

## Editorial Committee of THE NEWS

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The meetings of the Pacific Slope Section of the Lepidopterists' Society will be held in Morrison Auditorium, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, on August 27-28, 1960. Visiting members from other sections, or interested non-members, are cordially invited.

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A part of this issue is devoted to two short articles which should be of general interest to members. These articles, with slight editing, appear in the next two sections. -- The Editor

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From C. Jack Dempwolf comes the following:

Last spring my father, who is not a collector, took a vacation to Florida. While sightseeing in Brevard County, he noticed some butterflies about, and knowing my interests took four specimens. They turned out to be Eumaeus atala.

I contacted Dr. Klots who said that there had been but one other report of the species in Florida since 1933. Since atala has been believed close to extinction, I am keeping the specific locality confidential for purposes of conservation.

Two of each sex were taken. The males were slightly worn, the females fresh. About two dozen individuals were seen on the wing at one time, including mating pairs. The species seemed to prefer partial sunlight and seldom flew lower than five feet from the ground. The date was March 22, 1959.

The Brevard County colony was visited again on March 15, 1960. E. atala was on the wing in considerably greater numbers than in 1959. Both sexes were in fresh condition and many mating pairs were seen. Apparently the colony is expanding.

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This certainly sounds like good news!

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From Mr. Joseph Muller, Lebanon, N.J., comes the following concerning light trapping:

In reference to the alarming comments, noting that repeated use of "black light" eventually results in reduced results (NEWS of Lep. Soc., Mar. 1 1960) it is my opinion that the use of "black light" or mercury vapor lights is not so alarming as it sounds.

No harm whatsoever is done to the moth population by the average black light collector, who, like myself, keeps the lights burning until 2:00 a.m. Twenty minutes after the lights are off, the moths have disappeared to go about their business. No collector will kill all of the moths around the lights, but will pick out a few hundred specimens. No doubt, some of the moths attracted to lights will fall prey to bats, cats, mice, toads and to dobson flies and other predatory insects, but this is insignificant. Some drain on the moth population might occur from lights burning until dawn, and connected to cyanide bottles. Still, the

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largest percentage of the moths circle the light for a while and then pass it up, while only a small percentage is caught and killed by the bottles. Many others will collect around lights on the ground or in nearby shrubbery. These may be killed by birds, getting wise to a daily well-set table.

I am sure there is more harm done to the moth population by bright lights around restaurants, stores and amusement places, which burn long after daybreak. There are thousands of bright lights around cities compared to the one light trap worked by a collector. All moths resting by these lights in the morning will be exposed to attacks by birds. By and by this may result in smaller moth populations.

What I call really alarming is filling up swamps, cutting down woods to build new factories or whole towns in the country, eliminating the food plants and habitats of moths and butterflies. Under such conditions, not a small percentage of the moths will be killed, but whole future generations are wiped out.

No less alarming is the use of insecticides which may kill many other things in addition to what they are supposed to kill. This has been the subject of articles in Audubon and Nature magazines.

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There you have the other side of the picture. Members may find this food for discussion.

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Richard Arbogast recalls page 309 of Holland's Butterfly Book (rev. ed.), which tells of a rarity being made by use of India ink, and suggests that alteration of specimens by dealers is not new. We may be well advised to remember that the integrity of the dealer is the only safeguard of the buyer, short of his own inherent caution.

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Harry Clench reminds us that collecting in one area may not deplete the insects, and that collecting in the Powdermill Nature Reserve has actually improved as time has gone on. He notes also, some warning items in British journals, giving examples of instances where collecting by mercury vapor lamps has severely reduced populations of moths.

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The International Entomological Society of 1884, of Frankfurt-on-the Main, Germany together with the Society for the Study of Insects, of Hannover, met on March 12 and 13, 1960, in Hannover, and G. Hesselbarth gave an illustrated talk on his collecting experiences in Central Spain and the Pyrenees, at the fellowship meeting on the evening of March 12.

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In Alexanor, Vol. 1 (4), 1959, Paris, Y. de Lajonquiere describes a method of handling dried specimens, injecting a small amount of ammonium hydroxide into the thorax. This causes the insect to relax easily, and it may then be quite easily spread. It is said that this method works well on green Geometridae and on certain other sorts that often have their color impaired by usual relaxing methods.

#### 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 all are expected to be bona fide.

CALIFORNIA RHOPALOCERA, SPEYERIA NOKOMIS APACHEANA, COLIAS BEHRII, Epodemia mormo langei, and others, in exchange for Holarctic and Neotropical Rhopalocera including Hesperioidea. Paul Opler, 2311 Le Conte, Berkeley 9, Calif., U.S.A.

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I AM NOW OFFERING SOME NICE BUTTERFLIES FROM MEXICO at prices ranging

from 15¢ to \$1.00 a piece. I have a field man located in Yucatan and from now on will be able to furnish reasonably priced exquisitely beautiful Mexican Lepidoptera to you folks who want to get together a really showy collection. Also have U.S., Czechoslovakian, German and other European Lepidoptera. Ova of U.S. moths in season. Send stamped self-addressed envelope for price list. Edith Lyle Ragsdale, 429 N. Marion St., Centralia, Ill., U.S.A.

SELLING COLLECTION OF EXOTIC LEPIDOPTERA and display cases. Families include Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae, Satyridae, Lycaenidae, Riodinidae, Morphidae, Shingidae, Saturniidae, Phalaenidae, Geometridae, Arctiidae, and Ceratocampidae. Prices 10¢ to 50¢, display boxes 50¢. W. Petrie, 846 Dunlevie Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

WANTED to exchange 200 eggs of Catocola piatrix for eggs of some other species of Catocola. F. T. Naumann, Forsyth, Georgia, U.S.A.

FOR SALE: PAPILIO INDRA, eurymedon, rutulus and zelicaon and other Lepidoptera. Will exchange for tropical Lepidoptera. Emily Henriksen, Butterfly Lady, 1027 Tacoma Ave., Sunnyside, Wash. U.S.A.

WANTED: GOOD USED COPIES OF SEITZ, MACROLEPIDOPTERA OF THE WORLD, The American and African Butterflies, English text. M. Spelman, 2277 Andrews Ave. New York 68, N.Y., U.S.A.

FOR SALE: ANY SPECIES OF FORMOSAN BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS in large quantity for immediate delivery. (Mrs.) Chang Pi-tzu, P.O. Box 860, Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa).

WILL TRADE LEPIDOPTERA FROM YUCATAN FOR DESIRED LITERATURE, such as F. L. Davis' Notes on the Butterflies of British Honduras, London 1928, W.J. Holland, Moth Book, N.Y. 1904 (with plates complete), Seitz, Macro-Lepidoptera of the World, Vol. 5, The American Rhopalocera, Stuttgart 1924. Also other works on Neotropical Lepidoptera and flora. E.C. Welling M., Calle 66 Norte, No. 426, Merida, Yucatan, Mexico.

RESEARCH REQUEST: URGENTLY NEEDED FOR BREEDING: Live ova and pupae of Arctiidae of any species, especially of the following genera in order of preference - Apantesis, esp. nais, phalerata, radians and vittata; Holomelina (= Eubaphe), esp. aurantiaca Haploa, esp. lecontei, and Arctia, esp. caja. Wish European living material as well as that from North America. Female parent of Ova (and if possible, of pupae), along with complete data, must be included. Purchase or exchange. Ring T. Cardé, P.O. Box 354, Farmington, Conn., U.S.A.

FINE PAPERED SPECIMENS FOR SALE of New Guinea and Solomon Islands, especially Ornithoptera and Argema mittrei; also African Lycaenidae and Pieridae. W. Lembeck, Box 124, Queens Village, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

FOR EXCHANGE: Butterflies, Moths and Coleoptera from South America and the Indo-Australian Region. Wanted in return, North American or exotic species. M.A. Zappalorti, 123 Androvette St., Staten Island 9, N.Y., U.S.A.

WANTED: PERSONS IN NORTH AMERICA TO REAR COCOONS AND PUPAE of the families Saturniidae, Ceratocampidae and Sphingidae. Bob Muller, 429 Housatonic Drive, Devon, Conn., U.S.A.

WANTED: OENEIS, EREBIA, MINOIS, and other Nearctic satyrids; also Papilio spp. After this summer I will have many Colorado species for exchange. Bob Pyle, 774 Revere St. Aurora, Colo., U.S.A.

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HYALOPHORA (PLATYSAMIA) GLOVERIA OVA MAILED by air in June, 25 for \$1.00. These are seldom obtainable. Robert Weast, 4818 Seneca St., Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.

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LIVING OVA OF EACLES IMPERIALIS AND CITHERONIA REGALIS wanted for cash or exchange. Duke Downey, Box 558, Sheridan, Wyo., U.S.A.  
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Membership in the Society is open to all persons interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. Prospective members should send to the Treasurer the full dues for the current year (\$5.00) together with their full name, address, and special lepidopterological interests. Remittances in dollars (U.S.A.) should be made payable to THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY.

All members in good standing receive the News of the Lepidopterists' Society, which is issued eight times a year, and which includes the biennial Membership List, and the Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society, which is issued quarterly.



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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., or from the Secretary, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Museum of Natural History, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., U.S.A. Changes of address should be sent to the Secretary. Items or notices for the NEWS should be sent to the editor of the NEWS, Dr. J. W. Tilden, 125 Cedar Lane, San Jose 27, Calif., U.S.A.

Mr. J Donald Eff  
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The Lepidopterists' Society  
Entomology Room  
Peabody Museum, Yale University  
New Haven, Conn., U.S.A.

FROM

