

inhabitant of small, spring-fed, upland streams in the eastern two-thirds of the state.

*Pimephales vigilax*, bullhead minnow.—SIUC 23175 (5), North Fork Kentucky River at Rock Lick Creek, Breathitt Co., 7 Jul 1993; KNP uncat. (3), North Fork Kentucky River at Wolf Creek, Breathitt Co., 6 Apr 1995; KNP uncat. (4), North Fork Kentucky River at Lick Branch, Perry Co., 30 Jun 1995; SIUC 20929 (3), South Fork Kentucky River at Hacker Branch, Owsley Co., 18 Aug 1992. The bullhead minnow is occasional to generally distributed in the Kentucky River drainage, where previous headwater records are limited to the Middle Fork (1). These are the first records for the South and North forks.

The rediscovery of the western sand darter and the eastern sand darter in Quicksand Creek reinforces the need to thoroughly and repeatedly sample historic collection sites and the specific habitat of species presumed extirpated from Kentucky (1, 4). Despite being reasonably well collected (1, 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15), the upper Kentucky River drainage, particularly the North Fork where we made 117 collections in 1995, yielded several range extensions. Most are from headwater streams or the mainstems of large rivers, which are noted for their potential for ichthyofaunal discoveries (7). Although often ignored or difficult to sample for small species that comprise the bulk of piscine biodiversity, these habitats are likely to yield additional rediscoveries and range extensions.

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**Unusual Dimensions of Amur Honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii*, Caprifoliaceae).**—Amur honeysuckle (*Lonicera maackii* (Rupr.) Herder; Caprifoliaceae), is a non-indigenous shrub now naturalized throughout much of eastern United States. Its average height in northern Kentucky in open habitats is 2–3 m; its width tends to equal its height. Average height in forested habitats of the region is 4–5 m; width is difficult to measure due to intertwining of shrub branches. Shrubs in forested habitats tend to branch less and have longer vertical opportunistic branches than those in open habitats. Published maximum dimensions of Amur honeysuckle are as follows: height 6 m, crown width 9 m, and stem diameter to 15 cm (4). We observed a population of Amur honeysuckle at the Terrace Park Nature Preserve, Hamilton Co., Ohio, where many individuals exceeded these dimensions. The Terrace Park Nature Preserve is on a floodplain of the Little Miami River. Much of the preserve supports a bottomland hardwood forest with *Acer negundo*, *Carya cordiformis*, and *Celtis occidentalis* as the dominant tree species. Amur honeysuckle is dominant in the understory.

In a single subjectively placed 150 m<sup>2</sup> plot, the following measurements were obtained: maximum shrub height 8.0 m; maximum crown width 9.8 m; maximum stem diame-



ter 17.4 cm; maximum shrub base diameter 49.0 cm; basal area of shrub bases 54.5 m<sup>2</sup>/ha; basal area of stems 22.1 m<sup>2</sup>/ha; shrub density 0.1 shrubs/m<sup>2</sup>; and stem density 0.3 stems/m<sup>2</sup>. Because of the difficulty in interpreting core samples from Amur honeysuckle, a single shrub that represented average size was cut and a complete cross-section was removed for aging. The cross-section indicated that the shrubs are about 40 years old.

One of us (JOL) traveled to northeastern China in September 1994 to study Amur honeysuckle in its native habitat. He found the species primarily in river bottom communities. On a floodplain 30 km N of The Changbai Research Station, the largest shrub he measured had the following dimensions: shrub height 5.0 m; crown width 5.7 m; base diameter 15.0 cm; and maximum stem diameter 6.7 cm.

Basal area of Amur honeysuckle stems in Terrace Park approximates that of an entire forest community. For example, Bryant (1, 2) reported total basal areas of 35.5 m<sup>2</sup>/ha and 31.0 m<sup>2</sup>/ha for old growth forests in nearby Kentucky. Luken et al. (3) calculated an average basal area of  $25.8 \pm 1.9$  m<sup>2</sup>/ha from various second-growth woodlands in northern Kentucky.

Amur honeysuckle has clearly become an important component of the landscape in southern Ohio and northern Kentucky. The shrub may comprise a major amount of biomass in the forest understory. It may also be affecting population dynamics of canopy trees.

We thank Randy Haller, Arborist for the Village of Terrace Park, for his assistance and permission to study in the preserve; and Linda Kuddes for aid in data collection.

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**New County Records for the West Virginia White (Lepidoptera: Pieridae: *Pieris virginiensis*) in Kentucky.**—The West Virginia white, *Pieris virginiensis* W. H. Edwards, has a single flight period lasting from late March to early May in Kentucky (1). Opler and Malikul (2) showed *P. virginiensis* as being distributed throughout the eastern third of Kentucky with a disjunct population oc-

curing in the general area around Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky. More recently, numerous new records for this species have been found throughout the state, although none has been reported for the Inner Bluegrass subsection (C. Covell Jr., pers. comm.). During spring 1995 we searched five counties in the Inner Bluegrass. Subsequently, new records for *P. virginiensis* were confirmed for four of these counties.

**ANDERSON COUNTY**—On 12 Apr 1995, two individuals (one male, one female) were collected along Wildcat Creek, a first-order stream at elevations of 180 to 198 m. The collection site is 4 km from State Highway 62 along County Highway 1510 on the eastern boundary of the county.

**CLARK COUNTY**—On 8 Apr 1995 12 individuals (nine males, three females) were collected along an unnamed, intermittent first-order stream at an elevation of 242 m. This site is on Grime's Mill Road, 1.6 km south of county highway 418 on the southwestern boundary with Fayette County. We saw ca. 50 individuals of *P. virginiensis*. Six species of butterflies (mourning cloak, *Nymphalis antiopa*; cabbage butterfly, *Pieris rapae*; Juvenal's dusky wing, *Erynnis juvenalis*; tiger swallowtail, *Papilio glaucus*; eastern tailed blue, *Everes comyntas*; and spring azure, *Celastrina argiolus*) and two species of diurnal moths (grapevine epimenis, *Psychomorpha epimenis*; and orange wing, *Mellilla xanthometata*) were seen along the stream with *P. virginiensis*. We visited this site on 18 Mar 1995 but found no *P. virginiensis* flying at that time.

**FAYETTE COUNTY**—On 8 Apr 1995, individuals were sighted at the confluence of the above intermittent stream and Boone Creek, a second-order stream that forms the boundary of Clark and Fayette counties. On 29 Apr 1995 a population was observed at the Raven Run Nature Sanctuary along a first-order stream at elevations of 197 to 273 m. This location is 2.4 km east of county highway 1975 (Jack's Creek Road) near the extreme southeastern boundary of the county. No specimens were collected from Fayette County.

**WOODFORD COUNTY**—On 25 Apr 1995 two individuals (one male, one female) were collected along Buck Run, a first-order stream at elevations of 167 to 182 m. This site is 1.2 km southwest of county highway 1964 along the western boundary of the county.

These four county records document the presence of *P. virginiensis* in the north-central portion of Kentucky. It is very probable that additional spring collecting will reveal that *P. virginiensis* is much more widely distributed within the Inner Bluegrass and north-central Kentucky than is currently known.

Voucher specimens from Anderson, Clark, and Woodford counties were deposited in the collection of Lepidoptera at the University of Louisville.

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