



VES NEWS

The Newsletter of the Vermont Entomological Society

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The **Vermont Entomological Society** (VES) is devoted to the study, conservation, and appreciation of invertebrates. Founded in 1993, VES sponsors selected research, workshops and field trips for the public, including children. Our quarterly newsletter features developments in entomology, accounts of insect events and field trips, as well as general contributions from members or other entomologists.

VES is open to anyone interested in arthropods. Our members range from casual insect watchers to amateur and professional entomologists. We welcome members of all ages, abilities and interests.

You can join VES by sending dues of \$15 per year to:

Deb Kiel
147 Allen Irish Road
Underhill, VT 05489

Cover Photographs:

(Front) Female Common Blue Butterfly (*Polyommatus icarus*), Photo by Donald H. Miller

(Back) Male Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*), Photo by Nicholas Trapeni

For more information on the
Vermont Entomological Society, visit
www.VermontInsects.org

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Newsletter Schedule

Spring: Deadline April 7 - Publication May 1
Summer: Deadline July 7 - Publication August 1
Fall: Deadline October 7 - Publication November 1
Winter: Deadline January 7 - Publication February 1

2018 Membership Check Your Mailing Label

The upper right corner of your mailing label will inform you of the month and year your VES membership expires. Dues are \$15 and can be sent to our Treasurer:

Vermont Entomological Society
c/o Deb Kiel
147 Allen Irish Road
Underhill, VT 05489





REMEMBERING LUKE CURTIS

By Trish Hanson

Thanks to an April communication from VES President Michael Sabourin, most of you know that my husband, Luke Curtis, passed away on April 28th. It was fortuitous that his profile appeared in the Spring issue of the VES Newsletter.

Many of you responded to the sad news with great kindness, and I'd like to take this opportunity to thank you for your lovely cards, e-mails, calls and other communications. I would like to especially thank VES members for the timely delivery of a basket of Vermont-made food products. What a thoughtful gift.



Luke Curtis and his daughter, Bay Baxter

Several of you also donated to the Lincoln Library in his name, which would have pleased Luke very much.

I thought members might enjoy this photo of Luke with his daughter Bay. As she put it, "Luke sure was a good sport with us kids, wasn't he? Except maybe if you tried to tickle his feet while he was napping." He tickled *us* with his quick, wry wit and word-play comebacks. The mainstay of his family, his sweet presence is sorely missed.

Member News

John R. Grehan recently co-authored *Evolutionary biogeography and tectonic history of the ghost moth families Hepialidae, Mnesarchaeidae, and Palaeosetidae in the Southwest Pacific (Lepidoptera: Exoporia)*, an extensive publication on the evolutionary biogeography and tectonic history of ghost moth families; see <https://biotaxa.org/Zootaxa/article/view/zootaxa.4415.2.2>.

The online library for USFS Forest Healthy Technology Enterprise Team is at https://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/pub_titles.shtml#F where you can find a *Field Guide to Native Oak Species of Eastern North America*, co-authored by **Bob Acciavatti**, see <https://www.fs.fed.us/foresthealth/technology/pdfs/fieldguide.pdf>.



Brown Prionid Beetle
Photo by Laurie DiCesare



MACRAE FARM PARK WALK - JUNE 3, 2018

By Laurie DiCesare

On an 80-degree Sunday morning, Don Miller led a natural history walk around Macrae Farm Park in Colchester, VT with Deb Kiel, Michael Sabourin, a new insect enthusiast Libby Weiland, and myself in attendance. Don reported seeing a Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) on his prep trip the day before.



Deb Kiel and Michael Sabourin on Meadow Loop Trail
Photo by Laurie DiCesare

Starting from the parking lot and walking along the Winooski River oxbow trail, we saw several beetles including a Dogwood Caligrapha leaf beetle (*Calligrapha philadelphica*); and the showy, green Six-spotted Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela sexguttata*.) Aside from a Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*), a Canadian Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*), a Noctuid moth and a few caterpillars, Don noted that there were very few Lepidopterans out and about. The common Eastern Forktail Damselfly (*Ischnura verticalis*) was the only Odonate we noticed.

The flies were out in abundance, though. We saw a mating pair of Crane Flies; a Robber Fly (Family Asilidae) and Tachnid Fly (Family Tachinidae) along with the usual entourage of

female Deer Flies (Family Tabanidae) searching for a blood meal. (The males sip plant juices.)

We were gifted with the appearance of a great variety of birds including a Great-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), Baltimore / Northern Oriole (*Icterus galbula*), an Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*), Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*), Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*), Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) and Northern Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*.)

The Winooski Valley Park District acquired Macrae Farm Park in 1977 through a grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and member town appropriations. We appreciate their giving us permission to collect some sample insect species for educational purposes.

A complete species list is available by emailing Laurie DiCesare at NatureHaven@MyFairPoint.net.



Phlogophora iris moth
Photo by Michael Sabourin

COMMON BLUE, *Polyommatus icarus*: A RECENT SPECIES TO NORTH AMERICA

By Donald H. Miller

While visiting family in Laval, Quebec, on Aug. 11, 2014, I discovered a butterfly that I did not recognize in Renaissance Park. Located in northern Laval, it is the typical mowed, multipurpose recreational park with an edge of various herbs such as vetch and trefoil. I was baby-sitting grandchildren at the time and not totally focused on butterflies.

I initially thought all the lycaenids I saw in the park were the Silvery Blue (*Glaucopsyche lygdamus*.) Later, when I examined some of my photographs more closely, I realized one of the species was a butterfly that I had never seen before, anywhere in North America.

I checked several standard sources for both eastern and western North American lycaenids and could not find any image that matched this unknown. I was both incredibly excited but also very puzzled. Had I found a new species of lycaenid butterfly or was I not recognizing a species, known to be a native member of the North American butterfly fauna?

The unknown butterfly resembled the Melissa's Blue (*Lycaeides melissa*) with which I was quite familiar, having spent four summers as a naturalist in Wyoming's Grand Teton National Park where they were common, as well as a summer in western Montana, censusing both butterflies and birds. However, "my" butterfly was not the latter. The butterfly I saw in Laval had considerable orange markings; the unknown male had orange markings only on the lower surface of the wings, the female on both lower and upper, unlike any of the other

three native species of lycaenids that I saw in the same general area, during 2014 - 2016.

I checked Louis Handfield's marvelous book on the butterflies of Quebec (*Papillons du Quebec et voila!*) There it was on plate 14, the Common Blue (*Polyommatus icarus*.) He wrote that it was discovered by an amateur entomologist, Ara Sarafain, in 2005

near the Mirabel Airport, northwest of the island of Laval. Since then, the butterfly has spread relatively rapidly, especially to the west but, somewhat unexpectedly, not as fast in the other cardinal directions. (It was close to the Ottawa area in 2011 and had reached Cornwall, Ontario in 2011, at a site by a service station off Canada 401, east of Nudell Bush.) Since its initial discovery near the

Mirabel Airport, it has also been reported many times in the general Montreal area.

I have spent considerable time in the field in St. Lawrence and Franklin counties of New York in recent years and have never seen the Common Blue there. Many of these field excursions were in Edward Moses State Park, very close to Cornwall, Ontario in some similar mowed habitats. The boundary between New York State and Ontario, Canada in the latter area is the St. Lawrence River.

I suspect the species is moving relatively rapidly along the verges of the trans-Canadian highway where several of its larval food plants, such as Birdsfoot Trefoil, are present. Rivers do not appear to be a barrier to its dispersal but forests may be.



Common Blue Butterfly (*Polyommatus icarus*)
Laval, Quebec*
Photo by Donald Miller

A recent check of iNaturalist showed no records for the Common Blue in the United States. The species will undoubtedly reach some New England states or northern New York sometime this year.

The Common Blue seems to reflect the classic characteristics of most species of butterflies that have become well established outside their historical range: it is polyvoltine (producing several broods in one year) and its larvae feed on a great variety of plants. In Europe, its present geographic range is the broadest of any other lycaenid species. Ecologically speaking, it is a winner!

The Common Blue is obviously very adaptable to a wide range of ecological conditions. It is also quite variable in color and form throughout Europe, more evidence of great genetic variability. While in Laval, I did many random walks through a considerable variety of habitats. I only saw the Common Blue in suburban areas: lawns, playgrounds and somewhat ruderal places but never in marshes, swamps or deep in woodlands.

The great breadth of habitat records reported from Europe does not seem to match the present situation in eastern North America. This may be a founder effect. That is, the very small population that was established in the Mirabel area had less genetic variability than that of the species in Europe.

According to a March 20, 2018 personal e-mail from Reginald Webster, a graduate student is now studying the range expansion of the species. Another entomologist, Greg Pohl, recently informed me that it is known to have three generations in some places in Canada. I definitely detected two generations in Laval. Therefore, it can rapidly increase in numbers in one year compared to many other species of northeastern butterflies that are univoltine (producing only one generation per year.)

Like so many lycaenids that have complex associations with ants, the Common Blue has a

facultative association with eight species of ants in Europe. Three of these species of ants also occur in New England; two are widespread: *Lasius alienus* and *L. flavus*. Since these associations are optional, they are probably of minimal importance to the future success of the species in North America.

Whether the Common Blue has the potential to be a threat to similar species of native lycaenids with which it is or may be sympatric, remains to be determined. It will also be interesting to see whether it will be as adaptable to various habitats as is the species in Europe and north Africa. With its great fecundity, it is probably just a matter of time before it, too, is found in a greater variety of habitats in North America as its genetic variability increases.

Thanks to entomologists Greg Pohl, Philip de Maynadier, John Klymko, and Reginald Webster for providing recent and valuable information about the biology and distribution of the species; and to Shirley Zundell and Stefanie Monte for valuable assistance with the manuscript.

**Author's Note: This photo was taken on 11 August 2014, and the one on the front cover on 10 September 2014, both of fresh individuals. This is extremely good evidence for at least a double-brood of the species in Laval, in 2014.*

Selected References:

- Cech, Richard and Guy Tudor. 2015. *Butterflies of the East Coast*. Princeton Univ. 345 pp.
- Ellison, Aaron M. et al. 2012. *A field guide to the ants of New England*. 398 pp.
- Handfield, Louis. 2011. *Papillons du Quebec*. Broquet. 672 pp.+ 166 Plates.
- Pierce, Naomi E. et al. 2002. *The ecology and evolution of ant association in the Lycaenidae (Lepidoptera)*. Annual Rev. Entomol. 47:733-71.
- Pyle, Robert M. 2002. *The butterflies of Cascadia*. Seattle Audubon Society. 420 pp.
- Tolman, Tom. 1997. *Butterflies of Europe*. Princeton Univ. 320 pp.

RESPONSIBLE LAWN CARE NEEDED TO PROTECT POLLINATORS

By Bobbie Summers

Oh how New Englanders love spring and summer! After months of frigid temperatures, snow and icy roads, the beautiful colors and sounds of spring warms our souls. The quacking calls of wood frogs can be heard in nearby wetlands, voices of birds fill the air, and trees are again verdant with tender young leaves. Then I look out at my back yard and see quickly-sprouting grass. Time to gas up my 100-pound, walk-behind mower. I start thinking about the impact that mowing my lawn has on the environment, realizing that most lawn mowers are big, noisy contraptions equipped with high-speed, spinning blades.



**Brown-belted bumblebee, *Bombus griseocollis*, visiting patch of *Ajuga*, West Bolton, VT
Photo by Susan C. Morse**

In my path, I see a patch of ajuga abuzz with bumblebees. Then I glance over to see Eastern Swallowtail butterflies visiting dandelions. I try my best to avoid these little creatures, looking like a case of MWI (Mowing While Impaired.) Bees, butterflies, moths, beetles and caterpillars are important pollinators, but some birds, bats and other small mammals also pollinate plants.

Online investigations revealed some grim statistics about how lawn and meadow mowing affects pollinators. The mission of Pollinator Partnership (<http://www.pollinator.org>) is to “promote the health of pollinators, critical to food and ecosystem, through conservation, education and research.” They

state that pollinators “sustain our ecosystems and produce our natural resources by helping plants reproduce.” Without pollinators, “agricultural economics, our food supply, and surrounding landscapes would collapse.” The Ecology Action Center says that “regular mowing reduces wildlife habitat, destroys nesting wildlife, and eliminates food for pollinating insects.”

Lawn care has come at a high cost to the environment. According to the National Wildlife Federation:

- a. 30% of water used on the east coast goes to watering lawns;
- b. 18% of municipal solid waste is composed of yard waste;
- c. The average suburban lawn receives 10 times as much chemical pesticide per acre as farmland;
- d. Over 70 million tons of fertilizers and pesticides are applied to residential lawns and gardens annually;
- e. Pesticides kill 60 - 90% of earthworms which are important for soil health; and
- f. Per hour of operation, a gas lawn mower emits 10 to 12 times as much hydrocarbon as a typical automobile; a weed eater emits 21 times more and a leaf blower emits 34 times more.

These disturbing facts would suggest the need for improved lawn care awareness on our part. Here are a few suggestions:

1. Reduce the number of times you mow your lawn during the entire mowing season; not just to save pollinators but to reduce fuel usage and emissions. Instead of once a week, you could consider mowing every two or three weeks.
2. Leave patches of wildflowers, tall grass and forbs when you mow, especially around the edges of your property. Writer Kate Bradbury states, “Dandelions are demonized as one of the most pernicious weeds, but hold back on the mowing and you’ll find a whole

range of garden wildlife depends on them for food.”

3. Plant wildflower gardens and meadows which support many times more diversity than a mowed lawn. Pollinators depend upon floral resources during the whole growing season, and they can be active day or night. Bees and butterflies are well known daytime pollinators, but there is a night shift pollinator crew consisting of moths and bats. Hawk and sphinx moths will feed on the nectar of flowers, picking up the flower’s pollen on their legs and transporting it to other plants. Other moth pollinators include owl moths, underwing moths and geometer moths. Unlike most moths, the Hummingbird Clearwing (*Hemaris thysbe*) is most active during daytime hours or close to dusk.

4. Protect endangered pollinators, such as the Monarch butterfly. This can be done by planting native milkweed which will attract the Monarch butterfly and many other pollinators.

5. The Xerces Society (<https://xerces.org>) advocates on behalf of threatened, endangered and at-risk invertebrates and their habitats. Part of the Xerces Society’s conservation effort strives to reduce reliance on pesticides. They state that “neonicotinoids are a group of insecticides that are used widely on farms, as well as around our homes, schools, and city landscapes. Unfortunately, bees, butterflies and other flower-visiting insects are harmed by the residues. Extremely concerning is the prolific inclusion of these insecticides in home garden products. Home garden products containing neonicotinoids can legally be applied in far greater concentrations in gardens than they can be on farms – sometimes at concentrations as much as 120 times as great which increases the risk to pollinators.” They advise the gardener: “You have a unique opportunity to help protect pollinators by avoiding the use of these insecticides, asking your local nursery or garden center if plants have been treated with neonicotinoids, and encouraging your city or park district to use alternatives to neonicotinoids on plants that are visited by bees or are bee-pollinated.”

The Xerces Society is a 501(c)(3) non-profit that works with federal agencies to incorporate the needs of

pollinators and other invertebrates into national conservation programs. They work with lawmakers to pass legislation to improve habitat for a variety of invertebrates and promote invertebrate protection using the Endangered Species Act and other state and federal laws. Contributions from interested citizens are used to fund invertebrate conservation, advocacy, applied research, outreach and education.

6. At <http://www.firefly.org>, I found this message: “Don't over-mow your lawn. Fireflies mainly stay on the ground during the day, and frequent mowing may disturb local firefly populations. ...consider incorporating some areas of long grasses into your landscaping. Fireflies prefer to live in long grasses, and doing this may boost their population in your yard.” The Massachusetts Audubon is conducting a Firefly Watch Citizen Science Project that “combines an annual summer evening ritual with scientific research.” You can go to their website, <https://www.massaudubon.org> and join a network of volunteers that are recording observations in their backyards. This data will help scientists map fireflies found in New England and beyond.

7. Think about getting an environmentally-friendly mower rather than relying on gasoline-fueled mowers for every yard care task. Consider using an electric mower, or for small yards with lots of planting, a manually-operated reel mower can maneuver easily around flower beds and shrubs. Yard care can be combined with heart-healthy exercise – burning calories could replace fuel emissions!

8. Very important! Don’t worry if your yard doesn’t stand up to the perfectly-manicured standards of your neighbors’ yards. The insects will thank you.

While pollinators need us to care, we need them to survive. Every Vermonter can help by being good land stewards, but also by supporting The Vermont Entomological Society’s dedicated work to conserve insects and other invertebrates.

Thanks to Susan C. Morse for photographic contributions and informational support.

BOREAL PINE LOOPER (*NEPYTIA PELLUCIDARIA*): A RARE MOTH TO LOOK FOR THIS FALL?

By Janet Mihuc

For the past two years, I have found the Boreal Pine Looper, an inchworm moth, near stands of Red Pine in Paul Smiths, New York in the northern Adirondacks. This native moth had not been documented in the northeastern U.S. since the early 1900s (Mihuc & McCabe 2018) and was one of the species included in the book "Rare, declining and poorly-known butterflies and moths of forests and woodlands in the eastern United States." The moth has recently been documented in Ontario and Quebec. I suspect that this moth may be mistaken for the False Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia canosaria*), a common species that is on the wing at the same time in September. The False Hemlock Looper has yellow on the top of the head and is smaller than the Boreal Pine Looper. The photo of my specimens illustrates the size difference. The gray coloration also differs between the two species but this difference can be hard to discern without seeing both species together.

The Boreal Pine Looper is known to feed only on Red Pine, Pitch Pine, White Pine and Jack Pine. I encountered males and females near mercury vapor lights within forests containing both Red and White Pine. Flight dates ranged from September 8 to October 4. Tim McCabe, of the New York State Museum, feels that the range of this species may have been larger before the introduction of the Parasitoid Tachinid Fly (*Compsilura concinnata*) in the early 1900s for control of the Brown-tail Moth and Gypsy Moth. This fly is known to parasitize many species of moths. Historical records of the Boreal Pine Looper exist from New Hampshire and Maine. Keep an eye out for this species in Vermont forests with the proper host plants. I encourage you to submit sightings online to the *Vermont Atlas of Life iNaturalist* project or to *Butterflies and Moths of North America*. More information and a photo of the caterpillar can be found in the Mihuc and McCabe article listed below.

Literature Cited:

Mihuc, J.R. & T.L. McCabe. 2018. *Nepytia pellucidaria* (Packard) (Lepidoptera: Geometridae) in New York State. News of the Lepidopterists' Society. Vol. 60(2), p. 66-67.

Schweitzer D, Minno M., Wagner D. 2011. *Rare, declining and poorly-known butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera) in forests and woodlands in the eastern United States*. Morgantown (WV): U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Forest Service Forest Health Technology Enterprise Team Publication FHTET-2011-01. 517 p.



Hemlock Looper (*Nepytia canosaria*) [Top row],
Boreal Pine Loopers (*Nepytia pellucidaria*) [Bottom row]; Franklin County, NY
Photo by Janet Mihuc



National Wildlife Federation Field Guide to Insects and Spiders of North America

By Arthur C. Evans

Reviewed by Laurie DiCesare

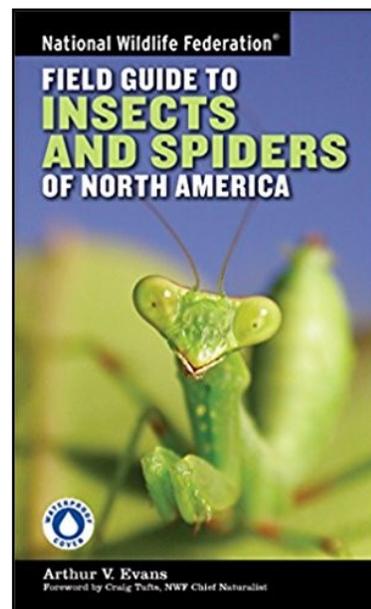
As stated in the Foreword, the *Field Guide to Insects and Spiders of North America* includes “the insects, spiders, centipedes and other species that we are likely to find, as well as those we hope to find...” With photos and descriptions for 940 species, outdoor enthusiasts and naturalists will find this a helpful resource.

Each non-glossy page (which easily accepts high-lighter, pencil or ink) includes three different species, with a descriptive paragraph and one to three photos of each species, some showing male / female differences and/or immature life stages. The descriptions include common and scientific names, size, range, natural history and life cycle plus associated food plants. Family names are boldly displayed and orders are color-coded.

Inside the front flap is a quick-use guide with simplified illustrations of the body parts of beetles, bugs, mantids, butterflies, grasshoppers and spiders; an enlargement of insect mouth parts; and a handy 20 cm. (7.75 inch) ruler on the outer edge. The Contents section includes a four-page list of arthropod, arachnid and associated orders, with a photo of a sample animal for each order. The back page contains a geographical map of North America with U.S. states, Canadian provinces and major rivers and mountain ranges delineated. The water-resistant cover is sturdy and the stitched binding lays nearly flat when opened.

The appendices include a seven-page Glossary; a taxonomic list of Arthropod Orders; federally-

listed Endangered and Threatened Insects and Arachnids; and an extensive list of Resources and References including web sites, biological supply houses, and other regional field guides. The 14-page Index is extensive and in easy-to-read print but presents some challenges as some major categories (ex.: Dragonflies or Butterflies) are not listed in the main index but relegated to an additional Quick Index page. The Eastern Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*), for example, is listed under “Swallowtail, Eastern Tiger.” In the Spider section, there are seven different listings for crab spiders (under E for Elegant Crab, N for Northern Crab and W for White-banded Crab) that might have been easier to find under a common heading like “crab spiders” as they are listed in the Quick Index. Aside from this minor complication (adaptable with the reader’s own pencil or ink notations), this field guide is generally easy to use and a highly-recommended, comprehensive resource.



National Wildlife Federation *Field Guide to Insects and Spiders of North America* by Arthur C. Evans. 498 pages. ©2008; Sterling Publishing Co., New York, NY. ISBN 978-1-4027-4153-1. www.sterlingpublishing.com.



August 19

Preston Pond
West Bolton, VT
11 a.m.

From a small trailhead on Stage Road, we will take a leisurely, 1-hour walk on a gravel road and woodland trail (with hand-painted wildlife signs) to Preston Pond, a good site to look for dragonflies. Carpooling from Jonesville is encouraged.

Contact: Laurie, NatureHaven@MyFairPoint.net, (802) 893-1845.

August 24

Victory Bog
Damon Crossing, Victory, VT
6 p.m.

All are welcome to join the VES and Northeast Kingdom Audubon for a trip to Victory Wildlife Management Area. Ever wonder about the smaller critters that make Victory home? Here's a chance to explore the Damon's Crossing area for various moths and butterflies, as well as other flora and fauna. We will have moth lights on to see what

shows up once the sun sets. Join us for what is sure to be an interesting and fun time!

Contacts: Michael Sabourin, mothvet@yahoo.com, (802) 426-2133 and Laura Tobin (NEK Audubon) nekaudubon1@gmail.com or 802-751-7671.

September 22 (Rain date, Sept. 23)

Missisquoi National Wildlife Refuge
Swanton, VT

2 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Meet at southern parking lot on Tabor Rd. near Steven Young Swamp at 2 p.m.; then meet at 7 pm at refuge visitors' center on Tabor Rd. Event will focus on moths and other insects, depending on interests. We will walk along the railroad passage trail adjacent to Maquam Bog in the late afternoon; then set up lights at the visitors' center in the evening.

Contact: Michael Sabourin or Warren Kiel, dkiel1@hotmail.com, (802) 899-5039.

Odds and Ends

The UVM Torrey Hall Collection has settled into the Blundell House (www.uvm.edu/~campus/blundell/blundell.html). Speaking with Laura Caicedo Quiroga in March, she said she expects that the collection will remain at Blundell House until repairs are finished at Torrey Hall. At the Blundell House everything is in working order with the well-organized cabinets and plenty of work space. As in the past, visitors are welcome to work on specimens. UVM is currently not going out of their way to acquire new donations but would certainly entertain donations of significance. To visit the Blundell House please contact [Laura at lcaicedo@uvm.edu](mailto:lcaicedo@uvm.edu).

The Fairbanks Museum

(<https://www.fairbanksmuseum.org/>) recently obtained a large donation from the B. L. Parker collection. The estimated 220,000 specimens consist of a variety of worldwide

material as well as some important Vermont material such as the voucher specimens for John Grehan's *Moths and Butterflies of Vermont (Lepidoptera)*; Grehan et. al., 1995, VT Monitoring Cooperative Bulletin #1.

This donation greatly enhances the Fairbanks' invertebrate holdings which had consisted of historical material such as the Glanz collection of worldwide butterflies and moths (in Riker mounts); John Hampson's bug art created from moth and beetle wings; and an old collection of arctic beetles which contains two Russian carabid paratypes.

Visitors are welcome. An estimated 12,000 students a year visit the Museum. This summer, folks can also visit the Fairbanks Museum Butterfly House.



Vermont Entomological Society
c/o Debra Kiel
147 Allen Irish Road
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Polyphemus Moth (*Antheraea polyphemus*), male
Photo by Nicholas Trapeni