Southern Lepidopterists' NEWS

EST. 1978 Official Newsletter of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society (ISSN 2167-0285)

Vol. 36 NO. 4 **December 31, 2014**

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

J. BARRY LOMBARDINI: EDITOR

A BUTTERFLY (*HERMEUPTYCHIA* SPECIES: NYMPHALIDAE, SATYRINAE) FEEDING AT BAHIAGRASS (*PASPALUM NOTATUM* FLÜGGÉ: POACEAE) FLOWERS

BY

MARC C. MINNO

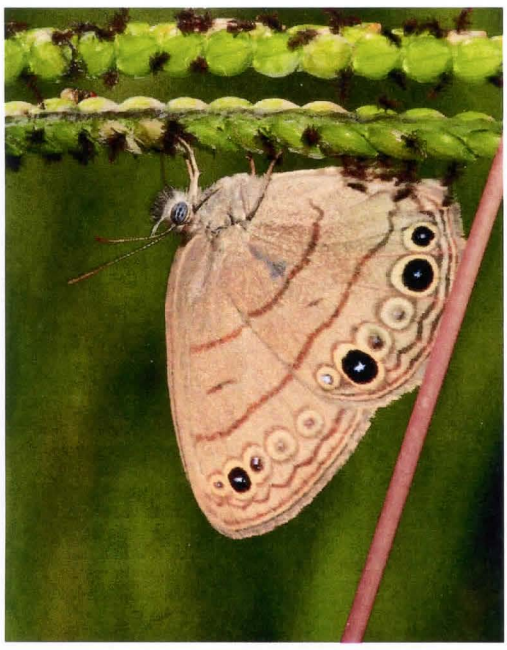


Fig. 1. A *Hermeuptychia* species feeding at Bahiagrass flowers in Columbia County, Florida.

I recently published a note regarding adults of the corn earworm moth [*Helicoverpa zea* (Boddie)] visiting Bahiagrass flowers and seedheads in northern Florida [*Southern Lepidopterists' News* 36(1):26]. On August 27, 2014, I observed a butterfly (*Hermeuptychia* species) that was also attempting to feed at Bahiagrass flowers (Fig. 1).

The location was the entrance to the defunct Kirby Mine (also known as the Anderson Columbia Ichetucknee Trace Mine property) at the junction of SW Bedrock Street (formerly Kirby Pit Road) and SW Mauldin Avenue in Columbia County, Florida, (Latitude 30° 2' 44.28" N, Longitude 82° 42' 30.69" W). I watched this adult for about 10 minutes starting at about 10:00am as it probed the Bahiagrass flowers. The weather was sunny and hot. The butterfly moved to three different flower stalks in the grass patch, attempting to feed each time. As can be seen in the photo, it was probing the flowers with its proboscis.

Unfortunately, I was not able to collect the specimen for species identification. Cong and Grisham (2014) recently described *Hermeuptychia intricata* from the southeastern United States, which is nearly identical to *Hermeuptychia sosybius* in wing pattern. Grass flowers are not known to produce nectar, and the moths and butterflies

may be seeking pyrrolizidine alkaloids, but more observation and research are needed.

Literature

Cong, Qian and Nick V. Grishin, 2014. A new *Hermeuptychia* (Lepidoptera, Nymphalidae, Satyrinae) is sympatric and synchronic with *H. sosybius* in southeast US coastal plains, while another new *Hermeuptychia* species – not *hermes* – inhabits south Texas to northeast Mexico. *ZooKeys* 379:43-91.

****

****

****

AN ALBINISTIC *AGRAULIS VANILLAE NIGRIOR* (NYMPHALIDAE: HELICONIINAE) FROM CENTRAL GEORGIA

BY

MARC C. MINNO

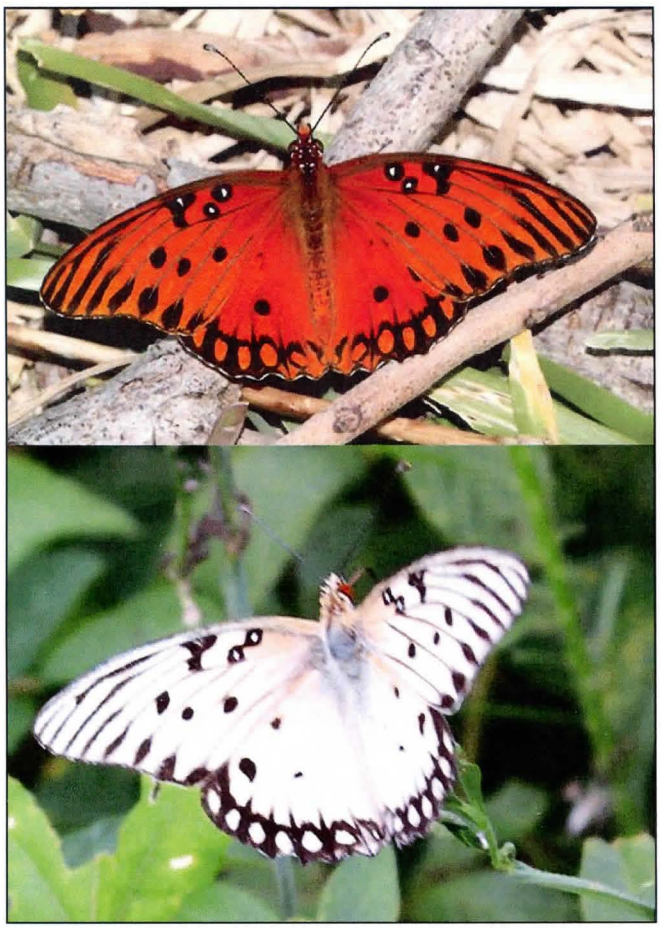


Fig. 1. A typical male *Agraulis vanillae nigrior* from Brevard County, Florida (upper image), and the albinistic male (lower image) found by Christine Fallon and Mark Beatty at Ocmulgee National Monument, Bibb County, Georgia, on August 20, 2014.

On August 22 and 23, 2014, I attended a BioBlitz event at Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia (Bibb County). The purpose of the BioBlitz was to document as many species as possible over the two day period. Park staffers Christine Fallon and Mark Beatty helped with the butterfly surveys. A few days earlier, they had scouted for butterflies at the park and on August 20, 2014, at 11:33am Christine and Mark discovered a whitish adult male Gulf Fritillary with reddish eyes feeding at flowers near the Great Temple Mound. They photographed this unusual individual with a cell phone digital camera (Fig. 1). I have not seen another example like it in the field, collections, or in the literature.

In *Butterflies of Georgia* (1972, University of Oklahoma Press) Lucien Harris, Jr. illustrates a melanistic adult female (aberration *fumosus)* and what he calls a partial albino male that has small whitish patches near the middle of the forewings. Both specimens were from Macon, Georgia. I searched the Internet for albinistic Gulf Fritillary adults, but did not find any notes or images. However, Edith Smith of Shady Oak Butterfly Farm describes finding two whitish Gulf Fritillary caterpillars on her farm located on Southwest County Road 231 about six miles east of Brooker in Bradford County, Florida, on her web page (http://www.butterflyfunfacts.com/whitegulf.php). The adults that later emerged from the pale colored larvae had white eyes. However, the ground color of their wings was pale orange not white (photo shown on Edith's web page). I have seen a similar whitish caterpillar of *Agraulis vanillae nigrior* from Gainesville, Florida, found by Patty and Milt Putnam in their butterfly garden. The adult was also orange, not white.

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

****

INDEX

THE McGUIRE CENTER CELEBRATES ITS TENTH ANNIVERSARY

John Emmel, his wife Phyllis, Bill McGuire and Founding Director Tom Emmel

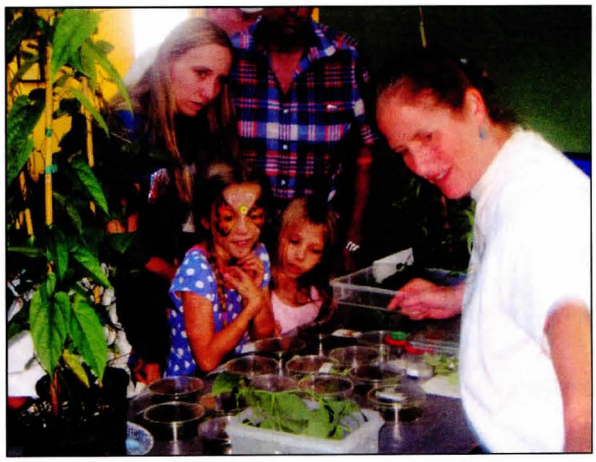
The McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity celebrated its tenth anniversary with a dinner meeting at the Museum on Thursday, Sept. 25. Dr. Bill McGuire was on hand to address the assembled faculty, staff and friends, and Founding Director Tom Emmel joined him in giving a presentation about the long road and many steps that led to the realization of the Center. Tom was recognized with a special crystal award by current director, D. Jaret Daniels. Former UF faculty member, Dr. Lincoln Brower, was the invited speaker, updating those attending on the current crisis in migrating numbers of Monarch butterflies to Mexico. The numbers calculated in overwintering sites last winter were the lowest by far in any winter since monitoring began. The use of Roundup-ready corn and soybean hybrids in America's vast midwestern breadbasket seem to be the main reason for the huge decline in milkweeds and monarchs in the past few seasons. In addition to the program, several McGuire Center/Entomology graduate students presented displays of their projects and work, including books by Maria Checa and Jade Badon.

McGuire Center director Jaret Daniels releasing monarchs with Ilene Silverman

BUTTERFLYFEST AT THE FLORIDA MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, 2014

On Saturday October 4 the McGuire Center and its parent organization, the Florida Museum of Natural History, held the tenth annual "ButterflyFest." This year it was a one-day event, but still attracted over 2,000 visitors to its displays, extensive plant sale, and various booths. As in the past the SLS had a table, featuring caterpillars and spread specimens of adults those caterpillars represented. We featured 17 species this year. Those assisting this year included Tom Neal, Debbie Matthews, Rona and Madison Young, Jackie Miller, Patty Winters, Matt Standridge, Lary Reeves and Charlie Covell. Our booth was, as usual, one of the most popular, as adults and children were encouraged to "pet" and hold the caterpillars - the big Alope Sphinx being the favorite.

Debbie Matthews and Tom Neal in the SLS booth



Debbie Matthews pointing out a caterpillar

Submitted by Charlie Covell

THE SOUTHERN LEPIDOPERISTS' SOCIETY & THE ASSOCIATION FOR TROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA ANNUAL MEETING, 2014

Our Annual Meeting was held at the McGuire Center in Gainesville on September 26 - 27, again in conjunction with that of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera. There were 70 registrants attending. The proceedings began with a daytime field trip to west coast Florida spots led by Lary Reeves, and a night collecting trip to Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park led by Charlie Covell (see list in Florida State report). About five species were added to the Paynes Prairie moth list, which is approaching 1,000 species. The following morning, after welcomes from Tom Emmel and Charlie Covell, talks were given by Maria Checa, Andy Warren, Jaret Daniels, Marc Minno, Nick Homziak, James Hayden, and Christi Jaeger. After a group photo and lunch, presentations were continued, the speakers being James Adams with Peter Van Zandt, Sebastian Padrón, Brian Scholtens with Alma Solis, Keith Willmott, Peter Van Zandt and associates, Jeff Slotten, and John Pickering. Two posters were presented, one by F. Ponce and Kawahara lab associates, the other by D. Matthews, J. Miller, and associates. A PDF of the entire program with abstracts is available on our website.

Paynes Prairie moth trip, September 25, 2014. L-R: Debbie Matthews, John Pickering and Bob Belmont

Tom Emmel welcomes attendees to the Annual Meeting

Featured speaker Lincoln Brower with Giovanna Holbrook and Charlie Covell

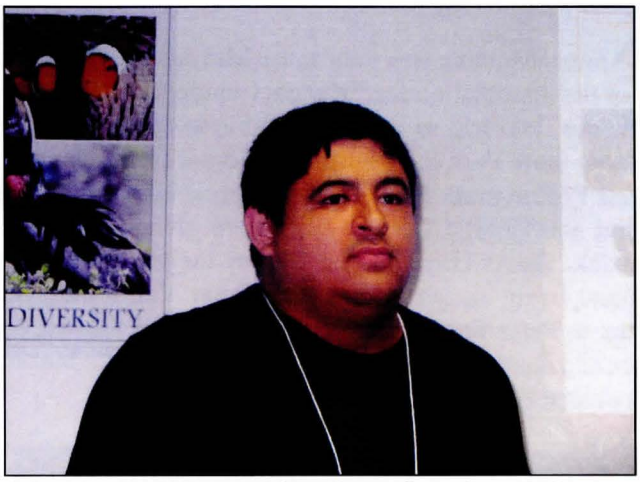
The SLS annual business meeting followed, then a social hour. The banquet was held in the main gallery of the Florida Museum of Natural History. A commemorative address was given by Tom Emmel, followed by a video about the Monarch decline problem by Lincoln Brower. Next was a challenging crossword puzzle contest authored by David Plotkin followed by the awarding of the annual photo contest prize to Sebastian Padrón by Andrei Sourakov. The generosity of donors of prizes for the "door prize extravaganza" gave everyone a better than 50% chance of winning a prize.

On Sunday morning the program continued with talks by Jade Badon, Bob Belmont, Charlie Covell, Marc Minno, Andrei Sourakov, Peter Houlihan, and Shinichi Nakahara with Delano Lewis. The ATL business meeting followed, then adjournment.

In all, the weather was fine, the talks were well presented and interesting, and the banquet was delicious. Thanks are due to Jackie, Debbie and Nancy for their hard work in organizing this meeting and providing refreshments. Thanks also are due to Tom Neal for a delicious lunch of Subway sandwiches on Saturday. Several of our students and staff helped in registration, collection access and other duties, so we thank Andrei Sourakov, Andy Warren, Elena Ortiz, Geena Hill, and Jim Schlachta for their unstinting contributions to this successful gathering.

If you missed this meeting, please try to attend next year. We plan to meet at the McGuire Center again next year, tentatively on the October 17 weekend.

SLS meeting session



Sebastian Padrón speaking about *Catasticta* phylogeny

Dale Halbritter showcasing his research on Neophasia

Maria Checa featured her study of Ecuadorian butterflies

Charlie Covell, Chairman

****

****

****

NEW MOON (DARK OF THE MOON) DATES FOR 2015

January 20	May 18	September 13
February 18	June 16	October 13
March 20	July 16	November 11
April 18	August 14	December 11

****

****

SLS 2014 BUSINESS MEETING MINUTES

Chairman Charlie Covell called the Southern Lepidopterists' Society (SLS) Business Meeting to order at 4:50 PM on Saturday September 27, 2014, at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity (MCLB) in Gainesville, Florida. Members who signed in at the Business Meeting were:

James K. Adams	John Douglass	Tom Neal
Robert Beiringer	Rick Gillmore	Brian Scholtens
Bob Belmont	John Hyatt	Jeff Slotten
Julieta Brambila	Debbie Matthews	Don Stillwaugh
Charlie Covell	Marc Minno	

The meeting began with a review of issues discussed at the lunchtime SLS Board Meeting. First and foremost was the SLS' financial status. Charlie declared "*we are in dire straits*" and "*we are living beyond our means*" as two issues of the NEWS have been published in 2014 with two more to go. At current publication costs we will have enough money to publish one more issue (See Treasurer's Report for 2014 in NEWS Vol. 36 No. 3 p. 114). The fourth issue will cost more to print and mail than the Society can afford without donations or contributions from the Editor or generous members. Charlie stated that the SLS Board voted to raise the regular membership fee from $20 to $25.

Tom Neal motioned to raise the regular membership dues from $20 to $25. James Adams seconded and Charlie opened the floor for discussion. Numerous brief positive comments and head-nodding emanated from the membership, so a vote was held and the motion passed unanimously.

Further discussion ensued as Treasurer Jeff Slotten reminded the membership that many members renew at higher membership levels (sustaining, contributor and benefactor). Bob Beiringer recalled that putting a ceiling on publication costs had been proposed as many as 15 years ago. Debbie Matthews suggested that the Chairman publish (in NEWS) an open letter to the membership requesting monetary contributions in lieu of this crisis. Bob Belmont proposed confining the size and therefore price limits on each issue of NEWS.

John Douglass motioned to raise the regular membership fee to $30. Tom Neal seconded the motion and further open discussion followed. Brian Scholtens proposed allowing members to opt for receiving only an electronic NEWS issue. Debbie informed those present that although pdfs of each issue exist, their size prohibits E-mail attachment as a simple means of distribution. Mark Minno reminded the group that many members join specifically for the high quality of NEWS and suggested that we might lose members if the quality of the publication declines. A vote was held and the motion failed with a lone "yeah" vote.

The second major business topic was determining the best way to honor member Bob Patterson for his ground-breaking work on the Moth Photographers Group website. Charlie's research concluded that monetary contributions to fund continued work on the website would mean more to Bob than any type of honorary plaque. A donation bin was provided for those present.

Marc made a motion of resolution to thank Barry Lombardini for his devoted work on NEWS as well as thanks to Jackie Miller, Nancy Turner & Debbie Matthews for their extended efforts to host this SLS/ATL Meeting. James seconded the motion and it was quickly voted on and passed unanimously.

Next year's SLS Meeting was the next topic. It was agreed to continue to hold a joint meeting with ATL here at MCLB similar to this year. Conversely, the meeting for 2016 must take into account a major ESA meeting in Central Florida.

Dave Morgan has recently updated the SLS website. Thanks were extended for his continued work as webhost.

The final agenda item was the annual discussion of holding an SLS field trip. Charlie suggested that focusing on a specific target species or group of species might be a good angle. He further suggested both moths and butterflies be included. Many sets of eyes seemed to turn toward James Adams and he subsequently volunteered to organize a 2015 field trip to an unspecified location in Georgia. Charlie suggested that an effort be made to include young people on such an adventure. Debbie suggested an E-mail chain to maximize attendance. The

discussion ended with James giving an update to the concerned membership on the conspicuously absent Irving Finkelstein.

Under New Business, Debbie reminded the membership that next Saturday (October 4th) is ButterflyFest at the McGuire Center. She requested help in gathering a variety of live larvae to put on display. Charlie announced the SLS Nominating Committee needs to be staffed with a Chairman and two Directors. His request for volunteers was met with relative silence, so he agreed to serve as Committee Chair. Rick Gilmore and Marc Minno agreed to serve on the committee and Debbie Matthews agreed to be an advisor to the Committee.

James started a short discussion on how to attract large donors. Marc pointed out that the membership neglected to thank Tom Neal and his family for providing today's lunch and so the meeting concluded with a round of applause for Tom.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:30 PM.

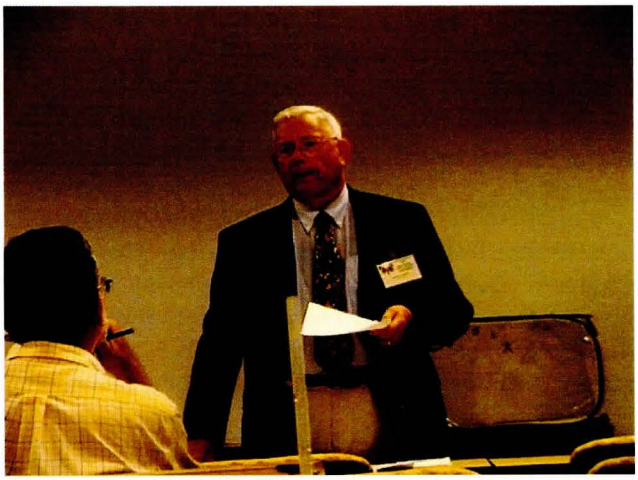
Respectfully submitted,
Don Stillwaugh, Secretary
Southern Lepidopterists' Society

****

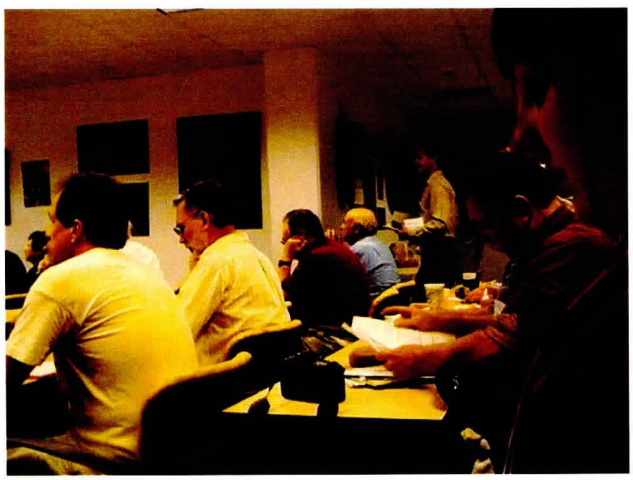
****

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SLS & ATL

Charlie Covell giving presentation.



Charlie Covell



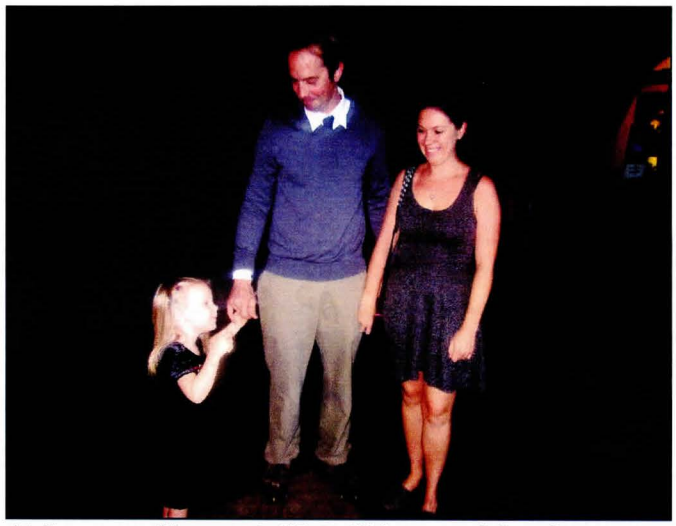
ATL-SLS Meetings were well attended.

James Taylor, Tom Neal, and Bob Belmont.

[PHOTOGRAPHS - Jeff Slotten; SEPTEMBER 26-28, 2014, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA]

MORE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE JOINT MEETING OF THE SLS & ATL

Peter Eliazar and Tom Emmel, with Nancy Turner behind, at SLS/ATL meeting 2014



At the annual banquet: Matt, Kristen and daughter Ella Standridge

Jim Hayden collecting moths at Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park

[PHOTOGRAPHS - Charlie Covell: SEPTEMBER 26-28, 2014, GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA]

****

****

DANGERS OF LEPPING

Many thanks to James Adams who contributes $10.00 to the SL Society ($100.00 max in a year) for every article with the subject matter on either the "Dangers of Lepping" or "First Encounters". In the September (2014) issue of the SLS NEWS Jeff Slotten's article *"Lost in the Woods at Meeman-Shelby Forest, Millington, Tennessee"* and Craig Marks' article *"Sometimes its Heaven, Sometimes it Hell, Sometimes I Don't Even Know"* qualify for his very generous contribution of $20.00. I would humbly request that other members of the Society delve into their backgrounds and also come up with experiences that they have had out in the field and write them up as an article or a note. [Hopefully not as disconcerting as Jeff's described situation - although he can handle it, usually nobody is lost forever in the woods (I must admit I have been in that situation a few times in the mountains of Colorado and it was not pleasant); or as dangerous as Craig's plight - spike in the foot resulting in a serious infection.] Not only will such articles make the NEWS interesting reading and enjoyable to our membership but also we can use the contributions. Many thanks, James. [The Editor]

WHO ARE YOU? WHO, WHO, WHO, WHO?

BY

CRAIG W. MARKS

Over the last four plus years, I have been working on a project, an annotated list in format, of the butterflies and skippers of Louisiana. The last effort within the state of this type was in the very early 1970's. In addition to using my own data and data reported by other butterfliers here in the state, a large part of that project involved gathering historical data of what has been seen, when, where and by whom.

The Red-banded Hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*) is Louisiana's most common hairstreak. My records suggest it flies from late February (during mild winters) until November. Unlike the majority of our hairstreaks which have only one brood, it is multi-brooded, and can be plentiful when flying. It has been recorded in 52 of 64 parishes. Until I started the above referenced project, I assumed everything I saw in the field that resembled a Red-banded Hairstreak was, in fact, that hairstreak.

Fig. 1. *C. isobeon*: ventral, Caddo Parish, LA, 28-IX-2008 (Vickie LeFever)

Against that backdrop, I was actually surprised when I learned that some recent Louisiana records included sightings of the Dusky-blue Groundstreak (*Calycopis isobeon*). Specifically, Vickie LeFevers had reported it from Caddo Parish at the "Wilder Place" in Shreveport on 28-IX-2008 (Vickie graciously allowed me to use her picture as part of my project, Fig. 1). Further, the BAMONA website reflected a report from Cameron Parish dated 12-XII-2007 by Caren Morgan. Despite those records, NABA's Butterfly Sightings webpage does not include the Dusky-blue Groundstreak as part of Louisiana's fauna.

C. cecrops was first described in 1793 by Fabricius based on specimens from the US east coast, and *C. isobean* was described in 1872 by Butler and H. Druce based on specimens taken in Costa Rica (Pelham, 2008). According to the literature, the distinguishing features between *isobeon* and *cecrops* are geography and physical description. In terms of geography, *isobeon* has been historically reported in Texas and then south into Mexico and beyond. *Cecrops* can be found throughout the southeastern US from New York to Florida, then west into southeastern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma and eastern Texas. Several sources suggest *cecrops* does not occur in the Rio Grande Valley of south Texas.

On further investigation, I discovered that Scott (1886) reported that while *isobeon* was primarily found in Texas, it occasionally strayed into Kansas and Louisiana. His range map suggested that this hairstreak migrated into Louisiana and Mississippi. Charles Bordelon reported (by e-mail) that he was commonly finding *isobeon* now in most southeast Texas counties, and that it's range was spreading east and north. For example, in Jefferson County, *isobeon* now occurred with *cecrops*. He also reported seeing *isobeon* in Kisatchie NF, Vernon Parish. Wauer (2006) reported it as uncommon or occasional in the Upper Gulf Coast region of Texas, listing such locations as Texas Point/Sabine Woods, Anahuac NWR and Galveston-Texas City. He also listed it as present in the Pineywoods Region, common at Martin Dies Jr. State Park and uncommon in the Big Thicket Area. Mather (1994) reported capturing four specimens at Fort Adams in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, on October 11, 1969.

There are two primary distinguishing physical features between these two hairstreaks. First, *isobeon* typically has a very thin red-orange line on the ventral forewing while in *cecrops*, that line is wide. Second, the larger eyespot between the two tails on the ventral hindwing is more red-orange than black or at least equal parts of each while in *cecrops*, there is basically no red-orange. Further, some sources, including Pyle (1981), suggest that in *isobeon* the red bleeds past black and white lines into tail area on the hindwing. I include a couple of pictures of *isobeon* (Fig. 2) from south Texas and *cecrops* (Fig. 3) from Louisiana for comparison purposes.

Before 2012, I had only seen this hairstreak in Texas with the closest location to Louisiana being Brazos Bend SP, south of Houston. In 2012, I had been in Cameron Parish on October 20, and had seen, briefly, what I identified as a Red-banded Hairstreak. Kil Roever was in the same area the next weekend and felt what he saw

Fig. 2. *C. isobeon* ventral, Hidalgo County, TX, 2-XI-2014 (Jeff Trahan)

Fig. 3. *C. cecrops*, ventral Caddo Parish, LA, 28-VIII-2007 (Jeff Trahan)

were not Red-banded Hairstreaks, but Dusky-blue Groundstreaks. So I returned to western Cameron Parish on November 3, 2012, and found at least one (Fig. 4) that strongly matched the distinctive markings identified for this hairstreak. The other two I was able to closely inspect were so badly faded and/or tattered that I really could make no determination.

In July of 2013, I began to see several specimens at a location in Lafayette Parish that much more closely resembled *isobeon* (Fig. 5) than *cecrops*. It just so happens that there were several plants in the immediate area of these sightings that were transplanted, soil and all, from Caddo Parish where Dusky Blue Groundstreaks have been documented. I sent pictures to several people and received divided opinion with Ro Wauer, Charles Bordelon and Barry Lombardini agreeing with my belief that at least one, probably both, were Dusky-blue Groundstreaks.

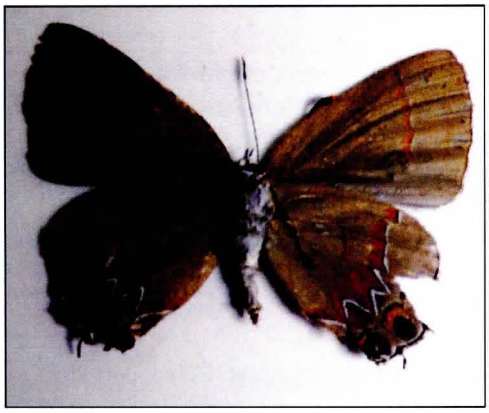


Fig. 4. *C. isobeon*, ventral, Cameron Parish, LA, 3-XI-2012

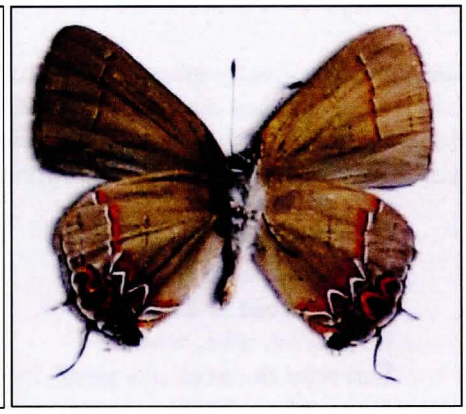


Fig. 5. *C. isobeon*, ventral, Lafayette Parish, LA, 21-VII-2013

I felt that while not perfect matches to those typically seen in the Rio Grande Valley, what I had found in Cameron Parish were still Dusky-blue Groundstreaks. This Groundstreak had been seen in Cameron before (as well as immediately across the state-line in Jefferson County, Texas) so it was not be unrealistic to find it there again. Then, in late October, 2014, I was in extreme southwestern Vermilion Parish, in habitat identical to that found in lower Cameron Parish, I caught another (Fig. 6) of what I believe to be *isobeon*. If my diagnosis is correct, that would expand *isobeon's* range in Louisiana to five parishes, as far north as Caddo Parish, and as far east as Lafayette Parish.

Easy, right? Don't I wish. While agreeing with me that my specimens from both Cameron and Lafayette Parish appeared to be *isobeon*, I was cautioned by Bordelon, Lombardini and Roever that there was not a clear agreement that these two species are really separate. Several sources suggest the two species interbreed in those areas where their ranges overlap. For example, Lombardini (2010), quoting Harry Pavulaan, wondered if two suspected *isobeon* specimens from Dickens County, Texas, might have been clinal intermediates between the two species. Further, Pavulaan, in an e-mail to Vickie LeFever about her suspected *isobeon* specimens from Shreveport, commented that these intermediates might be indicative of hybridization or evidence that there is only one species.

Pelham (2008), when describing *isobeon*, stated, "(t)he status of this taxon requires further investigation." On this subject, Glassberg (2012) commented, "Intermediates between this and Red-banded Hairstreaks are frequent west of Houston; one species or two? - a subjective decision." Opler and Malikul (1999) went so far as to say, "(s)ome individuals in s. Tx appear to be intergrades b/t

Fig. 6. *C. isobeon*, ventral, Vermilion Parish, LA, 26-X-2014

this species and Red-banded Hairstreak, suggesting that they are the same species." In contrast, the Erhlichs (1961) stated that while in extreme eastern Texas *isobeon* is largely replaced by *cecrops*, the two have been taken together in some areas. They acknowledged the two are difficult to separate, but still opined they were "unquestionably distinct" with no explanation of why they were of that conclusion.

The Tvetens (1996) reported that both this and the Red-banded Hairstreak occur in the Houston area. Specifically, they indicated that in the Houston/Baytown area, they encountered what they felt were intergrades showing the narrow red post-median line on the ventral forewing, but only a small red cap on the large black spot. They then concluded with the statement that, "Certainly there seems to be a gradual transition between typical forms through the Houston area, and clear identification awaits more detailed taxonomic work."

Opler and Wright reported that the caterpillars of the two are identical. Several sources indicate the caterpillars of both species eat rotting and decaying leaves, fruits and other detritus on the ground under trees.

Both are denizens of the woods and shade, primarily found within the trees, along tree lines and/or in open areas that are only a short distance from the trees. I regularly have found Dusky-blue Groundstreaks at Santa Ana NWR, at the west end of the boardwalk at the back of the Willow Lake trail, in the trees among the dead leaves. At Brazos Bend State Park, I found it flying in numbers along a hiking trail deep in the woods. While the habitat in lower Cameron and Vermilion Parishes does not include a lot of heavy woods, all of the locations where I have found *isobeon* in those parishes involved roads out into the open marsh with small trees and heavy brush on both sides of the road.

Both fly low, typically below knee level. Occasionally after being disturbed, both species might fly up into and land on a tree branch; however, most of the time they are found close to the ground, particularly in areas with a lot of dead leaves. I have never witnessed either of these species actually land on a tree trunk, but I have seen them land at or near the base of a tree. In my experience, I have not found that they are distinguishable based on habitat or behavior.

So, tell me who are you?
Who, who, who, who?
I really want to know.
Who, who, who, who?
Just who the heck are you? (with all due apologies to Pete Townsend)

References

Ehrlich, P. R and A. H. Ehrlich, 1961. *How to Know the Butterflies.* Wm. C. Brown Company Publishers, Dubuque, IA. 262 pp.

Glassberg, Jeffrey, 2012. *A Swift Guide to Butterflies of North America.* Sunstreak Books, Inc. China, 415 pp.

Howe, William H., 1975. *The Butterflies of North America.* Doubleday and Company, Inc., Garden City, NY, 631 pp.

Klots, A. B., 1951, fifth printing 1969. *A Field Guide to the Butterflies.* Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, MA. 349 pp.

Knudson, E. & C. Bordelon, 2003. *Illustrated Checklist of the Lepidoptera of the Lower Rio Grande Valley, TX.* Vol. 1. Texas Lepidoptera Survey, Houston, Tx. 84 pp. 20 plates.

Lombardini, J. B., 2010. "Dusky-Blue Groundstreak [*Calycopis Isobean* (Butler & H. Druce, 1872)] Versus Red-Banded Hairstreak [*Calycopis Cecrops* (Fabricius, 1793)]," *Southern Lepidopterists' News* 32(1): 31-2.

Mather, Bryant, 1994. *Field Checklist Butterflies of Mississippi.*

Neck, R. W., 1996. *A Field Guide to Butterflies of Texas.* Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, TX. 323 pp.

Opler, P.A. and A. B. Wright, 1999. *Western Butterflies.* Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston MA. 540 pp.

Pelham. J.P., 2008. *A Catalogue of the Butterflies of the United States and Canada,* The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera. 40: 91.

Pyle, R. M., 1981. Fifth printing 1990. *The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Butterflies.* Alfred A, Knopf, Inc., New York, NY. 924 pp.

Scott, J.A. 1986. *The Butterflies of North America: A Natural History and Field Guide.* Stanford University Press, Stanford CA. 583 pp.

Trahan, Jeff, 2009. Butterflies of Caddo Parish, www.jtrahan.com/butterflies/index.

Tveten, John and Gloria, 1996. *Butterflies of Houston and Southeast Texas.* University of Texas Press, Austin, TX. 292 pp.

Wauer, Roland H., 2004. *Butterflies of the Lower Rio Grande Valley,* Johnson Printing, Boulder, CO, 372 pp.

Wauer, Roland H., 2006. *Finding Butterflies in Texas, A Guide to the Best Sites.* Johnson Books, a division of Big Earth Publishing, Boulder CO, 327 pp.

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

MOTH RECORDS FROM TENNESSEE: THYATIRIDAE, DREPANIDAE, MIMALLONIDAE, APATELODIDAE, LASIOCAMPIDAE, NOTODONTIDAE, EREBIDAE (ARCTIINAE, LYMANTRIINAE), EUTELIIDAE, NOLIDAE

BY

LANCE A. DURDEN

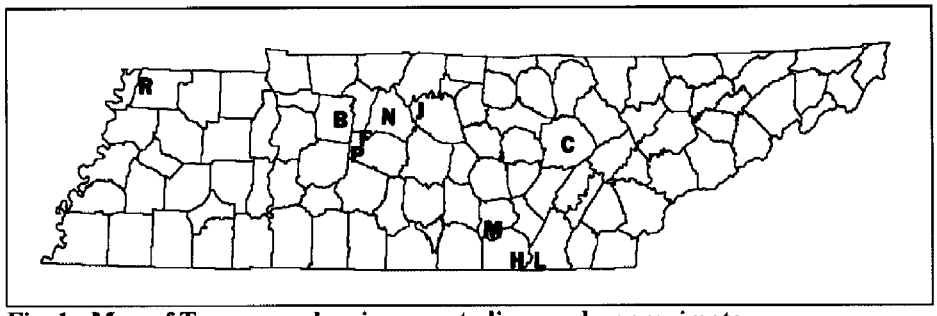


Fig. 1. Map of Tennessee showing county lines and approximate locations of recording sites – see text for precise sites and geographical coordinates.

From 1972 through 2014, moths were recorded at various locations in Tennessee. Most records were from the Nashville area and its suburbs (Davidson County) between the years 1972-1987 but sporadic recording continued from 1988-2014 and at a few additional localities within the state (Fig. 1). Most moths were attracted to a 100 W mercury vapor lamp at night. However, some specimens were recorded diurnally and a few were reared from larvae. Moths were recorded at the following sites with the approximate locations shown in Fig. 1 and designated there by the letters listed below. All 5 Nashville area locations are combined on the map and in the list that follows but are detailed separately in the figure captions.

B = Montgomery Bell State Park, Dickson County (36°5'9.4"N, 87°17'12.1"W)
C = near Crossville, Cumberland County (35°57'29.9N, 84°58'43.1"W)
F = Fairview, Williamson County (35°59'23.9N, 87°5'51.1"W)
H = Haletown, Marion County (35°1'30.6N, 85°32'10.7"W)
J = Mount Juliet, Wilson County (36°11'20.5N, 86°30'18.1"W)
L = Lookout Mountain, Hamilton County (34°59'37.5N, 85°20'43.0"W)
M = Monteagle, Grundy County (35°14'37.2"N, 85°51'32.6"W)
N = Nashville, Davidson County, combining the following sites:
Bellevue (36°5'23.1"N, 86°56'13.1"W)
Donelson (36°9'21.1"N, 86°41'17.3"W)
Newsom Station (36°4'57.9N, 87°0'34.4"W)
Warner Parks (Edwin and Percy Warner Parks) (36°3'47.7"N, 86°53'44.4"W)
West Meade (36°7'45.4N, 86°52'49.7"W)
P = Primm Springs, Williamson County (35°51'28.8N, 87°12'18.1"W)
R = Reelfoot Lake, Obion County (36°24'12.9"N, 89°20'10.3"W)

This note reports on the species recorded from several families (and two subfamilies). Saturniids and sphingids were reported in a previous note (Durden, 2014). Voucher specimens are deposited in the Insect Collection at Georgia Southern University and in the collection of the author but most specimens were released alive following identification. In the following species list, MONA numbers are provided for each species, followed by the species name (and author) and then by the recorded localities and months. Bold font indicates that there is no current Tennessee record of that species in the Moth Photographers Group maps (<http:mothphotographersgroup.msstate.edu>).

THYATIRIDAE:

MONA 6237. *Pseudothyatira cymatophoroides* (Guenée). Localities: N,P. Months: VI,VIII.

DREPANIDAE:

MONA 6251. *Drepana arcuata* Walker. Locality: M. Month: VI.
MONA 6255. *Oreta rosea* (Walker). Localities: C,F,N. Months: V,VI,VIII,IX.

MIMALLONIDAE:

MONA 7659. *Lacosoma chiridota* Grote. Locality: N. Months: V,VIII.

APATELODIDAE:

MONA 7663. *Apatelodes torrefacta* (J. E. Smith). Localities: C,F,N,M,R. Months: VII, VIII,IX.
MONA 7665. *Oclecostera angelica* (Grote). Localities: F,N,P. Months: VII,VIII.

LASIOCAMPIDAE:

MONA 7670. *Tolype velleda* (Stoll). Localities: F,N. Months: IX,X.
MONA 7674. *Tolype notialis* Franclement. Locality: N. Month: VII.
MONA 7683. *Artace cribrarius* (Ljungh). Localities: C,F,N. Months: VIII,IX,X.
MONA 7685. ***Heteropacha rileyana* Harvey** (Fig. 2). Locality: N. Months: IV,VII,VIII.
MONA 7687. *Phyllodesma americana* (Harris). Locality: F. Month: IV.
MONA 7698. *Malacosoma disstria* Hübner. Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VI.
MONA 7701. *Malacosoma americana* (Fabricius). Localities: B,C,F,M,N,P. Months: IV,V,VI.

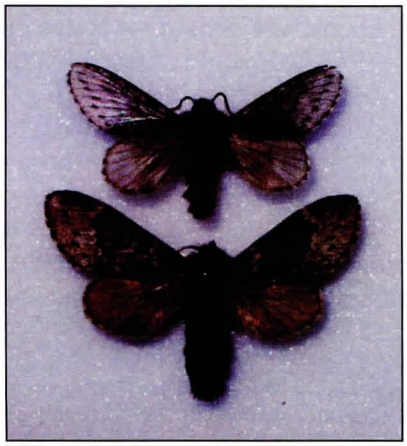


Fig. 2. Lasiocampidae. *Heteropacha rileyana*. Upper: West Meade, Nashville, July 1974. Lower: Newsom Station, Nashville, 1 August 1987.

Fig. 3. Notodontidae. Upper: *Clostera albosigma*, Donelson, Nashville, August 1981 Lower: *Pheosia rimosa*, Newsom Station, Nashville, 7 May 1986.

Fig. 4. Notodontidae. Worn specimen of *Clostera albosigma*, Donelson, Nashville, July 1984

NOTODONTIDAE:

MONA 7895. ***Clostera albosigma* Fitch** (Fig. 3 and 4). Locality: N. Months: VI,V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7896. *Clostera inclusa* (Hübner). Localities: F,N. Months: III,V.
MONA 7902: *Datana ministra* (Drury). Locality: N. Month: VIII.
MONA 7903. *Datana angusii* Grote & Robinson. Locality: P. Month: VII.
MONA 7906. *Datana contracta* Walker. Locality: P. Month: VII.
MONA 7907. *Datana integerrima* Grote & Robinson. Localities: M,N,P. Months: VI,VII.
MONA 7908. *Datana perspicua* Grote & Robinson. Localities: N,P. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 7915. *Nadata gibbosa* (J. E. Smith). Localities: F,N,M,P. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7917. *Hyperaeschra georgica* (Herrich-Schäffer). Localities: F,M,N,P. Months: IV,V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7919. *Peridea basitrens* (Walker). Localities: C,F,N,P. Months: V,VII,IX.
MONA 7920. *Peridea angulosa* (J. E. Smith). Locality: N. Month: VI.
MONA 7922. ***Pheosia rimosa* Packard** (Fig. 3). Locality: N. Month: V.
MONA 7929. *Nerice bidentata* Walker. Localities: F,N,P. Months: IV,V,VIII,IX.
MONA 7931. *Gluphisia septentrionalis* Walker. Locality: N. Month: IV.
MONA 7936. *Furcula borealis* (Guérin-Méneville). Localities: F,N,P. Months: IV,V,VI.
MONA 7937. *Furcula cinerea* (Walker). Localities: F,M,N. Months: VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 7951. *Symmerista albifrons* (J. E. Smith). Locality: N. Months: IV,V.
MONA 7953. ***Symmerista leucitys* Franclement.** Locality: N. Month: VIII.
MONA 7957. *Dasylophia anguina* (J. E. Smith). Locality: N. Months: V,VI,VII.
MONA 7958. *Dasylophia thyatiroides* (Walker). Locality: N. Month: V.
MONA 7974. *Misogada unicolor* (Packard). Locality: N. Month: VI.
MONA 7975. *Macrurocampa marthesia* (Cramer). Localities: F,M,N,P. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 7983. *Heterocampa obliqua* Packard. Locality: N. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 7985. *Heterocampa subrotata* Harvey. Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.

MONA 7990. *Heterocampa umbrata* Walker. Localities: F,M,N. Months: V,VI,VIII.
MONA 7994. *Heterocampa guttivitta* (Walker). Localities: H,M,N. Months: V,VII,VIII.
MONA 7995. *Heterocampa biundata* Walker. Locality: M. Months: V,VIII.
MONA 7998. *Lochmaeus manteo* Doubleday. Locality: N. Months: V,VIII.
MONA 7999. *Lochmaeus bilineata* (Packard). Localities: N,P. Months: VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 8005. *Schizura ipomoeae* Doubleday. Localities: F,N. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 8011. *Schizura leptinoides* (Grote). Localities: F,N,P. Months: VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 8012. *Oligocentria semirufescens* (Walker). Localities: M,N. Months: VI,VIII.
MONA 8017. *Oligocentria lignicolor* (Walker). Locality: N. Months: V,IX.

EREBIDAE: ARCTIINAE:

MONA 8045.1. *Crambidia pallida* Packard. Localities: N,P. Months: VIII,IX.
MONA 8046. *Crambidia uniformis* Dyar. Locality: N. Month: IX.
MONA 8067. *Cisthene plumbea* Stretch. Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VI,VIII,IX.
MONA 8072. *Cisthene packardii* (Grote). Locality: N. Months: V,VI,VII.
MONA 8087. *Lycomorpha pholus* (Drury). Locality: L. Month: IX.
MONA 8089. *Hypoprepia miniata* (Kirby). Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 8090. *Hypoprepia fucosa* Hübner. Localities: F,N,P. Months: VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 8098. *Clemensia albata* Packard. Localities: C,F,J,N. Months: VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8107. *Haploa clymene* (Brown) (Fig. 5). Localities: F,M. Months: VI,VIII.
MONA 8109. *Haploa reversa* (Stretch) (Fig. 5). Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VI,VII.
MONA 8110. *Haploa contigua* (Walker) (Fig. 5). Localities: F,N. Months: VI,VII.
MONA 8118. *Virbia opella* (Grote). Localities: N,P. Months: V,VII.
MONA 8121. *Virbia aurantiaca* (Hübner). Localities: F,N,P. Months: V,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8122. ***Virbia rubicundaria* (Hübner).** Locality: P. Month: IX.
MONA 8124. *Virbia immaculata* (Reakirt). Locality: N. Month: V.
MONA 8129. *Pyrrharctia Isabella* (J. E. Smith). Locality: N. Months: V,VI.

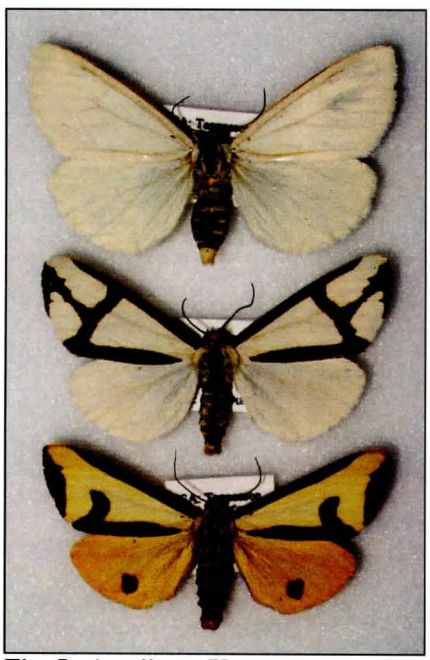


Fig. 5. Arctiinae. Upper: *Haploa reversa* (white form). Middle: *Haploa contigua.* Lower: *Haploa clymene.* All 3 specimens: Fairview, 20 June 1981.

Fig. 6. Arctiinae. Upper: *Euerythra phasma,* Donelson, Nashville, 3 May 1980. Lower: *Grammia figurata*, West Meade, Nashville, 25 July 1976.

Fig. 7. Arctiinae. *Hypercompe scribonia*, Donelson, Nashville, 15 June 1984.

Fig. 8. Arctiinae. *Apantesis vittata*, Donelson, Nashville, May 1984.

MONA 8131. *Estigmene acraea* (Drury). Localities: F,N. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 8134. *Spilosoma congrua* Walker. Localities: F,M,N. Months: IV,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8137. *Spilosoma virginica* (Fabricius). Localities: F,J,N,P,R. Months: VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8140. *Hyphantrea cunea* (Drury). Localities: F,J,N,P,R. Months: IV,V,VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8141. *Euerythra phasma* Harvey (Fig. 6). Locality: N. Months: V,VII.
MONA 8146. *Hypercompe scribonia* (Stoll) (Fig. 7). Localities: F,J,M,N. Months: VI,VII,VIII.
MONA 8169. *Apantesis phalerata* (Harris). Localities: B,F,M. Months: VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8170. *Apantesis vittata* (Fabricius) (Fig. 8). Localities: C,F,J,N,P,R. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8171. *Apantesis nais* (Drury). Locality: N. Month: VII.
MONA 8188. *Grammia figurata* (Drury) (Fig. 6). Locality: N. Month: VII.
MONA 8194. *Grammia phyllira* (Drury). Localities: F,N,P. Months: VIII,IX.
MONA 8196. *Grammia parthenice* (Kirby). Localities: F,N. Months: VIII,IX.
MONA 8197. *Grammia virgo* (Linnaeus). Locality: N. Month: VII.
MONA 8199. *Grammia arge* (Drury). Localities: F,P. Months: VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8204. *Halysidota harisii* Walsh. Locality: N. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 8203. *Halysidota tessellaris* (J. E. Smith). Localities: F,J,N. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII,IX,X.
MONA 8228. *Cyncnia inopinatus* (H. Edwards). Localities: J,P. Month: VII.
MONA 8230. *Cyncnia tenera* Hübner. Locality: N. Month: VII.
MONA 8238. *Euchaetius egle* (Drury). Locality: N. Months: V,VI,VIII.
MONA 8267. *Cisseps fulvicollis* (Hübner). Localities: C,F,J,N,P. Months: V,VI,VII,VIII,IX,XI,XII

EREBIDAE: LYMANTRIINAE:

MONA 8292. *Dasychira tephra* Hübner. Localities: B,N. Months: V,VII.
MONA 8296. *Dasychira basiflava* (Packard). Localities: B,F,N. Months: VII,VIII,IX.
MONA 8298. *Dasychira meridionalis* (Barnes & McDunnough) (Fig. 9 and 10). Locality: M. Month: VII.
MONA 8302. *Dasychira obliquata* (Grote & Robinson). Locality: M. Month: VIII.
MONA 8314. *Orgyia definita* Packard (Fig. 11). Localities: F,J,N. Months: VI,VII, VIII, IX, X.
MONA 8316. *Orgyia leucostigma* (J. E. Smith). Localities: B,F,J,N. Months: VI,VII, IX,X.

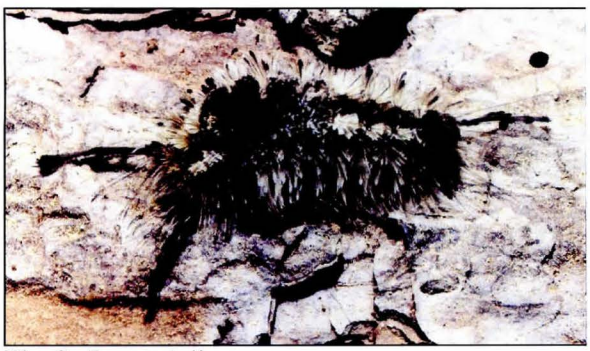


Fig. 9. Lymantriinae. *Dasychira meridionalis* larva, Monteagle, May 2003.

Fig. 10. Lymantriinae. *Dasychira meridionalis* adult reared from larva in Fig. 9, May 2003.

Fig. 11. Lymantriinae. *Orgyia definita* larva feeding on crape myrtle, a non-native foodplant, Bellevue, Nashville, July 2003.

EUTELIIDAE:

MONA 8955. *Marathyssa inficita* (Walker). Locality: N. Month: VIII.
MONA 8956. *Marathyssa basalis* Walker. Locality: N. Month: V.
MONA 8957. *Paectes occulatrix* (Guenée). Localities: F,N. Months: VII,VIII.
MONA 8962. *Paectes abrostoloides* (Guenée). Locality: N. Month: VIII.
MONA 8968. *Eutelia pulcherrimus* (Grote). Locality: N. Month: V.

NOLIDAE:

MONA 8969. *Baileya doubledayi* (Guenée). Localities: F,N. Months: IV,V.
MONA 8970. *Baileya ophthalmica* (Guenée). Locality: N. Months: VII, VIII.
MONA 8172. *Baileya levitans* (Smith). Locality: N. Months: IV,V,VIII.
MONA 8172.1. *Baileya ellessyoo* Brou. Locality: N. Month: IV.
MONA 8973. *Baileya australis* (Grote). Localities: N,P. Months: VI,VII.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Gratitude is extended to James K. Adams (Dalton State College, Dalton, Georgia) for confirming the identity of some of the specimens recorded here.

LITERATURE CITED

Durden, L. A. 2014. Moth records from Tennessee: Saturniidae and Sphingidae. *S. Lep. News* 36: 9-12.

(Lance A. Durden, Department of Biology, Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia 30458;
E-mail: ldurden@georgiasouthern.edu)

****

****

OCTOBER YARD BUGS

BY
MIKE RICKARD

1) Manuel's Skipper (*Polygonus savigny*)

2) *Green Flasher* (*Astraptes talus*)

3) East-Mexican White-Skipper (*Heliopetes sublinea*)

4) Evans' Skipper (*Panoquina evansi*)

OCTOBER YARD BUGS: Due to a stress fracture, my wife has been limited to our yard much of the year, and this paid benefits in October as several nice species turned up. Among our yard butterflies were:

1) ***Polygonus savigny*,**
2) ***Astraptes talus*,**
3) ***Heliopetes sublinea*, and**
4) ***Panoquina evansi*.**

The *A. talus* is a US record, and both it and the *P. savigny* were first seen by our backyard neighbor Jan Dauphin. All photographs by Ginny Musgrave, October 2014, Mission TX.

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

BUTTERFLIES OF ALABAMA: GLIMPSES INTO THEIR LIVES GIVEN TO SCHOOLS

BY

PAULETTE OGARD AND SARA BRIGHT

We are pleased to announce that in September, a copy of *Butterflies of Alabama: Glimpses into Their Lives*, along with a specially designed teacher's guide, was given to each of the 1,090 public elementary schools in Alabama. Since our primary goal in co-authoring the book was to advance the cause of conservation through education, we had always dreamed of putting it in the hands of classroom teachers. Thanks to the generosity of partnering organizations and individual donors, that dream became a reality in 2014.

The project's success was a result of several collaborations. The University of Alabama Press made the books available for a much-reduced price. Audrey Ann Wilson, an award-winning educator, created the teacher's guide based on state and national courses of study. The Alabama Department of Education, through its Alabama Math, Science, and Technology Initiative (AMSTI) arm, distributed the books to each school. Wild South acted as the project's fiscal sponsor. Dozens of individuals helped fund the project.

The purpose of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society is "to help increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the Lepidoptera of the southern (US) states." More than 700,000 children attend Alabama's public schools. Over time, we believe the information contained in these books has the potential to increase their awareness and appreciation of butterflies during their formative ages. Perhaps there is even a budding lepidopterist in the group!

Photograph of the authors and their partners who introduced the book *"Butterflies of Alabama: Glimpses into Their Lives"* along with a Teachers's Guide into the Alabama public schools.

****

PYRRHARCTIA ISABELLA (J. E. SMITH, 1797) (LEPIDOPTERA: ARCTIIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. ***Pyrrharctia isabella*** phenotype variations: a. males, b. females.

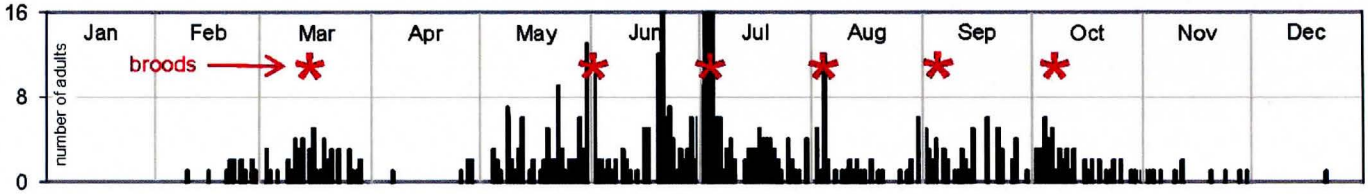


Fig. 2. Adult ***Pyrrharctia isabella*** captured in Louisiana. n = 565

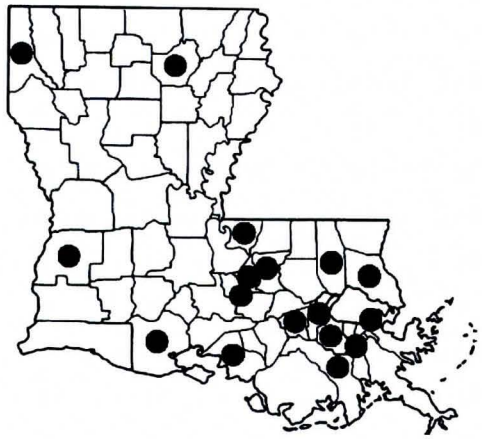


Fig. 3. Parish records for ***P. isabella***

The common arctiid moth described 217 years ago, ***Pyrrharctia isabella*** (J. E. Smith) (Fig. 1) occurs across much, if not all of Louisiana. This species is the only member of the genus listed for North America north of Mexico by Lafontaine and Schmidt (2010). There is one additional species of the genus I am aware of, ***Pyrrharctia genini*** Debauche which was described in 1938 from Mexico.

Covell (1984) stated ***isabella*** occurs throughout Eastern North America, May - August, and has two annual broods.

Within Louisiana, ***isabella*** has six or more annual broods, the initial brood peaking mid March, second brood peaking at the end of May with subsequent broods peaking at approximately 32-day intervals Fig. 2.

Heppner (2003), listed the range of ***isabella*** to include Nova Scotia to

Florida and British Columbia to California, with records in all months except November. This author also lists 30 different foodplants for ***isabella***.

The parish records in Louisiana are illustrated in Fig. 3.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 1984. *A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America.* The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 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.

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

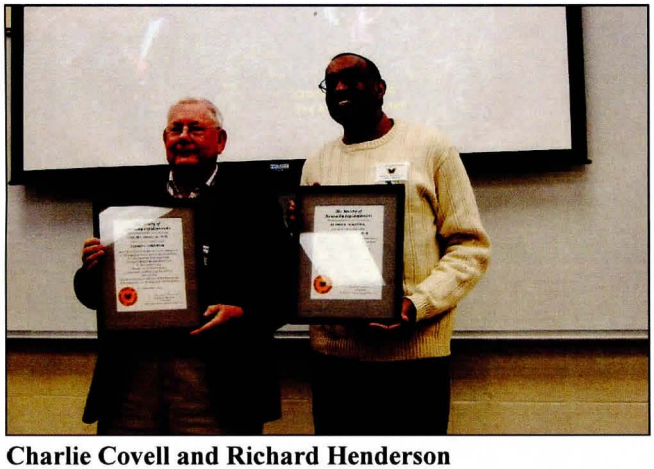
(Vernon Antoine Brou Jr., 74320 Jack Loyd Road, Abita Springs, Louisiana 70420 USA; E-mail: vabrou@bellsouth.net)

****

****

****

HONORING CHARLES COVELL FOR HIS DEDICATION TO THE STUDY OF LEPIDOPTERA IN KENTUCKY



Charlie Covell and Richard Henderson

The 40th Anniversary meeting of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists, was held at the Entomology Dept., University of Kentucky, Lexington, on Nov. 14 - 15. Charlie Covell was the speaker, and presented to the 25 assembled members a program entitled "*The Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists: Remarks on its 40th anniversary and on the value of regional lepidopterists' societies*." The photograph shows Richard Henderson of Louisville and Charlie Covell with their very earned recognition certificates given to then as co-founders in 1974 of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists.

****

****

****

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

Vaughan Turland
12 Kingfishers Cove
Safety Harbor, FL 34695

John Dole
3001 Mid Pines Rd.
Raleigh, NC 27606

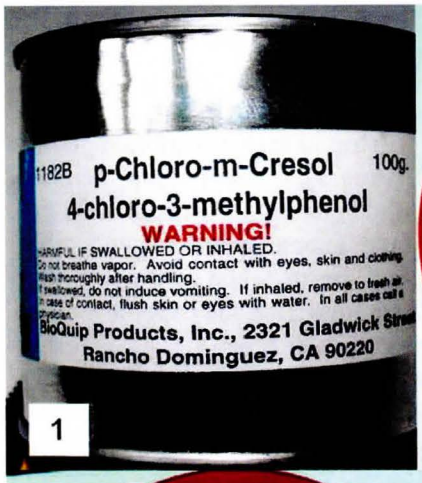
****

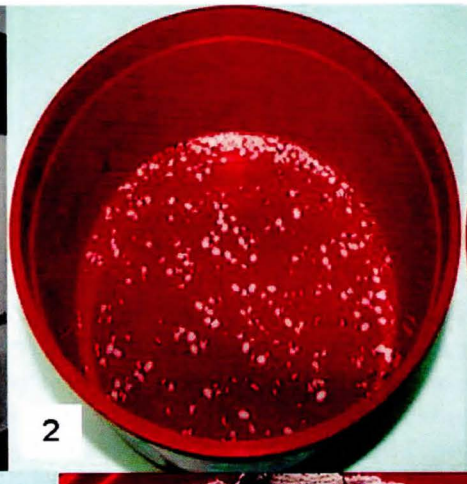
****

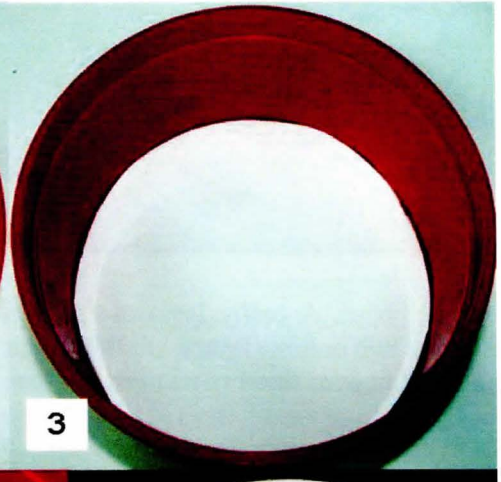
HOW TO ELIMINATE DRYING IN DELAYED PROCESSING AND SPREADING OF LEPIDOPTERA SPECIMENS

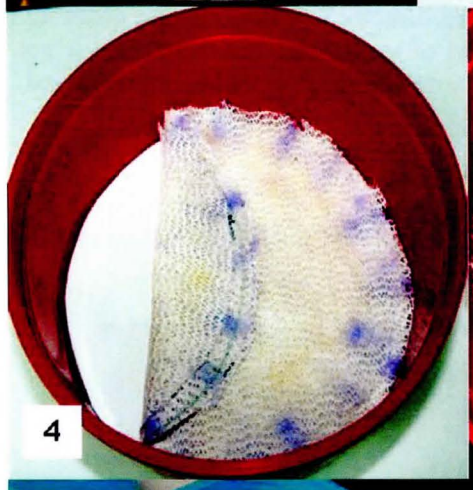
BY

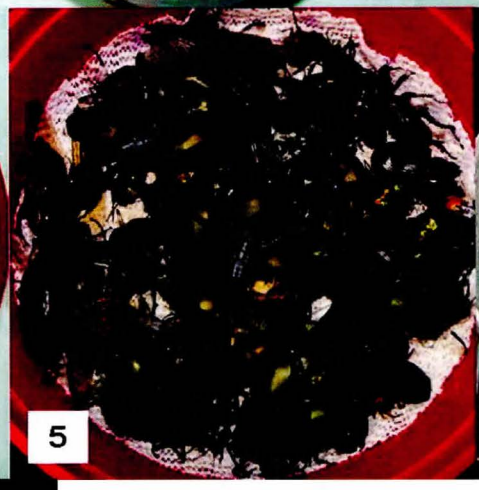
VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

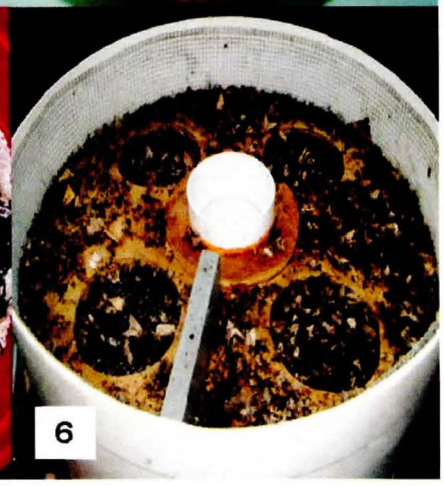








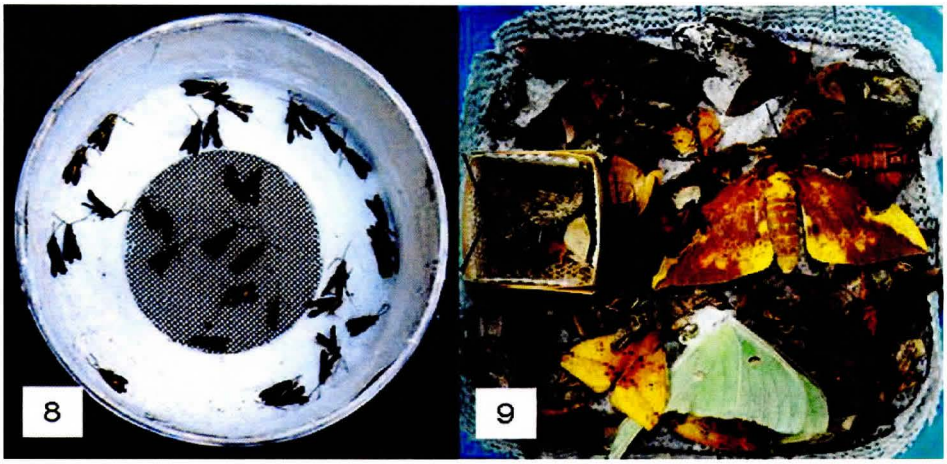




For about 35 years I have used these simple humid relaxing chambers along with the chemical 'chlorocresol' to transport and temporarily store field collected insect specimens of all orders prior to pinning or spreading them, and doing so in pristine condition. I normally have dozens of such containers in continual use at any given time to prevent drying of specimens. This allows me to remove specimens from the previous days or nights of dispatched specimens in various traps, *e.g.*, light traps, pheromone traps, bait traps, pitfall traps, flight traps, *etc.*, and process them at a later time, hours, days or even weeks later all the while remaining fresh and pliable as if they were collected only minutes earlier. This method is most helpful processing lepidoptera and coleoptera specimens, including small and delicate ones. Chlorocresol also prevents mold growth as well if specimens are not layered in crowded conditions more than a day or two.

Each serious entomologist develops his own methods to process their collected specimens and for short and long term storage. In this publication, I have illustrated and explained this proven method for the uninitiated and how to prepare these simple humidity chambers.

The use of 'chlorocresol' for processing insect specimens was first document over a half a century ago by Tindale (1961). This subject was recently addressed by Winter (2000). Brou (2012) also briefly touched upon these same matters involving 'chlorocresol'. The chemical is available in 100 gram cans in the form of small pellets or granules



(Fig. 1). Begin preparing the relaxing chamber by sprinkling a generous quantity of chlorocresol pellets in the bottom of a metal, glass or preferably a plastic container which has a tightly fitting lid (Fig. 2). Then cut and place several layers of paper towels and several layers of cardboard on top of the chlorocresol pellets (Fig. 3). Completely moisten the layers with water, but do not add excess water beyond what will be absorbed by the toweling and cardboard. Actually, less water is preferable so that no water can be expressed by squeezing the paper toweling. Then cut two or three layers, slightly larger in diameter of porus non-absorbent (plastic) shelf liner (Fig. 4). Freshly collected or even dried specimens can then be placed upon the top of the non-absorbent porus upper layers (Fig. 5). Figs. 6 illustrates specimens in a bait trap collection chamber which can be placed directly into the relaxing chamber for transport back to base camp or home. Fig. 7 illustrates a similarly prepared square container and Fig. 8 illustrates specimens in a sesiid pheromone trap collection chamber which can be placed directly into the relaxing chamber. Fig. 9 illustrates an overfilled relaxing chamber which is useful for transport of specimens, but overfilling is not recommended for long term delayed processing. One can obtain much longer term storage, by placing tightly closed, filled relaxing chambers in a refrigerator at temperatures 35°- 40° F.

Literature Cited

Brou Jr., V.A., 2012. Simple method for protecting antennae when papering lepidoptera specimens. *South. Lepid. News* 34: 215-216.

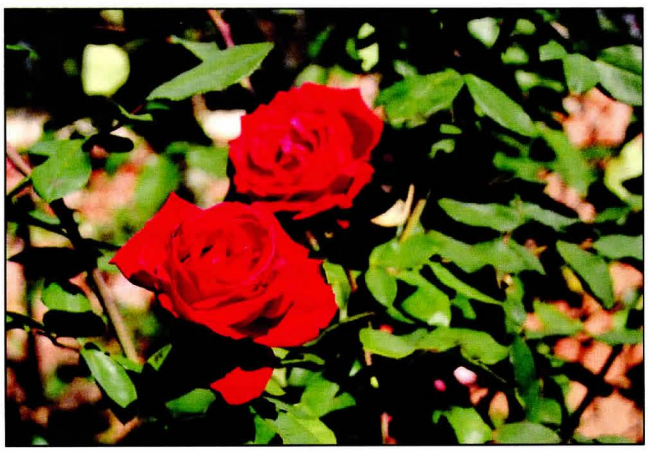
Tindale, N.B., 1961. The chlorocresol method for field collecting. *Jour. Lepid. Soc.* 15: 195-197.

Winter Jr., W.D ., 2000. *Basic Techniques for Observing and studying Moths and Butterflies*. The Lepid. Soc. Mem. No. 5. 444p.

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

****

****



****

****

FUNEREAL DUSKYWING (*ERYNNIS FUNERALIS*) LIFE HISTORY

BY

BERRY NALL

Barbados Cherry (*Malphigia glabra)* is host for numerous butterfly species. I try to inspect my plants regularly for eggs. I found three in March of 2010. The day after I found them, they turned yellow, so perhaps the eggs were fresh when found.

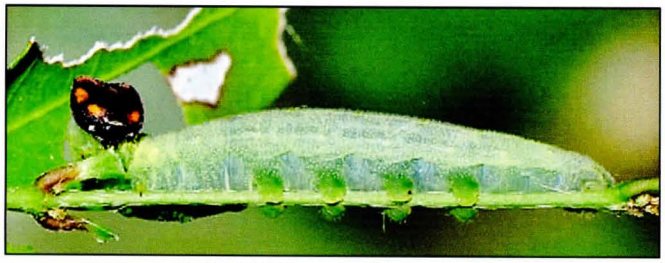
The caterpillars emerged on April 1 (no fooling). One died on the second or third day; the others were raised to maturity. The early instars hid inside rolled leaves, as is typical of skippers. The later instars built loose shelters of leaves or attached leaves to the side of the holding container. The full-grown caterpillars were a little over 3 cm in length.

The body color of the caterpillars gradually changed from yellow to green as the larvae matured. Gradual changes were *not* the case with the head, as the dates on the pictures indicate. In one instar (perhaps the third) it changed from yellow to black; in a later instar it gained the bright markings duskywing larvae are known for.

An interesting phenomena also occurred in the chrysalis. At one point during the changes preceding the emergence of the adult butterfly, the eyes appeared to be red (see V-1 picture), making me wonder if I had an albino butterfly. However, it was an illusion - the adult was normal - and I have since seen the same effect in other skipper species.

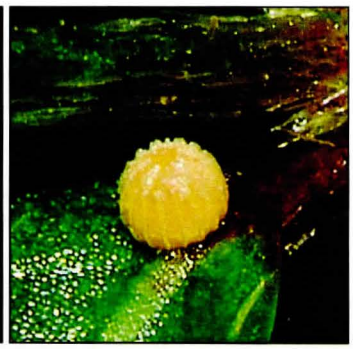
The Funereal Duskywings took 34-35 days to progress from the egg to the adult.

12-IV-2010



17-IV-2010, a different view

Egg found, 27-III-2010

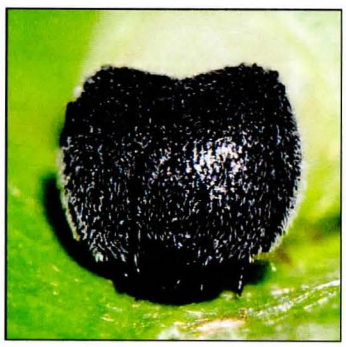


Egg turns yellow, 28-III-2010

Recently-emerged caterpillar, 1-IV-2010

3-IV-2010, caterpillar still yellow

4-IV-2010, new instar has black head



14-IV-2010, "intermediate" face

15-IV-2010, face of later instars

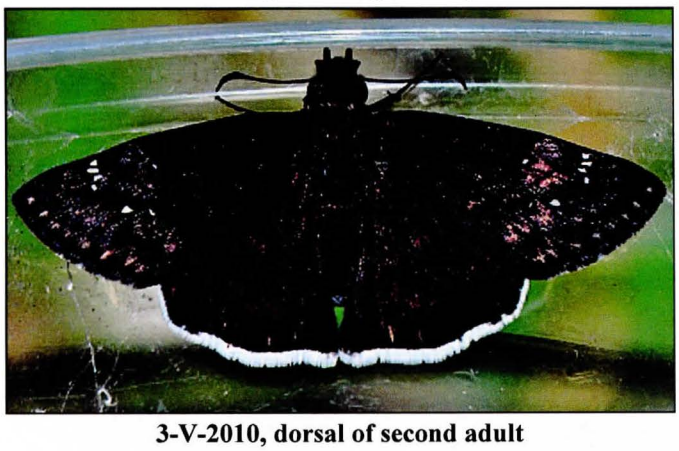
17-IV-2010

20-IV-2010, first caterpillar is almost ready to pupate

28-IV-2010, chrysalis of second caterpillar

1-V-2010, eyes appear red in chrysalis

3-V-2010, pre-emergent chrysalis



3-V-2010, dorsal of second adult

2-V-2010, ventral of first adult

The SL Society and the Editor thank Mr. Berry Nall for allowing us to reprint his life history of the Funereal Duskywing (*Erynnis funeralis*) in the SLS NEWS. The original publication on the internet is listed: http://leps.thenalls.net/content2.php?ref=Species/Pyrginae/funeralis/life/funeralis_life.htm

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

[Note: Caterpillars were all raised at Mr. Nall's home in Falcon Heights, Texas.]

****

****

THE GENUS *OLIGOCENTRIA* HERRICH - SCHÄFFER, 1856 (LEPIDOPTERA: NOTODONTIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. ***O. semirufescens*** phenotypes: a - c. males, d - f. females and ***O. lignicolor*** phenotypes: g - k. males, m - n. females.

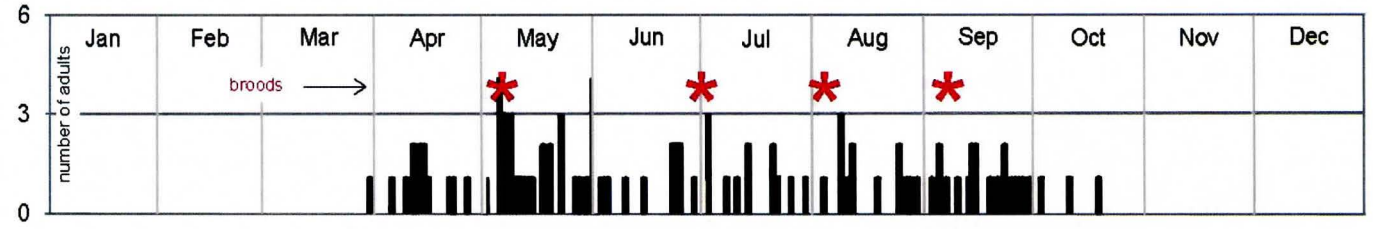


Fig. 2. Adult ***O. semirufescens*** captured in Louisiana. n = 103

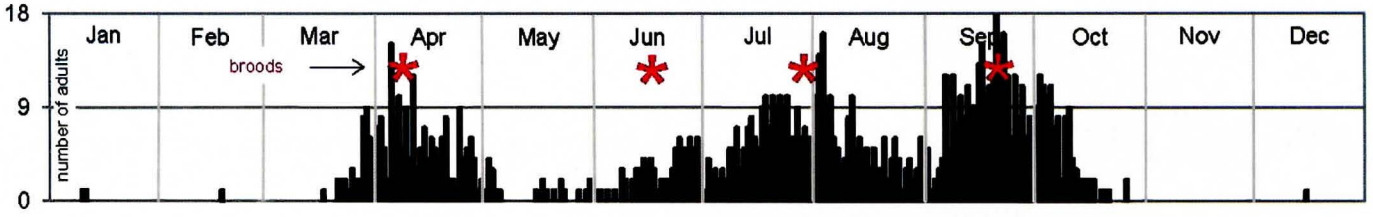


Fig. 3. Adult ***O. lignicolor*** captured in Louisiana. n = 1072

Two species of the notodontidae genus ***Oligocentria*** Herrich-Schäffer are common residents in Louisiana: ***Oligocentria semirufescens*** (Walker, 1865) (Fig. 1a-f), and ***Oligocentria lignicolor*** (Walker, 1855) (Fig. 1g-n).

Covell (1984) listed ***semirufescens*** as common throughout eastern North America, occuring from May through September. Heppner (2003) reported ***semirufescens*** to occur May through October in Florida.

Covell (1984) listed ***lignicolor*** as common throughout eastern North America, occuring from April through October. Heppner (2003) reported ***lignicolor*** to occur February through December in Florida.

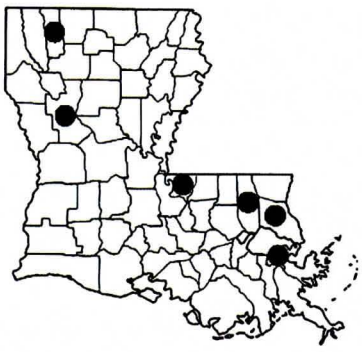


Fig. 4. Parish records for ***O. semirufescens.***

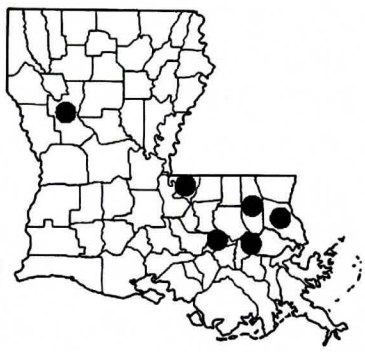


Fig. 5. Parish records for ***O. lignicolor.***

Within Louisiana, ***semirufescens*** occurs end of March through mid-October in four annual broods, the initial brood peaking early May, second brood peaking beginning of July, with subsequent broods peaking at 34-day intervals (Fig. 2). The confirmed parish records for ***semirufescens*** are illustrated in Fig. 4.

Within Louisiana, ***lignicolor*** occurs mid-March through mid-October in four annual broods, the initial brood peaking the second week of April, second brood peaking mid-June, with subsequent broods peaking at 53-day intervals (Fig. 3). The confirmed parish records for ***lignicolor*** are illustrated in Fig. 5.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 1984. *A field guide to the moths of eastern North America.* The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 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)

****

****

The Tiger Swallowtail
(From a drawing by Mary E. Walker).

BUTTERFLIES WORTH KNOWING [1]

THE TIGER SWALLOWTAIL

BY

CLARENCE M. WEED

"One of the many things that make a study of the life-histories of butterflies of great interest is the variations in the development of many of the species. One who follows the simplest life-story of a butterfly and sees the egg change to larva and the larva change in size and form and color with each successive moult and then change again into the seemingly inert chrysalis, from which there finally comes the winged butterfly—unlike the egg, unlike the larva, unlike the chrysalis—a creature of perfect beauty, wonderfully adapted to living freely in the air and sipping ambrosial nectar from the flowers—one who follows these changes with awakened vision can scarcely fail to have a sense of wonder as to the laws that govern such intricate phenomena. But the marvel is still more pronounced in the case of those butterflies which have two or more forms arising from the same lot of eggs..." [Quote from page 72.]

"...a certain mother butterfly may lay a dozen eggs part of which will develop into the usual yellow form and the rest into the black form, both lots being of the same sex. This black form is so entirely distinct in appearance that the two were originally described as separate species, and they were long considered such, until breeding experiments determined the precise condition." [Quote from page 73.]

References

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

LITHOPHANE PATEFACTA (WALKER, 1858) (LEPIDOPTERA: NOCTUIDAE) IN LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. ***Lithophane patefacta*** phenotypes: a - c males, d - j females.

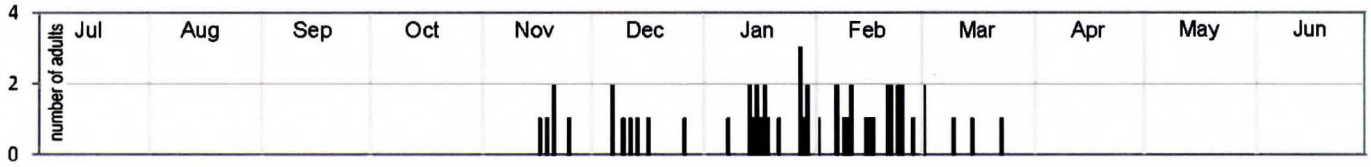


Fig. 2. Adult ***Lithophane patefacta*** captured in Louisiana at the *Abita entomological study site. n = 53

Fig. 3. Parish records for ***Lithophane patefacta***.

Using ultraviolet light traps, specimens of the noctuid moth ***Lithophane patefacta*** (Walker, 1858) (Fig. 1) were captured in each of the past 33 years at the *Abita entomological study site in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana. Though, the true identity of this variable appearing species only recently came to light when a series of specimens representing all of the known phenotypes were submitted for DNA and morphological analysis. Apparently little is known of the geographical range of this species. Also, both males and females of ***patefacta*** are variable in appearance even at a single location, *e.g.*, the *Abita entomological study site.

Adults of ***patefacta*** occurring from Louisiana and Florida to New Jersey are less clay gray in color than northern populations of the species very similar in appearance ***Lithophane innominata*** (Smith, 1893), though ***innominata*** does overlap the northern edge of the range of ***patefacta*** to areas of North Carolina and Georgia (per. comm. J.D. Lafontaine).

The flight period at the *Abita entomological study site is from mid-November to late March, with most specimens captured during January and February (Fig. 2). The single parish location is illustrated in Fig. 3.

I am indebted to, and thank J. Donald Lafontaine for his most helpful assistance over many years of my queries with sorting out the identity of this relatively uncommon species.

Forbes (1954) listed the range of ***patefacta*** to include Ontario, Canada, Vermont, New York, and New Jersey; and pictured ***patefacta***, no doubt from specimens originating from that geographical area on page 140, Fig. 1. Those two illustrated specimens of ***patefacta*** appear appreciably different from the far distant Louisiana phenotypes.

L. patefacta was not covered by Covell (1984) nor for the state of Florida by Heppner (2003).

*Abita Springs entomological study site: sec. 24,T6S, R12E, 4.2 miles northeast of Abita Springs, Louisiana.

Literature Cited

Covell, Jr., C.V., 1984. *A Field Guide to the Moths of Eastern North America.* The Peterson Field Guide Series No. 30. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. xv + 496pp., 64 plates.

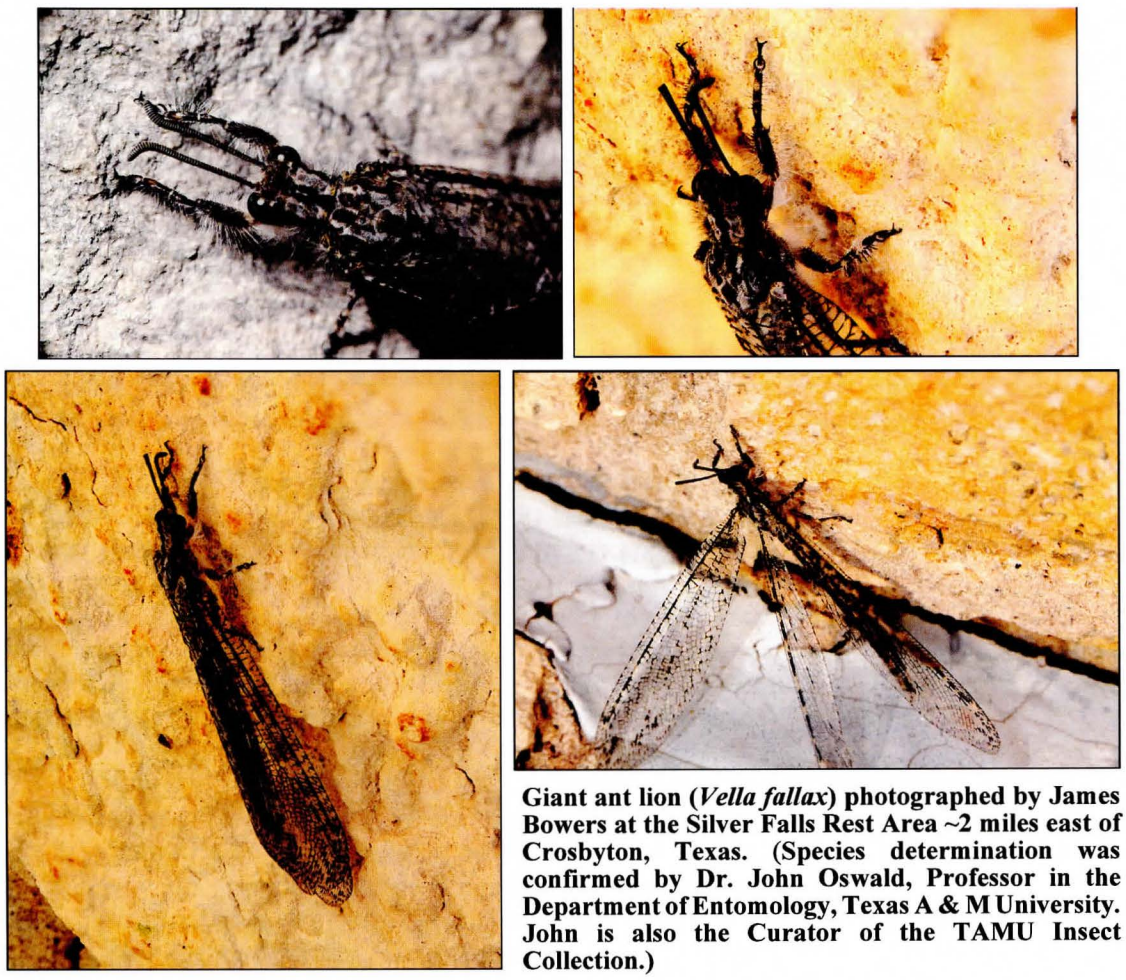
Forbes, W.T.M., 1954. *Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring states, Noctuidae, Part III,* Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. St. Mem. 329. Ithaca, New York, 433 pp.

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)

****

****



Giant ant lion (*Vella fallax*) photographed by James Bowers at the Silver Falls Rest Area ~2 miles east of Crosbyton, Texas. (Species determination was confirmed by Dr. John Oswald, Professor in the Department of Entomology, Texas A & M University. John is also the Curator of the TAMU Insect Collection.)

COMMON MESTRA (*MESTRA AMYMONE*) LIFE HISTORY

BY

BERRY NALL

A wet September produced a bumper crop of Brush Noseburn (*Tragia glanduligera*) in a nearby arroyo. I followed a female Common Mestra around as she deposited eggs on various vines. The eggs were placed in seeming random fashion: on seeds, under leaves, and on new leaves. After I had watched her a while, I went back to some of the plants I had seen her visit and collected three eggs. The eggs I collected were most likely laid by this female, and if so they took only four days to eclose.

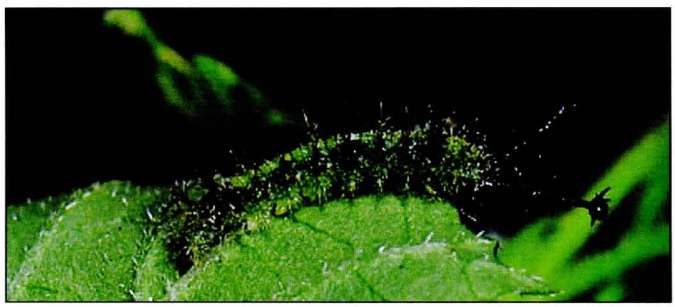
Egg, 10–X-2009

Day-old, 14-X-2010

The false antennae on the head appeared in the second instar, and seemed to grow with every molt. The 26-X-2010 picture of the brown caterpillar shows a typical resting position: the face is pressed to a leaf or branch, and the "shoulders" and rump are raised up a little. In photos or in hand, the caterpillars do not appear highly camouflaged, but they blend in amazingly well on the plant: I often thought I had lost one or another of the caterpillars, only to discover it was right in front of my eyes. Also, larger Mestra caterpillars could easily be confused with smaller Red Rim larvae - examine them carefully if you are seeking one or the other.

The caterpillars pupated after about 2 weeks and emerged a week later.

16-X-2010



18-X-2010

21-X-2010

23-X-2010

Mature caterpillar, 7-VI-2010

[Note: Caterpillars were all raised at Mr. Nall's home in Falcon Heights, Texas.]

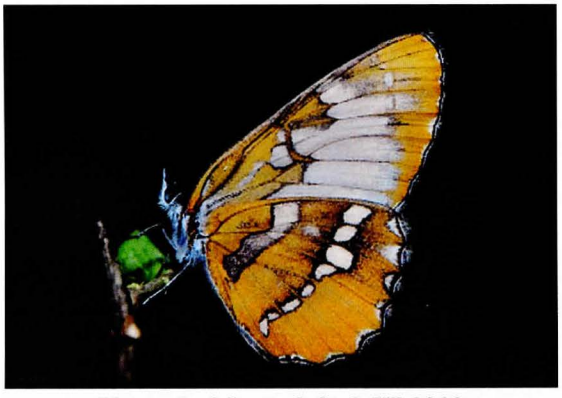
Mature caterpillar, 26-X-2010

Caterpillar #2, brown form, 26-X-2010

Face of Caterpillar #2, 27-X-2010

Chrysalis #1, 27-X-2010

Chrysalis #2, 31-X-2010



Ventral of first adult, 2-XI-2010

Dorsal of second adult, 3-XI-2010

The SL Society and the Editor thank Mr. Berry Nall for allowing us to reprint his life history of the Common Mestra (*Mestra amymone*) in the SLS NEWS. The original publication on the internet is listed: http://leps.thenalls.net/content2.php?ref=Species/Biblidinae/amymone/life/amymone_life.htm

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

****

****

****

PHENOTYPE VARIATIONS OF *HYPERCOMPE SCRIBONIA* (STOLL, [1790]) (LEPIDOPTERA: EREBIDAE) IN ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LOUISIANA

BY

VERNON ANTOINE BROU JR.

Fig. 1. Wild collected adult phenotype variations of ***Hypercompe scribonia***
10 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ taken at the **Abita Springs Entomological Study Site.*

Fig. 1 and **Fig. 2** illustrate the phenotype variations found in the arctiidae species ***Hypercompe scribonia*** (Stoll, [1790]) at one specific 10 acre location **Abita Springs Entomological Study Site*: sec. 24,T6S, R12E, 4.2 miles northeast of Abita Springs, Louisiana. Adults of this species exhibit endless variations in wing and body maculation as illustrated by the 18 male and 6 female examples.

Fig. 2. Additional wild collected adult phenotype variations of ***Hypercompe scribonia*** 8 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ taken at the **Abita Springs Entomological Study Site*.

Individual specimens may exhibit minimal to heavy black marking in a white wing ground color. Some appear as circles, oval, or elongated blotches, streaks, dots, some are open circles, some closed circles. Most freshly emerged adult specimens are missing scales near the terminal areas of all four wings. I previously reported on ***scribonia*** (Brou, 2004).

**Abita Springs Entomological Study Site*: sec. 24,T6S, R12E, 4.2 miles northeast of Abita Springs, Louisiana.

Literature Cited

Brou Jr., Vernon A., 2004. The Leopard Moth, Ecpantheria scribonia (Stoll), (Arctiidae) in Louisiana. *South. Lepid. News* 26:43.

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

****

****

IN SEARCH OF POVERTY HOLLOW AND EXPLORING MOUNTAINS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA

BY
LEROY C. KOEHN

I was born and raised on the near east side of Cleveland, Ohio. As a very young boy I began to collect insects, butterflies, moths, spiders and wasps, and I had it bad!!! My collecting was limited to railroad right-of-ways, old fields, local parks, and visits to my great aunts who lived in rural areas. Family vacations were opportunities to visit different states and find new species for my collection. I was married and had a son by the time I was in my mid twenties and we lived in Mentor, Ohio, east of Cleveland. Although I continued to collect butterflies, opportunities to visit new places and find new material for my collection was limited to a two week vacation in late July or early August. That all changed when I moved to the mountains of western Virginia in 1974. I was transferred by my employer in October of 1974 to Dublin, Virginia, and I lived in a motel for several months. In February of 1975, I moved my family to Dublin, Virginia. However, during the time I lived in the motel, I spent most nights reading "The Butterflies of Virginia" by Austin & Leila Clark, several articles by Dr. Charles Covell on his collecting experiences in Virginia, and the season summaries of the Lepidopterists' Society. Poverty Hollow was a location that was mentioned numerous times. And in this grand location occurred *Speyeria diana, Speyeria idalia, Polygonia faunus smithii, Polygonia progne, Pyrgus centaraea, Erora laeta*, and a host of others that I dreamed of finding. Here was a place I wanted to find, but finding Poverty Hollow would prove to be a rather difficult task.

I knew that Poverty Hollow was in Montgomery County north west of Blacksburg, along US 460. One evening I visited Blacksburg, Virginia, where I stopped at a hunting and fishing tackle store that sold National Geographical Survey maps, and I bought all the grids for Montgomery County. I returned to the motel, spread the maps across the bed and began a 1/4 inch by 1/4 inch search for Poverty Hollow, but all I could find was a Poverty Creek. (I had no idea at the time that I had actually found Poverty Hollow on the map when I found Poverty Creek.) I thought that this place of legend would be boldly identified on virtually every map. But that illustrious name "Poverty Hollow", was no where to be found. The following weekend I remained in Virginia to look for a new home and to find Poverty Hollow. That Friday afternoon I left work an hour early, drove like Richard Petty to Blacksburg, and then began to drive west on US 460. I looked for any signs or highway markers directing me to Poverty Hollow. However, when I reached the top of Gap Mountain, I had crossed into Giles County (Fig. 1) and I knew had gone too far. I immediately turned around and drove back towards Blacksburg, and once again not a trace of Poverty Hollow. It was getting dark when I arrived in the outskirts of Blacksburg, and I needed gas. I stopped at an old Fleet Wing service station that was a little Mom and Pop operation. A small country store that sold gasoline and a small assortment of groceries. When I went in to pay for the gas I was met by an elderly couple who owned the establishment. When they greeted me with broad smiles, it was clearly visible that both of them were missing their front teeth, both uppers and lowers! I thought to myself, I would pay good money to watch the two of them "bob" for apples!

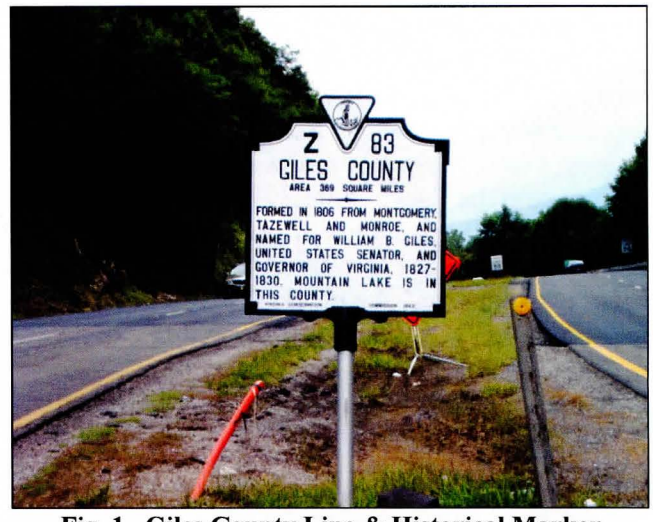


Fig. 1. Giles County Line & Historical Marker along US 460. Poverty Creek Road was to the left.

I decided to inquire as to the whereabouts of Poverty Hollow. The old man said he hunted turkey in Poverty Hollow many, many years ago. He also said it was easy to find. Once I crossed Brush Mountain and came to the bottom, there would be a paved road to the right that went to Craig's Hollow and to the left was the road to Poverty Hollow. This was great news?

It was dark when I began to drive back west on US 460. After crossing Brush Mountain, I reached the bottom and found a sign to CR 621 to the right, but it did not appear to be paved, although there was a sign for Craig's Creek Road. I turned left into the crossover and there before me was a two track dirt road straight ahead. I drove about

200 feet until I came to a metal gate blocking the road. I was excited, I had found it. I got out of the car, walked as far as I could see in my head lights. I stared into the darkness before me, I had triumphed in my quest. Back to the car, and the long drive back to the motel in Dublin and all I could think about was "come on Spring"!!!

Saturday morning was spent looking at houses, but after lunch, I was on my own and I began the drive to Blacksburg. But it was not to be, the snow began to fall and by the time I arrived in Blacksburg, the snow was more like a blizzard. I returned to the motel and spent the rest of the weekend snowed in. The following week I made two more trips to visit the hollow. The drive from Dublin to Blacksburg was about 45 minutes, regardless of how fast I drove, it was winter time and day light was almost gone by the time I passed through Blacksburg at 5PM. But, I could still find that road that would lead me to Poverty Hollow, in the dark.

I went home for the long Thanksgiving weekend, but before I did, the company changed my motel from the Red Carpet Inn near Dublin to the Marriot Inn in Blacksburg. The Marriot had cable TV, something sorely lacking in Dublin at the time. The week end before Christmas I remained in Virginia as I was involved in a project that required my presence on Saturday morning. By one o'clock, I was on my way to Poverty Hollow. As I made the turn onto the road to Poverty Hollow, I noticed a sign which read: "Pandapas Pond" (Fig. 2). I parked the car at the gate and began to walk down the road, less than a mile, I encountered the pond. There were paths going off in various directions, but the road abruptly ended at a pile of rocks. I followed the path to the right and walked all the way around the pond, but no sign of a road. I was extremely disappointed. I drove back out to US 460 and drove west again. When I reached the top of Gap Mountain and the Giles County Line, I noticed a road to the left (Fig. 3). There was a house directly on the corner and it almost looked like a driveway of sorts, but I turned into the road and was surprised to see that it went on past the house. Just beyond the house there was an old weather beaten sign "Poverty Creek Road". I drove down this road for two miles before it met Poverty Creek. I continued on until I came to a bottom area with several large fields. I saw no one nor met anyone on the road. I drove back out to US 460 and stopped at the house to inquire about Poverty Hollow. I knocked on the door, but no one answered. I spent the remainder of the day finding other locations that I had read about, Mountain Lake, White Rocks, Eggleston and Brush Mountain Road, but no Poverty Hollow.

Fig. 2. Sign to Pandapas Pond. The original sign was a small road marker. The new sign was in place in 1996.

Fig. 3. Poverty Creek Road at US 460

Fig. 4. *Colias eurytheme* ♂ Dorsal

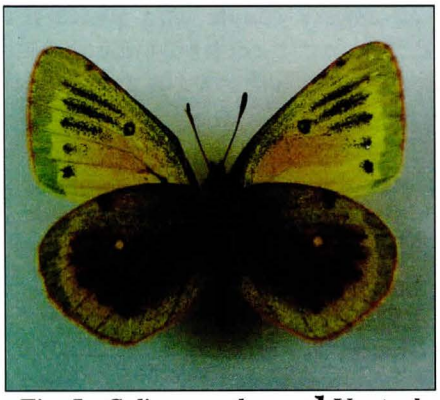


Fig. 5. *Colias eurytheme* ♂ Ventral

I spent Saturday night studying the maps. Where could it be? I returned to the area on Sunday, drove back out Poverty Creek Road all the way to the New River. But no Poverty Hollow. Everyone that I encountered I would ask where I could find Poverty Hollow, no one knew.

On 14 February we moved into our new home in Dublin, Virginia. On March 3rd, I collected my first butterfly, an aberrant male of *Colias eurytheme* (Fig.

4 & 5). Unknown to me at the time, this was a sign of things to come. In late March while checking out the woods and fields around our new home, I collected a melanic female of *Colias philodice* (Fig. 6). As spring arrived, I began to visit some of the places I had found in Montgomery County, including the Poverty Creek Road. I collected my first *Insicalia augustinus, Insicalia henrici* and *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*.

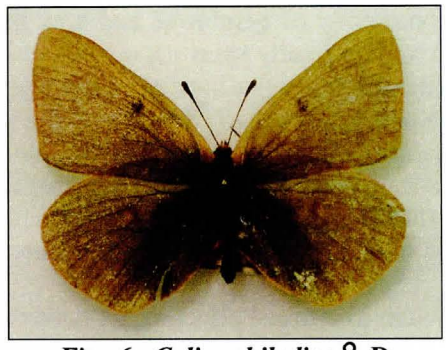


Fig. 6. *Colias philodice* ♀ D

I made two more trips to the Poverty Creek area and I continued to find new and exciting things, my first of three oddly marked *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* (Fig. 7). During a visit to the Cascades just north of Pembroke, I found *Peiris virginiensis*, and *Hesperia metea*. I was beginning to feel like I had died and gone to heaven. I took my first *Mitoura gryneus* in Red Cedars in Clover Hollow along with *Incisalia henrici, I. irus,* and *I. augustinus*. The next trip to Poverty Creek area I found *Prygus centarea wyandot* in a cut over area along Poverty Creek Road. [(Exactly one year later I would collect an aberrant *Prygus centarea wyandot* (Fig. 8).] I was elated! I was beginning to feel that I did not need to find Poverty Hollow. During a mid-May trip I found *Autochton cellus* and *Artytonopsis hianna* in numbers along the Poverty Creek Road and even more of them along Craig's Creek Road. The day I remember most, June 19, 1975, when I took my first *Speyeria diana* sitting on Poverty Creek Road. Life is good!

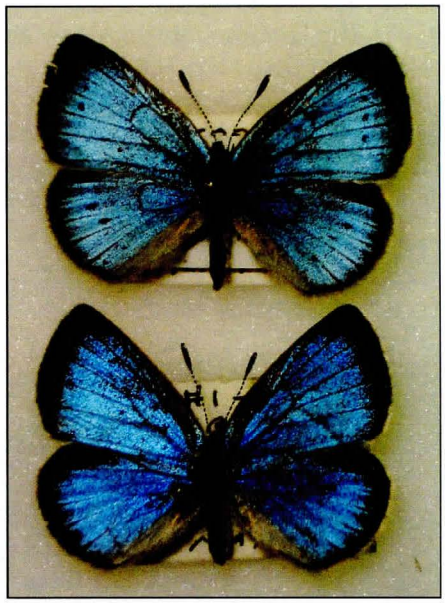


Fig. 7. *Glaucopsyche lygdamus*: Top specimen with spots on dorsal

The weekend of July 4th, I visited the Mountain Lake area. At another one of those little country stores near Mountain Lake I had a conversation with the owner where I would learn about a road to a Fire Tower above Little Meadows. I followed the instructions I was given, and after a long arduous trip up a rough and rutted two track road, I arrived at a broad wide wet land area known as Little Meadows. However, everywhere I looked there were "No Hunting" or " No Trespassing" signs. Little Meadows looked too good to let a few "NO" signs stop me. I stayed on the road. Here I would find *Satyrodes appalachia, Speyeria atlantis*, and *Clossiana selene*. As I walked further out the road, I came upon a very large building, it was a lodge for a hunting club. There were many "NO" signs here, but there was also a telephone number, which I copied into my field note book. Before I continue with the journey down this road, the story of the telephone number is worth telling.

Fig. 8. *Prygus centarea wyandot* ♀ aberrant

When I returned home from the trip I attempted to call the number several times, no one answered. It was Tuesday before I made contact. And to my surprise, the voice announced, "Zack's". I explained to the voice on the other end of the conversation that I was interested in getting permission to explore the area around the lodge of the hunt club and collect butterflies and moths. You need to come by the shop the voice explained. As it turned out, Zack's was actually Zack's Barber Shop, and Zack the Barber was the President of the Hunt Club. He must meet me before he would allow me access onto hunt club's property. The mountain drawl of his voice was incredible.

The following Saturday I traveled to his establishment just outside of Pembroke on US 460 to meet Zack. When I walked in the door, I was greeted by an old coon dog that drooled. There were two barber chairs. An old man directed me to his chair. I asked if he was Zack, the President of the Hunt Club." Naw", he replied, "that would be my Granddad, Zack." That statement was followed by a spit wad into a spittoon! This guy looked like he was 80+, and his Granddad was still alive, I couldn't wait to meet him. Nor did I wait long. I heard a toilet flush, and a few moments later through a door came Granddad. I wanted to laugh when I saw him, he was a big man, old and wrinkled. And when he smiled, it was like looking at a picket fence. I thought that my son should become a dentist and set up his practice in this part of Virginia, he could make a fortune. When I introduced myself, he looked me up and down, and told me he would decide after he cut my hair. Haircuts were $2.50 according to the sign on the wall. If a $2.50 haircut would get me permission to collect in Little Meadows, it was worth it. As Granddad began to cut my hair he began talking, and could this old man talk. I heard all about the hunt club, all the on goings in the

community of Pembroke and how he won World War II single handedly. When he finally spun me around to face the mirror, I was dumb struck! I thought he used a hatchet to cut my hair. When I gave him $4.00 with a "Keep the Change" for a tip, he smiled and went to get my letter of permission. I was curious, what color crayon would he use to write that letter. When he disappeared through the door, his grandson leaned over and told me to come back after lunch when Granddad was gone for the day and he would fix my hair. I wasn't sure what he meant by "fix".

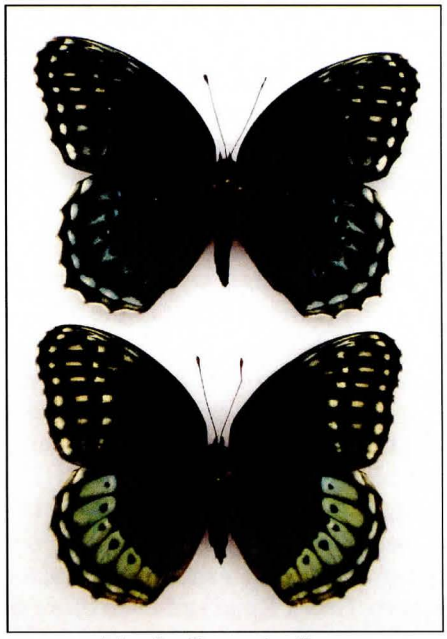


Fig. 9. *Speyeria diana*
Top: Melanic
Bottom: Typical

When Granddad returned, he handed me a letter that he had written. His hand writing was neat and clear. I was amazed. As I made my exit, so did Granddad. I sat in my car until he was gone. Then I went back inside for my "fix". The Grandson immediately had me in his chair. He said it might be a bit shorter than I like but he would do his best to make it look good. His name was Joshua, Josh for short. Josh was also an Army veteran. He told me about his Granddad with great affection. Granddad was a former Army Sargent. He lost an eye during the war, and his wife to cancer that winter. He also had cataracts on his good eye and would soon be blind. He said his Granddad loved to cut hair, but anyone who knew him got their hair cut somewhere else. I was Granddad's first customer in some time. When he finished the "fix", Josh would take no money. He said I had made Granddad's day. We talked for over an hour. I learned of many places from him, places where Josh and Granddad hunted in years past — Fox Fire, Butt Mountain, and Salt Peter Creek just to name a few. But one place in particular, an area known as the Kaspe, would be the best location of them all. As I left the barber shop, I remembered that Granddad was almost blind, he had turned to the right, I was turning to the left, I felt lucky.

Fig. 10. Caldwell Fields

I got a number of haircuts from Josh in 1976 and 1977. He treated me like an old friend and the stories he told would always make me smile. I asked Josh what he was hunting in these areas. I learned that he was hunting rattle snakes to milk. The biggest rattlers he ever found were in the Kaspe. And I was collecting these areas while only wearing sneakers!

Fig. 11. Caldwell Fields

I would learn in the summer of 1978 that Granddad had died before Christmas, he was 82 years old. I also learned from Josh that his father was a dentist. Unfortunately his practice was in Fairfax. In 1989, I returned to the area for a visit, sadly, the barber shop was gone, in its place was a Bandy Rooster Quick Mart. Time changes all things. But Poverty Hollow still liked me. During the 1989 visit I collected a melanic female of *Speyeria diana* (Fig. 9).

Back to the story: I continued walking up the road for several miles before encountering a large area of standing water and mud that covered the road. What a stroke of luck. On my side of the mud hole was a huge mud-puddle club. Here I found *Erynnis martialis, Polygonia faunus smythi, Polygonia progne*, and hoards of swallowtails.

My return trip to my truck was anything but dull. The road made a wide sweeping turn as it followed the contour of the mountain, here a small stream bubbled along side the road. I heard a crashing in the brush when out on the road in front of me popped a black bear. I am not sure who was more startled, me or the bear. I began to look for a tree

to climb when the bear turned and began to trot down the road in front of me. As we walked up the road we kept our distances. I began to hear a vehicle coming up the road in front of me, the bear stopped and appeared to sniff the air when around the curve and into the bear's sight came a ragged beat up old pickup truck. The bear turned and disappeared up the side of the mountain into the woods. As the truck approached, it slowed to a stop. Two "good old boys" bounded out of the truck with enough guns to start a small war. They looked up into the woods where the bear had gone. Now remember, this is July, November is bear season. Here before me stood the pride of manhood, "White Socks, Red Necks and Pabst Blue Ribbon", yeehaw!!! The first question they ask, "that bear yours?" I could not help but think, "yeah, bear's mine, got two more just like him at home". However, I gained control of my brain before it engaged my big mouth which could get me in a world of trouble. I asked if bear season was open? Well I knew I had made the right decision concerning my big mouth when they replied, it was the summer bear hunt. Just because I have a butterfly net in my hand does not mean I do not know some of the hunting seasons in Virginia. I bid them good day and walked past the old pickup truck and on down the road.

Fig. 12. *Pterourus glaucus* color variants

I continued around the curve in the road toward my truck. I was out of their sight when I heard their truck start up and move on down the road. It was late afternoon and *Polygonia faunus smythi* were sunning on the road before me. I managed to collect 6 or 7 before the shadow of the forest covered the road. I would visit Little Meadows a number of times each year. It was a place of great beauty and solitude. In those later visits, I never saw another person, although I may have seen the same bear a time or two. For some reason, I never worried about that bear again, but good old boys with guns, they were on my mind from time to time.

I took my first female *Speyeria diana* on July 9, 1975, along the Poverty Creek Road. Later that same day while standing in the middle of a milkweed patch along Poverty Creek Road, a pickup truck pulled along side my truck and out came two men with butterfly nets in hand. Steve Bullington and the late Cliff Hopkins, both from Roanoke, Virginia. After introductions were exchanged, I asked if they knew where I could find Poverty Hollow. They told me I was standing in Poverty Hollow.

We spent the remainder of the day collecting together. Steve and Cliff provided me with a list of new places to explore and I would visit them all before the summer of 1975 was gone. Of all the locations I collected, the Kaspe was by far the best.

I had collected the Craig's Creek Road area a number times before my haircut and found areas that were excellent locations. Near Caldwell Fields, I found *Speyeria diana, Speyeria idalia, Calephelis borealis*, and *Autochton cellus*. Just beyond Caldwell Fields (Figs. 10 & 11) was a wet area with a large stand of Dog Bane, talk about butterflies. Hairstreaks, although somewhat worn, were everywhere. And *Speyeria diana* were almost a nuisance. In an open field adjacent to the wet area were large stands of Milkweed. Swallowtails untold were on the wing. *Pterourus gluacus* was by far the most common. During my seven years in Virginia I would collect a number of dark female color variants (Fig. 12). The first time I encountered a bright Yellow/Black variant along the Craig's Creek Road, I was truly amazed. I had never encountered anything like it before. I collected a number of specimens from both Craig's Creek Road and Poverty Hollow.

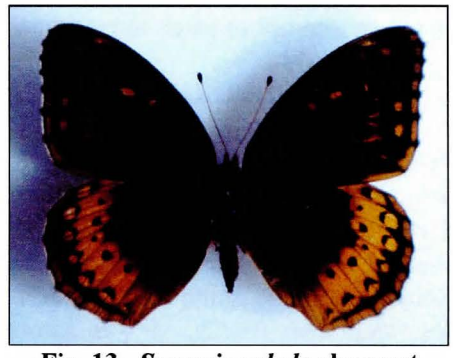


Fig. 13. *Speyeria cybele* aberrant

After returning home, I looked at my maps and decided that Poverty Creek was the creek that ran through Poverty Hollow. It made sense. But for some reason it just did not seem right. I obtained a Jefferson National Forest map and noticed a trail from Pandapas Pond to Poverty Creek. At Poverty Creek it met another trail that followed Poverty Creek all the way to the fields at the end of the Poverty Creek Road and beyond. In reality, I had only found the bottom third of Poverty Hollow.

It was mid-August 1975 when I decided to hike the trail that followed Poverty Creek. My wife Betty decided to join me. We drove to Pandapas Pond via a route that always brought a smile to my face when I think back to those days. It was a more direct route to Poverty Hollow from Dublin, up Route 100 through the small community of Poplar Hill to Route 730 east to Eggelston via the Green Valley. The Green Valley area was like a picture on a post card. Whenever I would collect in Green Valley, it seemed as if life was in slow motion. Once to Eggelston we crossed the New River on the old bridge. (The old bridge was replaced in the early 80's with a new one. Whether the old bridge still stands I do not know.) The old bridge over the New River at Eggelston was very unique as it made a 90° turn in the middle of the river. (The Green Valley and the Eggelston Bridge are another story all together.) Betty and I drove to Poverty Hollow via this route. A stop for breakfast at a little gas station / restaurant near Poplar Hill and then through Green Valley, across the crooked bridge and then to US 460 and east to Pandapas Pond. We found the trail just to the west of the pond. The trail plunged down the side of a steep ravine where Rhododendrons and Mountain Laurel grew in great abundance. As the ground leveled, we came upon Poverty Creek, just a small little brook at this point winding through the forest. As we followed the trail along side the creek, we came into an area that was once cut over. Decaying tree stumps were everywhere. The hardwood trees were not especially large and were mixed among larger pines and poplars. It was evident that the area had been clear cut many years before, probably about the time that Austin and Leila Clark were collecting in "their" Poverty Hollow. The trail was clear before us as we walked but not from recent travels. Smaller creeks and drainage ruts joined Poverty Creek as we hiked the trail and the creek grew as we went on. We saw few butterflies, although an occasional swallowtail high above in the canopy of the forest was observed. We traversed an area where the stream flowed between large stones and boulders before gently tumbling into a large pool that had formed in the bend of the creek. Betty and I climbed atop a large flat stone that overlooked the pool. Here we ate lunch and drank lemonade in the dabbling sunlight. I watched some trout glide across the pool and listened to the wind as it rustled through the leaves in the trees.

Fig. 14. Bait Trap Inverted Funnel Type - An original 1976 trap

We continued our hike until we came into the fields along side the Poverty Creek Road. The hike was about two miles and took us two hours. The field was blanketed in Red Clover and along the forest edge to the east, Joepeye Weed was blooming. Butterflies abounded. For the first time since we began our hike, I finally used my net. An aberrant *Speyeria cybele* (Fig. 13) would be the prize catch of the day. We returned to Pandapas Pond on the same trail, although the return trip was all up hill. But I finally found Poverty Hollow. As a Lepidopterist, it was not what I expected. I came to the conclusion that this area we hiked through was timbered 10 or 15 years before Austin & Leila Clark collected Poverty Hollow. Without the trees the area was more open and Milkweeds, Dog Bane, Jopeye Weed, and thistle were abundant along Poverty Creek. These plants would attract many butterflies.

Betty and I would hike this trail several more times during the next few years. We enjoyed the solitude of the forest and the beauty of nature. I even made an attempt to catch those trout.

....AND THEN THERE WERE THESE BAIT TRAPS!!!

While living in Virginia, I was introduced to the bait trap while visiting Dave Baggett in June of 1976 in Jacksonville, Florida. They were of the Inverted Funnel type as described by Austin Platt in his 1969 article (Fig. 14). Dave's traps contained numerous butterflies and lots of *Catocala* moths. When I returned home to Virginia, I had five bait traps made and in use in less than two weeks. I was astounded by the number of species and quantities of individuals that I collected. By the spring of 1977 I had a total

Fig. 15. Bucket Bait Trap. Kill Type

of fifteen bait traps. I set out 5 or 6 near my home in Pulaski County. I set two out in the Little Meadows area, 3 or 4 in Poverty Hollow, Craig's Creek and the Kaspe. During the next few years the number of traps increased to 25 and produced some outstanding specimens, including numerous records and aberrants. I collected two specimens of *Basilarchia arthemis arthemis/astyanax* variants (Figs. 16 & 17), an aberrant *Basilarchia arthemis astyanax* (Fig. 18), *Polygonia progne aberrant* (Fig. 19) and a *Phyciodes tharos* aberrant (Fig. 20) that was visiting some bait that was spilled on the ground while servicing the trap. Even today while living in Kentucky I will have 8 to 12 bait traps in use — Spring, Summer, Fall, and yes, even in the Winter. I use Pail Type Bait Traps (Fig. 15) for winter moths (*Lithophane, Pyreferra* and *Eupsilia*). Several years later a small company named Leptraps was created.

...THE KASPE

I first explored this location in 1975. I do not know how this location got its name. Zack's Barbershop was the only place that I heard the name. The directions Josh provided were rather simple. Once beyond "Caldwell Field" the first turn off to the "Left". The road to the left (wide spot between the trees) abruptly ended at several large boulders. A path led between the stones and up through some older woods. About a half mile or so I encountered the remains of a fence and a broken wooden gate. Once beyond the gate the area opened up. It was a series of wide step like fields. These fields followed the contour of the hillside. There were five or six and each was relatively barren. There was probably 50+ acres. It was bordered on all sides by the forest. Red Cedars and Virginia Pines were the only trees that grew on the steps. Milk Weeds and Dog Bane were everywhere. Starr Thistles were abundant. I would collect: *Mitoura gryneus, Incisalia niphon, Satyrium liparops, Hesperia metea, Erynnis martialis, Speyeria lidalia, Speyeria diana* and *Calphelis borealis*. The steps were easy to traverse. I visited the Kaspe area often, Spring, Summer and Fall.

Fig. 16. ***Basilarchia arthemis/astyanax*** **Hybrid?**

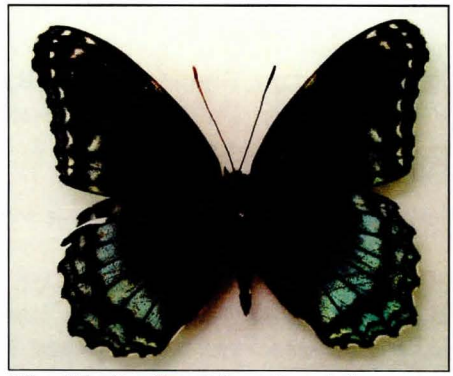


Fig. 17. ***Basilarchia arthemis/astyanax*** **Hybrid?**

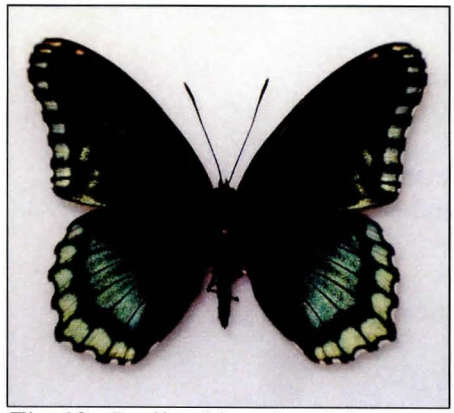


Fig. 18. ***Basilarchia arthemis/astyanax*** **Aberrant**

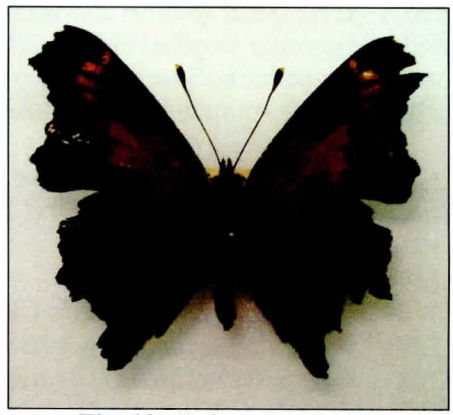


Fig. 19. ***Polygonoa progne*** **Aberrant**

My journeys in Virginia where always an adventure. Traveling through the Mountains and eventually to the Virginia coast, there always seemed to be another butterfly to find. And I enjoyed finding every one.

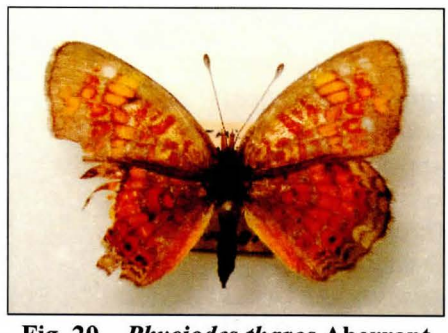


Fig. 20. ***Phyciodes tharos*** **Aberrant**

References

Nielson, M.C., 1976. Use of Collapsible Bait Traps for Lepidoptera. *Newsletter of the Michigan Ent. Soc.* Vol. 21 No. 2 & 3.
Cark, Austin & Leila, 1951. The Butterflies of Virginia. *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, Vol. 116, No. 7.

****

REPORTS OF STATE COORDINATORS

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

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

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

Charlie sends in the following checklist of Lepidoptera recorded at the Visitors Center area, Paynes Prairie Preserve State Park, by Southern Lepidopterists Society members, September 26, 2014.

Present were: Charlie Covell, Eric Anderson (EA), David Auth, Bob Belmont, Bob Beriger, Debbie Matthews (DM), Terry Lott, Brian Scholtens (BS), James Hayden (JH), Kelly Rogers, John Pickering, Tori Staples, Rona and Madison Young. (Initials indicate collection and/or identification by that person, other than Covell.) Boldfaced: species new to Paynes Prairie list.

Species list (with MONA checklist numbers)

0305 *Mea bipunctella* (Dietz) (BS)
0317 *Xylesthia pruniramiella* Clemens (JH)
0430 *Phaeoses sabinella* Forbes (BS)
0461 *Euprora argentiliniella* Busck (Pickering photo; specimen not taken)
0355.1 *Acrolophus heppneri* Davis ? (BS)
0382.1 *Acrolophus spilotus* Davis (BS)
0953 *Eupragia hospita* Hodges (JH)
1019 *Antaeotricha humilis* (Zeller) (JH, BS)
1024 *Antaeotricha albulella* (Walker) (JH)
Elachista sp. (BS)
1136+ *Glyphidocera juniperella* Adamski (BS)
1139 *Glyphidocera lactiflosella* (Chamber) (JH)
1171+ *Holcocera* sp. ? (BS)
1228+ *Pigritia* sp. (BS)
1365 *Coleophora cratipennella* Clemens (near this; BS)
1589 *Siskiwitia falcata* Hodges (BS)
1762 *Aristotelia rubidella* (Clemens) (BS)
1793 *Coleotechnites australis* (Freeman)(near) (BS)
1793+ *Coleotechnites* sp. (BS)
1840.1 *Exoteleia anomala* Hodges (BS)
2072 *Chionodes discoocellella* (Chambers) (JH)
2189 *Aroga epigaeella* (Chambers) (BS)
2209 *Stegasta bosqueella* (Chambers) (BS)
2223 *Untomia albistrigella* (Chambers) (BS)
2225+ *Battaristis* undescribed species (BS)
2288 *Dichomeris punctipennella* (Clemens) (BS)
2288+ *Dichomeris crepida* Hodges (BS)
2707 *Bactra verutana* Zeller (JH)
2751 *Zomaria rosaochreana* (Kearfott) (BS)
2776 *Olethreutes furfurana* (McDunnough) (BS)
2907 *Strepsicrates smithiana* (Walsingham) (BS)
2928 *Phaneta raracana* (Kearfott) (BS)
3173 *Epiblema abruptana* (Walsingham) (BS)
3218.1 *Sonia paraplesiana* A. Blanchard (BS)
3278 *Rhopobota finitimana* (Heinrich) (BS)
3346.1 *Corticivora parva* Brown (BS)
3375 *Ancylis divisana* (Walker) (BS)
3485 *Cydia erotella* (Heinrich) (BS)

3494 *Cydia latiferreana* (Walsingham) (JH & BS)
3495 *Gymnandrosoma punctidiscanum* (Dyar) (JH; genus changed from *Cydia*)
3600 *Argyrotaenia kimballi* Obraztsov (BS)
3603 *Argyrotaenai tabulana* T. N. Freeman (BS)
3631 *Choristoneura obsoletana* (Walker) (BS)
3694 *Niasoma metallicana* (Walsingham) (BS)
3743 *Platynota exasperatana* (Zeller) (BS)
3745 *Platynota rostrana* (Walker) (BS)
3782 *Eugnosta sartana* (Hübner) (BS)
3825.1 *Cochylis* sp. (BS)
4667 *Apoda y-inversum* (Packard) (JH)
4668 *Apoda rectilinea* (Grote & Robinson) (BS)
4681 *Isa textula* (Herrich-Schäffer)
4697 *Euclea delphinii* (Boisduval) (JH)
4738 *Eudonia strigalis* (Dyar) (JH)
4739 *Eudonia heterosalis* (McDunnough) (BS)
4751 *Munroessa gyralis* (Hulst) (JH, BS who puts it in *Elophila*)
4754 *Elophila tinealis* (Munroe) (BS)
4755 *Elophila obliteralis* (Walker) (BS)
4764 *Parapoynx allionealis* Walker (BS)
4785 *Eoparargyractis irroratalis* (Dyar) (JH)
4945 *Crocidophora tuberculalis* Lederer (JH)
4946 *Ostrinia penitalis* (Grote) (JH, BS)
5034 *Pyrausta signatalis* (Walker) (BS)
5071 *Pyrausta acrionalis* (Walker) (JH; trap by entrance)
5143 *Diacme adipaloides* (Grote & Robinson) (BS)
5150 *Samea ecclesialis* Guenée (BS)
5151 *Samea multiplicalis* (Guenée) (JH, BS)
5176 *Anageshna primordialis* (Dyar) (JH, BS)
5182 *Blepharomastix ranalis* (Guenée) (BS)
5273 *Herpetogramma fluctuosalis* Lederer (JH, BS)
5274 *Herpetogramma phaeopteralis* (Guenée)
5280 *Herpetogramma aeglealis* (Walker) (BS)
5284 *Syngamia florella* (Stoll) (BS)
5313 *Donacaula sordidella* (Zincken) (BS)
5314 *Donacaula unipunctella* (Robinson) (BS)
5324 *Donacaula maximella* (Fernald) (JH)
5393 *Raphiptera argillaceella* (Packard) (BS)
5420 *Microcrambus elegans* (Clemens) (JH, BS)
5422 *Microcrambus minor* (Forbes) (JH)
5424 *Microcrambus kimballi* Klots (BS)
5431 *Fissicrambus profanellus* (Walker) (JH)
5433 *Fissicrambus haytiellus* (Zincken) (JH, BS)
5435 *Fissicrambus mutabilis* (Clemens) (BS)
5463 *Argyria lacteella* (Fabricius) (JH, BS)
5478 *Diatraea evanescens* Dyar (JH)
5481 *Diatraea lisetta* (Dyar) (JH, BS)
5492 *Eoreuma densellus* (Zeller) (BS) (*densella* ?)
5556 *Tosale oviplagalis* (Walker) (JH)
5563 *Clydonopteron sacculana* (Bosc)
5568 *Arta olivalis* Grote (JH, BS)
5574 *Heliades mulleolella* (Hulst) (JH, BS)
5595 *Pococera robustella* (Zeller) (JH)
5602 *Pococera subcanalis* (Walker) (JH)
5605 *Pococera aplastella* (Hulst) (JH)
Pococera sp. (BS) (one of the above?)
5622 *Galleria mellonella* (Linnaeus) (JH)

5775.3 ***Salebriaria squamopalpiella*** **Neunzig** (BS)
5802 *Sciota uvinella* Ragonot (BS)
5863.1 *Dioryctria clarioralis* (Walker) (BS)
5935+ *Homoeosoma* sp. (BS) (*H. deceptorium* Heinr. prev. recorded)
6001 *Ephestiodes infimella* Ragonot (BS)
6005 *Moodna ostrinella* (Clemens) (BS)
6012 *Caudellia apyrella* Dyar (BS)
6029 *Varneria postremella* Dyar (BS)
6067 *Atascosa glareosella* (Zeller) (BS)
6068 *Homosassa ella* (Hulst) (BS)
6154 *Pselnophorus belfragei* (Fish) (DM)
6341 *Macaria bicolorata* (Fabricius)
6590 *Anavitrinella pampinaria* (Guenée)
6620 *Melanolophia canadaria* (Guenée)
7031 *Nemoria catachloa* (Hulst) (BS)
7064 *Synchlora cupedinaria* (Grote) (BS)
7071 *Chlorochlamys chloroleucaria* (Guenée) (BS)
7105 *Idaea scintillularia* (Hulst) (BS)
7114 *Idaea demissaria* (Hübner) (BS)
7120 *Idaea violacearia* (Walker) (BS)
7122 *Idaea tacturata* (Walker)
7123 *Idaea obfusaria* (Walker) (BS)
7119 ***Idaea micropterata*** **(Hulst)** (BS)
7132 *Pleuroprucha insulsaria* (Guenée)
7173 *Leptostales pannaria* (Guenée)
7181 *Lophosis labeculata* (Hulst) (EA)
7474 *Eupithecia miserulata* Grote
7758 *Actias luna* (Linnaeus)
8114 ***Virbia laeta*** **(Guérin-Méneville)** (BS)
8122 *Virbia rubicundaria* (Hübner) (BS)
8134 *Spilosoma congrua* Walker
8140 *Hyphantria cunea* (Drury)
8169 *Apantesis phalerata* (Harris) (BS)
8188 ***Apantesis figurata*** (Drury) (EA)
8217 *Leucanopsis longa* (Grote) (BS)
8322 *Idia americalis* (Guenée) (JH)
8323 *Idia aemula* Hübner (JH)
8339.1 *Simplicia cornicalis* (Fabricius) (BS)
8432 ***Sigela brauneata*** (Swett) (JH)
8440 *Nigetia formosalis* Walker (BS)
8488 *Hormoschista latipalpis* (Walker) (JH)
8499 *Metalectra discalis* (Grote) (BS)
8504 *Metalectra albilinea* Richards (JH; probably *M. richardsi* Brower on prev. list)
8510 *Arugisa watsoni* Richards (JH; *A. latiorella* Wlk. same species, diff. application of name)
8514 *Scolecocampa liburna* (Guenée) (JH)
8560 *Diphthera festiva* (Fabricius) (BS)
8589 *Panopoda repanda* (Walker)
8889 *Ctenoplusia oxygramma* (Geyer) (BS)
8991 *Nola cereella* Bosc (BS)
9025 *Oruza albocostaliata* (Packard)
9080 *Proroblemma testa* Barnes & McDunnough (BS)
9285 *Polygrammate hebraeicum* Hübner
9675 *Elaphria fuscimacula* (Grote) (JH)
9687 *Gonodes liquida* (Möschler) (JH)
9696 *Condica vecors* (Guenée) (JH)
9819 *Amolita obliqua* J. B. Smith
10911 *Anicla infecta* (Ochsenheimer)

11073.1 *Heliocheilus lupatus* (Grote) (in MONA list as syn. of *turbatus* Wlk.) (JH, BS))
11112 *Schinia sordida* Smith (BS)
11117 *Schinia lynx* (Guenée) (BS)
11140 *Schinia saturata* (Grote) (BS)
11149 *Schinia trifascia* Hübner (BS)

Total: 157 species

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Charlie also send in the following reports from a number of individuals:

Denny Currutt and Leroy Koehn visited the Turkey Oaks area south of Williston, in Levy County, Florida. Leroy writes "We used four 15-watt black light traps each night. The locations below include the Altitude, GPS and dates. We found *Schinia* moths to be very abundant. Denny collected many pyraloid moths and I collected several interesting noctuids. These included *Sideridis ruisa* and *Massala obvertens*.

The first night we set out traps in the turkey Oaks along SR 121. We set a trap out in a perfect area. When we returned in the morning we found the ballast unplugged from the battery. There were a few moths in the trap and we surmised that someone had unplugged the unit. After we collected the other three traps we began our return trip to Williston. As we approached the location of the unplugged trap, we saw a woman mowing grass with a riding lawn mower. We stopped to ask who owned the property where the trap was unplugged. I had no sooner asked the question, than the woman smiled and asked what it was. When we explained our activities she admitted that she and her "boy" (son) saw the light (by now I was waiting for a space alien story) assumed it was drug related, fired a round or two from a shot gun, when there was no response, they went to look and they unplugged the trap. By now she was giggling! We told her we would set out a trap or two the following night and asked her to keep an eye on them for us. She said they most certainly would.

Although we collected many *Schinia* moths, we both believed the rain reduced the flight time. I was also surprised at how much the area had been developed. Large areas were turned into peanut farms and other areas into housing, many of which are summer homes. It was a great trip. We have all winter to mount our catch."

[Following is a composite list from several sites along State Road 121 from 29 September to 3 October, 2014. Detailed data on species from each site with GPS coordinates are available from Leroy upon request. - CVC]

Agrius cingulatus, Eumorpha fasciata, Eacles imperialis, Cisthene subjecta, Cisthene striata, Virbia laeta, Virbia rubicundaria, Crambidia pura, Pygarctia abdominalis, Grammia placentia, Grammia phyllira, Melanomma auriciclaria, Massala obvertens, Epidromia rotundata, Sideridis ruisa, Heliothis phloxiphagus, Heliocheilus turbatus, Heliothis virescens, Pyrrhia aurantiago, Schinia scissoides, Schinia bina, Schinia fulleri, Schinia nundina, Schinia petulans, Schinia sordida, Schinia siren, Schinia tuberculum, Schinia arcigera, Schinia rivulosa, Schinia saturata, Schinia trifascia, Schinia sanguinea, Schinia carmosina, Schinia subspinosa, and *Schinia arefacta.*

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Kathy Malone recorded the following at Watermelon Pond North, Goethe State Forest, Alachua County, Florida, on Oct. 19, 2014:
Urbanus proteus, Urbanus dorantes, Hesperia meskei, Polites vibex, Battus philenor, Papilio cresphontes, Phoebis sennae, Pyrisitia lisa, Calycopis cecrops, Agraulis vanillae, Phyciodes tharos, and *Junonia coenia.*

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

On Saturday, October 18, 2014 Barbara Woodmansee (BW) and Kim Stringer (KS) recorded the following at Bull Creek WMA, south of St.Cloud, Florida, in Osceola County:

Long-tailed Skipper (numerous), Zarucco Duskywing, Horace's Duskywing (mating pair), Whirlabout, Twin-spot Skipper, Southern Broken-dash, Southern Skipperling, Tawny-edged Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Aaron's Skipper, Meske's Skipper, Dusted Skipper, Dotted Skipper, Northern Cloudwing, Ocola Skipper, Tiger Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Palamedes Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Barred Yellow, Little Yellow, Sleepy

Orange, Little Metalmark, Gray Hairstreak, Pearl Crescent, Phaon Crescent, White Peacock (many), Viceroy, American Lady, and Common Buckeye.

Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area, Osceola County, Sunday October 19, 2014, they (BW, KS) recorded:

Brazilian Skipper, Meskes Skipper (1), Whirlabout, Swarthy Skipper (several), Southern Brokendash, Ocola Skipper, Black Swallowtail, Zebra Tiger Swallowtail, Palamedes Swallowtail, Swallowtail, Cloudless Sulphur, Sleepy Orange, Little Yellow, Ceraunus Blue, Gray Hairstreak, Red-banded Hairstreak, White Peacock (numerous), Common Buckeye, Viceroy, Gulf Fritillary, Monarch.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

Barbara Woodmansee (with Dean and Sally Jue, Kay Eoff, and Sue Farnsworth) recorded these butterflies at Spring Creek Unit of the Big Bend WMA, Taylor County, Florida, September 14, 2014:

Long-tailed Skipper, Horace's Duskywing, Zarucco Duskywing, Confused Cloudywing , Whirlabout, Tawny-edged Skipper, *Pyrgus* sp., Tropical Checkered Skipper, Clouded Skipper, Northern Broken-dash. Southern Broken-dash, Little Glassywing, Delaware Skipper, Twin-Spot Skipper, Dun Skipper, Byssus Skipper, Palmetto Skipper, Fiery Skipper, Least Skipper, Eufala Skipper, Lace-Winged Roadside Skipper, Salt Marsh Skipper, Ocola Skipper, Pipevine Swallowtail, Black Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, Zebra Swallowtail, Spicebush Swallowtail, Palamedes Swallowtail, Dogface Sulfur, Cloudless Sulphur, Barred Yellow, Little Yellow, Sleepy Orange, Juniper Hairstreak, Gray Hairstreak, Red-banded Hairstreak, Eastern Pygmy Blue, Ceraunus Blue, Phaon Crescent, Pearl Crescent, Question Mark, Red Admiral, Common Buckeye, Red Spotted Purple, Viceroy, Hackberry Emperor, Gulf Fritillary, Zebra Heliconian, Common Wood Nymph, Southern Pearly-eye, Appalachian Brown, Georgia Satyr, Carolina Satyr, and Queen.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++

James Adams adds this report for Florida:

Mexico Beach Area, Bay County, Florida, June 23-27, 2014:

PSYCHIDAE: *Cryptothelia gloveri, Oiketicus abbottii.* **COSSIDAE**: *Givera anna, G. francesca.* **LIMACODIDAE**: *Lithacodes* sp. nov., *Apoda rectilinea, Euclea delphinii.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Speranza varadaria, Macaria distributaria, Glena cognataria, Euchlaena madusaria, Stenaspilatodes antidiscaria, Pero zalissaria, Metarranthis* sp. nov., *Nepytia semiclusaria, Idaea ostentaria, I. minuta, Cyclophora culicaria, Eubaphe meridiana.* **SATURNIIDAE**: *Dryocampa rubicunda, Automeris io, Antheraea polyphemus, Callosamia securifera.* **SPHINGIDAE**: *Ceratomia undulosa, Lapara phaeobrachycera, Sphecodina abbottii.* **MIMALLONIDAE**: *Cicinnus melsheimeri.* **NOTODONTIDAE**: New genus, new species (to be described in the MONA fascicle), *Hyparpax perophoroides* (several). **EREBIDAE**: *Oruza albocostaliata, Hyperstrotia "nana", Ascalapha odorata, Catocala muliercula, C. amica, C. jair, Argyrostrotis flavistriaria, A. deleta, A. erasa, A. quadrifilaris, Ptichodis vinculum, Epidromia rotundata, Pseudanthracia coracias, Zale squamularis, Z. undularis, Z. declarans, Doryodes* sp. **NOLIDAE**: *Nola* sp. nov. (near *pustulata* but 1/3 the size). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Harrismemna trisignata, Tarache terminimaculata, Spragueia onagrus, Dargida aleada* (**STATE RECORD** for Florida).

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

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

Taylor's Ridge, Nov. 8 – 11, with Andy Warren, Patrick and Samantha Adams:
SATURNIIDAE: *Hemileuca maia*, good flight on Nov. 10-11; males did NOT investigate *Argiope* spiders suggesting no attraction to potential pheromone mimicking chemicals from the spiders (not known whether the

spiders were releasing or the moths weren't attracted).

Carbondale, I-75 exit 326, Whitfield Co.:
EREBIDAE: *Anomis privata* (**STATE**). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Papaipema furcata*, Oct. 15; *Lithopane grotei*, Dec. 3.

Rocky Face Ridgeline, Just SW of Dalton, Whitfield Co.:
Sept. 19-20:
NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema nebris, P. polymniae.*
Oct. 17-18:
NOCTUIDAE: *Xylotype capax* (first in several years at this location). **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Cymatophora approximaria, Cyclophora nanaria* (COUNTY).
Oct. 27-28:
LASIOCAMPIDAE: *Tolype velleda.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Papaipema cataphracta, Metaxaglaea semitaria, Xylotype capax.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Cymatophora approximaria.*

Resaca, Powerline cut at Hyde Rd./Hwy. 53 intersection, Gordon Co.:
Sept. 7:
NOCTUIDAE: *Schinia nundina, Meropleon diversicolor* (9 specimens!).

Salacoa Rd. at Salacoa Creek, 5 mi. ESE of Fairmount, NE Bartow Co.:
Sept. 12-13:
NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema polymniae, Meropleon diversicolor.*
Oct. 3-4:
NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema polymniae, P. furcata.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Cymatophora approximaria.*

Morganton, Fannin Co., Sept. 14:
NOCTUIDAE: *Papaipema arctivorens* (COUNTY).

Blood Mountain Cabins at Neel's Gap on Hwy. 19, Lumpkin Co. (just south of Union Co. border), Sept. 13:
EREBIDAE: *Catocala flebelis* (late).

Brasstown Bald, Towns Co., Sept. 13-14:
NOCTUIDAE: *Hyppa contrasta.*
Waleska, Reinhardt College campus, Cherokee Co., April 17-18, 2010:
TORTRICIDAE: *Phaneta umbrastriana* (STATE).

Rum Creek WMA, Monroe Co. Fall Butterfly Count, Sept. 5, Terry Johnson:
LYCAENIDAE: *Hemiargus ceraunus.*

2 miles south of Geneva, Talbot County, Aug. 2 and 16, Dixon Olive:
LYCAENIDAE: *Hemiargus ceraunus.*

G L Smith State Park in Emanuel County, Sept. 22 - 29, Giff Beaton:
ZYGAENIDAE: *Neoprocris floridana* (STATE), larvae on Red Mulberry tree and Carolina Laurelcherry (see photo); GPS coordinates N 32.545130, W 082.124067. **NOCTUIDAE**: *Oruza albocostaliata* (larva).

***Neoprocris floridana* (STATE record for Georgia); Photo by Giff Beaton**

Ohoopee Dunes, Tract 4 (Covena Tract), 9 mi SW of Swainsboro, Emanuel Co., Sep. 2-3, 2006:
TORTRICIDAE: *Metendothenia separatana* (STATE).

Doerun Pitcherplant Bog, 8 miles NW of Moultrie, Colquitt Co., Sept. 25-26:
NOCTUIDAE: *Exyra semicrocea* (LATE), *Schinia turberculum, S. "bina", S. nundina, Elaphria nucicolora, Sideridis ruisa* (COUNTY).

Moultrie, Colquitt Co., Sept. 25:
EREBIDAE: *Selenisa sueroides.*

Dixon Memorial Forest WMA, swampy area, 6 mi. ESE of Waycross, May 25-26, 2008:
TORTRICIDAE: *Archips magnoliana* (STATE).

Sapelo Island, McIntosh Co.:
April 14:
NOCTUIDAE: *Idopepla u-album* (new for island).
June 25, John Hyatt:
EREBIDAE: *Rivula* near *pusilla* (new for island).
Sept. 30, John Hyatt:
TORTRICIDAE: *Choristoneura obsoletana* (new for island). **CRAMBIDAE**: *Pleuroptya silicalis, Donacaula nitidella, Thaumatopsis floridella.* **PYRALIDAE**: *Cactoblastis cactorum.* **GEOMETRIDAE**: *Episemasia solitaria, Caripeta aretaria* (new for island). **SPHINGDIAE**: *Eumorpha pandorus* (new for island). **EREBIDAE**: *Pygarctia abdominalis, Metallata absumens, Epidromia rotundata.* **NOLIDAE**: *Diphthera festiva.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Acherdoa ferraria, Amolita obliqua, Dipterygia patina* (new for island), *Trichordestra legitima* (new for island), *Dichagyris reliqua* (second record), *Schinia nubila* (new for island), *Schinia saturata.*
Oct. 29; JH:
TORTRICIDAE: *Eucosma quinquemaculana* (new for island). **PYRALIDAE**: *Tallula watsoni* (new for island). **PTEROPHORIDAE**: *Oidaemotophorus balanotes* (new for island). **EREBIDAE**: *Cosmosoma myrodora, Epidromia rotundata.* **NOCTUIDAE**: *Schinia tuberculum, S. saturata, Meropleon cosmion, Papaipema duovata, Acherdoa ferraria, Condica claufacta, Agrotis vetusta* (new for island), *Feltia floridensis, Feltia geniculata* (new for island), *Eucoptocnemis dapsilis, Euxoa detersa.*
Nov. 24, LD:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Pero zalissaria, Lambdina pultaria, Patalene olyzonaria, Cyclophora myrtaria.* ***EREBIDAE***: *Doryodes* sp./spp., *Epidromia rotundata.* ***NOCTUIDAE***: *Papaipema duovata, Agrotis vetusta, Xestia dilucida.*

6 mi SW of Townsend, McIntosh Co., Aug. 23, LD and JH:
HESPERIIDAE: *Euphyes arpa.*

Kittles Island, McIntosh Co., Sept. 8, JH:
NOCTUIDAE: *Heliocheilus lupatus.*

4.2 miles NNE of Darien (31° 25.658' N 81° 23.960' W), McIntosh Co., Doris Cohrs:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Leptostales crossii*, July 2 (very few in STATE). **NOCTUIDAE**: *Bellura gortynoides*, Sept. 1 (second confirmed in STATE), *Meropleon cosmion*, Nov. 22.

Kingsland, Camden Co., GA, Dec. 3, Frank Laccone:
GEOMETRIDAE: *Leptostales crossii* (very few in STATE). **NOLIDAE**: *Afrida ydatodes* (few in STATE).

Little Grayfield Beach, Cumberland Island Georgia (30.786953 -81.456146), Camden Co., Nov. 11, Frank Laccone:
RIODINIDAE: *Calephelis virginiensis.*

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

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

All records by Ricky Patterson unless otherwise indicated:

21 September 2014, Grand Bay National Wildlife Refuge, near Pecan, Hancock county, *leg.* Ricky Patterson and Drew Hildebrandt, *Anatrytone logan logan, Euphyes berryi, Euphyes pilatka pilatka.*
22 September 2014, Hwy 607, 1 mile south of Pearl River county line, Hancock county, *Poanes yehl, Euphyes dion.*
22 September 2014, Ozona, Pearl River county, *Euphyes dion, Atildes halesus halesus, Urbanus proteus proteus.*
22 September 2014, 6.2 miles west of McHenry, Stone county, *leg.* Ricky Patterson and Drew Hildebrandt, *Enyo lugubris, Callosamia securifera, Schinia trifascia.*
23 September 2014, Crosby Arboretum Hillside Bog area, 0.5 miles south of Highway 43 @ Catahoula Creek, Hancock county, *Schinia trifascia, Exyra semicrocrea.*

7 October 2014, Natchez Trace Parkway @ Chiwapa Creek, mile 253.3, Lee county, *Papaipema* new species # 5, *Papaipema nebris, Papaipema rutila.*

28 October 2014, Natchez Trace Parkway @ Dick's Creek, mile 231.1, Chickasaw county, *Papaipema rutila, Papaipema furcata, Papaipema cerussata, Papaipema* new species # 4.

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

Steve sends in the following reports from Harry LeGrand, Bo Sullivan, and Parker Backstrom:

The following selected butterfly records were submitted by Harry LeGrand. Place names refer to counties unless otherwise indicated, and records are not new county reports unless indicated. Records are all from September through November 15, 2014. The fall season weather was fairly typical, with no major heat waves or sharp cold spells; precipitation was generally moderate to average, though October was rather dry. There were essentially no rare strays at all this season, unlikely in most recent autumns. The other major disappointment was the continued low numbers of most resident butterflies, especially skippers, in the eastern half of the state; populations have been slow to rebound from two disastrous, harsh late winters and early springs in succession. There were more of the uncommon migrants such as *Calpodes ethlius* and especially *Vanessa cardui* than usual. The semi-migrant *Panaquina ocola*, which also has resident populations, was quite common over the state this season. And, despite fears of *Danaus plexippus* having a poor year, the fall migration, particular in October, was quite impressive and one of the better ones in the past few years; there were a few daily counts of over 100 individuals.

PIERIDAE:

Pontia protodice, fall reports of this declining resident were up somewhat from recent years – Wake on September 3 (Mike Turner); Forsyth on October 15 and 20 (Gene Schepker, Sven Halling); Surry **(COUNTY)** on October 28 (Schepker, Halling); and Wake on November 3 and November 10 (Turner).

LYCAENIDAE:

Atlides halesus, very late in the Piedmont was one photographed by Nancy Cowal on November 9 in Old Fort (McDowell).

Parrhasius m-album, the only report for the season was one seen in Pitt on September 27 by Salman Abdulali.

NYMPHALIDAE:

Phyciodes phaon, at long last, the species was recorded from Pender **(COUNTY)**, filling a county gap between Dare and the South Carolina line. Interestingly, Rob Van Epps photographed one on September 8 at Holly Shelter Game Land, on the mainland, as opposed to the more expected barrier island (Topsail Island).

HESPERIIDAE:

Pholisora catullus, this species had never been seen in the state past September; thus, Mike Turner's finding of one on October 10 in southeastern Wake was quite notable.

Hesperia leonardus, Gail Lankford and party noted four individuals in the mountains in Madison on September 18. In the Piedmont, where the populations still seems quite depressed for the past two years, observers struggled to find any, though Richard Stickney saw one in Chatham on September 21 and Brian Bockhahn photographed another in Randolph on October 8.

Hesperia attalus, Allen Belden observed two in Richmond on September 12, and Brian Bockhahn saw two more in adjacent Scotland on September 26; both sites were in the Sandhills Game Land, which has a moderately sizable population of this very local species.

Poanes yehl, following up on last fall's stunning finding of several adults in the Hot Springs area of Madison, Gail Lankford and others checked the site again this fall, and were rewarded by finding two on September 18. This clearly indicates that the species is a resident there, the only known area for this species in the state in the mountains and western Piedmont.

Poanes viator, there were several reports from the inner edge of the range in Wake, and Mike Turner photographed two individuals on the state record late date of October 18 at Yates Pond.

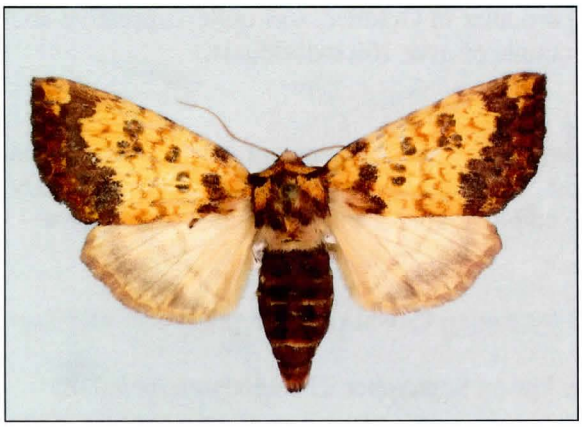
Euphyes dukesi, this scarce and local species occurs at a few swamps adjacent to the Neuse River in Craven. This season, John Fussell expanded the range well to the southeast by finding two on September 5 at the Pinecliff Recreation Area; several other observers noted them farther north in the Flanner Beach/Riverdale area, including one seen quite late on September 19 by Bob Cavanaugh.

Euphyes berryi, after the surprising discovery in 2013 of a small population just south of Lake Phelps (Washington), further exploration of this area turned up additional sub-populations in 2014. Allen Belden saw and photographed four on September 10 on an adjacent roadside, and Brian Bockhahn, the original finder, noted three more nearby on September 14.

Calpodes ethlius, there were many more reports of adults than usual for the fall: three on September 13 at Ocean Isle Beach in Brunswick (Taylor Piephoff); two on September 13 at a Raleigh arboretum in Wake (Mike Turner); one on September 14 in the town of Swan Quarter in Hyde (Brian Bockhahn); one on October 10 in southeastern Wake (Turner); one photographed on October 13 in New Hanover (? Polson); and one on October 21 in Pitt (Salman Abdulali).

++

The following selected moth records were recorded by Bo Sullivan at a site in the Amphibolite Mountains in Ashe County. Peaks in this area contain extensive areas of rich, circumneutral soils weathered from Amphibolite and other mafic rock formations. The site where these collections were made is located on a long, north-facing slope supporting stands of mature Rich Cove Forests and Northern Hardwoods at an elevation between 3730 and 3850 feet. All specimens were collected using blacklight bucket traps. Identification of the Eupithecias – a generally difficult group – was based on dissection.



***Papaipema cerina* (*leg.* Bo Sullivan)**

Several of these species are currently known in North Carolina from only a few sites in the mountains. The discovery of *Papaipema cerina* (Golden Borer) was a particular surprise, since this species is known primarily from the Great Lakes region and the Northeast and is considered rare or historic even there (globally ranked by NaturseServe as G2G4; see http://explorer.natureserve.org/servlet/NatureServe?searchName=Papaipema+cerina). All of the known host plants for this species – Bottlebrush Grass (*Elymus hystrix* = *Hystrix patula*), Mayapple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), and lilies (*Lilium* sp.) – have been recorded within the site but are also found more widely in the region. While more surveys need to be conducted to determine its status in North Carolina, this striking species is certainly not likely to have been overlooked in the past.

GEOMETRIDAE:
Eupithecia absinthiata, Aug 27
Eupithecia affinata, Aug 27
Eupithecia cimicifugata, Aug 27
Eupithecia cocoata, Aug 27
Eupithecia fletcherata, Aug 27
Eupithecia indistincta, Aug 27
Eupithecia regina, Aug 27, (**COUNTY**); previously recorded in NC from the Great Smokies
Eupithecia tripunctaria, Aug 27

NOCTUIDAE:
Pachypolia atricornis, Oct 25
Papaipema arctivorens, Oct 25
Papaipema cerina, Oct 25, (**STATE**)
Papaipema eupatorii, Oct 25
Papaipema necopina, Oct 25
Papaipema rutila, Oct 25
Platypolia anceps, Oct 25, (**COUNTY**); previously recorded in NC from the Great Smokies

++

The following selected moth records were submitted by Parker Backstrom, all from the Deep River area of Chatham and Lee Counties.

DREPANIDAE:
Drepana arcuata – Sep. 11, 14, 21 (CHATHAM)

SATURNIIDAE:
Sphinicampa bisecta – Sep. 2 (CHATHAM)

NOCTUIDAE:
Agnorisma bollii – Oct. 16, 24 (LEE)
Condica confederata – Sep. 26 (LEE)
Papaipema baptisiae – Sep. 2 (CHATHAM)
Papaipema furcata – Sep. 25, 27; Oct. 21 (CHATHAM)

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

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

John sends in the following short report:

> Sullivan County, Kingsport, 24 September 2014, *Agraulis vanillae*, leg. J. Hyatt. Quite uncommonly seen in the mountains; first observation in several years.

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

This report deals with a trip to eastern TX, September 20-26, and the Rio Grande Valley, October 25-December 3 by Ed Knudson and Charles Bordelon.

Sabine Co., TX, 6 Mile area, 20-IV-24:

EREBIDAE: *Leucanopsis longa* (male), 20-IX-14. This is the second Texas record known to us; *Schinia varix*, FR 113 Sabine Nat. Forest 20-IX-14, female taken on flowers of *Croptilon divaricatum* (Compositae).

Harrison Co., Caddo Lake State Park, 21-23-IX-14:

EREBIDAE: *Ptichodes immunis, Gondysia telma, Hypena abalienalis* (most interesting of 6 species collected in the genus), *Rivula stepheni* (New TX record), *Cisthene kentuckiensis* (New TX record).
NOCTUIDAE: *Acronicta spinigera, Tricholita signata* (New TX record).
CRAMBIDAE: *Herpetogramma pertextalis.*

Rusk Co., Martin Creek Lake State Park, 24, 25-IX-14:

NOCTUIDAE: *Cirrhophanus triangulifer, Tricholita signata, Dichagyris acclivis.*

Hidalgo Co., TX, Alamo, 25-X-14 - 3-XII-14, Charles Bordelon:

Abysmal conditions, with several prolonged cold fronts and much rainfall. Of course, the rain is welcome, but not the cold. Few interesting butterflies seen.

SESIIDAE: *Carmenta hela.* This has not been "officially" reported from the US, but has been found previously in the Mission area. The is probably the smallest sesiid, at least in the US. Identified by the late T. D. Eichlin.
CRAMBIDAE: *Duponchelia fovealis* (New for TX), apparently introduced; *Antigastra catalaunalis*, known as the Sesame seed moth, also apparently introduced, this also occurs widely in CA and the Big Bend area of
EREBIDAE: *Purius superpulverea* 1 December, *Agarea semivitrea*, several in early November, *Eucereon sp.* male, 2 December. Not yet identified, but a female was collected in Bentsen State Park in 1976. These are the only known specimens, at least from Texas.
NOCTUIDAE: *Spodoptera pulchella*, 2 December (Known from a confirmed record from Dallas).

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

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

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