

Poanes massasoit, and such little-known skippers as *Euphyes dion* and *bimacula*, *Poanes viator*, and *Hesperia leonardus* and *metea*. Shorter series of special interest are *Coenonympha tullia heinemani*, a unique eastern Adirondack *Cercyonis*, *Erora laeta*, *Incisalia* spp., and *Colias interior* from Pennsylvania and Tug Hill, N. Y. Singletons include a hybrid of *Limenitis arthemis* and *archippus* and a gynandromorph of *Pieris rapae*, both taken wild in Tompkins Co., N. Y.

The British series includes 1393 specimens (24 species), of which 558 are of the very strange *Pieris napi*-group taxon from northern Scotland (about 20 localities). There are far-northern Scottish *Lycaena phlaeas*, *Polyommatus icarus*, and *Coenonympha pamphilus*, and a bred gynandromorph of English *P. napi*. *Thymelicus lineola* is represented by examples from both countries, including 116 documenting the spread of this introduced species through central New York since 1968.

Among 1026 butterflies in miscellaneous series are over 200 of a *Colias philodice-curythyme* hybrid swarm in southeastern Arizona, various mutants of the eastern *Colias*, and a series of *Lycaenopsis pseudargiolus* from the New Jersey pine barrens including extreme *lucia*. Finally, there are 1111 bred Pieridae illustrating genetic and environmental experiments on color and pattern regulation.

L. L. PECHUMAN, *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

SPECIMENS DAMAGED BY CARPENTER ANTS

Even the unseasoned collector is aware of the necessity for protecting specimens in storage or cabinet with paradichlorobenzene or naphthalene, to guard against dermestid infestation. In any closed container, these substances repel all injurious pests. When used in a drying cabinet, specimens on setting boards can also be protected.

When setting boards are not enclosed, however, specimens may be subject to one uncommon pest, the Carpenter Ant, *Camponotus pennsylvanicus*. On one occasion I found my boards swarming with workers of *pennsylvanicus*, and the abdomens of several specimens had been eaten. The setting board grooves were stained yellow beneath the specimens with what may have been a formic acid solution, secreted by the ants to soften the abdomen tissues while feeding.

Since dermestid damage is a slow process, there is little danger of destruction during the relatively short time specimens are on the setting boards. Damage from *C. pennsylvanicus*, however, can occur in only minutes. To prevent its recurrence, I treated the edges of all setting boards with a commercial insecticide having strong residual properties. No further ant damage has been noted since this precaution was taken.

J. B. WOOD, *140 Pines Drive, Henderson, Kentucky.*

IRWIN COLLECTION TO ILLINOIS NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

The writer of this note has donated the bulk of his collection to the Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. It consists of approximately 3,800 pinned specimens of mostly North American butterflies, with emphasis on the Illinois fauna. A number of species contained in the collection were not previously represented in

the Survey collection by Illinois specimens; four species are represented by the only Illinois specimens known.

Also included are 63 specimens originally in the collection of William Henry Edwards and bearing his holograph labels; of these one is an Edwards syntype. This material was listed and its history discussed in a paper in this *Journal* (Irwin, 1966, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 20: 156-162). It has been extensively studied by F. Martin Brown during his current researches on the Edwards butterfly types (see Brown, 1964, *Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc.* 90: 323-413, and subsequent papers in this series).

With the addition of the Irwin collection, that of the Survey becomes the largest and most complete of Illinois butterflies in existence. The Survey is second only to the Field Museum among Illinois institutions in total holdings of Lepidoptera. The writer is currently incorporating several other individual collections as well as his own into the unified Survey butterfly collection, while the remainder of the Lepidoptera is being curated by Dr. Robert W. Poole of the Survey staff.

The writer plans to continue to collect and study Lepidoptera, and to complete the faunal survey of Illinois butterflies which he and Dr. John C. Downey have been conducting for several years.

RODERICK R. IRWIN, 24 East 99th Place, Chicago, Illinois.

BOLORIA EUNOMIA LADDI (NYMPHALIDAE) IN COLORADO

On 5 July 1967, John Sorensen of Waterloo, Iowa, Pat Conway of Chicago and I collected a small series of *Boloria eunomia* (Esper) in a willow bog just above 10,000+ feet in Gunnison County, Colorado. After examination, these specimens appear to belong to the "Wyoming" subspecies, *laddi* (Klots), rather than to the "Colorado" subspecies, *caelestis* (Hemming). They agree with the *laddi* phenotype by having dark, red-brown coloration on the basal area of the underside of the hind wing and on the subapical patch on the underside of the forewing; rather than the light, yellow-brown coloration of *caelestis*. Their appearance on the upperside does not differ from either *laddi* or *caelestis*. I have no hesitation in assigning them to *laddi*, even though they are separated from Wyoming populations of this subspecies by considerable distance.

Other than a record by Scott Ellis (19 July 1964, also Gunnison County), these are the only known examples of *eunomia* from west of the continental divide in Colorado. I suspect that the *laddi* phenotype will be found to occur along the western slope in Colorado, while the *caelestis* phenotype will be endemic to the Colorado eastern slope.

JOHN H. MASTERS, Lemon Street North, North Hudson, Wisconsin.

FLIGHT PATTERN OF THE MALE OF *ANISOTA VIRGINIENSIS* (CITHERONIIDAE)

A colony of fourth-instar larvae of *Anisota virginiensis* (Drury) was found feeding on Water Oak, *Quercus nigra* (L.), early in July, 1970, about seven miles north of McClellanville, South Carolina. The larvae were reared successfully to pupation. About half a dozen mature larvae were preserved by both inflation and vacuum freeze-drying. The authors were especially interested in rearing this species through