

TWO NEW MELANIC *SPEYERIA* (NYMPHALIDÆ)

I recently obtained from Mr. M. K. STEFFEN of Freeport, Illinois, two aberrant *Speyeria* which he captured while collecting in Vilas Co., Wisconsin. The first of these (ab. a.) was taken on August 7, 1952, and the second (ab. b.) on August 13, 1953. These butterflies were sent to Mr. L. P. GREY of Lincoln, Maine, for identification and found to be *S. aphrodite* Fab. Descriptions of the aberrations follow:

- ab. a. ♀ — The black markings on both the upper and under surfaces are greatly enlarged and fused, and the ground color of the upper surface is obscured. The ground color of the secondaries beneath is dark cinnamon brown, and the light submarginal band is lacking. The silver spots on the primaries are elongated. The silver spots on the secondaries are reduced in number, the median row entirely wanting, the basal spots fused into four elongate markings radiating from the base. Arbogast Coll.
- ab. b. ♂ — The black markings on the upper and under surfaces of the primaries are enlarged and fused. The silver spots on the primaries are elongated. The right primary is deformed. The black markings on the upper and under surfaces of the secondaries are enlarged and greatly reduced in number. The submarginal light band on the secondaries beneath is lacking. The silver spots on the secondaries are reduced in number, the submarginal row fused with the median row, the basal spots fused into four elongate markings radiating from the base. Arbogast Coll.

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LEPTOTES MARINA AND *ECHINARGUS ISOLA* (LYCÆNIDÆ)
TAKEN IN ILLINOIS

On 5 September 1953, I collected a female of *Leptotes marina* (Reakirt) near Hamlet, Mercer County, Illinois. The specimen, with the exception of a small nick in the margin of the forewing, was in very fresh condition. It was taken while feeding on Goldenrod.

The following year, on 22 June 1954, a female of *Echinargus isola* (Reakirt) was taken at the same locality as the *L. marina*. This specimen was in perfect condition, looking as if it had recently emerged. It was taken while flying in association with *Everes comyntas*, *Lycæna thoe*, and *L. xanthoides dione* in a marshy area.

It is interesting to note how far these two specimens were from their given ranges. BROWN, EFF, and ROTGER in Part III of *Colorado Butterflies* (page 168) list the range of *L. marina* as: Mexico northward into the Mississippi valley as far as southern Kansas and southern California. On page 160 they give the range for *E. isola* as follows: southern Mexico northward west of the Mississippi to Nebraska and British Columbia. Due to the lack of foodplants and the difficulties of overwintering, it appears that these must be strays.

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SOUTHERN LEPIDOPTERA ON CAPE COD AFTER HURRICANES

Immediately after the first two hurricanes of 1954, both of which passed either directly over Barnstable or within a very few miles, Lepidoptera were not much in evidence, partly on account of a continuance of poor weather. However, on the night after the third hurricane, which passed at least 200 miles west of Barnstable, six essentially southern species turned up in the light-trap: *Anticarsia gemmatilis* Hbn. (2), *Mocis latipes* Guen. (3), *Hormoschista latipalpis* Wlk., *Callopietria floridensis* Guen., *Amyna octo* Guen. (3), and *Anepischetos minualis* Wlk. (2) (all Noctuidæ); and *Hellula rogatalis* Hulst (Pyralididæ). With the possible exception of *Herse cingulata* Fabr., which, as I have stated before, I believe established locally, no other southern strays have been seen at any time this season.

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