criterion for specific status will not change this. Names are labels, and the amount of biological information that they can be expected to hold is limited.

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NOTES ON *URODUS PARVULA* (HENRY EDWARDS) (YPONOMEUTIDAE)

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Urodus parvula (Henry Edwards) is a common species in Florida and has been recorded from many localities from Miami north to Jacksonville. R. B. Dominick states that the species is also common from March to November at McClellanville, South Carolina. A single specimen in the Cornell University collection from Okefinokee Swamp, Georgia, is apparently the only record from that state. This species may occur along the Gulf coast towards Texas and northward along the Atlantic coast. Forbes (1923) stated, "The northern record (District of Columbia) is based on a single specimen which may have been a stray."

Edwards (1881) referred this species to the genus *Penthetria*, Dyar (1898) placed it in *Trichostibas*, and Forbes (1923) assigned it to *Urodus*. Although only one species of *Urodus* is known from North America, this

TABLE 1. Yearly and monthly occurrence of *Urodus parvula* in light traps at the Archbold Biological Station.

Year	Number of nights traps operated	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Totals
1958–59	194	111	140	572	83	—	—	1100
1959–60	79	36	153	120	16	—	—	404
1961	32	—	13	16	4	—	—	33
1962	53	—	23	4	—	—	—	27
1963	68	—	—	3	5	—	—	8
1964	88	—	5	15	23	64	—	107
1965	73	—	14	44	57	56	—	171
1966	113	—	31	36	42	186	—	295
1967	127	—	128	103	269	649	114	1263
1968	136	—	201	44	27	146	270	688
1969	97	13	1	2	8	40	1	65
1970	99	0	1	1	7	63	11	83
Totals	1160	160	710	960	541	1204	396	4244

genus, according to the U.S. National Museum records, is extensive in Central and South America.

The present studies are based on more than 4,000 specimens captured in light traps over a period of twelve years, and some rearings.

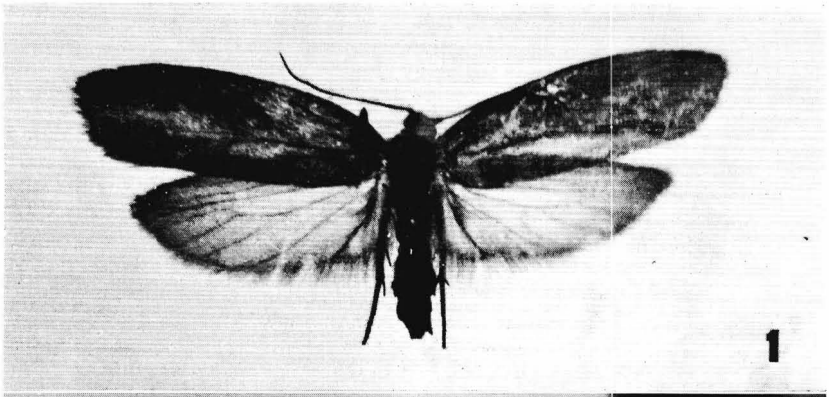
Eggs were not found on the hosts but were obtained in rearing chambers. They were laid singly and somewhat scattered on the insides on the rearing chambers and upon filter papers used to control moisture. They are pale yellow, smooth, without sculpturing, 0.74 mm long and 0.37 mm wide.

The larva feeds upon red bay leaves, *Persea borbonia* (L.) Raf., cutting narrow irregular areas. This type of injury was often seen but never appeared abundant enough to cause serious injury to the trees. The larva has also been recorded feeding on southern buckthorn, *Bumelia reclinata* Vent., orange, oak, and hibiscus. The mature larva is 12 mm long, noticeably spiny and somewhat colorful. The head is yellow, the thorax and abdomen have a yellow line on each side formed by a series of irregular yellow spots on the anterior and posterior margins of each segment. The strong dorsal setae arise from conspicuous black pinacula. The prolegs are brown, each with a lateral yellow spot. The setae of the thoracic and prolegs are weak and pale in color.

The pupa is formed in a lacy cocoon, oval in shape and somewhat

→

Figs. 1–3. *Urodus parvula* (Henry Edwards). 1, adult × 4; 2, cocoon with pupa × 3; 3, cocoon showing attachment pedicel and cast pupal skin within × 5.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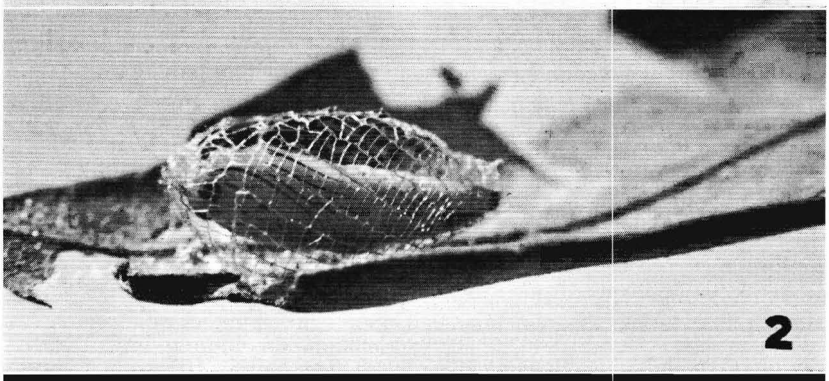
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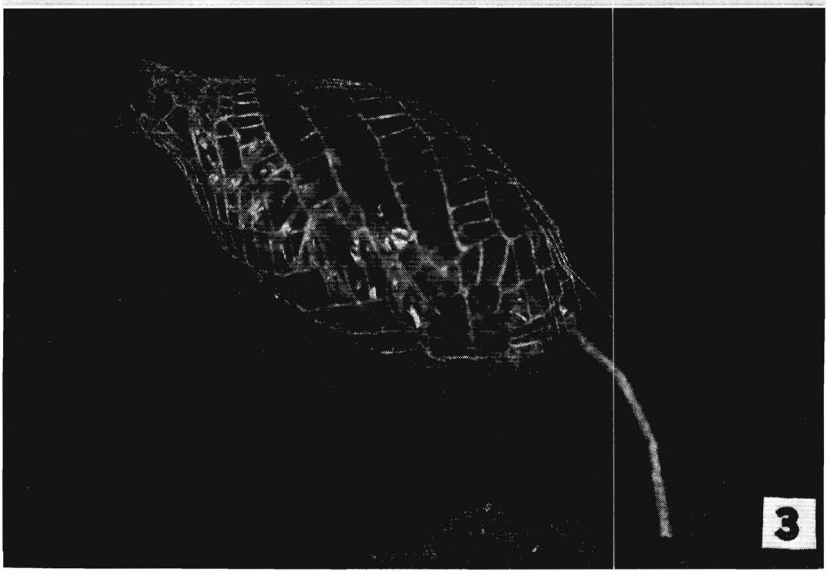
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TABLE 2. Sex ratios of specimens taken in light traps from 1967 to 1970.

Month	Number of nights traps operated	Males	Females	Totals
December	10	9	4	13
January	95	229	102	331
February	77	99	51	150
March	101	206	95	301
April	113	602	296	898
May	34	188	198	386
Totals	430	1333	746	2079

tapered at the lower end. It is 13 × 6 mm and formed of regular trapezoidal meshes supported by a thick thread that extends along the side of the cocoon and is attached to the supporting object.

The adult male and female are similar in color, opaque black, 15 mm long with a wing expanse of 22 to 25 mm. The males are easy to recognize because of their unusually large genitalia and the possession of an indistinct short reddish area at the base of each wing near the costal margin.

Adults were freely attracted to lights. Considerable variation in the abundance of the moths was noted from year to year. These variations could not be correlated with temperature or precipitation but apparently were due to developmental cycles which reached a maximum in 1959 and 1967. Although light-trap catches extended only from December to May, Kimball (1965) has records for June and July and apparently this species has a long period of activity. In general the moths seemed to be especially abundant throughout the winter and spring months. Males were notably more abundant than females. Of 2079 specimens taken in light traps from December 1 to April 30, involving 430 nights over several years, 1333 were males and 746 were females.

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OBSERVATIONS ON FOODPLANT RECORDS FOR *PAPILIO GLAUCUS* (PAPILIONIDAE)

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Numerous investigators have contributed to a large body of diverse data regarding the choice of ovipositional sites and larval foodplant records for the *Papilio glaucus* L. group of swallowtails. These data have been compiled and summarized by Brower (1958). The field observations described herein were made during the summers of 1968–1971. These observations add still another family of plants to the list of known ovipositional choices for *Papilio glaucus*, the Eastern Tiger Swallowtail, and clarify the records for two genera of plants found in communities associated with populations of *P. glaucus* in southwestern Virginia.

During the summers of 1968–1970 more than 12 observations of oviposition were noted on *Prunus serotina* Ehrhart (Wild Cherry) in Giles and Montgomery Counties, Virginia. Other observations during this time include 6 larvae collected from *P. serotina*. Although *Prunus virginiana* L. (Choke Cherry) is found in the same locality, larvae reared in the laboratory, when given a choice, rejected *P. virginiana* in favor of *P. serotina*. In this test two groups of second instar larvae (10 progeny from each of two females) were placed in rearing dishes containing both species of *Prunus*. During the subsequent 48-hour period no feeding damage was observed on *P. virginiana*. However, the larvae moved about freely and were observed to feed on *P. serotina*. Assuming that these plants are equally acceptable one would expect feeding damage to have occurred on *P. virginiana* and that the larvae would be distributed equally among the two plant species. These observations (20 on *P. serotina*: 0 on *P. virginiana*) differ significantly from the expected (chi-square test).

In contrast, larvae of *P. glaucus* readily fed on both *Magnolia acuminata*