



Figs. 4-7. Habitat and hostplant of *D. eresimus* in central Florida (Hillsborough Co.). 4. Typical citrus grove habitat; 5. *Morrenia odorata* leaves and flowers; 6. *Morrenia odorata* covering crown of citrus tree; 7. Female *D. eresimus* ovipositing on *M. odorata*.

Ackery and Vane-Wright (1984) listed ten genera of *D. gilippus* hostplants. In Florida, *D. gilippus* is known to feed upon at least nine species of milkweeds; *Asclepias curassavica* L., *A. curtissii* A. Gray, *A. humistrata* Walt., *A. incarnata* L., *A. tomentosa* Ell., *A. tuberosa rolfsii* (Britt.) Woods, *Cynanchum angustifolium* Pers., *S. clausum*, and *M. odorata* (Matteson, 1930; Brower, 1961; Pliske, 1971; Brown and Heineman, 1972; Malcolm and

Brower, 1986; Minno, 1992). Eighteen species of Asclepiadaceae occur in southern Florida alone (Long and Lakela, 1971), thus additional hosts probably await discovery. Surprisingly, the only species of *Asclepias* reported to be utilized by *D. eresimus* in nature is the tropical American *A. curassavica*, which is a widespread exotic throughout much of central and southern Florida. However, larvae of *D. eresimus* will apparently accept