

TABLE 1. Growth of *E. gillettii* larvae from a single population on alternative host-plants. Second instar larvae were raised on each of the 3 possible hostplants, with 9 replicates per plant and 5 larvae per replicate, for 6 days. Methods follow those of Williams and Bowers (*op. cit.*). Analysis by one-factor ANOVA.

Hostplant	<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	<i>Lonicera caerulea</i>	<i>Pedicularis groenlandica</i>	F	P
Survivorship (%)	97.8	93.3	97.8	0.615	>0.50
Relative consumption rate (mg food/[mg larva·day])	1.81	1.67	1.94	0.429	>0.50
Relative growth rate (mg larva/[mg larva·day])	0.104	0.106	0.094	0.248	>0.50

used by each *Euphydryas* species is as follows (references: Higgins, L. G. 1950, Trans. Roy. Ent. Soc. Lond. 101:435–499; Higgins, L. G. & N. D. Riley 1970, A field guide to the butterflies of Britain and Europe; White, R. R. & M. C. Singer 1974, J. Lepid. Soc. 28:103–107; Howe, W. H. 1975, The butterflies of North America): *E. anicia* (Doubleday)—2(5), *E. aurinia* Rottemburg—7(7), *E. chalcadon* (Doubleday)—4(7), *E. colon* (Edwards)—1(3), *E. cynthia* Schiffermuller—2(2), *E. desfontainii* Godart—3(3), *E. editha* (Boisduval)—5(13), *E. maturna* L.—3(3), and *E. phaeon* (Drury)—3(3). Other Eurasian species appear too little known to evaluate their dietary breadth.

I suggest that *E. gillettii* is like other members of its genus in hostplant choice; more than one plant species is a potential host, but host specificity and host rank order (Singer, M. C. 1982, Oecologia 52:224–229) vary among species and among populations within a single species. In spite of its past reputation, *E. gillettii* is oligophagous, though it may have greater host specificity than most other *Euphydryas* (i.e., a larger gap in preference between the first and second host choices). As a result, there are populations, though infrequent, in which plant species other than *L. involucrata* are used. I expect that additional hostplants will be reported for *E. gillettii* as more populations are studied. The above evidence also provides support for Singer's (*op. cit.*) model of hostplant preference.

Meredith Lane kindly identified *Lonicera caerulea* and deposited voucher specimens at the Rocky Mountain Herbarium, University of Wyoming. Deane Bowers made helpful comments on a draft of the manuscript.

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#### NATURAL INTERGENERIC MATING IN LYCAENIDAE

**Additional key words:** *Fixsenia favonius*, *Calycoptis cecrops*, Florida.

Documented natural matings between distantly related species of butterflies are rare. Most published reports of intergeneric and interfamilial matings involve species of Lycaenidae and Nymphalidae (e.g., Downey, J. C. 1962, J. Lepid. Soc. 16:235–237; Frechin, D. 1969, J. Lepid. Soc. 23:115; Jae, R. J. 1972, J. Lepid. Soc. 26:28; Arnold, R. A. 1986,

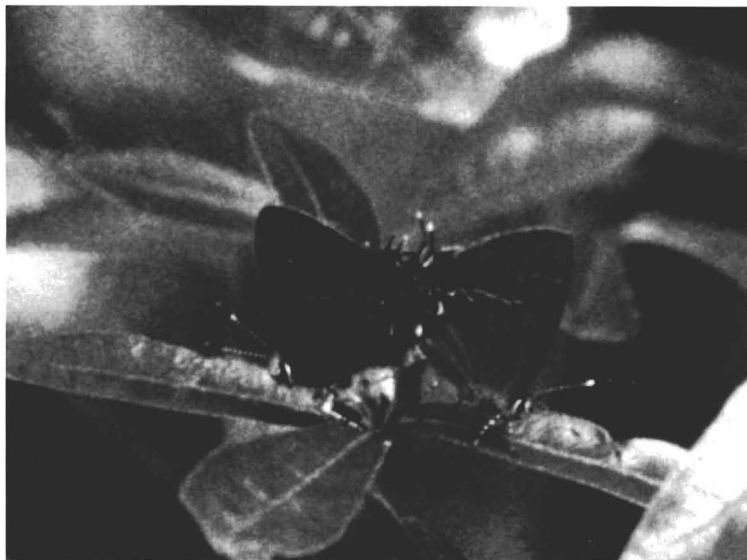


FIG. 1. Intergeneric mating between *Fixsenia favonius* (left) and *Calycopis cecrops*.

J. Lepid. Soc. 40:238–239). I observed an additional intergeneric mating between species of Lycaenidae in central Florida.

On 17 April 1990, a male *Fixsenia favonius* (J. E. Smith) and a female *Calycopis cecrops* (Fabricius) were observed in copula at McKethan Lake, Hernando County, Florida. The pair (Fig. 1) was flushed into flight and ultimately came to rest approximately 0.5 m above the ground on the sunlit leaves of a nearby laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia* Michx., Fagaceae). The habitat consisted of a narrow powerline easement that bisected an ecotone between turkey oak (*Quercus laevis* Walt., Fagaceae)-wiregrass (*Aristida stricta* Michx., Poaceae) scrub and mesic hardwood hammock. The pair was first encountered at about 1430 h EDT and was observed for several minutes. The female *C. cecrops* was more worn than the male *F. favonius*. While I was adjusting my camera, the pair flew away and was not relocated.

This report is particularly interesting because a similar pairing involving a male *F. favonius* and a female *C. cecrops* was observed at the same location on 25 April 1982 (H. D. Baggett, pers. comm.). Baggett also witnessed the bobbing courtship flight of the male *F. favonius* prior to coupling. Arnold (*op. cit.*) proposed that such pairings may be the result of a breakdown in a premating reproductive isolating mechanism.

The observation of two matings between *F. favonius* and *C. cecrops* at the same location suggests that such intergeneric matings may be more frequent than previously believed (at least locally).

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