The initial collection was made on 28 July 1972, by members of my entomology class at the University of South Florida. Seven specimens were collected and many others observed flying about the swamp. Nearly all of them were in perfect condition indicating a recent emergence of adults. The dominant trees in this swamp are: water oak, *Quercus nigra* L.; bald cypress, *Toxodium distichum* (L.) Rich; sweet gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua* L.; blue beech, *Carpinus carolina* Walt.; red maple, *Acer rubrum* L.; water hickory, *Carya aquatica* (Michx.) Nutt.; and water ash, *Fraxinus caroliniana* Mill. Within the swamp, eyed browns were closely associated with specific areas having a ground cover of giant sedge, *Rhynchospora inundata* (Oakes) Fernald. In August, several larvae of *L. appalachia* were found feeding on this sedge and adults continued to exhibit a distinct preference for flying about and resting in the sedge patches.

The swamp was revisited on 7 October 1972, and several adult *L. appalachia* were still present and actively flying during the fall season. However, most of these individuals exhibited rather worn and tattered wings.

I have directed considerable effort toward collecting this species in other apparently suitable localities along the west-central coast of Florida without success. It appears that the colony at Crystal Springs is very local in distribution and perhaps represents a southern disjunct population which is more or less isolated from those in northern Florida.

Other species of butterflies collected within the Crystal Springs swamp in 1972 include the following: *Euptychia gemma* (Hübner), *E. hermes sosybia* (Fabricius), *Battus philenor* (Linnaeus), *B. polydamus lucayus* (Rothschild and Jordan), *Papilio polyxenes asterius* Stoll, *P. cresphontes* Cramer, *P. glaucus* Linnaeus, *Graphium marcellus* (Cramer), *Danaus gillippus berenice* (Cramer), *Heliconius charitonius tuckeri* Comstock and Brown, *Agraulis vanillae nigrior* Michener, *Phyciodes tharos* (Drury), *Polygonia interrogationis* (Fabricius), *Vanessa atalanta* (Linnaeus), *Limenitis archippus* (Cramer), *Asterocampa clyton* (Boisduval and Leconte), *A. celtis* (Boisduval and Leconte), *Satyrium calanus* (Hübner), *Urbanus proteus* (Linnaeus), *Pyrgus oileus* (Linnaeus), *Erynnis zarucco* (Lucas), *Wallengrenia otho* (Abbot and Smith), and *Lerema accius* (Abbot and Smith).

LARRY N. BROWN, *Department of Biology, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33620.*

NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *HESPERIA PAHASKA MARTINI* (HESPERIIDAE) IN COLORADO

In August of 1967, one somewhat worn pair of specimens of a species of *Hesperia* were collected near Gateway, Mesa Co., Colorado. In May of 1968, 1969 and 1970 additional specimens of this same species were collected at Black Ridge Breaks, also in Mesa Co., Colorado. Upon first examination, these specimens were identified as *Hesperia viridis* (Edwards), but a closer examination of the short series, including genitalic dissections and comparison to long series of both *Hesperia viridis* and *Hesperia pahaska pahaska* Leussler from various sections of Colorado, established them as members of the *Hesperia pahaska* complex. Further comparison with descripitions of members of this complex in MacNeil (1964, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 35: 136, 142–151, Pl. 1) established the specimens to be *Hesperia pahaska martini* MacNeill, the first reported specimens of this subspecies for Colorado. The most proximate published localities (MacNeill, op. cit.) are in Arizona (15 mi. WNW of Kayenta, Navajo Co.) and Utah (Beaver, Beaver Co.). Callaghan (1970, News Lepid. Soc. 3: 9) reported *martini* from the LaSal Mts., San Juan Co., Utah,

collected in early June of 1969. It may be noted that the former two listed by MacNeill are several hundred miles from both Colorado localities but that reported by Callaghan is within 50 air miles of the Gateway locality in Mesa Co., Colorado. MacNeill gives no indication of the possibility of *martini* occurring in Colorado by his distribution map for the *Hesperia pahaska* complex. It is now noted that the range of this subspecies has been extended eastward and that it has a much closer association with *H. pahaska pahaska* than previously known.

Although substantial series of this new discovery in Colorado are not available, it seems to depart from MacNeill's description of *martini* in two distinct characters. First, the macular band on the undersurface of the hindwings is composed of small rather than large spots, comparable with those of eastern Colorado *pahaska pahaska*. Second, in several specimens, the amount of fulvous suffusion in the borders of the fore and hindwings above is not as extensive and therefore, the insect is not as brightly marked as specimens from westward in its range. Intermediacy to *H. p. pahaska* is suggested by these two characters; however, the differences between these specimens and eastern slope *pahaska* are too substantial to consider them as intermediates and they should be referred to as *martini*. Colorado *martini* are comparable in size to that given by MacNeill with a FW range of 15–16 mm for the males and 16–18 mm for the females.

MacNeill suggests that this subspecies is double brooded, flying in the spring and again in September. Colorado specimens have been recorded from both of these times (May and August), thus confirming his suspicion. The larval foodplant is unknown but may be *Bouteloua gracilis* (H.B.K.) Lag.; Steud., the host for *pahaska pahaska* in Douglas Co., Colorado (J. Scott, in litt.).

MICHAEL S. FISHER. *1200 Summit Road, Route 2, Parker, Colorado 80134.*

RECENT SMITHSONIAN LEPIDOPTERA ACCESSIONS

The Wilbur S. McAlpine Collection

Through the kindness and generosity of Mr. Wilbur S. McAlpine, Union Lake, Michigan, the bulk of his collection of Lepidoptera has come to the Smithsonian Institution.

This collection consists of over 12,000 specimens and is rich in material from the state of Michigan. In addition there is a series of Alaska butterflies collected by him in 1906 and again in 1911 and 1912 when he was Assistant Surveyor in a survey of coal claims at Homer, Alaska. Mr. McAlpine also was interested in the saturniid *Hyalophora columbia* and its hybrid with *H. cecropia* in Michigan and acquired a long series of these moths.

The most important part of his collection, however, consists of the genus *Calephelis* which was the subject of his, "*A Revision of the Butterfly Genus Calephelis (Riodinidae)*" (J. Res. Lepid. 10(1): 1–125, 1971). All described species of *Calephelis* are represented with the following types of new species and subspecies coming to the Smithsonian: *Calephelis sixola, C. perditalis donahuei, C. muticum, C. rawsoni, C. freemani, C. arizonensis, C. sinaloensis nuevoleon, C. dreisbacki, C. stallingsi, C. huasteca, C. montezuma, C. acapulcoensis, C. azteca, C. yucatana, C. maya, C. wellingi, C. wellingi baleuensis, C. clenchi* and *C. schausi*. Paratypes of the above and those of other species are included in the collection.

Other museums received holotypes and paratypes of some of McAlpine's new species and subspecies. The museums and the holotypes they received are: American Museum of Natural History: *Calephelis laverna trinidadensis, C. mexicana, C.*