

NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF TWO RARE LEPIDOPTERA  
IN SOUTH CAROLINA

In late May and early June of 1970, I discovered a colony of *Satyrrium kingi* (Klots and Clench) in Dorchester County at the county line on highway 642 where Dorchester and Charleston counties meet. As far as I have been able to determine this is the first Dorchester County records, and possibly the first record for the state in the Coastal Plain.

In July, a colony of *Euphyes bimacula* (G. & R.) was found just east of Summer-ville, S. C. in Berkely County near the junction of U. S. A17 and I-26, and to the northwest of this junction. According to Klots (1951, A Field Guide to the Butterflies) this is well south of its supposed range.

RONALD R. CATRELLE, 35 Reddin Rd., Apt. 1, Charleston, South Carolina.

VAN SOMEREN BUTTERFLY COLLECTION  
TO THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

This magnificent collection of the butterflies of East Africa, mostly from Kenya, Uganda, and north Tanganyika, plus the adjacent areas of southern Ethiopia, Somali, and eastern Congo, has been donated to the American Museum of Natural History. It represents over 60 years of work by Dr. V. G. L. van Someren, with the specimens being obtained both by catching and by rearing; it is one of the largest and most complete collections of butterflies from the above area. The collection consists of 22,931 specimens; of this total, 18,497 are butterflies; there are 258 slides of genitalia, and 4,176 specimens of early stage material, particularly of *Charaxes*. As far as I know, this is the largest single collection of African butterflies to come to the United States at one time.

The specimens of this collection have been studied and identified by many specialists and have been included in their revisionary studies on African butterflies. These include W. H. Evans' "A Catalogue of the African Hesperidae" (1937), H. Stempf-fer's "The Genera of the African Lycaenidae" (1967), and Dr. van Someren's own "Revisional Notes on African *Charaxes*" (1963-1969, with more parts to be published), just to mention a few. Dr. van Someren has reared many species of *Charaxes* and has made a sizable collection of cast larval head capsules and of pupae; this valuable material came with the collection.

No holotypes or allotypes are included with the collection. Dr. van Someren has deposited his type specimens, as well as a portion of his butterfly collection, in the entomological section of the British Museum (Natural History).

FREDERICK H. RINDGE, Dept. of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

A MELANIC ABERRATION OF *PHYCIODES THAROS*  
(NYMPHALIDAE)

A striking female aberration of *Phyciodes tharos* (Drury) emerged 29 May 1969 from a laboratory brood reared from a wild-inseminated female collected four miles east of Cedar Key, Levy Co., Florida, 29 March 1969. All rearing was done using a 16-hour daily photophase at 27° C and with *Aster ericoides* L. as the larval food-plant.

A comparison of the melanic female with a normal sibling female shows that all of the black pattern elements of both the dorsal and ventral wing surfaces have spread into the fulvous areas between them, leaving light pigmentation only in the central parts of normally fulvous areas. The ventral "pearl crescent" near the anal margin of the hind wing has been completely covered by dark pigmentation, but it