

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR *CERATOMIA HAGENI*
(SPHINGIDAE)

To date *Ceratomia hageni* Grote has been recorded from Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas (R. W. Hodges, Sphingidae, in R. B. Dominick et al., *The Moths of America North of Mexico*, Fascicle 21, 1971). The larval food plant, osage orange [*Maclura pomifera* (Raf.) Schneid.], has a much greater range, having been planted extensively in the Mississippi valley and eastern United States including New England. The range of osage orange suggests that *C. hageni* should occur over a much greater area than previously recorded.

Upon reviewing my collection of Indiana Sphingidae, I discovered a specimen of *C. hageni* taken 3 Sept. 1960 at lights in Indianapolis. The specimen is a male with a wing expanse of 89 mm and a wing length of 41 mm. Another male specimen of *C. hageni* was taken at Springfield, Ill. on 28 June 1959 (collector unknown). This specimen is in the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (J. P. Donohue, pers. comm.).

It is probable that this species has been overlooked since it is similar in maculation to *C. undulosa* (Walker) and *C. catalpae* (Boisduval), which are generally distributed over the eastern part of the United States. *C. hageni* can readily be distinguished from other species of the genus by the green to yellow-green shading of the primaries, midtibia possessing a series of apical spines (sometimes obscured by the vestiture), and fasciculate antennae in the female. Genitalic differences are detailed in Hodges (1971).

This species should be looked for wherever osage orange occurs. The adult is a late flier (Howe, in Hodges, 1971). It is attracted to lights, but does not begin to fly until after 2200. The immature stages need to be studied more completely. Stallings & Turner (1944, *J. Kansas Entomol. Soc.* 17: 29-31) gave a brief description of the egg and larva. One supposed larval specimen is in the United States National Museum. The pupa is unknown. Much more information concerning the distribution and life history of *C. hageni* is needed.

CHARLES M. FRANKLIN, 815 Lincoln St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46203.

FURTHER NOTES ON W. H. EDWARDS SPECIMENS IN ILLINOIS
MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

In view of the taxonomic and historical importance of butterfly specimens studied and named by W. H. Edwards, the location of such material should be placed on record. These notes supplement earlier discussions of the subject by Brown (1964, *Trans. Amer. Entomol. Soc.* 90: 323-413) and Irwin (1966, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 20: 156-162). The Edwards specimens in my collection listed in the latter paper have been permanently deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey (Irwin, 1971, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 25: 83-84).

The Natural History Survey collection already contained eleven other Edwards specimens. Nine of these were in the collection of Selim H. Peabody, Regent of the University of Illinois from 1880 until 1891, who corresponded and exchanged butterflies with Edwards. The Edwards holograph labels on the Peabody specimens consist only of sex signs and localities, without the names of the species. In this respect they are so unlike Edwards' usual labels that I suspect that the species names were cut off the labels by some later worker. This may have been F. H. Benjamin, since most of these specimens bear Barnes and Benjamin determination labels beside the remaining portion of Edwards' original labels.

In addition to these nine specimens, there are two other Edwards specimens in

the Survey collection whose provenance is unknown. They may have originated from Benjamin Dann Walsh or Cyrus Thomas as well as from Peabody. Walsh and Thomas were state entomologists of Illinois and were correspondents of Edwards. Their collections were the nucleus of the present Survey collection; some of their material may be still extant in it, although it is no longer recognizable. One of these additional specimens is a male *Euptychia gemma* (Hübner) taken by Edwards himself in West Virginia on 11 June 1878.

I have placed identifying labels on yellow paper reading "From/W. H. Edwards" on all of these specimens and they, with the similarly labelled Edwards material that came to the Survey with my collection, make it one of the largest repositories of Edwards butterflies outside the Carnegie Museum, where the Edwards collection itself is preserved.

The Herman Strecker collection in the Field Museum of Natural History contains more than 70 specimens bearing Edwards' holograph labels. I believe that most of these did not originate from Edwards, but were either determined by him for Strecker, or before Strecker received them. One specimen bears Strecker's label stating that he had sent it to Edwards for naming. A number of these specimens were collected by David Bruce in Colorado, and Bruce is given as their source on Strecker's labels. Many of the Edwards labels in the Strecker collection contain only the name and sex of the butterfly, with no statement of locality or collector, and their pins are not the type Edwards used. All of this indicates that Edwards was not their original source. Two specimens bear label reading "This is the writing of/W. H. Edwards. A." "A" was Eugene Murray Aaron, who curated the Strecker collection at the Field Museum during the late 1930's.

The Strecker collection contains other material which does not bear Edward's own labels, but which he had studied as evidenced by Strecker's labels. Some of this latter group of specimens have been identified as members of the type series of their taxa and have been designated and labelled as holo-, lecto- or paratypes by Brown in his studies of the Edwards type material (*loc. cit.* and subsequent papers).

RODERICK R. IRWIN, *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois 61801.*

BOOK REVIEWS

MICROLEPIDOPTERA PALAEARCTICA: VOLUME I. CRAMBINAЕ, by Stanislaw Bleszynski. 1965. H. G. Amsel, H. Reisser and F. Gregor, eds., in 2 parts: text (in German), xlvii + 553 p.; 133 col. pls., Verlag Georg Fromme & Co., Wien. Price: Austrian schillings 1560, Deutschmarks 240 (less if entire series is bought).

The distinguished author specialized on the pyralid subfamily Crambinae for 15 years, paying particular attention to the Palaearctic, Ethiopian, Indoaustralian and Neotropical faunas. He was the first European worker to make as complete as possible use in classification of the male and female genitalia, as well as of all other available characters. He also travelled very extensively, visiting all museums and collections where there might be types, as a result of which he was able to correct a great many errors and misconceptions that had crept into the literature since 1758. In all this he strictly followed the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which gave his work a sound basis that will ensure its endurance. Perhaps his most valuable work was breaking up the overgrown "wastebasket" genus *Crambus* into which nearly everything crambine had been thrown for over a century (it contained 74% of all species in Staudinger and Rebel), resurrecting a number of Hübner's genera and naming others himself. His most intensive work was, of course, on the Palaearctic fauna, and is represented by the volume being reviewed. Dr. Bleszynski's