

Kentucky Lepidopterist

Newsletter of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists

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President's Message

The following is a Proposal For A New Constitution:

The last printed copy of the Society's Constitution I can find in my files is dated November 16, 1985. It has been amended since then, most recently at our November, 1995, annual meeting. The precise wording of the amendments was left to the Secretary, and I do not have an official, coherent copy of the document by which we are governed.

In early 1996 (I had just been elected President), I attempted to amend my copy to conform with the amendments I know about, and I noticed our piecemeal approach to amending it had created conflicts and anomalies. For example, one amendment required the addition to the Board of the immediate past President and two members at large to be elected in staggered terms and serving two years. The presence on the Board of at least two people who had been there the previous year would lend continuity to the Board - a good move. However, language requiring the annual election of the entire Board was not changed.

For this reason, I have undertaken to clean up the document. I have changed the language somewhat and rearranged some of the paragraphs so that related matters are together. I have also incorporated some changes I feel should be made. The following discussion covers the substantive alterations and the reasons why.

First of all, the 1985 version described the elected officers as President, Secretary/Treasurer, Editor, and a Field Research Coordinator. These four officers were to constitute the Board, and the quorum for meetings was set at three. The 1995 amendments separated the Secretary and Treasurer functions and added two members at large and the immediate past President, making a total of eight.

Untouched was a sentence to the effect that "The duties of each officer shall be those normally pertaining to the respective office." I can stretch this job description to cover the four officers described in 1985, but the 1995 changes adds people who not officers in the usual sense of the word. The President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer are clearly officers with normally defined duties, but the added four and the Editor should be described as Board members, not officers. See the proposed Constitution's Article 4.

Secondly, the 1985 version required the appointment of a Nominating Committee to consider candidates and secure from them a written statement of their willingness to serve. In 1995, we changed that to allow the Board, at the morning meeting just an hour or so before the Annual Meeting, to select the candidates. I think this is wrong.

A Board meeting is a fairly chaotic event. We meet but once a year, and there are many subjects to cover.

The meeting is over, not when everything has been thoroughly discussed and judiciously decided, but when the big hand catches the little hand on the hour of noon. Last year I violated the new amendment by asking Bill Black to chair a Nominating Committee. He came up with a slate - and we in the Board meeting had more time for other things. I intend appointing a committee again this year to bring candidates to the membership for a vote - I feel the Constitution as it now stands does not prohibit this. My plea here is that we REQUIRE a committee be appointed. Our leaders for the coming year should be chosen carefully, with attention to skills and willingness to serve, not hastily.

Other than a few cosmetic changes not discussed here, that's it. You might want to dig your old copy out and compare, just to be sure, but I don't think I did anything else of great note.

I have asked our Editor to publish this well in advance of our Annual Meeting in November so that you, the membership, will have time for a careful perusal. I also ask that the Board members look it over carefully; it needs a two-thirds vote of the Board before it can go to the membership for an up-or-down. If anyone spots an error or has a counter-argument, please let me know as soon as possible. You can reach me at

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Proposed Constitution follows.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF

KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERISTS

ARTICLE 1: Name.

This Society shall be known as The Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists.

ARTICLE 2: Purpose.

a. The purpose of this Society is directed to efforts and activities that shall enhance, supplement and advance the growth of scientific knowledge pertaining to the Lepidoptera of the Commonwealth of Kentucky and surrounding area.

b. As an ancillary function, the Society shall strive to further communication and other means of social interaction between individuals who share a common interest in the Lepidoptera.

ARTICLE 3: Membership.

a. Membership in this Society shall be open to any person or organization having an interest in the purpose of the Society. Membership will terminate upon death, receipt by the Secretary of a written resignation, or failure to pay dues within six months of the due date.

b. Applications for membership should be made to the Secretary and should be accompanied by dues for one calendar year.

ARTICLE 4: Organization.

a. The Officers of this Society shall consist of a President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The duties of each Officer shall be those normally pertaining to the respective office.

b. The Board of Directors shall consist of the Officers of the Society, the Editor of the newsletter of the Society, a Field Research Coordinator, the immediate past President and two members at-large.

c. With the exception of the immediate past President and the two members at-large, all Officers and other Directors shall be elected annually. The two members at-large shall serve two year terms, with one elected each year. The President shall appoint a Nominating Committee of three members of the Society. This Committee shall choose at least one candidate for each office and the other Board positions and obtain agreement from each candidate of his willingness to serve. The Committee shall conclude its work and deliver its nominations to the President prior to the annual meeting.

d. The Officers and other Directors shall be elected by the members present at the annual meeting and shall serve from the following January 1 for a period of one year.

e. Officers and other Directors shall serve without compensation.

f. The Board of Directors shall meet annually and at such other times as deemed necessary by the President. Should a special meeting be called by the President, at least fifteen days' notice shall be provided to all other Directors.

g. A quorum at Board meetings is the presence of more than fifty percent of the Directors.

h. Vacancies in the membership of the Board of Directors that occur between annual meetings shall be filled by majority vote of the remaining Directors.

i. The Society's fiscal year will coincide with the calendar year.

ARTICLE 5: Meetings.

The Society shall hold meetings at times and places selected by the Board of Directors. All meetings will be announced in The Kentucky Lepidopterist and will be held not sooner than thirty days after the notice is mailed. There shall be an annual meeting at which Officers and other Directors are elected.

ARTICLE 6: Awards.

a. Awards, including grants of Society funds, may be made to members for outstanding accomplishment relating to the Society's purpose.

b. Awards shall be made pursuant to recommendations by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 7: Publications.

The Society shall publish and distribute a newsletter, *The Kentucky Lepidopterist*, to the members four times annually.

ARTICLE 8: Dues.

a. The dues for each year will be set by the Board for each class of membership.

b. Dues notices will be distributed with the last issue of each volume of *The Kentucky Lepidopterist* for each calendar year.

ARTICLE 9: Policies.

The Society and its members, in carrying out activities in the support of its purpose, shall be guided by these policies:

1. The Society will cooperate with *The Lepidopterists' Society*.

2. The Society will encourage scientific publication by its members.

3. The Society will function as a non-profit, non-political, educational organization.

4. The Society will encourage activity by members who are not professional entomologists.

5. Members of the Society are expected to follow ethical guidelines relative to collecting as developed by *The Lepidopterists' Society*.

6. Members are encouraged to develop information on Lepidoptera and forward this to the Editor for compilation and publication.

7. Members are encouraged to establish affiliations with museums and educational institutions for the deposit and preservation of specimens.

ARTICLE 10: Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors and ratification by a majority of the members present at an annual meeting.

ARTICLE 11: Dissolution.

In the event that this Society should cease to exist, all of its assets shall be liquidated as follows:

1. All outstanding debts shall be paid promptly.

2. All remaining assets shall be given to *The Lepidopterists' Society*.

PROFILE

This is to be the second in a series of profiles of our officers and members.

Carolyn Roof - Editor

Never make a suggestion you will find yourself in charge.

One of these days, I will learn not to make suggestions I always seem to find myself in charge when I do.

On the other hand, over the years it has been a learning experience for me sending me in directions I never would have thought about otherwise.

As a newly-wed, I would drive my mother-in-law to garden club meetings and flower shows. The shows seemed so easy and the meetings fun. Soon I was enrolled in Flower Show Judges School and found that it was still fun but designing was not as easy I thought. Added to that, I knew nothing about plants or gardening. When asked on one test to name six minor bulbs, I could not name one. Somehow, I did manage to pass the test and now am a Master Judge.

Mother-in-law has been growing daffodils since the early 1920s when her father bought property for a nursery stock farm. We grow 3,000 varieties of daffodils on the property now known as Jonquilawn. As mother-in-law is a daffodil judge, that meant I had to be one, too. Since I am the official chauffeur, wherever she goes, I go.

Garden club activities have led me into environmental preservation and conservation. At present I am National Council of State Garden Clubs Land Trust Chairman. It was because of butterfly promotion that I became interested in Land Between the Lakes, a national recreation area in western Kentucky and Tennessee. I am president of the LBL Association. The TVA Chairman Craven Crowell has chosen this year to separate LBL from TVA, making it a very interesting year for all of us.

The same butterfly project led me to call William Black, Jr., president of the Society. He persuaded me to join the fall field trip to Bayou de Chien. You can not say "No" to Bill even if it does mean having to buy rubber boots reminiscent of those you had in first grade just to go out to a swamp to hunt. As apprehensive as I was, it was fun and I have been hooked since.

Editor's note:

Your articles, comments, events (write-up along with dates), etc. are greatly appreciated by the Editor and members.

Would you also send John Enz, Secretary (and me) your e-mail address, if you have one? E-mail is new for me, I love it, as well as the internet. Do you have any pet sites, share them. (Try Lycos, "Go Get It" - 'Butterflies')

Butterflies depend upon Us

by Leonard D. Hilley, III

If you are a member of the Lepidopterist's Society, you have, no doubt, read the on-going debate between collectors and non-collectors. The issue of whether we should collect or not collect has overshadowed the true criterion that we members should observe. A lot more responsibility on each member's part should begin this spring.

In spite of all that can be stated, the heated debate will continue, and the finger-pointing will not solve anything. Have such instigations put an end to the deforestation of the South American rainforests? Have the federal laws stopped poaching? Sadly, the answer is no. But we shouldn't give up, simply because the results diminish hope. However, there is a lot that we can do.

Conservation of the rainforests in South America is important, and every mean for preservation should be applied. Notwithstanding, this is not a major issue. The real problem is in our backyard, and we don't seem to be doing anything to alleviate the situation. While one side vows that nets should be banned, and the other vehemently defends its position to collect, both miss the real issue.

We seem to be blinded to the damage being inflicted upon our environment in the U.S., and that the Lepidopteran environment is suffering here, too. Every year I see dozens of people planting flowers to attract butterflies, only to see fewer and fewer species visit their garden. People ask why butterflies seem to be disappearing at an alarming rate. To be honest and straightforward, the disappearance is not from overcollecting, as some may insist. More butterflies are slaughtered upon the highways against the grills of vehicles than are captured by nets. The absence of butterflies occurs for one reason - loss of habitat.

Rather than simply planting flowers, why not research the foodplants that the larvae of butterflies use and plant those among your flowers. Although some of the foodplants are herbaceous "weeds", they are necessary for the next generation of Lepidoptera to succeed. Clover, crown-vetch, and carrots are three plants that are attractive to many species of butterflies as foodplants. *Asclepsia* (milkweeds) and *Viola* (violets) are good to attract Monarchs and various *Speyeria* (*Fritillaries*) species.

Nothing distresses a Lepidopterist more than a two-acre "golf course" with a house planted in the center of the green, but otherwise barren ground. A lawn without shrubbery or trees is actually a disgrace as the landscape has nothing to offer nature. I prefer to call these lawns "green deserts" because they are wastelands.

I challenge you this year to research the foodplants of Kentucky butterflies and plant these with your flowers.

Then, I ask that you make it an obsession to list all the species you see into a journal throughout the spring and summer. Check the foodplants for larvae and if you see them, count them. At the end of the season, you will be thankful and feel satisfied that you contributed to the future of Kentucky Lepidoptera.

Ed. note: Leonard is a student at Morehead State University, and welcomes your comments: Leonard D. Hilley, III, UPO 427, Morehead State University, Morehead, KY 40351.

Workshops-Conferences

Biology of Butterflies and Moths - The 1997 Lepidoptera Workshop

June 30-July 6, 1997

Nature Place and Pike's Peak Research Station
Florissant, CO

Cost: Adults \$745 per adult double occupancy
Youth 5-15 years \$530
Under 5 no charge

Academic Credit: 2 hours grad or under-grad level available through the University of Colorado. Or sign up for undergrad research or independent study, or grad level of same, at the University of Louisville.

Enrollment: Send \$100 deposit and completed form to:
Dr. Boyce Drummond, The Nature Place, P. O. Box
167, Florissant, CO 80816
1-719-689-9720 or e-mail pprs@aol.com

Instructors: Dr. Drummond
Dr. Tom Emmel, 1-352-392-5894
tcemmel@nerv.nerdc.ufl.edu
Dr. Charles V. Covell, Jr., 1-502-852-6771
cvcove01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu

Registration forms available from the above instructors.

Society for the Preservation of Natural History Collections 1997 Annual Meeting

The 12th annual meeting of the SPNHC will be hosted by The Natural History Museums Council at the Wisconsin Union theater and Main Lounge, University of Wisconsin-Madison, July 8-11.

Field Trips: Taliesin - The Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio, Spring Green, WI; Milwaukee Public Museum "Butterflies Alive!"-Steigleder Special Exhibits.

Contact:

Local Arrangements: Steven J. Krauth, 1-608-262-0056; FAX:608-262-3322; email: krauth@entomology.wisc.edu)

Workshop: Beth Merritt, 1-513-345-8508; FAX:513-345-8501; email: 74437.462@compuserve.com

Registration: CALS Outreach Services, 1-608-263-1672

Trips

Trip to Brazil reminder

June 16-27, 1997, KYLEPS member Suzette Slocumb will lead the second Annual Tropical Rain Forest Workshop for Teachers and Nature Studies Advocates. Learn at the Fazenda Rancho Grande on the FAUTRON Rain Forest Reserve in the Amazonian state of Rondonia, Brazil.

Walk in the rainforest, observe and note the diversity of plants and animals, gather data, participate in exercise showing practical examples of how to use butterflies and other insects, visit a school which emphasizes environmental lessons, visit the town of Ariquemes, boat along the Pardo River.

Contact: Expedition Travel, Inc. 1717 NW 45th Ave., Gainesville, FL 32605, 352-392-5894, FAX 352-392-0479.

July 4th Butterfly Count Horner Wildlife Sanctuary Oldham Co., KY.

Each year the Society participates in the annual July 4 Butterfly count. This year will be no exception. As always Charlie will be there to guide us. Please note that even though it is the July Count, the actual date is June 28. It is open to you and your friends. You can count or just tag along for the learning experience and fun of it.

Where: Meet at the general store in Brownsboro, one mile west of Interstate 71, Exit 14. It is the only store in that hamlet. We will go into the survey area from there.

Date: Saturday, June 28, 1997, meet no later than 9:30 AM. Times: 10:00 am to 3:00 pm EDT, under the direction of C. V. Covell Jr.

What to bring: Lunch, water, camera, nets (if needed), mosquito repellent, and wear good shoes or boots and old clothes.

Rain date: The following day (Sunday) if not raining that day. Contact Charlie if you wish to participate: cvcove01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu
Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292-0001
PHONE: (502) 852-6771 (office), (502) 852-0725 (FAX);
(502) 456-6122 (home). "So many bugs..."



Why "butterfly"? The Anglo-Saxons used the word 'butter-floege' because their most common butterfly was the yellow brimstone butterfly, according to Rick Mikula.

For the Beginner

Studying butterflies is more than knowing every detail of the body and wings, it includes knowledge of what they feed on as well. How else do you know where to find them?

We all have to start at the beginning. The following is part two of a four part series on attracting butterflies and moths to the backyard.

The habitat components needed by butterflies include food, cover, and water. The most successful butterfly habitat contains plants that meet the needs of butterflies during all four stages of the life cycle: egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, and adult.

Nectar and food sources

Flowers on which a butterfly may perch are favored.

Butterflies and Their Host/Nectar Plants

compiled by Janice Stiefel

Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*)

Host: Common, Poke, Prarie, and Swamp milkweed, Butterfly weed, Spreading dogbane.

Nectar: Milkweed and wild and domestic flowers.

Viceroy (*Basalarchia archippus*)

Host: Willow (*Salix* spp.) preferred, poplar and aspen (*Populus* spp.), apple (*Malus* spp.) cherry and plum (*Prunus* spp.).

Nectar: Flower nectar, aphid honeydew, moisture from rotting wood, fungi, dung, mud, sap., etc.

Red-spotted Purple (*Basilarchia astyanax*)

Host: Willow (*Salix* spp.), cherry (*Prunus* spp.), poplar and aspen (*Populus* spp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), apple (*Malus* spp.).

Nectar: Many wildflowers and tree blossoms.

White Admiral (*Basilarchia arthemis*)

Hosts: Willow (*Salix* spp.), hawthorn (*Crataegus* spp.), poplar (*Populus* spp.), birch (*Betula* spp.)

Nectar: Misc. flowers species, rotting meat, running sap, aphid honeydew.

Gray Comma (*Polygonia progne*)

Hosts: Gooseberry and currants (*Ribes* spp.)

Nectar: Sap, fruit and mud; rarely flower nectar.

Question Mark (*Polygonia interrogationis*)

Hosts: Stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), tall nettle (*U. procera*), false nettle (*Boehmeria cylindrica*), elm (*Ulmus* spp), hops (*Humulus* spp.)

Nectar: Asters, sap, rotting fruit, mud, carrion, rarely flowers.

Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*)

Hosts: Same as Question Mark

Nectar: Sap, fruit, dung, and flower nectar

The Internet

by Carolyn Roof

As a new internet user, I am tempted to spend all of my time discovering. One of the things that I came across that is worthy of Bookmarking is The Butterfly WebSite <<http://mgfx.com/butterfly/index.htm>> . Some of it is fluff and some very serious. To access the newsletter through e-mail: <butterfly@mgfx.com>.

You will find butterfly articles including whether butterfly houses work and how butterflies breed; the Butterfly Festival near Allentown, PA, June 5-8; how to order and autographed copy of Rick Mikula's Garden Butterflies of North America, and how to list your butterfly event.

From The Butterfly Website comes :

Technique for Spreading Butterflies

Contributed by Michael Lastufka of Dallas, Texas
michael_lastufka@sil.org

Recently, I read (maybe re-read) the article "Spreading Butterflies" and was compelled to tell you about the "pinless" technique I've been using since... a friend helped spare dozens of Monarchs from the gardeners at my place of employment.

Mounting And Displaying Butterflies Without Impaling

This method is the simplest one I know for mounting butterflies. It is the ONLY one I know that allows both sides of the butterfly to be displayed un mutilated.

The Mounting Board:

Glue two flat, thin pieces of Styrofoam to a flat base of wood or heavy cardboard. IMPORTANT -glue them so there is a tapered gap between them about 1/4 inch at one end to 1/10 inch at the other or even touching. If possible, slightly taper the gap from its surface to the base so it is wider at the base than the surface. The styrofoam may be raised at the edges by shims to accomplish this if desired but most display cases work best with flat mountings.

Equipment:

plastic wrap: to place under the butterfly on the mounting board use enough to make a 1/2 inch margin around the butterfly

tweezers: to position wings

paper strips: to hold the wings and sometimes antenna in position

pins: to hold the paper strips in position

Procedure: Take the butterfly from the freezer or relaxing bag and place it on its side on the plastic wrap. Fold the plastic wrap around the feet and over the top wing. The butterfly is now in a sling of plastic wrap.

With one hand pick up the loose ends of the plastic wrap so the butterfly is suspended over the widest part of the gap in the mounting board. Turn the specimen so its abdomen can slide into the 'v' of the gap. To do this, Grasp the bottom edge of the plastic near the tip of the abdomen with the tweezers and lead it into the gap. Continue to pull gently until the body of the butterfly is firmly set in the gap. The leg position benefits from this treatment as they are drawn closer to the body by the gap and wrap.

Lay the edges of the plastic wrap flat on the mounting surface so the wings won't get scratched from the foam as they are moved about. Pin a paper strip to the board above one wing and slip it between the wings. (pins should not be pushed straight into the board but angled away from the center of the strip so the strip doesn't pop up at the pin)

Carefully draw the wing down by the free end of the strip and pin. Don't be too concerned if it is somewhat loose. Repeat for the other wing. I find placing these primary strips closer together at the head and farther apart at the rear works best.

Using the tweezers, move one fore wing in place as you pin another strip across it. When repeated with the other fore wing, they should form a straight line across their trailing edges.

Now move one of the aft wings up to make a slight angle with the body axis. While holding the wing in place, remove a pin from the primary strip over it and repin more tightly. This should hold the aft wing in place. Repeat other side.

Occasionally, I find a long strip is needed laterally across the fore wings to help hold the antenna down.

After a day or two, the insect is dry and the pins can be removed. The body has shrunk a bit and pops out of the groove by a slight tug on both free ends of the plastic wrap.

Display:

For display, I like to use jewel cases from zip drives or CDs. They are the perfect thickness for most butterflies and are transparent on both sides. No glue is needed and a few smaller butterflies can be displayed in one case.

For storage, Silica gel or moth crystals can be taped to the hinged end of each box. Storage cases and towers are available for jewel boxes as well.

P.S. Empty CD jewel boxes can be bought for a dollar or less at stores like Circuit City, but I don't know where to get empty zip drive jewel boxes which are about an inch smaller.

P.P.S. I also fold butterfly envelopes so they are flat on the bottom to help prevent accidental squeezing of the live prize inside. I use an origami technique to form the protective pocket.

How to Study Butterflies

by Dr. Paul A. Opler, excerpted from
Peterson's Field Guides: Eastern Butterflies

(Ed. note: Not everyone wishes to use a net to collect butterflies for study, some prefer the camera. For those of us who are 'net-impaired' the camera may be the easier method of gathering or collecting even though Dr. Opler says that it "is much more difficult"...)

Photographing butterflies is an excellent way to build a collection of the common species in your area, or to document rare species or different kinds of behavior. (Remember that some butterflies, especially skippers, cannot be identified without dissection.) Photographing a butterfly is much more difficult than catching one in a net.

Equipment

You should have a good 35mm single lens reflex camera (SLR) with a lens that can focus at close range and provide a relatively large image of the butterfly on film. A macro lens is best, but extension rings on a normal portrait lens is a less expensive and workable...substitute. The focusing distance is indicated by the length of the lens.

I use a 1-5mm macro lens, and find it much better than a 55 mm macro....You may find that you have focusing problems with a telephoto lens. You probably do not want a camera with autofocus or autoflash capabilities.

I use electronic flash for my photography, because it gives reliable lighting and provides greater depth of field that translates into sharper, better lit photos.

You should obtain an electronic flash unit that is capable of adjusting its strength based on the distance from the camera to the subject. Some people use ring lights or two flashes mounted on brackets on either side of the camera.

If you choose not to use a flash, or if you specialize in photographing the life stages of butterflies, you should use a tripod. A tripod will provide better pictures whenever it is feasible to use one.

If you specialize in taking photos of free-living butterflies, you will probably find a tripod impractical. You may also want a bellows that lets you take closeups of tiny objects such as butterfly eggs and caterpillars.

How to photograph: You should first be familiar with your camera. I usually have my camera set on the smallest aperture possible, f16, f22, or f32, and on the automatic flash timing 1/16 sec. or 1/25 sec. Use the film with the slowest speed possible for your setup. Take a trial roll or two at various settings duplicating the conditions you expect to encounter.

(Ed. note - have you tried the multi speed film?)

page 15

Butterflies in nature should be approached slowly. Keep as low as possible, and avoid letting your shadow fall on your subject. Be patient, as you may need to approach a butterfly several times before you can take a picture.

Often you may have to inch forward on your knees, kneel on hard rocky surfaces (knee pad may help), or even lie flat on the ground. You may have to wade in water or kneel in mud if you want your photo badly enough. When you do find a cooperative subject, you should take pictures at several f-stops, and take vertical as well as horizontal frames.

When to photograph

Early in the morning or late in the late afternoon are good times to find butterflies that are not too active. Partly cloudy days with somewhat lower than seasonal temperatures will provide good subject cooperation.

Learn to recognize the situations where butterflies are more likely to be successfully approached. Don't try to photograph in midair! Butterflies taking nectar at flowers or imbibing fluids are usually approachable, as are mating pairs. Basking butterflies and perching males can be photographed with relative ease. Females that are ovipositing or courting pairs usually move too often to be photographed.

Butterflies in Other Lands

by Carolyn Roof

The why things are called what they are has always interested me. Found in the Butterfly Website was an article by Rick Mikula on why butterflies are called butterflies and what they are called in other lands.

Esperanto and French are very similar - 'papilio' (also Latin) and 'papillon' respectively. In Norwegian and Danish, they are called 'sommerfugl'. Is that 'summer - fly'? Finnish is unlike any of the other Scandinavian languages. Its butterflies are 'perhonen'.

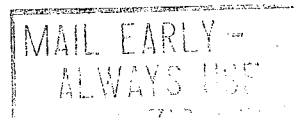
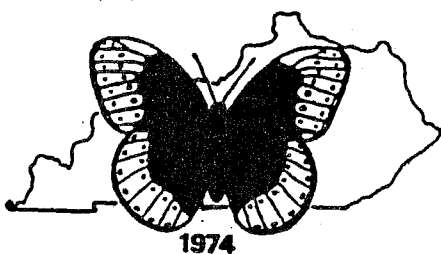
New Members and Address Change

The following is a new member and address change:
Jeremy W. M. Fraser, 206 Argonne Circle, Lexington, KY 40517-1117.

"I have been participating in a butterfly survey in the Daniel one National Forest (Eastern Kentucky) with Dr. Covell. I used to photograph butterflies a lot but have not during my first year in the USA (Mr. Fraser is from England)."

Patrick Nathaniel Adams is expected to arrive around June 25 according to parents to be James Adams and Kathy Parker-Adams. Their new address is to accommodate the newest SKL member: Apt#704, Dalton, GA
e-mail: JADAMS@carpet.dalton.peachnet.edu.

The Kentucky Lepidopterist Newsletter is published quarterly-January, April, July, and October.
Membership dues are \$10.00 annually, payable at the Annual Meeting in November.
The organization is open to all interested in Lepidoptera.



Kentucky Lepidopterist Society Newsletter

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