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# Two Observations of Predation on Lepidoptera

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wide. This note describes two occurrences of collecting numerous specimens of hexadactyla.

On 21 and 23 July, 1976, hexadactyla was found in abundant numbers at Lost Lake in the Ledges State Park in Boone County, Iowa (a new county record). On the first date, hexadactyla was noted on the surface of moist soil adjacent to the water after a seine had been brought to shore. About 20 immature mole crickets were observed. The disruption of the upper surface soil near the water line by the scine apparently dislodged numerous specimens. Most were about 15 mm long and attempted to reburrow into the moist soil. On the second date, the soil near the shoreline was raked in a area of about 9 m long by 0.3 m wide to a depth of about 20 to 40 mm. More than 50 immature mole crickets were immediately detected. Mixed with the moist soil that had settled on the shoreline was decaying duckweed, Lemna sp., and watermeal, Wolffia sp.

The conditions observed at this collection site were likely typical of the general conditions required for successful development of northern mole crickets. The soil to about 1 m from the shoreline was moist but not saturated and wave action or moving water was not present. Decaying organic debris, particularly duckweed and watermeal, provided satisfactory material for some food, and soil texture was favorable for easy and rapid burrowing.

These observations may assist collectors in determining specific local collecting sites for hexadactyla.

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### TWO OBSERVATIONS OF PREDATION ON LEPIDOPTERA

During the early afternoon of 25 August, 1977, a large European mantid, Mantis religiosa Linnaeus, was observed feeding on an adult male monarch butterfly, Danaus p. plexippus Linnaeus (Danaidae) while clinging to the flower head of a blazing star plant (Liatris sp.) on a cactus prairie at the Allegan State Game Area, Allegan County, Michigan. The mantid had apparently seized its prey as it nectared on the flower, and had the monarch firmly clutched in its foreclaws and had nearly subdued it. The butterfly was the second victim of the mantid; a set of male monarch wings lay beneath the plant.

The following morning, a few miles away in prairie habitat, I noticed a small noctuid moth, Agrotis ducens Walker, in an unusual position on another blazing star plant. The moth, a fresh male, was in contact with a tiny ambush bug, Phymata erosa Linnaeus. The moth was already dead, and apparently was about to be eaten.

I wish to thank Mogens C. Nielsen for aid in identifying the predators and the noctuid moth. All specimens are deposited in the Michigan State University Department of Entomology collection.

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