

NEW WISCONSIN BUTTERFLY RECORDS

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ABSTRACT. Numerous new county records have increased the known range and relative abundance of many of Wisconsin's butterflies (Rhopalocera). A number of species new to the state have been uncovered and several old records have been confirmed. The records were obtained from resident and non-resident collectors, published literature, university and natural history museum collections, and the author's collection.

Since the publication of *Butterflies of Wisconsin* (Ebner, 1970), I have maintained a list of all Wisconsin butterfly records. To date thirteen new state records, six species of questionable occurrence and over 1500 new county records have been added to this list. This brings the state total of confirmed butterfly species to 146.

These records have come from much field work by resident collectors, various publications and field trips by myself. Collecting by George Balogh of St. Louis, Missouri, Robert J. Borth of Milwaukee, and Leslie A. Ferge of Middleton, particularly in prairies in the southern half of the state, in sphagnum-heath bogs in the north, and in oak-pine barren and bracken-grassland ("stump prairie") areas, has accounted for many new county records. Fay H. Karpuleon of Eau Claire and John H. Masters of California have added many new northern records. It should be noted that this intensive and widespread collecting has shown the ranges and relative abundance of many of Wisconsin's butterflies to be much greater than is indicated in *Butterflies of Wisconsin* (Ebner, 1970).

In addition to the new state records, noted with a double asterisk (**), and confirmation of very old records, noted with an asterisk (*), only those new county records which are notable range extensions or relate to scarce or local species are mentioned in this supplement.

Information regarding any Wisconsin butterfly records of which I am not aware would be greatly appreciated.

All the species mentioned are single brooded in Wisconsin, except for those noted otherwise. A few species are also noted as representing strays due to their infrequent occurrence, undoubtedly from populations to the south.

The nomenclature and arrangement follow that of Ebner's checklist (1970) but with some of the changes noted by Kuehn and Masters (1972).

HESPERIIDAE

*****Lerodea eufala*** (Edwards). Door, Douglas, Jefferson, Juneau, Milwaukee Counties, 5 August-1 October. A small female in good condition was collected on 28 August 1966 in Douglas County by Jackson L. Boughner and is now in the Milwaukee Public Museum

collection (Ms. Susan Borkin, pers. comm.). Since then two more specimens, also in good condition, were collected by George Balogh. The determination of these specimens was confirmed by Mogens C. Nielsen. Another specimen, a fresh female, was taken in Juneau County by Tom W. Kral. A fifth specimen was collected by William E. Sieker in Door County in the 1930's. This skipper could occur as a stray throughout Wisconsin, as it has been found as far north as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Nielsen, 1970). Because of its drab color and late flight period, *eufala* could be easily overlooked. It should be looked for in dry, open fields in fall.

**Atrytonopsis hianna* (Scudder). Adams, Burnett, Douglas, Eau Claire, Grant, Juneau, Wood Counties, 14 May–28 June. Found in the oak-pine barren areas of western and central Wisconsin, *hianna* flies with *Lycaeides melissa samuelis* Nabokov. Although widely distributed, it has not been taken in large numbers. This skipper was said to have been common in the Racine County area (southeastern Wisconsin) prior to the turn of the century (Hoy, 1883). There have been no subsequent records from this area.

Euphyes conspicua (Edwards). 1 July–10 August. Twenty scattered new county records indicate that this skipper should be found statewide in sedgy meadow or marsh habitats and not only in those counties near Lake Michigan as suggested by Ebner (1970). In its habitat *conspicua* can be moderately common.

Euphyes bimacula (Grote & Robinson). Barron, Chippewa, Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iowa, Juneau, Kenosha, Marinette, Racine, Vilas, Waukesha Counties, 25 June–30 July. These widely scattered new county records indicate a statewide distribution for *bimacula*. It is very local and never common in sedgy meadow or marsh habitats.

Poanes viator (Edwards). 4 July–7 August. While generally scarce, this species has been found to be locally abundant at times in Dodge and Ozaukee Counties.

***Problema byssus* (Edwards). Grant County, 12 July 1981. Two males and a female, all fresh, were taken in prairie habitat in extreme southwestern Wisconsin by George Balogh and Robert J. Borth; another female was taken by James C. Parkinson in the same area on 11 July 1982. This species occurs in Iowa and throughout much of Illinois in areas on or near major rivers (Irwin & Downey, 1973). Thus it could also be expected in similar areas of southern Wisconsin.

Atalopedes campestris (Boisduval). Brown, Dane, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Jefferson, Juneau, Polk, Rock, Winnebago Counties, 12 August–20 October. New county records from Polk County in the northwest to Winnebago County in the east and Jefferson County in the south show that this skipper strays throughout the southern two-thirds of Wisconsin, especially during late summer and fall.

Pompeius verna (Edwards). Brown, Dane, Douglas, Dunn, Grant, Iowa, Marathon, Milwaukee Counties, 23 June–31 July. The distribution of *verna* may well be statewide based on these widely scattered new county records.

**Polites origenes* (Fabricius). Adams, Dane, Chippewa, Eau Claire, Grant, Green, Iowa, Juneau, Monroe, Pierce, Sauk, Waukesha Counties, 25 June–29 July. Records for *origenes* show it to be found at least through the southern half of Wisconsin. It flies in the same open, grassy fields as the similar and generally more common *Polites themistocles* (Latreille) with which, at first glance, it can easily be confused. This may be the reason that its presence in Wisconsin has gone unnoticed since the turn of the century (Rauterberg, 1900). In dry prairie habitats, such as those found in Grant, Green and Sauk Counties, *origenes* often outnumber *themistocles*.

Hesperia metea Scudder. Adams, Brown, Douglas, Florence, Juneau, St. Croix Counties, 12 May–1 June. The Adams and Juneau County records show that this skipper occurs as far south as central Wisconsin in oak-pine barren areas. It can be easily missed as the flight period is very short.

Hesperia ottoe Edwards. Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Sauk, Waushara Counties, 24 June–26 August. Found in modest numbers in the southwestern portion of the state, *ottoe* is restricted to dry prairie habitat.

Hesperia sassacus Harris. 15 May–29 July. Well over a dozen new county records show this skipper to be a resident of all but the most extreme southern counties of Wisconsin, having been found as far south as Iowa County.

Hesperia leonardus Harris. Brown, Chippewa, Columbia, Dane, Douglas, Eau Claire, Florence, Green, Juneau, Langlade, Marathon, Oconto, Sauk, Shawano Counties, 4 August–10 September. While typical *leonardus* occur in northeastern Wisconsin, specimens from the western and southern portions of the state are part of a blend zone between *leonardus* to the east and *Hesperia leonardus pawnee* Dodge to the west (Dr. William W. McGuire, pers. comm.). The southernmost records (Green County) are of specimens showing varying degrees of transition between *leonardus* and *pawnee*; here they are found in dry prairie habitat.

Hylephila phyleus (Drury). Dane, Grant, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Portage, Waukesha Counties, 2 August–15 October. These new county records indicate that *phyleus* strays throughout the southern half of Wisconsin as far north as Portage County (Johnson & Malick, 1972); it is seldom common.

Thymelicus lineola (Ochsenheimer). Dane, Kenosha, Marinette, Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Vilas, Washington, Waukesha Counties, 16 June–21 July. This species is now common in the Milwaukee County and Dane County (Madison) areas and appears to be extending its range throughout eastern Wisconsin.

**Oarisma poweshiek* (Parker). Walworth, Waukesha Counties, 27 June–16 July. Two strong colonies of this skipper were discovered by George Balogh in low prairie areas on 4 July 1978 in Waukesha County. Since then another locality may have been found when Leslie A. Ferge and James C. Parkinson, collecting in Walworth County, took a single specimen. Both of these counties are in southeastern Wisconsin. The last report of *poweshiek* in Wisconsin was by Fernekes (1906) in Milwaukee County.

***Nastra lherminier* (Latreille). Green County, 26 August 1979. A single female of this species was taken by George Balogh in a dry, upland prairie. This specimen was examined by me and, as *lherminier* has been reported from northcentral Minnesota (Azevedo, Jr., 1970) and central Illinois (Irwin & Downey, 1973), it is likely this skipper will be found on occasion in Wisconsin.

Carterocephalus palaemon mandan (Edwards). 20 May–5 July. Numerous new county records indicate that this species occurs in all but the southern quarter of the state, and it has been found as far south as Dodge and Washington Counties.

Erynnis icelus (Scudder & Burgess). 6 May–8 July. Almost three dozen new county records show *icelus* to be common throughout Wisconsin.

Erynnis brizo (Boisduval & Leconte). 24 April–14 June. Over a dozen new county records indicate that *brizo* is also found statewide, but it tends to be less common than *icelus*.

**Erynnis persius* (Scudder). Adams, Burnett, Eau Claire, Juneau, Monroe, Polk, Wood Counties, 11 May–8 June. Not reported since before the turn of the century (Hoy, 1883), *persius* is seldom common in the oak-pine barren areas of central and western Wisconsin. It is associated with *Lupinus perennis* (blue lupine) and is found in company with *Atrytonopsis hianna* and *Lycaeides melissa samuelis* Nabokov (Lycaenidae). The Eau Claire County specimens were reared from ova found on *L. perennis* by Fay H. Karpuleon and identified by Mogens C. Nielsen. Some of the Adams, Burnett and Wood County specimens were determined by Dr. John M. Burns.

Erynnis lucilius (Scudder & Burgess). 9 May–25 September. Seventeen new county records for this skipper show it to be well distributed within the southern half of Wisconsin as far north as Chippewa County. Some late capture dates would indicate that a partial third brood occurs.

Erynnis baptisiae (Forbes). Iowa, Iron, Juneau, Polk, Wood Counties, 3 July–5 September. Robert P. Dana took several examples of this species in Polk County in 1973, and

also obtained some adults from larvae found on *Astragalus canadensis* (milk-vetch). The Iron and Wood County records and identification of the Polk County specimens were obtained from Dr. John M. Burns. A single specimen taken by George Balogh in Iowa County was determined by Richard Heitzman; a specimen also has been taken in Juneau County by Tom W. Kral. Dates for the few specimens taken in Wisconsin indicate a single brood.

Erynnis martialis (Scudder). Burnett, Douglas, Eau Claire, Juneau, Waukesha Counties, 15 May–18 August. These widely scattered records indicate that *martialis* may be found over much of southern and western Wisconsin. It is double brooded and common at times.

Thorybes bathyllus (J. E. Smith). 6 June–19 July. Almost a dozen new county records indicate that this species is found throughout the southern half of Wisconsin. It had previously appeared to be limited to the southeastern portion of Wisconsin (Ebner, 1970).

**Achalarus lyciades* (Geyer). Buffalo County, 10 July 1956. Reported long ago by both Hoy (1883) and Rauterberg (1900), this single specimen is the only remaining known record from Wisconsin. Taken by Dr. John S. Nordin, he reported the species as being moderately common in clearings in wooded bluffs along the Mississippi River.

PIERIDAE

Artogeia virginiensis (Edwards). Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oconto, Oneida Counties, 4 May–2 June. Apparently confined to the northeastern quarter of Wisconsin, *virginiensis* occurs as far south as Marathon County. It is quite local and generally not too common in beech-maple forests.

Colias interior Scudder. 4 June–31 August. This species occurs as far south in central Wisconsin as Juneau, Monroe and Waushara Counties. Fresh specimens taken on 19 August 1971 and 22 August 1974 in Marathon County suggests that an occasional partial second brood occurs.

Phoebis sennae eubule (Linnaeus). Grant County, 31 August 1975 (leg. Leslie A. Ferge), 7 & 10 September 1931. Each date represents the capture of a single specimen. S. E. Ziemer (pers. comm.) reports that this species was regularly sighted in the 1930's in Kewaunee County. Since the middle 1950's, none has been seen there.

Phoebis philea (Johansson). One perfect male was taken by S. E. Ziemer in Kewaunee County on 20 September 1930. More recently, a male in good condition was taken by Mrs. Kathleen Lukasavitz near Hartford, Washington County on 18 August 1979. This specimen was caught by using a small fruit basket in a flower garden!

***Phoebis agarithe* (Boisduval). Eau Claire County, 5 August 1979. A single, slightly worn male was taken by Fay H. Karpuleon in a gravel pit filled with grasses, weeds and wildflowers near the Chippewa River. As with the other members of the genus *Phoebis* mentioned, this specimen obviously represents a rare straggler in Wisconsin.

Eurema mexicana (Boisduval). On 24 June 1977 a single male was collected in Sauk County. The specimen's near perfect condition suggests that it may represent the offspring of a migrant parent (James C. Parkinson, pers. comm.). There is also an example of this species from Wausau, Marathon County (no date) in the collection of Julia Wood (Russell A. Rahn, pers. comm.).

Falcipica midea annickae dos Passos & Klots. Waukesha County, 14–27 May. A single colony of this butterfly was located by Charles A. Kondor, Sr. in 1980 and eight specimens were taken. Additional specimens were observed and collected in 1981. Found only in very limited numbers, *annickae* occurs only in the immediate area of a small, dry, sandy wash with scattered oaks (*Quercus* sp.).

As subsequent visits to the area by a number of collectors in 1982 and 1983 failed to locate additional specimens, the present status of this species in Wisconsin is uncertain.

RIODINIDAE

Calephelis muticum McAlpine. Dane, Fond du Lac, Sauk, Walworth, Waukesha Counties, 11 July–17 August. This species should be found in the southern third of Wisconsin in marshes and wet prairies where *Cirsium muticum* (swamp thistle) occurs. It is at times moderately common, but extremely local.

LYCAENIDAE

*****Satyrrium caryaevorum*** (McDunnough). Adams, Dane, Douglas, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Juneau, Lincoln, St. Croix, Waushara Counties, 27 June–2 August. These few records by several different collectors indicate that this hairstreak is found statewide but it is local and uncommon. Its similarity to the common *Satyrrium calanus falacer* (Godart) undoubtedly has caused the misidentification of many specimens of *caryaevorum*.

Incisalia polios Cook & Watson. Adams, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Eau Claire, Florence, Juneau, Marathon, Oneida, Washburn, Vilas Counties, 6–31 May. Based on these widely scattered new county records, this elfin should be found throughout the northern half of Wisconsin. It is often common but local on sandy, barren grasslands and oak-pine barrens.

*****Incisalia irus*** (Godart). Adams, Juneau Counties, 4–29 May. One female was collected by George Balogh on 21 May 1977; the determination was by Patrick J. Conway. Since then well over a dozen specimens have been taken here, in another nearby locality in Adams County and in adjacent Juneau County (leg. Robert J. Borth, Leslie A. Ferge, Tom W. Kral, Roger M. Kuehn and James C. Parkinson). The habitat is sandy, open woods with *Lupinus perennis* (blue lupine), typical of Wisconsin's oak-pine barren areas.

Incisalia henrici (Grote & Robinson). Chippewa, Juneau, Langlade, Oneida, St. Croix Counties, 1 May–6 June. Apparently quite local and not too common, *henrici* could be expected throughout northern Wisconsin, especially in the northwest quarter. In Burnett County it is moderately common in brushy, sandy oak-pine barren areas.

Incisalia augustus (Kirby). 8 May–17 June. Over a dozen new county records show *augustus* to be found throughout the northern portion of the state and as far south as Adams County in central Wisconsin. It is fairly common throughout its range, especially in bogs.

*****Erora laeta*** (Edwards). Menominee County, 11 & 22 May 1968. Two specimens of this rare butterfly were reported by Richard A. Bailowitz (pers. comm.). As it has been taken in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Oosting, 1979), *laeta* should be looked for, but not necessarily expected, in Canadian Zone forest throughout northern Wisconsin.

Epidemia dorcas (Kirby). Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas Counties, 2 July–2 August. Distributed throughout much of the northern half of Wisconsin, *dorcas* is often moderately common but local. It occurs in and near marsh or bog habitats where *Potentilla fruticosa* (shrubby cinquefoil) is found.

Epidemia epixanthe michiganensis (Rawson). 21 June–15 September. Thirteen new county records indicate that while *michiganensis* occurs mainly in northern Wisconsin, it is found as far south as Juneau, Monroe and Sheboygan Counties. It is at times very common in open bogs.

****Leptotes marina*** (Reakirt). Grant County, 16 July 1978. Two specimens were taken in extreme southwestern Wisconsin; their fresh condition made them appear to be newly emerged (Robert J. Borth, pers. comm.). These most likely represent the offspring of migrants, as this blue is seldom encountered to the south in Illinois (Irwin & Downey, 1973). This butterfly had been reported from Milwaukee County many years ago (Fernekes, 1906).

Hemiargus isola (Reakirt). Eau Claire, Grant, Price, Sawyer, Trempealeau Counties, 21 June–21 August. These records indicate the sporadic occurrence of *isola* in western Wisconsin.

Lycaeides argyrognomon nabokovi Masters. 29 June–15 July. This species appears to be limited to the northeastern corner of the state with only Florence and Langlade Counties being new records. It is still present in the Waubesa Lake area (George Balogh, pers. comm.) from which it was first reported by Louis Griewisch (1953). As Ebner (1970) was unaware that *Lycaeides melissa samuelis* occurred in Wisconsin, the true identity of specimens referred to from Brown and especially Burnett and Waupaca Counties is in doubt. *L. a. nabokovi* is common at times, but is extremely local in and near barren grassland openings on sandy soil in Canadian Zone forest. The foodplant in Wisconsin is *Vaccinium caespitosum* (dwarf bilberry) (Nielsen & Ferge, 1982).

*****Lycaeides melissa samuelis*** Nabokov. Adams, Burnett, Clark, Douglas, Eau Claire, Jackson, Juneau, Menominee, Monroe, Polk, Portage, Shawano, Waushara, Wood Counties, 21 May–26 August. This blue is locally common in the oak-pine barren areas of central and western Wisconsin where its foodplant, *Lupinus perennis* (blue lupine), occurs (Masters & Karpuleon, 1975). There are two broods in Wisconsin. A superficial resemblance to *L. a. nabokovi* has probably led to the misidentification of specimens in the past. A female specimen from Portage County plated by Johnson and Malick (1972) as *nabokovi* is more likely referable to *samuelis* based on appearance and locality.

*****Everes amyntula* ssp.** (Boisduval). Burnett, Douglas, Washburn Counties, 22–28 May. Several examples of this western blue were taken on 27 May 1979 in sandy, oak-pine barren areas in Burnett County in extreme northwestern Wisconsin. Specimens of *Everes comyntas* (Godart) were also taken in the same areas. The identification of the Burnett County specimens (leg. George Balogh, Robert J. Borth & Leslie A. Ferge) was by Mogens C. Nielsen. As *amyntula* has been reported from central and northern Minnesota and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (Mogens C. Nielsen, pers. comm.), it could possibly be found in Wisconsin's northernmost counties.

NYMPHALIDAE

*****Polygonia satyrus neomarsayas*** dos Passos. Douglas, Florence, Forest, Iron, Marathon, Marinette, Oneida, Sawyer, Vilas Counties, 2 June–3 September. These scattered records show that *neomarsayas* should be expected throughout northern Wisconsin. Found in company with *Nymphalis vaughalii* (Boisduval & Leconte) and *Polygonia faunus* (Edwards) in Canadian Zone forest, it has been taken in moderate numbers.

Charidryas gorgone carlota (Reakirt). 15 May–15 September. Twenty-two new county records show *carlota* to be found statewide, except for the north central part of Wisconsin. Common at times, it is found in sandy, oak-pine barren areas in the western portion of the state and in dry prairies in southern Wisconsin. Fresh specimens taken in September indicate that there are two broods in Wisconsin; the foodplant is *Helianthus* sp. (sunflower) (Wayne Duesterbeck, pers. comm.).

*****Phyciodes pascoensis*** Wright. Florence, Fond du Lac, Forest, La Crosse, Marathon, Marinette, Oneida, Waukesha Counties, 11 June–5 August. As more resident collectors become aware of the presence of *pascoensis* and learn to distinguish it from the similar *Phyciodes tharos* (Drury), its range within Wisconsin will become much clearer. From the few reliable county records for *pascoensis*, it appears to occur in all but the southern quarter of Wisconsin. More attention will be required when collecting *tharos* and *pascoensis* regarding flight dates, number of broods and type of habitat; their ranges may overlap in the Washington and Waukesha County areas. All determinations were made by Dr. Paul A. Opler.

Phyciodes batesii (Reakirt). 30 May–2 August. Although found as far south as Adams and Juneau Counties, *batesii* is found mainly in the northern third of Wisconsin. It is occasionally found in moderate numbers in sandy, barren grassland habitat.

Clossiana bellona (Fabricius). 8 May–29 September. Dozens of new county records show *bellona* to be found throughout Wisconsin, but it becomes less common and much more local southward in the state. Specimens from extreme northern Wisconsin are the subspecies *Clossiana bellona toddi* (Holland).

*****Clossiana frigga* ssp.** (Thunberg). Bayfield, Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oneida, Vilas Counties, 14 May–17 June. This species was discovered by four different collectors during the last week of May 1975 (Ferge & Kuehn, 1976). Although the records for *frigga* are concentrated in the north central portion of the state, it should be found throughout the northern third of Wisconsin in suitable bogs. Found in very wet, open, sedgy sphagnum-moss bogs, it is moderately common but the flight period is quite short.

Clossiana freija ssp. (Thunberg). Bayfield, Langlade, Lincoln, Price, Vilas Counties, 10 May–6 June. Restricted to the northern third of the state, *freija* is very local and generally uncommon in open sphagnum bogs.

Proclossiana eunomia dawsoni (Barnes & McDunnough). Chippewa, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Vilas Counties, 23 May–27 June. First collected in a Price County bog by John H. Masters (Masters, 1971), *dawsoni* has been found in several north central Wisconsin counties. It is likely to be found throughout northern Wisconsin.

HELICONIIDAE

Agraulis vanillae nigrior Michener. Portage County, 12 May 1963. A second record of this species was reported from Wisconsin by Johnson and Malick (1972). There are also old reports from Milwaukee County (Muttkowski, 1907).

SATYRIDAE

*****Satyroides appalachia leeuwi*** (Gatrelle & Arbogast). Adams, Brown, Dane, Florence, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson, Juneau, Manitowoc, Marathon, Marinette, Oconto, Ozaukee, Racine, Sauk, Walworth, Washington, Waukesha Counties, 23 June–21 August. This recently described subspecies (Gatrelle & Arbogast, 1974) has been found throughout southern Wisconsin and in scattered colonies in the northern portion of the state. As elsewhere, *leeuwi* occurs in both deciduous and tamarack swamps and forest-edge habitat adjacent to open marshes. Additional data is still required to determine the full extent of its range in Wisconsin.

Coenonympha inornata Edwards. Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Iron Counties, 6 June–21 July. At present, the range of this Ringlet appears to be limited to the extreme northwest corner of the state. It is found along roadsides and in open, grassy fields often in the late afternoon or early evening.

Oeneis chryxus strigulosa McDunnough. Douglas, Florence, Langlade, Oneida, Vilas Counties, 14–31 May. These records indicate that *strigulosa* should be found throughout the northernmost third of Wisconsin. Found in jack pine barrens and bracken-grasslands ("stump prairies"), it is generally distributed and abundant at times.

Oeneis jutta ascerta Masters & Sorensen. 14 May–27 June. Eighteen new county records show *ascerta* to be concentrated in north central Wisconsin, although it has been found as far south as Monroe and Juneau Counties. It should be found throughout most of northern Wisconsin in black spruce/sphagnum-moss bogs. The more southern colonies in west central Wisconsin are in tamarack/sphagnum-moss bogs and represent the southern most records for this species in eastern North America. *Ascerta* is the most often encountered bog-related butterfly; the heaviest flights occur in odd-numbered years.

Erebia discoidalis (Kirby). Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Price, Vilas Counties, 14 May–6 June. As with many of northern Wisconsin's bog-restricted species, *discoidalis* may or may not be present in any one particular bog. Found throughout the northern third of the state, it is very local but moderately common at times.

DISPOSITION OF SPECIMENS

All specimens are presently retained by their respective collectors, except as noted below.

- Lerodea eufala* leg. George Balogh, Roger M. Kuehn coll. (one specimen); leg. William E. Sieker, University of Wisconsin-Madison coll.
Erynnis baptisiae leg. Robert P. Dana, National Museum of Natural History coll. (one specimen); Roger M. Kuehn coll. (one specimen).
Achalarus lyciades leg. Dr. John S. Nordin, Roger M. Kuehn coll.
Phoebis sennae eubule leg. unknown, University of Wisconsin-Platteville coll. (two specimens).
Phoebis philea leg. Mrs. Kathleen Lukasavitz, Milwaukee Public Museum coll.
Falcapica midea annickae leg. Charles A. Kondor, Sr., James A. Ebner coll. (two specimens); Philip A. Holzbauer coll. (two specimens); Roger M. Kuehn coll. (two specimens); Milwaukee Public Museum coll. (two specimens).

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