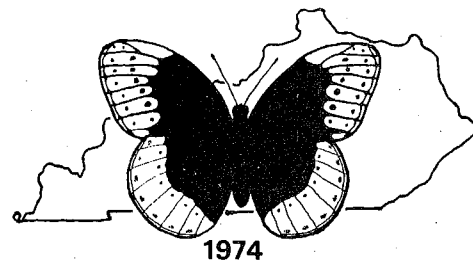

KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERIST

Newsletter of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists

VOLUME 19, NUMBERS 1 & 2: MAY 1993

BARRY S. NICHOLS, Editor
7004 Ethan Allen Way,
Louisville, KY, USA 40272



EDITORS' NOTES

As there were no contributions for issue 19:1 by the deadline date of January 15, there was no newsletter. There was little sent by the April 15 deadline set for issue 19:2. As outlined in issue 16:4 (December 1990), the first deadline was shelved and this issue is combined, constituting issue 19:1 & 2.

The deadlines for the remainder of volume 19 (1993) are:

19:3 JULY 1, 1993

19:4 OCTOBER 1, 1993.

PLEASE WRITE THESE DATES DOWN IN YOUR CALENDAR. When submitting something of a timely nature (field trips, events, etc), please allow about 4 weeks after each deadline for newsletter completion.

At this time, I have NOTHING in my hold file. The newsletter is what you make it. I welcome contributions of any kind. Had any good collecting trips lately? Tell us about it. Send in your tips on technique, rearing, lep photography, etc. We can also use PHOTOS! Do you feel like planning a field trip/meeting? Send in your thoughts. The newsletter needs YOU! The next paragraph is reprinted from issue 18:2 and details submissions for the newsletter.

Please put your full name, address, and phone number on the title page of your submission. I often need to get in touch with the writers and some of you are hard to track down. FOR THOSE OF YOU USING COMPUTERS, PLEASE send your submissions on disk (any size) in DOS or ASCII text. I can now also accept MACINTOSH documents. I will

return all disks. I can also take documents in WORDPERFECT 5.0 (or previous versions), DISPLAYWRITE, FIRST CHOICE, WORD FOR WINDOWS, WORDSTAR and LOTUS WORKS. If you have another program and need to figure out how to transfer into DOS or ASCII text, drop me a line or call me at (502) 583-5835, speak into the answering machine and if I'm home I'll pick up.

You may also send contributions by ELECTRONIC MAIL to me at the following addresses:

BITNET: BSNICH01@ULKYVM

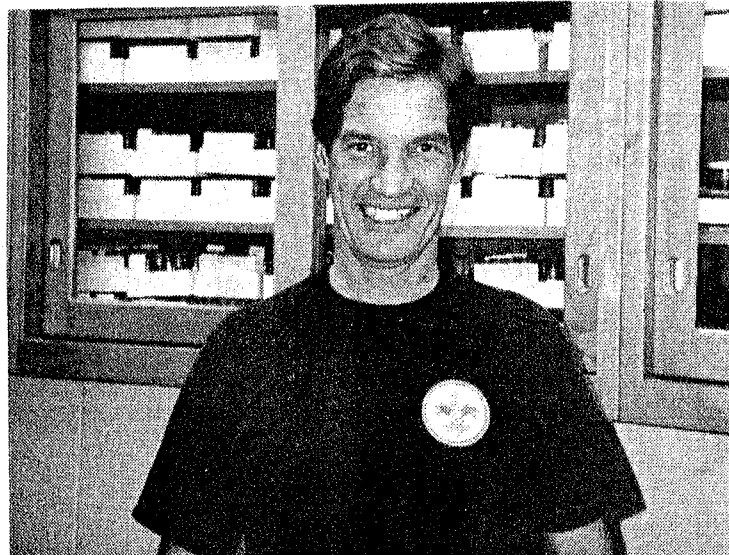
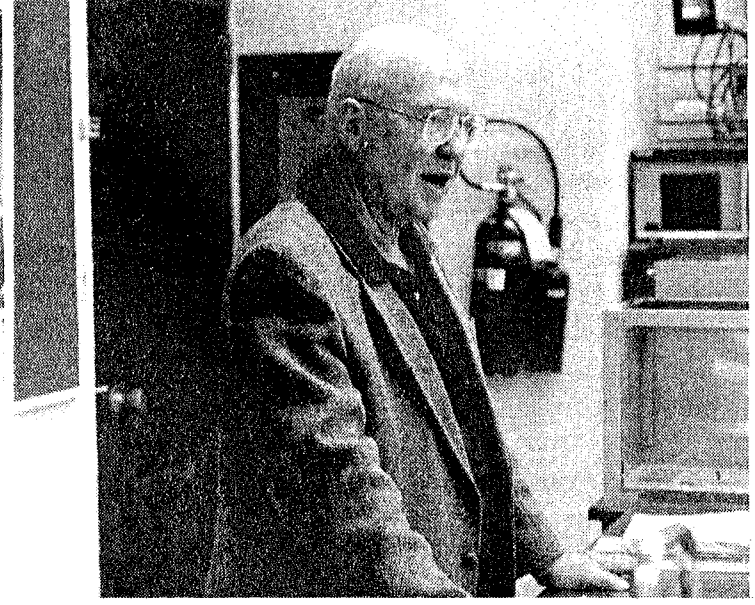
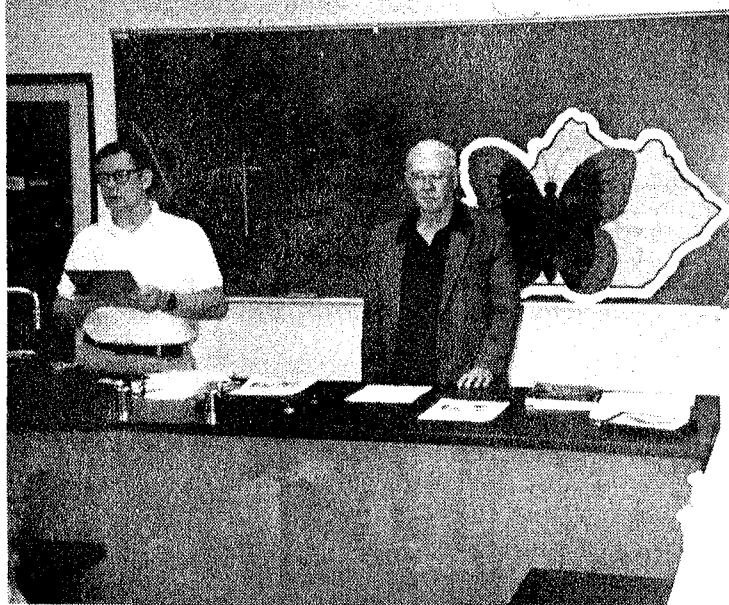
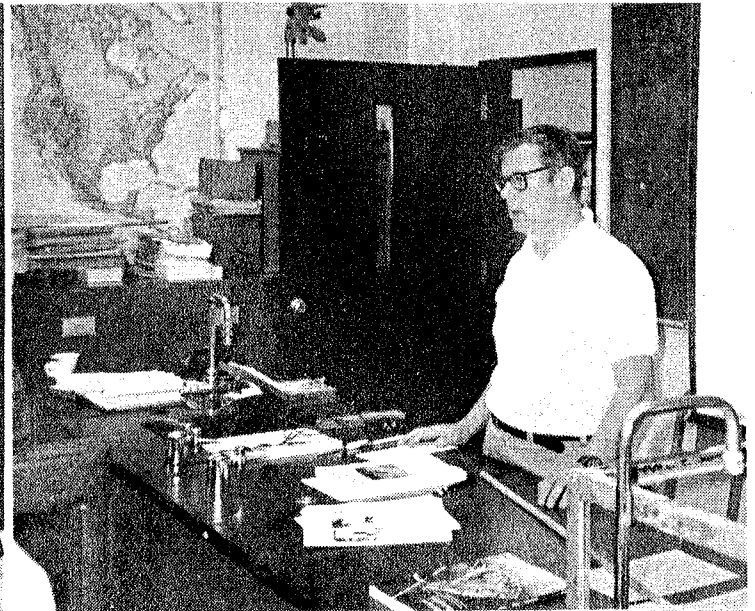
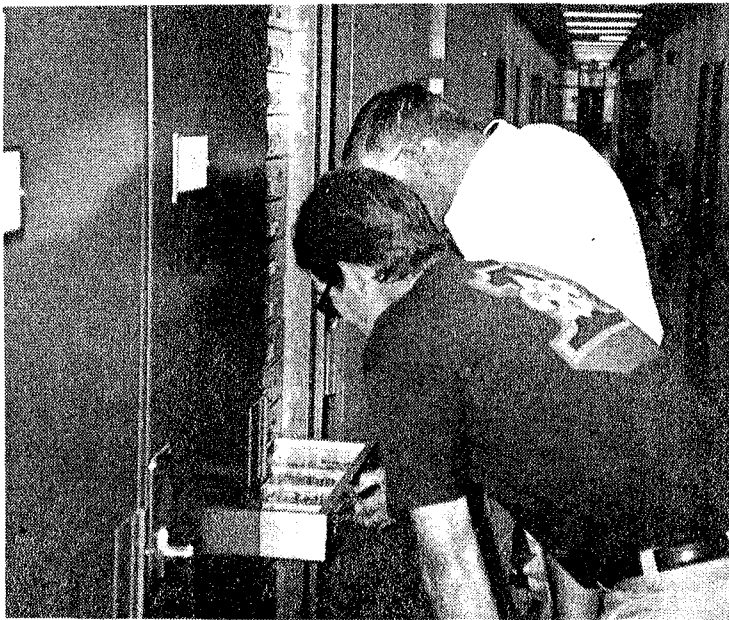
INTERNET: BSNICH01@ULKYVM.LOUISVILLE.EDU

This is, in fact, much easier than mailing disks, and you'll get an immediate reply. Those of you on COMPUSERV and some Computer Bulletin Board Systems can also send mail to these addresses.

When submitting pictures, please send me copies that can be cut. I need to be able to crop them to fit. Also, when sending articles please let me know if they will be printed in their entirety in other newsletters. I try not to duplicate what will printed elsewhere as many of our members also belong to other societies.

The NOTICES section is a free service to SKL members. Organizations, businesses, etc. may also run ads for the price of membership. All notices, research requests, etc. will run for two consecutive issues unless notified to extend them or to terminate them earlier.

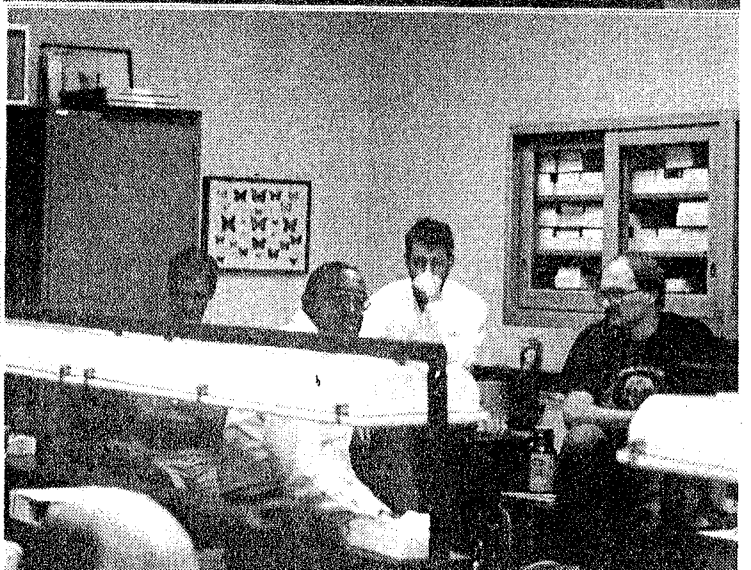
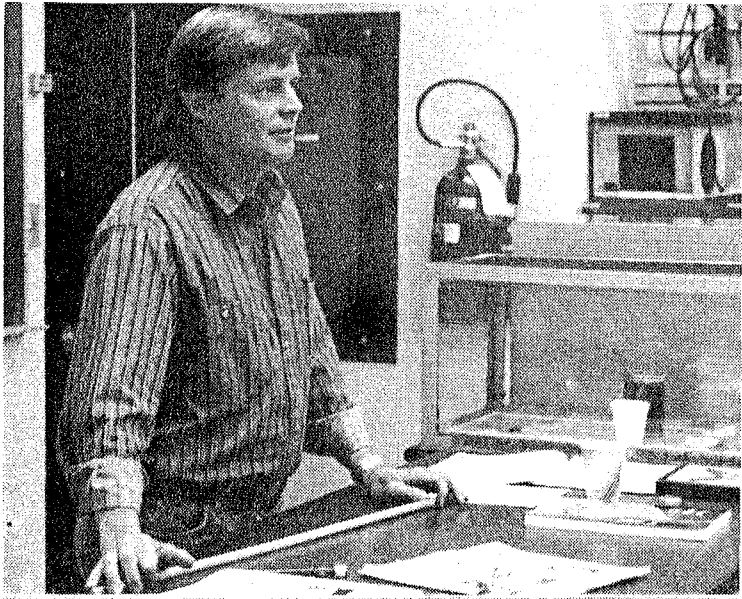
DUES NOTICE: Those of you with yellow highlighter on your mailing label are not recorded as having paid 1993 dues. Dues are still \$5.00. Please send in your dues now so you will not miss any issues. We would hate to lose any members.



Photos from the 19th Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Lepidopterists' Society (1992), Louisville, Kentucky. All photos by Charles V. Coveil, jr. (CVC) and Leroy C. Koehn (LCK). TOP LEFT: Bill Black and Jim Taylor search the University of Louisville collection (LCK). TOP RIGHT: Charles Coveil starts the meeting (LCK). MIDDLE LEFT: Charles Coveil gives the Treasurer's report as President Jim Merritt looks on (LCK). MIDDLE RIGHT: President Jim Merritt presides over the business meeting (CVC). BOTTOM LEFT: Incoming President Bill Black (LCK).

FACING PAGE:

TOP LEFT & RIGHT: Boyce Drummond speaks on rainforest butterflies (CVC and LCK respectively). MIDDLE LEFT: James Adams talks about the Mormon Metalmark (CVC). MIDDLE RIGHT: Left to right- Roger Zebold, Suzette Stocomb asks a question, Floyd Preston, Bill Black, Barry Nichols, Scott Stanley (CVC). BOTTOM LEFT: Carlos Wieleke from Brasil (CVC). BOTTOM RIGHT: During a break... Left to right - Bill Black, Richard Henderson, Scott Stanley, Barry Nichols. (CVC)



THE 19th ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SOCIETY OF KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERISTS
by Charles V. Covell

Our annual meeting at the University of Louisville began Friday November 6 with a fine seminar given by our fellow member and special guest speaker, Dr. Boyce Drummond III, in the Life Sciences Building Room 25. About 15 "Ky. Leppers" joined an equal number of Biology faculty and students to hear a first-rate talk on "Mating Strategies in Butterflies."

A bit over 30 members and guests converged on the Covells' house at 2333 Brighton Drive, Louisville, for the annual party. We enjoyed getting reacquainted and had a lot to talk about. Charles Covell showed video film made during the Tom Emmel Flying Circus trip to Taiwan in August, and also showed off butterfly and moth stamps to anyone he could corner. The party broke up a bit after 11:00 P.M.

On Saturday we met at the Entomology Lab at University of Louisville for the informal activities of setting up displays and "wares," examining the University of Louisville collection, talking about many matters, and eating those wonderful Heitzman pastries.

At about 1:30 the Business Meeting got underway with Jim Merritt presiding. Elections were held in which Bill Black was elected President. Reelected were Barry Nichols as Editor, Charles V. Covell as Secretary/Treasurer, and Loran Gibson as Field Trip Coordinator.

Announcements included Barry's appeal to anyone who did not receive copies of "Ky. Lepidopterist" No. 3 to ask for a replacement; some were lost in the mail. Roger Zebold and Suzette Slocomb announced coming events in the Ohio Lepidopterists and Idalia Society, respectively. Boyce took that opportunity to inform the group about activities of the High Country Lepidopterists,

a group that has been rather informally active for several years in Colorado and other Rocky Mountain states. Jessica Hutti was congratulated for her accomplishments during the year in science fair competition with her study of Dyar's Law as illustrated in the life cycle of moths she reared. Covell announced field activities during 1992 (summarized above) and asked for approval of the expenditure of \$17.50 made to the Xerces Society to pay the fees for participants in the July 4th Butterfly Count.

Covell gave a Treasurer's report, announcing a balance of \$786.85, of which \$400 was donated by two generous members to pay expenses for visiting speakers who come from afar, and \$265 in the Identification Fund. On a request from Covell, the Society voted without dissent to expand the range of possible expenditures from the Identification Fund to include payment for work done in spreading and curating the University of Louisville Lepidoptera collection. Dues were solicited for 1993 -still \$5 per member.

After a break Boyce Drummond spoke on "Community Ecology of Tropical Rain Forest Butterflies." His overview of several important phenomena was richly illustrated by slides taken over a period of many years. Then James Adams gave a fine talk entitled "Ecology of the Mormon Metalmark, Apodemia mormo." Finally, Floyd Preston gave a presentation entitled "Implications of Recent Fish and Wildlife Enforcement Activities Relative to Lepidoptera." The presentation was accompanied by handouts Floyd made up from publications outlining parts of the Lacey Act, Endangered Species Act, and CITES treaties that bear upon the collection, export and import, and traffic in specimens of Lepidoptera. All this was pertinent due to the recent troubles related to alleged violations of wildlife laws experienced by some members of the Lepidopterists' Society, including confiscation of specimens and records. Vigorous discussion ensued. Next Leroy Koehn talked about "Lepidoptera Traps and Mitoura hesseli Habitats," Andy Kluesener spoke about the

August trip to Taiwan, Floyd Preston reported on a 1992 trip to Rondonia, Brasil.

As it was getting late, the Door Prizes were brought forward and the traditional drawing held. Almost everyone went away with something. Dinner followed at Masterson's Restaurant near the campus.

Those present at the 1992 meeting included Carlos Mielke (Curitiba, BRASIL); Floyd & June Preston, Scott Stanley (Kansas); Eleanor Adams and Suzette Slocumb (Missouri); Eric Eaton, Andy Kluesener, Leroy & Betty Koehn, Eric & Pat Metzler, Kathy Wildman, Don Wright, Roger Zebold (Ohio); Boyce Drummond (Colorado); James Adams and Jim Taylor (Georgia); Yin Rei Hicks (Indiana); Bill Black, Phil Jaeger, Stephen Lech, Galen Rasche, Philip Sisto, Loran Gibson, Richard Henderson, Jessica Hutti, Jim Merritt, Barry Nichols, Bob and Christa Hoffman, and Charles V. Covell.

1992: YEAR IN REVIEW by Charles V. Covell, Jr.

I want to tell you about Lepidoptera activities for the past year, mostly pertaining to Kentucky. First, we had some good warm spells during the winter months. I recorded Paleacrita vernata (Peck)(6662), a gray Geometrid moth, on Feb. 3, and Phigalia denticulata Hulst (6659), another early spring inchworm on 6 February. On 11 March found noctuids Galgula partita Gn. (9688) and Plathypena scabra (F.)(9688) at my door lights, and recorded daffodils and forsythia already in bloom. (This year, by contrast, there are few flowers blooming as of 22 March!). There was a one-inch snowfall on March 10, and the first butterfly I saw was a cabbage white, Pieris rapae (L.)(4197), on 6 April.

I led a field trip to the Bullitt County spot off Dixie Highway, out Pendleton Road to a point on Bearcamp Road about 2.3 miles from the Jefferson County line. Brenda Colvin, Bob Gregg, Jessica Hutti, Janice and Philip Jaber, Leroy Koehn, Wendy Tietjen, Kristin Troutman, and Roger Zebold joined us. Leroy and Roger came all the way from Ohio to try our spring collecting, and were not disappointed. We recorded 21 butterfly species, including: Erynnis juvenalis (F.)(3947), E. brizo (Bdv. & LeConte)(3946), E. icelus (Scudder & Burgess)(3945), Amblyscirtes hegon (Scudder)(4096), Pterourus glaucus (L.)(4174=Papilio), P. troilus (L.)(4181), Papilio polyxenes F. (4159), Pieris virginianensis Edw. (4196), P. rapae (L.)(4197), Falcapica midea (Hbn.)(4207), Colias eurytheme Bdv. (4210), C. philodice Godt. (4209), Feniseca tarquinius (F.)(4249) (3 taken; unusual), Celastrina ladon (Cram.)(4363)(common), C. ebenina Clench (4364) (frequent along creek; both sexes), Incisalia henrici (G.& R.)(4326), Clossiana bellona (F.)(4465), Vanessa atalanta (L.)(4437), Polygonia interrogationis (F.)(4420), P. comma (Harr.)(4421), Nymphalis antiopa (L.)(4432). Moths included Epimecis hortaria (F.)(6599), Trichodezia albovittata (Gn.)(7430), (Geometridae), Thyris maculata Harr. (6076) (Thyrididae), and Psychomorpha epimenis (Drury)(9309)(Noctuidae). Everyone was congenial, and I think had a fine time on a lovely spring day.

I visited the Beargrass Creek Nature Preserve on 29 April and noted Celastrina ladon (Cram.)(4363), Trichodezia albovittata (Gn.)(7430), and Psychomorpha epimenis (Drury)(9309). This relatively new preserve off Newburg Rd., Louisville, KY, is administered by the Louisville Nature Center. I have been surveying for Lepidoptera there for several years.

My Introductory Insect Biology class collected insects near Cox Park along River Road in Louisville on 29 April. Butterfly species recorded include Erynnis baptisiae (Fbs.)(3959),

Pholisora catullus (F.)(3977), Strymon melinus Hbn. (4336), Everes comyntas (Godt.)(4361), Vanessa atalanta (L.)(4437), V. cardui (L.)(4435), and Phyciodes tharos (Drury)(4481).

On June 2 I collected and observed Lepidoptera at the Horner Wildlife Sanctuary in Oldham Co., KY near Brownsboro in company with Dr. Richard Rowe of Australia. He was looking for damselfly naiads to observe for aggressive behavior. I recorded 12 butterfly species including Poanes zabulon (Bdv. & LeConte)(4060), Pompeius verna (Edw.)(4048), Charidryas nycteis (Doubleday)(4490), Asterocampa celtis (Bdv. & LeConte)(4557) and Megisto cymela (Cram.)(4578). Next day I picked up a female cecropia moth, Hyalophora cecropia (L.)(7767), in Bullitt Co. where a family had cornered it in their yard. The eggs she laid were not viable.

The 8th Xerces Society July 4th Butterfly Count at Horner Wildlife Refuge, Oldham County, was held on July 4th for a change. Participants included Rich Henderson, Bob Gregg, Vince Lucas (who joined us from Cleveland, OH), Burt and Mark Monroe, and Charles V. and Katherine Covell. We recorded 1,219 individuals in 46 butterfly species, plus 7 moths. The best sightings included Polites origenes (F.)(4042), Pompeius verna (Edw.)(4048), Atrytone logan (Edw.)(4051), Phoebis sennae eubule (L.)(4228a), Harkenclenus titus mopsus (Hbn.)(4275a), Satyrium edwardsii (G. & R.)(4281), S. calanus falacer (Godt.)(4282a), Calephelis borealis (Grt. & Rob.)(4387), Clossiana bellona (F.)(4465), Anaea andria Scudder (4554), Asterocampa celtis (Bdv. & LeConte)(4557), A. clyton (Bdv. & LeConte)(4562.1), and Cercyonis pegala (F.)(4587). We also saw 5 monarchs, Danaus plexippus (L.)(4614), which were believed to be scarce this season because of a massive kill-off in the hibernation grounds in Mexico. Observations throughout the season indicated a nearly normal occurrence here in Kentucky.

On July 10 I led an evening nature walk at the Louisville Nature Center, through Beargrass

Creek Nature Preserve. Little was seen because of a storm, but we recorded noctuid moths Idia lubricalis (Gey.)(8334), I. americalis (Gn.)(8322), Agrotis ypsilon (Rottemburg)(10663), and Zale lunata (Drury)(8689) and notodontid Schizura concinna (J.E. Smith)(8010).

June 11 was noteworthy for Mark Monroe. He recorded his first specimen of Erora laetus (Edw.) (MONA 4349) on the summit of Big Black Mountain, Harlan Co., KY, where the population of that species has been known for nearly twenty years now.

In August, after a trip to Taiwan, focus was largely on the monarch. Responding to a request from Dr. Orley Taylor of the University of Kansas, I began tagging monarchs, and farmed out some labels to Barry Nichols, Bill Black, and others. During the weeks of September and October several hundred were tagged by all hands. I have not heard yet whether any were picked up again during the survey.

On Friday Sept. 11 we began the Society's fall weekend field trip to Fulton County, KY with participants and activities described in Ky. Lepidopterist 18(4), pp. 28-29. This time of year remains excellent for butterfly diversity. We recorded 43 butterfly species in all. The tagging of monarchs and chance to be with the Scouts of Paducah Troop 1 (in this case Stephen Lech, Phil Jaeger, Galen Rasch, and Scoutmaster/Ky. Lep. President Bill Black) were high points for me on this trip. It was also great having Edward and Jan Sadler from England with us to give us good humor and a British perspective on our Kentucky Lepidoptera. I was able to work on my live butterfly photography, too.

The rest of the fall was spent noting the monarch population and tagging adults. My last sighting of a monarch was on October 25, well after the main migration had gone South.



Photos from the July 4th Butterfly Count (1992) at Horner Wildlife Refuge, Olham County, KY. All photos by Charles V. Covell, jr.

TOP LEFT: Richard Henderson about to jar that "scrapper."

TOP RIGHT: Bob Gregg caught in the act.

MIDDLE:left to right - Vince Lucas, the Courier Journal reporter, Katherine Covell, the Courier Journal photographer.



AQUATIC CATERPILLAR MAY CONTROL
WATER WEED, CORNELL SCIENTISTS SAY
taken from a computer feed from the
Cornell University News Service

ITHACA, N.Y. -- A tiny caterpillar may be responsible for doing what herbicides and harvesters could not controlling one of the worst aquatic weeds in the United States, Cornell University biologists say. The leaf-eating larvae of an aquatic moth may be the cause of dramatic declines observed in the weed, called Eurasian watermilfoil, in Ithaca's Cayuga Lake. If so, the moth could be a biological-control agent, replacing or supplementing millions of dollars spent annually in the U.S. for artificial control. But more tests are needed to make that determination.

"In the early 1970s, Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) made up 90 to 99 percent of the plant biomass in Cayuga Lake," said Robert L. Johnson, a Cornell ecology researcher. "The plants were growing from 3 to 20 feet long -- and as long as 35 feet -- starting from the lake bottom and reaching for light, forming dense canopies at the surface." Cayuga is one of the largest of central New York's Finger Lakes and is typical of freshwater bodies plagued by the fast-growing weed that was accidentally introduced into the United States from Europe sometime before 1900. It spreads from one lake to the next on boat trailers, propellers and even on the feet of migrating waterfowl.

Outside the South, where warmer waters favor other species, Eurasian watermilfoil is the most serious aquatic weed problem in this country. "Eurasian watermilfoil was out-competing native plant species," Johnson said. "Boaters and swimmers complained, marinas closed because people thought the lakes were ruined. Only the fish didn't seem to mind."

Beginning in 1986, Johnson's annual surveys of Cayuga Lake aquatic plants found a steady

decline in Eurasian watermilfoil. By 1992, the nuisance plant had diminished to 10 percent of its biomass in the 1970s. Searching for causes, he looked for the moth, *Acentria niveus* [Ed. note: (Olivier) (MONA 5299)], which Middlebury College biologists previously reported in milfoil plants of Lake George, between Vermont and New York state. The insect, also an exotic (non-native) species, was identified near Montreal as early as 1927 and has since been collected in Massachusetts and on the Canadian and U.S. sides of the Great Lakes.

The Cornell biologist found hundreds of insect larvae -- each about the size, shape and color of a grain of rice -- eating the tips of Cayuga Lake's milfoil in the summer of 1992. The tiny caterpillars use their silken thread to bind milfoil's feathery leaves into individual nests called larval retreats, effectively halting growth of the plant stems. When the caterpillars are not consuming leaves that hold their retreats, they dine out on other plant parts, Johnson said. The larvae are believed to spend up to 10 months of their lives under water, before emerging as adults. Male moths fly for a few days, then mate at the water's surface with females. Female aquatic moths submerge to lay eggs on underwater plants, and the cycle begins again. Cornell entomologists John G. Franclemont and E. Richard Hoebeke identified the Cayuga Lake moths as the same species or a close relative to the ones found in Lake George.

Just because aquatic moths thrive where Eurasian watermilfoil declines does not mean a successful biological control for the weed has been found, cautioned Nelson G. Hairston Jr., a Cornell professor of ecology and systematics. Controlled experiments could determine whether other factors are involved, he said. For example, some disease may be affecting the plants' health, making them more vulnerable to insect predation. Or water turbidity (cloudiness) from algal blooms in the early season (when milfoil plants try to reach for the surface) may retard their growth, he said. At

Cornell's experimental ponds, where controlled studies of aquatic weeds and other plants and animals are planned for 1993, biologist Johnson is not ready to ship moths to every lake with a Eurasian watermilfoil problem. But their presence, he said, complicates strategic planning for aquatic weed control. Weed-harvesting machines, which cut the tops of aquatic plants in some lakes, also may remove beneficial insects.

The harvesting machines' effectiveness already is in doubt from Cornell studies that found weed-cutting may actually encourage weed growth, Johnson said. Stray pieces of aquatic weeds from the harvesters take root on lake bottoms, the same way gardeners produce new plants from cuttings.

Further, the weed cutting only temporarily opens lanes for boating and swimming, Johnson's measurement of plant growth has shown. Like a fresh-mown (and well-watered) lawn, the Eurasian watermilfoil soon rebounds even stronger than before.

DESIGNING A BUTTERFLY GARDEN by Kathy Wildman

Imagine a glorious flower garden where the colors not only wave in the breeze but lift up into the air and float off with the wind. This effect can be achieved even on a still day by choosing flowers that offer nectar in exchange for pollination services. Many people who will spray poison on any animal with more than four legs will welcome a butterfly to their yard. I hope once they learn that caterpillars make butterflies that these people will hold back on the poisons and even encourage the juvenile stages. As ambassadors, butterflies may be able to create tolerance for other species and decrease the overdose of chemicals applied to residential yards. Butterflies are attracted to the same plants we are - colorful and fragrant.

You can't grow a rainforest but you can develop a great butterfly habitat in your own backyard and at the same time enhance the local population. Many species are in danger due to lost habitat rather than overzealous collectors. You can replace habitat lost by development and modern agriculture (lots of pesticides, no fencerows) by growing native plants formerly in the area. Your garden can provide viewing pleasure, just like a feeder, and you can choose plants for birds too. Many butterfly plants are good for hummingbirds. Finches feed later in the year on seedheads. Moths will visit fragrant white tubular flowers at night. Instead of collecting you may want to keep a list of the butterflies that visit your yard. Your garden will also provide many challenging photographic opportunities. Initially, you may have low diversity if lots of pesticides have been used or few larval plants exist in the area. Some breeders provide eggs or pupae to help you get a population established.

SITE REQUIREMENTS:

Sunlight

- at least 6 hours per day, Southern exposure is preferred
- cold blooded organisms need sun to warm flight muscles
- shade may be OK for larvae or moths

Easy access from air

- not a corridor
- away from tree line

Use no pesticides

Soil Type

- depends on plants but good soil preparation is always a plus when using perennials
- native plants are able to adjust to local soil and moisture conditions with low maintenance needs

NUTRIENT NEEDS

- shallow water source or mud puddle, males especially congregate in "puddle clubs", lay down thick plastic with gravel under soil or sand, a salt source is also good
- variety of plants, annuals, shrubs, perennials, especially natives
- species types with simple flowers often have more nectar and fragrance than double or hybrid flowers, they are also more accessible to insects
- the best blooms are those that are fragrant and colorful (especially purple, orange, yellow, or red)
- flowers are nectar-rich, often clusters of short tubular flowers with space to perch or a landing surface
- white tubular flowers that bloom at night usually are moth pollinated
- design/select for full season bloom and lots of massed color
- stale beer and over-ripe fruit smeared on trees will attract and feed moths, by 10:00 AM my fermenting windfall pears were covered with drunken mourning cloaks and fritillaries last fall
- food plants for the caterpillars; different species will appear throughout the season, timing emergence to availability of host plants; many species have multiple broods if weather and foodplant availability permit; We may only see the last brood if the species has overwintered in the south and come north with successive broods

- "weeds" are often the host plants so a butterfly garden is a great excuse for lazy gardeners

SHELTER NEEDS

- sun-warmed stones or boards for basking and body warming, most active when air temperature is above 75 degrees F
- weeds or brush for overwintering and breeding sites, butterfly houses are "yuppie woodpiles!" or an expensive house for wasps
- species may overwinter in any of the developmental stages
- wind protection; including hedges, fences, buildings; many plants are tall and lanky and would need staking in wind when they are isolated from their native tall grass prairie community

[Ed. note: Kathy Wildman runs Hearts & Flowers Nursery specializing in plants to attract and feed butterflies and caterpillars. See the ads in the MEMBERS' NOTICES section for details.]

NEWS & NOTES

July 17, 1993: Field trip at Horner Wildlife Sanctuary, Brownsboro, Oldham Co., KY to carry out the 9th annual Xerces Society July 4 Butterfly Count. Anyone wishing to participate contact coordinator, Charles Covell, at (502) 588-6771 (work) or 456-6122 (home). We will meet at the Brownsboro General Store at 9:30 AM, break up into teams, and count until 3 PM. We found 46 species last year! Bring a lunch. If it rains the substitute count day is July 24. (CVC)

Charles V. Covell, Jr. writes "I want to urge younger or newcomer members to try to participate more in the Society activities, and also to contact me for assistance in learning what you need to know to increase your knowledge and skill in matters lepidopterological. Some of you may be shy about this, thinking that the meetings and field trips are for "advanced" lepidopterists. But this society exists for the purpose of learning more about Lepidoptera in every way. How can that be done if you don't participate? PLEASE do let me know what I can do to help you, whether it is collecting, identifying, photographing, gardening, or merely observing butterflies and/or moths! Please also suggest themes and activities for our 20th Annual Meeting, the time for which has not been set. I usually issue the invitation for the special guest speakers; but you should suggest who or what type of speaker you wish to have. We can have more than one, too."

Congratulations to Jessica Hutti for winning first place in Zoology in this year's Regional Science Fair, and second place overall for Biological Sciences. Her project deals with rearing the tobacco hornworm for diapause studies. (CVC)

Congratulations to the Ohio Lepidopterists for (1) 2 superb books (Butterflies of Ohio and Owllet Moths of Ohio, published in 1992, and (2) an excellent annual meeting in January in which 75 people signed as attending. (CVC)

CLASSIC WISCONSIN BUTTERFLIES by Jim Ebner. E/D Productions, P.O.Box 556, Okauchee, WI 53069. 1992. Color Video -58 minutes. \$34.95 includes shipping. The video details over 50 of the 154 species listed in the states' fauna. It is partitioned as follows:

Prologue - Butterfly families (2 mins)

Part I - How to know & identify butterflies (6 mins). Coloration, size, shape, feeding habits, life history, identification and habitats.

Part II - Classic Wisconsin butterflies - numbered for handy reference (48 mins)
Epilogue - Butterfly conservation (2 mins). Of particular note are "Scenes of the karner blue, regal fritillary," and "olympia". (Mo Nielsen)

We welcome Robert McCanceto Kentucky from Ohio DNR as the new head of the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission. Bob brings with him and excellent reputation for sensitivity to the needs of parks and preserves from a standpoint of entomological survey and management. We hope he will enjoy a fine career in Kentucky, and that we of the Kentucky Lepidopterists will be able to work with him and his colleagues on projects of mutual interest. (CVC)

RUSSIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL JOURNAL. The REJ is a new bimonthly journal is published mainly in English. Dues are \$42.00 for individuals, \$63.00 institutional, plus \$2.00 postage and handling per copy. Payment may be made in CASH TRANSFER to the publishers account #653437-100087-787-KOBI. The publisher is M.A. Kiryushkin in Poland. The address for correspondence is Dr. K.C. Mikhailov, Zoological Museum of the Moscow Lomonosov State University, Herzen str., 6, 103009 Moscow, RUSSIA. (BSN)

You might have received information about the Biology of Lepidoptera Workshop to be held from July 2-8, 1993 at The Nature Place, Florissant, Colorado. All three of us who are "running the show" are Ky. Lepidopterists: Tom Emmel, Boyce Drummond, and myself. I have enjoyed 3 stints there already, and with the heavy snowfall in the Rockies this past winter (after several dry years) the Lepidoptera populations may be high. If you need a brochure, write to Dr. T. C. Emmel, Dept. of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. (CVC)

The Lepidopterists' Society will hold its annual meeting the weekend of July 8-11, 1993 in Ft. Collins, Colorado (right after the Biology of Lepidoptera Workshop). There will be over 100 lepidopterists there, representing many areas of interest and levels of experience. Several enjoyable activities are planned. For information write to Dr. Boris Kondratief, Department of Entomology, Colorado State Univ., Ft. Collins, CO 80523. See you there! (CVC)

EAGLE HILL WILDLIFE RESEARCH STATION will hold a "Biology of Insects" course May 30-June 5, 1993. It will be taught by Dr. Brian Scholtens. Scholtens teaches at the College of Charleston and the Michigan Biological Station. According to the Eagle Hill seminar schedule for 1993, "His research interests include the pre-alighting clues during host plant searches by ovipositing female butterflies, clinal variation in Michigan buckmoth populations, and a distributional and faunistic study of the Pyralidae in Michigan." For information on this and any other of the 22 field seminars taught in 1993, write Eagle Hill Wildlife Research Station, P.O. Box 99, Dyer Bay Road, Steuben, MAINE 04680 or call (207) 546-2821. [Ed. Note: I participated in a seminar there last summer and highly recommend Eagle Hill. The staff is courteous and professional, the company great, and the FOOD! You'll have to find out for yourself.] (BSN)

RESEARCH REQUESTS

I seek any biographical or historical information relating to Professor R.R. Rowley, a well known Missouri lepidopterist who published extensively around 1900 in such journals as the Canadian Entomologist. He was interested in underwing moths (*Catocala*, Noctuidae) especially, but also generally in macrolepidoptera. His

address was listed as Louisiana, Missouri, a town on the Mississippi River a few miles upstream from St. Louis, where he was Superintendent of Schools. He was also a paleontologist, and described new fossils from the Midwest. I find no biography listed in Carpenter's "Bibliography of Biographies of Entomologists" (Am. Midland Nat. 33 & 50), and the St. Louis Science Center claims not to have his specimens although they are listed as his repository in Arnett's "Insect and Spider Collections of the World". I am particularly interested in his correspondence files and Lepidoptera specimens. Any help would be greatly appreciated. Robert Dirig, P.O. Box 891, Ithaca, NY 14851, USA.

Charles V. Covell, Jr. writes: "I feel privileged to be helping with a another book project on the Inchworm Moths of Ohio (which will be coauthored by Eric Metzler). If you have records of Geometridae from Ohio that you know has not been entered in the Database on Ohio Geometridae, please send the information to me or to Eric."

MEMBER'S NOTICES

WANTED: Literature - Gifts of books, papers, reprints, seconds, etc. for a small but growing regional collection (35,000 + specimens) and library. A limited personal budget allows for repayment of shipping charges and some purchases. Contact: Stuart M. Fullerton RET, Curator UCFC, Biology Department, University of Central Florida, Box 25000, Orlando, Florida, 32816. Thank You!

FOR SALE: Butterfly Gardening Flash Card design set. The cards show foodplants, form, height, flower, foliage, zone, culture tips, maintenance, the butterflies that feed on them, and much more! The set of 240 cards is \$7.00 (includes 8 pages of instruction) plus \$3.00 postage and handling. I also have an information packet on butterfly gardening that includes some wildflower seeds for

\$3.00 postpaid. Please contact Kathy Wildman at HEARTS AND FLOWERS BUTTERFLY FARM, 3977 Condit Road, Sunbury, OHIO 43074.

The HEARTS AND FLOWERS BUTTERFLY FARM has a wide variety of services for those interested in gardening and Lepidoptera. You can call to set up an appointment to see the nursery, buy flowers, seeds, and such, and/or attend gardening lectures. For more information contact Kathy Wildman at HEARTS AND FLOWERS BUTTERFLY FARM, 3977 Condit Road, Sunbury, OHIO 43074 or call (614) 965-2133.

WANTED: Back volumes & numbers of the ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS to trade for same needed to complete my set. Send SASE for list of offerta/desiderata to Roderick Irwin, Rural Route 3, Streator, Illinois 61364

FOR SALE: Light Traps, 12 volt DC or 110 volt AC with 15 watt or 8 watt blacklights. The traps are portable and easy to use. Rain drains and beetle screens protect the specimens from damage. For a free brochure and price list contact Leroy C. Koehn, 6058 Campbell Road, Mentor on the Lake, Ohio 44060 or call (216) 257-0796.

FOR SALE: Custom made light fixtures for permanent and/or stationary light traps. Stainless steel design; Mercury vapor, Sun Lamp, Blacklight and Blacklight Dark; together or in any combination; electrical control with photo-cells and/or timers. Includes plans for enclosures with rain drains and sorting trays. For more information contact Leroy C. Koehn, 6058 Campbell Road, Mentor on the Lake, Ohio 44060 or call (216) 257-0796.

WANTED: Livestock of any common Caligo species. I'd prefer larger larvae but will take any eggs and/or larvae. Please contact Barry S. Nichols, 7004 Ethan Allen Way, Louisville, KY 40272, USA. Or E-MAIL me at BSNICH01@ULKYVM (BITNET) or at

BSNICH01@ULKYVM.LOUISVILLE.EDU (INTERNET).

Fine bait traps for sale. Normal, cone-type traps and a "tropical" type with a wide lip instead of a cone. They are 3 ft. high, 15 in. in diameter, and have a 22 in. access zipper and a 16 sq. in. plywood base. Those with cones have a cone opening of 4 inches. Cost is \$35.00 (plus \$3.00 shipping). Contact Chris Ward at 1474 Melbourne Dr. SE, Girard, OH 44420-1332, or call (216) 539-5374 for more information.

BACK ISSUES of the Kentucky Lepidopterist may be ordered by volume number for \$5.00 per volume (year). All volumes are available. Contact Charles V. Covell at the Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 USA, for details or to place an order.

Interested in Lepidoptera on stamps? Join the PHILATELIC LEPIDOPTERISTS OF AMERICA (PLA). The Aurelian is the quarterly PLA newsletter. Dues are \$10.00 per calendar year. Send dues to Mike Rickard, 4618 Holly, Bellaire, TX 77401 USA.

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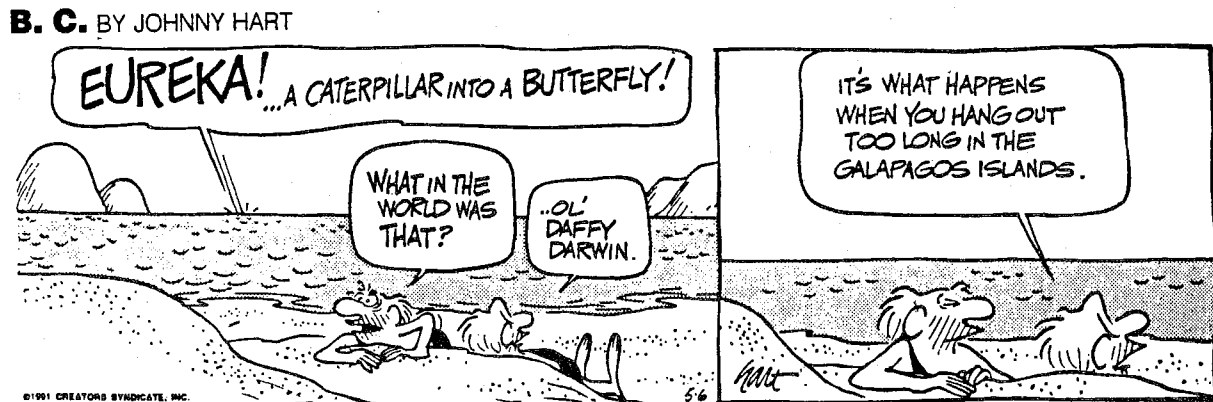
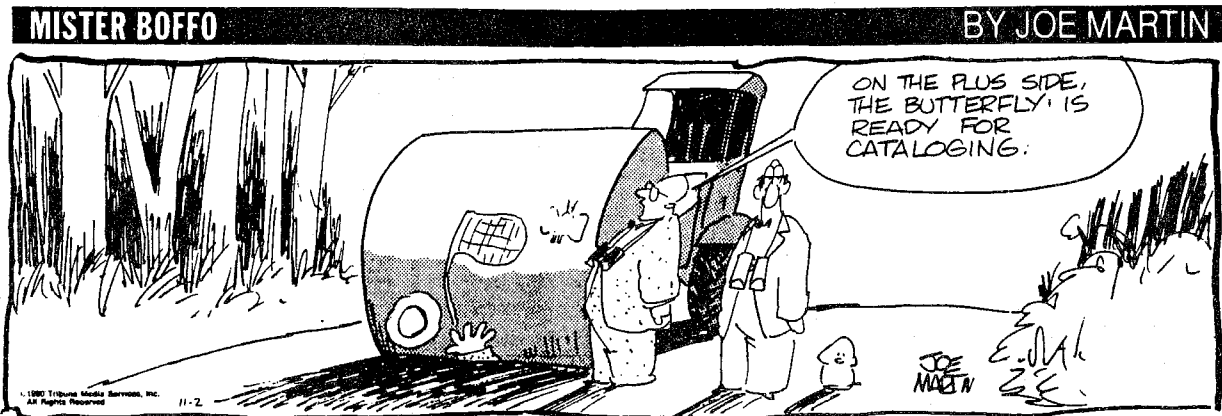
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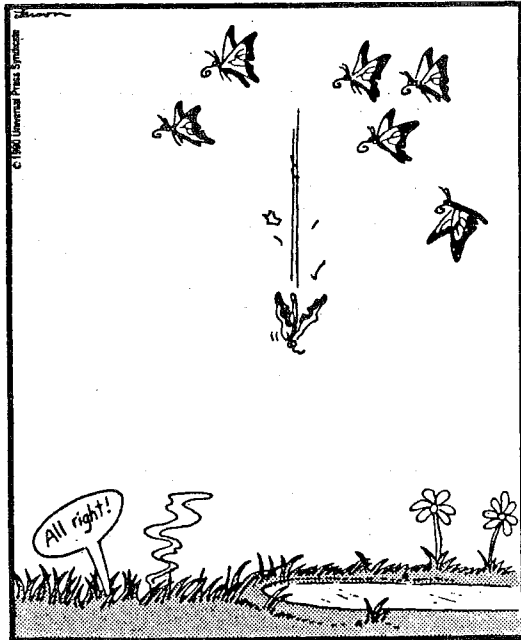
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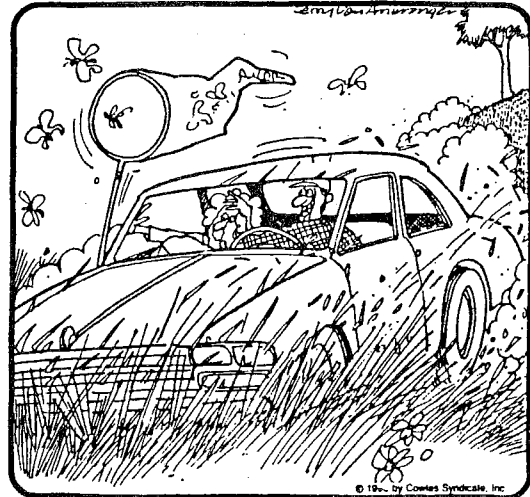


THE FAR SIDE
BY GARY LARSON



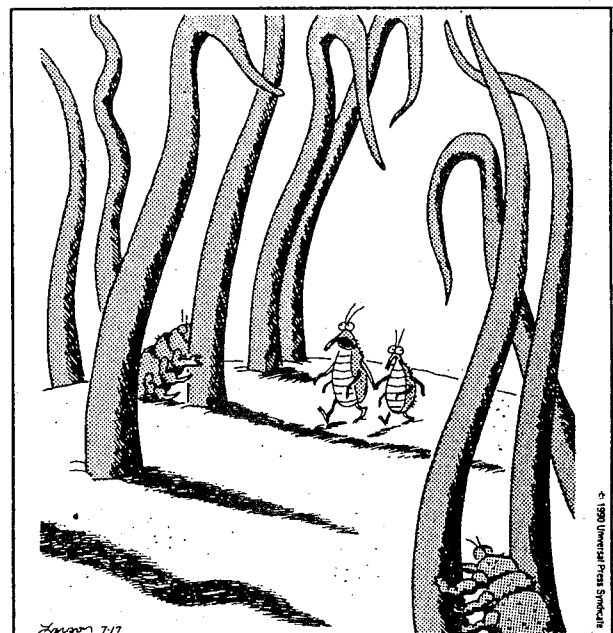
As the flock of monarchs, in a silent burst of black and gold, rose from the puddle's edge, a sudden "crack" knifed through the still morning air. The spider's shotgun had found its mark.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD
BY JERRY VAN AMERONGEN



Normally you wouldn't expect the pursuit of entomology to ruin a good set of shocks.

The Far Side



"Frances, I've got a feeling we're not on Toto anymore."

The KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERIST is the quarterly newsletter of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists. Membership dues are \$5.00 per calendar year. Send dues to Charles V. Covell, Jr., Treasurer, Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KENTUCKY 40292 USA.

KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERISTS

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