

given by BARNES & BUSCK (*op. cit.*, fig. 11) of *longimaculella*, as well as with other specimens in the collection, from Quebec (Montreal).

3. *Ethmia zelleriella* Cham. On 26. iv. 1957 I took three specimens of this species, 3 miles west of Brownsville, Fayette County. They agree closely with the figure of BARNES & BUSCK (*op. cit.*, fig. 14) and constitute the first valid record of the species for the state. All three were taken on the trunks of fairly large trees (1 foot in diameter and over) in a very open, sunny, grass-carpeted woods, well pastured; all were taken in the early afternoon. The three taken were about the only ones seen, so the species was apparently not very common. According to FORBES' key (*Lepidoptera of New York*, part 1: 245; 1923) the abdomen of this species should be grey. This seems to be an error, for all three of the present specimens have the abdomen orange with a middorsal central fuscous patch. I am grateful to Dr. J. F. GATES CLARKE, of the United States National Museum, for confirming the presence of this trait in the series of *zelleriella* in that institution (personal communication). Dr. CLARKE adds further that the National Museum series of the species is from the following states: Illinois, Texas, Wisconsin, Maryland, District of Columbia, and Quebec.

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AN EXPOSITION OF "THE BUTTERFLIES OF ALL THE WORLD" IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

From 14 November 1955 to 16 January 1956 an exposition of "The Butterflies of All the World" was held in the National Museum in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

More than 800 visitors attended the opening events on 11 November. The majority of these are organized in the "Československá společnost entomologická" (Czechoslovak Entomological Society). The invitation speech was made by Dr. F. PRANTL and Prof. Dr. J. OBENBERGER. The meeting was saluted also by Prof. G. JA BEJ-BIENKO from the Academy of Sciences of UdSSR in Leningrad. The commentaries to the exhibited material were given by Dr. J. MARAN and the author.

The exposition was open on the whole of 54 days and shown to 42,288 visitors. This number is a document of the great interest in entomology in Czechoslovakia. During these days a number of foreign visitors were welcomed. The exposition was favored also by the visit of the wife of the U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The public became acquainted with the importance of the study of Lepidoptera, with the possibilities of silk-worm breeding in Central Europe, etc. The geographical distribution of some harmful species was shown on maps. The modern Czechoslovak and foreign lepidopterological literature was exposed with the showings of the studies of the members of the Entomological Department of the National Museum in Prague, published in the last 10 years.

In the exposition were demonstrated some thousands of Lepidoptera with special regard to interesting forms, such as geographical, seasonal, and individual variability. All zoogeographical regions were represented by many species. Methods of collecting, preparation, and conservation of butterflies were also demonstrated.

The exposition was enriched with the original colored pictures by the famous Czech artists MAX SVABINSKY and L. EHRLICH.

At the present time the collection of Lepidoptera in the National Museum in Prague contains more than one million specimens and is the greatest collection of these insects in Czechoslovakia.

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