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#### TEMPORARY RANGE EXTENSION AND LARVAL FOODPLANT OF *DYNAMINE DYONIS* (NYMPHALIDAE) IN TEXAS

The northern normal limit of *Dynamine dyonis* Geyer in Texas is Cameron and Hidalgo counties. The occurrence of *D. dyonis* north of its usual range was noted on 27 July 1966, when I collected a tattered female on the Salado Creek, three miles southeast of the Northeast Preserve, a city park in San Antonio, Texas. The inundations of Hurricane Beulah in September 1967 produced lush vegetation in south Texas and may have caused the invasion of *D. dyonis* to extend as far north as Collin Co. (18 Sept. 1968, 2 ♂♂, leg. Edward Reid). Further evidence of this movement are records by the following collectors in other counties in 1968: Gonzales Co., Hidalgo Co. (both M. A. Rickard); Bell Co., San Patricio Co. (both R. O. and C. A. Kendall); Travis Co. (C. J. Durden); Brazos Co. (J. E. Hafernik). The last known record in 1968 was Bexar Co., 23 Nov., 1 ♀, leg. J. F. Doyle. The total number of *D. dyonis* taken by collectors in Texas from 27 July 1966 through 23 Nov. 1968 was 134 (68 ♂♂, 66 ♀♀). To my knowledge no populations remain in central or northern Texas.

On 5 May 1968, I observed a female *D. dyonis* as it fluttered about a trailing plant in a dry creek bed in the Northeast Preserve. The plant, *Tragia ramosa* Torrey (Euphorbiaceae), and the butterfly were caged and placed outdoors at my home in San Antonio, Texas. Twenty-four eggs were deposited that same day. The first larva emerged on 9 May. Only 6 larvae remained on 19 May because of cannibalism. Adults which emerged were: (31 May) 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀; (1 June) 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Larvae were collected at the Northeast Preserve site in 1968 and reared on *T. ramosa*. These larvae were collected on 19 May and pupated 24 May. One adult (♂) emerged on 5 June. Larvae also were collected on 14 July and pupated between 17 and 18 July. Adults (1 ♂, 1 ♀) emerged on 23 and 25 July.

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