found C. consors, angusi lucetta, mæstosa, nebulosa, sordida, judith, coccinata, and serena.

Some years ago lumbermen entered this region and many of the fine old oaks fell to their ax. Later a national highway traversed the area and with it came automobiles and picnickers. More recently the Boy Scouts have taken over a considerable portion of it and added many modern "improvements." Ranken as we knew it is no more, but there are still many wooded hills and deep ravines where one can find rare butterflies and *Catocala*.

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the various articles on collecting these moths in Missouri by Rowley and Rowley & Berry in *Ent. News* volumes 19-25.]

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FOOD PLANTS OF PERO MACDUNNOUGHI

In his recent revision of some western species of the genus Pero, RINDGE (1955, Amer. Mus. Nov. 1750: 33 pp.) makes the following statement: "The food plants are but little known, and it is possible that some of these species feed on more plants than are now known." This is quite true with Pero macdunnoughi Cassino & Swett, which feeds on at least two other plant species besides Privet mentioned by COMSTOCK (Bull. So. California Acad. Sci. 29: p.29; 1930) in his life history description.

In November 1941 I obtained some eggs from a confined female of this species. The newly-hatched larvæ refused to eat several species of plants offered them, but fed readily on foliage of *Artemisia californica* Less. and were reared to maturity on it.

In July 1955 eight ova were found laid in a row along the edge of a leaf of *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Benth. Four of the larvæ from this batch of eggs were reared to maturity. The adults which emerged in November were typical *P. macdunnoughi*.

Since the only published food plant record lists an introduced plant, this report of two native host plants should be of some interest.

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