

- 1.1 *Siproeta epaphus*  
 a. *S. e. epaphus* (Latreille) 1811 Mexico to Bolivia, eastward into northern Venezuela.  
 b. *S. e. gadoui* Masters 1967 Only known from El Pao, Bolivar, Venezuela.  
 c. *S. e. trayja* Hubner 1823 Southern Brazil and Paraguay.
- 1.2 *Siproeta superba*  
 a. *S. s. superba* Bates 1864 Southern Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras.  
 b. *S. s. euoe* Fox & Forbes 1971 Costa Rica.
- 1.3 *Siproeta stelenes*  
 a. *S. s. biplagiata* (Fruhstorfer) 1907 All of Central America, northern Colombia, southern Texas and Cuba.  
 b. *S. s. stelenes* (Linnaeus) 1758 Jamaica, Hispaniola, Cayman Islands, Virgin Islands, Leeward Islands, etc.  
 c. *S. s. meridionalis* (Fruhstorfer) 1909 Trinidad and all of South America excepting northern Colombia and western Ecuador.  
 d. *S. s. sopherne* (Fruhstorfer) 1907 Western Ecuador.
- 2.1 *Metamorphia elissa*  
 a. *M. e. elissa* Hubner 1919 Colombia to Peru and throughout the Amazon Valley.  
 b. *M. e. pulsitia* Fox & Forbes 1971 Eastern Bolivia.

The only effect upon the Nearctic fauna is that *Metamorphia stelenes*, species number 524 in the Dos Passos (1964) checklist, should be placed in the genus *Siproeta*.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- DOS PASSOS, C. F. 1964. A Synonymic List of the Nearctic Rhopalocera. Mem. Lepid. Soc. 1. 145 p.
- FOX, R. M. & A. C. FORBES. 1971. The butterflies of the genera *Siproeta* and *Metamorphia* (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae). Ann. Carnegie Mus. 43: 223-247.
- MASTERS, J. H. 1967. A new *Siproeta* (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae) from Venezuela. Ann. Carnegie Mus. 39: 193-194.

#### NEW FOODPLANT RECORDS FOR *PAPILIO POLYXENES* F. (PAPILIONIDAE)

That the larvae of *Papilio polyxenes* F., the eastern black swallowtail butterfly, feed solely on plants of the carrot family, the Umbelliferae, is well documented (e.g., Scudder 1889, The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada II; Holland 1931, The Butterfly Book; Dethier 1941, Amer. Nat. 75: 61-73; Forbes 1960, Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States IV). The following three umbellifers have not previously been reported as larval food plants for this species.

On 1 June 1970, at the summit of Shaw's Ridge, Highland County, Virginia, I found two *P. polyxenes* larvae feeding on a meadow parsnip, *Thaspium barbinode* (Michx.) Nutt., which was growing in company with golden alexanders, *Zizia aptera* (Gray) Fern., on a dry roadside bank along Route 250. I reared the larvae to

pupation on *T. barbinode* and *Z. aptera* collected at that site and on *Pseudotaenidia montana* Mackenz., mountain pimperl, gathered at the summit of Shenandoah Mountain along the same route. Both larvae had been parasitized, and wasps, *Trogus pennator* (F.), emerged from the chrysalids on 18 June 1970.

Identifications of the plants were kindly verified by Dr. Peter Hyypio, L. H. Bailey Hortorium, Cornell University, and plant specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium. The identity of the chrysalids was verified by Dr. John G. Franclemont, Department of Entomology, Cornell University, and the parasites were identified by Dr. Robert W. Carlson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, Washington, D.C. Insect specimens have been deposited in the Cornell University Collection, Lot 1023, Sublot 16a.

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#### A YELLOW ABERRATION OF *LERODEA EUFALA* (HESPERIIDAE)

Four of the five commonest, most widespread Hesperinae in the Central Valley of California are golden-yellow in color: *Hylephila phylaeus* (Drury), *Atalopedes campestris* (Bdv.), *Polites sabuleti* (Bdv.) and *Ochlodes sylvanoides* (Bdv.). The fifth, *Lerodea eufala* (Edw.), is dark brown with a few small whitish spots on the forewing above and below. On 4 September 1972, a male *L. eufala* was taken at Willow Slough, Yolo County, California, in which the dark brown is completely replaced by golden-yellow of nearly the exact shade prevalent dorsally in *O. sylvanoides*. The replacement extends to the body, appendages, and both wing surfaces. The whitish spots are normal. Many Hesperinae genera include both golden-yellow and brown species, and in some cases one sex will be yellow, the other brown. The yellow *L. eufala* suggests that the change from one color to the other is biochemically "easy." If there is a mimetic or other advantage in golden-yellow pigmentation in California grassland skippers, the evolutionary opportunity for *L. eufala* to partake of it seems to be available.

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#### A POPULATION OF *LETHE APPALACHIA* (SATYRIDAE) FROM WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA

The southern limit in the geographical range of the eyed-brown satyr, *Lethe appalachia* Chermock, is reported by Kimball (1965, Lepidoptera of Florida, Fla. Dept. Agr.) to be northern Florida. Klots (1951, Field Guide to the Butterflies, Houghton Mifflin Co.) indicates that the species ranges southward in the Appalachian mountains into Georgia and to a few swampy locations in northern Florida. In July and August 1972, a sizeable population of this species was discovered in a swampy forest located two miles south of Zephyrhills, Pasco Co., Florida. The swamp is adjacent to Crystal Springs, the large spring contributing to the headwaters of the Hillsborough River in west central Florida. This locality is approximately 200 air miles south of those areas on the Florida-Georgia border where *appalachia* previously has been taken.