

LITERATURE CITED

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 SOME NOTES ON THE SPHINGIDAE

Since the appearance over a year ago of the first published part of the continuing work on the Moths of America (Hodges, R. W. in Dominick, R. B. *et al.*, 1971, *Moths of America North of Mexico*, fasc. 21, *Sphingoidea*), some additional information has been gathered by the author on this group in the area of McClellanville, South Carolina.

Darapsa myron (Cramer) is taken frequently at bait. We use fermented peaches or bananas, no extras added, with good results. It should be added that *myron* and *D. pholus* (Cramer) generally are not easy to differentiate in the traps, if only to emphasize the difficulties inherent in field identification.

Darapsa versicolor (Harris) occurs here somewhat later than stated in the reference, being taken at light in latter July and August, though we have only half a dozen specimens in the Wedge Plantation collection (WPC).

Paonias astylus (Drury) in this locality has two definite broods, the first in April, and the second in late July to early August. All WPC specimens to date have been taken at light.

Sphinx franckii Neumoegen. Four specimens have been taken. One on 8 June 1968, and three in 1971, dated 23 June, 14 August, and 1 September. All were ♂♂, and all came to light. This sudden 1971 take of three induced us to look for the foodplant, ash, so far without success. Either there is undiscovered ash nearby, or in this locality *franckii* has fixed on some other foodplant.

Erinnyis obscura (Fabricius), one ♂, 25 October 1968, to light.

Deidamia inscripta (Harris). Hodges notes that it flies just before sunrise. This information was taken from a note in the WPC collection which related to only two specimens that were actually seen by me to fly into one of our traps at that time. The collection, however contains not only several specimens flying at this time of day, but also a goodly number flying from roughly midnight on. It would therefore seem more accurate to say that it is a *late* flier. Both sexes have been taken at light (none at bait), and the larva has been reared on *Vitis* sp.

I should like to add at this point that the editors of *Moths of America North of Mexico* hope that such additional information as this will be published as available by various workers, for we fully realize that there is much still to be learned and much that collectors and institutions have already available which has not been assembled. Many life histories, distribution records, habits and other information of interest have been studied and recorded by individuals who have not published, with resulting gaps in the literature.

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