

Editorial Committee of THE NEWS

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Several members have commented on the poor collecting in recent years, and some of them attribute this in part to widespread use of highly toxic insecticides. This has been mentioned in other publications from time to time. It would be interesting to know just how well documented such statements may be. Do some of the members have information either pro or con?

Another alarming comment has come in, this concerning "black light". E. A. Froemel, of Columbus, Nebraska, notes that repeated use of these lights eventually results in reduced results. Would this be due to their being a drain on the population of moths? Have any members any information on this matter?

Dr. de la Torre y Callejas, of Cuba, attended the First South American Congress of Zoology at La Plata, Argentina, and presented a paper on the identity of Pieris menciae Ramsden. Dr. de la Torre will send his papers to members upon request.

Bryant Mather of Jackson, Miss., U.S.A., suggests members make more use of information sheets and enrollment cards in interesting prospective members to join the Society. At present only a limited number of such cards is available, with the Secretary and the Treasurer.

No solution to the mystery of the marked Monarchs as yet, but several members wrote in, expressing interest. Most of them mentioned that the methods of marking were peculiar, and different than those used by Mr. Anderson of Texas, and his co-workers. Mrs. Ernest Hopf of New York mentioned the scarcity of Monarchs and Queens in Florida this past season, and suggests spraying as a cause. This may be, but the Editor would like to call attention to the unfavorable weather conditions and poor collecting in many parts of the United States during 1959.

A. J. Carpenter of Boston, Mass., U.S.A., calls attention to the practice of using colored dyes on insects, not only for art work but on insects intended for sale as specimens. Is this a new wrinkle? If so it would seem to be effective only with the uninformed.

Mr. Paul D. Syme sends the following notice: The Royal Ontario Museum has a color photograph of a gynandromorphic Monarch (Danaus plexippus) taken in Coryell County, Texas, November 13, 1955. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the original specimen please contact Paul D. Syme, Dept. of Zoology, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada.

Colin Wyatt, of Surrey, England, spent some time in the United States, visiting both the East and West Coasts. He visited Donald Eff in Colorado in March, 1959, and took time

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out for some skiing. Dr. Lionel Higgins, of Surrey, England, also visited the United States in 1959 and comments on the vast areas in Western United States where the insect populations are relatively meager. This is a matter of common observation to those familiar with the areas, but comes as a surprise to visitors. Dr. Higgins got in some good collecting in Crater Lake National Park with the help of Ranger Naturalist David Huntzinger. We hope our fellow members of England had enjoyable and profitable trips and that they will visit us again.

Don Phillipson, a young collector in Denver, Colorado, won the regional Science Fair with a collection.

Noel La Due of Sacramento, California, sends a refereshingly different letter in which he tells of excellent collecting this year. A novel change from the many letters telling of poor collecting during the past season.-----

Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich attended the Darwin Centennial Celebration and meetings of the Society for the Study of Evolution, in Chicago at the end of November. He reports that three of the most significant papers at the SSE meetings were presented by members of the Lepidopterists' Society. John Burns reviewed his work on the complex hesperiid genus Erynnis. Jane Brower described further experimental studies of mimicry. (Her series on butterfly mimicry in the March, June and December 1958 numbers of Evolution should be read by all lepidopterists.) Lincoln Brower presented an interesting hypothesis, backed by experimental data, on the origin of migration in the Monarch butterfly.

Free copies of Dr. H. M. Tietz' The Lepidoptera of Pennsylvania are available in limited numbers. This 194 page reference work lists the host plants, life-zone distributions, and references on immature forms and life histories for 1161 species of Lepidoptera occurring in Pennsylvania. Address requests to: Department of Zoology and Entomology, Frear Laboratories, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penna., U.S.A. The Department is reducing its stock to gain storage space. The Tietz list was sold officially at \$3.00.

Dr. Norman Tindale, of the Dominion Museum, Adelaide, Australia visited the United States in 1959, and examined the Hepialidae in the principal museums and in many private collections. Although Dr. Tindale is not a Society member, this note is of interest to lepidopterists, since he is working on a revision of North American Hepialidae and promises several new species will be described from our region. His work on Hepialidae is well known. Dr. Tindale spent a day with your Editor before returning to Australia.

The well-known Van Someren collection of East African Insects has been donated to the British Museum of Natural History, London. This collection represents the results of nearly fifty years of field work in Kenya and Uganda, and has been the basis of many scientific papers on East African Entomology. The general collection covers most of the major orders, but the emphasis is on Lepidoptera, particularly Rhopalocera. The collection is of particular value because of the numerous types of species and subspecies described by specialists throughout the world. It consists of about 300,000 specimens together with numerous life histories, biological notes, distributional maps, etc. All types are now deposited in the British National Collection.

WANTED: INFORMATION ON TENNESSEE BUTTERFLIES. An annotated list of Tennessee butterflies is now being compiled. Any distribution records or information pertaining to the biology of butterflies of this state would be greatly appreciated. Kilian Roever, c/o Dept. of Entomology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz., U.S.A.

TREASURERS' REPORT FOR 1959

Balance Sheet

<u>Assets</u>		<u>Liabilities</u>	
Cash (checking)	\$1544.88	Colored Plate Fund	\$ 27.45
Cash (savings)	1043.10	Publications Fund	1043.10
Back Numbers Stock (nominal)	1.00	Owed to members	36.65
Acc'ts Receivable (reprints costs)	338.89	Life Memberships	600.00
		Deferred Dues and Subscr.	124.00
		Illustrations Fund (nominal)	1.00
		Profit and Loss	1095.67
	<u>\$2927.87</u>		<u>\$2927.87</u>

Statement of Operations to December 1, 1959

<u>Income</u>		<u>Expenses</u>	
Sales of Back Numbers	\$ 205.10	Secretary's Office	\$ 293.77
Sale of Separates	3.50	Treasurer's Office	84.09
Arrears paid	264.00	Printing and Mailing	
Dues paid		<u>Lep. News</u> Vol. 12, nos. 3-6	
Regular	1593.00	<u>Journal</u> Vol. 13, no. 1	
Sustaining	500.00	<u>News</u> nos. 1-5	<u>2914.67</u>
Institutional Subscr.	192.00		\$3292.53
Illustrations Fund	111.50		
Gifts	32.01	Excess Expenses	
Unspecified	5.50	over Income	\$ 385.92
	<u>\$2906.61</u>		

Treasurer's Comments: 1. Compared to 1958, Sustaining Memberships and Contributions to Illustrations Fund are sharply down; these are offset somewhat by increases in Regular Dues and Arrears Paid.

2. Excess Expenses over Income, while lower than that for 1958, still signifies deficit operations, since, in effect, less than one whole volume of the Journal was published during the year. Thus, the bulk of Volume 13 remains to be published and expensed, over half of which expense must be borne by next year's (1960) income.

3. In general, Expenses have risen, while income has remained static. The increase in dues rate for 1960 will help considerably to balance this situation.

Respectfully submitted, George Ehle, Treas.

NOTICES

Lepidopterists' Society members may use this section free of charge to advertise their offerings and needs in Lepidoptera. The editors reserve the right to rewrite notices for clarity or to reject unsuitable notices. We cannot guarantee any notices but expect all to be bona fide.

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS OF FORMOSA for sale in large quantity. All correspondence welcomed. Mrs. Chang Pi-tzu, P.O. Box 860, Taipei, Formosa.

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SATURNICIDEA OF THE WORLD (including Syssphingidae and Hemileucidae) living and papered material wanted to buy or exchange. All correspondence welcome. Please send lists to Claude Lemaire, 122 Grande Rue, Janville s/ Juine las Lardy, Seine et Oise, France.

WANTED: LEPIDOPTERA OF ALL FAMILIES from any parts of North America and West Indies. Will purchase or exchange against Lepidoptera from some regions or from Portugal. Only spread specimens, in good condition and accurately labelled. Also wanted: The Lepidopterists' News, Vols. 1, 2, and Vol. 3: No. 1. A. Zerkowitz, 127 West 79th St., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

FOR SALE: TWO INSECT CABINETS. 1 home made, containing 30 12" x 16" glass topped boxes; 1 cabinet grade, containing 25 solid topped drawers approx. 13" x 18". Prices \$50 and \$65 resp., both for \$100. Write: Paul R. Ehrlich, Natural History Museum, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. U.S.A.

Attention Resident or Transient COLLECTORS OF FLORIDA BUTTERFLIES: Wish to obtain Strymon maesites, martialis and acis bartrami. Will give good exchange or buy. Don Eff, 820 Grant Place, Boulder, Colo., U.S.A.

Manuscripts for formal publication in the Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society should be sent to the Editor of the Journal, Dr. C.L. Remington, Dept. of Zoology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

Information on membership in the Society may be obtained from the Treasurer, George Ehle, 314 Atkins Ave., Lancaster, Penna., U.S.A. or from the Secretary, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Museum of Natural History, Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A. Changes of address should be sent to the Secretary. Items or notices for the NEWS should be sent to the Editor, Dr. J.W. Tilden, 125 Cedar Lane, San Jose 27, Calif., U.S.A.

Mr. Donald Eff
820 Grant Place
Boulder, Colorado



The Lepidopterists' Society
Entomology Room
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