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ANTHERAEA POLYPHEMUS (SATURNIIDAE) AND BIBLIS HYPERIA (NYMPHALIDAE) IN TEXAS

The statement was made (Ferguson 1972, *Moths of North America*, Fasc. 20.2B, E. W. Classey Ltd., London, p. 200) that although *Antheraea polyphemus* (Cramer) is the most widely distributed of North American Saturniidae it has not been reported from counties of the southern coastal bend of Texas. On 18 September 1976, I took eight males of this species in black light traps at the Risken Ranch (27°9'N, 97°41' W) in Kenedy Co., definitely a southern coastal bend county. Three were kept as specimens, and one of the three was deposited in the U.S. National Museum. I had previously reported other, more northerly coastal bend records (Kleberg and San Patricio Co.) to J. F. Gates Clarke and at his suggestion sent voucher specimens to the National Museum.

Biblis hyperia (Cramer) (Nymphalidae) is reported by Howe (1975, *The butterflies of North America*, Doubleday, Garden City, NY, p. 125) to occasionally stray into the Brownsville region of Texas. In the Texas A & I University–Kingsville collection are three specimens (one female, two males) taken by members of my entomology class and myself at the R & B Welder Refuge near Sinton, San Patricio Co., Texas, on 30 November 1973. Some years previous to this date, Carroll Williams of the Corpus Christi (Texas) Museum mentioned to me that he had taken the species at the Welder Refuge. Good evidence exists that there is, or has been, a resident population of this species in the United States. Williams' specimens were taken at the "Hackberry Motte," mine ca. 6 mi distant at the "Bolsa," both areas of dense wood along the Aransas River.

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