NINE NEW BUTTERFLY RECORDS FOR THE STATE OF MARYLAND

by Robert S. Simmons

A continued study of Maryland butterflies has led to the discovery of new species heretofore unknown from the Maryland area or species that have been previously captured but for some reason orother the data never published. This is Number 3 of Contributions to the Knowledge of Maryland Butterflies.

Dr. William A. Andersen and the author made a field trip to the mountains of western Maryland on June 18, 1955. Near Flintstone in Allegany County we located a colony of *Lethe portlandia anthedon* A. H. Clark along the wooded flood plain of a small tributary of Fifteen Mile Creek. We each took a small series but not without tough, rugged collecting. Haydon ("The Satyridae of Maryland", *Proc. nat. hist. soc. Maryland;* 1934) states that he observed *L. portlandia* once in a woods near Loch Raven in Baltimore County and once in Allegany County near Cumberland. Many collectors have repeatedly worked the Loch Raven area and have failed to find this species. The Natural History Society of Maryland maintained an insect collection that contained a series of eight *Lethe e. eurydice* Johannson from the Loch Raven area all identified and labeled as *L. portlandia.* Whether these were Haydon's specimens or not is unknown. If they were his, then they were definitely misidentified. If they were not his, then there are no existing speciments confirming the records and such sight records are too dubious to be accepted. However, our records from western Maryland definitely establish this species as a Maryland resident.

While comparing notes with Franklin H. Chermock we discovered he had in his fine collection several Maryland specimens of *Speyeria atlantis* Edwards and *Nymphalis milberti* Latreille which represent the first known Maryland records. A few years ago he resided near Frostburg in western Maryland where he collected several local butterflies among which were these two species. The *S. atlantis* were captured on July 1, 1940, in a wet meadow flying with large numbers of *Speyeria cybele* Fabricius and *Speyeria aphrodite* Fabricius. The predominant flowers attracting the insects were milkweed and thistle. Numerous *N. milberti* were flying in a high dry open field of flowering goldenrod on July 7, 1949. Mr. Chermock collected them as they fed on the goldenrod flowers. He kindly gave me one of each species for Maryland studies.

On June 10, 1959, Mr. CHERMOCK took a two-hour field trip to one of our favorite collecting sites just three miles north of Baltimore City. In an alfalfa field overlooking an extensive marsh he netted a fresh male *Adopaea lineola* Ochsenheimer. This capture represents the first Maryland record for this species. The area has been worked repeatedly since the capture, but to date no more have been found.

In going over publications containing Maryland records for Lepidoptera, one notices the absence of published records for *Incisalia irus* Godart, *Strymon cecrops* Fabricius, *Hesperia metea* Scudder, *Panoquina panoquin* Scudder and *Wallengrenia otho otho* J. E. Smith. The author has found three isolated colonies of *I. irus* in Maryland. All three colonies exist in the same type of habitat characterized by dry semi-open second growth situations composed primarily of scrub oak, pine, huckleberry, honey locust, andropogon grass and lupine. *I. irus* has been observed many times ovipositing on lupine flower buds. Lupine is the main foodplant in the three colonies if not the only foodplant. *Baptisia,* which is a known foodplant in New Jersey and other states, does not occur in the colony areas. Although this species is seen every year, having a flight period from the last week in April to the second week of May, it is rare and very local. The known colonies are listed below.

S. cecrops is a common insect that has been taken in Maryland by many collectors for a number of years. It is primarily a denizen of the Coastal Plain but does venture into the Piedmont Plateau at times, especially along river valleys. According to my studies the deepest penetration of the Piedmont Plateau was made during the 1948 season when this species traveled north and west seventy-five miles in excess of its normal range. There are usually three broods a year which are April-May, July, and August-September. Some records are listed below.

Although *H. metea* is uncommon and quite local it has been collected annually by several Maryland collectors. This species is tricky to locate but once a colony is discovered, specimens can usually be found there every year. In most areas where colonies exist only a few butterflies are seen each season. However, there are colonies consisting of large numbers where on the proper day and with effort a series can be taken. It has been my experience that unless this butterfly is engaged in feeding it is extremely shy, hard to approach and difficult to capture. In Maryland they prefer xeric situations that are open or semi-open with pine and *Andropogon* grass. The flight period usually runs from the last week of April to the third week of May. A few records are listed below.

The Salt Marsh Skipper, *P. panoquin,* is locally and seasonally variable and at times common. This is a species of the tidal marshes but may be lured to flowers a mile or more away. Although unreported from Mary-

land this species has been found in every county along the coast including many countries with tidal marshes bordering the Chesapeake Bay.

The literature contains records for *Wallengrenia otho egeremet* Scudder but there are no published records of *W. o. otho*. Many good collectors never found it here. AUSTIN H. CLARK reported ("The Butterflies of Virginia", *Smithsonian misc. coll.* 116, no.7: p.167) the sudden appearance of this species in Virginia around the year 1940 when, according to him, it became common while previously it was absent. It was about the same period that it also seemed to appear in Maryland, limited to the coastal plain. It is still found there rather commonly especially around the tidal marshes and environs. Whether this butterfly extended its range or not remains a mystery, sinceit is possible the species was always there; but due to the annual variability of local occurence plus extremes in numerical fluctuations a situation could exist where good collectors might easily overlook it. A few records are listed below.

Briefly summarized, the Maryland records are as follows:

1. *Lethe portlandia*: VI-18-55, near Flintstone, Allegany Co.

2. *Speyeria atlantis*: VII-1-40, U.S. Route 219 & Chestnut Ridge, Garrett Co.

3. *Nymphalis milberti*: VII-7-49; Frostburg, Allegany Co.

4. *Incisalia irus*: IV-30-55, near Fort George G. Meade, Prince George's Co.; V-5-56, Gambrills, Anne Arundel Co.; V-8-60, near Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel Co.

5. *Strymon cecrops*: VIII-19-48, Northwood, Baltimore City; VIII-21-52, North Chesapeake City, Cecil Co.; IV-29-54, Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co.

6. *Hesperia metea*: V-13-53, Bare Hills, Baltimore Co.; IV-29-54, Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co.; IV-28-56, Flintstone, Allegany Co.

7. *Panoquina panoquin*: VII-25-49, Chesapeake Beach, Calvert Co.; VI-21-57, Ocean City, Worcester Co.; VIII-11-50, Kent Is., Queen Anne's Co.

8. *Wallengrenia o. otho*: VIII-18-51, Chesapeake Beach, Calvert Co; VI-19-56, Woolford, Dorchester Co.; VIII-11-60, Budds Creek, St. Mary's Co.

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Ver. Naturkunde 61: 79 - 80. (Placed in synonymy of *N. semialbata* by Covell, 1963.)

4. *C. salapia* (Druce), NEW COMBINATION. Colombia.
   Hasodima salapia Druce, 1900, *Annals & mag. nat. hist.*, ser. 7, vol.5: 522.
5. *C. arana* (Dognin), NEW COMBINATION. Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina.
   Caripeta arana Dognin, 1896, *Ann. soc. ent. Belgique* 39: 117.
   Erilophodes arana (Dognin), Warren, 1909, *Nov. zool.* 16: 109.
   Neodesmodes arana (Dognin), Covell, 1963.
6. *C. muscosa* (Dognin), NEW COMBINATION. Colombia.
   Neodesmodes muscosa Dognin, 1911, *Hétérocères nouv. Amér. Sud,* fasc.III: 38.
7. *C. pruna* (Dognin), NEW COMBINATION. Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia.
   Bryoptera pruna Dognin, 1892, *Le Naturaliste,* 1 March 1892: p.59.
   Hasodima puta Druce, 1900, *Annals & mag. nat. hist., ser.* 7, vol.5: 522. NEW SYNONYMY.
8. *C. dardania* (Druce), NEW COMBINATION. Colombia.
   Hasodima dardania Druce, 1900, *Annals & mag. nat. hist.*, ser. 7, vol.5: 521.

In addition to these species, others from Latin America may belong in *Cargolia.* The author hopes to carry on more detailed investigation of this genus and others closely related to it, studying the biology and ecology of species as well as morphology.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Druce, H., 1898. *Biologia Centrali Americana, suppl.,* vol.2: 533; vol.3: pl. XCVIII, figs. 23-24.

Rindge, F. H., 1961. A revision of the Nacophorini (Lepidoptera, Geometridae). *Bull. Amer. mus. nat. hist.* 123: 113.

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CORRIGENDA FOR VOLUMES 16 AND 17

Vol. 16:

p. 106, left column – words in last two boxes should be reversed; thus, the lower left box should be "Habitat preference".

p. 119, in 3rd horizontal data row – "62", "3.75", "3.76", and "4.9583" should be "52", "3.71", "3.76", and "4.9585".
p. 123, 1st and 4th lines from bottom, and p. 124, 2nd line from top – "F_3" should be "F_1".

Vol. 17:
p. 109, bottom – line omitted just above mail address:
"9. *Adopaea lineola*: VI-10-59, Stevenson, Baltimore Co."
p. 168, 16th line from bottom – "♀ *P. protenor* × ♂ *P. helenus*" should be "♀ *P. polytes* × ♂ *P. helenus*".
p. 193, 3rd line from bottom – "Zucht *quercus*" should be "Zucht von *Marumba quercus*".
p. 195, 20th line from bottom – "524-629" should be "624-629".
p. 198, 20th line from bottom – "Yohrinori" should be "Yoshinori".

A MEXICAN SATYRID AT LIGHT

In view of the recent increased interest in Rhopalocera being attracted to light it is appropriate to note an addition to the body of information on this subject.

A large lepidopteron was taken at some time very near 9:00 pm, Pacific Standard Time, 14 November 1952, at San Blas, Nayarit, Mexico. It was sitting on the ceiling of an outdoor corridor about two feet from a yellow light of the insect-repelling type. The location was a hotel there (the only modern one at that time) on the south edge of town. The place the specimen was taken faced jungle which was about three hundred feet away. The Pacific Ocean was about two hundred feet in the opposite direction.

This specimen was recently identified, with the aid of Dr. C. L. Remington, as *Taygetis mermeria* Cramer, probably form *excavata*. Identification was based on figures in Seitz' *Macrolepidoptera of the World*, Volume 5. The specimen has been placed in the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University.

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BOOK NOTICE

The DYNAMICS OF EPIDEMIC SPRUCE BUDWORM POPULATIONS. Edited by R. F. Morris. Canadian Entomologist, Memoir 31, 332 pp., numerous textfigs., graphs, & halftone plates. May 21, 1963. Paper and cloth.

The spruce budworm, *Choristoneura fumiferana* (Clem.) (Tortricidae) pobably is the most intensively studied species of Lepidoptera in North America, if not in the world. Its tremdous outbreak capabilities and resultant economic importance to Canadian foresters precipitated a myriad of detailed studies on numerous aspects of its bionomics during the past 20 years.

This monograph is a series of closely related papers presenting the results of population studies on the spruce budworm. It is an attempt to ascertain and model mathematically where possible, the mode of action of the principal variables affecting density of the species. Major topics covered include general bionomics; development of outbreaks; analysis of survival and reproduction in both unsprayed and sprayed areas; a discussion of the major factors and processes affecting the bionomics, including dispersal, hosts and host conditions, parasites, predators, diseases, and insecticides. In all, twelve authors are contributors. — EDITOR