



# NEWS

of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

No. 3

May/Jun 1979

EDITOR: Jo Brewer  
257 Common Street  
Dedham, MA 02026 U.S.A.

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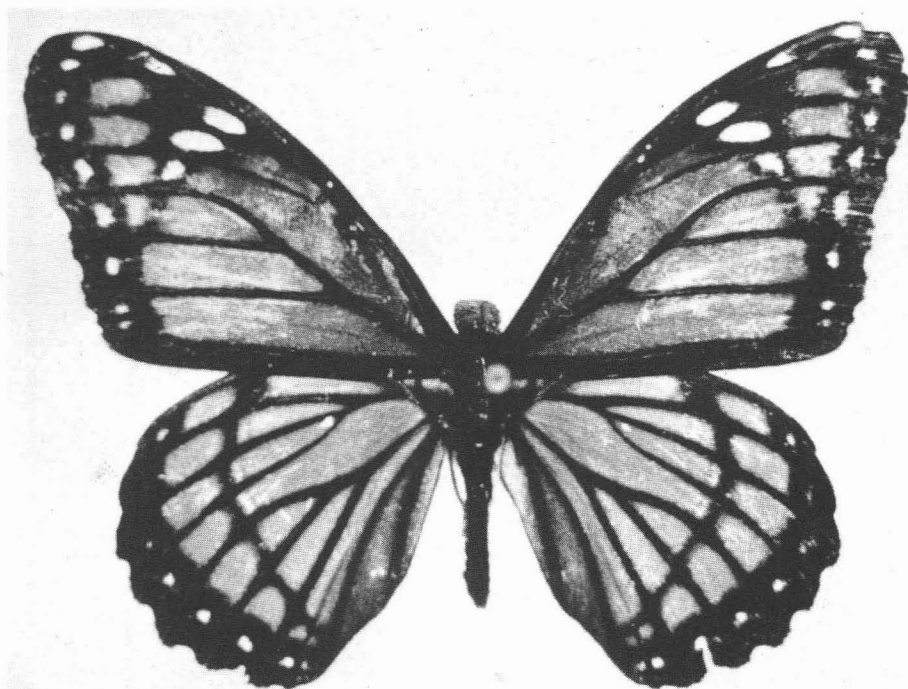
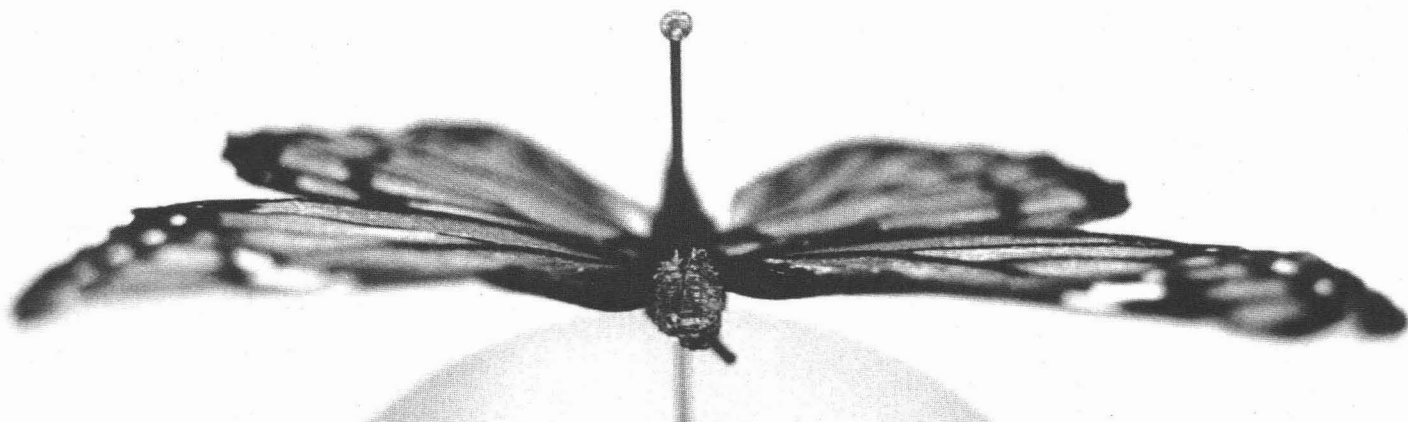
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CANDIDATE  
for the  
TITLE  
of  
NONCONFORMIST  
BUTTERFLY  
FOR  
1979

(see RIPPLES, p. 4)

\* \* \* R E S E A R C H   R E Q U E S T S \* \* \*

*REQUEST ANY RECORD* of the occurrence of Eupackardia callete (Saturniidae) within New Mexico and/or pertinent details of same. Would also like to hear from anyone who knows present address of the Rt. Rev. H. Falke, a former Lep's Soc. member. Richard L. Halbert, Mobile Village, space 25, 2124 N. Florida Ave, Alamogordo, New Mexico 88310.

*DATES & LOCALITIES* wanted for Saturniidae collected in New England after 1900. Information to be used for a senior thesis. Please send to Glenn S. Morrell, Bates College, Box 537, Lewiston, ME 04240.

*DATA WANTED* on butterfly species collected in South Dakota. For publication of a state checklist. Any assistance will be appreciated and acknowledged; Gary Marrone, RR2, Webster, South Dakota 57274.

*FOOD PLANT RECORDS*, evidence & locality wanted for Euphydryas chalcedona. For inclusion in ms. in preparation with I Brown. Raymond White, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23508.

*I NEED DEAD PARASITES* (Ichneumonidae, Chalcidoidea, etc.) reared from Saturniidae from anywhere in the world. Specimens should have data, and preferably host remains with them. I will pay cash or exchange Lepidoptera as desired. Richard Peigler, Dept. of Entom., Texas A&M Univ, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.

*CORRESPONDENCE INVITED* from anyone who has reared Everes amyntula, Plebeius (=Lycaeides) argyrognomon anna orricei, Plebeius shasta or high altitude P. melissa anywhere in their ranges; also from anyone familiar with habitats and/or biology of Thorybes diversus. Data needed for comparative study and will fully credit if used in a publication. Arthur Shapiro, Dept. of Zool., Univ. of Cal., Davis CA 95611.

*REQUEST NOTES & RECORDS* of larval food plant associations in Midwestern Hemileuca maia populations. Specimens and/or livestock also needed for a comparative study with a local aspen feeding population. Jum Tuttle, 2691 Temperance Rd, Temperance, MI 48182.

*WANTED FOR HOST DATA & DISTRIBUTION STUDY*, Strymon melinus specimens and any host records, especially from the northern states, Canada and the mid-western U.S. (Ill, Ind, Minn, Wis, Iowa, Mich & Dakotas). Glenn A. Gorelick, Dept of Biol., Citrus College, 18824 E. Foothill Blvd, Azusa, CA 91702.



HARRY KENDON CLENCH



12 August, 1925

-

7 April, 1979

Associate Curator of the Section of Insects & Spiders, Department of Entomology, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., Co-founder of the Lepidopterists' Society (1947), and its President (1974). He was the author of over 100 articles and papers appearing in entomological journals and magazines throughout the world. His loss will be deeply felt by his many friends and colleagues in the Lepidopterists' Society.  
(A complete obituary will appear in the JOURNAL).

## THE FOURTH OF JULY BUTTERFLY COUNT: 1979 PLANS

The fifth annual North American butterfly count will be held between 23 June and 15 July 1979. Participating groups should select one day during this period to compile a list of all species and estimated numbers of individuals for each species observed on that day. Groups planning to repeat counts from preceding years should use the same site as a center for the 15-mile diameter circle which comprises the area and should sample the same habitats within that area as in previous counts, so far as practical.

For many years North American bird watchers have spent one day at Christmastime counting birds. Selected areas are visited each year by teams of local enthusiasts coordinated by experienced leaders. A great deal of comparative data has accumulated on year-to-year fluctuations in population levels, local extinctions, and so on. The results, published in American Birds, have been used to trace range expansions, to plot diversity indices, and in many other ways. In 1975 Sally Hughes of the Xerces Society proposed a comparable count of butterflies and suggested dates around the 4th of July.

Beginning with 28 counts in 12 states that year, the number of participating groups and individuals has steadily increased each season. Persons interested in initiating counts in new areas are urged to do so. It is important to realize that this is not an attempt to compete for highest numbers with other count areas. Rather, sites should be selected mainly on the basis of their potential as a count center year after year in the foreseeable future, not just for richness or rarities.

Experience with the Berkeley count, which encompasses fairly diverse habitats, has been that 4-6 parties are necessary for adequate coverage. Correlating numbers of species and individuals with party-hours, we found that 2-3 hours/locality and about 9-12 localities are approximations of the effort needed to bring diversity curves near asymptotic. Each party spending 2-3 hours in each of 2 or 3 habitats can pretty well reach a point of diminishing returns.

Even if the July 4 season is not optimum, many interesting comparisons can be produced from annual, standardized counting. For example, the surveys have already provided new data on locality and seasonal occurrences, indications of declines or increases in abundance (indicated by average individual butterflies/party hour), and new hostplant associations.

Several rules must be followed in order to make the data comparable: an area 7.5 mi. radius from a center, not to be varied year to year, a one-day count of all butterflies collected or sighted (and positively identified), and accurate records of party-hours and party-miles in the field. A self-help sheet and forms for recording data are available from the count coordinator: J.A. Powell, 201 Wellman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

# Ripples

## WHAT WAS WRONG ?

Dear Jo:

It may be of interest to your readers who have followed the reports on adult lepidoptera having larval heads, that last summer we reared such a specimen of *Limentitis archippus* Cramer on *Salix babylonica* L. here at U.M.B.C. The specimen is a male, one of the 124 sibs reared from a Florida *floridensis*-Maryland *archippus* F<sub>1</sub> female backcrossed to a Maryland *archippus* male. It emerged on 6 June, 1978, and was specimen No. 73 in Brood TW-6. Our records show that only the one specimen exhibited a normal larval head attached to an otherwise normal adult: All of the other sibs possessed adult heads.

Experimentally, we can induce pupae which fail to shed the head capsule, by masking the larval ocelli with black paint. However, such pupal malformations never have successfully eclosed. The above insect arose naturally in our cultures, and was not the result of such an experiment. Microscopic examination of the specimen reveals that the larval head has simply not metamorphosed, but has remained in the fifth instar condition. This probably is the result of a developmental defect involving hormonal interactions, rather than a genetic mutation. It is interesting that this malformation should occur a second time in *Limentitis* (one of the early specimens you illustrated being *L. populi*), when it evidently is so rare. Sincerely yours,  
Austin P. Platt, Dept. of Biological Sciences, U.M.B.C.  
5401 Wilkens Ave, Catonsville, MD 21228.

Dear Jo:

In connection with the "Puzzle Picture" discussed on page 3 of the News of the Lepidopterists' Society, No. 6, Nov/Dec 1978, showing adult Lepidoptera still bearing the larval head capsule, it may be of interest to note that I recently discussed such a specimen in *The Moths of America North of Mexico*, Fasc. 22.2, *Lymantriidae*. On page 51, referring to *Dasychira dominickaria* Fgn., I wrote: "One of the specimens collected in the large, walk-in light trap at the Wedge Plantation is most unusual in having its entire head still encased in the last instar larval head capsule, although it is otherwise a normally developed adult. It seems incredible that such a moth would have been attracted to light with the eyes and antennae aborted in that way." The specimen is one of the paratypes of *D. dominickaria*.

I have never seen any other adult moth or butterfly with a larval head and agree with the puzzle winner, Mr. Herman Stammeshaus, that such abnormalities are very rare. Yours sincerely,  
Douglas C. Ferguson, Research Entomologist, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, c/o U.S. National Museum, Washington, DC 20560.

Dear Mrs. Brewer:

Just received the Nov/Dec issue of the News of the Lepidopterists' Society where, on page 3, I find the correct answer to the question "What's wrong with this picture" on page 8 of the Jul/Aug issue. In the text I see that the main subject is deformities found in adult butterflies having the larval heads. I have never found any such a butterfly. But what motivates my writing this letter is what is said about pictures supposedly representing *Morpho eurylochus* "with the same deformity". I am not familiar with *Morpho eurylochus*, but I have reared locally *Morpho peleides* and *M. polyphemus* and have been told by some friends from Brazil that most *Morpho* are very much alike in the shape of the larvae and pupae. So have I reared *Caligo memnon*, *Opsiphanes casina*, *O. tamarindii*, *Narope cyllastros* and have seen drawings made by Rev. Moss and Miss Fountaine (at the British Museum of Natural History) of other species of *Brassolidae*. So I feel that I can say without fear of error, that either the butterfly shown in the referred picture is not a *Morphidae*, but a *Brassolidae*, or the original specimen presented to Prof. Agassiz was manufactured. I would rather think that it looks rather like a *Caligo*, both the adult and the larva pictured. Will you please try to obtain a confirmation from Harvard University? Sincerely yours,  
Albert Muyschondt, 101 Ave n. 322, San Salvador, El Salvador, C.A.

Editor's Notes: Our Harvard expert on tropical butterflies is presently on a field assignment and not available for comment, but we have done a bit of research and have come up with the following: In the *Rhopalocera Directory* (1976) we have found references to:

9	articles pub.	1850- 1917	ref to	<i>Caligo</i> (Morphidae)
30	"	"	"	<i>Caligo</i> (Brassolidae)
90	"	"	"	<i>Morpho</i> (Morphidae)
9	"	"	"	<i>Morpho</i> (Brassolidae)
5	"	"	"	<i>eurylochus</i> (Morphidae)
5	"	"	"	<i>eurylochus</i> (Brassolidae)
5	"	"	"	<i>eurylochus</i> (Brassolidae)

On delving further into this Directory, one learns that over the years 77 different genera have been included in the family *Morphidae*. (Today it has only one -the genus *Morpho*). The *Brassolidae* family has included 52 genera of which 33 were at some time in the *Morphidae*.

Louis Agassiz had been curator of Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology since 1859, when he went to Brazil in 1865-6, from which expedition he brought home the butterfly in question. The above references suggest that the controversy over the identity of the butterfly had been in progress for at least 15 years at that time. Such is the impenetrable wilderness of taxonomic nomenclature. Somewhere buried deep in the morass of references listed above there must be a mention of the decision which moved *Caligo* from the *Morphidae* to the *Brassolidae*, placed *Morpho* unequivocally in the family *Morphidae*, buried *eurylochus* under the fallen debris, and grafted *eurylochus* onto *Caligo*. Thus vindicating both Professor Agassiz and the University Press. Close inspection reveals that the butterfly in question is indeed *Caligo eurylochus* (Brassolidae) (at least at present), and you, Mr. Muyschondt, appear to be the only member of the Lep's Soc who noticed that it could not possibly be a *Morpho* - (that is, as of April, 1979).

## GLASS ETCHINGS

Dear Jo:

Richard Holland's article on "Butterflies and Glass Etchings" from the Nov/Dec 1978 issue of the NEWS, stirs one comment.

Richard overlooked *Cethosia lechenaulti* Godart, a rare Nymphalid from Timor Island in the South Pacific, in his search for butterflies with margins lighter than the interior wings. This large butterfly would be suitable for his "glass etching" application in either dorsal or ventral aspects. Ventrally it is a velvety black insect with very wide bright golden bands. The pattern is reminiscent of *Nymphalis antiopa*, but more spectacular in its effect. The species is pictured in D'Abbrera's "Butterflies of the Australian Region" (1971, Lansdowne Press, Melbourne) among other places. Sincerely,  
John H. Masters, 25711 North Vista Fairways Dr, Valencia, CA 91355.

## THE "WORM" WITH WORMS

Dear Jo Brewer:

For many years I have inflated larvae of Lepidoptera for putting up life histories. On two occasions, pulling out intestines, I found to my surprise long thin worms among them. One, measuring 10 inches, I squeezed out of *Hyalophora cecropia*. Another, 15 inches long, I found in the intestines of one of the *Datana* species.

My theory is that eggs of these worms were originally in bird droppings, covering the leaves of the larvae's food plant. Sometimes larvae eat leaves and all, and so grow inside the larvae.

I hope that somebody acquainted with these worms (parasites?) will explain how they get there, if killing larvae, and what they are called.

Specimens are in alcohol in the author's collection.

Joseph Muller, R.D.#1, Lebanon, NJ 08833.

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Dear Jo:

I would like to bring to your attention and consideration that the increasing censorship in the notices segment of the "NEWS of the Lepidopterists' Society" has already notably reduced the usefulness of the Society to the average member. The health of the Society depends upon the free exchange of ideas and information among the members. Any inhibition of that function is regressive. The NEWS should be a clearinghouse for that information. Sincerely,  
Anthony W. Cynor, 2507 E. Banyon Court, Anaheim, CA 92806.

# I M P O R T A N T N O T I C E

Dear Sir,

I appreciate your telling me that Parn. apollo olympus is an endangered, and therefore protected, species. I collected in Greece 40 years ago, and at that time it was not under protection. Thank you for eliminating this species from my ad. Very sincerely,  
John Reichel, Box 789, Revelstoke, B.C. VOE-2S0, Canada.

Dear Jo:

I have recently read the correspondence on p.9 of the Nov/Dec 1978 NEWS. I would like to comment on your editorial note and the letters.

I have been disturbed for several years about some of the commercial ads, but have not written based upon the principle of caveat emptor. It has always been my feeling that past editors have accepted such notices in good faith, and that unfortunate consequences were not of their doing. I now feel that it is time to comment.

Although I do not sell specimens (exchange only), I do occasionally purchase exotic material in certain genera. I have responded to several of the notices placed by dealers not known personally to me. I have always been disappointed in the specimens received. Never has any specimen been accompanied by collection data, thus making the material totally useless from a scientific point of view. I have always requested such data when placing an order. In many cases, specimens have been incorrectly identified. Wholesale specimens are often supplied with false bodies for use in "art work". I personally find butterfly "art work" esthetically abhorrant. I have now stopped responding to all such notices. My feeling is that publication of these notices is a disservice to the Society and its membership. In view of my own past experiences, I would strongly urge that such notices no longer be published in the NEWS.

The conservation issue is certainly a valid one. There are reliable and conscientious dealers around the World. They don't advertise in the NEWS. Their reputation passes by word of mouth through the scientific community, and they provide valuable assistance to specialists engaged in taxonomic studies and research. Those with whom I have dealt appear to observe all regulations regarding endangered species. I feel that such individuals are very valuable to the scientific community. They, however, are not the targets of my comments in the preceding paragraphs. Sincerely yours,  
C. D. Ferris, PO Box 3351 University Station, Laramie, WY 82071.

## ODDITIES IN ONTARIO

A Papilio kahli Chermock & Chermock was collected near Cochrane, Ontario on May 24 1958 (O.D. Boggs) and the specimen is deposited in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. The identification of this specimen was confirmed by Dr. Eugene Munro of the Entomological Research Institute, Ottawa. It would be interesting to compare it with the specimen of a black Papilio machaon described by J.C.E. Riette in his paper "A Melanic Aberration of Papilio machaon hudsonianus", Lepid. News, Vol. 12 #3 & 4, 1958 pp 124. The Riette specimen was collected from a melanic colony observed in an area 1 & 1/2 miles north of Nakina, (which is 38 miles north of Geraldton in northern Ontario), in 1955 & 1956. The Riette specimen is deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A. . . .

In 1977 Pieris virginienensis Edwards was thought to occur in Ontario only in the Halton County Forest Area near Campbellville and, to a much lesser extent, in a small area on Manitoulin Island. (TEA Occasional Paper no 5-1975).

In 1978 Dr. R.R. Tasker discovered a third breeding colony at the eastern end of Manitoulin Island in lower Francis Brook Ravine. This bottomland area also had P. oleracea, E. ausonides and E. olympia. The area is recommended for consideration as a candidate narute reserve by Dr. Tasker. . .

. . . A worn ♀ Eurema nicippe was photographed in color by Marie Wilson on June 21, 1978 as it drew nectar from a pink flower at Beaverbrook Lake entry station in Quetico Provincial Park. This entry station is in the northwestern part of the Park about 40 km south-west of Atikokan. A photo and a report was submitted to me by Alan Worthington, a park Naturalist. This butterfly has been reported only from the Point Pelee area of Ontario up to this date. It is now in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa, and is a very rare occurrence in Ontario. Quimby F. Hess, 11 Esgore Dr. Toronto, Ontario M5M. 3P9 CANADA.

## NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA PROJECT

A project has been initiated by staff scientists of the Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, and a number of collaborators, to catalog and illustrate all the described species of Lepidoptera (moths & butterflies) for the neotropical region, from Mexico and the West Indies south to Patagonia. The multi-volume "Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera" will encompass the estimated 66,000 species in 80 families using a brief text to provide the salient information to identify each species, along with a list of known host plants. Both the wings and genitalia will be illustrated, primarily in black and white, although it is anticipated that selected families will have some color plates. Some new species and genera will be described whenever individual authors find this needed.

The project is aiming for a completion date by 2000. The initial publication will be a checklist of all the described species to date, hopefully available in 1982, although some parts may be issued earlier. Assignments for the various families have been accepted by 34 specialists from Brasil, Canada, England, France, Peru, and the United States, including:

V.O. Becker (Gelechioidea; Zygaenoidea)  
F.M. Brown (Pieridae, in part)  
K.S. Brown, Jr. (Nymphalidae, in part)  
R.L. Brown (Cossidae; Tortricidae, in part)  
C.J. Callaghan (Lycaenidae; Riodininae)  
R.H. Carcasson (Sphingidae)  
C.V. Covell, Jr. (Geometridae; Sterrhinae)  
D.R. Davis (primitive moths and Tineoidea)  
R.E. Dietz, IV (Arctiidae; Ctenuchinae)  
W.D. Duckworth (Sesiidae, in part)  
T.D. Eichlin (Sesiidae, in part)  
D.C. Ferguson (Lymantriidae)  
W.D. Field (bibliog. of Papilionoidea)  
J.G. Franclemont (Mimallonoidea; Bombycoidea, in part; Notodontidae, in part)  
H.A. Freeman (Megathymidae)  
D.F. Hardwick (tentatively Noctuidae; Heliothidinae)  
A.H. Hayes (Noctuidae, in part)  
J.B. Heppner (Copromorphoidea; Yponomeutoidea; Sesiidae, in part; Tortricidae, in part; Pterophoroidea; Hyblaeidae; Geometroidea, in part; Noctuidae, in part; Tortricidae, in part)  
J.D. Lafontaine (Noctuidae; Noctuinae)  
G. Lamas M. (bibliog. of Papilionidae, in part; Pieridae; Dismorphinae; Nymphalidae, in part)  
C. Lemaire (Saturniidae)  
O.H.H. Mielke (Hesperiidae)  
J.Y. Miller (Castniidae)  
L.D. Miller (Papilionidae; Pieridae, in part; Satyridae)  
E.G. Munroe (Pyralidae, in part)  
S.S. Nicolay (Lycaenidae)  
R.W. Poole (Geometridae, in part)  
J. Razowski (Tortricidae, in part)  
J.C. Shaffer (Pyralidae; Phycitinae; Peorinae)  
F.H. Stehr (tentatively Lasiocampidae)  
P. Thiaucourt (Notodontidae, in part)  
E.L. Todd (Noctuidae, in part)  
A. Watson (Drepanidae; Arctiidae, in part)  
P.E.S. Whalley (Thyrididae)

The editor is Dr. John B. Heppner, Smithsonian Institution. The publisher is Dr. W. Junk Publishers, The Hague, Netherlands

A Program Council, consisting of Dr. Donald R. Davis and Dr. W.D. Duckworth (Smithsonian Institution) Dr. John B. Heppner (Chairman) and Dr. E.L. Todd (U.S. Dept. Agric., Washington, D.C.) will pursue the attainment of long-term funding for the project other than publication costs, which Junk will handle, and will ultimately review grant requests by participating authors for the completion of their assignments for the Atlas.

For further information or participation in the project for the few additional families that could still be transferred to other authors, contact Dr. John B. Heppner, Editor (NL) Dept of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, U.S.A.



Lists of apparently unrecorded or incomplete butterfly life histories (see NEWS p. 13, Mar/Apr 1978) are grouped geographically, using the following notations: taxon; range by State (USPS abbreviations), Season-Summary Zones, and/or habitat; immature stages unknown (ISU), life history incomplete (LHI), or a specific comment re deficit; foodplant (fp) if known or suspected. Sources for this section: species listed by Howe (Butterflies of N.A., 1975), plus species known to the editor to have deficits, less those for which published information has been located.

SATYRIDAE: Oeneis taygete: arctic-alpine; ISU.Oeneis melissa: arctic-alpine; LHI (late larva, pupa)." polixenes: arctic-alpine; LHI (late larva, pupa).Erebia vidleri: Z 2; ISU." rossii: arctic; ISU." disa: arctic & canadian; ISU for N. America." magdalena: arctic-alpine; LHI (late larva, pupa)." fasciata: arctic; ISU." discoidalis: arctic & canadian; ISU." theano: arctic-alpine; ISU." youngi: AK, Yukon; ISU." epipsodea: alpine, AK; LHI (late stages).Coenonympha ampelos: Z 2; LHI." kodiak: AK, nw Canada; ISU.NYMPHALIDAE: Phyciodes orseis: Z 2, CA; ISU.Phyciodes pallida: Z 2, 1; LHI.Chlosyne palla: Z 1, 2, 3; egg unknown, LHI for many subspecies." damoetas: Z 1, 2, 3; ISU." hoffmannii segregata: OR; ISU.Euphydryas anicia: Z 1, 2, 3, 8; LHI.Polygonia hylas: Z 2, 3; ISU." oreas: Z 2, n 1; LHI.Speyeria electa: Z 1, 2, 3; ISU for most subspecies." egleis: Z 1, 2, 3; LHI." hydaspe: Z 1, 2, 3; ISU." mormonia: Z 1, 2, 3, 8; LHI.Boloria napaea: WY, AK; ISU." alberta: Z 2, 3; ISU." improba: Z 8; ISU." polaris: Z 8; ISU." chariclea: Z 8; ISU.LYCAENIDAE: Satyrion fuliginosum: Z 1, 2, 3; ISU; fp ? lupine.Callophrys nelsoni: Z 1, 2; LHI.Lycaena editha: montane, Z 1, 2, 3; ISU." rubidus: Z 2, 3, 4; LHI; fp Polygonaceae." mariposa: Z n 1, 2, 3; ISU." cupreus: montane, Z 2, 3; ISU.Plebejus shasta: Z 1, 2, 3; ISU." lupini: Z 1, 2; ISU.PIERIDAE: Colias boothii: Z 8; ISU.Colias scudderi: Z 1, 2; LHI; fp Salix.Pieris sisymbrii: Z 1, 2, 3, 4; LHI.Euchloe creusa: Z n 2-3, 8; LHI.PAPILIONIDAE: Papilio machaon: Z 8, 11; LHI for N. Amer. subspecies; fp Artemisia arctica.Parnassius evermanni: AK, Yukon; LHI; fp Corydalis gigantea.HESPERIIDAE: Pyrgus ruralis: montane, Z 1, 2, 3; LHI.

Also (see NEWS May/June 1978, p. 9), Polygonia gracilis, Lycaena epixanthe, Euphyes bimacula, Poanes hobomok, & Pyrgus centaureae.

Please direct any correspondence relating to this column, re overlooked publication of life histories, or new details you have worked out, to Dave Winter, 257 Common St., Dedham, MA 02026.

BEHAVIORAL NOTES ON *Satyrium kingi* (Lycaenidae)  
IN NORTH CAROLINA

There is a sizable colony of *Satyrium kingi* located aboard Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, N.C. I have been studying this colony for two seasons now, but have yet to find a female laying eggs. The butterfly is on the wing during the month of June, reaching greatest abundance during the second and third weeks. The female of the species prefers the low underbrush along woodland trails, while the male tends to remain 10' to 20' above the forest floor in high brush and tree tops. Activity begins around 9:30 AM when an occasional female can be seen flying short distances from perch to perch in search of a place to sun herself. Males have not been seen before 11:00 AM, if at all. Females have been seen feeding most frequently on creeping blueberry blossoms (*Vaccinium crassifolium*), but have also been seen at the blooms of sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*). Males have only been seen feeding on the latter.

Females spend the rest of the day alternately feeding and perching. Flights between perches are short (5 - 15 ft.) After alighting on a favorable leaf in the sunlight, the female remains still for a while, moving only her antennae, then repositions so that her body axis is perpendicular to the sun. Again she sits motionless while probing the air with her antennae, then leans away from the sun, exposing the underside of the two wings facing the sun. She may repeat this act several times, eventually assuming this leaning position and rotating her hindwings. If the sun is directly overhead, she leans to one side and then the other. After several minutes she flies to a few other perches and repeats this behavior.

This behavior may have the function of attracting males, which tend to perch on the higher branches. I twice saw a male zip down from above and bump the female, after which both insects took off in a burst of speed and quickly became lost in the surrounding forest. I have not captured one of these speedy visitors, so I cannot be sure that they are males, but on the other hand I have seen two females sharing the same perch with no such result.

The leaning behavior of the female may cause the sun to reflect from the iridescent orange and blue markings on the under side of her hindwing, and thus enhance the likelihood of her being seen by a watchful male. I have not seen any adults in copula, but I suspect that mating occurs during mid-day as the females exhibit this leaning behavior roughly between 11:00 AM and 3:00 PM.

I have found this butterfly only in association with very large patches of blueberry. Dwarf azalea (*Rhododendron atlanticum*) grows sporadically in the area, but the butterfly seems oblivious to it. On one occasion I observed two females fluttering about a small bush on *Leucothoe axillaris*. At first I thought the butterflies were *Euptychis hermes sosybia* because of the flight pattern. When one landed on the under side of a leaf, I leaned down to see what it was doing, and immediately saw it was a female *S. kingi*. She walked along the center rib of the leaf to its end and took flight again. The other butterfly had left the area. The remaining butterfly soon fluttered off after circling my legs once. It was about 5:00 PM, and I judged that they were looking for a place to roost. I searched the plant carefully for eggs but found none.

I will not be here to study this colony again until 1980, but since it is aboard a military reservation, it appears to have a safe haven for many years to come.

Robert W. Cavanaugh Jr., P.O. Box 489, Newport NC 28570.

## PITFALLS AWAITING THE BUTTERFLY COLLECTOR

For some reason, a large segment of the general public regards the butterfly collector as someone playing with only half a deck, a little more than eccentric, and quite ready for the asylum, - a situation which most collectors would just as soon avoid. In fact, it can fairly be said that with the exception of nude bathing, no form of outdoor exercise seems to attract so much public attention as collecting butterflies.

The effects of all this attention on the various lepidopterists differ quite radically. Some simply refuse to collect in all but the most isolated and out of the way places, far from the public eye. These have been referred to as closet lepidopterists.

Among my lepidopterist friends there have only been a few closet collectors. One of these always uses a very small net, which he can quickly tuck out of sight if anyone approaches. This is seldom necessary, however, because he never collects within five miles of another human being. Another was a teenage companion, many years ago in Missouri. He simply would not carry or use a net, but instead he collected specimens with a special pair of very long tweezers that he could carry about very inconspicuously. This became a considerable annoyance to me, not because of his technique, but because he was constantly coming up with choice species that had alluded my efforts with a net.

Far more of an annoyance, however, have been the people who want to find out just what you are collecting, point out specimens for you to catch (for their entertainment), or offer suggestions to improve your net swinging technique. These persons invariably end up by telling you about the giant butterflies with 15 inch wingspans they saw last weekend at home in their backyard, or back in Alabama or wherever it was that they grew up.

Some people apparently think they are missing out on a good thing. ("I hear you can get a lot of money for those things", "How much are those things worth?", or "Where do you sell those things?", etc.) Over the years, I have developed several lines of reply to this type of question, depending upon the mood and situation. Sometimes I will show them a butterfly that I have caught and say something like this "These aren't particularly valuable, but if there were two little red spots right about here, they would pay \$1000.00 each for them at the state university. I caught two of them with the red spots right in this very place last month." This will usually bring a look of awe to your antagonist's eyes while he mentally adds them up on a cash register in the back of his head; but don't be too surprised if he comes right back with a statement like: "You know, down in Alabama where I grew up, they all had them little red spots".

Another ploy that I have used is to point to a rather common species and tell them "This is what I am after, there are quite a few of them and they are easy to catch". I go on to tell them that I have a contact who pays me \$5.00 apiece for them and then give them the name and address of a lepidopterist friend. I don't think that it has happened yet, but someday somebody is going to show up on John Sorensen's or Doug Mullin's doorstep expecting \$5.00 apiece for a box full of Painted Ladies.

One time, when I was accosted by a particularly obnoxious type, I told him that I was with the state health department. "Recently," I went on to say, "we have found that mosquitoes are carriers for Legionnaires disease and I am collecting samples to check out in our lab. Don't say anything to anybody, because we don't want to create a panic, but we have had seven cases of the disease in this county in the past two weeks and all of the victims camped right here in this campground." I didn't get a chance to talk to this fellow again; apparently he and his family packed up and left early--undoubtedly wanted to beat the traffic home.

Some lepidopterists seem to be oblivious to the scrutiny of fellow humans. One of the more embarrassing incidents took place while I was on a trip with one of this sort. My companion (I'll call him Edgar) normally wore a hearing aid, but while in the field would turn it off as any wind whistling through it was disturbing to him. We were driving through downtown Tucson when he sighted a pair of Giant Swallowtails flying overhead. He stopped the car, grabbed his net (a huge blue job with a ten foot handle and 36 inch bag), and took off in hot pursuit of the butterflies, which, by then, had flown over a fence into a motel swimming pool area. Not knowing what else to do, I followed him. A number of people who were lounging around the pool began to scream, and one man jumped up and shouted: "What are you, some kind of a nut?" Edgar, with hearing aid turned off, had not heard the question, but wanting to be polite, answered "That's right! That's right!!"

There is no doubt that my actions have, at times, brought similar embarrassment to others. When I was a teenager, it was usually my father who suffered. He never quite forgot one event that took place after the family had spent a day at the Missouri State Fair. It was just at dusk when we left for home, and traffic along highway 50 in Sedalia was nearly at a standstill. Suddenly I saw some hawk moths flying around a patch of petunias in the center strip. I jumped from the car, and holding my net high in the air, leapt in and out among the lines of slowly moving cars to the petunia patch. Needless to say, the hawk moths had left by the time I arrived, and I had to retrace my route to the car (and a good dressing down). My attitude toward hawk moths has changed in the 25 years since then, but my zeal for collecting has not and I would likely do a similar thing again--given a more valuable quarry.

This zeal for unrestrained collecting, especially when a rare or unusual species presents itself, is a hallmark of most lepidopterists. W. J. Holland was one of the first to relate one of these experiences in his 1898 "Butterfly Book". He was collecting beetles at what he termed "an ancient ham" which had spoiled and been thrown out. He was advised by an elderly lady that the ham was "rotten", but he persisted in diligently removing the beetles from it. Finally the lady appeared again and invited him to come in and have some decent food.

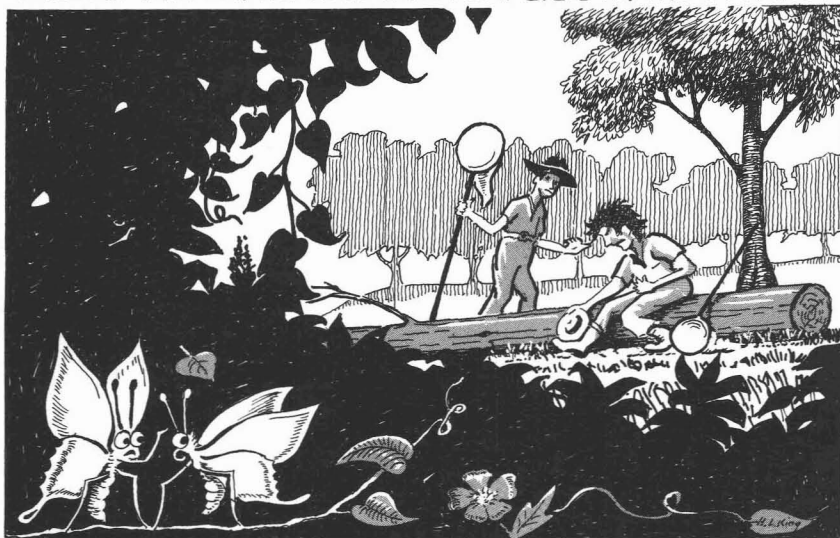
Charlie Covell spotted his first Diana Fritillary while looking at houses with a real estate agent. Without explanation, Charlie grabbed a net from his car and took off after the butterfly, leaving the astonished real-estater standing with his hand on the doorknob and his mouth open.

Many years ago I was collecting in the Black hills of South Dakota with Pat Conway when we sighted what was to both of us at that time, our first Compton Tortoise-shell. We both took off, running in hot pursuit, side by side up a dusty mountain road. Coming around a curve we almost collided head-on with an oncoming sports car. Pat dove off the road to the right, barely missing the car's left fender, while I plunged down the embankment on the left, missing the left fender by a mere hair's breadth. Rolling down the hill, I heard these words from a passenger in the car: "Now, that's something you don't see every day!". (Later that same day I waded waist deep in a mountain stream to net my first Tortoise-shell, which had crossed the stream ahead of me and landed on a rock.)

After collecting butterflies for over 20 years, I have learned to cope with most situations in the public eye while still maintaining my collecting zeal and sense of humor. I still remember, however, one particularly bad scene in Colorado. I was collecting along a small stream that was rather heavily populated with trout fishermen and their families. A young girl of about 10 or 12 came over to see what I was doing with a net. After watching me net a butterfly, she shouted to her mother, "MOM! He's killing butterflies!" Her sister then joined her and the two commenced to follow me around, pointing fingers and chanting "Murderer! Murderer! Murderer!" This drew quite a bit of attention from other people, all of whom seemed to be engaged in more benevolent activities. These included the girl's mother who was feeding ants at their campsite. Although meaning well, she probably didn't realize that "Black Flag" does not have much nutritive value for ants; and the girls' father and brother, who were giving their pet minnows exercise by trolling them in the stream, making sure that they were securely fastened on hooks so they wouldn't come loose and get lost. They were also trying to catch trout, undoubtedly wanting to rescue their fish from a perilous life in the stream by taking them home to a safe aquarium or maybe their swimming pool. The family also had a dog which was having fun playing hide and seek with rabbits. The girls themselves had befriended some mosquitos that would playfully alight on their arms. They should have been more careful in petting them, however, as they sometimes patted them too hard which permanently flattened them. I would have liked to sit and point these things out to the girls, but I didn't. I packed up my things and moved on. Hopefully at the next spot I might encounter a little old lady who would tell me about those huge red and blue butterflies with the 15" wingspans to be found in her back yard back home in Alabama.

John H. Masters, 25711 N. Vista Fairways Dr.- Valencia, CA 91355.

*I HEARD HIM SAY HE HAD BUTTERFLIES IN HIS STOMACH*



NOTICES - Buy, Sell, Exchange

Members of the Lepidopterists' Society are invited to use this section free of charge to advertise their offerings in Lepidoptera. We cannot guarantee any notices, but all are expected to be made in good faith. By decision of the Board, prices of specimens offered for sale will not be published henceforth. Please be brief and clear, and check spelling. Notices will be limited to two appearances. The Editor reserves the right to alter or reject unsuitable copy.

- WANTED: Flow of moth specimens from Agricultural Experiment Stations, which would otherwise be thrown away. Will prepay postage and handling for unnamed dated material, packed in any reasonable manner. John Holoyda, 2819 N. Marmora Ave, Chicago, IL 60634.
- WANTED: Butterflies and moths in series of a hundred each species. If you have the quantities, please send me your lists. Fred Cheeseman, 1337 Park Rd, Bloomington, MN 55420.
- FOR SALE: Butterfly Nets, aluminum handle and rim, 15 inch diameter, snag resistant nylon net. (Best I've ever used). Only \$5.50, postage paid in USA. Fred Cheeseman, 1337 Park Rd, Bloomington, MN 55420.
- WANTED: All Sphingidae of the world. Individual specimens or lots up to 1,000. Any Louisiana Lepidoptera or Coleoptera, pinned or papered, in exchange. Vernon A. Brou, Rt. 1, Box 74, Edgard, LA 70049 USA.
- WANTED: Winter pupae of many over-wintering species, but in particular: cecropia, promethea, advena, asterias, troilus and glaucous. Small or large quantities. Please quote price and numbers available. Robert Goodden, Worldwide Butterflies & Lullingstone Silk Farm, Sherborne, Dorset, DT9 4QN, England.
- WANTED: Collection of USA papered Lepidoptera in perfect condition, approx. 80-100 individuals representing major families, for important world exhibition. Please write: Robert Goodden, Worldwide Butterflies, Sherborne, Dorset DT9 4QN, England.
- FOR SALE: Collection of world lepidoptera. All specimens A1 Quality or with very minor damage. Collection housed in two Cornell Insect Cabinets. All major families represented. Many rare species included. Insured value \$15,000.00. Will sell for half of insured value. List of species, quality, and numbers will be sent to those interested. Contact Richard Edwin Howard, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Amarillo College, Amarillo, Texas 79178.
- WANTED: A-1 specimens of any Parnassius species, nominate Speyeria nokomis ♂ & ♀, S. nokomis nitocris ♂ & ♀, and S. nokomis nigrocaerulea ♂ & ♀. Would like to exchange but will buy material. Prefer bred specimens (nokomis complex). Please send desirata list to: S.K. Dvorak, 4323 Oxford St., La Mesa, CA 92041.
- WANTED: Will buy livestock and A-1 papered material from collectors of Saturniidae worldwide. Please send price lists to Nancy Christensen, 1319 Francis Dr., Arlington Hts., IL 60005.
- WANTED: The more difficult to obtain species of Parides, Battus, Eurytides & Papilio (neo-tropical & nearctic only). Copy of A Revision of American Papilios by Rothschild & Jordan. Also certain morphos. All letters will be answered. Rick Rozycki, 5454 So. Menard Ave, Chicago, IL 60638 USA.
- FOR SALE: Untearable butterfly nets. Each comes with four foot handle and solid copper shank with optional name engraving. 30 day trial: if not completely satisfied return it for your money back. For information and price write to: B. G. Murray, 1200 Pinewood Rd, Villanova, PA 19085. Tel. (215) LA5-7309.
- FOR SALE: Euemus atala florida (♀ only), Ornithoptera rothschildi, O. allotei, O. chimaera, O. alexandrae, Papilio pericles, Charexes andranadrus, and Speyeria nokimis apacheana. I will not sell them as a group. Send all offering prices to: G. B. Murray, 1200 Pinewood Rd, Villanova, PA 19085. Will sell cheap.
- EXCHANGE: Color slides of mature larvae of Saturniidae (including Citheroniinae). Have many high quality slides of saturniid larvae from North America and Europe. Desire to exchange one-for-one with other persons having species (Saturniidae only) I lack. Please do not write unless you have good slides to offer in exchange. Richard S. Peigler, Dept. of Entomology, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, Texas 77843 USA.
- FOR SALE: The NEWS of the Lepidopterists' Society - Volume I, #1 thru #8, 1947, complete, and Vol. II, #1, 1948. Best offer. Don Thomas, 837 Majorca, Coral Gables, FL 33134.
- CUSTOM PRINTS b/w 8x10 glossies made from your 36 mm entomological slides. Best possible resolution guaranteed, since each slide is considered individually. \$5.00 each print. Please write to Jo Brewer 257 Common St Dedham, MA 02026.
- WANTED: "A Revision of the American Papilios" by Rothschild & Jordan. Send your offers to Art Schroder, Mekinock, ND 58258.
- WANTED: 1 copy of Puckering, D.L. & R.L. Post 1960. Butterflies of North Dakota, 32 pp. Jon H. Shepard, R.R. #2 Nelson, BC CANADA V1L5P5.
- WANTED: Any and all species of North American Butterflies. Am starting collection from scratch, but can offer stamps, Tertiary marine fossils, political button collection, and wheat-back pennies. Would anyone like to trade this season's moths & beetles for butterflies? Charles R. Crowe, 9044 N. Polk, Portland, OR 97203.
- FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: Brahmaea certhia, ♀. Only reported in Taiwan. A few for sale, pupae. A. selene & A. sinensis cocoons and specimens. A. atlas cocoons. Agahana maraho, only a few specimens for sale. WANTED Morpho anaxibia & Morpho didius. Write to Mr. Ying Min Wu, P.O. Box 2-046, Pei Tou, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. for prices, and your offerata.

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 ST. SAUVER, SSG James J., 5993 Quarters, Tower Rd, Ft. Lewis, WA 98433  
 TREAT, Asher E., PO Box 51, Jerusalem Rd., Tyringham, MA 01264

### Correction

The correct street address of CLAUDE LEMAIRE of Neuilly-sur-Seine, France is:

42 Bd Victor Hugo

(NOT 62, as it appears in the 1978 Membership List).

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Other information about the Society may be obtained from the SECRETARY, Julian P. Donahue, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007, U.S.A. Please notify him of any additions or changes in interests as published in the Membership List.

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