



# *Kentucky Lepidopterist*

*Newsletter of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists*

*Volume 38 Number 3, 12 October 2012*

## **38<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF KENTUCKY LEPIDOPTERISTS 9 & 10 NOVEMBER 2012 INSECT MUSEUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY**

### **2012 ANNUAL MEETING SCHEDULE**

#### **Friday, 9 November 2012**

**9:00 AM - 4:00 PM:** Insect Museum. Dimock Animal Pathology Building, 1081 V.A. Dr. (Bldg #76, University of Kentucky - Campus Map on the UK web Site: [http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009\\_Visitor\\_Map.pdf](http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009_Visitor_Map.pdf) The home of the Kentucky Lepidoptera Collection along with the University of Kentucky Insect Collection. The collection has been organized and is currently without a curator due to the funding. The collections are on a compactor which reduces floor space and has ample room for future grow. The collection will be open for viewing during meeting. During the week, parking on campus is restricted and enforced. Friday we should park in the University Hospital Parking Garage No.8, 110 Transcript Ave. at the 900 block of South Limestone. (Bldg #601, University of Kentucky - Campus Map on the UK Web Site: [http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009\\_Visitor\\_Map.pdf](http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009_Visitor_Map.pdf) Buses run continuously from the parking garage to the UK Chandler Hospital to shorten the walk to Dimock Animal Pathology Building.

**6:00 PM:** Friday Night Get Together: A Gathering of Lepidopterists.

The Friday Night Get Together, "A Gathering of Lepidopterist" will be held at the E.S. Good Barn on the campus of the University of Kentucky from 6:00PM until 10:00PM. Food and drink will be provided. This is a time to get together and enjoy the conversation and company of other Lepidopterists.

The E.S. Good Barn is located at 1451 University Drive (Bldg #97), University of Kentucky - Campus Map on the UK Web Site: [http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009\\_Visitor\\_Map.pdf](http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009_Visitor_Map.pdf). It is a short walk from the motel. See the map below (Motel Accommodations).

#### **Saturday, 12 November 2011**

Insect Museum - Dimock Animal Pathology Building, 1081 V.A. Dr. (Bldg #76, University of Kentucky - Campus Map on the UK web site [http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009\\_Visitor\\_Map.pdf](http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009_Visitor_Map.pdf)

If you would like a University of Kentucky Campus map, please email the Editor with you name and address and a map will be mailed to you.

**THE SOCIETY  
OF  
KENTUCKY  
LEPIDOPTERISTS**

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Loran Gibson - 2012\*  
Richard Henderson - 2014\*  
James Adams - 2012\*  
\* term expires

**THE SOCIETY OF KENTUCKY  
LEPIDOPTERISTS** is open to  
anyone with an interest in the  
Lepidoptera of the State of Kentucky.  
Membership dues are annual: \$15.00.  
Dues sent to the Treasurer: Les Ferge,  
7119 Hubbard Avenue, Middleton, WI  
53562

**9:00AM - 12:00 Noon:** Collection open for viewing. This is the time to meet old friends and make new ones. Bring your specimens for identification.

**10:40 AM:** Board Meeting

**12:00 Noon:** Lunch Break

We will move to the Agricultural Science Center North, Lecture Hall# N-12, 1100 South Limestone (Bildg #91, University of Kentucky - Campus Map on the UK Web Site: [http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009\\_Visitor\\_Map.pdf](http://maps.uky.edu/printablemaps/2009_Visitor_Map.pdf)

**1:00 PM - 2:00 PM:** Business Meeting.

**2:45 PM - 2:00 PM:** Break

**2:00 PM - 2:45 PM:** Featured Speaker: Robert Borth: Bringing fresh methods and DNA barcoding to the study of Catocala taxonomy.

**3:00 PM - 5:00 PM:** Contributed Talks and Papers, Door Prize Drawing, and Award Presentation. Anyone wishing to present a talk or paper should contact Bill Black: Tel: 270-442-9587 or Email: [black8808@bellsouth.net](mailto:black8808@bellsouth.net)

**6:00 PM:** Dinner at a Local Restaurant.

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**MOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS 2012**  
**ANNUAL MEETING**

Once again we have made arrangements for meeting attendees to stay at the University Inn in Lexington, KY. The University Inn is directly across the street from the Agricultural Science Center North and a short walk to the Insect Museum in the Dimock Animal Pathology Building where the meeting will be held. A block of 10 rooms has been reserved until 1 November 2012 at a rate of \$85.00 or \$95.00 per night (King, Queen, or two queens). After the first of November the rooms will become available on a first come first serve basis.

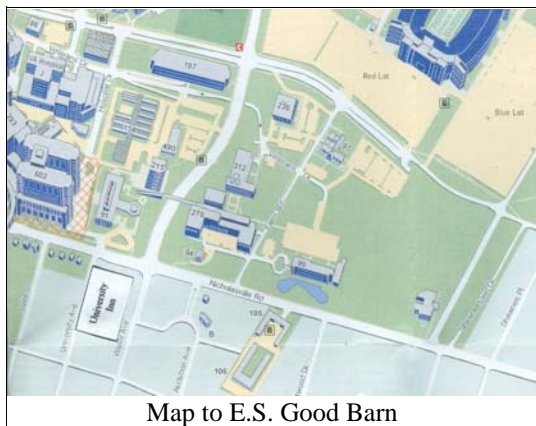
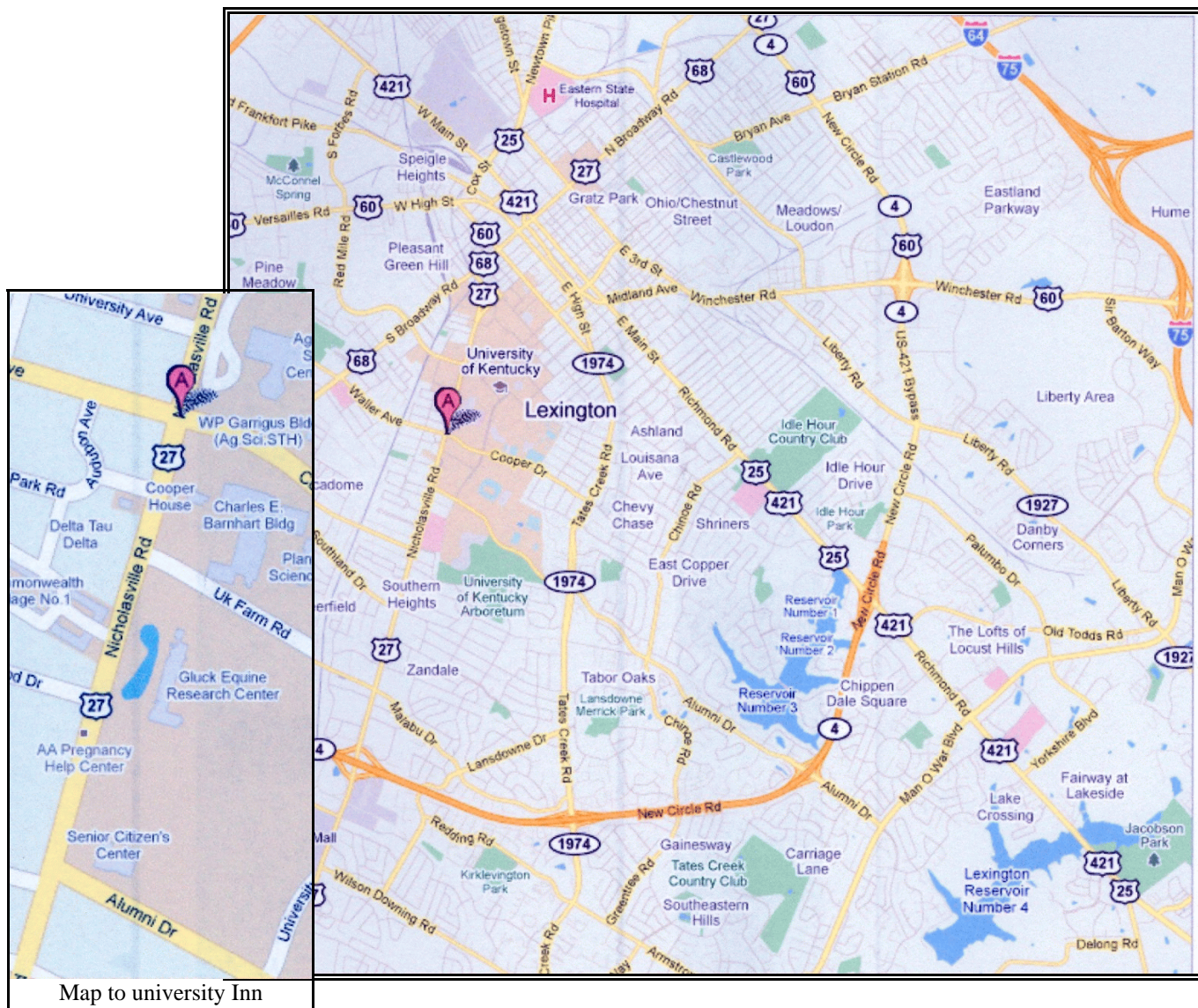
The Google Map indicates the location of the Inn. Exiting I-64/75 at Exit 110, turn west on US60 (Winchester Rd.). west on US60 to New Circle Rd. (Rt.4). Turn left onto New Circle Rd. and travel south to Alumni Drive. Turn right on Alumni Drive to Nicholasville Rd.. Turn right on Nicholasville Rd., travel two blocks to Waller Avenue and the University Inn will be on the NW corner of Waller Avenue & Nicholasville Rd. (Actually, once you cross the intersection of Waller Avenue & Nicholasville Road, Nicholasville Road becomes South Limestone Ave.)

Registered guests may leave their vehicles parked at the Inn and walk to the meeting locations.



**University Inn, 1229 S. Limestone St. Lexington, KY**

Tel: 859-278 6625 - Toll Free: 866-881-9676



The Friday Night Get Together will be held at the E. S. Good Barn. The map on the left indicates the location of the University Inn and the E.S. Good Barn. Although the address is 1451 University Drive, the actual entrance is on Farm Road which is accessible from both University Drive and Nicholasville Rd. When exiting the University Inn onto Waller Ave. Turn right at the traffic light onto Nicholasville Road, the first street on the left will be Farm Road. The 3<sup>rd</sup> drive on the right is the parking lot for the E. E. Good Barn. We will be in Caswell Gorham Hall.

There will be signs with the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists orange logo to direct you. If you get lost, call 502-542-7091 and if necessary, we will come to rescue the lost!



## ROBERT BORTH BIOSKETCH

Like many of you my interest in butterflies and moths began at an early age when I would spend every summer day collecting with my neighborhood friends in nearby Milwaukee fields or along railroad tracks. In college I postponed my growing interest in entomology to explore the fascinating world of accounting. Somehow I was never able to generate the same passion for debits and credits and always found myself coming back to lepidoptera. While in school in Madison I worked part time for a law firm owned by Bill Sieker who also happened to be a worldwide Sphingid expert. By early April he would say that in just a few weeks we'll be back outdoors swinging our nets. And we were.



COLLECTING IN THE BOREAL FORESTS OF  
NORTHERN MINNESOTA

From an early focus on Wisconsin leps I began traveling around the United States, eventually taking trips to the Neotropics by the late 1970s. Seeing species I had only read about and imagined was a dream come true but had to be squeezed in when I could break away from my real job.

I began exploring southeast Asia where I experienced an entirely new but equally rich lepidoptera fauna. Lacking the conventional background in taxonomy I took every opportunity to learn from others, drawing from everyone from collectors met in the field in Papua New Guinea to experts from this country and especially this Society. My talk will cover these experiences and how I came to specialize in the Catocala.

About ten years ago I went into semi-retirement giving me an opportunity to concentrate on North American moths and do biodiversity inventory studies with Hugo Kons Jr. We timed our collecting and my photography to coincide with the prime Catocala flight. Many identifications remained questionable and when Paul Hebert of the University of Guelph approached me to supply recent Catocala material to be sequenced for mitochondrial DNA I jumped at the chance.

My search for attaining attractive specimens was gradually replaced by a burning curiosity to understand the speciation and relationships within the Catocala. Ultimately Hugo and I expanded our scope from the N. American Catocala to a full worldwide approach including related Catocalinae groups. I was obliged to request help from other lepidopterists and was amazed by their overwhelming support and generosity. My own research collection is now missing many specimens, legs and abdomens but we've gained a much improved knowledge of this always popular but regularly misunderstood group. Further analysis and work remains but the next challenge will be to properly document, publish and share these results



*Catocala marmorata*  
Sloughs WMA Henderson County, KY  
Photograph by Loran Gibson

## YELLOWBANK WMA FIELD TRIP REPORT BY LEROY C. KOEHN

On 15, 16, & 17 June the summer field trip was held at Yellowbank WMA in Breckenridge County. The meeting began Friday morning. The weather was perfect. However, most of Kentucky was in an extensive dry period that would eventually become a drought. As we ventured into the field we found very few butterflies. Many of the major nectar sources were in full bloom, milkweeds and clovers, but very few butterflies. We continued to search through most of the area, by late afternoon we began to set out light traps before traveling to Hardinsburg to check into the Motel and visit a local Mexican restaurant for dinner. Leroy ventured down to the Town Creek Unit of Yellowbank WMA located 17 miles southwest of the main area to set out light traps before traveling to Hardinsburg to rejoin the group for dinner.



Top Row : Keven Segebarth, Jay Timberlake, Gerald Burnett, Leroy Koehn. Bottom Row: Charles Wright, Charles Watson & Don Tangren.

Saturday morning we returned to Yellowbank WMA and collected our light traps. Leroy returned to the Town Creek Unit to collect his light traps and returned to meet the others and sort the nights catch. Much of the morning was spent sorting the light traps. Several interesting moths were collected. These included Homophoberia cristata and Abrostola urentis. H. cristata is only known from Kentucky by a single record from 1972 and there were only three previous records for A. urentis.



Top: Homophoberia cristata  
Bottom: Abrostola urentis

After sorting the light traps we again took to the field without finding very much. The weather was very hot and by 4PM most of us decided to call it a day and return home. Several stayed until Sunday morning before returning home.

Kevin Segebarth was busy with his new camera. Several of his photographs accompany this article.

Even though it was extremely dry, were recorded 20 species of butterflies. It is always good to get into the field

Epargyreus clarus	Harkenclenus titus
Erynnis juvenalis	Cupido comyntas
Pyrgus communis	Speyeria cybele
Ancyloxypha numitor	Phyciodes tharos
Hylephila phyleus	Charidryas nycteis
Polites origenes	Vanessa virginienensis
Papilio polyxenes	Enodia anthedon
Pterourus glaucus	Cyllopsis gemma
Pontia protodice	Hermeupychia sosybius
Artogeia rapae	
Colias eurytheme	

## Late Summer Field Trip Report

By  
Tony Merkle

The Late Summer Field Trip was conducted this year on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August at Sloughs Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Henderson County. Those attending were: Bill Black, Gerald Burnett, Bill Dempwolf, Loran Gibson and me. We spent our time observing the area's natural features, identifying what we could, collecting moths, butterflies and certain other insects and generally enjoying each other's company. For me, it also presented an opportunity to photograph some of the things we encountered which is one of my primary interests.

Loran and I traveled together leaving northern Kentucky fairly early in the morning on Friday. Our only stops were for gasoline and to get something to eat for lunch. The drive was pleasant and allowed us to view some beautiful countryside as we traveled through Kentucky and southern Indiana prior to arriving at the wildlife management area at about noon. Once there, we traveled on some of the area roads and looked for butterflies or anything else that we could find of interest. The first side road we took was one that ended at a concrete bridge that partially spanned a slough. Unfortunately the water in the slough was at a level that inundated the road on the far side of the bridge and prevented us from accessing a field that we otherwise might have liked to explore. Along the road we were able to observe the Cloudless Sulphur (Phoebis sennae) and the Little Yellow (Pyrisitia lisa) near some extensive patches of their larval food plant Partridge Pea (Chamaecrista fasciculata). On the way out we stopped and walked back another road that had recently been cleared of overgrown vegetation. Mosquitos were particularly aggressive here. Nevertheless, we walked the road to its end at a cultivated field next to a small slough. Seeing nothing of great interest there we decided to go elsewhere.

A short distance farther west on the main road we came to the management area headquarters just past which was another side road. We turned onto it and traveled its length stopping several times to see what was there but found little of interest. It was extremely dusty and produced a huge cloud that followed Loran's vehicle as we moved along. I don't think either of us had ever seen a road quite so dusty. Apparently a new coat of gravel and the extremely dry weather had created conditions very favorable for dust. The dust in turn created a thick blanket on Loran's vehicle that would remain until

Saturday night when we were able to visit a car wash in Henderson. The butterflies we encountered along the road included: the Monarch (Danaus plexippus), the Viceroy (Limenitis archippus) and a nice population of Sleepy Oranges (Abaeis nicippe) that were generally seen in close proximity to their larval food plant Wild Senna (Senna sp.).

As we were leaving the area and came again to the headquarters, Loran noticed a small green pick-up truck in the parking lot that looked familiar. We agreed that it looked like the one that belonged to Gerald and wondered if it might be his. Our suspicions were confirmed when we drove up to it and saw that it had a McCracken County license plate. We parked and went inside where we found Gerald talking with the secretary of the WMA. We exchanged greetings and chatted for a while. Just before leaving, we were able to get some information from the secretary about access to beach areas along the Ohio River. Armed with that information, the three of us left the office and ventured to the river to see what we could find. The primary focus of our visit to the beach was to search for tiger beetles. We found nothing particularly uncommon or unusual but were able to find good populations of two species that are generally common to the river, the Bronzed Tiger Beetle (Cicindela repanda) and the Coppery Tiger Beetle (Ellipsotera cuprascens). From there we went to a road bordering a mature wood to find a place with shade to eat our lunch. Mosquitos were again particularly aggressive here but the shade provided some relief from the heat. After eating we went back to the area that Loran and I had first visited. Again we saw nothing of great interest but observed what was there and conversed as we once again walked the road leading to the field and slough. Shortly after we arrived at the slough, Gerald received a call on his cell phone from Bill Black notifying him that he and Bill Dempwolf had arrived. We walked back to our vehicles and proceeded from there to the designated meeting place at the headquarters building.

After exchanging greetings with the two Bills we all went back to the same general area where we had just been. This time however, we visited a spot where there was a large slough full of emergent aquatic plants such as Yellow Pond Lily (Nuphar advena) and American Lotus (Nelumbo lutea). We walked a road that bordered the slough observing what was there. The moth collectors also looked for places to put traps. Again, the mosquitos were particularly aggressive but didn't keep us from discovering some things and finding some locations that looked promising for placement of the traps.





Left to Right: Bill Black, Tony Merkle, Gerald Burnett, Loran Gibson & Bill Dempwolfe



*Eumorpha fasciata*  
Photograph by Loran Gibson



*Schinia gracilentia*  
Photograph by Loran Gibson

The area also looked promising for finding the Dukes' Skipper (*Euphyes dukesi*). There was a fairly large patch of what appeared to be its larval food plant the Broad-leaved Sedge (family Cyperaceae) at the far end of the road but, unfortunately, we were unable to observe any of them around it. Again, finding nothing of great interest we decided to return to the vehicles. The group then split up to place traps in various locations. Following the placement of the traps we again met at the headquarters before going into Henderson to eat at a Mexican Restaurant where the food was quite good. After the meal we all decided that we had enough activity for one day and went to our hotel rooms to turn-in for the night.

Saturday began with individuals retrieving their light traps and convening in the headquarters parking lot. The traps yielded consistently low numbers of moths and consistently high numbers of beetles. Moths of interest included: a Banded Sphinx (*Eumorpha fasciata*) in one of Gerald's traps, several types of flower moths including *Schinia gracilentia* in many of the traps, a species by the name of *Euchromius ocellus* in many of the traps and an underwing that no one could readily identify at the time in one of Bill Black's traps. After the traps were sorted we returned to the site where we had been the previous evening near the large slough. The mosquitos continued to be particularly aggressive but we tried not to let them affect us too much. Also, it was while we were at this spot that we happened to notice some trees that we couldn't readily identify. The leaves had a shape that resembled a broad arrowhead or a spade and the tree itself had some resemblance to a cottonwood. Since none of us had a guide book for trees with us, we deliberated for some time about what they might be. Finally, we decided that they must be Swamp Cottonwoods (*Populus heterophylla*) which aroused the interest of the moth collectors in the group who knew that the Swamp Cottonwood was known to be a food plant for the uncommon species known as the Marbled Underwing (*Catocala marmarata*). It fueled hopes that perhaps one would be found.

After that we went to the road that Loran, Gerald and I had walked the previous afternoon prior to meeting the two Bills. Unfortunately, we were met on this day with the horrid smell of rotting flesh. Apparently, an animal had died recently somewhere nearby and was now giving us the tell-tail sign of its presence. We walked back the road which allowed us to finally escape the unpleasant odor. Still, we had to deal once again with mosquitos which were quite aggressive here also. Undaunted, we forged ahead.

At the end of the road adjacent to the field was a nice stand of fairly mature trees. The rest of the group combed the woods looking for anything of interest that they could find while I spent some time trying to photograph dragonflies around the edge of the field. Ultimately, I decided to join them at which time they told me of the joint-effort capture of a Marbled Underwing Moth which effectively confirmed our suspicions about the trees we had seen earlier. Regarding the nature of the moth's capture, it seems that because it was initially too high on the trunk of the tree for anyone in the group to reach, they had to use some innovative techniques to secure it involving the moving of a rather large log next to the tree, bracing it with feet and then using it as a platform for increased height. Once the log was in place and secured, Loran was able to stand upon it and reach high enough to capture the moth in a jar for Bill Black who had spotted it initially. If only our elected officials could learn to work in such a cooperative manner. Anyway, after that we returned to the vehicles, enduring the dead animal smell again, before moving to the spot with the concrete bridge to eat lunch. About this time, Gerald decided to go home but agreed to stay until after a photo of the group was taken since we had not yet obtained one. We deliberated about where to go for the photo. Ultimately, we decided the spot near the small slough next to the field would be a good place for it in spite of the unpleasant odor we would have to endure entering and exiting the area. We returned there and got the shot we needed and then bade Gerald farewell.

After again placing some traps near the large slough we decided to see what some other parts of the management area were like. We opted to visit a section located farther south that appeared to be on higher ground. Upon arriving there, we found that it was indeed higher and fairly heavily wooded without any cultivated fields, which was a stark contrast to the areas that we had been frequenting. Unfortunately, access was not great and when we were able to stop and explore somewhat, we managed to find little that was of interest. Indeed, when we finally found a place where we could park and got out of the vehicles, much to our dismay, we again experienced the now all too familiar smell of rotting flesh. Apparently, in this case, someone had recently discarded a bag of animal remains at the site without regard for those who might come after them. We did our best to avoid the smell while we explored the area. Ultimately, however, we decided that other areas would probably have more to offer and decided to go elsewhere.

Moving again to lower ground, we stopped next at a field containing a nice array of native plants including Field

Thistle (Cirsium discolor) and Evening Primrose (Oenothera biennis). As you may have guessed by now, mosquitos were particularly aggressive here. Again undeterred, we combed the field to see what we could find. We saw nothing particularly unusual but did add a couple of species to the list of butterflies seen and also were able to witness the capture by Loran of a monster (i.e. large and impressive) wood wasp (family Siricidae) that had landed on my back. The wood wasp and some unusual looking Leaf-footed Bugs (Leptoglossus phyllopus) were probably the best things we saw there though. Finally, after searching the area for a while and having only modest luck finding things, we decided to move somewhere else. By this time it was getting late and threatening rain so we made just one more stop along the road so that Bill Black could place another trap. After the trap was placed, the four of us went back into Henderson to the Mexican restaurant where we had eaten dinner the previous evening. As I indicated, the food was quite good so we saw no reason not to return there. We again enjoyed a nice meal together before parting ways and turning-in for the night.

On Sunday Loran and I chose not to return to Sloughs WMA but instead went to Pennyryle State Forest in Hopkins and Christian Counties to see what we could find there. We were able to observe a nice group of Eastern Red-bellied Tiger Beetles (Cicindela rufiventris) at one spot but saw little else of interest. The day was overcast which probably hampered butterfly activity. Eventually, a steady rain developed which also hampered our activities considerably at which time we decided to head home.

The total number of butterfly and skipper species seen on the trip was thirty two. They were: Black Swallowtail (Papilio polyxenes asterius), Checkered Skipper (Pyrgus communis), Cloudless Sulphur (Phoebis sennae), Common Buckeye (Junonia coenia), Dainty Sulphur (Nanthalis iole), Eastern Tailed-blue, (Cupido comyntas), Fiery Skipper (Hylephila phyleus), Gemmed Satyr (Cyllopsis gemma), Gray Hairstreak (Strymon melinus), Hackberry Emperor (Asterocampa celtis), Hayhurst's Scallopwing (Staphylus hayhurstii), Little Yellow (Pyrisitia lisa), Monarch (Danaus plexippus), Northern Pearly-eye (Lethe anthedon), Orange Sulphur (Colias eurytheme), Painted Lady (Vanessa cardui), Pearl Crescent (Phyciodes tharos), Pipevine Swallowtail (Battus philenor), Question Mark (Polygonia interrogationis),



Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*), Red-banded Hairstreak (*Calycopis cecrops*), Red-spotted Purple (*Limenitis arthemis astyanax*), Sachem (*Atalopedes campestris*), Silver-spotted Skipper (*Epargyreus clarus*), Sleepy Orange (*Abaeis nicippe*), Southern Dogface (*Zerene cesonia*), Spicebush Swallowtail (*Papilio troilus*), Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*), Variegated Fritillary (*Euptoieta claudia*), Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*), Zabulon Skipper (*Poanes zabulon*), Zebra Swallowtail (*Eurytides marcellus*). All-in-all, it was an enjoyable time despite the heat, humidity, drought conditions, dust, low species numbers, foul odors and incessant mosquito attacks. The company was great and we were able to observe and learn many things that only a trip such as this allows one to do even under the worst of conditions.

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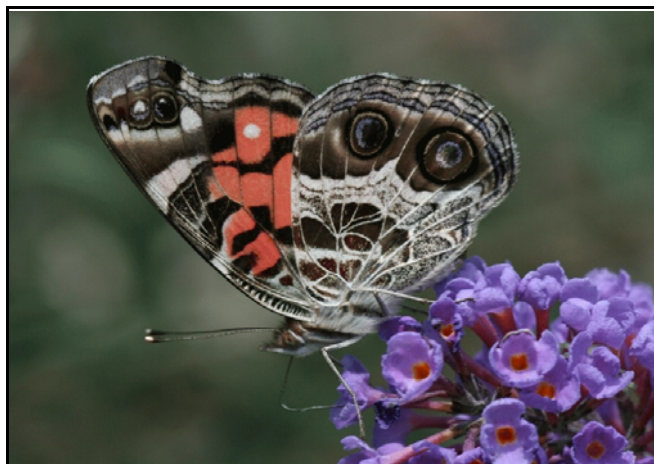
Nathalis iole (Dainty Sulphur)  
Photograph by Tony Merkle



Eurema nicippe (Sleepy Orange)  
Photograph by Tony Merkle



Euchromius ocellus  
Photograph by James Vargo



Vanessa virginiensis  
Photograph by Kevin Segebarth

## MEMBERSHIP UPDATE

### NEW MEMBERS

Alan Gehret  
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# **JULY 7, 2012 BUTTERFLY COUNTY REPORT**

**BY  
DR. CHARLES V. COVELL, JR.**

Butterflies recorded at the Horner Bird and Wildlife Sanctuary, July 7, 2012.

Persons present: Leaders: Bill Black, David & Megan McCarty, , Richard Henderson Sr., Richard Henderson Jr. and Charlie Covell.

Participants: Zach Griebenow, Noah & Nico Caracuel, Kathleen Staples, Megan Schrader, Katie Meyer, Mike Shipley, Alan and Tami and Hannah Keeling, Betty Hall, Mary Carol Cooper, Irene War, Martin & Jane Williams, Nancy Hanaford, Amy Purcell, Bowin Tichenor, Mayra Jetter, Radha Munagala, DeeptiShaema, , Bill Pearson, Jennifer Mansfield-Jones , and Charles Wright

Temperature: High, 106 degrees F; Low, 82 degrees F.  
Winds: 0 – 5 MPH from West, Partly cloudy

## List of Speices

3 *Epargyreus clarus*, Silver-spotted Skipper  
3 *Erynnis horatius*, Horace's Duskywing  
1 *Erynnis lucilius*, Columbine Duskywing (?)  
4 *Erynnis baptisiae*, Wild Indigo Duskywing  
1 *Pyrgus communis*, Checkered Skipper  
1 *Pholisora catullus*, Common Sootywing  
2 *Nastra lherminier*, Swarthy Skipper  
1 *Ancyloxipha numitor*, Least Skipper  
6 *Polites themistocles*, Tawny-edged Skipper  
1 *Polites origenes*, Crossline Skipper  
2 *Wallengrenia egeremet*, Northern Broken-dash  
1 *Atalopedes campestris*, Sachem  
2 *Euphyes ruricola metacomet*, Dun Skipper  
7 *Battus philenor*, Pipevine Swallowtail  
3 *Papilio glaucus*, Eastern Tiger Swallowtail  
14 *Papilio troilus*, Spicebush Swallowtail  
22 *Pieris rapae*, Cabbage White  
22 *Colias philodice*, Clouded Sulfur  
57 *Colias eurytheme*, Orange Sulfur  
2 *Abaeis nicippe*, Sleepy Orange  
1 *Calycopis cecrops*, Red-banded Hairstreak  
342 *Cupido comyntas*, Eastern Tailed Blue  
6 *Celastrina neglecta*, Summer Azure  
2 *Libytheana carinenta*, Common Snout  
1 *Speyeria cybele*, Great Spangled Fritillary  
3 *Polygonia interrogationis*, Question Mark  
1 *Vanessa atalanta*, Red Admiral  
5 *Junonia coenia*, Common buckeye

154 *Phyciodes tharos*, Pearl Crescent  
11 *Chlosyne nycteis*, Silvery Checkerspot  
6 *Limenitis arthemis astyanax*, Red-spotted Purple  
4 *Asterocampa celtis*, Hackberry Butterfly  
1 *Enodia anthedon*, Northern Pearly-eye  
2 *Cyllopsis gemma*, Gemmed Satyr  
1 *Hermeuptychia sosybius*, Carolina Satyr  
17 *Megisto cymela*, Little Wood-satyr  
51 *Cercyonis pegala*, Common Wood-nymph

Total species: 36 confirmed, 1 additional possible

Total individuals: 763

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## **MORE PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE FIELD MEETINGS**



Yellowbank WMA  
Leroy Koehn, Charles Wright, Jay Timberlake, Gerald  
Burnett & Don Tangren sorting out the light traps  
Photograph by Kevin Segebarth



*Pyrgus communis*  
Photograph by Kevin Segebarth



## AN UNUSUAL YEAR AND SOME UNUSUAL RECORDS

Gerald Burnett collected Urbanus proteus (LongTailed Skipper) on 20 August 2012 in his yard in La Center, Ballard County. Gerald observed one on 26 August 2012, two more on 3 September 2012, two on 9 September 2012, another on 17 September 2012 and an extremely fresh individual on 19 September 2012. Leroy Koehn collected one in his yard in Georgetown, Scott County on 16 August 2012 and observed another on 4 September 2012. There were six records for the State of Kentucky prior to 2012.

Leroy Koehn collected Atides halesus on 26 August 2012 in his yard in Georgetown, Scott County. He saw several more visiting the flowers of potted mint plants in his yard.

Bill Black reported Agraulis vanillae (Gulf Fritillary) after several years of reduced numbers, 2012 was an excellent year. They were still on the wing in early October.

Bill Black found a Darapsa versicolor during the Slough WMA field meeting. There was some wing damage and he released it.

Bill Black reported that Debby Shelton observed a Black Witch, Ascalapha odorata, on the post of her mail box, in Paducah on 17 September 2011.

Lycomorpha pholus was very abundant in central Kentucky this summer.

Do you have any interesting records or unusual observation. Please send the information to the your Editor.

Leroy C. Koehn  
Newsletter Editor  
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Photographs of specimens or of live individuals are always welcome.



Mating pair of Pieris rapae  
Photograph by Kevin Segabarth.



Speyeria cybele on a lone Milk Weed plant.  
Photograph Leroy Koehn

### **DUES REMINDER**

Please check your dues status, the year following you name on the address label indicates the last year for which dues were paid. Send payment to Les Ferge whose address is listed on the front cover. Those in arrears after 1 November 2012 will no longer receive the Newsletter.