

**Date and time:** Tuesday July 3 2018 7:25 - 11:05 pm

**Weather:** Pr 0mm; RH 55%; BP 102.4 kPa; clear; winds calm; T 27° C

**Contents:** Running a light trap for a longer time.



The Large Maple Spanworm Moth spreads its mighty wings to bask in UV light.

Following a suggestion of Daria Kocsinski, TTLT Property Manager, I decided to run the new light trap on site while some bat surveyors walked a transect with Daria to see what aerial squeaks might be recorded. Apparently, bat experts only need to see the sonogram of such a recording to tell the species that made it.

I came in alone at 7:30 PM and had ample time to set things up, resting contentedly in the slowly fading light and waiting . . . still waiting. Nobody here yet. Well, it's sunset so I can start the show anyway. It is normal for the number of insect visitors to mount slowly over time and with increasing darkness, so I wasn't worried when only a few midges and Caddisflies showed up initially. Then, with a load buzz, in came a Grapevine Beetle, banging its head on the sheet and causing a temporary dent! [See IMAGES below.]

It was highly gratifying that just about the time that several moths, including a few beauties, were parked on the sheet, the bat walkers came mumbling out of the darkness. They had made a total of three recordings, but would only know whether these represented more than one species when the report came back from the lab, hopefully by the time our *Bulletin* went to press.

We refreshed on a case of soft drinks and a box of Tim-bits, but some walkers were already crowding the screen on both sides, taking pictures with their cellphones, but no “selfies”, apparently. Meanwhile, I was feverishly photographing everything I could. I noted that another Large Maple Spanworm Moth had flown in, this one, a yellowish variant with a row of black dots along the outer wing margins.

By 11:00 pm it was time to leave. Enthusiastic assistance of the walkers saw the cleanup done very quickly. They walked out on the track while I closed up camp.

### Biological Inventory (ATBI)

#### New Species:

Four-lined Chocolate Moth	<i>Argyrostroma quadrifilaris</i>	GF KD J103/18
Scarlet Underwing Moth	<i>Catocala coccinata</i>	GF KD J103/18
Tufted Bird-dropping Moth	<i>Cerma Corinth</i>	GF KD J103/18
Spiny Oak Slug Moth	<i>Euclea delphinii</i>	GF KD J103/18
‘Golden Snout Moth’	<i>Hahncappisia marculenta</i>	GF KD J103/18
Common Idia	<i>Idia [aemula]</i>	Gf KD J103/18
Green Leuconycta	<i>Leuconycta diptheroides</i>	GF LD J103/18
Bog Lygropia	<i>Lygropia rivulalis</i>	GF KD J103/18
Black-dotted Maliattha	<i>Maliattha synochitis</i>	GF KD J103/18
Large Maple Spanworm	<i>Prochoerodes lineola</i>	GF KD J103/18
Skiff Moth	<i>Prolimacodes badia</i>	GF KD J103/18
Bicolored Pyrausta Moth	<i>Pyrausta bicoloralis</i>	GF KD J103/18
‘Band-tailed Caddisfly’	[ <i>Onocosmoecus</i> ] sp	GF KD J103/18

#### Species Notes:

Above we have listed 12 species of moths followed by one species of Caddisfly. I have placed the Caddisfly genus name in square brackets only to indicate that the specimen at hand more closely resembled a species of this genus than any other specimens on BugGuide. However, that particular species has only been found in one or two western states by BugGuide users and not anywhere in eastern North

America (yet). That amounts to a technical definition of exactly what the square bracket notation means. It is therefore more useful than merely following the binomial with a question mark.

**Recurring Species:**

Grapevine Beetle (*Pelidnota punctata*); Virginia Ctenucha (*Ctenucha virginica*); Snowy Geometer (*Eugonobapta nivosaria*); Basswood Olethreutes (*Olethreutes tilianum*);

**Deferred or Discarded:**

UnID'd Leaf-tier moth; two fireflies; all black click beetle; three unID'd Caddisflies; unID'd Stink Bug; one very large Ichneumon, possibly a sp. of *Rhyssa*; one med brown beetle; one med. black beetle.

**Readers Write:**

Keith Langdon, former Biologist of the Great Smokies National Park in the Appalachians, enjoys *The Bulletin*: “It seems every time you go out you get a new record and often multiples. Amazing, and intimidating, given our similar task down here, for our 2,000 sq. km park. One of the values to me of your project, is it is very intensive, and that’s the only way you can answer the many questions we have about natural biodiversity. We have only been able to be intensive at a few plots, not even enough to hit all the major veg types, for instance our dry, fire-prone pinelands are under sampled in my opinion. But, that’s good if you are a biological explorer !”

**Image Gallery**



Grapevine Beetle (*Pelidnota punctata*), along with the Russian Leather Beetle, are two of the largest Scarab Beetles on site.



The Spiny Oak Slug Moth (*Euclea delphinii*) (left) and the Skiff Moth (*Prolimacodes badia*) (right) are both Slug Caterpillar Moths and both new spp.



The Snowy Geometer (*Eugonobapta nivosaria*), already known on the site, displays impressed veins and a typical profile for a Geometrid moth.





Tufted Bird Dropping Moth (*Cerma Cerintha*)



Green Leuconycta (*Leuconycta diptheroides*)