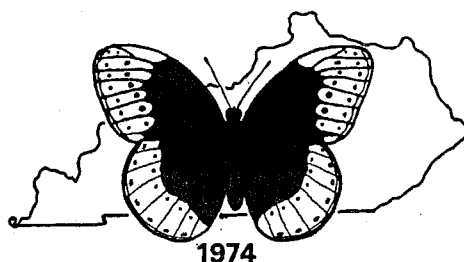


KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERIST

NEWSLETTER OF

The Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists



VOL. 13, NO. 4

M. L. McInnis, Editor

September, 1987

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE AND NOTES FROM YOUR TREASURER

C. V. Covell, Jr.

I've really missed the opportunity to communicate with you regularly since trading the newsletter for the check-book this past year. I have a number of things to tell you about, starting with finances.

I hope all dues checks that were sent to the Society last year and this have now been cashed and deposited. To keep you and me both up to date on your dues status, you will find a notation on the bottom line of your ADDRESS LABEL. If it says "pd88" that means you are recorded as paid until dues notices go out in mid-1988. Lack of a number means I've not yet heard from you this year. If you have reason to disagree with what you see, please contact me so we can correct the error.

Regarding dues, I want to thank those of you who have paid promptly. A special thanks to those of you who donated amounts beyond the normal \$3. We especially need our dues this year because printing and mailing of the "Kentucky Lepidopterist" through Louisville Gas and Electric Company is more costly than in the past, and also, we have laid out \$196.49 for our new decals. We will also need ample funds for our special Annual Meeting program November 20-21. As of this writing, we

have \$466.08 in the Treasury.

I have a new Society decal for you, thanks to the efforts of Leroy Koehn who got them printed. The decals are made of a plastic, have adhesive on the back, not front, and have sharper lettering than the old ones. Each member is entitled to a new one free; if you wish two, the extra one will cost you \$1. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to receive your decal if I've not yet gotten one to you.

Also, we have back issues of all "Kentucky Lepidopterist" now, and can supply them at \$3 per volume (year). You might order some with your decal request.

After some shaking down, the Kentucky faunal list now numbers 2,189 Lepidoptera species. We still welcome new records. And the University of Louisville collection welcomes donations of specimens.

Congratulations to Richard and Joan Heitzman, who have just published a fine paperback book, Butterflies and Moths of Missouri. The color photos are superb. Text format includes "Status" (occurrence in Mo.), "Food plants", "Larva" (description), and a final paragraph with habitats and habits. All Missouri butterflies and a sampling of moths comprise the 324 species covered.

Other features include good sections on collecting methods and equipment, indicator flowers, nectar sources, general life cycle, Missouri natural areas and counties, and suppliers directory. My only disappointments were lack of detail on localities and dates, and the fact that the cover came off. A splendid book, and a must for all of us in states near Missouri.

Plans for our annual meeting are progressing. Lee and Jackie Miller of the Allyn Museum of Entomology/Florida State Museum have agreed to put on a workshop and program for Friday, November 20 and Saturday, November 21. We will have our annual party at my home, 2333 Brighton Drive, in Louisville, from 8-12 p.m. on Friday night, and the same meeting and program format as in the past from 1-5 on Saturday. At that time, we meet to elect officers, plan, and discuss business. Then we have our speakers, informal slide shows, and show-and-tell session. We invite you to contribute here. We end with the door prize drawing. After that, those who wish to can dine at Masterson's Restaurant. The workshop details are not yet complete, but will include much of the following:

1. Collections:
 - a. Importance of collections
 - b. History of some U.S. Collections
 - c. Maintenance of collections (preparation, repair and labeling of specimens) (hands-on training)
 - d. Identification of specimens (keys, references, etc.)
 - e. Procedure on endangered species
 - f. Preservation of immature specimens
2. Publication of results:
 - a. Male and female genitalic preparation (hands-on training)
 - b. Illustrating wing venation
 - c. Other features (appendages, etc.)

- d. Preparing drafts and illustrations
- e. The review and publishing process

We plan to use Friday afternoon from about 2-5 p.m., Saturday morning, and perhaps part of the afternoon for this program. You will also have time to identify specimens, view the collections, exchange material, and buy and sell equipment and books. Refreshments will be on hand, too. **PLEASE BRING A DOOR PRIZE FOR THE DRAWING AND A DONATION TO HELP PAY FOR THE MEETING.**

If you think you can come, please request details, maps, etc., from me about October 20, and please include a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Write Charles V. Covell, Jr., Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. My phone number is (502) 588-5942 (office) or 456-6122 (home).

It has been a busy year for me, as it has for many of you. At the last minute, I joined Tom Emmel's "Flying Circus" to S. Brazil in March, where Dr. Olaf Mielke and Dr. Mirna Casagrande hold the distinction of being the southernmost Kentucky Lepidopterists. (I enjoyed seeing our decal on Olaf's car and office windows). We had moderately good collecting in the Sao Bento and Joinville areas, and had the thrill of visiting the wild new state of Rondonia, collecting at a farm cut from virgin jungle. In May, I took a group to the Galapagos Islands, where the only butterflies I recorded were the local populations of Urbanus dorantes, Phoebus sennae, Leptotes parhassiodes, and Danaus gilippus. The Big Black Mountain field trip attracted thirteen of us, but rain washed most of us away before the weekend was over. Lee Guidry attended from California and Jeff Slotten from Florida, to represent the farthest distance yet traveled

for our field trips. Erora laeta was present, but worn and scarce (I counted 4 specimens either collected or seen), and moth collecting has not yielded anything new as far as I know. Speyeria aphrodite was fairly fresh, and a number of S. diana of both sexes were taken at lower elevations.

On July 30, I flew to London with son Robert, where we met eldest son, Chuck for a couple of days touring the area, then taking a 7-day bus tour to Scotland and back. After that, I spent three weeks at the British Museum (Natural History) studying types of the neotropical Geometridae in the subfamily Sterrhinae. Photographing types took most of the time, but I enjoyed side trips to West Wickham, Oxford, and Uffington - the latter being the home of Eric W. Classey, who lives there with his son, Peter, and family to continue the famed E. W. Classey book company on a small 500-year old farm in a most pleasant and pastoral area of Oxfordshire. Eric has joined the Kentucky Lepidopterists as our first British member, although the British Museum Library has subscribed to the newsletter since the first years of our Society. Eric drove me through some of the loveliest countryside in Britain on August 30, and we recorded about thirteen butterfly species, some of which I photographed. These were the peacock, small tortoise-shell, marbled carpet, brimstone, small white (cabbage butterfly), large white, green-veined white, red admiral, chalkhill blue, common blue, brown argus, speckled wood, and small heath. I also brought home some moths from Eric's light trap.

In London, I met Bernard d'Abrera, Brian Hargreaves, Malcolm Scoble (my research "host"), and other colleagues. I also met, in person, one of my exchange friends of over 30 years - Jim Little, who used to teach school and collect in Kenya and Malawi, Africa. A wonderful, fruitful trip!

My daughter, Katherine and I did a

Xerces Soc. butterfly count at the Horner Wildlife Sanctuary, Oldham County, Kentucky on July 4, and recorded only 229 individuals in 25 species. On September 4, we went to Otter Creek Park and recorded 20 species. Phoebus sennae eubule was included, and has been seen in numbers in the eastern half of Kentucky this year. Brainard Palmer-Ball has seen large numbers in McCreary, Pulaski, and Wayne counties this month (September).

Troy Payne reported this summer that our Bearcamp Road collecting spot in Bullitt County has been bulldozed out, the stream completely filled, and marketable trees removed. Some of the area where C. ebenina has been caught has not yet been cleared. Brainard Palmer-Ball says Arch Minerals has now agreed not to clear Big Black Mountain above the 3600-ft. level. Good news indeed!

Now I am on sabbatical leave, hoping to complete the writing of my "MONA" fascicle on the North American Sterrhinae, and also get the Kentucky Lepidoptera book ready for the Nature Preserves Commission. Oh, regarding "MONA", I just found out that the Euxoa fascicle due out August 25 has been delayed, and will hopefully be mailed in October.

Finally, thanks for the notes you have sent me with dues, and for your continued support of the "Kentucky Leps".

COLLECTING POLICY FOR PARKS AND PRESERVES IN FLORIDA WITH NOTES ON RESTRICTED SPECIES

Dave Baggett

More and more states are now in the process of evaluating their respective non-game wildlife and flora in terms of whether or not certain species should be classified with regard to relative rarity and

critical habitat. Florida has recently adopted a progressive posture with regard to the state flora and fauna, as evidenced by the publication of the Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida series for the Game and Freshwater Fish Commission (includes volumes on fish, mammals, birds, plants, amphibians and reptiles, a comprehensive recommendation overview volume, and a volume on invertebrates - the latter for which I prepared the section on lepidoptera). In addition, the Florida DNR recently established a NON-GAME WILDLIFE division to look after the well-being of restricted plant and animal species, provide grant support for needed studies, and to provide educational awareness for the general public with regard to restricted species, the inter-relationships of plants and animals from an ecological standpoint, and to emphasize the need for preservation of critical habitat in recognition of the dramatic human population increase (900-1000 new people arrive in the state every day), and the related impact created on the environment through developmental pressure. It will be very interesting to watch closely as guidelines for evaluation are developed and modified (not only here, but in many other states as well), and to watch what happens when the environmental factors meet the developers in battles over private property in cases where restricted species and critical habitat are involved. In most cases here in Florida, laws aimed at protecting rare species are designed to supplement federal law, and often go beyond the actual federal law in terms of protection afforded. Species mentioned in the overview and in the respective volumes of the Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida series are subject to internal study by the state, and if findings support the proposed listings, steps will be taken to attempt to add the species involved to the federal list. Copies can be obtained very reasonably from the University Presses of Florida, 15 NW 15th Street, Gainesville, FL 32603 - the entire

series is a very useful addition to any naturalist's library, and the individual volume prices range from about \$5.50 to \$9.50.

The only lepidoptera species presently listed by the Office of Endangered Species, U.S. Department of the Interior, from Florida is Schaus' Swallowtail, which was upgraded from threatened to endangered in 1984 (those of you interested in the entire list may write to the appropriate regional O.E.S. office, and can refer to the notice by Paul Opler in News of the Lepidopterists' Society, No. 1, 1987). Those interested in the actual wording of Florida laws governing endangered, threatened, rare, and species of special concern categories may write to the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, 620 S. Meridian St., Tallahassee, FL 32301 and request a copy of 39-27.02, Rules of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission. A fact not known by many persons is that the entire keys portion of Monroe County is labeled as a wildlife refuge by the Florida G&FWFC. Technically, a permit is now required for insect collecting in the keys. Collecting is prohibited expressly on any of the state parks in the keys or on the Key Deer NWR without a special permit and collecting is forbidden within the Biscayne National Monument Islands. The latter is primarily a measure taken to protect Schaus' Swallowtail. With the change in status to federally-endangered, this means that you cannot collect any stage, including adults, which used to be permissible under the threatened category. However, Florida state law extends protection to any species listed as endangered, threatened, or even a species of special concern without a special permit.

This brings us to the actual subject of permitting and where you

may go to request them. You may collect on state or national forest lands without a permit as a general rule of thumb, but there are exceptions. Within the forest boundaries, you may also find segments that are marked as state recreation areas or state or federal refuges, and you do need a permit to collect in these spots. In the case of state forests, you must write to the respective forest manager's office for a permit to collect in areas designated as refuge or recreation areas. Likewise, you must obtain a special collecting permit to collect on national parks or refuge areas from the appropriate park naturalist. All Florida state parks require a permit, and these can be obtained from the Chief Biologist, Division of Recreation and Parks, Florida DNR, Tallahassee, FL 32303. Permits are not issued simply to allow collecting access. They are issued for butterfly and moth surveys, or for special research involving certain taxa, and a stipulation is that a report or checklist is required after you have finished. Several parks are off-limits unless special permission is given. The Florida DNR and National Park Service naturalists are always interested in obtaining information about the fauna present from specialists, and normally you'll receive prompt attention to your request as well as a surprising level of cooperation from park rangers when you arrive. There are exceptions, especially when you run into new staff at a park which does not get frequent visits from entomologists, but with permit in hand, you can usually present your case without problems. You need to write in advance for permits, so do not simply walk up and expect to be issued one on the spot - the state parks do not issue them. On the NWRs or National Parks, there generally are one or more resident naturalists who take care of permit requests, and if you are lucky enough to catch them in their office, you sometimes can get one issued on the spot. Still, it is better to submit a formal request in

advance by mail.

In the case of county or city parks, the permission is usually granted by either the park manager or through the local county park system office. I've found the policies here vary considerably, from enthusiastic encouragement to absolute denial, apparently based solely on the personal discretion of the authority in charge. Most of the time, you will find that a mutually-beneficial approach is the best route to take. If you ask to do a survey of the park butterfly fauna and indicate your willingness to provide a list, you'll get a much better welcome than if you simply wade into the director's office and demand your right to collect. Demonstrate your interest in meeting them half way.

On state parks, you most likely will receive a limited permit from the Chief Biologist for general survey work. What this means is that your permit will state that you may collect 3-6 specimens per species per day at the park, which is very reasonable. If research requirements make it mandatory for you to obtain series for new species or subspecies descriptions, and this is a stated goal of your research, you more than likely will be granted special limits. Staff biologists are aware that many collectors obtain specimens for trading purposes, but the rules they impose are aimed only at one individual's needs. I think that the limit is both fair and generous. Other states with similar policy often restrict you to a single pair.

The level of consciousness is rapidly rising with parks often all that remains of prime habitat. Anyone who has visited extreme south Florida, the Sun Coast region around Tampa-St. Petersburg, or the Rio Grande Valley in Texas will readily appreciate what I mean. In south

Florida, one spot I suggest for you to try is the IFAS Station just north of Homestead and west of Highway 27. This is the tropical experiment station run jointly by the University of Florida and the Florida Department of Agriculture. It is a remarkably good spot to collect, offering many choice south Florida species. This is one spot you can walk up to the office, and ask for permission to collect, and get clearance on the spot. The director is Dr. Richard Baranowski, who is a staff entomologist, and a very accomodating fellow. He even has given me the key to get into the property in the evening to run blacklights on weekends.

While there are many good rural roadside spots to stop and collect, stopping on the interstates can get you ticketed. Always ask permission to collect in groves or areas which are posted. (Land in Florida does not have to be posted for the owner to have you arrested for trespassing, by the way.). In northern Florida and in some areas of central Florida, you will drive through broad areas of forest owned by the paper companies; frequently large tracts of this property are leased to hunting clubs, who maintain control over these tracts, and you have to get permission from the club president. Another no-no is going onto property owned by some of the large beef or dairy ranches; believe it or not, rustling is still alive and well, and the owners do not take kindly to folks trespassing. Whenever possible ask for permission. This a simple courtesy and most often you'll gain access with no difficulty. If you can't locate an owner, then don't press your luck.

Above all else, think about the consequences of your actions, whether on public, private, state, or federal lands. Remember also that you are representing all other lepidopterists through your actions. Conduct yourself professionally, and you'll probably be treated accordingly. Conduct yourself like a jerk, and your actions are a direct reflection on all of your

colleagues. With a limited amount of pre-trip preparation for permits and permission, you should enjoy good collecting at some excellent spots. Use good judgment when you stop along the roadsides or spot what appears to be open woodlands, and you'll also probably fare well. It is not uncommon here for troopers or the county police to stop to investigate cars parked along the road shoulders, or for them to ask what you're doing. If collecting moths at night from convenience stores or building lights, also be aware that around cities you could be mistaken for a vandal or burglar. Just think ahead and prepare yourself!

BOOK REVIEW

by George J. Balogh

Butterflies and Moths of Missouri

by J. Richard and Joan E. Heitzman
Missouri Department of Conservation
1987

Available from: Missouri Department
of Conservation 2901 W. Truman Blvd.
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
Price: \$12.50

The Heitzmans have been working hard for a number of years to see this book published. Now it is a reality but just the beginning. A complete annotated checklist of the Lepidoptera of Missouri which should also be published through the Missouri Department of Conservation is in the planning stages.

It gives me pleasure to review this book since I have been fortunate to work with the Heitzmans and share their enthusiasm for Lepidoptera and especially the Lepidoptera of Missouri. Beyond their goal of documenting the fauna of Missouri, Richard and Joan Heitzman have always tried to encourage others to take an interest in Lepidoptera. This is the main purpose of the book. As part of a

continuing series of natural history guides sponsored by the Missouri Department of Conservation, Butterflies and Moths of Missouri will encourage many non-Lepidopterists to take notice of the butterflies and moths of their state, and of course, it should introduce some to a fascinating new hobby.

The book begins with brief chapters on conservation, collecting methods, and description of the Lepidoptera life cycle. Two interesting sections correlate plant blooming time with occurrence of adult Lepidoptera and list wild and cultivated plants that are especially attractive as adult nectar sources. These sections are of use to both the field collector and the butterfly gardener. Although introductory sections are brief, the reader is referred to other books that deal with collecting methods in greater detail.

The descriptive text deals with 324 species of Lepidoptera including all the butterflies known to occur in Missouri. The moths were selected to include common and conspicuous species as well as to give examples of the major moth families that occur in Missouri. A section consisting of excellent larval photographs follows. At the end of the book, there are maps of the natural areas of Missouri and Missouri counties. Brief lists of dealers in entomological supplies and books and a list of selected entomological periodicals is also included.

For each species in the descriptive text there are brief comments on status in Missouri (range, frequency encountered, etc.), larval foodplants, larval appearance, flight period, and other information of interest (adult nectar sources, habitat, etc). All species are illustrated with color photographs. Both the dorsal and ventral aspects of most butterflies are illustrated, and in many cases, this is done for both

sexes. This is particularly helpful for HesperIIDae and LycaenIDae. For some HesperIIDae, additional examples were selected to demonstrate variation. In all, there are 833 color photographs in the book. The color photography is the best I have seen in a regional work.

I can anticipate two criticisms of this book.

First, many of the photographs of smaller Lepidoptera could have been enlarged to fill the space available. The microlepidoptera, and some of the LycaenIDae, in particular, suffer from this problem. Publishing life size photographs may give the reader better appreciation for the variation in size of Lepidoptera. This can be helpful for the uninitiated, but some type of scale can serve the same purpose.

Second, experienced Lepidopterists will not find the technical details sometimes needed to distinguish close species. There are no keys, detailed technical descriptions, or genitalia illustrations. At least mention of key characters would have been useful for close species. I must admit I was at first disappointed by this but quickly realized that technical detail would not be in keeping with the format of the series of natural history guides to which this book belongs. Guides that introduce Lepidoptera to the public and to non-Lepidopterist naturalists serve a very important purpose that we can lose sight of while counting spots and splitting hairs. The excellent photographs, biological information, and documentation of the butterfly fauna of Missouri should be enough reason for all Lepidopterists to be interested in this book. Technical details can be found elsewhere.

I highly recommend Butterflies and Moths of Missouri. It is a very well done regional guide and will serve as a model for the future. Currently, this is the only guide to Lepidoptera of the Ozark Region. Certainly the price is more than reasonable. \$12.50 for a book on Lepidoptera that contains 833 color photographs is unheard of. The Heitzmans and the Missouri Department of Conservation have done an excellent job.

1987 FIELD TRIP REPORT

Mike McInnis

Trip 3 - Black Mountain, Harlan Co., Kentucky

Disappointing weather (clouds, rain, and wind) plagued the field trip to Black Mountain on July 11 and 12, 1987. Despite the adverse conditions, our target species, Erora laeta, Speyeria diana, and S. aphrodite, were all located. Only S. aphrodite appeared to be having a banner year. Attendance at this meeting was excellent with the following members present:

Christa Anderson	Andy Kluesener
Charles Covell	Leroy Koehn
Robert Covell	Mike McInnis
Loran Gibson	Troy Payne
Lee Guidry	Jeff Slotten
John Hyatt	Roger Zebold

Trip 4 - Pennyrile Forest, Christian Co., Kentucky

Thirty-eight (38) species were recorded by Loran Gibson, Richard Henderson, Mike McInnis, and Barry Nichols on August 15, 1987. Choice catches included Calephelis muticum, Amblyscirtes belli, and A. aesculapius. The area was extremely dry and butterflies were seemingly less plentiful than in years past. Loran Gibson did manage three (3) new state record microlepidoptera (more on that as information becomes available). We also visited Hopkins County and

recorded a new county record for Satyrodes appalachia.

Menifee Co. - Red River Gorge

Maria Plonczynski visited the Gorge on April 19, 1987 and recorded several choice species including Celastrina ebenina, Incisalia henrici, Pieris virginianensis, Euchloe olympia (new county record), and Fenisca targuius.

ADDITIONS TO THE KENTUCKY FAUNAL LIST

C. V. Covell

Synanthedon dominicki (Duckworth and Eichlin) SESIIDAE 8718,1
2562

Fulton County, on Rt. 94 2.5 miles east of Cayce, September 7, 1985 (day capture), C. V. Covell, Jr., (det. T. Eichlin)

Pseudexentera faracana (Kft.) TORTRICIDAE 7083
3253

Carter County, Carter Caves State Park, April 12, 1969, C. V. Covell, Jr., (det. W. E. Miller)

Pseudexentera sepia (W. E. Miller) TORTRICIDAE 7083,1
3253,1

Captures in Jefferson County (Covell), Owsley County (L. Gibson) and Menifee County (Gibson) with dates ranging from March 12 to April 3.

Pseudexentera hodsoni (W. E. Miller) TORTRICIDAE 7083,2
3253,2

Same data as P. faracana except that the date of capture was April 11, 1965.

Heliomata infulata (Grote) GEOMETRIDAE 4659
6263

Knott County, 7 miles northwest of Hindman, June 19, 1987, one male by Roger A. Zebold.

Bomolocha appalachiensis (L. Butler)
NOCTUIDAE 3694,1
8448,1
Harlan County, Kingdon Come State
Park, July 13, 1984, L. D. Gibson,
one male designated as a paratype by
Linda Butler (1987).

With these additions, the Kentucky
Faunal List now numbers 2,189 species.

NEW MEMBERS

Dubi Benyamini, 91 Bet Arye, D.N.
Modiin 719h7, Israel

Forrest "Duffy" and Patti Bledsoe, 1921
NW 108th Ave., Pembroke Pines, Florida
33026

Eric W. Classey, Oxleaze Farm near
Uffington, Oxon SN7 7QS, England

Frank C. Elia, Day Butterfly Center,
Calloway Gardens, Pine Mountain,
Georgia 31822

Brian R. McDonald, 160 Guy St., Elkins,
West Virginia (Interested in "Rhop.,
collecting, distrib (particularly
east-central USA), life hist., Macro.

Shane Morris, 3434 Wells, Petersburg,
Michigan 49270

Pat Zimmerman, 1142 Charles St.,
Louisville, Kentucky 40204

NEW ADDRESSES

Dave Baggett, 309 SW 16th Ave. #122,
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Frank R. Bodnar, 1201 Ridge Rd.,
Apollo, PA 15613

Hoe H. Chuah, 9208 Mary Haynes Dr.,
Centerville, Ohio 45459

Barry Howard, Box M, Cumberland,
Kentucky 40823

Lee D. and Jacki Y. Miller, Allyn
Museum of Entomology/Florida State
Museum, 3621 Bay Shore Road,
Sarasota, Florida 34234

Wallace and Helen Mullaly, 1111 N.
64 St. - 46, Mesa, Arizona 85205

Dan O'Canna, 132 North Arcadia Park,
Lexington, Kentucky 40503

Harry Pavulaan, P.O. Box 20202,
Affton, St. Louis, Missouri 63123

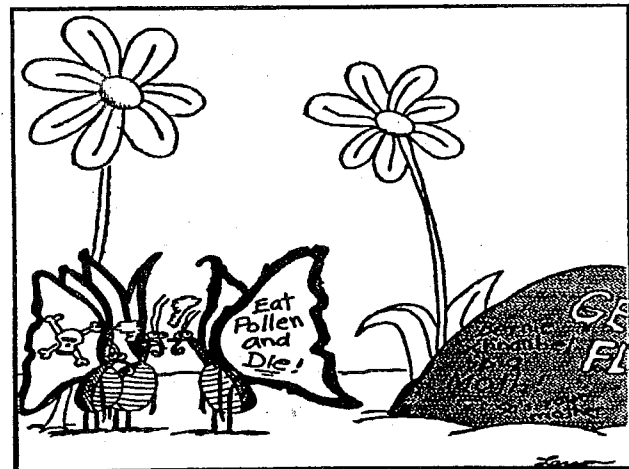
Jeff R. Slotten, 4083 Sunbeam Road,
No. 1215, Jacksonville, FL 32217

NOTICE

FOR SALE - Lowest prices on earth!

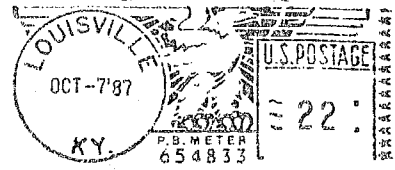
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John Rawlins, Invertebrate Zoology,
Carnegie Museum, 4400 Forbes Ave.,
Pittsburgh, PA 15213.



Butterflies from the wrong side of the meadow
(Cartoon source unknown)

THE KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERIST
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New Albany, Indiana 47150



FIRST CLASS

Loran D. Gibson
5505 Taylor Mill Rd.
Taylor Mill, KY 41015
