

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.

SHERRY S. REHR, *Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. 14850.*

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.

ARTHUR M. SHAPIRO, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Davis, California 95616*

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.