with the *lorquini* in hot pursuit (i.e., within 10 cm). The pair made a number of wide circles in a large (30 m) sunny area above a stream adjacent to the road, ending when the female alit on a shrub (*Quercus dumosa* Nutt., Fagaceae; a possible foodplant of *b. californica*). The *lorquini* male immediately alit beside her and nudged her with his curled abdomen in repeated attempts to copulate. The female avoided this by turning her abdomen away from the male or by short flicks of the wings. These behaviors continued for approximately one minute, then the male flew to a nearby (2 m) bush and perched while the female basked. When the female flew again after an interval of approximately 90 seconds, the male gave chase, and the pair was lost from sight. The weather was sunny and clear with little wind, temperature approximately 26°C. *A. b. californica* males were quite common in the canyon, but only eight *lorquini* males were seen over the span of three hours. Additionally, three *b. californica* females and one *lorquini* female were collected. These densities are representative of most spring seasons.

Because I did not see the beginning of the encounter, it is not clear whether the female above initiated the fluttering courtship flight using wing pattern cues from the male *Limenitis*, or if receptive females simply initiate the fluttering flight whenever pursued. It does appear clear, however, that the female *Adelpha* rejected the inappropriate suitor only after she had begun the fluttering courtship display. Whether this was on the basis of visual or pheromonal cues remains unknown. The male *lorquini* seemed completely unaware of his *faux pas* throughout the encounter. As in *Erynnis* reported by Shapiro (*op. cit.*), male *Limenitis* appear to rely exclusively on visual cues during courtship.

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A Bibliography of *Euphydryas*

Checkerspot butterflies of the genus *Euphydryas* are among the most well studied Lepidoptera, and have become key organisms for testing ecological and evolutionary theory. Here we have compiled a bibliography of papers concerning this genus. We suspect that this bibliography will be a useful resource both to those working directly with *Euphydryas* and to those with a more general interest in butterfly ecology. The topics included cover distributional notes, population dynamics, population genetics, host plant and parasitoid interactions, and behavior. We have endeavored to make this bibliography as complete as possible, but in an effort to produce a bibliography of manageable size we have excluded most taxonomic descriptions. Those for the most part are referenced in Gunder (1929), Miller and Brown (1981, A Catalogue/Checklist of the Butterflies of America North of Mexico. The Lepidopterists Society Memoir No. 2), Kudrna (1985, Butterflies of Europe; Concise Bibliography of European Butterflies. AULA-Verlag Wiesbaden), and various works by Higgins.

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Aberrant Polyommatinae (Lycaenidae) from Ohio and Florida

Aberrant Polyommatinae have recently been illustraded by Wright (1979, J. Lepid Soc. 33: 266) and Neil (1983, J. Lepid. Soc. 37: 258). Presented here are three extreme aberrations in pattern not previously recorded.

On 19 April 1986, at Shade River State Forest, Meigs Co., Ohio, an aberrant female *Glaucopsyche lygdamus lygdamus* (Doubleday) was collected in a rich stream valley near Forked Run State Park. The individual was found in