

Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter

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March 2003



Predaceous Diving Beetle
(Family Dytiscidae)
Photo: Ed Degginger
Expand the World Website

Tigers in My Pond

by Carroll Rudy

It all started that cold dark November afternoon when I put my pond plants in the basement for the winter. Papyrus and fancy waterlilies do not survive a frigid Wisconsin winter, so their muddy, soil-filled pails are stored in a cold dark basement corner until spring. When the pails warmed up a bit, two huge shiny black beetles, awakened from their hibernation, popped out onto the floor scabbling helplessly. They are swimmers—not runners. I scooped up the struggling beetles and dropped them into a quart jar of water. Delighted at being in their element again, they dove to the bottom—trying to hide. No place to hide there, so they swam 'round and 'round as fast as they could in endless circles. Since I intended to take them down to the river, I did not furnish their jar with the comforts of home.

My guests were Predacious Diving Beetles, common residents of ponds and rivers everywhere. These were one of the largest species that live in our area—bigger than June bugs. Their shape is streamlined for

swimming: relatively flat, a shallow dome shape; and they are a very shiny, glossy black like the finish on a new car. They even have yellow racing stripes on both sides. Threadlike antennae extend forward from the head to feel for food and shelter. The back pair of legs, wide and fringed, are modified paddles that extend straight out to the side when the insect is resting. The front pair of legs has sharp 'elbows' that can hook onto plants or sticks underwater for an anchor. The male's elbows have suction cups on them like those you use to attach ornaments to window glass. They enable him to hang on to the female's glassy smooth wing covers during mating. All appendages tuck neatly underneath the body when the insect swims.

Diving beetles are common enough; I've seen lots of them while canoeing on the river where they dive to the bottom and bury themselves in the mud whenever they are approached. Sometimes we find dead ones on hot summer days, too. They often mistake shiny car tops or wet asphalt parking lots for water; but when they land they are helpless, unable to fly away without a plant to climb up and use as a launch site. Quickly they bake to death in the hot sun. I had never watched live ones at close range before, and soon found they are really interesting animals.

All sizes of water beetles can be seen in area waters, ranging in size

from ¼ in. to over 1 in. long. I had the giant kind; one male and one female. I thought they'd be OK in their jar until I had to go by the river on the way to town. Since they wanted to hide, I thought they'd be happier with a stone, so I added a rock. Relieved, the beetles clung to the stone on the bottom, coming to the surface occasionally to breathe. They carry their air supply along with them underwater. Like a

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The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter is published three times a year, at irregular intervals. It is provided to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information by the membership, and to keep the members informed of the activities of the organization. Members are strongly encouraged to contribute items for inclusion in the newsletter. Please send all news items, notes, new or interesting insect records, season summaries, and research requests to the editor:

Janice Stiefel, 2125 Grove Road, Bailey's Harbor, WI 54202, (920) 839-9796, e-mail: jstiefel@itol.com

NOTE: Please report any address changes to Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562. e-mail: ferge@chorus.net

BUG BYTES...

Backyard and field observations, plus information of interest.



We feel honored over the fact that you mentioned our name in your Glowworm & Fireflies article in the Nov. 2002 issue. That discovery makes me wonder as to how many similar wonders we pass by without taking notice. It has been years since I have chanced to see a Walking Stick. To me it is most regrettable that we seldom have time to "smell the roses" and much less, take time to look for the things which are not in plain view. Having reached the 80-year milestone, I shudder to think of how many of these wonders I will miss seeing.

I have to think of this past summer when I saw an ant carrying what appeared to be a dead insect of some sort, at times pushing and at times pulling it in order to clear the obstacles in its path. I couldn't help but wonder as to where it was headed and if it would reach its goal at all! But alas, there was no time to stop doing what I was doing and that is an example of what bothers me. At times like that I try to imagine myself to be the size of an ant and face the challenges which it encounters. I expect that this would appear to be foolishness in the eyes of many. Even so, it is a creature and worthy of recognition in the Bible in regard to its wisdom in its effort to survive. 🐜

—Fred Horneck
Elkhart Lake, WI



How Many Species of Insects Have Been Described From North America?

"Nearly 9,000 species of insects have been named from North America north of Mexico. There are certainly many thousands as yet unrecognized, as is shown by the large numbers of new species continually being named."

—Alexander B. Klots & Elsie B. Klots
1001 Questions
Answered About Insects



Photo: Janice Stiefel

Mystery Insect...

Can you identify it?

This is a tiny, green insect. Photo was taken with a macro lens. Please send your answer via e-mail or snail mail to the editor. Correct answers will be announced in the next issue of *The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter*.

2003 Dues Notice!

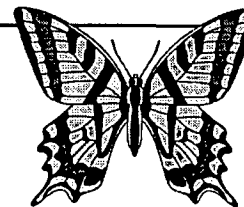
Dues statements for year 2003 will be mailed separately. Your prompt remittance is requested. Members not paid by May 1, 2003 will be dropped. If you have not done so already, please send your payment to the treasurer, Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562. The year through which dues are paid and membership category are indicated after your name on the address label of this newsletter.

- Individual \$5.00 per year
- Family \$10.00 per year
- Sustaining \$15.00 per year
- Patron \$25.00 per year

Be sure to notify us of any address changes when you send your check

THE NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT, 2002

by Ann Swengel



The 28th annual NABA Butterfly Count was held in the summer of 2002 and sponsored by the North American Butterfly Association (NABA). Participants in the count conducted a one-day census of all butterflies observed at sites within their count area, a 15-mile diameter circle. In 2002, 494 butterfly counts were held, including 16 counts (so far) received after deadline to be published in next year's report.

The consistent annual growth in number of counts has continued again this year, with a 3% increase over the 480 counts in 2001 (including 10 being published in the 2002 report). The 408 counts in the U.S. in 2002 (399 in 2001, 349 in 2000) occurred in 46 states (counting DC as a state). From 1996 until 2000, the number of states with counts had consistently hovered at 44-45. In 2001, the number of states peaked at 48, with only Hawaii, Nevada, and Rhode Island missing. In 2002, additional missing states were Alabama and Alaska. All of these states have had at least one count

in the past. Perhaps 2003 is the year when all these states will rejoin the program! The state with the most counts was Texas (46 in 2002, 39 in 2001), followed by Florida (31). The 84 Canadian counts in 2002 (79 in 2001, 66 in 1999-2000) occurred in 5 provinces (the same as 2001). The province with the most counts was Alberta (41 in 2002, 40 in 2001), followed by Ontario (25). Mexico had only 2 counts in one state in 2002 and 2001, down from the record 7 in 3 states in 2000. But the Mexican counts more than made up for this by reporting their usual dazzling butterfly species totals, which were well over 100.

To order the 2002 report, please send your report order (specifying year of count results desired) by check or money order payable to NABA (or "North American Butterfly Association") in US dollars only for \$10 (NABA members) or \$15 (non-members) each (price includes postage) to:

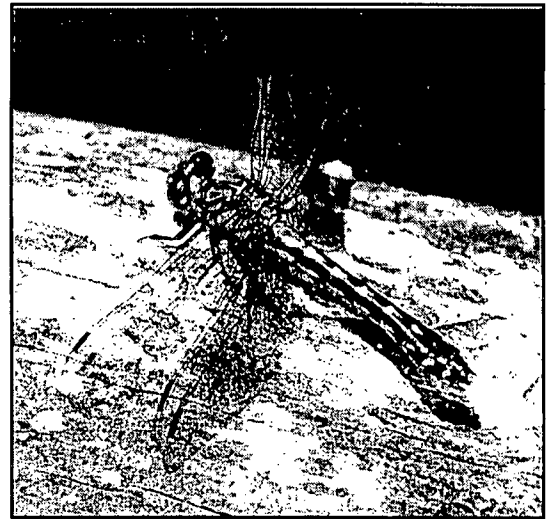
NABA - Butterfly Count
4 Delaware Road
Morristown, NJ 07960 USA

2002 PHOTO SALON WINNERS



White-lined Sphinx Moth (*Hyles lineata*)
FIRST PLACE

Photo by Ravi Hirekatur, Madison, WI
Taken at Botanical Gardens, Wichita, KS



Pygmy Snaketail (*Ophlogomphus howei*)
THIRD PLACE

Photo by Karl Legler, Sauk City, WI
Uncommon dragonfly of fast, clean streams
in northern Wisconsin.

2002 WES ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

The Wisconsin Entomological Society's Annual Meeting and Photo Salon was held on Nov. 16, 2002 in Madison at Russell Labs on the UW-Madison campus. It was attended by about 25 people. A brief business meeting was called to order by President Kerry Katovich. Election of officers for 2003 was held. The slate of candidates consisted of Kerry Katovich, President; Phil Pellitteri, Vice-President; and Les Ferge, Secretary-Treasurer. They were unanimously elected. It was suggested that we have a spring WES meeting. Nadine Kriska gave an in-depth report on her Masters Degree project on Scarab Beetles of Wisconsin, which is completed and ready to be published.

The past year's insect activity was discussed amongst the members. We always learn something new by touching base with the entomological community. 🌿



Lake Darner (*Aeshna eremita*)
SECOND PLACE

Photo by Karl Legler, Sauk City, WI
Uncommon dragonfly
of northern lakes.



Harlequin Darner
(*Gomphaeschna furcillata*)

FOURTH PLACE

Photo by Karl Legler, Sauk City, WI
Very rare dragonfly in Wisconsin.
Second individual ever
encountered in the state.

WATER TIGERS, from Page 1

personal scuba tank, a layer of air fills the space under their wings; but it must be replenished from above the water. A trip to the surface where the beetle extends only the tip of the abdomen out of the water does the job. The air is exchanged and down they go again.

I wondered if they were hungry. What do they eat? They are predators, so they must eat insects. My insect book said that the author had kept one in a jar for three years, feeding it raw beef. That sounded interesting! I dug up a few earthworms in the flower bed and offered them one. To my amazement they snatched it, and a scuffle for possession of the worm followed.

With a beetle gnawing at each end, the worm disappeared in seconds. These creatures were as voracious as miniature sharks!

They never did go back to the river. Later I gave them flies, raw liver, pieces of fish, snippets of beef and chicken. The results were always the same. They snatch anything edible and devoured it in seconds like a couple of Piranhas. If there was only one piece they fought over it. Tenacious as bulldogs, they will never let go once they latch onto it. A handy way to change their water is to dangle meat in front of them with tweezers and when they grab on, I can lift them out of the water and transfer them to a clean jar. Nothing yet has made them let

go. I no longer stick my fingers into the water. If they were shark-sized, I guarantee no one would swim in their pond!

As soon as we fill the garden pool with water each spring, water beetles move in. They can fly just as other beetles do, and in spring they look for new ponds to colonize. There they mate and lay eggs on plants. The larvae are even more



Water Tiger

vicious than the adults. They are long segmented insects that breathe with gills and prowl the bottom, tails aloft, fierce jaws ready to snap up prey. The fangs inject digestive fluids into the victim, which is sucked to an empty shell.

The hungry larvae grow rapidly, to as much as 3 in. long. Creatures much larger than themselves are eaten, including small fish and tadpoles. They are probably very effective as mosquito larvae predators. There may be no more aggressive creature in our waters for its size. In fact, they are so ferocious they are called Water Tigers.

Eventually they pupate in the mud until one day the skin splits up the back and an adult beetle emerges. They live for two or three years, hibernating each winter in the mud. If the pond dries up, they climb up a plant stem and fly away.

My beetles graduated to a goldfish bowl, and my husband, Martin, bought them a live water plant. They seemed very content and became quite tame. No longer did they hide on the bottom, but hung head-down from the water's surface where they appeared to be sleeping most of the time. The beetles mated with each other, but I don't know what I would do with a family of infant water tigers. Probably in the confined space of a fish bowl, they would devour each other before I even knew about them. ☘

mcrudy@dotnet.com

Carroll is a WES member, former biology teacher, and currently editor of *Calumet Nature Studies Newsletter*, published by Ledge View Nature Center, Chilton, WI.

Masters of Deception

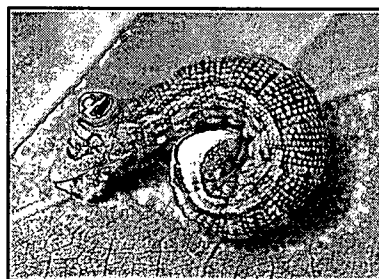
Text and Photos by Janice Stiefel



Abbott's Sphinx Moth Larva
Immature—Photo: 7/21/02

The metamorphosis of insects is a bizarre and fantastic spectacle—especially those of the Lepidoptera Order. I have experienced this many times while rearing caterpillars, but this past summer was most unusual. Kathy Presnell, of Fish Creek, presented me with the immature larva of the Abbott's Sphinx Moth (*Sphecodina abbottii*), which had been dining on Wild Grapes (*Vitis*). When she gave it to me, it was light green with a chalky-white appearance and a small yellow-orange ball, or horn, at its rear. I placed it in one of my rearing jars with a grape leaf. When I checked on it at 10 o'clock the next morning, it was still green with the yellow-orange ball. When I looked ten minutes later, it had changed completely to brown,

streaked with white and black. The horn at the rear now looked like the eye of a frog. Its shed skin was laying next to it. In about two minutes it consumed that skin, leaving no trace. Needless to say, that was an astonishing surprise. The photos tell the story. The pupa is over-wintering in our cold fruit cellar, awaiting the eclosion of the adult in Spring.



Abbott's Sphinx Moth Larva
Mature—Photo: 7/22/02

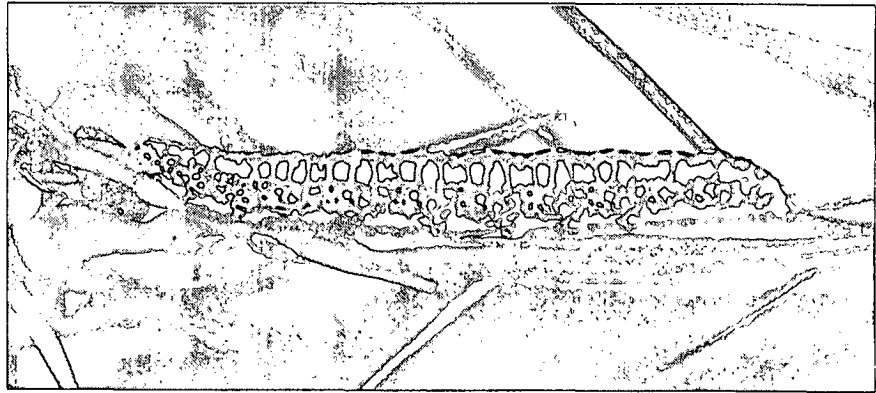
There is an even more startling and distinctive larval form of this species. Its body is purplish brown with very large, light green circles, rimmed with white, running longitudinally down its back and sides. You may view this form, as well as the adult, at this web site: <http://www.silkmoths.bizland.com/sabbotti.htm> ☘

A New State Resident

Article and Insect/Plant Photos
by Janice Stiefel

While I was conducting a Lepidoptera workshop at The Clearing in Ellison Bay on Aug. 3, 2002, a new Wisconsin resident was discovered—the Toadflax Caterpillar (*Calophasia lunula*). It was found on Butter-and-Eggs or Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) by Kate Buske, an enthusiastic, vivacious, bright, eight-year-old from Fish Creek and Waukesha. Kate attended the workshop with her very supportive mother, Laurie.

The caterpillar was discovered during the field trip portion of the workshop and at the time we did not know it had never been officially recorded in Wisconsin. I took the caterpillar home with me to rear and observe. It pupated on Aug. 9th by forming a small cocoon attached to the leaves of the food plant. The adult eclosed on Aug. 31. I sent the specimen to Les Ferge in Madison,



Toadflax Caterpillar (*Calophasia lunula*)
Photographed: 8/3/02, Ellison Bay, WI

who made the official identification and notified me that we had found a STATE RECORD. That was very exciting! Personally, I had found several Door and Sheboygan County records, but never a State Record. Kate has reason to be proud.

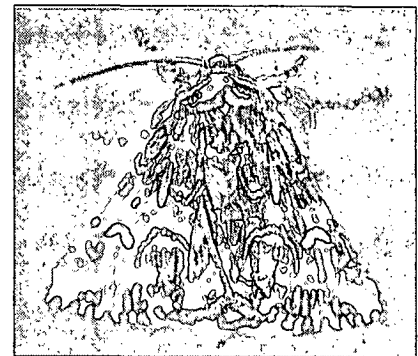
The Toadflax Caterpillar was brought into Canada in 1968 to control *Linaria vulgaris*. This larva can cause considerable damage to the foliage, if the larvae occur in large enough numbers—but they really don't kill the plant. However, fewer blossoms and seeds may provide less nutrients for the roots. Long-term results on weed control is poorly understood, according to the Cornell University website.

After the initial discovery on 8/3/02, Kate Houston of Ephraim, found this species eating Daisy Fleabane (*Ertgeron annuus*). Obviously, in the absence of *Linaria vulgaris*, it will eat other vegetation.

The young larvae of the Toadflax Caterpillar are pale gray, eventually changing to an attractive design with longitudinal yellow, black and gray stripes with black and white spots, reaching a length of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. They feed on the host plant leaves, first skeletonizing them and later devouring the whole leaf. They seem to prefer the younger plants, if available.

There are five larval stages; mature caterpillars spin a $\frac{5}{8}$ in. long reddish-brown pupa contained in a white silk cocoon which can include plant debris and particles of soil. The pupa is usually found attached to the lower portion of the plant or on soil.

Adult moths first eclose in late spring. After mating, they lay 30 to 80 eggs in strips on the host plant



Toadflax Caterpillar Moth
Photographed: 8/31/02

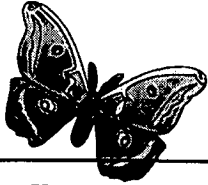
leaves; adults live for approximately five days to over a week. They are sedentary during daylight hours, becoming active at night, when they feed on nectar from various flowers, including those of the host plant. There are one to three generations per year, depending on variable weather conditions. The last generation will spend winter in the pupal stage. ❀



Butter-and-Eggs or Toadflax
(*Linaria vulgaris*)



Kate Buske, lower, with instructor at The Clearing workshop on 8/3/02
Photo: Laurie Buske



2002 WISCONSIN LEPIDOPTERA SEASON SUMMARY

Coordinator: Leslie A. Ferge
Contributors Cited:

New county records are indicated by county names appearing in CAPITAL letters. Abbreviations used in the data include:

- CF = County Forest
- NWR = National Wildlife Refuge
- SF = State Forest
- NSA = State Natural Area
- SWA = State Wildlife Area

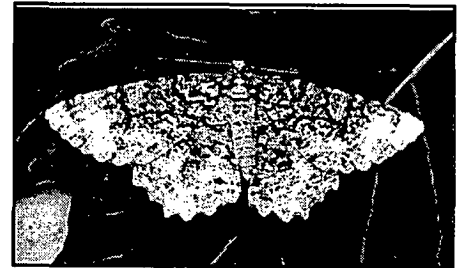
- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|---------------------|
| GJB | George J. Balogh | LAF | Leslie A. Ferge |
| KB | Kate Buske | JCP | James C. Parkinson |
| JAE | James A. Ebner | JJS | Janice J. Stiefel |
| ME | Mark Evans | SAS | Ann & Scott Swengel |
| CBF | Carol B. Ferge | | |

After one of the mildest winters on record, the spring warmup was considerably delayed. May was cold and wet, June was just wet, and July was hot and dry. Late season conditions were fairly mild. Ferge began the moth field season on 27 January, attracting hundreds of hibernating *Eupsilia* species and a few *Lithophanes* to sugar bait in Richland County.

Moths were recorded in every month of 2002 except February and March, with a *Plathypena scabra* caught on 18 December ending the

season. Numbers of many resident butterfly species were down. The large influx of *Vanessa* species and other migratory butterflies experienced last year was not repeated in 2002. Although many of the migrant species were recorded, low numbers of individuals were seen, with most records represented by single individuals. Moth numbers appeared to be down as well, however, several new state records were documented.

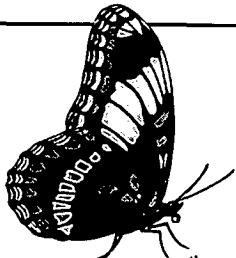
The records are arranged systematically by checklist number, following the *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico* (Hodges et al., 1983). ❀



#6599 Tulip-Tree Beauty Moth (*Eptmectis hortaria*)

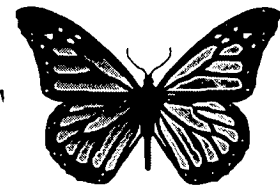
Photo: Janice Stiefel
Hidden Corners Sanctuary
Town of Bailey's Harbor
Door County, WI
According to the Milwaukee Public Museum collection, this species was only recorded from Milwaukee County in 1941.

SUMMARY begins on Page 7



The 2003 NABA BUTTERFLY COUNT

by Ann Swengel



The 29th Annual NABA Butterfly Count will be held this summer. These counts are fun-filled but also track the butterfly populations of North America. Volunteers select a count area with a 15-mile diameter and conduct a one-day census of all butterflies sighted within that circle. These counts are usually held in the few weeks before or after early July.

The North American Butterfly Association (NABA) organizes the counts and publishes their annual reports. These reports provide important information about the geographical distributions and population sizes of the species counted. Comparisons of the results over the years monitor changes in butterfly populations and reveal effects of weather and habitat change on the different species. In some years the butterfly count shows dramatic changes in butterfly populations, while other years indicate little

fluctuation in butterfly numbers. Either way, the butterfly counters are always curious about next year's results

No matter how much or how little butterfly watching you've done, the results of butterfly counting can be surprising and interesting. If a count already exists in your area, please join them for a day of fascinating butterfly counting. If there is no count in your area, you may start your own—if you know how to identify the butterflies. Otherwise, inspire a nature center or butterfly club to start one for you.

For more information on the count program, on how to start a count, and on NABA, please consult NABA's website at www.naba.org or send a self-addressed, stamped business envelope to:

NABA —Butterfly Count
4 Delaware Road
Morristown, NJ 07960 USA

| MONA No. | COUNTY | LOCALITY | DATE | CONTR. |
|--|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| BUTTERFLIES | | | | |
| 3954 | Burnett | Crex Meadows & Burnett CF | 26 May & 29 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 3954 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 7 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 3957 | TREMPEALEAU | Trempealeau NWR | 11 Jul 2002 | Dave Hanson |
| STATE RECORD , also Gary Krogman, Mike Reese, Scott Mehus, one individual closely observed and photographed | | | | |
| 3961 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 22 May 2002 | LAF |
| 3966 | Crawford | Prairie du Chien | 11 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 4013 | COLUMBIA | Randolph | 6 Oct 2002 | LAF |
| Specimen from Brian Boomsma | | | | |
| 4013 | Crawford | Prairie du Chien | 11 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 4013 | TREMPEALEAU | Trempealeau | 1 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 4013 | Waukesha | Okauchee | 14 Aug-23 Sep 2002 | JAE |
| 4020 | Oneida | Minocqua Twp. | 16 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 4022 | Crawford | Hogback Prairie | 13 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4022 | Grant | Nelson Dewey State Park | 7 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4023 | Grant | Blue River SWA | 10 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 4023 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 11 Aug 2002 | SAS |
| 4023 | Sauk | Mirror Lake State Park | 7 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4027 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 15 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4027 | Marinette | Dunbar Barrens | 1 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 4042 | Grant | Nelson Dewey State Park | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4049 | Waukesha | Okauchee | 24-26 Aug 2002 | JAE |
| 4058 | Monroe | Meadow Valley SWA | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4072 | Monroe | Meadow Valley SWA | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4075 | Monroe | Meadow Valley SWA | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4080 | ADAMS | Big Flats | 31 May 2002 | LAF |
| 4080 | Clark | Foster Twp. | 1 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 4080 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 27 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4080 | Marinette | Dunbar Barrens SNA | 23 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 4096 | Douglas | Lyman Lake Road | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4096 | Langlade | Hunting River Road | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4096 | Portage | Torun Road | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4159 | ADAMS | Cottonville Road | 12 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4170 | Waukesha | Dousman | 3 Jun 2002 | JAE |
| 4202 | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 May 2002 | LAF |
| 4237 | Crawford | Prairie du Chien | 11 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 4237 | Grant | Nelson Dewey State Park | 7 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4237 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 19 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4237 | ONEIDA | Minocqua Twp. | 22 Jul 2002 | LAF |
| 4248 | Crawford | Prairie du Chien | 11 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 4261 | Marathon | Bevent Bog | 5 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4261 | LANGLADE | Bogus Swamp | 23 Jul 2002 | CBF |
| 4275 | Oneida | Minocqua Twp. | 22 Jul 2002 | LAF |
| 4278 | Monroe | Meadow Valley SWA | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4325 | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 31 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4325 | Wood | Hwy. X | 10 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4326 | Burnett | Burnett County Forest | 26 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4326 | Price | Fifield Twp. | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4328 | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 May 2002 | LAF |
| 4336 | Crawford | Hogback Prairie | 13 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4336 | Jackson | Black River SF & Jackson CF | 27 May & 17 Aug 2002 | SAS |
| 4336 | Juneau | Riverview Recreation Area | 30 Sep 2002 | SAS |
| 4362 | Burnett | Namekagon River Road | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4363.1 | ONEIDA | Minocqua Twp. | 16 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 4363.1 | RICHLAND | Gotham | 8 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 4372 | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 May 2002 | LAF |
| 4375 | Clark | Foster Twp. | 1 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 4375 | Jackson | Black River State Forest | 19 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4375 | Portage | Buena Vista | 31 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4375 | Wood | Hwy X & Sandhill WA | 31 May & 18 Aug 2002 | SAS |
| 4376 | Douglas | Wentworth | 28 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 4391 | Marquette | Chaffee Creek SFA | 3 Aug 2002 | SAS |
| 4440 | Burnett | Danbury | 29 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 4447 | Crawford | Hogback Prairie | 13 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4447 | Jackson | Dike 17 | 19 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4452 | Portage | Buena Vista | 29 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 4452 | Portage | Buena Vista | 1 Sep 2002 | SAS |
| 4466 | Ashland | Glidden | 13 Jun 2002 | SAS |

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-----|
| 4466 | <i>Boloria frigga</i> saga | Price | Fifield Twp. | 23 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4471 | <i>Boloria freija</i> | Douglas | Lyman Lake Bog | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4471 | <i>Boloria freija</i> | Douglas | Bear Lake | 15 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 4471 | <i>Boloria freija</i> | Price | Fifield Twp. | 23 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4471 | <i>Boloria freija</i> | Price | Fifield Twp. | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4489 | <i>Chlosyne gorgone carlota</i> | Burnett | Burnett County Forest | 29 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4489 | <i>Chlosyne gorgone carlota</i> | CLARK | Foster Twp. | 1 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 4489 | <i>Chlosyne gorgone carlota</i> | Crawford | Hogback Prairie | 7 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 4489 | <i>Chlosyne gorgone carlota</i> | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 27 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4516 | <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> | CRAWFORD | Marietta Twp. | 22 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 4557 | <i>Asterocampa celtis</i> | Adams | Bighorn Avenue | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 4557 | <i>Asterocampa celtis</i> | RICHLAND | Gotham | 28 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 4562.1 | <i>Asterocampa clyton</i> | Columbia | Lodi | 2 Jul 2002 | LAF |
| 4562.1 | <i>Asterocampa clyton</i> | RICHLAND | Gotham | 28 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 4583 | <i>Coenonympha tullia inornata</i> | Douglas | Wentworth | 28 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 4596 | <i>Erebia discoidalis</i> | Douglas | Lyman Lake Bog | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4596 | <i>Erebia discoidalis</i> | Forest | Nicolet National Forest | 1 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 4596 | <i>Erebia discoidalis</i> | Price | Fifield Twp. | 23 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4596 | <i>Erebia discoidalis</i> | Price | Fifield Twp. | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4611 | <i>Oeneis jutta ascerta</i> | Douglas | Lyman Lake Bog | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4611 | <i>Oeneis jutta ascerta</i> | Jackson | City Point Twp. | 31 May 2002 | LAF |
| 4611 | <i>Oeneis jutta ascerta</i> | Price | Fifield Twp. | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 4614 | <i>Danaus plexippus</i> | Ashland | Glidden | 23 May 2002 | SAS |
| 4614 | <i>Danaus plexippus</i> | Milwaukee | Downtown Milwaukee | 9 Nov 2002 | JAE |

MOTHS

Hepialidae

| | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|
| 20 | <i>Sthenopsis quadriguttatus</i> | BAYFIELD | Port Wing Boreal Forest SNA | 27 Jun 2002 | JCP |
|----|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|

Gelechiidae

| | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|
| 1918 | <i>Rifseria fuscotaeniella</i> | JACKSON | Jackson County Forest | 12-13 September 2002 | GJB |
| | STATE RECORD, western moth previously recorded eastward to Aweme, Manitoba | | | | |

Geometridae

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----|
| 6271.1 | <i>Mellilla xanthometata</i> | CRAWFORD | Marietta Twp. | 22 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 6271.1 | <i>Mellilla xanthometata</i> | Richland | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 6353 | <i>Macaria multilineata</i> | CRAWFORD | Marietta Twp. | 10 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 6599 | <i>Epimecis hortaria</i> | DOOR | Bailey's Harbor | 26 Jun 2002 | JJS |
| | Second Wisconsin record | | | | |
| 6898 | <i>Cingilia catenaria</i> | Door | Bailey's Harbor | 16-20 Sep 2002 | JJS |
| 6898 | <i>Cingilia catenaria</i> | JACKSON | City Point Twp. | 13 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 6898 | <i>Cingilia catenaria</i> | Oneida | Minocqua Twp. | 27 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 7162 | <i>Scopula ancillata</i> | ADAMS | Big Flats | 31 May 2002 | LAF |
| 7164 | <i>Scopula junctaria</i> | Door | Bailey's Harbor | 27 Jun 2002 | JJS |
| 7538 | <i>Eupithecia gelidata</i> | JACKSON | City Point Twp. | 19 May 2001 | LAF |
| | STATE RECORD, det. G. J. Balogh | | | | |

Saturniidae

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-------------|-----|
| 7704 | <i>Eacles imperialis</i> | Dane | Cottage Grove Twp | 11 Jul 2002 | ME |
| | Record from Nancy Ludwig | | | | |
| 7716 | <i>Anisota stigma</i> | Burnett | Kohler-Peet Barrens SNA | 28 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 7716 | <i>Anisota stigma</i> | CLARK | Foster Twp. | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 7730 | <i>Hemileuca maia</i> complex | Jefferson | Rome Pond County Park | 1 Oct 2002 | LAF |
| 7730 | <i>Hemileuca maia</i> complex | WAUKESHA | Scuppernong SWA | 1 Oct 2002 | LAF |
| 7768 | <i>Hyalophora columbia</i> | Door | Bailey's Harbor | 26 Jun 2002 | JJS |

Sphingidae

| | | | | | |
|------|---|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|
| 7776 | <i>Manduca quinquemaculata</i> | Sauk | Spring Green | 1 Nov 2002 | LAF |
| | Very late record, specimen found alive by Steve Vanden Huevel | | | | |
| 7789 | <i>Ceratomia catalpae</i> | Richland | Gotham | 11 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 7802 | <i>Sphinx chersis</i> | BAYFIELD | Port Wing Boreal Forest SNA | 27 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 7807 | <i>Sphinx canadensis</i> | LANGLADE | Bogus Swamp | 15 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 7807 | <i>Sphinx canadensis</i> | RICHLAND | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 7870 | <i>Sphecodina abbottii</i> | BURNETT | Kohler-Peet Barrens SNA | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 7871 | <i>Deidamia inscripta</i> | ADAMS | Big Flats | 31 May 2002 | LAF |
| 7871 | <i>Deidamia inscripta</i> | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 May 2002 | LAF |

Arctiidae

| | | | | | |
|--------|------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|
| 8146 | <i>Ecpantheria scribonia</i> | BAYFIELD | Port Wing Boreal Forest SNA | 27 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 8146 | <i>Ecpantheria scribonia</i> | Burnett | Kohler-Peet Barrens SNA | 28 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 8175.1 | <i>Grammia speciosa</i> | IRON | Manitowish Bog | 5 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 8176 | <i>Grammia anna</i> | RICHLAND | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 8188 | <i>Grammia figurata</i> | Burnett | Kohler-Peet Barrens SNA | 28 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 8195 | <i>Grammia oithona</i> | Richland | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |

Noctuidae

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-----|
| 8412 | Melanomma auricinctaria | CRAWFORD | Marietta Twp. | 22 Jun & 10 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 8412 | Melanomma auricinctaria | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 8465 | Plathypena scabra | Dane | Middleton | 18 Dec 2002 | LAF |
| 8491 | Ledaea perditalis | CRAWFORD | Marietta Twp. | 22 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 8491 | Ledaea perditalis | RICHLAND | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 8587 | Panopoda rufimargo | Door | Bailey's Harbor | 10 Jul 2002 | JJS |
| 8591.1 | Phoberia orthosioides | BURNETT | Kohler-Peet Barrens SNA | 3 May 2002 | LAF |
| 8591.1 | Phoberia orthosioides | RICHLAND | Lone Rock SWA | 12 Apr 2002 | JCP |
| 8747 | Celiptera frustulum | Richland | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 8770 | Catocala innubens | Richland | Gotham | 11 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 8771 | Catocala piatrix | Richland | Gotham | 6 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 8784 | Catocala obscura | RICHLAND | Gotham | 6 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 8788 | Catocala resecta | COLUMBIA | Paradise Marsh SWA | 9 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 8796 | Catocala nebulosa | Richland | Gotham | 6 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 8806 | Catocala parta | RICHLAND | Knapp Creek SWA | 10 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 8832 | Catocala cara | Richland | Knapp Creek SWA | 10 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 8911 | Autographa bimaculata | Door | Bailey's Harbor | 18 Jul 2002 | JJS |
| 8942 | Syngrapha rectangularis | LANGLADE | Bogus Swamp & Summit L. | 15 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 9332 | Apamea vulgaris | RICHLAND | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| STATE RECORD | | | | | |
| 9344 | Apamea plutonia | RICHLAND | Gotham | 9 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 9362.1 | Apamea ophiogramma | RICHLAND | Gotham | 11 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 9393 | Luperina stipata | Dane | Cherokee Marsh SNA | 14 Aug 2002 | LAF |
| 9416 | Oligia minuscula | Jackson | City Point Twp. | 13 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 9427 | Meropleon diversicolor | DOOR | Bailey's Harbor | 7 Sep 2002 | JJS |
| 9434 | Spartiniophaga includens | Grant | Woodman | 22 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| 9452 | Macronoctua onusta | JACKSON | City Point Twp. | 13 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 9466 | Papaipema cataphracta | Dane | Mt. Horeb | 9 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 9466 | Papaipema cataphracta | Richland | Knapp Creek SWA | 10 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 9472 | Papaipema harrisii | Dane | Mt. Horeb | 9 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 9482 | Papaipema speciosissima | Jackson | City Point Twp. | 13 Sep 2002 | LAF |
| 9516 | Hydraecia stramentosa | RICHLAND | Knapp Creek SWA | 10 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 9629 | Fagitana littera | Marquette | Comstock Bog SNA | 26 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 9881 | Homoglaea hircina | COLUMBIA | French Creek SWA | 13 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| 9885 | Lithophane semiusta | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| 9886 | Lithophane patefacta | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| 9887 | Lithophane bethunei | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| 9887.1 | Lithophane franclemonti | RICHLAND | Gotham | 10 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| 9891 | Lithophane amanda | Burnett | Kohler-Peet Barrens SNA | 31 May 2002 | JCP |
| 9891 | Lithophane amanda | MANITOWOC | Two Rivers | 15 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| 9915 | Lithophane grotel | RICHLAND | Gotham | 27 Jan 2002 | LAF |
| 9916 | Lithophane unimoda | RICHLAND | Gotham | 27 Jan 2002 | LAF |
| 9928 | Lithophane thaxteri | PRICE | Fifield Twp. | 5 May 2002 | LAF |
| 9935 | Eupsilia tristigmata | RICHLAND | Gotham | 27 Jan 2002 | LAF |
| 9941 | Sericaglaea signata | MANITOWOC | Two Rivers | 15 Apr 2002 | LAF |
| STATE RECORD, one specimen at sugar bait | | | | | |
| 9992 | Pachypollia atricornis | VILAS | Rainbo Lodge | 13 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 10177 | Calophasia lunula | DOOR | Gibraltar Twp. (The Clearing) | 31 Aug 2002 | KB |
| STATE RECORD, larva found on Linaria vulgaris 3 Aug 2002 | | | | | |
| 10302 | Trichordestra rugosa | Bayfield | Port Wing Boreal Forest | 27 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 10302 | Trichordestra rugosa | BURNETT | Bass Lake Road Bog | 28 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 10302 | Trichordestra rugosa | LANGLADE | Bogus Swamp & Summit L. | 15 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 10316 | Hadena ectypa | CRAWFORD | Marietta Twp. | 22 Jun 2002 | LAF |
| STATE RECORD | | | | | |
| 10493 | Orthosia segregata | Door | Bailey's Harbor | 30 Apr 2002 | JJS |
| 10714 | Euxoa quebecensis | Bayfield | Port Wing Boreal Forest | 27 Jun 2002 | JCP |
| 11012.1 | Noctua pronuba | CLARK | Foster Twp. | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 11012.1 | Noctua pronuba | LANGLADE | Summit Lake Bog | 15 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 11095 | Schinia indiana | Burnett | Crex Meadows & Burnett CF | 9 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 11095 | Schinia indiana | Jackson | Jackson County Forest | 5 Jun 2002 | SAS |
| 11131 | Schinia mortua | Crawford | Prairie du Chien | 11 Sep 2002 | JCP |
| 11164 | Schinia florida | LANGLADE | Summit Lake Bog | 15 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 11174 | Schinia lucens | BURNETT | Crex Meadows | 29 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 11174 | Schinia lucens | Grant | Nelson Dewey State Park | 4 Jul 2002 | JCP |
| 11174 | Schinia lucens | Green | Muralt Prairie SNA | 7 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 11174 | Schinia lucens | Iowa | Thompson Prairie | 12 Jul 2002 | SAS |
| 11179 | Schinia tertia | JACKSON | City Point Twp. | 13 Sep 2002 | LAF |

Wisconsin Entomological Society



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Volunteers Wanted

by Megan Hyslop

Since the summer of 1999, Olbrich Botanical Gardens in Madison, Wisconsin has been hosting *Blooming Butterflies*. *Blooming Butterflies* is an annual exhibit that showcases live Lepidopterans in Olbrich's indoor tropical conservatory (85-90 degrees Fahrenheit).

In the conservatory, hatcheries are set up and manned by volunteers. If you can't sit in the heat, there are other shifts. In the air-conditioned education exhibit, there are hundreds of pinned specimens for visitors to view. The conservatory and education exhibit are excellent places to be if you like answering questions. Chrysalis pinners and ticket takers don't work

with the public but are still good positions. Shifts are four hours long and if you volunteer four or more shifts, you receive four free passes. During your shift you can be relieved for bathroom breaks, a snack, or to retreat from the heat. Openings are available from 7 A.M. to 5 P.M. every day of the week. The event runs from July 9th to August 10th. Olbrich would appreciate your time; they are always looking for new faces! If you have any questions, please call Megan Hyslop at 608-244-2570. It's a lot of fun; I've been volunteering there since 1999! 🌱

Megan is a member of WES and a sophomore at UW-Madison majoring in Entomology—Natural Resources.



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