

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR *CERATOMIA HAGENI*  
(SPHINGIDAE)

To date *Ceratomia hageni* Grote has been recorded from Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas (R. W. Hodges, Sphingidae, in R. B. Dominick et al., *The Moths of America North of Mexico*, Fascicle 21, 1971). The larval food plant, osage orange [*Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) Schneid.], has a much greater range, having been planted extensively in the Mississippi valley and eastern United States including New England. The range of osage orange suggests that *C. hageni* should occur over a much greater area than previously recorded.

Upon reviewing my collection of Indiana Sphingidae, I discovered a specimen of *C. hageni* taken 3 Sept. 1960 at lights in Indianapolis. The specimen is a male with a wing expanse of 89 mm and a wing length of 41 mm. Another male specimen of *C. hageni* was taken at Springfield, Ill. on 28 June 1959 (collector unknown). This specimen is in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (J. P. Donohue, pers. comm.).

It is probable that this species has been overlooked since it is similar in maculation to *C. undulosa* (Walker) and *C. catalpae* (Boisduval), which are generally distributed over the eastern part of the United States. *C. hageni* can readily be distinguished from other species of the genus by the green to yellow-green shading of the primaries, midtibia possessing a series of apical spines (sometimes obscured by the vestiture), and fasciculate antennae in the female. Genitalic differences are detailed in Hodges (1971).

This species should be looked for wherever osage orange occurs. The adult is a late flier (Howe, in Hodges, 1971). It is attracted to lights, but does not begin to fly until after 2200. The immature stages need to be studied more completely. Stallings & Turner (1944, *J. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 17: 29-31) gave a brief description of the egg and larva. One supposed larval specimen is in the United States National Museum. The pupa is unknown. Much more information concerning the distribution and life history of *C. hageni* is needed.

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FURTHER NOTES ON W. H. EDWARDS SPECIMENS IN ILLINOIS  
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

In view of the taxonomic and historical importance of butterfly specimens studied and named by W. H. Edwards, the location of such material should be placed on record. These notes supplement earlier discussions of the subject by Brown (1964, *Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc.* 90: 323-413) and Irwin (1966, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 20: 156-162). The Edwards specimens in my collection listed in the latter paper have been permanently deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey (Irwin, 1971, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 25: 83-84).

The Natural History Survey collection already contained eleven other Edwards specimens. Nine of these were in the collection of Selim H. Peabody, Regent of the University of Illinois from 1880 until 1891, who corresponded and exchanged butterflies with Edwards. The Edwards holograph labels on the Peabody specimens consist only of sex signs and localities, without the names of the species. In this respect they are so unlike Edwards' usual labels that I suspect that the species names were cut off the labels by some later worker. This may have been F. H. Benjamin, since most of these specimens bear Barnes and Benjamin determination labels beside the remaining portion of Edwards' original labels.

In addition to these nine specimens, there are two other Edwards specimens in