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nung herauszunehmen und in der Gruppe IV unterzubringen, die z.B. bisher noch wanderverdächtige Arten, Arealerweiterer, Arten, die zu extremen Populationschwankungen neigen etc. umfaßt, d.h. Arten, die von besonderem Interesse sind, und gerade dies wird man *Aporia crataegi* in vollem Maße zugestehen müssen.

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**The first record of *Catopsilia florella* (FABRICIUS, 1775)
from Lebanon for more than fifty years
by
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Catopsilia florella F. is a strong migrant found throughout tropical Africa and in India and Arabia. Recently it has established itself in the Canary Islands. It is a fairly frequent immigrant into the Nile Delta region of Egypt (LARSEN, 1975 and 1976), but it occurs very rarely in the Levant. The first record from Lebanon was quoted by LEDERER (1855, as *Callimorpha dryas*); CREMONA caught a few in Beirut in the 1920ies, one of which is still preserved in the TALHOUK collection. There are no other records, and I did not see it during my five years in the country.

In 1974 *florella* was frequent in and around Tel Aviv (NAKAMURA, personal

communication). It almost certainly did not reach the Lebanon, since I was active all over the country and had also asked colleagues to keep a special watch for it. The build-up in Tel Aviv thus appears to have consisted of the nonmigratory progeny of one or more immigrants.

When returning from an expedition to Jordan earlier this year (kindly sponsored by the Danish Carlsberg Foundation) my wife and I stopped for a few days in Beirut. On 3.V.1977, next to the burnt out hulk of the Phoenicia Hotel, an unmistakable female of *C. florella* was flying with its usual bounding flight, the first recorded in the country for more than fifty years.

The date of the observation is a very early one for the tropical migrant element of the Lebanese fauna. This supports my earlier suggestion (LARSEN, 1974) that the species only reaches the Levant on occasion aided by the spring Khamsin winds which blow from Egypt. If a fertilised female arrived thus, it could give rise to substantial later broods. Whether this happened in 1977 is not known since no active entomologists remained in the country following the civil strife.

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