

Am. Entomol. Soc.) presents a figure of an apparently gynandromorphic *P. polyxenes*, but offers no data on the specimen.

It is not known what caused the butterfly described here to be a gynandromorph. Gardiner (1972, J. Res. Lep. 11: 129-140) notes that the incidence of gynandromorphism in *Pieris brassicae* L. cultures is associated with outbreaks of virus and suggests that viral disease may cause such genetic abnormalities. Viral disease is commonly present at low levels in our cultures of *P. polyxenes* and may account for the appearance of this unusual individual.

The specimen is located in Lot 1062 of the Entomological Collections at Cornell University. I wish to acknowledge the support of N.S.F. Grant DEB 76-20114 (to Paul P. Feeny) which covered costs of publication.

WILLIAM S. BLAU, *Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.*

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
32(2), 1978, 139-140

ELECTROSTRYMON ANGELIA ANGELIA (LYCAENIDAE):
THE OLDEST FLORIDA RECORD?

The butterflies, Sphingidae and Castniidae from the Strecker collection were transferred from the Field Museum of Natural History to this institution in 1976 on semi-permanent loan in order that they might be more readily utilized by students of these groups. Since that time workers here and elsewhere have made greater use of the Strecker and Reakirt material contained in Strecker's collection.

That collection is, however, an aggravating one by modern standards: there are few labels on individual specimens; rather, the series are labelled with data that in theory apply to all members under the label. This is certainly not the case in all instances. Fortunately, Strecker prepared catalogs to the Papilionidae, Pieridae and Lycaenidae before his death, and in these families the data for individual specimens are recorded.

A second problem involves Strecker's apparently too-eager interpretation of what specimen was what, and from where. Some of the putative Reakirt types in the collection may not be those, and we suspect that Strecker was easy prey for dealers who peddled material mislabelled by locality. The situation with the Strecker collection is by no means as bad as that with some other older collections, notably the Ehrmann collection presently housed at Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

Nevertheless, the Strecker collection contains some magnificent material—material that is not duplicated in other North American collections. Further, the Strecker collection, with its associated letters, is an historical document. The Lycaenidae, because that family was one for which the catalog was completed, are especially interesting. In working through the hairstreaks in the Strecker collection, specimens of *Electrostrymon angelia* (Hewitson) were found under the label "*Thecla hugon* Godart", a synonym of *Electrostrymon endymion* (Fabricius). Two of these specimens were placed in the collection after Strecker had compiled the catalog and are individually labelled "Haiti" and "Port au Prince, Haiti"; both of these butterflies are specimens of the Hispaniolan subspecies *boyeri* (W. P. Comstock and Huntington). The other specimen is labelled characteristically with an "a", referring to an entry in the catalog. This specimen is here figured (Fig. 1) and is referable to the Cuban *E. a. angelia*. The catalog states that the specimen was from "Florida" and that



Fig. 1. *Electrostrymon angelia angelia* (Hewitson), ♂ upper (left) and under (right) surfaces; FLORIDA, Chas. Dury (Strecker collection). Allyn Museum photos 071477-15/16.

Strecker received it from Charles Dury. No date is given, but it is likely that the specimen was taken before 1880.

Kimball (1965, *Lepidoptera of Florida*) does not list Dury among the pioneer Florida collectors, and it is possible that while Strecker received the *angelia* from Dury, Dury himself may not have collected it. Were it not for the fact that Anderson (1974, *J. Lepid. Soc.*, 28: 354-358) had recorded this species from the Florida Keys, and others have reported it from as far north as the Fort Lauderdale area on the east coast of the state, it would be tempting to dismiss the Strecker specimen as a hoax or a mislabelled specimen. I suspect, though, that the Dury/Strecker specimen is an authentic one, and quite possibly *angelia long* has been a member of the Florida fauna, though perhaps not so commonly as in the past few years.

It is further likely that specimens of *angelia* may have been responsible for the long-standing records of *E. endymion* from Florida. The specimen that Holland (1931, *The Butterfly Book*: pl. 64, Fig. 32) figured as "*endymion*" was actually a specimen of *E. angelia boyeri* (Klots, 1951, *Field Guide to the Butterflies . . .*: 281), and the latter author expressed doubt about the occurrence of *endymion* in Florida. Riley (1975, *Field Guide . . . Butterflies of the West Indies*) does not mention *endymion* from the West Indies, thus strongly suggesting that the species never has occurred in Florida.

LEE D. MILLER, *Allyn Museum of Entomology, 3701 Bay Shore Road, Sarasota, Florida 33580.*

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
32(2), 1978, 140-141

OBSERVATIONS ON *ERORA LAETA* (LYCAENIDAE) IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Erora laeta Edwards, often considered the rarest of eastern butterflies, is eagerly sought by many lepidopterists; too often with negative results. I made my first trip to New Hampshire to capture this species on 21 May, 1977 with fellow collector Reginald Webster. We visited a few areas in Carroll County, near Bartlett, in northern New Hampshire, where R. W. had taken one specimen the previous year.