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SPECIES OF *EUCALYPTUS* AS FOOD PLANTS FOR LEPIDOPTERA IN EAST AFRICA

Dr. I. F. B. Common's paper, "Some factors responsible for imbalances in the Australian fauna of Lepidoptera" (1981, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 34:286-294), and his remarks on the role of *Eucalyptus* as a lepidopterous food plant suggest that a list of the Lepidoptera feeding on the introduced *Eucalyptus* spp. in East Africa might be of interest.

Various species of *Eucalyptus* are grown in many parts of East Africa, primarily as sources of firewood but also as useful agents in the reclamation of swampy land. *E. citriodora* is grown as a plantation crop in Zaire and elsewhere for its oil, used in the perfumery trade.

The following is a list of species recorded as feeding on species of *Eucalyptus*: **Lymantriidae**—*Euproctis molundana* Auriv., *Dasychira georgiana* Fawcett, *D. basalis* Wlk., *Argyrostroma niobe* Weymer; **Lasiocampidae**—*Lechrilepis nigrivenis* Strand, *Bombycopsis bipars* Wlk., *Nadiasa cuneata* Distant, *Pachypasa subfascia* Wlk., *P. papyri* Tams, *Eucraera salambo* Vuillot; **Saturniidae**—*Bunaea alcinoe* Stoll, *Nudaurelia conradsi* Rebel, *N. cytherea* F., *N. dione* F., *N. krucki* Hering, *N. gueinzii* Karsch, *Lobobunaea phaedusa* Drury, *Urota sinope* Westwood, *Athletes ethra* Westwood; **Notodontidae**—*Desmeocraera varia* Janse; **Limacodidae**—*Latoia chapmanni* Kirby; **Psychidae**—*Eumeta rougeoti* Bourgogne, *Kotochalia junodi* Hylaerts; **Noctuidae**—*Euxoa longidentifera* Hampson, *Spodoptera littoralis* Bdv., *Heliothis armigera* (Hbn.), *Anua mejanesi* Gn., *A. tirhaca* Cramer, *Achaea lienardi* Bdv., *A. catella* Gn., *A. faber* Holland, *Plusia limbirena* Gn.; **Geometridae**—*Orthonama obstipata* F., *Colocleora divisaria* Wlk., *Ascotis selenaria* Schiff., *A. reciprocaria* Wlk., *Cleora nigrisparsalis* Janse, *C. herbuloti* Fletcher, *C. dargei* Herbulot, *C. scobina* Fletcher, *C. rothkirchi* Strand, *Luxiaria curvivena* Warren; **Pyralidae**—*Herculia tenuis* Butler, *Sylepta balteata* F. As shown for Australia no African butterfly larva have been known to feed on *Eucalyptus*.

The two indigenous genera of the Myrtaceae, *Eugenia* and *Syzigium*, serve as host plants for relatively few lepidopterous larvae: five *Charaxes* spp., one lycaenid, two lymantriids, one each lasiocampid, thaumetopoeid and metarbelid, three limacodids and two noctuids; however, another introduced genus, *Psidium*, originally from tropical America, is eaten by two lycaenids, one lymantriid, one lasiocampid, six saturniids, three notodontids, one limacodid, one metarbelid, one noctuid and two geometrids.

It is most unusual for introduced species to be eaten by more species than the indigenous plants. In the Mimosaceae, for example, there are no records of lepidopterous larvae feeding on the introduced *Leucaena glauca* and *Acacia decurrens*, nor are the flowers visited by imagines; yet, the indigenous species of *Acacia* are eaten by numerous species of lepidopterous larvae, and their flowers are highly attractive to butterflies and moths.

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SUMMER BUTTERFLIES IN DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT

The canyons of the Green River in Dinosaur National Monument are in large part accessible only by raft. They are in a most interesting area biogeographically, however,

lying just off the eastern end of the Uinta Mountains, the most southern outpost of the northern Rocky Mountains. To the north and east of Dinosaur lies the Wyoming Basin, which separates the northern and southern Rockies and forms a gap that has not been crossed by such butterflies as *Euphydryas gillettii* (Barnes) and *Parnassius clodius* Ménétriés.

A raft trip down the Green River in mid-July of 1981 provided an opportunity for a quick survey of the butterfly fauna of the canyons. Although during the trip (12–17 July) the river was cold, the desert floor of the canyons was hot, and few wildflowers were in bloom. In general the butterfly fauna was unexciting. *Asclepias* was abundant, and *Danaus plexippus* L. was the most prominent butterfly. Occasional individuals of *Vanessa cardui* (L.) and *Pieris rapae* (L.) were seen, and once or twice a day a *Papilio multicaudatus* Kirby would fly by. In dry grassy areas *Cercyonis oetus* (Bdv.) was frequent, second only to monarchs in abundance. Occasionally an *Erynnis afranius* (Lintner) was seen. A single *Colias* flew by, possibly *alexandra* Edw.

Near Upper Disaster Falls in the Lodore Canyon, Colorado (mile 237) some thistles were in bloom. While our party was reconnoitering the rapids I took a couple of *Speyeria coronis* Behr and then was attracted by the unusual silhouette of a backlit "monarch" nectaring. A second look told me it was no monarch—indeed it was *Speyeria nokomis* (Edw.), a species I had not seen before. Two males were taken of this scarce and strangely distributed fritillary—previously unknown in northwestern Colorado but present in adjacent northeastern Utah (Uintah County—Callaghan and Tidwell, 1972, J. Res. Lepid. 10:191–202; Ferris & Fisher, 1971, J. Lepid. Soc. 25:44–52).

Since mineral development is rampant in Uintah County, it is a pleasure to report this minor range extension, because it means that *S. nokomis* is established in a national monument where its habitat will be protected. It is clear that further exploration of the canyons of Dinosaur National Monument would be useful, to establish both the nature of the butterfly fauna earlier in the season and the extent of the *S. nokomis* colony.

L. P. Grey kindly identified the *Speyeria coronis*; John M. Burns the *Erynnis*.

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NEW BUTTERFLY DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE

In general, the Adirondack and St. Lawrence valley regions of New York are poorly represented in entomological collections owing, in part, to a dearth of resident collectors in these regions. This is especially evident in the lack of records of many species of Lepidoptera from these areas. The following annotated list of Rhopalocera supplements Shapiro's list of the butterflies and skippers of New York (1974, Search: Agriculture, Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta. No. 12, Ithaca, N.Y., 60 pp.).

Most specimens were collected or observed at White's Hill (elev. 438 m), Parishville, in St. Lawrence County. White's Hill lies just within the northwestern boundary of the Adirondack Park and overlooks the St. Lawrence valley to the north. This area is, therefore, intermediate between the lower, very flat plain extending to the St. Lawrence River and the much higher Adirondack Mountains. Some areas of White's Hill are old fields in succession, but much of the land is second-growth deciduous forest, with pockets of hemlock and spruce.

Additional records within St. Lawrence Co. are presented from the Cranberry Lake Biological Station (CLBS), owned by the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry; and Sterling Pond, located about 13 km SE of