1957 ADDITIONS

The only 1957 philatelic Lepidoptera which have come to my attention are those belonging to the Swiss *Pro Juventute* set, the seventh and reportedly the final issue of that series to be devoted to insects. Of the four insects depicted, one is the Gilded Cetonia or Rose Beetle (*Cetonia aurata* L.), a scarab beetle; the other three are Lepidoptera.

The Clouded Sulphur (*Colias croceus* Fourcroy, family Pieridæ) appears on the 10 + 10 c. stamp, with a background of leaves of a Vetch (*Vicia* sp.), one of its foodplants.

The Magpie Moth (*Abraxas grossulariata* L., family Geometridæ) is shown on the 20 + 10 c. stamp, with leaves and fruit of one of its foodplants, the Gooseberry (*Ribes grossularia*).

On the 40 + 10 c. stamp, a Red Underwing (*Catocala electa* Bkh., family Noctuidæ), known locally as "The Chosen One", is shown on a cluster of insect-eaten leaves of Willow (*Salix* sp.), its foodplant.

References

Smith, Marion E., 1954. Philatelic Lepidoptera. *Lepid. News* 8: 13-16.

....., 1955. More philatelic Lepidoptera. *Lepid. News* 9: 12.

Wren, George R., 1955. A note on Lepidoptera on postage stamps. *Lepid. News* 9: 12.

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NEW FOOD PLANTS IN TEXAS FOR *PAPILIO MULTICAUDATUS*

On the 6 August 1955 while passing the time of day with my next door neighbor, Dr. FRANCIS X. BURDA, I observed a large chrysalis below his window sill. With his permission it was removed and placed in a container for observation. On 24 September 1955 a female *Papilio multicaudatus* Kirby emerged. Even before my finding the chrysalis a search was on to discover the southwest Texas host plant preferences of this species. The only likely host plant in the neighborhood seemed to be Plum which grows in Dr. BURDA's yard. Although *P. multicaudatus* is freqently seen from early spring to late fall in Bexar County, Texas, it appears never to stop but is always on the wing.

The mystery was solved when on 9 September 1957 a female was observed ovipositing on *Ligustrum vulgare* L. along the San Antonio River in the heart of downtown San Antonio, Texas. Needless to say the plant is found throughout the city and not more than fifty feet from where the chrysalis was found. Two eggs were recovered. One of the two was reared to the pupa stage 18 November 1957.

Another surprise came when on 3 November 1957 a larva was found on *Ptelea trifoliata* L. Larvæ of *Papilio cresphontes* are commonly found upon this plant, but this was a first for *P. multicaudatus*. More than 30 larvæ have since been found.

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