairie Grove, Washington County, Arkansas, during 2010. A total of 60 species were observed and/or collected. Butterflies denoted with an asterisk represent species where a voucher specimen was collected. Each species is ranked by apparent relative abundance; A = Abundant, C = Common, U = Uncommon, and R = Rare.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Battus philenor</i> -U            | 31. <i>Asterocampa clyton</i> -U        |
| 2. <i>Papilio polyxenes</i> -C          | 32. <i>Asterocampa celtis</i> -A        |
| 3. <i>P. glaucus</i> -C                 | 33. <i>Limentis arthemis astyanx</i> -C |
| 4. <i>P. cresphontes</i> -R             | 34. <i>Limentis archippus</i> -U        |
| 5. <i>P. troilus</i> -C                 | 35. <i>Anaea andria</i> -U              |
| 6. <i>Eurytides marcellus</i> -R        | 36. <i>Danaus plexippus</i> -C          |
| 7. <i>Pieris rapae</i> -A               | 37. <i>Megisto cymele</i> -U            |
| 8. <i>Pontia protodice</i> -C           | 38. <i>Ceryconis pegale</i> -U          |
| 9. <i>Colias eurytheme</i> -C           | 39. <i>Hemeuptychia sosybius</i> -U     |
| 10. <i>Phoebis sennae</i> -U            | 40. <i>Epargyreus clarus</i> -C         |
| 11. <i>Eurema lisa</i> -C               | 41. <i>Staphylus hayhurstii</i> -U      |
| 12. <i>Eurema nicippe</i> -C            | 42. <i>Thorybes bathyllus</i> -U        |
| 13. <i>Nathalis iole</i> -C             | 43. <i>Erynnis juvenalis</i> -U         |
| 14. <i>Anthocharis falcata</i> -U       | 44. <i>E. horatius</i> -U               |
| 15. <i>Strymon melinus</i> -C           | 45. <i>E. funeralis</i> -U              |
| 16. <i>Calycopis cecrops</i> -R         | 46. <i>Pholisora catullus</i> -U        |
| 17. <i>Celastrina ladon</i> -C          | 47. <i>Pyrgus communis</i> -U           |
| 18. <i>Celastrina neglecta</i> -C       | 48. <i>Ancylopha numitor</i> -U         |
| 19. <i>Everes comyntas</i> -A           | 49. <i>Hylephila chyleus</i> -C         |
| 20. <i>Libytheana carinenta</i> -C      | 50. <i>Polites origenes</i> -C          |
| 21. <i>Agraulis vanillae</i> -R         | 51. <i>Polites peckius</i> -R*          |
| 22. <i>Euptoieta claudia</i> -C         | 52. <i>Polites themistocles</i> -C      |
| 23. <i>Speyeria cybele</i> -U           | 53. <i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i> -C     |
| 24. <i>Phycoides tharos</i> -C          | 54. <i>Atalopedes campestris</i> -A     |
| 25. <i>Chlosyne nycteis</i> -U          | 55. <i>Poanes zabulon</i> -R            |
| 26. <i>Polygonia interrogationis</i> -C | 56. <i>Poanes hobomok</i> -R            |
| 27. <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> -C          | 57. <i>Lerema accius</i> -U             |
| 28. <i>Vanessa cardui</i> -C            | 58. <i>Nastra lherminier</i> -U         |
| 29. <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> -C      | 59. <i>Amblyscirtes belli</i> -R        |
| 30. <i>Junonia coenia</i> -A            | 60. <i>Euphyes vestris</i> -U           |



*Speyeria cybele* on *Lantana* sp.



*Papilio polyxenes* (female)



Group of *Asterocampa celtis* on hummingbird feeder



*Epargyreus clarus.*Chip off the old block or  
*Lepidopterist minimus*

David also sends in the following record: *Hemileuca maia*, observed near Gravelly, Yell County, Arkansas on November 22, 2010.

**Florida:** Charles V. Covell Jr., 207 NE 9<sup>th</sup> Ave, Gainesville, FL 32601, E-Mail: [covell@louisville.edu](mailto:covell@louisville.edu)

Charlie sends in the following Florida report - September 17 – December 13, 2010:

Covell added three species to his home butterfly records in Gainesville since the previous report: *Phoebus philea*, Sept. 26; *Pyrgus communis* (complex), Oct. 13; and *Eurema lisa* on Nov. 16. Notably missing this whole season were *Battus polydamas* and *Heliconius charithonia*, which have been found each of the previous 5 seasons. The freezes during the early months of the year seem to be the likely explanation. Jackie Miller did report the only *H. charithonia* records for Alachua County, seen at her home in November.

Other Gainesville area records include:

*E. clarus*, Sept. 24,  
*U. proteus*, Sept. 24, 29, Oct. 5, 7, 8  
*U. dorantes*, Sept. 24,  
*P. communis* (complex), Oct. 4, 12,  
*A. numitor*, Oct. 5  
*H. phyleus*, Sept. 22, 24, 25, 29, Oct. 9, 13,  
*L. accius*, Sept. 28, Oct. 6  
*P. troilus*, Sept. 25,  
*H. cresphontes*, Sept. 18, 22  
*P. sennae*, Sept. 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, Oct. 1, 5,  
 8, 9, 10, 12,  
*E. lisa*, Oct. 1, 9,

*E. nicippe*, Oct. 1, 10,  
*V. cardui*, Oct. 8  
*J. coenia*, Sept. 29, Nov. 6,  
*L. arthemis astyanax*, Oct. 15  
*L. archippus*, Nov. 6  
*A. vanillae*, Sept. 18, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 5,  
 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, Nov. 3  
*A. celtis*, Oct. 1  
*H. sosybius*, Sept. 23  
*D. plexippus*, Sept. 25, Oct. 1, 8, 10, Nov. 3, 4,  
*D. gilippus berenice*, Oct. 13

Alachua Country, Watermelon Pond area of Goethe State Forest, Levy Co., alongside SR 337: *U. proteus*, *E. horatius*, *Hesperia attalus*, *Euphyes arpa*, *Atrytone logan*, *Polites vibex*, *P. sennae*, *Eurema lisa*, *E. दौरa*, *E. nicippe* and *A. vanillae*. At the same spot on Oct. 7 I recorded *U. proteus*, *P. vibex*, *L. accius*, *P. sennae*, *E. lisa*, *E. दौरa*, *E. nicippe*, *J. coenia* and *A. vanillae*.

Moths recorded by Covell in Gainesville include *Stenotrachelys approximaria* (Geometridae), Nov. 18; *Dahana atripennis* (Arctiinae), Nov. 24.

Butterflies seen at Tiger Creek Preserve in Polk County on Nov. 13 by Jean Evoy include: *Papilio glaucus*; *Papilio palamedes*; *Eureme दौरa* (most common); *Phoebis sennae*; *Hemiargus ceraunus*; *Agraulis vanillae*; *Junonia coenia*; *Danaus gilippus*; *Urbanus proteus* and *Panoquina ocola*. She also wrote on Nov. 17: "We're seeing a lot of giant swallowtails, viceroys, zebra longwings, white peacocks, cloudless sulphurs, and barred yellows here in Desoto County."

Jean also reported the following butterfly species in a fall butterfly count in Myakka River State Park, Sarasota Co., on Oct. 16:

*Urbanus proteus*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Erynnis horatius*, *Erynnis zarucco*, *Pyrgus oileus*, *Lerema accius*, *Hylephila phyleus*, *Polites themistocles*, *Polites vibex*, *Wallengrenia otho*, *Atalopedes campestris*, *Anatrytone logan*, *Poanes aaroni*, *Euphyes arpa*, *Euphyes pilatka*, *Asbolis capucinus*, *Oligoria maculata*, *Panoquina ocola*, *Papilio polyxenes*, *Papilio troilus*, *Papilio palamedes*, *Phoebis sennae*, *Eurema दौरa*, *Strymon melinus*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Heliconius charithonia*, *Junonia coenia*, *Anartia jatrophae*, *Limnitis archippus*, *Danaus plexippus*, and *Danaus gilippus*

The following moth records were submitted by Jean at and near her home in the Peace River basin, 3 miles north of Arcadia, DeSoto Co.:

#### **MICROLEPIDOPTERA:**

*Caloptilia violacella* 11/14; *Acrolophus* sp. 9/8, 10/18; *Eupragia hospita* 9/8, 10/5; *Antaeotricha schlaegeri* 10/18; 10; *Antaeotricha humilis* 9/7, *Antaeotricha albulella* 9/8, *Inga sparsiciliella* 9/2, 10/8; *Homaledra heptathalama* 9/7, 10/26; *Homaledra sabalella* 9/9, 10/26; *Prionoxystus robiniae* 10/8; *Eumarozia malachitana* 9/3, 9/30; *Platynota exasperatana* 9/2, 10/18; *Carolella bimaculana*, 10/19; *Carolella sartana* 9/12, 11/4

#### **"PRE-PYRAIIDS:"**

*Harrisina americana*, 9/2, 10/11; *Megalopyge opercularis* 9/8 11/18; *Euclea* sp. 9/8, *Acharia stimulea* 9/29

#### **PYRALOIDEA:**

*Eudonia strigalis* 9/19; *Chrysendetron medicinalis* 9/9, 10/26; *Neargyractis slossonalis* 9/9; *Glaphyria glyphyralis* 9/11; *Glaphyria sequistrialis* 9/11, 10/18; *Oenobotys vinotinctali* 9/15, 10/18; *Pyrausta phoenicealis* 9/19, 9/30; *Pyrausta tyralis* 9/8, 10/28; *Hyalorista taeniolalis* 9/14; *Samea multiplicales* 9/2, 10/1, 11/13; *Ategumia ebulealis* 10/19; *Desmia funeralis* 9/2, 10/9; *Spoladea recurvalis* 9/2, 10/26; *Diaphania hyalinata* 10/1; *Palpita magniferalis* 9/22, 10/19; *Pleuroptya silicalis* 10/11; *Herpetogramma bipunctalis* 9/10, 11/2; *Syngamia florella* 9/30, 11/4; *Marasmia trapezalis* 11/2; *Carectocultus perstrialis* 9/13, 10/9; *Crambus strapellus* 11/12, *Microcrambus bigutellus* 9/2, 10/1; *Microcrambus elegans* 9/8, 10/12; *Fissicrambus* sp. 9/7; *Parapediasia decorella* 9/2, 9/26; *Argyria lacteella* 9/2, 10/28; *Urola nivalis* 10/8; *Vaxi critica* 9/3, 11/4; *Diatraea lisetta* 9/8, 10/8; *Parachma ochracealis* 11/13; *Glyptocera consobrinella* 9/3/ 2010.

#### **GEOMETRIDAE:**

*Macaria sanfordi* 9/22; *Mellilla xanthometata* 9/12; *Tornos scolopacinarius* 9/26, 11/2; *Iridopsis defectaria* 10/22; *Xanthotype urticaria* 9/8, 11/1; *Nemoria lixaria* 9/3, 10/11; *Synchlora frondaria* 9/10, 11/3; *Idaea taturata* 9/20, 10/6, 11/2; *Cyclophora myrtaria* 9/3; *Cyclophora packardi* 9/10; *Lophosis labeculata* 10/6, 11/4; *Eupithecia* sp. 10/6

#### **SATURNIIDAE:**

*Eacles imperialis* 9/7, 10/11; *Anisota virginiensis* 9/9, 9/26; *Automeris io* 9/16; *Antheraea polyphemus* 9/3, 10/1

#### **SPHINGIDAE:**

*Xylophanes tersa* 10/6; *Amorpha juglandis* (m) 10/11

#### **NOTODONTIDAE:**

*Datana ministra* 9/25(larvae); *Datana integerrima* 9/9; *Heterocampa astarte* 9/26, *Hererocampa subrotata* 9/9, 9/26, 10/6; *Heterocampa guttivatta* 9/24, 10/9; *Schizura ipomoeae* 9/20

#### **ARCTIIDAE:**

*Cisthene striata* 10/8, 11/2; *Hypoprepia* sp. 9/9, 11/12; *Utetheisa bella* 9/7, 11/14; 11/1 )(larva); *Hyanthria cunea* 9/25 (larvae), 9/20, 10/26 (adults)

#### **LYMANTRIIDAE:**

*Dasychira* sp. 9/3, 10/26; *Dasychira meridionalis* 9/19 (larva);

#### **NOCTUIDAE:**

*Redectis vitrea* 9/3, 10/1; *Nigetia formosalis* 9/8, 11/12; *Hypena degesalis* 9/15; *Phytometra earnestiana* 9/17, 10/28; *Phytometra rhodarialis*; *Anomis erosa* 10/5, *Anomis illita* 10/4; *Anticarsia gemmatalis* 9/30, 11/2; *Palpida pallidior* 10/18, 10/30; *Phyprosopus callitrichoides* 9/23, 10/18; *Selenisa sueroides* 10/20; *Metria amella* 9/9; *Mocis latipes* 9/2, 10/18; *Ptichodis vinculum* 9/3, 10/18; *Nola cereella* 9/2, 10/18; *Oruza albocostaliata* 9/14; *Marimatha nigrofimbria* 9/2, 10/8; *Homophoberia apicosa* 9/7; *Simyra insularis* 9/16; *Agriopodes fallax* 9/15;

*Bagisara repanda* 9/7,10/26; *Eudryas unio* 9/9, 10/29; *Callopietria floridana* 9/19; *Spodoptera ornithogalli* 11/13; *Acherdoa ferraria* 9/29, 11/12; *Schinia trifascia* 10/13.

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

James sends in the following report for Georgia:

The contributors include James Adams (JA or no notation) and Irving Finkelstein (IF). Other contributors are spelled out with the appropriate records. Most records presented here represent new or interesting records (range extensions, unusual dates, uncommon species, county records, etc.), or more complete lists for new locations/new times of year. All dates listed below are 2010 unless otherwise specified. A large flight of the Little Sulphur, *Eurema lisa* was noted for many areas in Georgia and out of state as well (such as Ohio), as well as unusually large number of the uncommon Dainty Sulphur, *Nathalis iole*, for much of Georgia (see the numerous reports below; many are likely county records); several of the records for the Dainty Sulphur were very LATE. Very late November and early December saw a ridiculously huge flight of the Linden Looper Moth (*Erannis tiliaria*), even in quite cold conditions. A stop at one of the gas stations at the Carbondale exit in Whitfield Co. off of I-75 (exit 326) on the morning of Dec. 1 revealed more than 300 individuals (all male; females are wingless). Numbers not far below this were observed at my (Calhoun) residence for several days running, including as I put the finishing touches on this report.

Calhoun, Gordon Co., JKA residence:

**NYMPHALIDAE:** *Speyeria cybele*, several as late as early to mid Oct. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Erannis tiliaria* (outbreak numbers), Nov. 27 – Dec. 4 (and continuing).

Fite Bend Rd., near state hwy. 136 in Resaca, Gordon Co. Darlene Moore, Roy Brown, Max Medley, Nov. 1:  
(N 34.57763, W 084.92053)

**PIERIDAE:** 25 – 50 Dainty Sulphurs (*Nathalis iole*), Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*).

Carbondale, exit 326 off I-75, Whitfield Co. :

**EREBIDAE:** *Hypena minualis* (COUNTY), Oct. 17; *Catocala robinsoni* ("missouriensis"), Oct. 7, 2010.

Crockford/Piegon Mtn. WMA, Walker Co., Phil and Jo Kelly:

September 4:

28 species, highlights of which include:

**PIERIDAE:** Little Sulphur (*Eurema lisa*). **LYCAENIDAE:** White-M Hairstreak (*Parhassius m-album*).

Sept. 11:

**LYCAENIDAE:** White-M Hairstreak (*Parhassius m-album*), Great Purple Hairstreak (*Atlides halesus*).

**NYMPHALIDE:** Silvery Checkerspot (*Chlosyne nycteis*; LATE). **HESPERIIDAE:** Whirlabout (*Polites vibex*).

5 mi. ESE of Fairmount, Bartow Co., Salacoa Rd @ Salacoa Creek, Oct. 23-24, 2010, with IF:

**NOCTUIDAE:** *Papaipema polymniae*, *P. cerrusata*, *P. cataphracta*, *P. eupatorii* (2), *Metaxaglaea inulta*, *Lithophane disposita* (COUNTY), *L. patefacta*, *L. antennata*.

Atlanta, DeKalb Co., IF (Oct. 16):

**NOCTUIDAE:** *Papaipema furcata* (COUNTY, found dead in window).

McDaniel Farm Park, Gwinnett, Gwinnett Co., Luke Theodorou, Oct 9:

**PIERIDAE:** Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*).

Rum Creek Wildlife Management Area, Monroe Co., Rose and Jerry Payne, Oct. 30:

24 species, the best of which follow:

**PIERIDAE:** Checkered White (*Pontia protodice*), Clouded Sulphur (*Colias philodice*, actually uncommon that far south); Little Sulphur (*Eurema lisa*), Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*). **HESPERIIDAE:** Eufala Skipper (*Lerodea eufala*).

Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge Date, Jones/Jasper Co., GA, Jerry and Rose Payne, Nov. 10:

20 species, highlights which include:

**PIERIDAE:** Little Sulphur (*Eurema lisa*), Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*).

Bradley Unit of Eufaula NWR, N of Georgetown, Stewart County:

Darlene Moore, Roy Brown, Nov. 11 (5 specimens, and Bruce Horn, Roy Brown, Nov. 20 (1 specimen):

**PIERIDAE:** Dainty Sulphur (*Nathalis iole*).

Ohoopsee Dunes Tract 4 (Covena Tract along Stagecoach Rd.), 9 mi SW of Swainsboro, Emanuel Co., JA and IF:

Sept. 3- 6, 2010:

**SESIIDAE:** *Synanthedon acerni* ("tepperi"). **PSYCHIDAE:** *Basycladus tracyi* (COUNTY).

Sept. 30 – Oct. 1:

**SPHINGIDAE:** *Enyo lugubris*. **NOTODONTIDAE:** *Nadata gibbosa*, *Peridea angulosa*. **EREBIDAE:** *Cisthene subjecta*, *C. plumbea*, *Hypoprepia fucosa*, *Clemensia albata*, *Crambidia pallida*, *Virbia rubicundaria*, *V. aurantiaca*, *Grammia placentia*, *Leucanopsis longa*, *Dasychira tephra*, *Idia americalis*, *I. gopher* (LATE), *I. rotundalis*, *I. diminuendis*, *I. forbesi*, *Zanclognatha minualis*, *Zanclognatha sp.*, *Renia fraternalis*, *Bleptina caradrinalis*, *B. inferior*, *Phalaenostola larentioides*, *Palthis angulalis*, *Redectis vitrea*, *Plusiodonta compressipalpis*, *Arugisa lutea*, *Nigetia formosalis*, *Schrankia macula*, *Metalectra discalis*, *Eublemma minima*, *Phytometra rhodarialis*, *Hormoschista latipalpis* (UNCOMMON), *Mocis latipes*, *M. marcida*, *Celiptera frustulum*, *Argyrostromis deleta*, *A. anilis*, *A. carolina*, *Anticarsia gemmatilis*, *Caenurgia chloropha*, *Zale lunata*, *Phyprosopus calitrichoides*. **EUTELIIDAE:** *Paectes abrostoloides*. **NOCTUIDAE:** *Pseudoplusia includens*, *Ctenoplusia oxygramma*, *Acrionicta brumosa*, *A. afflicta*, *A. tritona*, *A. lobeliae*, *Condica videns*, *C. sutor*, *Heliothis virescens*, *Schinia petulans*, *S. trifascia*, *S. arcigera*, *S. scissoides*, *S. arefacta*, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, *E. festivooides complex*, *Galgula partita*, *Athetis tarda*, *Nedra ramulosa*, *Mesapamea fractilinea*, *Chytonix sensilis*, *Mythimna unipuncta*, *Leucania extincta*, *Lacinipolia laudabilis*, *L. explicata*, *Orthodes majuscula*, *Feltia floridensis*, *Agrotis ipsilon*, *Anicla infecta*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Macaria bicolorata*, *M. aemulataria*, *M. transitaria*, *Melanolophia signataria*, *M. canadaria*, *Protoarmia porcellaria*, *Ectropis crepuscularia*, *Anavitrinella pampinaria*, *Glenoides texanaria*, *Euchlaena amoenaria*, *Prochoerodes lineola*, *Nemoria lixaria*, *Nemoria bifilata*, *Idaea taturata*, *Costaconvexa centrostrigaria*, *Cyclophora packardaria*, *Hypagyrtis unipunctata*, *Lophosis labeculata*, *Scopula limboundata*. **LIMACODIDAE:** *Heterogenea shurtleffi* (orange hindwing form). **CRAMBIDAE:** *Glaphyria sequistralis*, *Uresphita recurvalis*, *Pyrausta laticlavata*, *P. onythesialis*, *Epiggagis huronalis*, *Nomophila nearctica*, *Ategumia ebulealis*, *Hymenia perspectalis*, *Pilocrosis ramentalis*, *Argyria auratella*, *A. lactella*. **PYRALIDAE:** *Dolichomia intermedia*, *Parachma ochracealis*, *Lepidomys irrenosa*, *Macala zelleri*, *Tallula atrifasciata*, *Dioryctria amatella*, *D. taedivorella*, *Melitaria prodenialis*. **TORTRICIDAE:** *Cydia toreuta*, *Choristoneura parallela*. **ATTEVIDAE:** *Atteva punctella*. **URODIDAE:** *Urodus parvula*. **GELECHIIDAE:** *Aroga sp.*, *Inga cretacea*. **COSMOPTERIGIDAE:** *Euclimensia bassetella*.

Ohoopsee Dunes Tract 3 (Hall's Bridge Tract), 8 mi WSW of Swainsboro, Emanuel Co., Sept. 30 – Oct. 1:

**SPHINGIDAE:** *Xylophanes tersa*. **NOTODONTIDAE:** *Peridea angulosa*. **EREBIDAE:** *Cisthene subjecta*, *Clemensia albata*, *Crambidia pallida*, *Virbia rubicundaria*, *Dasychira tephra*, *Idia americalis*, *I. rotundalis*, *I. diminuendis*, *I. gopher* (LATE), *Zanclognatha minualis*, *Renia sp.*, *Renia fraternalis*, *Palthis angulalis*, *Abablemma brimleyana*, *Nigetia formosalis*, *Metalectra discalis*, *Eublemma minima*, *Mocis latipes*, *Anticarsia gemmatilis*, *Caenurgia chloropha*, *Drasteria grandirena*, *Panopoda rufimargo*, *Zale sp.*, *Phyprosopus callitrichoides*. **EUTELIIDAE:** *Paectes abrostoloides*. **NOCTUIDAE:** *Ctenoplusia oxygramma*, *Autographa precatonnis*, *Acrionicta brumosa*, *A. afflicta*, *A. tritona*, *Condica confederata*, *C. videns*, *C. sutor*, *Heliothis virescens*, *Schinia petulans*, *Schinia sp. nov. (tan)*, *S. trifascia*, *S. arcigera*, *S. tuberculum*, *Spodoptera frugiperda*, *Elaphria grata*, *E. festivooides complex*, *E. fuscimacula*, *Galgula partita*, *Athetis tarda*, *Nedra ramulosa*, *Chytonix sensilis*, *Sideridis ruisa* (COUNTY; 4 specimens, 2 previously known from GA), *Mythimna unipuncta*, *Leucania incognita*, *Orthodes majuscula*, *Feltia floridensis*, *Agrotis ipsilon*, *Anicla infecta*. **GEOMETRIDAE:** *Macaria distribuaria*, *M. bicolorata*, *Melanolophia signataria*, *M. canadaria*, *Hypagyrtis unipunctata*, *Euchlaena madusaria*, *Scopula limboundata*, *Idaea violacea*, *I. taturata*, *Costaconvexa centrostrigaria*, *Cyclophora myrtaria*. **CRAMBIDAE:** *Glaphyria sequistralis*, *Uresphita recurvalis*, *Pyrausta laticlavata*, *P. onythesialis*, *Epiggagis huronalis*, *Nomophila nearctica*, *Ategumia ebulealis*, *Hymenia perspectalis*, *Pilocrosis ramentalis*. **PYRALIDAE:** *Dolichomia intermedia*, *Lepidomys irrenosa*, *Tallula atrifasciata*. **ATTEVIDAE:** *Atteva punctella*. **GELECHIIDAE:** *Aroga sp.*, *Inga cretacea*.

Jekyll Island, Glynn Co., Rachel Cass, Darlene Moore, Dan Vickers, Oct. 7-10:

32 species, the best of which follow:

**PIERIDAE:** Great Southern White (*Ascia monuste*), Barred Yellow (*Eurema daira*), Little Sulphur (*Eurema lisa*; included because it was such a great year for this species in GA). **RIODINIDAE:** Little Metalmark (*Calephelis virginensis*). **NYMPHALIDAE:** Phaon Crescent (*Phyciodes phaon*). **HESPERIIDAE:** Palatka Skipper (just one, Highway 17 north of Woodbine), Salt Marsh Skipper (*Panoquina panoquin*).

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

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

Ricky sends in the following report for Mississippi:

7 May 2010, BSA Camp Warren Hood, *Satyrium ontario ontario* late for this species due to a late spring.

24 August 2010, Vicksburg, Warren County, *Poanes yehl*, *Amblyscirtes aesculapious*.

3 September 2010, 3 miles west of Calhoun City, Chickasaw County, *Euphyes dukesi*.

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

The following selected moth records were obtained by Steve Hall and Bo Sullivan in a survey of the Uwharrie Mountains region in the south-central Piedmont. Several of these records are for species that were previously recorded in North Carolina only from the Mountains or the Coastal Plain. While some of these may represent true disjuncts, the Piedmont is the least well-studied (for moths) region in the state and they may just as likely turn out to be widespread throughout the state once more surveys are done.

#### **GEOMETRIDAE:**

*Eupithecia peckorum*. A single specimen was collected October 7 in a dry oak-hickory forest in Montgomery County (COUNTY). This species has previously been collected primarily in the Coastal Plain, although Hall has observed a specimen at Chapel Hill in the Piedmont.

*Lambdina fiscellaria*. A single specimen was collected at the same site (COUNTY) and date as *E. peckorum*. This species has previously been recorded in North Carolina only in the Mountains.

*Macaria distribuaria*. A single specimen was collected on October 12 at a site in Montgomery County (COUNTY) containing a relict stand of longleaf pine, its presumed host plant. Previous records in North Carolina are all from the Coastal Plain.

#### **NOCTUIDAE:**

*Catocala robinsoni*. Several were collected October 13 in Randolph County (COUNTY) on a dry ridgetop where southern shagbark hickory (*Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*), a presumed host plant, is abundant. This species has been previously found in similar habitat elsewhere in the Piedmont.

*Lacinipolia teligera*. A single specimen was collected at the same site (COUNTY) and date as *Catocala robinsoni*. This species has previously been recorded in North Carolina only in the mountains.

*Papaipema cerussata*. A single specimen was collected at the same site (COUNTY) and date as *Macaria distribuaria*. This species has previously been recorded in North Carolina only in the Mountains, but given the abundance of its host plants – composites, particularly ironweed (*Vernonia spp.*) – it could actually be fairly widespread.

*Papaipema n. sp.* 3. Two specimens were collected on October 7 in Montgomery County (COUNTY). This species has previously been recorded primarily in the Coastal Plain where its host plant, cane (*Arundinaria spp.*) is abundant. Cane, however, is also common at least locally in the Piedmont, as at the site where these two specimens were collected. This species is likely to be widespread within at least the eastern portions of this region.

The following selected butterfly records were submitted by Harry LeGrand. Place names refer to counties unless otherwise stated, and records are not new county reports unless indicated. The season (September to November) was somewhat warmer and drier than normal, with mostly sunny, low-humidity days. Southern migrants continued to be in poor numbers, except for *Pyrisitia lisa* in September. *Vanessa cardui* reports increased over the summer, yielding a better than normal fall for the species.

**PAPILIONIDAE:**

*Papilio cresphontes*, there was a surprising number of montane records, continuing a trend from earlier in the year. Reports, all singles, were made in Yancey on September 2 (Nancy Baldwin); in Buncombe on September 2, 12, and 17 (Doug Johnston) and again on September 24 (Sparrel Wood, Simon Thompson); and McDowell (COUNTY) on September 12 (Bill Grow). There were no records for Buncombe prior to 2010, and it seems certain that a small breeding population exists the county, as well as in a few other montane counties.

**PIERIDAE:**

*Pontia protodice*, quite notable was a small colony of about five adults found at the Jordan Lake dam in Chatham on September 20, by Dorothy Pugh. Also notable were rare and late sightings from Granville on November 6 (Randy Emmitt) and Onslow (COUNTY) on November 12 (Doug Johnston); the latter was on North Topsail Beach, where presumably just a stray or migrant.

*Pyrisitia lisa*, a record one-day state count was made by Doug Johnston on September 12, when he counted 57 individuals at Sandy Mush Game Land in Buncombe.

**LYCAENIDAE:**

*Atides halesus*, very rare in the mountains of the state, photos were obtained in McDowell (COUNTY) on September 5 by B. Simmons and in Alleghany (COUNTY) on September 18 by Beth Brinson. Less rare, though a good find in the Piedmont, were singles seen in Mecklenburg on September 11 by Taylor Piephoff and in Durham on September 13 by Patrick Coin.

**NYMPHALIDAE:**

*Heliconius charithonia*, Randy Emmitt saw one on October 16, in his yard in Orange. This county lies in the Piedmont, where the provenance of any record of this species is suspect; records of natural strays should occur mainly along the southern coast.

*Danaus gilippus*, the sizable breeding population at Fort Fisher in New Hanover continued through the fall, with the last report being of 11 adults there on October 24 (Gail Lankford). Unfortunately, there were no other state reports

**HESPERIIDAE:**

*Erynnis funeralis* (?), a female *Erynnis*, photographed on August 4 in Brunswick (COUNTY) by John Ennis, had a clearly white hindwing fringe. Originally identified as *E. zarucco*, a resident species in that region, Harry LeGrand later identified it from the photos as *E. funeralis*, which would be a second state report. Because these two taxa are sometimes considered conspecific, and as there is a race of *zarucco* in the Florida Keys with a white fringe, this photographic record probably cannot be confirmed as *funeralis*. Nonetheless, there was a notable northbound and northeast-bound flight of *funeralis* into the Great Lakes area, with a few even being reported in the Northeast. Thus, a white-fringed *Erynnis* seems more likely a *funereal* than it is a *zarucco* from Florida.

*Copaeodes minima*, Harry LeGrand noted single individuals just south of Raleigh in Wake on October 2 and 10. The species is resident just to the south of this county, but a presumed stray near this city.

*Hesperia attalus slossonae*, the first recent record for Moore, and an overdue first record for Weymouth Woods Sandhills Nature Preserve, was of female photographed by Richard Stickney on September 13.

*Euphyes dukesi dukesi*, John Fussell established a new late date for the state, finding at least seven adults at a known site in Craven County on September 24.

*Calpodus ethlius*, surprisingly there was only one sighting of an adult for the season – one noted by Bob Cavanaugh in his yard in Carteret on November 17.

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In the September issue, 2010, of the SLS NEWS (Vol. 32 NO. 3), Steve Hall reported that Bo Sullivan collected on August 9, 2010, *Arctia caja* in Watuaga County, North Carolina. This was reported as a first for the State. However, further information has surfaced in that Tom Neal collected a series of 21 specimens along the Mt. Mitchell access road in Pisgah National Forest at about 5000 ft. elevation on 21-23 July 2006. In fact an earlier record was identified by Tom Neal when visiting Mt. Mitchell in 1963. He noticed a single specimen of *Arctia caja* displayed in a specimen case containing insects collected on the mountain.

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Ed Knudson & Charles Bordelon send in the following Texas report:

The following is a listing of butterflies seen or collected in the greater Mission area of Hidalgo Co., TX., during October 1- December 5, 2010.

After a drenching summer, the late fall was very dry in the Lower Rio Grande Valley (LRGV) with no significant rainfall during October and November. Many of the usual tropical butterflies were very scarce during October but things began to appear in November, albeit in small numbers.

This list is a compendium of mostly verifiable sightings, photos, and specimens. Localities include Bentsen State Park (BSP) and environs; World Butterfly Park (WBP) (formerly NABA International Butterfly Park); Madero [including the stretch of habitat bordering the RR tracks south of Madero Village (M) and "Bookers' Bend" (BB), the property occupied by the authors]; Penitas (P); The Grove at Sharyland, including Hawthorn Suites (HS); and a few other unspecified localities. I have added specifics for some important records photographed P or collected C, but not for most records.

Individuals listed: Charles Bordelon (CWB), Charlie Sassine (CRS), Ed Knudson (ECK), Richard Boscoe (RWB), Mike Rickard (MR2), Gerry McWilliams (GM), Cody Gregg (CG), Susan Hengeveld (SH)

**HESPERIIDAE:** *Phocides polybius lilea*, common, *Astraptus fulgerator*, common, *Astraptus alector hopfferi* (P, MR2, WBP, *Proteides mercurius* (C, RWB, M), *Urbanus esmeraldus*, (C, BB, CRS); *Urbanus teleus*, (P, MR2, BSP); *Spathilepia clonius*, *Arteurotia tractipennis*, *Sostrata nordica* (C, CWB, BB), *Ebrietas sp.*, either *anacreon* or *sappho* (P, WBP, SH) NEW US RECORD, *Carrhenes canescens* (C, RWB, BB), *Perichares philetus*, *Synapte pecta* (C, GM, M), *Corticea corticea* (P, MR2, BSP), *Nyctelius nyctelius*,

**PAPILIONIDAE:** No important records, most sp. very scarce.

**PIERIDAE:** *Anteos maerula* rare, *Aprissa statira*, rare, *Ganyra josephina*, fairly common.

**LYCAENIDAE:** *Chlorostymon simaethis sarita*, *Chlorostymon telea* (1 at WBP); *Cyanophrys herodotus* (C, CWB, BB); *Callophrys xami*, *Allosmaitia strophius* (C,CWB,BB); *Electrostrymon guzanta* (P, MR2), *Electrostrymon hugon*, occasional; *Oenomaus ortygnus* (1 at WBP).

**RIODINIDAE:** All species scarce.

**NYMPHALIDAE:** *Limenitis archippus archippus* (C, CWB, BB); *Adelpha basiloides* (2 records); *Adelpha fessonia*, scarce; *Euiedes isabella* (several at BSP); *Heliconius charithonia vazquezae* (common at BB); *Biblis hyperia* - uncommon; *Myscelia ethusa* - much less common than in past years; *Hamadryas guatemalena* - several, only sp. reported; *Epiphile adrasta* (C, CWB, BB); *Dynamine postverta* (C, CRS, CWB, BB - 4 other sightings); *Marpesia chiron* - few reported, *Smyrna blomfieldia* (C, CWB, BB); *Anartia fatima* - very scarce this year; *Siproeta stelenes* - scarce this year; *Siproeta epaphus* (P, McAllen, CG), *Junonia genoveva* (C, CWB, M); *Chlosyne sp.* - Most sp. scarce or absent; *Memphi pithyusa* (C, CWB, BB - very few reported; *Archaeoprepona demphon centralis* (C, ECK, HS) - a very worn female roosting on a wall (**first US voucher**).

**MOTHS:** Very few moths were seen at lights or bait in the region.

**Virginia:** Harry Pavulaan, 494 Fillmore Street, Herndon, VA 22070, E-Mail: [pavulaan@aol.com](mailto:pavulaan@aol.com)

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The Southern Lepidopterists' News is published four times annually. Membership dues are \$20.00 annually. The organization is open to anyone, especially those with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the southern United States. Information about the Society may be obtained from Marc Minno, Membership Coordinator, 600 NW 34 Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32607, E-Mail: [mminno@bellsouth.net](mailto:mminno@bellsouth.net), and dues may be sent to Jeffrey R. Sloten, Treasurer, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.  
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