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OXYPOLIS RIGIDIOR, A NEW LARVAL FOOD PLANT RECORD FOR PAPILIO POLYXENES (PAPILIONIDAE)

Additional key words: black swallowtail, Wisconsin.

Oxypolis rigidior (L.) Raf. is yet another larval food plant in the family Apiaceae for *Papilio polyxenes* Fabr. (Papilionidae). This Nearctic swallowtail has long been known to develop on various native and exotic species in Apiaceae now found in its range (Scudder 1889, Scott 1986). The genus *Oxypolis* has been reported in this context, with *O. filiformis* (Walt.) Britt. (Tietz 1952) and *O. canbyi* (Coult. & Rose) Fern. (Scott 1986) included in lists of suitable food plants. These two species grow in the southeastern United States (Mathias & Constance 1944–45). *Oxypolis rigidior* is a native species that grows in swamps, marshes, ditches and wet prairies from coastal New York to Minnesota, south to Florida and Texas (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).

Fifteen caterpillars were collected from *O. rigidior* inflorescences bearing young fruits. These included second, third and fourth instars, taken at 3 sites in Grant, Juneau and Marquette Counties, in southern Wisconsin, in early September, 1999 and 2001. These sites support native, wet prairie vegetation as defined by Curtis (1959). Caterpillars were reared to pupation on developing fruits of *O. rigidior* in the lab; though

foliage was also provided, it was scarcely eaten. Pupae were caged in a garage over winter and then returned to the lab. One caterpillar died, 2 pupae died, 10 pupae each yielded single adults of *Trogus pennator* (Fabr.) (Ichneumonidae) and 2 pupae yielded adults of *P. polyxenes asterius* Stoll.

The exotics *Daucus carota* L. and *Pastinaca sativa* L., both ubiquitous along roadsides throughout southern Wisconsin, are also suitable to these larvae (Scudder 1889). I have reared Wisconsin larvae, taken off these plants, on their foliage. In response to roadside mowing, these exotics may provide forage well into autumn. But in the historically natural regime of these wet prairies, *O. rigidior* provides forage later in the year than do other suitable native plants on these 3 sites—*Cicuta maculata* L., *Heracleum lanatum* Michx., *Sium suave* Walter and *Zizia aurea* (L.) Koch. (Scott 1986).

Voucher specimens are in the Insect Research Collection of the University of Wisconsin–Madison. I thank Dan Young and Mike Anderson for donating space in which rearing could be done, John Luhman for determining the wasps and J. Mark Scriber and an anonymous second reviewer.

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THE CORRECT TYPE LOCALITY OF *CYANIRIS LADON* VAR. *QUESNELLII* COCKLE, 1910
 (LYCAENIDAE), WITH DESIGNATION OF A LECTOTYPE

Additional key words: *Celastrina*, *nigrescens*, *lucia*, British Columbia.

The original description of “*Cyaniris ladon*, Cramer, var. *quesnellii*” was based on two specimens taken “at Bala Lake, Quesnelle, northern B.C.” (Cockle 1910). Cockle also stated that he thought it would “prove a local race which will be found abundant in the Quesnelle Valley”. We recently had the opportunity to examine the type specimens of these butterflies in the Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arthropods (Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada). The two specimens and their data labels are shown in Fig. 1, with lectotype and paralectotype designations provided below.

The two specimen data labels are in different handwritings. “J.M. Anderson” on the paralectotype label is written as if it is a signature and the date is written in full. The label on the lectotype is printed, the date uses Roman numbers for the month, and part of the data on the other label is omitted. This suggests that J. M. Anderson wrote the paralectotype label, and someone else wrote the other when the specimens were pinned. Dr. Fletcher is more likely than Cockle for the second label, because of Cockle’s error in reading “Aubau” Lake as “At Bala” Lake (below).

The spelling of the lake name on the label of the paralectotype can readily be seen to be “Au Baw” Lake, with the alternative name of “Graveyard Lake”. “Ah” is “Mr.” in Chinese, hence the lake name referred to the Chinese Mr. Baw or Bau (alternative spellings). For many years he prospected and worked gold claims on and around what are now known as Ahbau Creek

and Ahbau Lake in the summer, and trapped in the area during the winter. Apparently Cockle misread “Au Baw” as “At Bala”. Ahbau Creek was labeled on maps as Graveyard Creek until 1921 (Janet Mason pers. com.), hence the alternative name Graveyard Lake. Ahbau Lake is about 40 km (25 miles) northeast of the modern town of Quesnel, apparently contradicting the “35 miles N.W.” indicated on the specimen label. However, Ahbau Lake is 35 miles northwest of Quesnelle Forks, a settlement (now historic site) at the junction of the Cariboo River with the Quesnel River. Ahbau Lake is at elevation 2950 feet, not 2480 feet, but such errors in elevation were common at that time.

Ahbau Lake is not in the Quesnel River valley, as implied by Cockle, and is in what is now considered to be central, rather than northern, British Columbia (“northern” is of course a relative term). Ahbau Creek is part of the Cottonwood/Swift River watershed, the watershed immediately north of the Quesnel River watershed. The correct type locality is therefore “[Ahbau] Lake, [elevation 2950 feet], [latitude 53°14', longitude 122°07'], 35 miles northwest of Quesnelle [Forks], B.C., Canada”, with interpolated and corrected data shown in brackets and the coordinates being for the outlet at the south end of the lake.

There is a second locality label attached to one specimen, specifying Kaslo as the collection site. The date on this label is in a different handwriting than the date on the other two data labels, indicating that a third person wrote it. *Celastrina ladon lucia* (the true iden-