Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter

Volume 38, Number 1 February 2011

News from the Insect Diagnostic Lab

By Phil Pellitteri

It was a buggy year-- at least compared to 2009. I ended the year with a 14 percent rise in samples and a 19 percent rise in e-mails. I never prayed for an early frost, so I was not too overwhelmed. The spring and summer rains assured us of plenty of **mosquitoes**. I thought they were normal bad- but Dr. Stan Temple – an emeritus professor from Wildlife Ecology -- shared with me that his light trap counts were the highest he has seen in over 20 years of trapping.

I never should have made any comment in the last newsletter about no new state records. In September we had two unwelcome insects arrive: The **spotted-winged Drosophila** (*Drosophila suzukii*) and the **brown marmorated stink bug** (*Halyomorpha halys*) have shown up. The fruit fly was first seen in California in 2008, and now is recorded in Florida, Oregon, Michigan, Washington, and North Carolina. It attacks blueberries, cherries, raspberries, and maybe cranberries. Specimens were found in a trap in Racine. The marmorated stink bug is from China and has been causing multiple problems in the northeast and southern US. It can be easily separated from our native brown stink bugs because of the two light-colored bands found in the antennae of the non-native. Significant fruit damage is seen on apples, cherries, green beans, soybeans, raspberries and pears. If that was not enough, the adults migrate into homes in the fall and behave like multicolored Asian lady beetles. Vacuum them up and they smell big time. We had intercepts in Manitowoc and Dane counties from packages shipped from out east, and I am waiting on a sample from the northwest part of the state.

I had one false scare-- A sample of **red imported fire ants** came in from a pest control company. The story was they were found in a lawn in Sun Prairie, WI, and they needed help in the ID. After keying them in three different keys to convince myself, I called the person and asked, "Is there any chance someone is pulling your leg?" He started laughing. As the kids say, I have been punked. I did

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In This Issue...

The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter is published three times a year, at irregular intervals. The newsletter 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 by Jan. 15, May 15, or Sept. 1st:

J. Mingari, P.O. Box 105, New Holstein, WI 53061, email: turkeyfeather@tds.net (Put WES in subject line)
NOTE: Please report any address changes to Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562, email: lesferge@gmail.com.

NEWS, *from page 1*

see a valid case a few years back in the pots of large tropical plants at Milwaukee's Mitchell Park Domes.

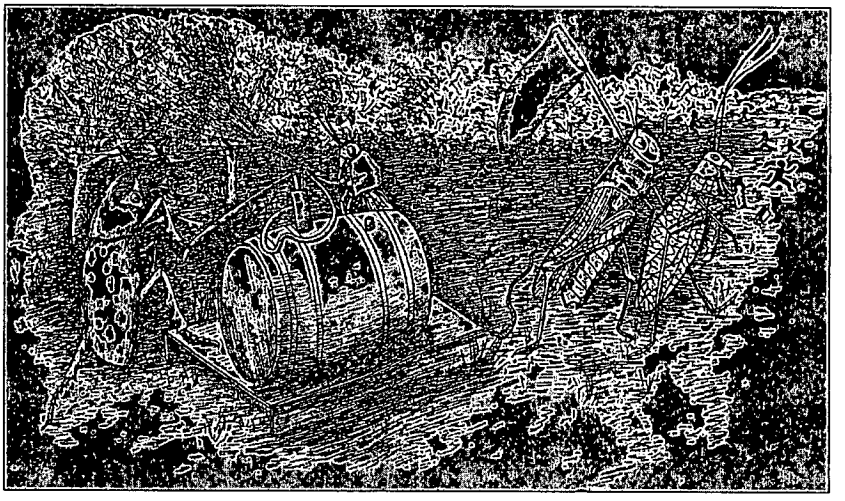
I received digital images of **tersa sphinx** (*Xylophanes tersa*) and **ficus sphinx** (*Pachylia ficus*) larvae from in-state. It was a good year for **orb-weaver spiders** and **boxelder bugs**.

Both **European corn borers** and **corn rootworm beetles** went into the winter with extremely low populations. The genetically modified corn seems to be having a major impact.

The final **gypsy moth** trap catches did not show any population decline, and over 300,000 acres were defoliated in Dane, Sauk, Columbia, Waushara, Oconto, and Marinette counties. There was still strong evidence of major larval death from both fungal and viral diseases. It will be interesting to see what the egg counts will be.

The **Japanese beetle** numbers continue to decline in Madison with a 50 percent reduction for the past three years, which puts populations down to under 20 percent of the 2007 totals. It seems to be a common pattern that invasive critters do tend to come into some type of natural control if you give them time.

For 2011 I am expecting a good year for bedbug-sniffing dogs and ants (it is always a good year for ants). I have given up on too many predictions because the insects prove me wrong about 90 percent of the time.



Jordan Marché recently came across this drawing by Bertha S. Kimball (1872-1957) from the Kansas State Experiment Station Spray Calendar, attached to the article by E. E. Faville and P. J. Parrott, "Some Insects Injurious to the Orchard," Bulletin No. 77 (March 1898) – Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Jordan observes that "Her signature appears to the lower left of the stand supporting the tank. Evidently, it was inspired by a question like, 'How would we like it if they sprayed us'? Note the grasshopper & katydid with net and container on the right. Enjoy and feel free to share with others."

Spring Meeting

Sat., April 2
11:30 a.m.

Garden Gallery Room
Milwaukee Public Museum
800 W. Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI

MPM's insect collection will be open following the meeting.

Bring specimens, photos, presentations, and stories to share.

(Regular admission fees will apply for those who wish to visit museum exhibits.) Contact Kyle Johnson for more information: kejohnson4@wisc.edu

Field Trips

If you'd like to be put on the WES Field Trip notification list, contact Kyle Johnson at:

kejohnson4@wisc.edu

2010 Wisconsin Lepidoptera Season Summary

Compiled by Les Ferge

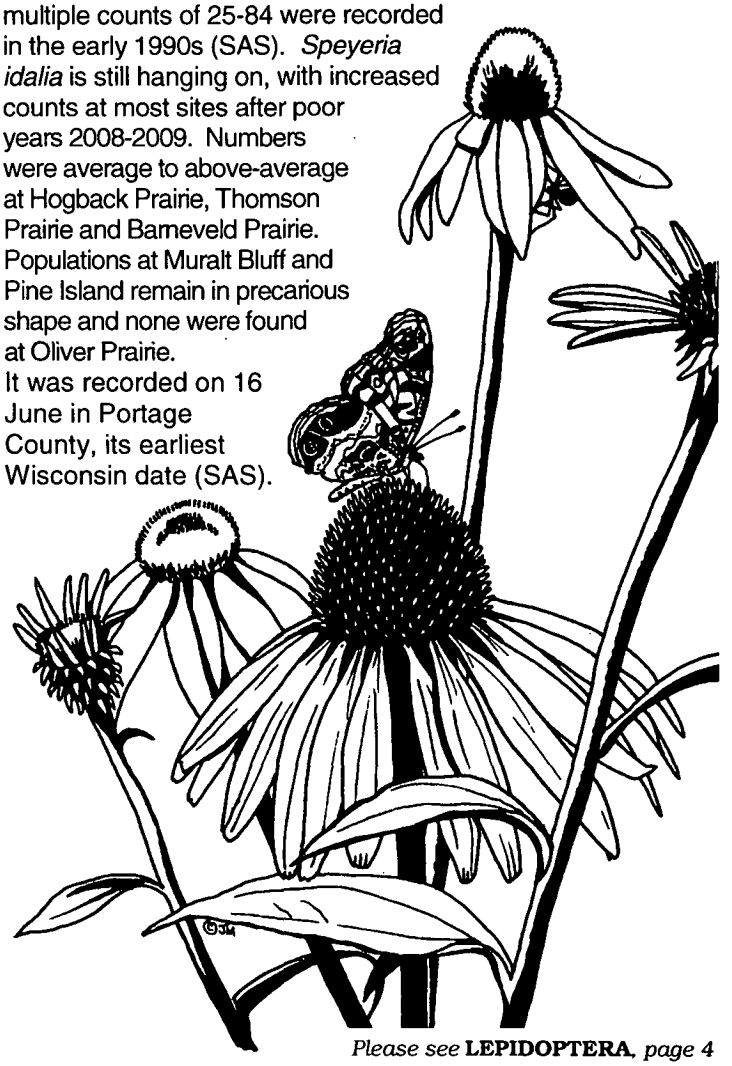
Contributors cited: Dwayne R. Badgero (DWB), Steven C. Bransky (SCB), James A. Ebner (JAE), Les Ferge (LAF), Jerry W. Goth (JWG), Kyle E. Johnson (KEJ), Mike Reese (MR), Scott & Ann Swengel (SAS).

GENERAL COMMENTS: An early and lengthy butterfly season of 220 days from 1 April-16 November was experienced in Waukesha County, with better numbers of many but not all species compared to last season in that area (JAE).

Butterfly phenology in spring and the first half of summer 2010 were nearly 15 days earlier than the long-term average. Record early dates for many butterfly species and nearly all bog specialists were recorded, being advanced by 7 to 17 days (SAS). Extreme early records for Wisconsin and undoubtedly any region were documented for *Boloria frigga saga* on 4 May, Bayfield County, *Boloria freija* on 14 April, Price County (KEJ), and *Erebia discoidalis* on 23 April, Price County (SAS). *Lycaeides melissa samuelis* had its earliest spring and summer dates ever, with the spring brood out on 4 May at Fort McCoy, Monroe County. The summer brood lasted from 20 June-27 August in Jackson County, with a few third-brood individuals mid- to late-August in both Wood and Jackson Counties (SAS).

Most of the recurring migrant butterfly species were reported, mainly in small numbers in scattered localities. *Pyrisitia lisa* were found as single individuals in a number of locations 28 June-21 August in Bayfield, Burnett, Forest, Jackson, Portage and Sauk Counties (SAS), and Waukesha County (JAE). Small numbers occurred in Crawford and Iowa Counties on 4 September (LAF). Single individuals of *Euptoieta claudia* were reported from 28 June-12 September in Green, Iowa, Marinette, Portage, Sauk and Wood Counties (SAS). However, several species made a strong showing. In Waukesha County large and steady numbers of *Vanessa virginiensis* and *V. atalanta* were observed flying northward on 1 May; *Junonia coenia* spread statewide, being found on 28 May in a Douglas County bog (SAS) and in Adams, Bayfield, Dodge, Douglas, Florence, Grant Jackson, Portage, Sauk and Wood Counties (SAS), and was prevalent from late August to mid-October in Okauchee, where form *rosa* was noted on 7 October (JAE). *Hyllephila phyleus* had a long season from 16 July-17 October in Waukesha County (JAE). It was reported mainly in southern Wisconsin but did stray as far north as Douglas County (SAS). *Danaus plexippus* was first seen 23 May in Burnett Co. It had a good start to the season, then below-average numbers for quite awhile, then strong in August-early September, then very few seen after mid-September (SAS). In Waukesha County *D. plexippus* was present in good numbers from 26 May-12 October (JAE).

Prairie specialist butterflies continue to be in serious trouble. *Hesperia ottoe* has crashed on preserves east of the Great Plains, including all Wisconsin sites studied and every other site in Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois for which recent data are available. Surveys conducted in Wisconsin found it present every year from 1988-2010. 2010 had the lowest observation index yet (2009 had the 2nd lowest index of the 23 years), despite accounting for the early phenology, which also occurred in 1988 and 1991 when *ottoe* was much more findable in Wisconsin. Three straight years of declines were seen since 2007, after *ottoe* had already declined over 90 percent since the survey's beginning. These additional declines coincide with intensive burning since 2007 in *ottoe* core areas of the three sites where it was found in 2007, especially Dewey Heights and Rush Creek Prairies. No *ottoe* have been found since the late 1990s at the other two formerly large Wisconsin populations (Spring Green and Muralt Bluff Prairies) where multiple counts of 25-84 were recorded in the early 1990s (SAS). *Speyeria idalia* is still hanging on, with increased counts at most sites after poor years 2008-2009. Numbers were average to above-average at Hogback Prairie, Thomson Prairie and Barneveld Prairie. Populations at Muralt Bluff and Pine Island remain in precarious shape and none were found at Oliver Prairie. It was recorded on 16 June in Portage County, its earliest Wisconsin date (SAS).



Please see **LEPIDOPTERA**, *page 4*

LEPIDOPTERA, *from page 3*

Oarisma powesheik was absent at its Waukesha County colony on 19 July (JAE). Other species of concern include *Calephelis muticum*, which was not seen at its Marquette and Waushara County sites on 29 June (SAS). Small numbers of *Erynnis martialis* were seen 9-23 May and 18 July only at Crex Meadows, Burnett County. None could be found in Jackson County for the 8th straight year (SAS). No reports of *Thorybes bathyllus* have been received in many years (LAF).

One new state record moth species was documented, and records of two others were confirmed. *Rhizedra lutosa*, another introduced *Phragmites*-associated European noctuid, was newly recorded in Kenosha County (LAF). The Geometrid *Leucobrephos brephoides*, credited to the state's fauna by a literature record of a single specimen dating from before 1883, was confirmed in Florence County after not being reported in 127 years (MR). The noctuid *Elaphria chalcedonia* was found in Dane County in September, confirming a historic record rumored to exist in an out-of-state collection (KEJ).

New county records are indicated by the county name in CAPITAL letters. Early date records are indicated in **bold** print.

MONA #	Family/Species	County	Locality	First Date	Last Date	Contr.
	BUTTERFLIES					
	Hesperiidae					
3958	Erynnis lucilius	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	8-Sep-2010		KEJ
3958	Erynnis lucilius	Sauk	Spring Green Preserve	12-Sep-2010		KEJ
4013	Hylephila phyleus	DOUGLAS	S of Amnicon Lake	17-Jul-2010		SAS
4013	Hylephila phyleus	KENOSHA	Kenosha Dunes SNA	10 Sep 2010		LAF
4049	Atalopedes campestris	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve, Fitchburg	18-Aug-2010	16 Oct 2010	JWG, LAF
4077	Euphyes bimacula	LINCOLN	Bradley Bog	13-Jul-2010		KEJ
4080	Atrytonopsis hianna	Monroe	Fort McCoy	**4-May-2010**		SAS
	Pieridae					
4196	Pieris virginiensis	Price	Elk River Headwaters	26-Apr-2010		KEJ
4237	Pyrisitia lisa	Bayfield	Cornucopia	30-Jul-2010		SAS
4242	Abaeis nicippe	Iowa	Avoca	4-Sep-2010		LAF
	freshly emerged individuals in exact same locality populated in 2007					
	Lycaenidae					
4253	Lycaena dione	Portage	Buena Vista WA	16-Jun-2010	23-Jul-2010	SAS
4261	Lycaena dorcas	Ashland	Spillerberg Creek Bog	13-Jul-2010		KEJ
4261	Lycaena dorcas	Bayfield	Perch Lake Bog	13-Jul-2010		KEJ
4324	Callophrys polios	Marinette	Grandfather Lake Barrens	22-Apr-2010		KEJ
4328	Callophrys niphon clarki	PRICE	S of Davis Lake	**18-Apr-2010**		KEJ
4336	Strymon melinus	Burnett	Crex Meadows	18-Jul-2010		SAS
4336	Strymon melinus	Crawford	Hogback Prairie & Prairie Du Chien	3-Jul-2010	4 Sep 2010	SAS, LAF
4363	Celastrina lucia	Florence	Tie Mill Road	**5 Apr 2010**		LAF
4376	Plebejus saepiolus	Douglas	Miller Creek	24-Jun-2010		KEJ, DRB
4376	Plebejus saepiolus	Marinette	Shrine Road	**5-Jun-2010**		SAS
	Nymphalidae					
4423	Polygonia faunus	Forest	Armstrong Creek Bog	22-Apr-2010		KEJ
4423	Polygonia faunus	Sawyer	Moose River	20-Apr-2010		KEJ
4452	Speyeria idalia	Portage	Buena Vista Grasslands	**16-Jun-2010**	27-Aug-2010	SAS
4463	Boloria eunomia dawsoni	Chippewa	Jerome Lake Bog	**26-May-2010**		KEJ
4463	Boloria eunomia dawsoni	Rusk	Island Lake Bog	**26-May-2010**		KEJ
4465	Boloria bellona	Columbia	Pine Island WA	5-Oct-2010		SAS
	late record, also Kyle Johnson, Cathy Bleser & Su Borkin					
4466	Boloria frigga saga	Bayfield	Little Bass Lake Peatland	**4-May-2010**		KEJ
4466	Boloria frigga saga	Douglas	Belden Swamp	15-May-2010		KEJ
4466	Boloria frigga saga	Iron	Turtle-Flambeau Peatland	4-May-2010		KEJ
4466	Boloria frigga saga	SAWYER	Lake of the Pines Peatland	15-May-2010		KEJ
4471	Boloria freija	Ashland	Slim Lake Bog	20-Apr-2010		KEJ

Please see **LEPIDOPTERA**, *page 5*

LEPIDOPTERA, *from page 4*

MONA #	Family/Species	County	Locality	First Date	Last Date	Contr.
4471	Boloria freija	Douglas	Belden Swamp	15-May-2010		KEJ
4471	Boloria freija	Iron	Du Page Lake Peatlands	4-May-2010		KEJ
4471	Boloria freija	Oneida	Gagen Railroad Bog	5-May-2010		KEJ
4471	Boloria freija	Price	numerous sites across county	**14-Apr-2010**	26-Apr-2010	KEJ
4489	Chlosyne gorgone carlota	Douglas	Miller Creek	24-Jun-2010		DRB
	site within Lake Superior lowlands; single individual					
4583	Coenonympha tullia inornata	TAYLOR	Kidrick Swamp	27-May-2010		KEJ
4596	Erebia discoidalis	Iron	Du Page Lake Peatlands	4-May-2010		KEJ
4596	Erebia discoidalis	Lincoln	Bradley Bog	26-Apr-2010		KEJ
	revoucher of John Masters' historical record; also very early date					
4596	Erebia discoidalis	Price	Riley Lake Bog	**23-Apr-2010**		SAS
4611	Oeneis jutta ascerta	Rusk	Island Lake & Potatoe Creek Bogs	26-May-2010		KEJ
	MOTHS					
	Adelidae					
229	Adela purpurea	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
229	Adela purpurea	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
229	Adela purpurea	PRICE	Riley Lake Bog (North)	18-Apr-2010		KEJ
	Tineidae					
421	Monopis spilotella	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	20-Sep-2010		KEJ
	Psychidae					
449	Hyaloscotes pithopoera	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
	Bucculatricidae					
522	Bucculatrix angustata	BROWN	Holland Red Maple Swamp	8-Oct-2010		KEJ
522	Bucculatrix angustata	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	20-Sep-2010	21-Sep-2010	KEJ
	Gracillariidae					
639	Caloptilia stigmatella	KEWAUNEE	Lipsky Swamp	10-Oct-2010		KEJ
639	Caloptilia stigmatella	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
816	Cameraria conglomeratella	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010		KEJ
	probable STATE RECORD					
	Elachistidae					
862	Agonopterix clemensella	ADAMS	N of Friendship	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
862	Agonopterix clemensella	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens, Martin Marsh	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
867	Agonopterix pulvipennella	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
867	Agonopterix pulvipennella	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
869	Agonopterix walsinghamella	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
889	Agonopterix argillacea	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
889	Agonopterix argillacea	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	22-Mar-2010		KEJ
889	Agonopterix argillacea	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
914	Semioscopis inornata	BAYFIELD	Drummond	2-May-2010		KEJ
914	Semioscopis inornata	DOOR	Gardner Swamp SWA	11-Apr-2010		LAF
914	Semioscopis inornata	SAWYER	Deer Creek	17-Apr-2010		KEJ
915	Semioscopis megamicrella	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
916	Semioscopis aurorella	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens & Martin Marsh	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
916	Semioscopis aurorella	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	22-Mar-2010		KEJ
916	Semioscopis aurorella	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
	Gelechiidae					
1851	Arogalea cristifasciella	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
1898	Prolita sexpunctella	WASHBURN	Lost Lake Bog	27-Apr-2010		KEJ
2268	Helcystogramma hystricella	DANE	Lodi Marsh SWA	10-Sep-2010		KEJ
	Glyphipterigidae					
2341	Glyphipterix haworthana	Price	several sites across county	**18-Apr-2010**	26-Apr-2010	KEJ
	Extreme early record; also reared ex. seed heads of Eriophorum vaginatum					

Please see **LEPIDOPTERA**, *page 6*

LEPIDOPTERA, *from page 5*

MONA #	Family/Species	County	Locality	First Date	Last Date	Contr.
	Tortricidae					
3255	Pseudexentera kalmiana	BURNETT	Loon Creek Peatland	2-May-2010		KEJ
3255	Pseudexentera kalmiana	Price	several sites across county	**14-Apr-2010**	26-Apr-2010	KEJ
3258	Pseudexentera virginiana	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens & Martin Marsh	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3258	Pseudexentera virginiana	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
3273	Chimoptesis pennsylvaniana	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3273	Chimoptesis pennsylvaniana	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3384	Ancylis *mediofasciana*	VILAS	Haymeadow Creek Barrens	4-May-2010		KEJ
3517	Acleris subnivana	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3518	Acleris braunana	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
3520	Acleris fuscana	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3523	Acleris cornana	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3529	Acleris oxycoccana	Jackson	Martin Marsh	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3533	Acleris celiana	Door	Gardner Swamp SWA	11-Apr-2010		LAF
3533	Acleris celiana	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	22-Mar-2010		KEJ
3540	Acleris logiana	SAWYER	Deer Creek	17-Apr-2010		KEJ
3543	Acleris maculidorsana	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens & Martin Marsh	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3543	Acleris maculidorsana	KEWAUNEE	Lipsky Swamp	10-Oct-2010		KEJ
3543	Acleris maculidorsana	VILAS	Haymeadow Creek Barrens	4-May-2010		KEJ
3553	Acleris bowmanana	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	22-Mar-2010		KEJ
3556	Acleris nigrolinea	JACKSON	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3556	Acleris nigrolinea	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
3580.1	Decodes macdunnoughi	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	11-Oct-2010		KEJ
	Crambidae					
4716	*Scoparia biplagialis*	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	26-Aug-2010		KEJ
4761	Parapoynx badiusalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	26-Aug-2010		KEJ
4889	Dicymolomia julianalis	COLUMBIA	Lodi Marsh SWA	10-Sep-2010		KEJ
4889	Dicymolomia julianalis	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	20-Sep-2010		KEJ
4951	Perispasta caeculalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010		KEJ
4975	Achyra rantalis	DANE	Lodi Marsh & Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010	29-Sep-2010	KEJ
5004	Loxostege sticticalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010		KEJ
5058	Pyrausta orphisalis	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010		KEJ
5071	Pyrausta acrionalis	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	26-Aug-2010	12-Sep-2010	KEJ
5107	Lineodes integra	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010		KEJ
5170	Spoladea recurvalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	15-Sep-2010		KEJ
5275	Herpetogramma pertextalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	15-Sep-2010	11-Oct-2010	KEJ
	Pyralidae					
5524	Hypsopygia costalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	10-Sep-2010	11-Oct-2010	KEJ
	Geometridae					
6256	Archiearis infans	Florence	Tie Mill Road	2 Apr 2010		MR
6256	Archiearis infans	FOREST	Armstrong Creek Uplands	22-Apr-2010		KEJ
6256	Archiearis infans	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	22-Mar-2010	1-Apr-2010	KEJ
6256	Archiearis infans	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	22-Mar-2010		KEJ
6256	Archiearis infans	OCONTO	Breed Twp.	11 Apr 2010		LAF
6256	Archiearis infans	SAWYER	Moose River	20-Apr-2010		KEJ
6257	Leucobrephos brephoides	FLORENCE	Tie Mill Road	2 Apr 2010	5 Apr 2010	MR
	literature record dating from before 1883 confirmed after not being reported in 127 years					
6428	Orthofidonia tinctaria	BAYFIELD	Drummond	**2-May-2010**		KEJ
6663	Paleacrita merriccata	JUNEAU	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	22-Mar-2010		KEJ
6663	Paleacrita merriccata	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
6704	Erastria coloraria	Jackson	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	**1-Apr-2010**		KEJ
6799	Spodolepis substriataria	BAYFIELD	Drummond	2-May-2010		KEJ
6898	Cingilia catenaria	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	12-Sep-2010		SCB
	unusual record this far south					

Please see **LEPIDOPTERA**, *page 7*

LEPIDOPTERA, *from page 6*

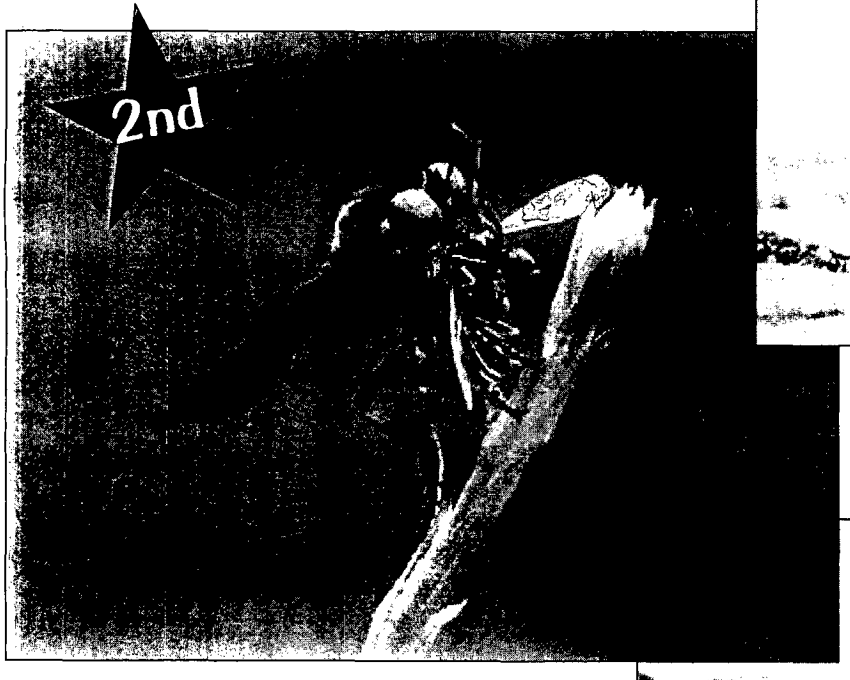
MONA #	Family/Species	County	Locality	First Date	Last Date	Contr.
7084	Hethemia pistasciaria	RUSK	Island Lake & Potatoe Creek Bogs	26-May-2010		KEJ
7097	Lobocleta plemyraria	Jackson	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	**1-Apr-2010**		KEJ
7290	Coryphista meadii	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	28-Sep-2010		KEJ
	Sphingidae					
7771	Agrius cingulata	Milwaukee	South Milwaukee (Grant Park)	2 Sep 2010	9 Sep 2010	LAF
	collected by Ralph Drzewiecki, one male found dead under building window, one female found in same place a week later					
7854	Hemaris gracilis	Jackson	North Brockway Barrens	24-Jun-2010		KEJ
	Notodontidae					
7934	Gluphisia lintneri	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
7934	Gluphisia lintneri	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	**1-Apr-2010**		KEJ
	Erebidae					
8187	Grammia celia	BURNETT	Namekagon Barrens	2-May-2010		KEJ
8574	Anticarsia gemmatalis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	11-Oct-2010		KEJ
8591.1	Phoberia ingenua	Jackson	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	**1-Apr-2010**		KEJ
	Noctuidae					
8929	Syngrapha viridisigma	Forest	3 mi. N of Laona	20 Jul 2010		LAF
8975	Nycteola frigidana	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
9428	Meropleon ambifusca	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve & Lodi Marsh	31-Aug-2010	10-Sep-2010	KEJ
9447.2	Rhizedra lutosa	KENOSHA	South Kenosha (7th Ave. & 90th St.)	10 Sep 2010		LAF
	STATE RECORD, one specimen at UV light					
9464	Papaipema cerina	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010	29-Sep-2010	KEJ
9473	Papaipema impecuniosa	BROWN	Holland Red Maple Swamp	8-Oct-2010		KEJ
9478	Papaipema leucostigma	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	12-Sep-2010		KEJ
9483	Papaipema inquaesita	KENOSHA	South Kenosha (7th Ave. & 90th St.)	10 Sep 2010		LAF
9490	Papaipema nepheleptena	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	12-Sep-2010	6-Oct-2010	KEJ
9492	Papaipema marginidens	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	9-Sep-2010	15-Sep-2010	KEJ
9497	Papaipema necopina	Columbia	Lodi Marsh SWA	10-Sep-2010	12-Oct-2010	KEJ
9497	Papaipema necopina	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	12-Sep-2010	11-Oct-2010	KEJ
9498	Papaipema silphii	Dane	Lodi Marsh SWA & Swamp Lover's Pres.	10-Sep-2010	21-Sep-2010	KEJ
9500	Papaipema maritima	Dane	Lodi Marsh SWA	10-Sep-2010		KEJ
9506	Papaipema sciata	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	11-Oct-2010		KEJ
9508	Papaipema beeriana	Kenosha	South Kenosha (7th Ave. & 90th St.)	10 Sep 2010		LAF
9654	Caradrina meralis	KENOSHA	Kenosha Dunes SNA	10 Sep 2010		LAF
9679	Elaphria chalcedonia	DANE	Swamp Lover's Preserve	6-Sep-2010	29-Sep-2010	KEJ
	first reported STATE RECORD					
9875	Xylena thoracica	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
9881	Homoglaea hircina	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
9886	Lithophane patefacta	BROWN	Holland Red Maple Swamp	8-Oct-2010		KEJ
9887	Lithophane bethunei	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
9889	Lithophane petulca	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
9909	Lithophane tepida	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
9909	Lithophane tepida	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: NE of Cutler	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
9922	Lithophane pexata	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
9933.1	Eupsilia sidus	Jackson	Bauer-Brockway Barrens	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
9943	Metaxaglaea inulta	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	15-Sep-2010	6-Oct-2010	KEJ
9946	Epiglaea decliva	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	29-Sep-2010	21-Nov-2010	KEJ
10005	Feralia jocosa	LINCOLN	Swamp Road Bog	14-Apr-2010		KEJ
10007	Feralia major	MONROE	Meadow Valley SWA: S of Norway Ridge	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
10011	Brachionycha borealis	Florence	1 mi. N of Pine R. & Hwy 139	5 Apr 2010		LAF
10012	Psaphida electilis	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	22-Apr-2010		JWG
10020	Psaphida thaxterianus	ADAMS	N of Friendship	1-Apr-2010		KEJ
10310	Papestra quadrata	Vilas	Haymeadow Creek Barrens	**4-May-2010**		KEJ
10311	Papestra biren	Vilas	Scat Lake Bog	**4-May-2010**		KEJ
10332	Coranarta luteola	Bayfield	Little Bass Lake Peatland	4-May-2010		KEJ

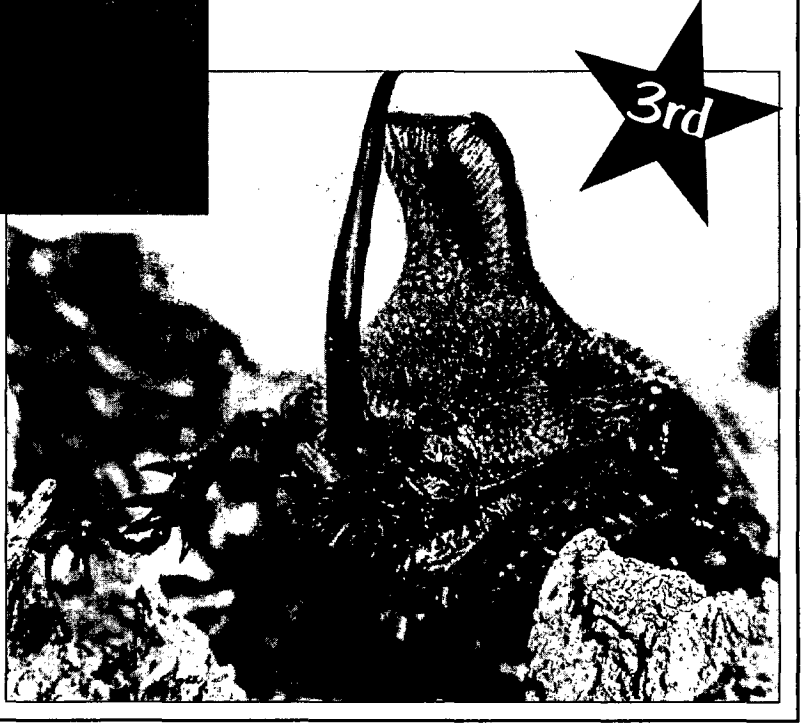
Please see **LEPIDOPTERA**, *page 8*

LEPIDOPTERA, *from page 7*

MONA #	Family/Species	County	Locality	First Date	Last Date	Contr.
10332	Coranarta luteola	Lincoln	Bradley Bog	**26-Apr-2010**		KEJ
10332	Coranarta luteola	Price	Scott Creek Bog	**26-Apr-2010**		KEJ
10461	Leucania ursula	Dane	Swamp Lover's Preserve	31-Aug-2010	11-Oct-2010	KEJ
10831	Euxoa niveilinea	Kenosha	Kenosha Dunes SNA	10 Sep 2010		LAF
10878	Striacosta albicosta	FOREST	3 mi. N of Laona	20 Jul 2010		LAF
11081	Heliothis borealis	Burnett	Namekagon Barrens	2-May-2010		KEJ
	record from Paul Rumpsa; hovering about bearberry clone under very windy conditions					
11095	Schinia indiana	Burnett	Crex Meadows, Fish Lake WA & Burnett CF	23-May-2010		SAS

Fall 2010 Photo Salon Winners





1st Place
Bee Fly Jig, Ann Thering

2nd Place
Robber Fly & Prey, Mike Reese

3rd Place
Rhinoceros Beetle, Kari Gullickson

Books & Websites

by Andrew Khitsun

Of the serious literature, new comprehensive book on dragonflies **Damselfly Genera of the New World** by R. Garrison is available now. **The Cicadas of Colorado** by B. Kondratieff and others and **A Survey of the Cerambycidae or Longhorned Beetles of Colorado** by D. Heffern, both part of the mentioned-before series Insects of Western North America, are available only from Pensoft at www.pensoft.net. While there, check out **Natural History and Applied Ecology of Carabid Beetles** - this collection of 33 papers by mostly European authors can be useful for local coleopterologists, too. Speaking of beetles, **Methods for Catching Beetles** by C. Aquilar J. (available from Bioquip at www.bioquip.com) takes the art of collecting to the next level: All 320 pages are devoted to finding, collecting, and preserving beetles and larvae of different families. On the popular books front, B. Holldobler & E. Wilson, renowned for their multiple books on ants, continue the good tradition by releasing **The Leafcutter Ants: Civilization by Instinct**; I hope the other families of ants will follow. R. Pyle, better known for his book **Chasing Monarchs**, released his next book-travelogue **Mariposa Road: The First Butterfly Big Year**. If you're planning on traveling to Costa Rica, grab **Butterflies, Moths, & Other Invertebrates of Costa Rica** by C. Henderson - it will introduce you to the most common species. Very interesting book **Butterflies: Decoding their Signs & Symbols** by P. Howse exposes the world of mimicry and optical illusions in very revealing and easy-to-read form. Slightly older one, **The Spirit of Butterflies - Myth, Magic & Art** by M. Manos-Jones tells fascinating stories of the role butterflies play in human history - from the jewels and dresses to superstitions to spying. Quite often some of the best books on the subject are written by professionals in a different field: Fly fisher and photographer T. Fauceglia produced **Mayflies**, showing most North American species in great detail, as well as everything you need to know about how to use them for catching trout.

Want to have rare birdwing butterflies in your collection but don't have thousands of dollars, or are concerned about preservation of disappearing species? Not to worry - **Butterfly Replicas Ltd.** at http://www.butterflyreplicas.com/ got you covered. They produce high-quality replicas of large rare butterflies, subspecies and everything, some of which are so rare that the genuine ones cannot be obtained legally at any price. The faux ones will be all-but-indistinguishable when mounted in the box on the wall. For the fans of "wing-challenged" insects, **Dipterist Website** out of Germany at http://www.geller-grimm.de/ offers interesting information, including but not limited to a list of North American dipterists. Yet another cicada site (in addition to some mentioned before) **Cicadas of Massachusetts** showed up at http://www.mechaworx.com/Cicada/masscic1.asp. **Checklist of Beetles of Canada & Alaska** could be found at http://www.canacoll.org/Coleo/Checklist/checklist.htm. For those who want to stay more involved, **InsectGeeks** at http://www.insectgeeks.com/ is an online community/social network with chats, forums, classifieds etc. Several excellent specialized sites I want to mention are **Genus Parides** (Papilionidae) at http://parides.genus.free.fr/home.html, **Pierids of the World** (Pieridae) at http://www.pieris.ch/index.html, and **Cerambycidae of Guyana** at http://cerambycidae.pagesperso-orange.fr/.

One non-insect book that might be of interest to many outdoorsmen is **Grasses of Wisconsin** by N. Fassett - curator of UW Herbarium in the early 20th century. First published in 1951, this book has been reprinted many times and is still on the bookshelves, unsurpassed by any other so far.

Nicaraguan Oecanthinae

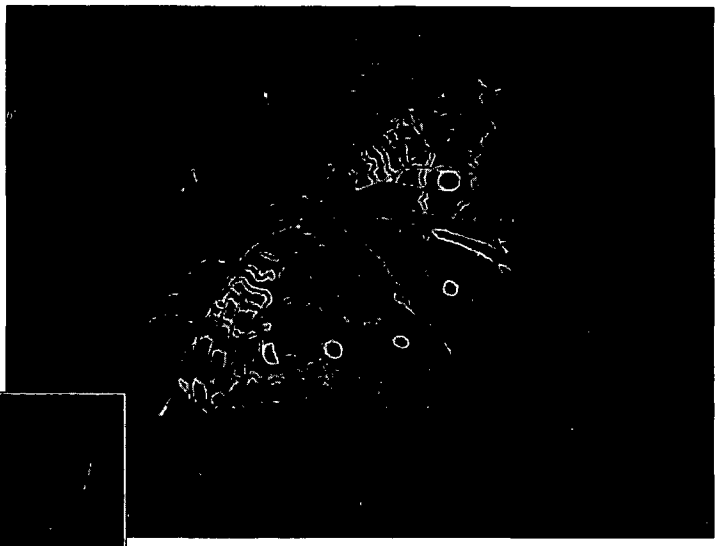
Article & photos by Nancy Collins

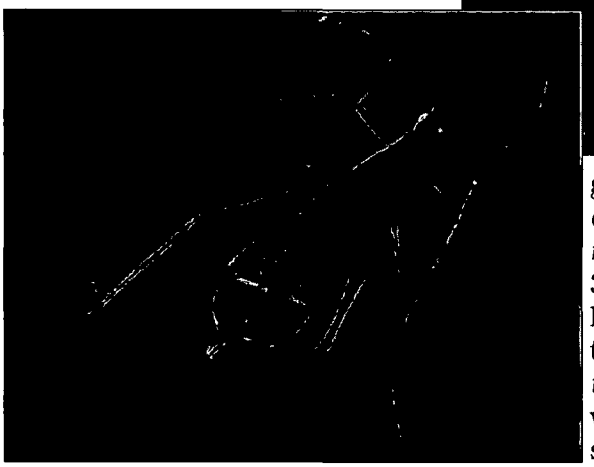
When one ponders taking a trip to Nicaragua, they are most likely planning to climb active volcanoes, go fishing for freshwater sharks in Lake Cocibolca, or possibly surf along a Pacific coast beach. Looking for bugs is probably not a high priority for most visitors; it is more likely that they are trying to avoid critters - like mosquitoes, scorpions, tarantulas, vampire bats and snakes. But if you ARE looking for a great place to find bugs -- Nicaragua is a place you should consider visiting.

"The cabins are kind of rustic—there are a few gaps and holes in the walls—but the benefit is you get all kinds of bugs."

Nicaragua is located directly north of Costa Rica -- a Central American neighbor rich in entomological diversity. Costa Rica attracts many nature-oriented visitors due to its successful preservation of habitat, and consequently abundant wildlife. Lodging is widely available and the tourism industry is well-established. Nicaragua, on the other hand, is still in the development stage of supporting visitors. It has not established itself as a natural wonderland, and is less often visited by both tourists and the scientific community.

With a long history of economic struggles, there is a lack of financial backing for the study of insects. There simply is not enough funding or resources for in-country entomologists to thoroughly explore the country; therefore there are many undescribed species waiting to be given a name.





Nicaragua has a wide variety of habitats in three eco-regions. Pacific, Central and Atlantic. In the Pacific region, one can search for species at volcanoes, beaches, mangroves, dry tropical forests, and cloud forests. In the Central region, areas to explore include mountains, rivers, lakes and agricultural areas - including coffee plantations. The Atlantic region has vast areas of low-altitude rainforest, as well as areas surrounding marine lagoons and mangrove systems.

In January 2010, on recommendation of an entomologist from San Marcos, Nicaragua, I visited Domitila Private Wildlife Reserve - an area of dry, tropical forest nestled between the Pacific Ocean and Lake Cocibolca. The location is secluded and the insects are abundant. The owner of the land is dedicated to preserving it for wildlife. My main bug of interest is the tree cricket - Oecanthinae. I went with no expectations - but rather was intrigued by what I might find. I encountered three species of tree crickets in the genus *Oecanthus*- one each from the *nigricornis* group, the *varicornis* group and the *niveus* group. All were found within a 3,000-sq.-ft. area. Since Orthopterans have been poorly studied in Nicaragua, there are no documented species of *Oecanthus* -- thus it is not known at this time whether one, two or all three are undescribed species - but several experts have indicated that chances are high that all three are new species.

The bug of the trip was a large female katydid with cryptic coloration that was perfect camouflage against the bark of the tree on which she was resting. From the tips of her outstretched antennae to the tips of her outstretched back legs, she meas-

Please see **NICARAGUAN OECANTHINAE**, *page 11*

NICARAGUAN OECANTHINAE, *from page 10*

ured 17 cm. Despite forwarding photos to several experts here in the U.S., her species remains undetermined.

Just some of the many bugs encountered over a 48-hour period included: a spectacular coneheaded katydid, a blue-mouthed leaf-roller katydid, a large gathering of pygmy grasshoppers on rock slabs along a creek, an orange and black click beetle, a long-horned beetle attracted to my kerosene lamp, a brightly colored long-legged fly, a golden tortoise beetle that caught the attention of a local entomologist, a loudly singing bush cricket poised inside an aloe plant, a scarab dung beetle, a handsome stink bug, many species of grasshoppers ranging from bright green to cryptic grayish brown - of sizes from 1/2" to 4", many species of beautiful butterflies, striking spiders, wonderful wasps, and darting dragonflies, and six distinctively different species of mantids.

The owner, Maria Jose, is dedicated to preserving the land as a wildlife sanctuary in a country that makes that goal financially difficult. The accommodations are very rustic. Kerosene lamps only partially light up the wooden cabins with thatched roofs. Solar power provides enough energy for running water in the sinks and showers, and electricity in the kitchen area. Composting toilets fit right in with their low-impact tourism mission. The food is prepared using local goods - and is both healthy and delicious.

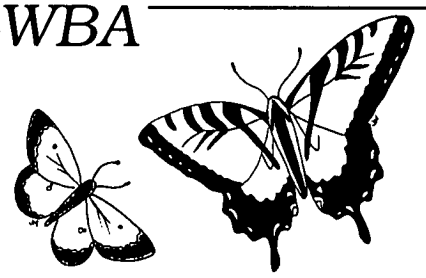
Check out their website at: http://www.domitila.org (Bear in mind that prices have risen and the site needs updating). There are several exploration opportunities: horseback riding, oxcart trips to wetlands, night hikes, a trip to an archeological site and a trip to Omotepe volcanic island. The reserve does pop up if you enter the name on a Google Earth search. Domitila has numerous troops of howler monkeys and a wide variety of tropical birds. You can send a message of inquiry in English via email to: info@domitila.org.

In addition, check out their Facebook page at: http://www.facebook.com/?sk=2361831622#!/group.php?gid=283034687264

For transportation from the Managua airport, I recommend Gutierrez Tours. The owner is fluent in English. They can be contacted at: alfredoc.gutierrez@gmail.com.

Various groups do visit the reserve such as - birding groups, natural history buffs, and museum staff. According to Maria Jose, personnel associated with a "museum from New York" recently spent a few days at the reserve and were "delighted with what they found." The Domitila Private Wildlife Reserve is definitely worth checking into - whether you are simply interested in taking a rustic vacation, want to explore the biodiversity of dry-tropical forest habitat, or are willing to give an undescribed species a name!

SWBA



INSECT FIELD TRIPS 2011

Saturday, May 21:
Butterflies of Bauer-Brockway Barrens (Jackson Co.)
Mike Reese

Saturday, June 18:
Butterflies of Pleasant Valley
Ann Thering and Kathie Brock

Saturday, June 25:
Butterflies of Cherokee Marsh
Kathy Kirk

Saturday, July 2:
Madison Butterfly Count
Karl and Dorothy Legler

Monday, July 4:
Butterflies & Dragonflies of Swamp Lover's Preserve
Leglers and Tod Highsmith

Sunday, July 16:
Pretty Things With Wings
Edgar Spalding

Saturday, August 13:
Butterflies at Avoca & Lower Wisconsin Riverway
Mike Reese

Saturday, August 27:
Butterflies and Blossoms at Pheasant Branch
Dreux Watermolen

Saturday, September 3:
Grasshoppers!
Kathy Kirk

For more information, contact Karl Legler at karlndot@charter.net.

Comparing the Clasper of the Common Green Darner with that of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly

Article & photos by Paul Burton

A major key to intraspecific mating in dragonflies is the *clasper* of the male, which is made up of three terminal elements of the male's abdomen. This tripartite structure locks onto the back of the head of the female and provides physical linkage between the pair (Figs. 1 and 2). The clasper is made up of a pair of dorsal elements, the *cerci*, which are opposed ventrally by a single element called the *epiproct* (Fig. 3). Each of the elements is controlled by muscles that allow the two cerci to open, spread, and close against the epiproct, creating a pincer-like action, similar to a person opening and closing their thumb (=epiproct) against the first and second fingers (=cerci). This note has to do with the unusual clasper of *Anax junius*, the Common Green Darner (Figs. 4 and 5), which differs from other darners in that the epiproct is very short, and its role in copulation is unclear. This clasper is contrasted to that of *Somatochlora hineana*, the Hine's Emerald dragonfly.

Anticipating copulation the male may rapidly chase the female back and forth, and make preliminary physical contact in what appears to be an act of dominance. The aerial foreplay leads to copulation, whereby the male flies closely over the female until his terminal appendages are above her "neck." The male deflects his terminal clasper downward to lock onto the occipital region of the female's head, and the legs of the female grasp the male's abdomen (Fig. 1). The female swings her abdomen up and forward to lock her genital opening (on abdominal segment 9) onto the aperture of the male's sperm chamber (segment 2). Sperm are then pumped into the female's egg chamber, where fertilization occurs. Copulating dragonflies, when linked head to tail, are referred to as being in a "wheel position" (Fig. 1).

The configuration of the clasper, and the sculpting of the back of the female's head (the *occipital region*), are factors that provide for species-specific copulation. The clasper can be seen as the "key" while the female's occipital region is the "lock." In the field, the appearance of the clasper is important in helping to identify species. Figure 2 shows the species-specific clasper of the Hine's Emerald Dragonfly. Figures 4 and 5 are lateral and ventral views of the clasper of the Common Green Darner, which is unusual in that the epiproct is very small with respect to the longer, flattened cerci. Aeshnids in general have a longer epiproct that allows the males to firmly lock onto the posterior part of the female's head.

In Figure 2, the role of the epiproct in anchoring the clasper to the head of the Hine's Emerald female is clearly seen. But in *Anax junius* the epiproct doesn't appear long enough to provide firm anchorage for the clasper, which suggests that copulation coupling in this species may not be as firm as in some other species.

The cerci of *Anax junius* are horizontally flattened, stiff, and have a hook on the outer aspect of their ends. During copulation, the cerci are inserted behind the female's head and the epiproct comes to cap the top of the head or eyes (Fig. 6). One wonders about the role of the short epiproct in anchoring the clasper to the head of the female. The role of the hooks on the end of the cerci is also unclear, but they obviously exist for a reason (perhaps they "bite" into the forward aspect of the prothoracic segment to help anchor the male to the female). Once the cerci of the male are inserted around the female's "neck," and the female bends forward to form the wheel position, the cerci are in a position to exert a great deal of leverage, and the head of the female is obviously pried downward by the force. Figure 6 is a diagram of the coupling sequence.

A female *Anax junius* that had broken away from the wheel position was captured and carefully examined. A stereo microscope showed that the occipital crest, just behind the eyes, is heavily sclerotized to form a plate that could resist the leverage force of cerci inserted around the neck. In other words, it appears to serve as a reinforcing bar. Walker (1958) described this plate as the "transverse posterior ridge just behind and below the posterodorsal margin [of the head] and bearing an angular prominence on each side." In *Dragonflies through Binoculars*, Dunkle observed that the female Common Green Darner is the only Darner "...with a pair of blunt teeth on [the] occiput."

Please see **DRAGONFLY CLASPERS**, *page 13*

DRAGONFLY CLASPERS, *from page 12*

Figure 7 is a photomicrograph of the occipital ridge described above. The ridge shows two angular prominences. During coupling, it is likely that the cerci slide down along the outside of the prominences on either side of the neck. The median and posterior margins of the eyes showed evidence of the positioning of the epiproct (Fig. 6), which left behind circular areas of contact (white arrows). According to Walker, on the upper part of the epiproct there are "spinulose areas on each side," and my observations indicate that the contact points on the eyes correspond to the spacing of the circular spiny areas on the epiproct. In *Anax junius*, these areas of stubby spines on the dorsal surface of the epiproct help anchor the epiproct against the eyes. In conjunction with the insertion of the cerci around the neck and their leverage against the occipital region, the copulating pair can remain coupled either in tandem or in the ring configuration.

References

1. Dunkle, S.W., 2000, *Dragonflies through Binoculars*, Oxford University Press, p. 33.

2. Walker, E.M., 1958, *The Odonata of Canada and Alaska* (Vol. 2), University of Toronto Press, p. 126.

Figures

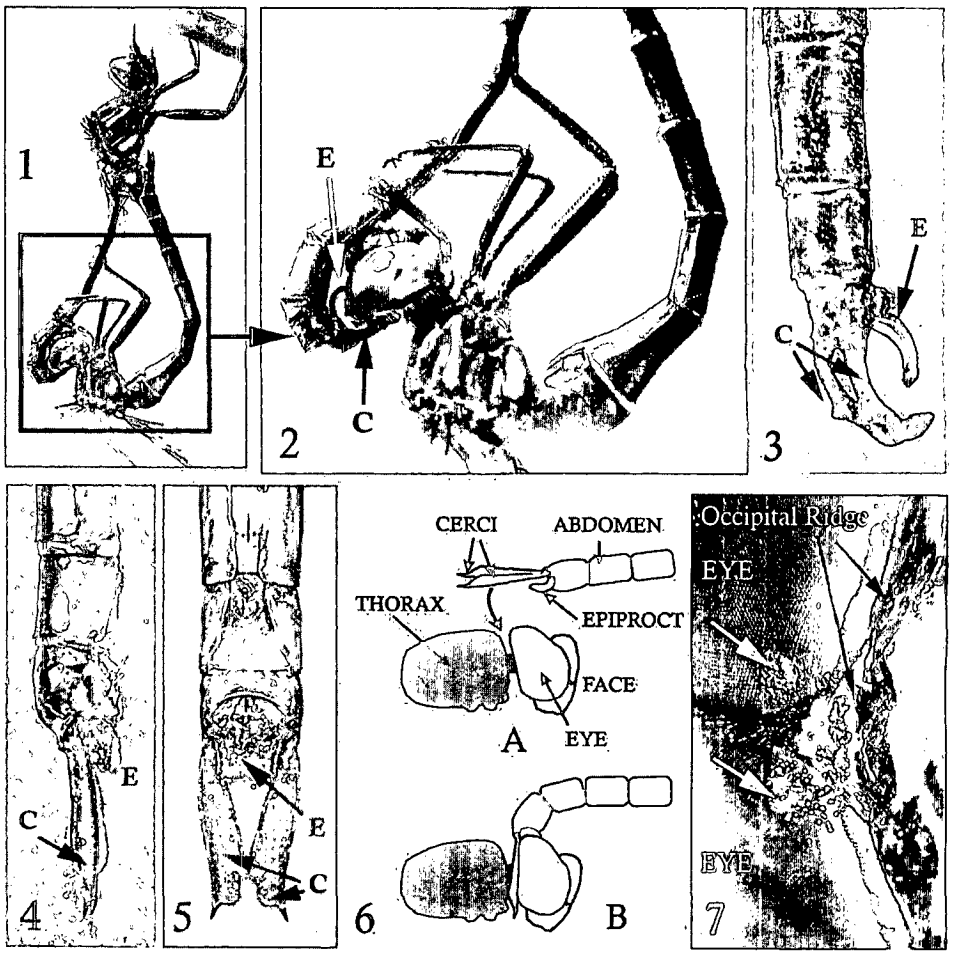


Fig. 1 -- Copulating Hine's Emerald (*Somatochlora hineana*) dragonflies in the "wheel position." The male is at the top, and the female is suspended below. The framed area is enlarged and shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 -- The linkage between the clasper of the male and the posterior part of the head is clearly shown. The epiproct (E) and the paired cerci (C) are "clamped" onto the occipital area of the head.

Fig. 3 -- Enlargement showing details of the clasper of the Hine's Emerald dragonfly. Epiproct (E) and cerci are clearly shown (C).

Fig. 4 -- Lateral view of the clasper of *Anax junius*, the Common Green Darner. Note the short epiproct (E), which is slightly upturned dorsally.

Fig. 5 -- A view of the clasper of *Anax junius* seen from the ventral aspect. Note that the epiproct (E) is wider than it is long, and very short relative to the cerci (C). Also note the hook at the tip of each of the cerci. The genital pore is shown near the top.

Fig. 6 -- Diagram showing the sequence of linkage in *Anax junius* between the clasper of the male and the head of the female. Panel A shows how the cerci are turned downward to slip between the head and thorax, and in Panel B the cerci are shown in place while the epiproct fits against the eyes near their vertex.

Fig. 7 -- Photomicrograph showing the vertex/occipital area of the eyes. Note the heavily sclerotized occipital ridge, which is presumed to provide a stiffened plate that can resist the leverage imposed by the cerci. The white areas appear to be abraded sites left by spinulose areas of the epiproct during copulation.

The Inside Story

Former WES editor Janice Stiefel was an important part of the early history of the Wild Ones, writing 66 articles on plants and related insects for *The Outside Story* and the *Wild Ones Journal.* These articles, accompanied by Janice's photographs, have been compiled into a full-color 80-page book by her husband, John. Articles describe selected plants, discuss historical and social significance, medicinal uses, and name origin, and feature Janice's own observations of host/guest insect relationships.

The book is available through the Wild Ones "Wild Store," http://www.for-wild.org/store/ (scroll down to locate *The Inside Story*). Cost is $25 each. Includes shipping and handling.

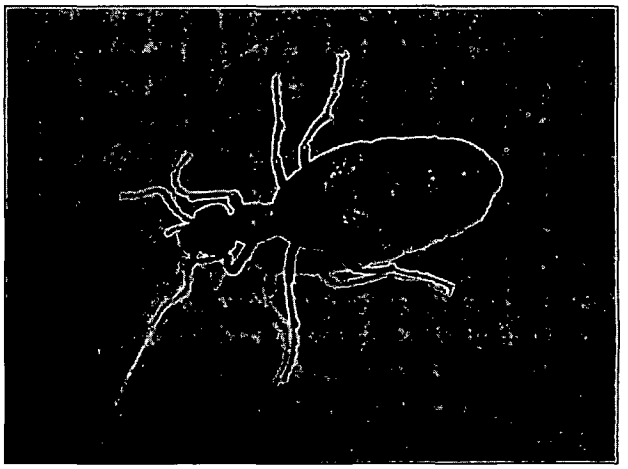
All proceeds donated toward the production of the *Wild Ones Journal.*

Spring Mystery Insect

Gerald Durrell wrote, "...I found the most extraordinary-looking [insect] crawling about. ...It was a large, clumsy, blue-black [insect], with a large round head, long jointed antennae, and a bulbous body. The weird thing about it was its wing-cases; it looked as though it had sent them to the laundry and they had shrunk, for they were very small and appeared to have been constructed for a [insect] half the size. I toyed with the idea that it may have found itself without a pair of clean wing-cases to put on that morning and had to borrow its younger brother's pair, but I eventually decided that this idea, however enchanting, could not be described as scientific. I noticed, after I picked it up, that my fingers smelled faintly acrid and oily, though it had not appeared to have exuded any liquid that I could see."

Gerald Durrell. *My Family and Other Animals*, 1956. Part 2, Chapter 7

The insect referred-to was found on the island of Corfu. Twenty species of this genus are also found in America,* some of which are so similar



to Durrell's insect that his description fits them, too. The photo above is of this genus: This insect was found on the ground in a deciduous woodland in Calumet County, WI, on 6-1-09.

*Arnett, R.H.Jr. 1985. *American Insects: A Handbook of the Insects North of Mexico.* Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., NY.

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Fall Mystery Insect

Pelecinus polyturator (Drury) Hymenoptera: Pelecinidae

The mystery insect was identified by Jordan Marché, Tim Hitzman, Gene Drecktrah, Carroll Rudy, and Ron Huber.

Gene said it's "the only species of this family found in NA according to what I've seen in the literature. The UW Oshkosh insect collection has 9 specimens (all females) and my personal collection has 7 specimens (all females) of which 5 were collected in Bayfield Co. (Pigeon Lake Field Station) during July 1977. The other 2 specimens were collected in Door Co.; one of which came from Washington Island. I have never collected nor even seen a male."

C.T. Brues (1928. A note on the genus *Pelecinus*. Psyche. 35:205-209. Article available on Bugguide.net) wrote that "The female of this insect is a common North American insect, and has been bred from the larvae of scarabaeid beetles of the genus Phyllophaga. The male on the other hand is very rarely seen and is always regarded by those familiar with the species as a very unusual find." Males are common, however, in Central and South America.

D.K. Young (1990. Distribution of *Pelecinus polyturator* in Wisconsin (Hymenoptera: Pelecinidae), with speculations regarding geographic parthenogenesis. Great Lakes Entomol. 23:10-4) reported that only five males had been recorded in Wisconsin up to 1990.

He stated that specimens observed during July and August 1985 at the UW-Milwaukee Field Station, Ozaukee Cty. (females) "were most commonly encountered along the edges of a mature beech-maple" forest. The insect in the photo above was also found at the edge of a mature beech-maple forest. Young noted that "although females have been collected throughout much of Wisconsin, and as far north and west as Washburn Co., males are known only from the extreme southcentral and southeastern part of the state."

Special thanks to Peggy Turnbull. -jm

Member Information

WES dues notices for 2011 are being sent out in late January to members paid through 2010. Dues notices are not being sent to members already paid for 2011 or beyond. Please note that the year through which dues are paid appears on the newsletter's mailing label after your name. A reminder to those paid only through 2009: If back dues are not received by March 15, 2011, this will be your last newsletter.

Membership Dues

Individual $10 per year	**Sustaining** $15 per year
Family $10 per year	**Patron** $25 per year

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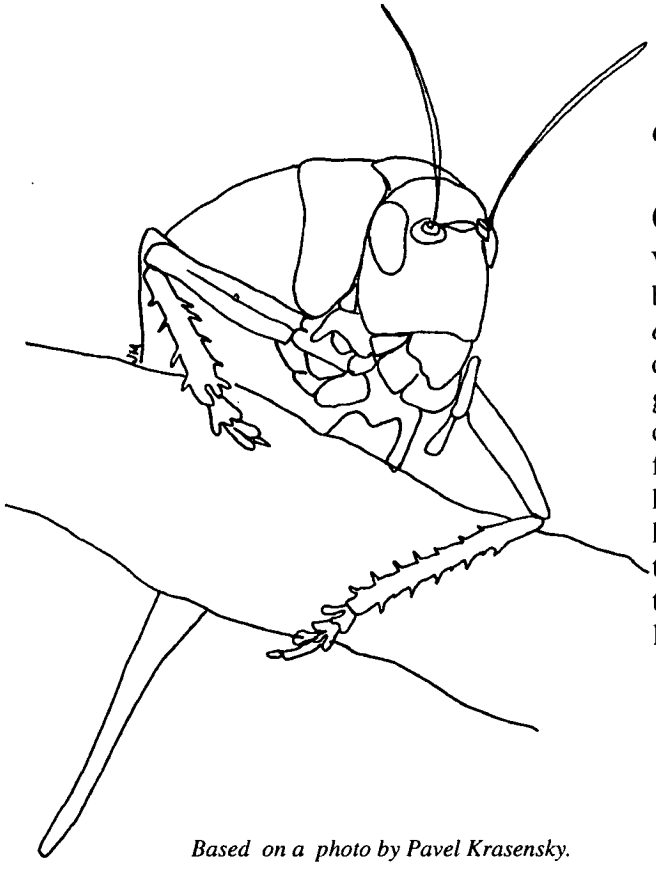

Based on a photo by Pavel Krasensky.

"The grasshoppers were chirping in the meadows.

We caught one of them, which is called 'wart-biter' (*Gryllus cauda ensifera recta* etc. [*Decticus verrucivorus*]; it is one of the biggest in Sweden; the female draws out her tail like a long sword. The male is entirely green and has four teeth in his tail and two pairs of short claws between the thighs. [...] The mouths of both male and female consist of two pairs of jaws, of which the upper pair have many sharp teeth, but the lower pair are pointed and have no teeth. When the farmers have warts on their hands, they take such a grasshopper and put the wart to its mouth; the grasshopper bites the wart and spits a black corrosive liquid into it which makes the wart disappear."

8 July 1741
Carl Linnaeus, *Travels*, edited by David Black.
Charles Scribners Sons, NY 1979