

TABLE 1. Lepidoptera from regurgitated boluses of nestling Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*).

Family	Species	Larval Foodplants	Number of Larvae		Number of Adults	
			30 June	7 July	30 June	7 July
Geometridae	<i>Haematopsis grataria</i>	—	—	—	1	1
Noctuidae	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	General feeder	8	12	—	—
	<i>Caenurgina</i> sp. ( <i>crassiuscula</i> or <i>erechtea</i> )	Grasses, legumes	1	1	—	—
	<i>Leucania</i> sp.	Grasses	—	1	—	—
	<i>Plathypena scabra</i>	Legumes	1	14	—	—
	<i>Pseudaletia unipuncta</i>	Grasses	—	2	—	—
	<i>Spodoptera ornithogalli</i>	General feeder	—	3	—	—
Pieridae	<i>Colias</i> sp. ( <i>eurytheme</i> or <i>philodice</i> )	Legumes	1	—	—	—
Pylalidae	Genus ? species ?	Unknown	1	—	—	—

*Caenurgina* species have been associated with both grasses and legumes (Crumb 1956, U.S.D.A. Tech. Bull. 1135, 356 pp.). *Spodoptera orinithogalli* (Guenée), a general feeder (Crumb 1929, U.S.D.A. Tech. Bull. 88, 179 pp.), is found frequently on soybeans in the midwestern U.S.A., but not as commonly as *Plathypena scabra* (pers. obs.). The polyphagous *Agrotis ipsilon* (Hufnagel) apparently is associated with moist soil habitats (see Walkden 1950, U.S.D.A. Cir. 849, 52 pp.). *Agrotis ipsilon* also has been reported as a common lepidopteran species in the stomachs of Cattle Egrets shot near Cairo and Simbellaween, Egypt (Kirkpatrick 1925, Egypt Ministry Agr. Tech. Serv. Bull. 56, 28 pp.). This similarity does not suggest that adult Cattle Egrets specifically forage for the larvae of *A. ipsilon*, but does indicate that there might be common denominators in the larval habitat of this noctuid and the foraging habitat of adult Cattle Egrets that could aid investigations of both species.

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#### NEW FOODPLANT RECORDS FOR *EUPHYDRYAS EDITHA* AND *EUPHYDRYAS CHALCEDONA* (NYMPHALIDAE)

On 6 June 1978, I located a small colony of *Euphydryas editha* (Boisduval) near Frenchman's Lake in Plumas Co., California. The colony was at about 7,000 ft elevation, in a dry open meadow transversed by a small semi-permanent creek. The adult butterflies (which were well flown and worn), and particularly females, seemed to be associated with a small yellow plant in the family Scrophulariaceae. A close investigation of this plant, which was later determined to be *Castilleja pilosa* (Wats.) Rydberg, revealed two small tents of first-instar (pre-diapause) larvae. The tents contained a

dozen or so larvae each and they were located near the base of leaves just above the ground. *Euphydryas editha* has been known to feed upon other species of *Castilleja* (e.g., *C. nana* Eastw. and *C. lapidicola* Heller), but not on *C. pilosa* which is a very different looking plant to be a "paintbrush." For a review of the known foodplants of *Euphydryas editha* see White and Singer (1974, J. Lepid. Soc. 28: 103-107).

On 5 June 1978, I was collecting in the Pine Nut Mountains of Douglas Co., Nevada with David L. Bauer. About 11 mi S of U.S. highway 50, on the Brunswick Canyon-Sunrise Pass Road, we discovered a large colony of *Euphydryas chalcedona* (Double-day) on a dry slope (ca. 5,000-6,000 ft in elevation) in the pinyon-juniper zone. This is the first time that a colony of *E. chalcedona* has been located east of the Carson Valley (although Bauer noted that he had taken a few individual specimens in the Pine Nuts previously). The butterflies appear to be assignable to subspecies *macglashanii* (Rivers), but the usual *macglashanii* foodplants (*Penstemon brevifloris* Lindl. and *Penstemon lemmonii* A. Gray) could not be located in the vicinity; nor could we find any other known foodplant of *E. chalcedona*. Adults of both sexes were avidly nectaring at wild onion (*Allium* sp.) and we noticed that females were paying quite a bit of attention to a small *Orthocarpus* sp. with long filamentous leaves. I caged two females with several sprigs of the *Orthocarpus* plant. These females subsequently oviposited on the plants—demonstrating the probability that this is indeed their foodplant. Previously recorded foodplants for *E. chalcedona* have included a number of species of Scrophulariaceae, including *Penstemon*, *Castilleja*, *Mimulus*, *Diplacus* and *Scrophularia* but not *Orthocarpus*. Thus this is the only report of *E. chalcedona* making use of an annual for oviposition. (Is it possible that competition for food between this species and *E. editha*, which frequently feeds on annual scrophs, has occurred in other areas?)

I am indebted to Robert Gustafson of the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History for identification of the two foodplants. Because the specimens of the *Orthocarpus* sp. were not in flower, they could be identified only to genus and not to species.

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#### NYMPHALIS MILBERTI (NYMPHALIDAE) NEAR SEA LEVEL IN CALIFORNIA

*Nymphalis milberti* Latreille is regarded as a rarity on the Pacific Coast and is usually recorded at high elevations. Shapiro (1974, J. Res. Lepid. 13: 157-161) pointed out that it is occasionally taken below 300 m in northern and central California and that such occurrences seem to involve only overwintered females. It was suggested that *N. milberti* overwinters at low elevations and breeds there in April, the resulting offspring dispersing upslope. Because of the low numbers, such movements would be very difficult to detect. *N. milberti*, unlike *N. californica* Bdv., is not considered a migratory species. Its suggested movements, however, parallel those proposed by Shapiro (1975, J. Res. Lepid. 14: 93-97) for *N. californica*. In the northeast *N. j-album* Bdv. & LeC. shows a seasonal pattern of occurrence suggesting the same phenomenon (fresh adults at high elevations in July; overwintered ones at low elevations November-April; Shapiro 1974, Search (Agriculture) 4(3): 12).

On 2 April 1978 Mr. Noel LaDue took a worn female *N. milberti* at Rancho Cordova, Sacramento Co., California (about 20 m). On 26 May 1978 I took two fresh male *N. milberti* on vetch flowers about 1.5 km from the site of LaDue's capture. Both native and introduced stinging nettles (potential host plants) occur in the vicinity in riparian forest. The implication that breeding took place is clear and is bolstered by a report