ebony was less than 10 m from the smaller *P. dulce* that supported *M. pixe* larvae. *Pithecellobium dulce* has been reported common around Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas (Robert Runyon, botanical voucher sheet 777, Univ. Texas at Austin Herbarium), 320 km south of Brownsville. There possibly has never been a native foodplant for *M. pixe* in the Brownsville area. Thus, *M. pixe* may have occurred in southern Texas only since the introduction of guamuchil.

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RAYMOND W. NECK, *Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, John H. Reagan Building, Austin, Texas 78701.*

NEW FOODPLANT AND OVIPOSITION RECORDS FOR *BATTUS PHILENOR* (PAPILIONIDAE)

Battus philenor (L.) feeds on several species in the plant family Aristolochiaceae. In the central and southern Appalachian regions of the eastern U.S.A., *Aristolochia serpentaria* L. is a predominant native foodplant species (Scudder, 1889, The butterflies of the eastern U.S. and Canada, 2: 1219–1364; Holland, 1898, The butterfly book, Doubleday, Doran & Co. New York; Forbes, 1960, Cornell Univ. Agr. Expt. Sta. Memoir #371). The northern range limits of *Battus philenor* probably are extended by feeding upon the introduced ornamental *Aristolochia sipho* L'Her or *Asarum* spp. In Texas, Kendall (1964, J. Lepid. Soc. 18: 129–157, and pers. comm.) reports only *Aristolochia longiflora* (Engelm. & Gray). Here we report feeding and oviposition by *B. philenor* on *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *A. reticulata* (Nutt.) in eastern Texas. These observations apparently represent new foodplant records for the state of Texas and the U.S.A., respectively.

During a collecting trip to the "Big Thicket" region of eastern Texas in late March, 1972, eggs and larvae of first through third instars of the pipevine swallowtail, *Battus philenor*, were found upon the small perennial *Aristolochia reticulata* in a longleaf pine forest near Camp Waluta, approximately 6 mi. NW of Silsbee between routes 92 and 69 in Hardin County. In addition, several females were seen ovipositing on these plants. Another trip during the following spring to the same area yielded similar observations. From 8 April 1973 through 13 April 1973, eggs, larvae of various instars and ovipositing females were abundant upon the *A. reticulata* (Fig. 1). Eggs were laid most frequently in groups of two, three or four per plant, though the number laid by an individual female on any one occasion ranged from one to seven per plant.

While following one particular female engaged in the characteristic 'ovipositional searching' flight between 12:25 and 13:00 hours on 12 April 1973, oviposition was observed upon *Aristolochia serpentaria*. Although *A. reticulata* plants were more abundant, none were selected by this female for oviposition, or even approached. Three *A. serpentaria* plants were supplied with one, three and two eggs respectively.

Although *A. serpentaria* is not apparently a widespread hostplant for *Battus philenor* in Texas, it is more common in other states to the northeast. *Aristolochia reticulata*, however, has not to our knowledge ever been reported as a foodplant of *B. philenor*. The explanation for the intensive use of *A. reticulata* in the Waluta site and the absence of records elsewhere probably stems from the fact that *A. reticulata* has a relatively restricted range. It is found in the humus of sandy soils of pine-hardwoods or pine savannahs only in eastern Texas, southwestern Arkansas

Fig. 1. *Battus philenor* female ovipositing upon *Aristolochia reticulata* 12 April 1973 in a long leaf pine savannah near Silsbee, Hardin County, Texas.

and northwestern Louisiana (Pfeifer, 1966, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gdn. 53: 115–196; Correll & Johnston, 1970, Manual of the vascular plants of Texas, Texas Research Foundation).

Specimens of *Aristolochia reticulata* have been deposited in the Bailey Hortorium at Cornell University. *Battus philenor* individuals which were found and reared upon the *A. reticulata* have been deposited in the Cornell Collection (Lot 1023; sublot 18).

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J. MARK SCRIBER AND PAUL P. FEENY. *Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.*