

## BRIEF NOTE

FOUR ADDITIONAL BUTTERFLIES FROM CEDAR BOG,  
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Albrecht (1974) reported 8 families and a total of 48 species of butterflies (Rhopalocera) for Cedar Bog, Champaign County, Ohio. During the summer of 1979, I collected butterflies and other insects in this area on a weekly basis. Four previously unreported species, including one belonging to a separate family, were collected.

The black swallowtail, *Papilio polyxenes asterius* Stoll (Papilionidae) (determined by J. Richard Heitzman), was common throughout the Bog, and specimens were collected on 30 July and 6 August. This species occurs throughout Ohio. Immatures feed on Umbelliferae and Rutaceae growing in the area (Frederick 1974).

*Feniseca tarquinius tarquinius* Fabricius, the harvester, is the only North American species in the family Liphyridae. One specimen was collected on 6 August in Frederick's sector E-5 in the marl meadow association. This species is not commonly collected, and was previously unreported from Champaign County. The caterpillars are carnivorous and feed on woolly aphids of the genera *Schizoneura* and *Pemphigus* (Homoptera, Aphididae), which in turn feed on alder, ash, beech, wild currant, witch hazel, hawthorne, maple, and elm (Howe 1975).

The Baltimore, *Euphydras phaeton* (Drury) (Nymphalidae), was collected in the marl meadow association on 25 June. This butterfly has a widely scattered distri-

bution, but it can become locally abundant. Caterpillars reside in communal webs during their earlier instars, feeding on turtlehead, *Chelone glabra*, reportedly found in the Bog. This record represents the only documented occurrence of this species in west-central Ohio.

*Lethe portlandia anthedon* (Clark) (Satyridae), the pearly eye, is a locally restricted, woodland species that I collected in the Bog's swamp forest on 5 September. Immatures feed on the forest grass, *Muhlenbergia* sp., found in the area. This butterfly occurs throughout Ohio, but was previously unreported from Champaign County.

The butterfly fauna of Cedar Bog is not static. New species will undoubtedly appear in the area, while other previously reported species become rare or absent. During the 1979 season, for example, *Boloria selene myrina* (Cramer), *Junonia coenia coenia* (Hübner), and *Eurema lisa* (Hübner) were not observed or collected. Of these, *J. c. coenia* and *E. lisa* are primarily southern species that occasionally migrate northward. They are not known to continually breed at these northern limits. The occurrence of *B. selene myrina* in Cedar Bog was reported to be the southernmost colony of this species in Ohio, but it has not been collected there since 1970 (Albrecht 1974). Because the butterflies of Cedar Bog have been so intensively documented in the past, they can become useful environmental indicators in the future. By surveying the changing composition of the species inhabiting the area, temporary as well as permanent alterations in the Bog habitat may be revealed.

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