

demonstrated the association of the two insects, and it is to be expected that this will be the rule throughout most of the range. It certainly holds around Philadelphia, on the serpentine barrens, and in the New Jersey pine barrens.

I have not had the opportunity to investigate the early stages of either species. This may be possible in the future. Hopefully these preliminary notes will enable many more field workers to become acquainted with *metea* and *hianna* and extend our knowledge of them.

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A RECENT RANGE EXTENSION OF *PIERIS BECKERI* (PIERIDAE) IN WYOMING

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The years 1963 and 1964 have yielded very many interesting specimens in our study of Wyoming Rhopalocera, but perhaps the most unusual record has been the capture of two *Pieris beckeri* Edwards, one of each sex, in Douglas, Wyoming.

Holland (1931) states that the range of *P. beckeri* is from "Oregon to central California and eastward to Colorado." In 1937, Cross in "Butterflies of Colorado," and in 1956, Brown in "Colorado Butterflies," said that *P. beckeri* was found west of the Continental Divide. However, in 1962, Hovanitz revised the eastern limits to be the "Rocky Mountain system in Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado." His map indicates three localities in Wyoming in which *P. beckeri* had been collected: (1) the vicinity of Highway 430, south of Rock Springs in Sweetwater County; (2) the vicinity of Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park, and; (3) the vicinity of Cody, Park County. The locality near Highway 430 is west of the Continental Divide. Cody and Mammoth Hot Springs are both east of the Continental Divide, and are in or near mountain ranges and are within Hovanitz' new eastern limits.

Douglas, Wyoming, where our two specimens were collected, is approximately 100 miles from the Continental Divide, which at its nearest point, passes near Lamont and the Seminole Mountains in Carbon County. The Laramie Mountains, a northern extension of the Front Range in Colorado, lie about 40 miles to the southwest. Douglas is located on the western edge of the Great Plains and is in the Upper Sonoran Life Zone. The terrain is similar to the semiarid, hot, shrubby hillsides described by F. Martin Brown in "Colorado Butterflies," but Douglas is well out of the limits set by either Brown or Hovanitz.

Both specimens were captured at Douglas at an elevation of 4,900 feet. A male was captured on June 25, 1963 and a female on July 30, 1964. Both were in near perfect condition and showed no signs of travel. No difference between these and more western specimens can be noted. The late date of the capture in 1964 may have been due to heavy snows in April and May, which delayed the entire collecting season.

In California, Powell (1957) recorded the foodplant *Stanleya pinnata* (Pursh.) (Cruciferae) in addition to the previously recorded *Isomeris arborea* Nutt. (Capparidaceae) and *Brassica nigra* (L.) (Cruciferae). *S. pinnata* is widely distributed in Wyoming and *B. nigra* is found sparingly. Due to the excellent condition of the specimens and the presence of the foodplant, there seems to be no practical reason why a local brood should not exist.

The authors would appreciate hearing about any other records of *P. beckeri* east of the Continental Divide and a description of the terrain in which the specimens were captured. The records should help to determine more accurately the eastern limits of *P. beckeri* which seem to be rather uncertain.

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