

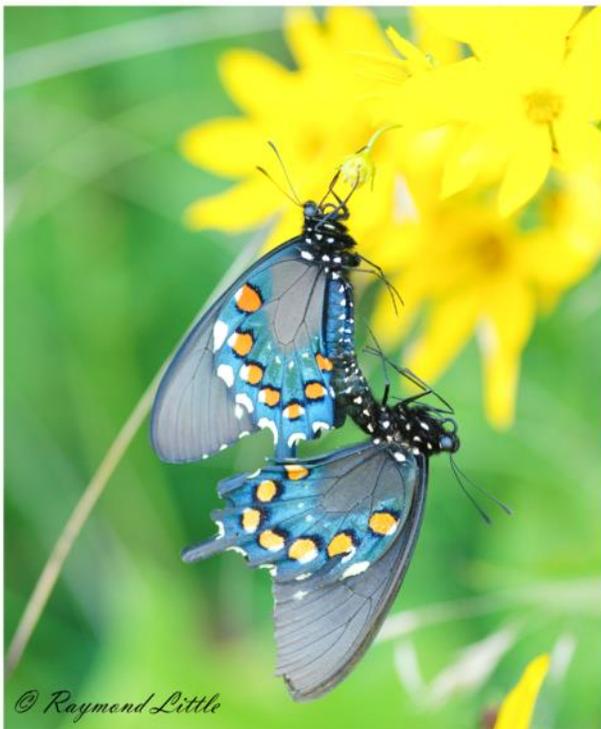
# The Kentucky Lepidopterist

The Newsletter of the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists

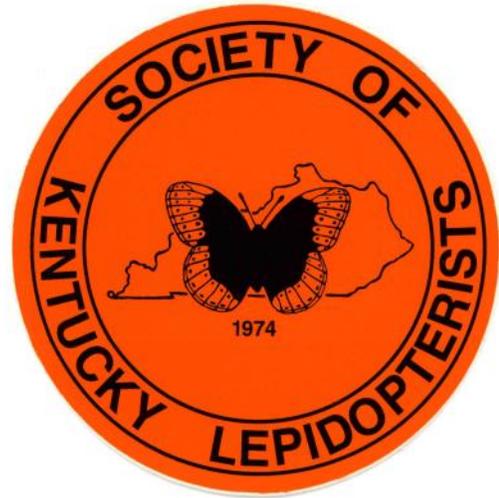
Volume 47 Number 2 October 2021



Recognize any of these SKL Members or know the year? Photo courtesy of John Calhoun and Loran Gibson.



*Battus philenor*. Harlan Co. Kentucky (See Page 13)



## Announcements

The SKL Annual Meeting will be held November 12-13, 2021 at the University of Kentucky.  
(See Page 3 for the Agenda)

### **2021 Keynote Speaker**

Mike McInnis

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## Letter from the President

I hope everyone has had a better 2021. At times it seems like “déjà vu all over again” as the late, great Yogi Berra once famously said. In recent days I’ve seen Monarch butterflies making their way southwest as part of their long migration to Mexico. Other signs of fall are certainly in the air, including the arrival of *Papaipema* season and that is enough to get most of us excited. At any rate, we are hoping to return to some form of normalcy by having the SKL Annual Meeting in-person at the University of Kentucky the weekend of November 12-13.

Our keynote speaker for this year’s meeting will be longtime SKL member Michael L. McInnis. Mike, along with a team of experienced lepidopterists, has sampled the butterfly fauna of the Cosñipata Region for over a decade amassing more than 7,000 person-hours of fieldwork. The results are truly stunning as they’ve documented one of the richest butterfly faunas in the world. The title of Mike’s presentation is: “Cosñipata Butterfly Survey: Cusco & Madre De Dios, Peru”. We look forward to seeing Mike and hearing about the group’s dedicated efforts to document the butterflies of the Cosñipata.

Leroy Koehn will also be giving a talk entitled: “The Slotted Pan Bait Trap: A New Design.” We have plenty of time for additional presentations, so if you would like to share anything from your collecting or research activities, please contact me or Raymond to get on the meeting schedule. I hope some of the members that have consistently given PowerPoint presentations in the past will do so again this year.

The meeting agenda will be the same as in years past. Friday will be dedicated to time in the insect museum where members can view the Kentucky Lepidoptera Collection (and other insects), share and identify specimens, and socialize. Friday night will be our traditional “Gathering of Lepidopterists” in the lobby of Agricultural Science Center North. On Saturday morning we will be back in the insect museum followed by afternoon presentations in room N-12 of the Agricultural Science Center North building. Please see the full 2021 Meeting Schedule later in the newsletter.

Our newsletter editor, Raymond Little, is doing a great job with the newsletter, but he needs more material from the members. Please consider submitting articles (even short ones) and photos of your collecting efforts, research questions and answers, or anything that can help the members. How to guides such as “building a basic light trap or sheet setup” or “dissecting genitalia” could also be included. It is impossible to produce newsletters without articles, so pass them on to Raymond.

Don’t forget it has been a tradition for many years to bring something Lepidoptera-related to the annual meeting to be given away to members in attendance on Saturday afternoon via a door-prize drawing. This can be virtually anything, including specimens, books, equipment, etc. It’s a fun way to end the meeting each year.

Finally, if you are interested in serving on the board of the SKL, please let me know. Board appointments are for two years and we welcome involvement by all members. I look forward to seeing everyone in November.

Ellis L. Lauder milk

## 2021 Annual Meeting Schedule

### Friday, 12 November

**9:00-4:00 pm:** Insect Museum, Dimock Animal Pathology Building, Building #76, 1081 Veterans DR, Lexington, KY. A campus map can be found here: <https://maps.uky.edu/campusmap/>. The Insect Collection will be open for viewing. Members can bring specimens for identification or to share with others. This is a good time to interact with members and catch up on the collecting activities. Parking on campus is restricted on weekdays so make sure you don't park in a lot that requires a pass. Parking for a small fee is available in the UK Health Care Garage, 110 Transcript AVE.

**6:00 pm:** Our traditional "Gathering of Lepidopterists" in the Seay Auditorium Lobby of Agricultural Science Center North Building, Building #91, 1100 S Limestone. Food and drinks will be provided, and this year we are not allowed to bring food from home.

### Saturday, 13 November

**9:00-12:00 pm:** Insect Museum, Dimock Animal Pathology Building. A continuation of activities from Friday. The insect collection will be open for viewing.

**10:00 am:** SKL Board Meeting.

**1:00-2:00 pm:** SKL Business Meeting, Room N-12 Agricultural Science Center North. The business meeting is open to all SKL members.

**2:00-2:45 pm:** Keynote Speaker, Mr. Michael L. McInnis, "Cosñipata Butterfly Survey: Cusco & Madre De Dios, Peru."

**3:00-5:00 pm:** Contributed talks, award presentations, and door prize drawing.

- "The Slotted Pan Bait Trap: a new design" by Leroy C. Koehn

**2021 Keynote Speaker****Mike McInnis, Lepidopterist**

My interest in butterflies began at age 6, as I was growing up in Japan. My two best friends (brothers) shared my interest and their mother (a naturalist that had published on butterflies and seashells) took us on field trips and dispatched specimens that we caught (what a deal!). When I moved back to the States at age 11, the bugs took a back seat to sports and girls for the next decade.

In 1975, I was living in Louisville, KY, when I took a hike with my wife, Debbie, and saw several interesting butterflies that I didn't recognize. With my interest rekindled, I decided to contact the biology department at the University of Louisville to see if anyone there was interested in butterflies. To my surprise and great pleasure there was a butterfly expert at U of L, Charlie Covell. Who better to mentor and encourage a young lepidopterist? I joined the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists, at the annual meeting in 1975, and have been a member ever since (even serving as the Editor briefly, 1987-89).

I have been blessed to have a number of terrific mentors including Charlie Covell, Loran Gibson, Stan Nicolay, and Bob Robbins. They helped steer me away from some questionable early collecting processes like using lighter fluid as a killing agent and field spreading specimens. Yes, before I met Charlie and Loran, I would catch a butterfly; put a drop of lighter fluid on its head and then kneel down to actually spread the specimen. The idea of using glassine envelopes and subsequently relaxing/spreading the specimen was a real eye-opener for me. With the encouragement of these mentors, I have been able to chase butterflies in all 50 states and on five continents.

Over the past 30 years I have increasingly focused on the neotropics and particularly on the Hesperriidae and Lycaenidae. Once again, I was lucky to meet and have an opportunity to spend significant time in the field with the two foremost South American lepidopterists, Gerardo Lamas (Peru) and Olaf Mielke (Brazil). I also learned how to "trap" for neotropical hairstreaks from the expert in that field, Bob Busby.

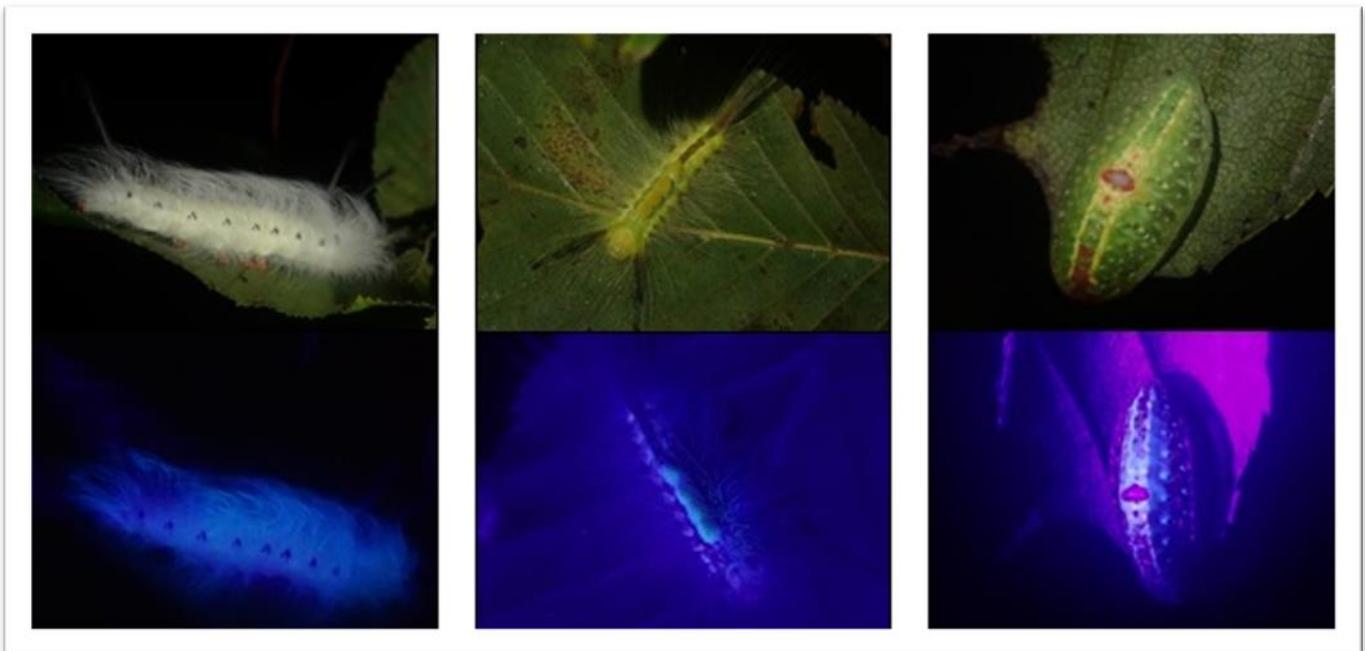
In 2007, I visited the Cosñipata Valley, in southeastern Peru, for the first time. I was so impressed by the habitat and accessibility that I proposed a research project to study Cosñipata hairstreaks to the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (NMNH) and the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (MUSM). Both museums agreed to sponsor the project and I have since planned and organized nineteen expeditions to the Cosñipata. I look forward to discussing the Cosñipata Project with you at the 2021 annual Kentucky Lepidopterists meeting.

## Finding Fluorescent Caterpillars

### Shelby Fulton

In December of 2019, inspired by David Moskowitz's ultraviolet surveys of Frosted Elfin caterpillars (Moskowitz 2019), I purchased two high-intensity UV flashlights. They accompany me on all nocturnal moth surveys and, when I remember to use them, can reveal easily overlooked biodiversity.

Loran Gibson and I travelled to the Redbird District of Daniel Boone National Forest in Leslie County, KY on September 14<sup>th</sup>, 2021 to explore the moth fauna of this understudied part of the state. Our sheets were well-attended by attractive and interesting species like *Elophila icciusalis*. During a lull in activity, I began to sweep the nearby vegetation with my UV flashlight – and was immediately rewarded.



The flashlight illuminated a familiar caterpillar in an unfamiliar light. The cream-colored caterpillar of *Apatelodes torrefacta*, under ultraviolet light, appeared vibrant in blues, purples, and greens. The bright yellows of an *Orgyia definita* caterpillar glowed green. Limacodid caterpillars, tiny and difficult to spot by day, were abundant on the leaves of hop-hornbeam trees.

Loran identified over 80 species from his traps – a wonderful result for a single night of sampling. The fluorescent caterpillars I observed on the night of September 14<sup>th</sup> served as only modest additions to the species list but did provide presence data for species not represented as adults during the survey.

## Finding Fluorescent Caterpillars (Continued)

Although further research is needed to determine the functional significance of ultraviolet fluorescence in caterpillars (Sourakov 2019), this is a useful trait for locating the species in which it occurs (Moskowitz 2021). Searching for caterpillars by UV light is a simple and enjoyable technique to add species to your list. Who knows what you might find?

### References

- Moskowitz, D. 2019. Surveying for caterpillars of a rare butterfly using ultraviolet light: the Frosted Elfin butterfly (*Callophrys irus*) as a test case. *Journal of Insect Conservation* 24: 321-326.
- Moskowitz, D. 2021. Foiling crypsis: Surveying Lepidoptera caterpillars with UV light. *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* 157:9-16.
- Sourakov, A. 2019. Scientific note: Evaluating potential aposematic signals in caterpillars using a fluorescent microscope and spectrometer. *Tropical Lepidoptera Research* 29: 52-55.



## Interesting Articles from Another Time Raymond Little

While doing some historical research not long ago, I discovered a website ([Chronicling America](https://www.loc.gov/chroniclingamerica/) « [Library of Congress \(loc.gov\)](https://www.loc.gov/) ) that allows you to search certain historic newspapers. This really opened my eyes to another time, when moths were maybe a little less popular than they are now and when



Hopkinsville Kentuckian. April 21, 1906

wool and other furs were the clothing material of choice. Advertisements guaranteeing that they repel moths were found to be extremely numerous. One article from the Hopkinsville Kentuckian in 1914 describes how to trap moths at night using a lantern, a shallow metal tub, and kerosene. I also found an article mentioning a Butterfly Farm in Bexley, Kentucky in 1910.

## Interesting Moth Articles from Another Time

(Continued)

**TRAPPING MOTHS AT NIGHT**

Effective Means Provided by Ordinary Lantern, Shallow Tub and Very Little Kerosene.

(By W. E. HINDS.)

Many destructive worm moths are readily attracted to lights and may be trapped in large numbers, thus preventing many worms, but of course this cannot be considered as a substitute for poisoning. It will be helpful to test the emergence of the moths in this way and thus to know just when to begin applications of poison.

A lantern or light trap may be easily and cheaply made as follows: Arrange in some way by using a box, barrel or stake with a board on top, to raise the trap a foot or two above the plants you are trying to protect. Place on this a shallow pan or tub containing an inch of water with just



Pan and Lighted Lantern.

enough kerosene oil to form a film over its surface to kill insects that may fall into it. In the middle of the pan set an ordinary lighted lantern. Let this burn brightly through the night, to attract the moths. No one knows how far this will attract them. Doubtless much depends upon the brightness of the light or the darkness of the night. This is a very simple and effective method of exterminating the moths of many injurious insects. Flying against the lantern, the moths simply drop into the oil and water and their career of use

Hopkinsville Kentuckian. Oct. 17, 1914

**BUTTERFLY FARM AT BEXLEY**

Britisher Raises All Kinds of Moths, Which He Sells to Naturalists and Museums.

LONDON.—An article which appeared recently describing L. W. Newman's butterfly farm at Bexley, Kent, has aroused a great deal of interest among people who do not know what is the purpose of such a farm. Letters have been received from many sources asking for information on this point.

The advent of the butterfly farm is due directly to the great increase in popularity of nature study during recent years. Field clubs, local nature history societies, school and other nature museums and private collectors of butterflies and moths are growing in number with such rapidity that an establishment like the one at Bexley, owned by Mr. Newman, inaugurated with the idea of supplying collectors of butterflies and moths with those insects in all their stages, has proved a busy and paying venture.

Mr. Newman farms British insects only; but he supplies museums of all grades of importance, and private collectors, also, on both sides of the Atlantic. His private customers range from a millionaire naturalist to school-boys. The latter consult him by thousands, often sending him curious letters and ending with their "best love."

Mt. Sterling Advocate. Sept. 14, 1910

## A Note from East Tennessee

John Hyatt

Butterfly- and moth-wise, things have lately been so strange here in the mountains of extreme northeastern Tennessee that I thought I should note them in the SKL newsletter.

My location is in Kingsport, just a very few miles from the VA border, and about an hour's drive from the Big Black Mountain, KY area. The North Carolina mountains are about an hour away in the opposite direction.

After a rather warm and wet winter, spring leps started normally in early April with a healthy-looking flight of *P. glaucus* and *E. marcellus*, *Pieris virginiensis*, and *A. midea*. *Glaucopsyche lygdamus* made a good showing, but I didn't see any *C. ebenina*. But in late April, things turned nasty. There were late frosts and incessant rain, with daytime temperatures in the mid-upper 40's. It was well into May before temperatures began to return to historical norms. With the onset of cold, wet weather, all the butterflies disappeared.

Since then, leps generally have been far scarcer than my 45 years here would have me believe was normal. I could count on one hand the number of *Speyeria cybele* specimens I've seen since late May. A couple of trips in early July to their usual haunts in the area revealed a decent flight of *Speyeria diana*, but the usually accompanying hordes of *B. philenor*, *P. glaucus*, *P. troilus*, *S. cybele*, etc were nowhere to be seen. Only *E. marcellus* seemed to be enjoying a decent population level. Since early July, a modest number of *glaucus* have been seen, but not much else save a huge population of *Pieris rapae*. *Colias* are very rare here this summer; I have seen more *E. nicippe* than I have *Colias*, and *P. sennae eubule* has been totally absent. I've seen a single *H. titus mopsus* and a couple of *S. melinus*, but Charlie Watson, also in Kingsport, says he had a good flight of backyard *S. calanus falacer*. No sign of any *Agraulis vanillae*, which for several years had become a common resident in my area by mid-July. Only *Polygonias* and *Asterocampas* are coming to my traps at the rate I've become used to in this area.

Moths are likewise scarce, at least in the genera I've been looking for. I haven't done much lighting, but bait trapping for *Catocalas* has been a complete bust. I've attracted, in many weeks of trapping, a handful of *C. ultronia*, one or two *micronympha*, two *ilia*, and (surprisingly) my first ever *C. illecta*. Neither my traps, bait, nor locations have changed from those which in years past yielded a good *Catocala* harvest.

**A Note from East Tennessee  
(Continued)**

So, it's been very odd. As I write, our three big buddleias in the back yard are bare of leps, save for a healthy flight of skippers and the occasional clearwing sphingid. Is what I'm seeing limited my immediate area, or have other collectors/observers in the southern Appalachians had a similar experience? I'm at a loss to explain it – I don't see why bad spring weather should affect the population of single-brooded leps such as *S. cybele*.

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**Another *Enyo lugubris* in Kentucky**

**Loran Gibson**

The mournful sphinx is not very common in Kentucky. Covell (1999) mentions records from Fulton County in 1995 and Harlan County in 1992. Moth Photographers Group has dots for five records on the Kentucky map including the two above. I found my first in a light trap set in open woods in Carlisle County, about four and a half miles west-northwest of Bardwell on the night of 5 August 2021. The location is Mississippi River bottomland. The specimen is in great condition and does not appear to have flown a great distance to reach the spot where it was collected. I suspect the individual was a native of Kentucky and did not fly in from farther south.



## An update on *Argillophora furcilla* (Noctuidae) in Kentucky

Loran Gibson

*Argillophora furcilla* (Figure 1) is not often encountered in Kentucky. Covell (1999) included records from Fulton, Jefferson, Letcher, and Menifee Counties. The earliest of these is one of the Jefferson County records from 5 May, with additional records from that county and the others from June and July, and then a couple from mid-September. Gerald Burnett provided a record from his freezer trap on the Doug Travis Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Carlisle County on 9 May 2009. There are additional records in the Gibson Collection from Rowan County on 8 July 2006, Meade County on 23 August 2011, and Hopkins County on 20 August 1999. The Gibson records (Figure 2) are all from light traps.

There is also a record in the Gibson Collection from Mingo County, West Virginia which is just across the Tug Fork River from Pike County, KY. Two specimens were collected with an insect net inside a large patch of *Arundinaria gigantea* (a "canebrake") on the night of 26 June 1999. The author was with Bill Black and a few other Kentucky Lepidopterists trying to collect rare Apameini known to feed on cane. Collecting the *A. furcilla* in a canebreak suggested to the group that the larval host for that species might be cane. Bill Black remembered seeing *A. furcilla* in canebrakes during his extensive cane moth research in western Kentucky. Unfortunately, the author does not have Bill's records. Schweitzer, Minno and Wagner (2011) mention that *A. furcilla* is thought to feed on *A. gigantea* foliage, but apparently the moth has not been reared.

The current year of 2021 must have been a good one for *A. furcilla*. Three new Kentucky county records were reported. Rickey Shive from Bowling Green, Warren Co., KY emailed a photo of an individual at light taken on 14 June. Shelby Fulton found another in Lincoln Co., also on 14 June.



Figure 1

### An update on *Argillophora furcilla* (Noctuidae) in Kentucky (Continued)

In early July the author visited Adair Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in central Boone County, KY. The term "management area" is misleading in this case as little if any management of the area is obvious. Like much of northern Kentucky's Outer Bluegrass Region, native plants, especially those of the forest edge and understory are being crowded out by an army of alien invasive plant species. Woody shrubs like Russian and/or Autumn Olive and Amur Honeysuckle proliferate; while herbaceous species including Poison Hemlock and Garlic Mustard, to name a few, are taking over with tragic outcomes for native plants. While walking along a two-track path that traverses the length of the area from north to south the author observed a canebrake along a small creek. The cane was not extensive, but it appeared to be well established among the small trees that appeared to be crowding out the cane. Since native cane is rare this far north, the question arose as to whether this canebrake is natural or planted? Several large patches of replanted cane exist on nearby Big Bone Lick State Park and are thriving along the banks of Big Bone Creek.

The author set out a small, eight-watt light trap near the canebrake on Adair WMA on the evening of 12 July 2021 to sample what might be there. A larger fifteen-watt light trap was set in another location at a higher elevation in the WMA. The following morning the traps were retrieved and the diversity of moth species in the two traps was surprisingly substantial. The small trap near the canebrake held four individuals of *A. furcilla*. The presence of that species in that location suggested that the canebrake there is probably natural. Hopefully other cane feeders can be encountered there.

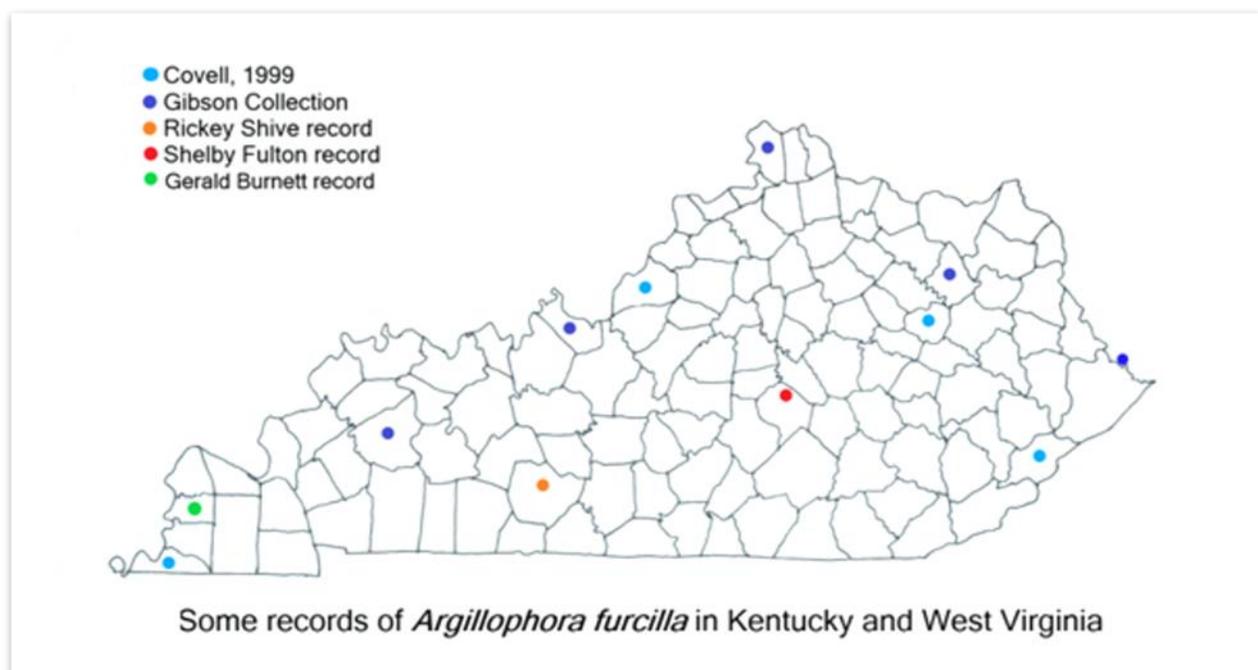


Figure 2

**An update on *Argillophora furcilla* (Noctuidae) in Kentucky  
(Continued)**

After researching records of *A. furcilla* it became clear that the Boone County, KY records could possibly be the most northern of all. The distribution map for the species on the Moth Photographers Group (MPG) website shows no records as far north as Boone County, KY, but records for at least two additional Kentucky counties are included there. Those records do not appear on the Kentucky distribution map below because it is not clear which counties the dots on the MPG map refer to. There are no doubt additional Kentucky records of this species, but the ones shown on the map are the ones currently known to the author.

It will be interesting to learn if *A. furcilla* occurs farther north in other states. Current Kentucky records are from nearly every corner of the state (see map), so it seems likely that *A. furcilla* probably occurs in most Kentucky counties where there is natural cane. Success finding this species usually requires getting into or near a canebrake. If the moth shows up at your light, there is probably some cane growing nearby.

Literature cited

Covell, C. V. Jr., 1999. The butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) of Kentucky: an annotated checklist.

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission Scientific and Technical series 6: 1-220 pp.

Schweitzer, Dale F., Marc C. Minno, and David L. Wagner, 2011. Rare, declining, and poorly known butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) of forests and woodlands in the eastern United States.

Forest Health and Enterprise Team, Morgantown West Virginia. 517 pp.



*Paraplatyptilia auriga*. Harlan Co. Kentucky

**Pipevine Swallowtail  
Population Explosion on Big Black Mountain**

**Loran Gibson  
and  
Raymond Little**

On 29 July 2021, we visited the summit of Big Black Mountain to continue our Lepidoptera survey work there. When we drove up Route 160 in late morning there was an unusually large number of Pipevine Swallowtails (*Battus philenor*) present along the highway. Many were casualties on the pavement. Once we arrived along the summit road, the numbers became even greater. There were so many nectaring on flowers, especially a species of white-flowered *Monarda*, that it was possible to stand in one place near one of the patches of these flowers and count as many as fifty individuals. Several sizeable assemblies were also noted on the ground (see attached photo). There has been many visits to this mountain over the years, but there has never been reports of such huge number of this species. With generally declining numbers of many butterfly species, it was heartwarming to witness such a population boom!



## Native Lep Gardening

Brittany White



### Button Bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)

#### Plant Description *Deciduous Shrub*

Buttonbush is a deciduous wetland plant with leaves that are usually opposite of each other, some can be whorled. This shrub can grow 8-10 feet tall, and makes an excellent four season focal point, be it the whimsical blooms, the fall color, the red “buttons” or the glossy green leaves. Although this plant is a wetland species, it is adaptable to moist garden soils, making it great for that annoying wet spot in your yard. No shame, everyone has one.

**Host Adult food source** Buttonbush is the adult food source for the Titan Sphinx (*Aellopos titan*), and the hydrangea sphinx (*Darapsa versicolor*). It is also the larval food source of the sphinx moth, as well as for the smeared dagger moths (*Acronicta oblinata*), beautiful wood-nymph (*Eudryas grata*), and Prometheus moths (*Callosamia promethea*).

**Other ecological benefits** Birds such as Virginia rails, Canada geese, mallards, American bitterns, wood duck, blue-winged and green-winged teals, and many more, eat the plants seeds. One fruit of the buttonbush can make up to 400 seeds. Other birds like flycatchers and red-winged blackbirds, nest in buttonbush thickets.

**Historical or cultural significance** Titian Ramsay Peale was 19<sup>th</sup> century naturalist and artist who painted the life histories of Lepidoptera. He was known for illustrating caterpillars and eggs, chrysalises, and cocoons, as well as the plants the species were associated with. Peale created his own manuscript, which was published in 2015 by The American Museum of Natural History. The plate he painted for the pink-spotted hawkmoth (*Agrius cingulatus*) depicts the caterpillar consuming the lowest leaf of a buttonbush. (2)

**Medicinal or edible use** Native Americans regularly used buttonbush, but it is not a commonly used plant in herbal medicine today. The bark made into a tea could be used as an emetic, astringent, febrifuge, or general tonic. As a strong decoction, it was used to treat diarrhea, dysentery, and other stomach problems, as well as a wash for eye problems. The bark also was used as a substitute for quinine, and was used to treat malaria. The roots could be made into a decoction that worked as a laxative. The leaves are used as diaphoretics, diuretics, and astringents. Teas were made to control menstrual flow, as well as treat fevers, kidney stones, and pleurisy. Also, you can chomp on the inner bark to help with a toothache. (1)

#### Resources

1 <http://www.naturalmedicinalherbs.net/include/searchherb.php?herbsearch=cephalanthus&x=0&y=0>

2 <https://wildseedproject.net/2016/09/buttonbush-cephalanthus-occidentalis-rubiaceae/>

### **BUTTERFLY MIGRATION**

September draws them through her sunny skies  
Along the magic wave line of the shore,  
Those feathered dreams that men call butterflies,  
To honey cups not known to them before.  
Their veined but fragile wings do not display  
The strange endurance furthering their flight.  
Unhampered by the subtle breeze each day  
They hover over meadows and alight  
In mass communion, quaffing of the mead  
That gives them strength for yet another mile,  
Forming bouquets on each enticing weed  
Which lends itself as altar for a while,  
Then flutter on, their tattered wings the toll  
Of constant struggle toward the longed for goal.

KATHEHINE BUNN KARSNER

Westtown, PA., U. S. A.

**Membership in the Lepidopterists' Society**

The Lepidopterists' Society is open to membership for anyone interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. The only criterion for membership is that you appreciate butterflies and/or moths! To become a member, please send full dues for the current year, together with your current mailing address and a note about your particular areas of interest in Lepidoptera, to:

Kelly Richers, Treasurer  
 The Lepidopterists' Society  
 9417 Carvalho Court  
 Bakersfield, CA 93311

The dues rates are as follows:

- Active (regular) \$ 45.00
- Affiliate (same address) \$10.00  
 (this is for relatives living at the same address as the primary member)
- Student \$20.00
- Sustaining \$60.00  
 (outside U.S., for above add \$5.00 for Mexico/Canada, and \$10.00 for other countries)
- Life \$1800.00

Students must send proof of enrollment at their educational institution (this can be at any level – grade school, high school, college). We encourage advisors/professors to sponsor students, and for students to seek sponsors if you don't have one. You may also inquire if we have any open student sponsorships to Chris Grinter at [cgrinter@gmail.com](mailto:cgrinter@gmail.com). Please add \$5.00 to your dues if you live in Canada/Mexico, \$10.00 for any other country, outside the U.S. to cover additional mailing costs. Remittances must be in U.S. dollars, payable to "The Lepidopterists' Soci-

ety". All members receive the **Journal** and the **News** (each published quarterly). Supplements included in the News are the Membership Directory, published in even-numbered years, and the Season Summary, published annually. Please visit <https://www.lepsoc.org/> for more information.

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**Want to Join the Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists?**

**We welcome anyone with an interest in the Lepidoptera of the State of Kentucky.**

**Membership is \$12.00 annually. (Electronic Newsletter Only)**

**Sustaining Membership \$25.00**  
**Please send payment to SKL**  
**Treasurer:**  
**Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave,**  
**Middleton, WI 53562**

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At-Large Members  
 Shelby Fulton  
 Steve Johnson  
 James Adams



*Schinia florida*. Harlan Co. Kentucky