

CLENCH states as follows:

"So far found only in coastal Georgia and in upland areas of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi."

Students of *Lycænidae* will not be surprised to hear of this extension of range, for Hairstreaks (especially woodland species) are often missed by even the most experienced collectors because of the insects' small size, rapid flight and the darkness of the forest; and also because many of these butterflies live in colonies that are very scattered and restricted in size. With the possibility of discovering a new range extension for a species of Hairstreak as great as it is, collectors should force themselves to investigate woodland areas as carefully as possible, although it is often a tedious and fruitless task; a thrilling discovery may reward their perseverance.

#### *Literature Cited*

- Clench, H. K., in Ehrlich, P. R., & A. H. Ehrlich, 1961. *How to know the butterflies*. 262 pp. Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa.  
Klots, A. B., & H. K. Clench, 1952. A new species of *Strymon* Huebner from Georgia (Lepidoptera, *Lycænidae*). *American mus. novitates* 1600: 19 pp.

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### FOODPLANTS OF *PAPILIO PALAMEDES* IN GEORGIA

For several years I have been trying to rear *Papilio palamedes*. KLOTS, in his *Field Guide*, states the foods as *Persea borbonia*, *Magnolia glauca* (now *virginiana*), and *Sassafras albidum*. I tried *Sassafras* and *Magnolia* but without results — the females refused to oviposit. After a visit to the Georgia coast where I found *palamedes* abundant, I decided to try again. This time I used *Persea* which was very fresh. About 5000 eggs were secured. Since *Persea* is in poor condition when *palamedes* is common in central Georgia, I decided to try the larvæ on fresh *Magnolia* and tender *Sassafras*. Only the *Sassafras* was accepted. I then began to try other plants related to *Persea* and *Sassafras* and found the following to be also acceptable: avocado, *Glabraria æstivalis*, *Nectandra* sp. and *Misanteca* sp. It appears that *palamedes* feeds only on Lauraceæ and that the females in a certain area are more addicted to one foodplant than the other; the larvæ seem to be less sensitive. This is the opposite of *glaucus* which oviposits on peach but whose larvæ will not accept it.

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