

this aspect of the matter I will simply refer the reader to the 1970 article by Roderick R. Irwin the (Jour. Lepid. Soc. 24: 143-151).

While collecting these two species in South Carolina (1970), I found a constant pattern in the flight habits of the two species. It became evident why there has been so much confusion between them. Confusion exists in regard to the females; the males of the two species are easily distinguished. Many of the earlier collectors, especially in Louisiana where the type and allotypes of *creola* came from, must have encountered the same situation which I did. The habitat of *creola* is often an inaccessible area of swampy, bushy, cain-filled undergrowth. Naturally one would tend to collect in the more open areas in this type of terrain. In the open areas where collecting is more easily done you will find a preponderance of male *creola* and female *portlandia*; both *portlandia* males and *creola* females are rare.

The following records were taken from 9 April to 18 Oct. 1970. Of 40 female *portlandia* examined, 29 were collected in more open areas, such as along paths; 11 were taken in denser areas, e.g. 20 feet or more away from clearings. Only two male *portlandia* were taken in open spaces whereas ten were caught in the denser areas.

Of 24 male *creola* caught, 15 were found in the open areas, nine in dense areas. Of seven female *creola* found, five were in dense areas, only 2 in more open terrain.

The majority of specimens were released. Due to the difficulty in moving around in the denser areas many specimens seen there escaped capture. The tendency of both species to occur in different areas was not affected with regard to the time of year but specimens were more difficult to capture in the fall.

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REMARKS ON "DISTRIBUTIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS MESTRA (NYMPHALIDAE) IN NORTH AMERICA"

I wonder if Mr. Masters is not attaching undue importance to the occurrence of *Tragia* in his paper entitled as above (1970, *Journal Lepidopterists' Society*, 24: 203).

Five species of East African Eurytelinae have their food-plants recorded, viz. *Byblia acheloia* Wllgm. and *B. ilithya* Drury feeding on *Tragia brevipes* and *Dalechampia hildebrandti*, *Eurytela hierbas* Drury and *E. dryope* Cr. feeding on *Dalechampia hildebrandti* and *Ricinus communis* and *Neptidopsis fulgurata* Bsd. recorded from *Dalechampia hildebrandti* only. The Indian *Ergolis ariadne* Johan. feeds on two species of *Tragia*, whilst *E. merione* Cr. feeds on Castor (*Ricinus communis*).

I cannot help feeling that *Mestra amymome* may also have one or more alternative foodplants.

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DRAGONFLY ATTACKS *LIMENITIS* DEFENDING ITS TERRITORY

On June 23, 1970, while collecting *Limenitis archippus floridensis* Strecker near Folkston, Georgia, I observed a rather unusual sequence of events involving a male *Limenitis* and a large dragonfly.

The *Limenitis* flew over a small shaded waterhole along Route 252. As I pursued it, I observed the dragonfly dive at the *Limenitis* who evaded it and landed on a cypress branch. After resting, the butterfly soared slowly over the open water. The dragonfly swooped down and grasped the butterfly, then carried it to the water where it was released.

The stunned butterfly fluttered weakly to a nearby branch, rested there a considerable period of time flexing its wings frequently. The dragonfly soared past it several times feigning attack each time the butterfly folded its wings. A final attack by the dragonfly knocked the butterfly to the ground; it remained a few seconds