sence, describing the mature larva and taking the photographs which accompany this article. I also credit Dr. Hermann Flaschka, Chemistry Department, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Georgia, for his advice as to how to construct a flying cage in order to obtain eggs from the captured female.

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# GENERAL NOTES

## NEW *PAPILIO CRESPHONTES* HOSTPLANT

In mid-April 1978 I was examining Torchwood (*Amyris elemifera* L.) shrubs in the understory of second-growth dry hammock on Big Pine Key, Monroe Co., Florida. No rain had fallen for a month, and this particular place was exposed to a relentless parching southeast wind that had wilted all Torchwood at the hammock edge. But inside the hammock, the shrubs looked healthy. Here I was surprised to find ova and larvae in all instars of *Papilio cresphontes cresphontes* Cramer in circumstances theoretically more suitable for *P. aristodemus ponceanus* Schaus. Furthermore, a few *cresphontes* were flying through shaded hammocks here and in known Upper Keys *ponceanus* habitats. Several *cresphontes* females investigated Torchwood but I witnessed no oviposition. The few eggshells found were not necessarily on the youngest growth, and first instar larvae accepted older growth. I gave one of these larvae new leaves from Torchwood growing in full sunlight, and it ate them readily. When I tasted these leaves they had a sharp tang almost like that of mint, followed by a longer-lasting bitter aftertaste. Shade-grown new leaves lacked both these extremes.

I brought six final instar larvae back to New York, hoping to rear them through to adults even though I had no Torchwood growing at home. Surprisingly, they refused mature leaves of *Citrus paradisi* Macf. and etiolated shoots of *Ruta graveolens* L. After wandering in the cage for some days, all pupated. Except for two partly abortive pupae which I preserved, the rest emerged as characteristic but undersized adults.

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