subfamilies, the Procridinae, Chalcosinae and Zygaeninae, each with their constituent taxa and currently accepted names. The diagnosis of the family is followed by a dichotomous key to the three subfamilies of the western palaearctic Zygaenidae. Under Procridinae there is a list of the constituent genera and characters that separate the procridines from other subfamilies; these general characters and their variation are then described in more detail. A dichotomous key to the genera of the Procridinae is presented. Each genus and subgenus, where applicable, is described in terms of diagnostic characters, followed by a detailed standardized description of the constituent species. The pertinent details of each species include a reference to the imago by referring to plate number, length of fore-wing, brief description of both sexes, including descriptions and drawings of their genitalia, similar species, individual geographical and ecological variation, and its distribution, including a range map for every species. Where known, details of the immature stages, including food plants, are also given. Every species is illustrated in color. Dichotomous keys to species, sometimes between sexes, are presented. The treatment of Chalcodinae is as for Procridinae. The Zygaeninae are introduced by a diagnostic overview of the subfamily and the genus Zygaena, followed by a dichotomous key to the species of the western Palaearctic. Descriptions of the various species are then presented. An “Appendix” provides information on the recently described Jordanita (J.) faxekasi. A comprehensive “Index” concludes the text.

The overall design of the book is excellent. The book is well bound with a quality decorative cover. The text, text figures, and photographs are on glossy paper and provide excellent detail. The text is in an easy, well-organized reading style. The 178 text figures consist of an array of diagrams, drawings and photographs; for every species a distribution map is also given. The color reproduction of the plates is of the highest quality, accurate, and shadow-free. Plates 1–6 illustrate 315 set specimens, often more than one exemplar of a species, at life size with facing pages giving the species or subspecies, sex, locality and reference page number. Plates 7–8 show images resting, in copula or feeding; various aspects of behavior are shown on plate 9. Plate 10 is devoted to larvae. Plates 11–12, depicting various habitats, will put shame to any tourist brochure! The book has been well proofed and I could spot only smaller errors (misspelling of Somabrachyidae (p. 14), alkaloids (p. 15) and food plants (p. 16)). The only distraction is that the entry for the last species ends in mid-sentence (p. 262), interrupted by the plates, to continue on p. 288; the plates could have been bound following p. 290.

This book is beautifully produced and reasonably priced. Its comprehensive treatment results from the combination of authoritative authorship and editorial care quality that this work will be the standard reference on the zygaenid fauna of the western Palaearctic for many decades to come. This book should not only be on the bookshelf of lepidopterists, but it will also be of interest to students of biogeography and evolutionary history of Lepidoptera and other insects from a highly interesting faunistic region. I recommend this book enthusiastically.

HENK GEERTSEMA, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Stellenbosch, Private Bag X1, 7602, Matieland, South Africa


As a worker on the other half of the superfamly Zygaenioidea (i.e., the limacodid group), the publication of two books on Zygaenidae at roughly the same time is like meeting your lost relatives. For those of us that have large quantities of unsorted palaearctic zygaenids, this is a welcome event indeed.

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forester moths. Chapter IV on phylogenetic relationships, while centering on the palaeartic genera of Procridinae, provides a useful review for future workers on the worldwide fauna.

Chapter V is a checklist where each species is numbered and corresponds to the species numbers in the next chapter, the systematic catalogue. The text is very telegraphic in the catalogue, but there is detailed information on the types (localities and place of deposition) and host plants. I applaud the authors who took care of nomenclatural business by designating 17 lectotypes. Distributional information is provided, but according to the authors, maps are forthcoming in an atlas which will complement the text. Two new subgenera, Tremexcania and Procrita, are also described.

In the next chapter (VII), the authors have chosen to replace the usual descriptions of taxa with keys to genera and species, and provide large numbers of illustrations of key taxonomic characters, especially of the genitalia in Chapter VIII. These two chapters might have been more logically placed before the systematic catalogue, but this is only a minor inconvenience. Sadly, these excellent illustrations will be the last by V. V. Kislovsky who died during a heart operation at age 24, shortly before the book was published.

The penultimate chapter is on the immature stages and life histories of six species in the genera Jordanita Verity and Adscita. These include observations of the adults and biotype where the species occur, along with detailed life history information on the immature stages, with color photographs of each in the back of the book. The final chapter presents a table of new parasitic records based on host identification by the authors and parasitic information by specialists for each group.

The book is made up of rag type paper, which has the disadvantage of having somewhat dull images for the color plates and taking up more space on your shelf than glossy paper for the same number of pages. In the back of the book are seven plates. The first five plates contain 130 paintings by N. V. Dyadenko of all included forester species shown at 2x natural size. This is followed by a plate with photographs of 16 of the 17 lectotypes designated in this book along with early stages and adults in natural settings of Therestimina Strand, Rhagades, and Jordanita. The figure of the lectotype of Ino paupera Christoph would have benefited from a lighter background. The next two plates correspond to the life history information of Jordanita and Adscita, mentioned above. These are followed by a plate of beautiful zygaenid host plant photographs and three plates of scenic photographs illustrating the diverse biotypes of foresters of the western palaeartic.

I recommend both books on western palaeartic Zygaenidae for serious study, because it is clear that you would be missing a great deal of useful information on this group by owning just one of them.

MARC E. EPSTEIN, Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560-0105
INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS

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