

species which are typical of southeastern Brazil and reach their normal northwestern limit within the blend zone, appearing marginally if at all within the cerrado portion of the central plateau.

The remaining species are found in both the Serra do Mar and the cerrado (many being spread over much of tropical America), with the exception of *Hypoleria plisthenes* which may be endemic to the blend zone and certainly has its metropole within it.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are grateful to Alfredo Rêgo Barros of the Museu Nacional, Rio, for assistance in working within the collection under his care; and to Ney Carnevali, João Evangelista da Silva and Newton Santos Viana of Belo Horizonte for great assistance in transportation, collection, and cataloging of material. Olaf Mielke thanks the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas, Brazil, for financial assistance (as a fellowship) permitting the study of Brazilian Lepidoptera.

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#### EUSTIXIA PUPULA (PYRALIDAE) ON CRUCIFERAE

The food plant of *Eustixia pupula* Hübner seems to be unrecorded in the literature, and the species is not cited in various reviews of insects associated with Cruciferae (Hering 1932, Pimentel 1961). During an investigation of the biology of *Pieris* in ruderal situations at Philadelphia, Pa. in 1965-66, a small pyralid larva was encountered repeatedly, but infrequently, on various wild and cultivated Cruciferae in the Eastwick section. An individual taken from *Lepidium virginicum* L. (Virginia peppergrass) on August 27, 1966, and confined in a small box spun an opaque cocoon incorporating leaf debris two days later and eclosed as *E. pupula* during the first week of November. Larvae were also found on cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea* L. cultivars., and on *B. nigra* (L.) Koch. A larva was taken on the latter plant at Ithaca, N.Y., August 21, 1967. It is a leaf feeder, and on cabbage has been found on the undersides of leaves on the outer part of the head. *E. pupula* is uncommon at light and the larvae appear hardly common enough to warrant consideration as possible pests. Dates of adult captures at Philadelphia are May-

mid June and late July—mid August, indicating two generations outdoors. The reared individual noted above would presumably have overwintered as the pupa.

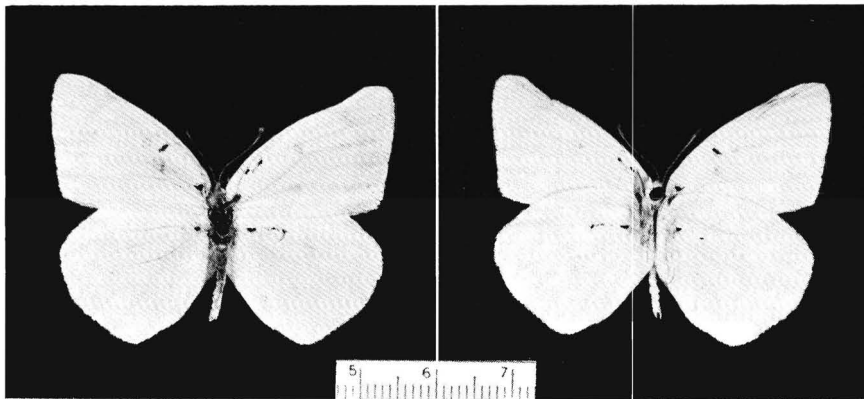
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### AN ABERRANT *COLIAS* FROM MINNESOTA (PIERIDAE)

An unusual male *Colias eurytheme* Boisduval was captured at Fort Snelling, Hennepin County, Minnesota, on August 6, 1966, by Dr. Mance Brackney of Minneapolis. The specimen is completely devoid of melanin (black pigmentation) on the wings, but it is not albinic, as yellow, orange and pink pterin pigmentation is well developed. Dorsally the wing margins (usually black) are a pale yellow in contrast to orange basal and discal areas that lack black clouding. Ventrally the butterfly is pale yellow and has neither the typical greenish cast nor the black



Aberrant male *Colias eurytheme* Boisduval, Hennepin County, Minnesota Left: dorsal view; right: ventral (actual size).

spots in the limbal area. The cell spot on the primaries is colorless (almost transparent) while the cell spot on the secondaries only lacks black rings on the ventral side to be normal. The pink wing fringes are present. The body and antennae of the butterfly are typical.

The specimen is retained in Dr. Brackney's private collection.—JOHN H. MASTERS, Box 7511, Saint Paul, Minnesota