

Professor of Biology, Harvard University, for his encouragement and for reviewing this manuscript.

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OBSERVATIONS ON *CENEIS MACOUNII* (SATYRIDAE) IN MANITOBA AND MINNESOTA

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Referring to the popular reference works, little can be ascertained concerning the bionomics of *Ceneis macounii* Edwards. Klots (1951) suggests that it favors grassy Canadian Zone meadows, perhaps wet or boggy ones; Ehrlich & Ehrlich (1961) refer to a northwestward range from northern Michigan and Minnesota; Holland (1931) indicates two localities, Lake Superior's north shore and the eastern base of the Rockies in Alberta; Macy & Shepard (1941) observe that it is found in wooded grasslands near the Nipigon River in Ontario.

It is thought that the field observations of the present authors will increase the published information concerning this species, especially since these observations are somewhat contrary to those previously recorded. Series of *macounii* were collected at widely separated points on June 26, 1966; 13 ♂♂ and 15 ♀♀ by Masters and Sorensen in Sandilands Provincial Forest, eight miles southeast of Richer in southeast Manitoba; 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ by Conway in the vicinity of McNair, Lake County, Minnesota.

The Sandilands colony was located with the help of C. S. Quelch, who knew of it from previous collecting. The locality is a large open jack pine forest near an acid bog. The two sexes possessed different types of flight behavior and habits. The sex of an individual in flight could be determined from a distance even though the sexes are nearly identical in macu-

lation. Females flew slowly without apparent direction through the pine forest and were readily netted. Males were more active fliers and much more difficult to capture. Males generally perched on leaves that gave them an observation point over small clearings. From this vantage point, they would fly at other male *macounii* coming into view. Sometimes other species or even a net stimulated flights. Several males were captured from their perches and an hour or two later were replaced by new males, often on the same perches. The jack pine forest was extensive, but the males seemed to be concentrated on its southern edge near a gravel road, which was perhaps the highest land in the area.

Both sexes seemed to land in sunlit spots with wings open, only infrequently would one close its wings. One female lit at a wet spot in the road and closed her wings without showing an inclination to orient with the sun. Several large fields nearby yielded only one worn male *macounii*.

In Minnesota, *macounii* had been expected in the large open field that borders the McNair Waystation, where Huber (1965) reported finding them in 1964. The two specimens he caught were sitting on rocks with wings closed and inclined toward the sun to cast very little shadow. *O. macounii* was not found in the field but six were netted and others seen in nearby jack pine forests. A few small acid bogs as well as pine forests surround the field at McNair. *O. macounii* males "patrolled" sunlit openings and small clearings in the forests. They lit with open wings on small bushes and were wary.

The Minnesota specimens were fresh; those from farther north in Manitoba rather worn. However, northeast Minnesota was experiencing an unusually late spring.

Guppy (1962) made observation of *Ceneis nevadensis* Felder on Vancouver Island. He indicates that male *O. nevadensis* are usually collected in clearings along the tops of ridges and that these clearings probably serve as a rendezvous for mating. A male established its territory on a hilltop and displaced other males while waiting for a female. Females were presumed to fly to the hilltops to mate, then disperse to other areas for egg laying. Guppy's "hilltopping" theory explains the habits of the males and the relative scarcity of females. The phenomenon is very likely similar with *Ceneis macounii*. Because *O. macounii* occurs in less rugged terrain the rendezvous spots are not greatly removed from the general habitat and the observed scarcity of females isn't as great.

Previous *Ceneis macounii* records for the United States consist of many records from Isle Royal, Michigan and only three captures in Minnesota. Many colonies might exist between Ely and Two Harbors in northeast Minnesota, Bayfield county in Wisconsin, the northern fringes of Michigan and the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota. Collectors are urged to

look for it during mid to late June in open jack pine forests. Like *nevadensis* in the west, *macounii* has a two-year life cycle and is found in even numbered years. However, some colonies (*i.e.* Riding Mountains) are on odd numbered year cycles. It is likely that Huber's specimens and some of the other early records were strays from more favorable environments into grassy areas.

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Required six-month's notice is given on the possible use of plenary powers by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in connection with the following names listed by case number:

(see, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 24, pt. 2, 27 April 1967):

1786. Type-species for *Crioceris* Müller, 1764, and *Lema* Fabricius, 1798 (Insecta, Coleoptera)
1788. Type-species for *Cryphalus* Erichson, 1836 (Insecta, Coleoptera)
- (see, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 24, pt. 3, 30 June 1967):
1761. Suppression of *Gryllus succinctus* Linnaeus, 1758; *Acridium assectator* Fischer von Waldheim, 1833; *Cyrtacantharis fusilinea* Walker, 1870; *Cyrtacantharis inficita* Walker, 1870; *Acridium rubescens* Walker, 1870; *Acridium elongatum* Walker, 1870 (Insecta, Orthoptera)
1732. Type-species for *Elatophilus* Reuter, 1884 (Insecta, Hemiptera)
1791. Validation of two species named *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (Insecta, Lepidoptera)

(see, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 24, pt. 4, 20 September 1967):

1799. Suppression of *Phryganea maxima* Scopoli, 1763 (Insecta, Plecoptera)
1806. Suppression of *Charaxes jocaste* Butler, 1865 (Insecta, Lepidoptera)

Comments should be sent in duplicate, citing case number, to the Secretary, International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7, England. Those received early enough will be published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

W. E. CHINA, *Acting Secretary*