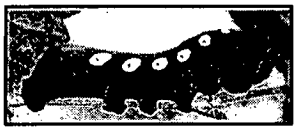
Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter

Volume 30, Number 3 **November 2003**



Pandorus Sphinx Larva

2003 IN REVIEW

by Phil Pellitteri

My first mistake was to think that we had enough of a winter to bring us back to some type of normal summer. I suspected many insects that over-wintered as adults would have not liked no snow and cold. Then the spring came and we had a great flowering of Golden Bells, Red Buds and Crabapples, which told me the plants didn't mind. This meant I saw lots of Cucumber and Asparagus Beetles and other Chrsyomelids, plus plant bugs (Mirids), and lots of Spider Mites left over from the dry 2002.

As the season progressed we saw an unusually low number of European Earwigs, but I did have a record of a new species in the state—*Marava arachidis*. This is a tropical species that is seen in the Southeastern US that decided it liked the cooling tower of a barley plant in Wisconsin. It has a dark red stripe down the abdomen and some specimens have a yellow spot on the wing covers. Overall, it looks like other earwigs.

I saw a high number of Pandorus Sphinx larvae come in this year. I did see enough Giant Swallowtails and Imperial Moths to see that the winter was not anything special. I did not see many Monarchs this fall. We had a high population of Gypsy Moth at one site on campus. There were so many male moths flying in July that it looked like flocks of butterflies on the hillside. I had a pheromone trap that I pulled out and was immediately surrounded by dozens of males. Overall, it was not a good year for many leps, but the end of season has found large numbers of Painted Lady Butterflies on our asters and other flowering plants. With almost 30% of my samples coming in as JPEGs in e-mails, I get to see some great pictures!

It was a normal year for Yellow Jackets, but since the last three years the populations have been so low people forgot that it is difficult to eat or drink outdoors in late August and September without having them trying to steal some food or drink. People seem to have such short memories when it comes to insects. Although we had records last year, I did not see any sample of the European *Polistes* Paper Wasp that has been moving into the Midwest.

The oddball sample of the year was a 4 in. long brown and orange slug. It was crawling on the garage of a home in Monroe. It turned out to be a Giant Black Slug, which is found in the Pacific northwest, and it was NOT full grown. The person had received some plants in spring from the West Coast.

The extreme dryness in the southern part of the state has kicked up populations of Buprestid, Scolytids and other wood attacking beetles. Oaks, Birches, Honey Locust, Linden and Pines are all showing die-back problems that will carry over to next season. The dry weather did slow up the Japanese Beetle some. Saw a high number of Oak Galls and Mite Galls on ornamentals. The month of May never did warm up, so the plants must have been in a susceptible state to allow so much activity. The low amount of West Nile activity in the state was a pleasant surprise. All of the Midwest took a positive turn. Michigan had over 500 cases last season and I have not heard of one this year. There are a few good things to dry weather.

Phil is the District Outreach Specialist at the College of Agriculture & Life Sciences, Dept. of Entomology, UW-Madison. He is V.P. of WES and is often heard answering insect questions on the radio.

In This Issue...

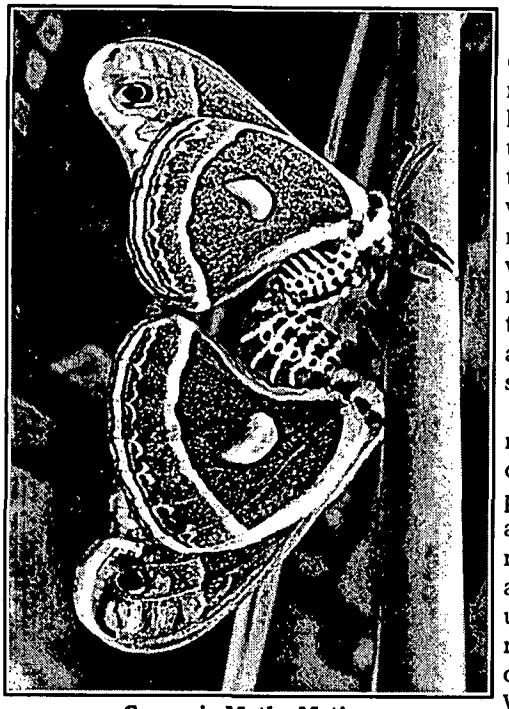
The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter is published three times a year, at irregular intervals. It is provided to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information by the membership, and to keep the members informed of the activities of the organization. Members are strongly encouraged to 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

A Cecropia Moth Story

by Emily Burton



Cecropia Moths Mating
7/3/03, Milwaukee County
Photo: Mike Burton

My name is Emily Burton. Lots of interesting nature related things happen to me and my family. One of these things was when my mom found a small paper bag-like thing on a woodpile in our back yard. But it turned out to be a cocoon. We kept it in a bug jar and waited for it to hatch. We thought it wouldn't make it. But on one hot evening in early July, the cocoon hatched.

I was amazed! One, big beautiful creature! A Cecropia Moth! This is the biggest moth in North America. Its body was so thick and fuzzy, I thought I could pet it.

We quickly learned lots of interesting facts about this moth. They don't eat. They live for only two weeks and they are nocturnal. We put the moth on a stick hoping it would fly away during the night. But no! In the morning we went outside. We saw our moth, plus one more! The two moths were abdomen to abdomen—mating. I was so surprised.

We learned that in the night the female moth sends off an aroma called pheromones. These smells attract male moths up to one mile away. The male's large and feathery antennae pick up these smells. That morning we had to leave for our Door County vacation. We left the two moths and counted on them to fly away and lay their eggs to begin a new life.

Emily is a member of WES and resides in Milwaukee. At the time this article was written, she was at the second grade level. She is now in the third grade at University School in Milwaukee. Emily spends part of her summers with her family in Door County. She enjoys soccer, swimming, writing stories and poetry, and rearing caterpillars.

Editor's Note: Emily wrote this article with no adult help. She made an outline before she started writing, except that she called it "idea boxes." When she had put each of the ideas she wanted to include in a box, she put the boxes in order. Times have certainly changed since I was in second grade.

The Polyphemus Moth was named after the one-eyed giant in Homer's epic poem, *The Iliad and the Odyssey*. In the ancient Greek tale, the cyclops, Polyphemus, trapped the hero Odysseus and 12 of his ship's crew in his cave with a massive boulder. After the giant began to eat them, Odysseus tricked Polyphemus into getting drunk and blinded him with a burning stick as he slept. Odysseus and six crewmen escaped by clinging to the bellies of sheep as the blinded ciclops led them to pasture. Like the cyclops, this moth also has a single eye spot, complete with transparent windows, on each hindwing.

WES Annual Meeting
November 8, 2003

The Wisconsin Entomological Society's Annual Meeting will be held on Saturday, November 8th at Russell Labs on the UW-Madison campus (map and directions appear on page 8).

AGENDA

10:00 A.M. to 12:00 Noon
CENTIPEDE WORKSHOP
by Dreux Watermolen

Noon to 1:00 P.M.
Lunch Break (bring bag lunch)

GENERAL MEETING
1:00 to 4:00 P.M.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS
President, Kerry Katovich is stepping down from this position. Megan Hyslop has accepted the nomination for president. Slate of candidates is:

*Megan Hyslop, President
Phil Pellitteri, Vice-President,
Les Ferge, Secretary/Treasurer

ANNUAL PHOTO SALON
Bring your favorite slides for this popular event.

Presentation by
PHIL PELLITTERI

NEW THIS YEAR
Unidentified ID Session
Members are encouraged to bring their unidentified material with them—either specimens, slides or photos. We will have some equipment, scopes, and the collective knowledge of those present to help examine and identify specimens. Also, this is the time for discussion and comparing notes from summer insect observations.

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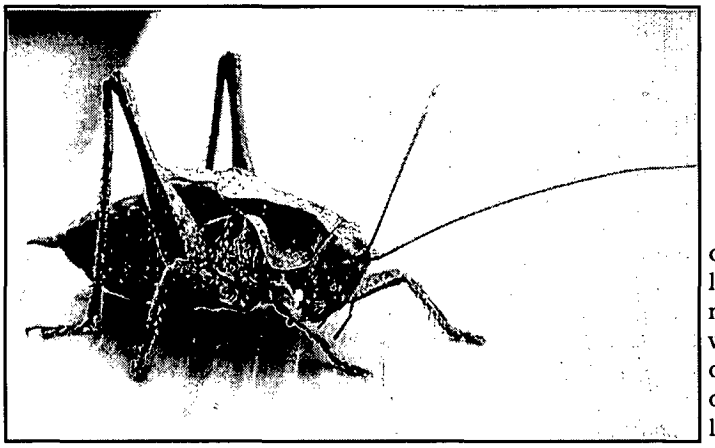
*WES member, Megan Hyslop, is a third-year student in the Entomology Dept. at UW-Madison. She has been a volunteer at Olbrich Botanic Gardens Butterfly Exhibit, Madison for several years and this summer worked there full-time. She brings the enthusiasm and energy of youth, in addition to the knowledge she has gained in the classroom and on-the-job.



Short-Legged Shield-Backed Katydid
(Atlanticus testaceus)

LEG-SCRAPING GRASSHOPPERS, LOCUSTS AND KATYDIDS

Article and Photo by Roy Lukes

There is a grasshopper that has been frequenting our small front yard in recent days that brings back boyhood memories. Some grasshoppers are called locusts, a name generally given to species that is quite mysteriously capable of changing its habits, form, traveling in swarms, and destroying valuable crops.

The species we have been observing is the Carolina Locust (*Dissosteira carolina*). I'm sure it's the same one of our boyhood when, during summer vacation from school, not many days went by that we didn't have a make-up ball game on some vacant lot where these insects appeared to always be on hand. The locust I speak of is a strong flier and, while in flight, its second pair of wings, that are black with a pale yellow border, make it surprisingly resemble a butterfly.

This large insect produces a very fast purring or beating sound, then a fluttering or somewhat rattling noise made only when in flight. Naturally, with energy to burn some days, we'd chase them down, catch and finally squeeze them until they "spit tobacco juice"—tobacco juice my eye! Gosh did that stuff ever smell! Boys will be boys!

The color of widespread Carolina Locusts can range from gray to rusty-brown and will easily blend in with the dry fields and grasses of their habitat. They belong to the large order of insects, Orthoptera, and are characterized by membranous, folded hind wings covered by leathery narrow fore wings. Included in this order are locusts, cockroaches, katydids, cicadas, crickets, and grasshoppers.

All in this group have two pairs of wings. The Carolina Locust's fore-wings are, true to the order, leathery, long and narrow and are not used for flying. Orthoptera means straight wings and refers to these rigid fore-wings which provide the broad, membranous hindwings with protection. The Carolina Locust's colorful hindwings contain many radiating veins that allow the entire wing to be folded flat, fanlike, hidden beneath the forewing when the insect is not in flight.

Another locust we've been seeing occasionally is the Red-legged Locust. Its hind tibia, the upper leg containing the herringbone-like packets of muscles used for jumping, are bright red with black spines. It is quite an attractive insect that inhabits fields, vacant lots in cities and suburbs, and open woods. Its food consists of, for example, native grasses, introduced weeds, alfalfa and soybeans.

Like other grasshoppers and locusts, the female Red-legged Locust thrusts several egg masses, each containing around 20 eggs, into the soft soil where they will overwinter.

> "So disastrous was a plague of grasshoppers in Minnesota in 1877 that on April 26 of that year, many residents participated in a statewide day of prayer to ask for deliverance from the pestilence that had ravished thousands of acres of crops."
>
> *—Old Farmer's Almanac*

Nymphs, like miniature adult grasshoppers lacking wings and genitalia, appear in spring and, after several molts, finally develop wings and become adults by mid-summer.

The similar Rocky Mountain Grasshoppers reached plague proportions in the West before 1900 but now are probably extinct. The "Grasshopper Glacier" near Cooke, Montana, contains millions of embedded Rocky Mountain Grasshoppers, presumably from swarms that settled and froze on the glacier many years ago.

Grasshoppers are divided into two groups. The long-horned (antennae) include, among others, the katydids, the greenish meadow grasshoppers and the cricket-like shield-backed grasshoppers that I've been occasionally seeing in our front yard. Long-horned grasshoppers are characterized by antennae longer than the body and by ears (tympana) set in the front legs. The males do their singing, or stridulating, by rubbing a scraper on the base of one front wing against a file-like ridge on the underside of the other front wing. A monument in Salt Lake City pays tribute to the flocks of California Gulls that destroyed hordes of Mormon Crickets, a species of long-horned grasshopper, that were eating the crops of the early Mormons.

Those in the short-horned group, including the locusts, have antennae shorter than the body and their ears are situated in the abdominal wall. The males "sing" by rubbing a row of stubby comb-like teeth on the inside of the hind leg against a hardened edge on the front wing.

Other members of the interesting Orthoptera order of insects, the crickets, have been fiddling around in the tree-tops on recent warm evenings. In fact, the higher the temperature the more

Please see, **KATYDIDS**, *Page 4*

KATYDIDS, *from Page 3*

rapidly and higher in pitch the males "fiddle," considerably like the locusts. Their vibration frequency can range from 4,900 to about 17,000 which is higher than most people can hear.

One amazing cricket, the Snowy Tree Cricket which also inhabits this region, is frequently referred to as the Thermometer Cricket and also the most beautiful of all insect singers. Its accuracy has been scientifically proven. Count the chirps in 15 seconds, add 40 and you should have the degrees of Fahrenheit temperature!

How well we remember the day in the garden watching a female robin catch one grasshopper after another, presumably for her nestlings in a nearby spruce tree. Hooray for the vegetables, three cheers for the robin, and, well, tough luck you jumpers in the garden!

This article originally appeared in the *Door County Advocate* and is reprinted with permission. Roy is a member of WES and a self-employed environmental educator, writer and photographer. He can be reached at Nature-Wise, P. O. Box 105, Egg Harbor, WI 54209. lukes@dcwis.com. His website is http://doorbell.net/lukes/index.htm.

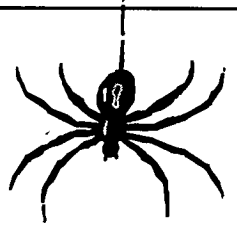
MYSTERY INSECT from June 2003 Newsletter

Answer:

Ruricola Flower Beetle
(*Clytus ruricola Oliver*)
Order Coleoptera
Family Cerambycidae
(Long-Horned Beetles)

The only answer came from
Peter Messer, Mequon, WI

CONGRATULATIONS, PETER!



MEMBERS' QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Rearing Monarch Butterflies

Question:

I'm back at my Monarch rearing, as much for myself as for the butterfly. I had an unusual discovery and was wondering if anyone else has had the same experience. It would not seem to be that uncommon, but I've never read anything about it. A few years ago one of the caterpillars I was rearing had only one rear filament, and it seemed to me that it was a bit more centered than it would otherwise have been had there been two. But, I believe that was the caterpillar that did not successfully pupate; the chrysalis seemed to tear at the top when it was forming and black liquid came out. After a short while, I could tell that the pupa was not alive by the way it looked when it would swing— sort of a dull weight. So we froze it, just in case. This year one of the caterpillars I brought in had only one front filament. I was hoping that it would get two after a molt, but that never happened. It pupated just fine, but the chrysalis was discolored (not the usual green) where one of the wings would be. Today (7/17/03) the butterfly emerged and it has only one front wing! I had theorized that the caterpillar filaments were in some way related to the butterfly wings, and that appears to be the case. Have you heard of this before? Any suggestions for what to do with the butterfly?

Pam Kahler
Madison, WI

Answer:

Although it was quite a coincidence concerning both caterpillars and their adult forms, the wings are formed by the imaginal discs (buds). The filaments only served a purpose in the larval form. Imaginal discs = Clusters of cells which undergo rapid division to form the rudiments of future organs during the metamorphosis of an insect (*A Dictionary of Entomology* by A. W. Leftwich). Pam witnessed a genetic aberration in the adults. In nature, obviously the butterflies would have died, thus preventing their genes from producing more aberrations. Pam can either feed the butterflies until they die or put them in the freezer which will kill them quickly and humanely.

Valerie Passoa
Powell, OH
WES Member
Entomologist & Wildlife Biologist
V.P., The Ohio Lepidopterists

How to Rule the World:
Small Lessons from the Insects
Thursday, November 13, 2003
Milwaukee Public Museum

Abundant brotherly love helps insects maintain the super-efficient societies that have made them the dominant animal life on Earth. Since colonies of termites, ants and bees are made up of brothers and sisters that don't mate, individuals focus their efforts on the survival of the whole colony rather than merely their offspring.

Learn about insects' sophisticated societies and how these societies help them dominate life on Earth during a lecture by David Grimaldi, American Museum of Natural History curator of invertebrate zoology.

According to Grimaldi, the structure of some insect societies leads to genetic advantages, like individuals with bodies specialized for various tasks. A myriad of other innovations, including remarkable mobility, metamorphosis and defensive strategies have helped insects flourish on Earth for more than 400 million years. Grimaldi is the author of more than 120 books and articles, including "*The Evolution of the insects*," to be published in 2004.

Reserve by Wednesday, November 12—Call (414) 278-2728

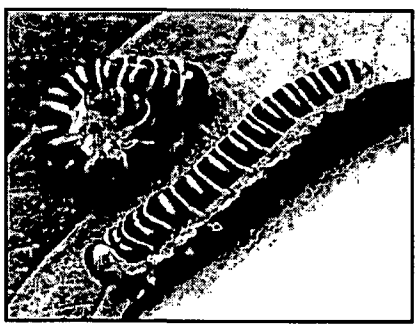
LEPIDOPTERA MIMICS... DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU!

Article and Photos by Janice Stiefel

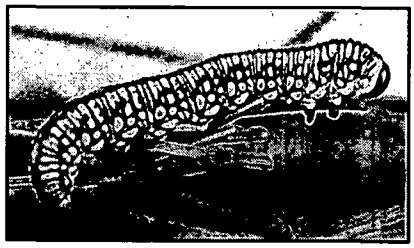
Having the reputation of rearing caterpillars, John and I never know what orphans we are going to find stashed in all sizes of containers at our front door. Sometimes the food plant is included, other times it's just a poor starving caterpillar crawling around the bottom of the container; occasionally with no indication of who made the deposit at our door.

Several years ago, a real eye-opener greeted us, This "caterpillar" had many more legs than the normal four pairs of midabdominal prolegs and rear anal legs of Lepidoptera. Checking my field guides, I discovered it was not a caterpillar, which only belongs to the Order Lepidoptera (butterflies and moths), but a sawfly. Technically, they are eruciform larvae (a larva that resembles a caterpillar).

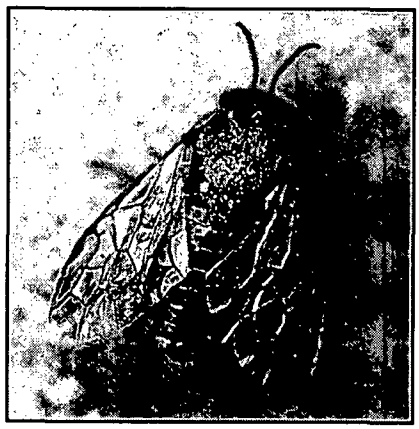
Sawflies are members of the Order Hymenoptera, which also includes wasps, ants and bees, so they have no relationship to butterflies and moths. However, like Lepidoptera, they are divided into several families. Since there are numerous sawflies, it would be impossible to address them all in this article. Instead, I am featuring a sampling of sawflies that I've come across in recent years...



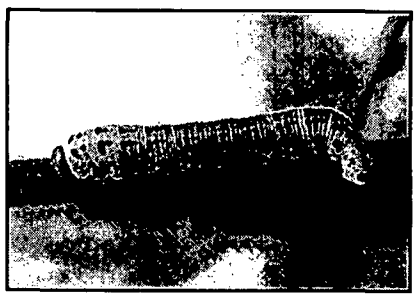
Unidentified Sawfly Larvae
Found 8/28/96 eating Red-Osier Dogwood, Town of Plymouth. The segments down its back are black and lower portion is yellow-orange. Upper left individual is sitting in a normal sawfly curled-up position, often hanging on the underside of their food plant, as if defying gravity.



Pine Sawfly Larva
About 1 in. long, with a shiny, black head. The body has a black stripe on the back and numerous yellow and white spots on the sides. Found eating White Pine 8/29/99, Town of Bailey's Harbor. Pupa overwintered in soil.

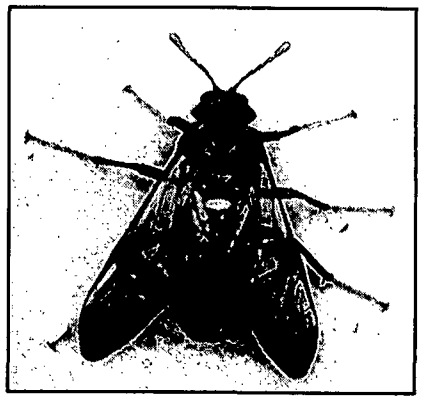


Pine Sawfly (*Diprion similis*)
Family: Diprionidae (Conifer Sawflies)
Eclosed from above larva 5/13/00. Resembles a fly, about ⅜ in. long with four transparent wings.

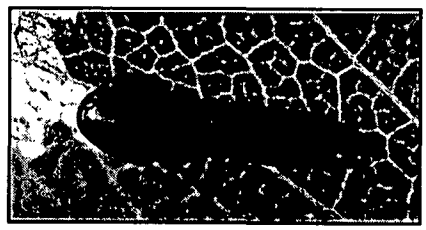


Redheaded Pine Sawfly Larva
(*Neodiprion lecontei*)
Family: Diprionidae (Conifer Sawflies)
About ⅝ in. long, bright reddish-orange head, yellow body with 4 to 6 rows of black spots. A colony was found 8/25/03 (eating Red Pine) by Megan Meehan, summer naturalist at the Ridges Sanctuary, Bailey's Harbor. Pupae are overwintering in sand. Adults are due to eclose in Spring.

Elm Sawfly Larva
1⅞ in. long, creamy-yellow with black spiracles and a black stripe down the back. Found in curled-up position on underside of a willow leaf 8/21/00, Town of Bailey's Harbor. Also eats Elm, Poplar, Maple, Basswood, and Alder. Pupa overwintered in sandy soil.

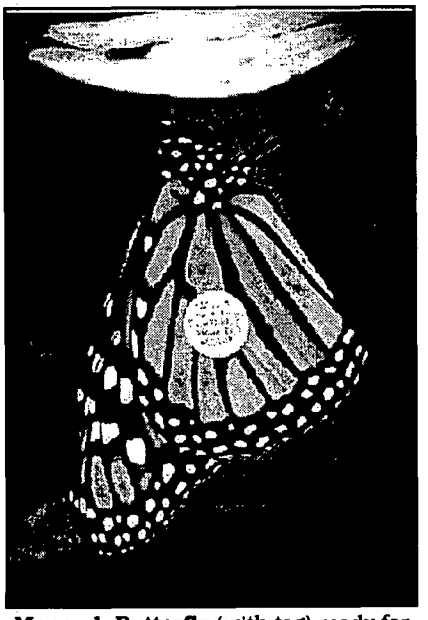


Elm Sawfly (*Cimbex americana*)
Family: Cimbicidae (Sawflies)
Eclosed from above larva, 4/1/01. Dark blue, 1¼ in. long—the largest Sawfly in the U.S., easily recognized by its club-shaped antennae



Cherry Tree Pear Slug (*Caliroa cerasi*)
or Black and Yellow Sawfly
Family: Tenthredinidae (Common Sawflies)
¼ in. long, slug-like, dark green or black, slimy, found 7/17/03 on domestic pear tree, Town of Bailey's Harbor. Also a pest on cherry trees. Overwinters as a fully grown larva, changes into a pupa in early spring, adults eclose in late May or June.

According to Steven J. Krauth, Curator of the Insect Research Collection at UW–Madison, there are approximately 500 sawfly species found in Wisconsin.



Monarch Butterfly (with tag) ready for its long journey to Mexico.
9/10/02, Town of Bailey's Harbor
Photo: Janice Stiefel

A Monarch Trip to Mexico

by Jim Mason

In February 2003 I made a delightful visit to Chincua and Cerro Pelon in Michoacan, Mexico. The trip was a "Spirit of Butterflies" tour organized by Maraleen Manos-Jones in co-operation with the Michoacan Re-forestation Fund. Proceeds from the trip benefitted the La Cruz Habitat Protection Project, which grows trees to be planted in areas adjacent to the Monarch reserves. These trees will eventually provide a source of both firewood and income for the landowners and reduce or hopefully eliminate the perceived need to cut down the trees in the reserves, which is a grave threat to the ecological integrity of the reserves. The gentleman who grows these trees was our guide, Jose Luis Alvarez.

Our small group of six first spent two days learning about the human and natural history of the region through visits to the copper artisan town of Santa Clara del Cobre, the Tarascan pyramid site at Tzintzuntzan on the south end of Lake Patzcuaro and the Eduardo Ruiz National Park at Uruapan. In addition to learning about the area, these two days also helped acclimate us to the altitude (7,000+ feet), so when we went trekking up to the reserves the following two days, it wasn't so hard on us. Our group saw several species of butterflies at the park in Uruapan, but lacking a local checklist it was hard to say what they were. One large flamboyant yellow and black swallowtail looked almost like the Giant Swallowtail, but had slightly different markings. On one of the rock walls by a waterfall was a metalmark of some sort. Zebra Longwings were seen back along the shaded trails.

During these days, we also toured Jose Luis' tree farm and saw how his operation works. While tree farming is his business, the trees raised and planted for the La Cruz Habitat Protection Project are funded entirely by donations. At the end of the planting season this year, 1.3 million trees will have been planted since the project commenced in 1997. Initially, he had some difficulty finding landowners who were willing to quit row crops and plant a forest instead. After some of the plantings became established and people could see how these nascent forests were actually improving conditions in the area around them by improving retention of rainfall in the soil (among other things), he now has landowners coming to him wanting trees. The project is now taking off in a big way.

"This is the way ecotourism should be done. While you get to see the "neat stuff" you also directly help to mitigate the "bad stuff." —Jim Mason

The first reserve we visited was Chincua. Jose Luis took us in the "back door" on what can best be described as an "adventure road" that was a challenge even for his excellent driving skills and the suspension on his Suburban! On our way in we met a school group packed into a large stakesided truck going the other way. There was no place to turn around and Jose Luis had to back up for about ¼ mile to allow them to pass. We proceeded on and finally we could go no further and got out to walk up the last couple of miles to the reserve.

The first length of the road was very dry and dusty with plowed fields on either side. Of course, this was the dry season down there, but still it was very obvious the impact cultivation has on the ecological health of the area. Scattered Monarchs were seen along the way, particularly at mud puddles.

Once we got beyond the cleared area into the forest, the temperature dropped several degrees and it was more humid as well. The path paralleled a rushing mountain stream. Considering how long it had probably been since it last rained, the volume of water present in the stream was remarkable. Numerous flowering plants provided nectar for the hungry Monarchs. A white-flowered species (in appearance like Joe Pye) was a particular favorite. We also saw them on a tall yellow composite that may have been in the genus *Senecio* and a plant with narrow purple flowers whose family relations I can only guess.

The trail formed a natural highway for the Monarchs, and the rustle of their wings as they flew around us was a constant presence. Occasionally butterflies would miscalculate their flight path and plop into one of us with little pif noises!

In places, little rivulets from the hillside spilled across the road, forming ideal puddling sites. These were absolutely covered with Monarchs! One had to step carefully around the dry edges of these areas to even proceed. After a break for lunch at one of these puddling sites, we continued up to the heart of the reserve where we saw for the first time the immense, pendulous clusters of butterflies that are so often referred to in descriptions of the overwintering reserves. Words cannot do it justice! At that elevation and location, the trees they were using were the Oyamel Firs. We spent about an hour taking pictures and basking in the presence of millions of Monarchs. As this was a weekday,

Please see, **MONARCHS**, Page 7

MONARCHS, *from Page 6*

we were the only people there. One interesting thing I noted on the hike down was the wind was now blowing uphill. The thought occurred to me that if this was the normal daily cycle of winds, it worked out well for the Monarchs, since it made their ascent back to the reserve much easier.

The second reserve we visited was Cerro Pelon. That was an even more spectacular sight. We arrived around midday and the road leading up to the reserve was a river of orange butterflies! The dispersion of the Monarchs downhill for water and nectar was immense, and Jose Luis said he had never seen anything like it outside of the time at the end of the season when the Monarchs leave to return north. We had to drive slowly to give them plenty of maneuvering room to go around us.

We met our local guide in the nearby town and were driven up to the reserve in the back of a small pickup. This time, we did not have to hike so far as the Monarchs were further downhill in an area of oaks. Again, we spent about an hour at the site and had it all to ourselves. We noticed several mated pairs of Monarchs at this site. When we returned to town, I purchased some tags that had been collected at the reserve—including one of Lincoln Brower's tags, which was a pleasant surprise.

To me, this is the way ecotourism should be done. While you get to see the "neat stuff" you also directly help to mitigate the "bad stuff" that threatens the neat stuff. I took numerous pictures and will be posting these on the web soon. I also intend to lead a group down there next year and repeat the experience!

For more information on the Spirit of Butterflies tour see:
http://www.spiritofbutterflies.com/welcome.html

For more information on the Michoacan Reforestation Fund see:
http://www.michoacanmonarchs.org

Jim Mason, Naturalist
Jim@gpnc.org
Great Plains Nature Center
6232 E. 29th Street
North Wichita, KS 67220-2200

Wisconsin Entomological Society

Dues for 2004

(Due on Jan 1, 2004)

Individual Membership
$5.00 per year

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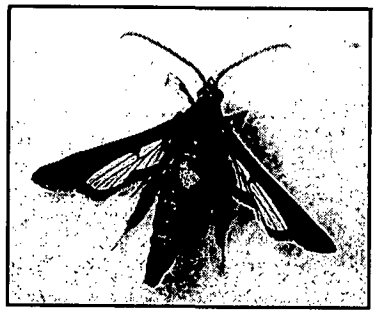


MYSTERY INSECT...

Can you identify it?

The head, thorax and abdomen are blackish, with orange antennae, forelegs and rear tarsi. Wingspan is 1 to 1¼ in. If you can't make a specific ID, can you name the order to which is belongs?

Individuals with the correct answer will be announced in the next issue of *The Wisconsin Entomological Society Newsletter*.

Door County WES Field Trip

Saturday, July 12, 2003 was a perfect day for our Second Annual Field Trip to the Mud Lake Wildlife Area in the Town of Liberty Grove. It was 75 degrees, sunny with a slight breeze. Dragonfly expert, Paul Burton, shared his expertise on dragonflies, especially the Federally-endangered Hine's Emerald. Since Paul has a license to capture and examine these gorgeous dragonflies, we were able to get a close-up look at the difference between a male and female and to scrutinize and photograph their emerald green eyes. Even though mosquitoes had been in great supply in June, that morning they were no where to be seen or heard...obviously because of the many dragonflies cruising the area. We tried to keep a list of all the species of insects we observed. In addition to the Hine's Emeralds, here are some of the species we recorded:

Odonata

Green Darner Dragonfly; Calico Pennant, The Widow, Chalk-Fronted Corporal, and 12-Spotted Skimmers; Spreadwing Damselflies.

Lepidoptera

Butterflies—Monarch, Northern Pearl Crescent, White Admiral, Meadow Fritillary, Great Spangled Fritillary, Appalachian Brown, Large Wood Nymph, Canadian Tiger Swallowtail, Arctic Skipper, Indian Skipper, Northern Cloudywing, Viceroy, Black Swallowtail.

Moths—Virginia Ctenuchid, Confused Eusarca.

Diptera

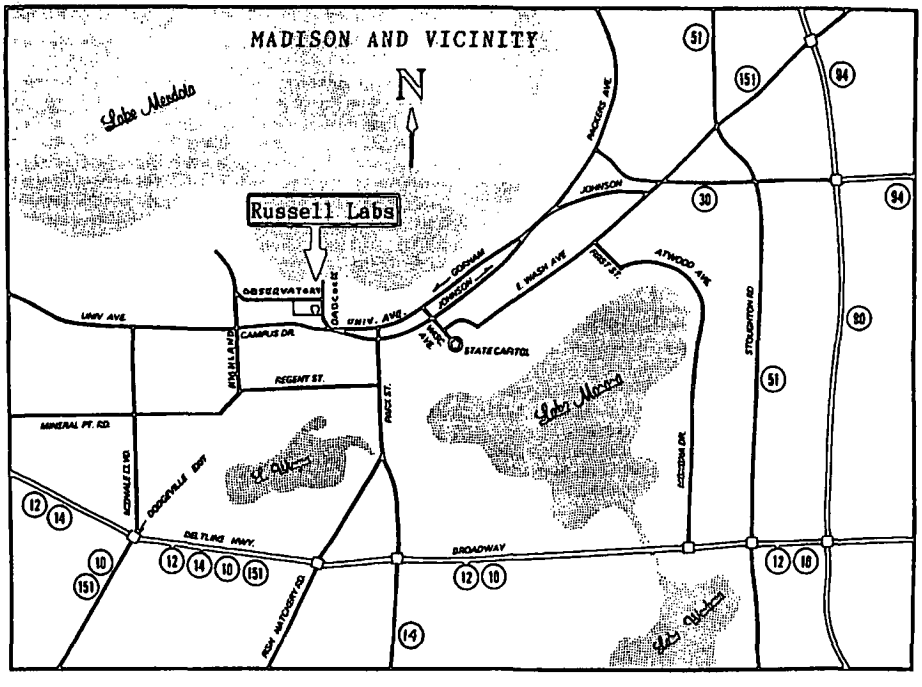
Bee Killer (*Promachus fitchii*), Deer Fly (*Chrysops pikei*).

Participants

WES members—Paul Burton, Joanne Kuhns, Sara Larsen, MaryAlexis Pfutzereuter, Cheri Stephan, John and Janice Stiefel, and Tom Turriff.

Wisconsin Entomological Society

Janice Stiefel, Editor
2125 Grove Rd.
Bailey's Harbor, WI 54202



Directions to Russell Labs, Madison, Wisconsin

Wisconsin Entomological Society Officers

President: Kerry Katovich
Dept. of Biology
UW-Whitewater
320 Upham Hall
Whitewater, WI 53190
katovick@mail.uww.edu

Vice President: Phil Pellitteri
Dept. of Entomology
UW-Madison
1630 Linden Dr.
Madison, WI 53706
pellitte@entomology.wisc.edu

Secretary-Treasurer: Les Ferge
7119 Hubbard Ave.
Middleton, WI 53562-3231
ferge@chorus.net

Newsletter Editor: Janice Stiefel
2125 Grove Rd.
Bailey's Harbor, WI 54202
(920) 839-9796
jstiefel@itol.com