

he plans his next stalk. Knowledge of the behavior of each species is important in planning captures; some species will come to you if you position yourself properly in the feeding site. If a moth changes its flight pattern and becomes restless, experience is your best guide. Some species will return after such behavior; others will not.

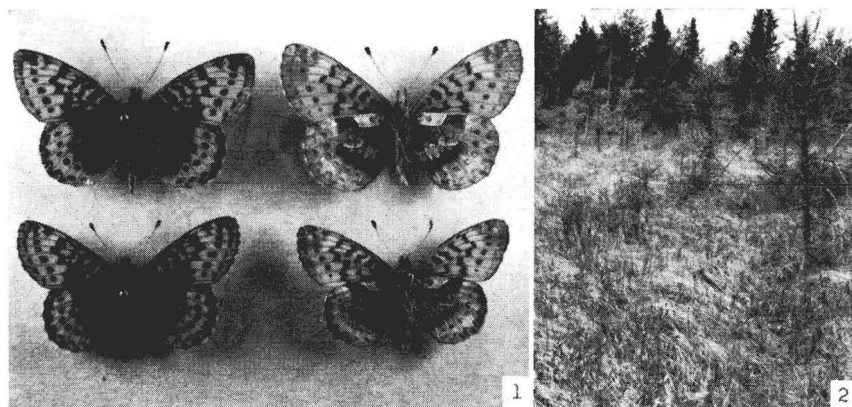
Times to Collect. Each species feeds only at certain times during the night. On Sanibel, one group of species feeds at dusk, a second shortly after dark, and a third group ca. 2½ hr after dark. Practically no species feed between 0100 and 0330 hrs on Sanibel. The dawn feeding schedule is basically the reverse of the dusk schedule, except that some species feed at dusk only.

Selection of a Collecting Site. Obviously, local conditions greatly influence choice of sites. If possible, the site should have large numbers of flowers accessible to the collector. Some species prefer large open areas, and others prefer sites with tall vegetation. One good way to increase the number of species collected is to use several different types of sites and to check each site at various times and under different weather conditions.

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FIRST RECORDS OF *BOLORIA FRIGGA* (NYMPHALIDAE) IN WISCONSIN

During the last week of May 1975, *Boloria frigga* (Thunberg) (Fig. 1) was discovered in a number of northern Wisconsin localities. On 24 May two fresh males were collected at the edge of a wet, open bog in Conover Township, Vilas Co., by George Balogh of Milwaukee. Other specimens were seen farther out in the bog but were not collected. On 25 May we (LAF, RMK) discovered a colony of *B. frigga* in a bog located in Upham Township, Langlade Co. Thirteen freshly emerged males and two females were collected. The next weekend, one of us (LAF) investigated other northern Wisconsin bogs in search of this species. Another colony was found in Lincoln Township, Vilas Co., on 31 May. Four males and one female were taken, and several other specimens were seen. Some of the females observed



Figs. 1-2. 1, *Boloria frigga* (Thunberg) males, Vilas Co., Wisconsin, 31 May 1975 (above), and Langlade Co., Wisconsin, 25 May 1975 (below); 2, bog habitat of *B. frigga*, Vilas Co., Wisconsin.

were somewhat worn. Also on 31 May, two worn males and a fresh female were collected in Bradley Township, Lincoln Co. These specimens, taken by Fay Karpuleon of Eau Claire, were found in the open portion of a large acid bog. These records indicate that *B. frigga* probably exists throughout the northern quarter of Wisconsin wherever there are suitable bogs.

These dates of collection appear to be more advanced than normal, probably due to unseasonably high temperatures during the third week of May. An unusually early *Oeneis jutta* (Hübner) was also taken on 25 May at the Langlade Co. locality. The earliest date that *O. jutta* was collected in neighboring Marathon Co. was 31 May.

Boloria frigga appears to be restricted to open, sedgy sphagnum bogs (Fig. 2). The bogs at all localities tended to be quite wet. At the localities visited by the authors, the bogs supported scattered *Larix laricina* (Tamarack), clumps of *Betula pumila* (Dwarf Birch) and *Salix pedicellaris* (Bog Willow). Also present were *Kalmia polifolia* (Swamp Laurel), *Andromeda glaucophylla* (Bog Rosemary), *Chamaedaphne caliculata* (Leather Leaf) and an occasional *Sarrcenia purpurea* (Pitcher-plant).

The specimens of *Boloria frigga* are presently retained by their respective collectors.

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ADDITIONAL NEW BUTTERFLY RECORDS FROM FLORIDA

Florida continues to be a source of new records of Lepidoptera in spite of burgeoning land development and destruction of the natural habitat. However, some species may benefit from this as certain ornamental plants become more widespread. We report herein one new U.S.A. record (Pieridae), one new Florida record (Lycaenidae), and additional records of some recently reported species.

Pieridae

Phoebis orbis (Poey). A single fresh male of this species (previously unrecorded from the U.S.A.) was taken on 25 April 1973 at about 1200 EST, on Big Pine Key, Monroe Co., Fla. It was captured visiting flowers with other *Phoebis* species, on Sands Rd. across from a pine forest. No others were seen in the area.

P. orbis is illustrated by Lewis (1973, Butterflies of the World, Chicago, 312 p.). However, the specimen taken has a milky white ground color rather than the yellow shown by Lewis, and the basal patch on the upper forewing is orange rather than dark yellow.

P. orbis has previously been reported from Cuba and Hispaniola (Scott 1971, J. Res. Lepid. 9: 249-256), and the Florida specimen reported in the present paper is evidently a stray.

Anteos maerula maerula (Fabricius). Five specimens were taken on 31 August 1973 on Big Pine Key, Monroe Co., Fla. These were caught during intermittent rain showers while visiting flowers along the road.

Nymphalidae

Antartia lytrea chrysopelea (Hübner). Six fresh specimens of this recently reported species (Anderson 1974, J. Lepid. Soc., 28: 354-359) were taken on 24 and 25 April 1973, on Big Pine Key, Monroe Co., Fla. Two specimens were deposited in the Carnegie Museum and two in the M. Howard Collection.