

LARVAL NOTES ON *CHLOSYNE LACINIA* AND *C. CALIFORNICA*

On 3 Sept. 1961 a few larvæ of *Chlosyne lacinia* Geyer were found among a larval colony of *Chlosyne californica* Wright, apparently at home in this communal association. The few orange caterpillars of *lacinia* were conspicuous among the dark *californica* larvæ.

At the time, colonies of *C. californica* in various instars were plentiful on Desert Sunflower, *Viguiera deltoidea* var. *parishii* in Sentenac Canyon on Highway 78, ten miles northeast of Julian, San Diego County, California. However, these few *lacinia* caterpillars were found only in one gregarious assemblage of perhaps a hundred fourth instar *californica* larvæ. The butterflies were reared out by WILLIAM HEDGES; hence identification is confirmed.

Chlosyne lacinia is not common in San Diego County although conditions appear quite favorable for it in Borrego Valley. Normally the caterpillars prefer *Helianthus annuus*, and can be found in large quantities in the fall in Imperial Valley on roadside patches of sunflowers. This record on *Viguiera deltoidea* probably represents a new host plant record.

Chlosyne californica on the other hand is one of the dominant species of the desert canyons of this area whenever rainfall is favorable, and the butterflies appear in large numbers at times. The caterpillars accommodate readily to *Helianthus annuus* in captivity but I have never observed them on anything but Desert Sunflower in nature.

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TWO NEW FOODPLANTS OF SOUTHWESTERN SATURNIIDÆ

The hosts of *Agapema galbina anona* Ottol. and *Citheronia splendens* Druce were discovered September 1 and 2, 1961, in Brown's Canyon of the Baboquivari Mountains of Pima Co., Arizona. While making a detailed search for *Rothschildia jorulla cinctus* Tepper, I quite accidentally came upon a cluster of cocoons of *A. galbina anona*. The host is a species of *Lycium*, which is a very thorny, sparsely-leaved shrub. Previously I had spent considerable time trying to locate the moth in its known areas of occurrence in the Santa Rita and Santa Catalina mountains without success. Once the precise foodplant was determined I was able to find the cocoons in considerable numbers.

The cocoons are spun in a cluster towards the center of the shrub, being completely surrounded by dense thorns. This affords excellent protection from birds and rodents. The clusters frequently contain more than a dozen cocoons. The gregarious larvæ must sometimes completely defoliate the host. I collected cocoons along the canyon's slopes, which are hotter and drier than the canyon's floor, where the cocoons can also be found. The adults fly in November and early December and are usually taken at "black light". *Lycium*, where found, is common, but it does not seem to be as widespread as are other common plants of the area. *Lycium* grows in association with various cacti, agave, acacia, mesquite and ocotillo, but it is frequently missing from habitats containing these plants.

A mature larva of *Citheronia splendens* was taken on wild cotton, *Gossypium thurberi*. This plant grows along canyon streams and in other moist situations. This striking larva had evidently completed its full growth on the plant. It pupated in mid-September. *C. splendens* is also reported to feed on walnut trees which grow throughout the mountain ranges. The species flies in July.

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ADOPCEA LINEOLA (HESPERIIDAE) NOW ALSO IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

On July 9, 1960, the author observed on a roadside near Sudbury, Ont. (Richard Lake), a skipper which looked to him like *Adopæa lineola*. It was, however, then not possible to secure the specimen. On July 16, 1961, the first specimen of *Adopæa lineola* was quite accidentally caught about 300 yards away from the spot of the 1960 occurrence by JOHN DENCHUCK, a Sudbury High School student interested in Lepidoptera and accompanying the author on a field trip. This brought the indisputable proof that this little skipper is extending its range now into northern Ontario. On July 17, 1961, the author took a second specimen and this at the spot where the species was observed a year ago. It certainly will be interesting to see at which rate *Adopæa lineola*, which is now still quite rare, will increase in coming years.

The specimens are in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

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