



ATTRACTION OF *ATETHMIA REPANDA* MALES TO *HELIOTHIS ZEA* FEMALES—(Note). Haile et al. (1973, J. Econ. Entomol. 66:739-40) reported that male *Leucania humidicola* (Guenée) (family Noctuidae) were highly cross-attracted to female corn earworms, *Heliothis zea* (Boddie) (also Noctuidae) but were not attracted to female tobacco budworms, *H. virescens* (F.). I report here the cross-attraction of males of another noctuid, *Atethmia repanda* (F.) (formerly *A. subusta* Hübner), to corn earworm females. (The insects were identified by E. L. Todd, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington, D.C.).

During late spring 1974, *A. repanda* males were often captured in a survey trap for male corn earworms (CEW) that was located in a weed infested field at Hastings, Fla., and was baited with corn earworm females. Therefore, on June 13, 1974, two cylindrical electric grid traps (Mitchell et al., 1971, Environ. Entomol. 1:365-8) were set up ca. 30 m apart beside an irrigation canal at Hastings. The sides of the canal had a heavy growth of a wide variety of grasses and weeds. One trap was baited with 3 female CEW (2-3 days old), and the other trap served as an unbaited control. The bait females were replaced every 3-4 days. Traps were operated a total of 34 nights from June 13 through July 22. Captured insects were collected every 1-2 days, and the bait females were rotated between the 2 traps after each collection.

The trap baited with CEW females captured a total of 887 CEW males and 420 *A. repanda* males; no males of either species were captured in the unbaited control trap. Most (418) of the *A. repanda* males were captured during the 1st 14 trapping nights; only 2 males were captured during the last 20 nights the traps were operated. In contrast, 256 CEW males were captured during the 1st 14 nights and 631 the last 20 nights.

Thus, *A. repanda* males were indeed attracted to CEW females in this study. However, the situation was unusual and was apparently caused by locating the traps in an extremely weedy area during a period of peak emergence of *A. repanda* moths. Traps baited with CEW females located in cultivated crops or in grass-covered areas seldom capture males of any species except CEW.—E. R. Mitchell (Insect Attractants, Behavior, and Basic Biology Research Laboratory, Agr. Res. Serv., USDA, Gainesville, FL 32604).