Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
55(3), 2001, 119

NYCTEOLA FRIGIDANA WALKER (NOCTUIDAE: SARROTHRIPINAE) REPORTED AT AN UNORTHODOX BAIT

Additional key words: Gadway Barrens, New York, *Salix bebbiana*, insect remains.

On 15 July 1998, while attempting to compare the efficacy of two different types of bait, I noted a commonplace occurrence. Yellow jackets (Hymenoptera: Vespidae; *Dolichovespula arenaria* (Fab.)) were feeding on the fresh spattered insect remains on the front of my vehicle. An hour later, at dusk, I hung out two 30–meter long strands of cotton clothesline rope that were soaked in different bait formulas: the more traditional beer/sugar/molasses bait (Holland 1903) was being compared to a simple bait of red wine saturated with sugar. I ran the trials through uniform jack pine/blueberry habitat on the Gadway Barrens, Clinton County, New York.

The vehicle I used for transportation was parked in a 10-meter gap between the bait trials. I would pass the front of the vehicle each time I traversed the two trials. No apparent differences in habitat existed in the immediate sample area.

Five *Nycteola frigidana* (Wlk.) were observed probing the fresh remains of insects spattered over the windshield and front of the vehicle over the course of the night. One *Caripeta piniata* (Pack.)(Geometridae) and one *Catocala gracilis* Edw. (Noctuidae) were also recorded probing the insect remains. The insect remains on the parts of the vehicle where the *N. frigidana* were observed feeding were determined to be mostly Diptera and definitely not that of Lepidoptera.

The two baited ropes produced many *Idia aemula* Hbn., *I. americalis* (Gn.), *I. lubricalis* (Gey.), *Catocala similis* Edw., *Apamea amputatrix* (Fitch), *A. lignicolora* (Gn.), *Phlogophora periculosa* Gn., *Apharetra dentata* (Grt.), *Pseudaletia unipuncta* (Haw.), *Leucania pseudargyria* Gn., *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufn.), *Noctua pronuba* L., *Graphiphora auger* Fab. (all Noctuidae), and *Caripeta piniata* (Pack.)(Geometridae), but no *N. frigidana* or *Catocala gracilis*.

Nycteola frigidana comes poorly to both bait and light. I have taken only the occasional specimen at traditional bait on the Gadway Barrens. In June, *Nycteola* caterpillars can be found commonly on *Salix bebbiana* Sarg. (Salicaceae) at this site. Additional information on the range and systematics of *Nycteola* can be gleaned from several sources (Fletcher 1959, McDunnough 1943, Rindge 1961). It is apparent that alternative methods of sampling are possible for these difficult-to-attract moths.

As an aside, I detected no significant differences in numbers or composition of species at the two types of bait being tested.

I thank Chris Weber for assistance in the field and in rearing caterpillars. Kathy Schneider and Ed Stainton introduced me to the Gadway Barrens site.

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Timothy L. McCabe, *New York State Museum, Cultural Education Center, Albany, New York 12230, USA.*

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
55(3), 2001, 119–121

HEPIALUS CALIFORNICUS (HEPIALIDAE) OVIPOSITION PREFERENCE ON THE LUPINE *LUPINUS ARBOREUS*

Additional key words: dispersal, tanglefoot, aerially-dispersed eggs.

One of the consequences of complete metamorphosis in Lepidoptera is that larvae and adults experience very different environments and selective pressures. Adult Lepidoptera are far more mobile than larvae, allowing use of a larger portion of the habitat. Adults make important decisions regarding host plants and the location of oviposition sites on this larger scale, decisions that greatly affect larval survival (Setamou et al. 1999). While many Lepidoptera demonstrate specificity in host plant oviposition sites (e.g., Haribal & Renwick 1998), it is less clear whether Lepidoptera that aerially disperse their eggs are similarly selective. Falling into