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Seven Species of Michigan Butterflies Attracted to Fluorescent Light

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All the *B. infans* we collected in the bog were males, and, since female Lepidoptera only rarely come to moisture, most of the moths eaten by the birds were probably also males. The predation toll must be remarkably high and efficient when insects are concentrated in this manner, but if the males mate before going to the moisture the predation should have little effect on the size of the succeeding generation. The bright orange hindwings of this species did not appear to be serving as a deterrent to predation in this instance, but the females may receive some protection under different conditions and in a different habitat.

LITERATURE CITED

Buckner, C. H. 1966. The role of vertebrate predators in the biological control of forest insects. Ann. Rev. Entomol. 11: 449-470.

Olson, W. L. 1962. Song sparrows feeding on Lepidoptera. J. Lepid. Soc. 16: 136.

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SEVEN SPECIES OF MICHIGAN BUTTERFLIES ATTRACTED TO FLUORESCENT LIGHT

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Many lepidopterists agree that if mechanically disturbed, butterflies may be attracted to fluorescent light. Yet the entire problem of the attraction of day-flying Lepidoptera to light is still in the data-collecting stage, and records indicate that mechanical disturbance may not always be a determining factor. Numerous papers on the problem have appeared in recent years, especially in the *J. Lepid. Soc.*, which may be consulted for bibliographical details not attempted in this collection note.

The following 10 records, which have not been published before, involve seven species and four families of Rhopalocera. The amount of available information varies in each case, but all records have been carefully verified. I am indebted to my co-workers M. C. Nielsen and J. H. Newman for assistance in the collection of data.

EUPTYCHIA CYMELA (Cramer)

A pair *in copula* [!] taken in a BL "spinsect" trap, USDA-Michigan State University insect survey, 17 June 1967, Temperance, Monroe County, Michigan (Edward Andrews, Jr.). The insects were dead but locked in position. Mechanical disturbance unlikely.

Unsexed specimen taken in USDA omni-directional BL trap, 16 August 1967, Erie, Monroe County, Michigan.

CERCYONIS PEGALA NEPHELE (Kirby)

One ♀ at 15w. BL tube, 10 August 1961, nr. Otsego Lake, Otsego County, Michigan (M.C. Nielsen). From report: "Light located in large field . . . in which *nephele* was observed during the day. . . . It may have been disturbed from grasses."

Unsexed specimen taken in a BL "spinsect" trap, USDA-MSU survey, 18 July 1967, Hart, Oceana County, Michigan. Mechanical disturbance unlikely.

Unsexed specimen taken in same trap, 22 July 1967, same locality.

NYMPHALIS MILBERTI (Godart)

Unsexed specimen taken in a BL "spinsect" trap, USDA-MSU survey, 28 June 1967, S. Lyon, Livingston County, Michigan (J. H. Newman). Mechanical disturbance unlikely.

Unsexed specimen taken in same trap, 6 July 1967, same locality.

VANESSA VIRGINIENSIS (Drury)

One ♂ in a simple box trap with overlapping glass panes, containing 15w. BL tube, 14 July 1965, Okemos, Ingham County, Michigan (R. S. Wilkinson). Mechanical disturbance unlikely.

ASTEROCAMPA CLYTON (Boisduval and LeConte)

One ♂ at 15w. BL tube, 29 July 1962, Morenci, Lenawee County, Michigan (M. C. Nielsen). From report: "Light located in midst of 175-acre farm, all grain-hay crops. The closest hackberry tree [its food plant] located about 1 1/2 miles due west from light."

STRYMON FALACER (Godart)

One fresh ♂ at 15w. BL tube, 26 June 1966, Burke Lake, Clinton County, Michigan (M.C. Nielsen), in old gravel pit near oak-hickory woodlot. From report: "It undoubtedly came from one of the nearby trees, about 50 feet or so away. Doubt if it was physically disturbed."

PIERIS RAPAE (Linnaeus)

One worn ♂ on the window of a drive-in restaurant utilizing office-type fluorescent tubes, 24 August 1967, E. Lansing, Ingham County, Michigan (R. S. Wilkinson). The insect was obviously attracted, and fluttered against the windows. After about ten minutes of activity it settled on the glass in the usual resting position, with wings vibrating. Temperature was 68° F., and insect activity was marked. Mechanical disturbance quite possible.

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