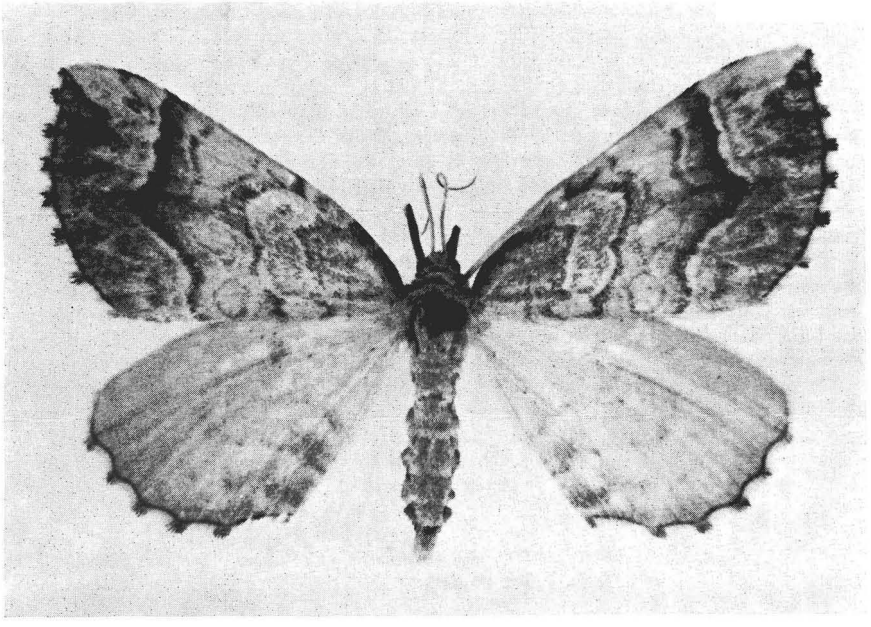

Fig. 1. *Eulythis mellinata* F. Female from Armdale, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 31 July 1972. J. Edsall. 3.5×.

America at Laval (Isle Jesus), Québec on 10 July 1967 (1 male), 24 June 1973 (1 female), 1 July 1973 (1 male) (Sheppard 1975, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Québec 20: 7), 28 June 1974 (1 male), 7 July 1974 (1 female), 29 June 1975 (1 female), 18 June 1976 (1 male) and 24 June 1976 (1 male) (Sheppard, 1977, pers. comm.).

The introduction of *Eulythis mellinata* in Nova Scotia was almost certainly recent as the specimen was collected in an area which has been intensively collected for the last 30 years, yet this is the only specimen which has been taken to date. The occurrence of the moth in two widely separated localities in eastern Canada indicates well-established populations, and its occurrence in other eastern North American localities should therefore be expected. A photograph of the adult has been included to aid in identification.

KENNETH NEIL, *Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.*

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OCCURRENCE OF *THYMELICUS LINEOLA* (HESPERIIDAE) IN NEWFOUNDLAND

The recent rapid spread of the European Skipper, *Thymelicus lineola* (Ochsenheimer) in North America, particularly in the northeastern part of the continent, evi-

dently has excited considerable interest (Burns 1966, Can. Entomol. 98: 859–866; Straley 1969, J. Lepid. Soc. 23: 76; Patterson 1971, J. Lepid. Soc. 25: 222). As far as Canada is concerned it is now listed (Gregory 1975, Lyman Entomol. Mus., McGill Univ., Ste-Anne de Bellevue, Québec, p. 11) as occurring in the provinces of Québec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia, as well as Ontario, where it was first noted on this continent in 1910 (Saunders 1916, Ottawa Nat. 30: 116).

The butterfly was certainly present in great numbers in one spot in northeastern Nova Scotia (Cape Breton Island) on 26 July 1977 where I found it on grassy wasteland adjacent to an abandoned coal mine at Sydney Mines. This is 3 km north of Sydney whence the ferry sails for Newfoundland, a voyage of 160 km across the Cabot Strait. Having arrived in Newfoundland, I found *T. lineola* in the western part of the island, on 28 July 1977. The locality was an open grassy area a few metres wide between woodland and Highway 430, 15 km north of Deer Lake. About a dozen of the butterflies (all males) were observed, most being fresh specimens. Three specimens were collected and have been deposited in the Can. Nat. Coll., Ottawa.

Holland (1969, J. Lepid. Soc. 23: 33–42) collected in the Deer Lake area in 1965 at the same time of year and did not report seeing this species; indeed it does not appear to have been previously reported from Newfoundland. However, the insect has certainly reached the island now, presumably by traversing the Cabot Strait from Nova Scotia in the very recent past. It is perhaps possible that this species used the ferry for the crossing.

W. J. D. EBERLIE, *P.O. Box 370, 17 Division St., Colborne, Ontario, Canada K0K 1M0.*

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A PROBABLE NATURAL HYBRID OF *PAPILIO EURYMEDON* AND *P. RUTULUS* (PAPILIONIDAE) FROM IDAHO

Natural interspecific hybrids seem to be as rare among swallowtails as they are among butterflies in general. In the field the best evidence for hybridization comes usually from intermediacy of such characters as wing shape and color patterns.

On 18 May 1976, David H. Wagner and I encountered impressive swarms of *Papilio eurymedon* Lucas and *P. rutulus* Lucas visiting muddy spots at the edge of the town of Lowell, Idaho Co., Idaho. All of the individuals were males. Flying at the same place but much less common were *P. multicaudatus* Kirby, *P. zelicaon* Lucas, *Pieris napi* Linné, *Anthocharis sara* Boisduval, *Euphydryas chalcedona* Doubleday and Hewitson, and *Celastrina pseudargiolus* (Boisduval and LeConte). Some of the male swallowtail "clumps" on the moist soil included over 50 butterflies. They were probably seeking sodium (cf. Arms et al. 1974, Science 185: 372–374). Obviously the situation here was ideal for observing variations, and we examined the crowded butterflies carefully in the hope of finding aberrant forms. The differences between *P. eurymedon* and *P. rutulus* were immediately visible as they flew up and settled, often spreading their wings as they crawled over the moist earth. The gray-white ground color of the former contrasted with the bright clear yellow of the latter. Also the much broader black stripes and reduction of ground color of *P. eurymedon* quickly separated it from *P. rutulus*.

In one group of swallowtails we noticed a perplexing individual that did not fit either *P. eurymedon* or *P. rutulus*. Its ground color was whitish lemon-yellow and the