

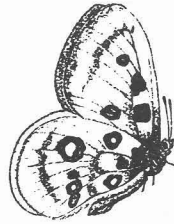
NEWS

of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

EDITOR -thru 1994
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CO-EDITORS -1995
Marc & Maria Minno

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NEWS	BOOK
FROM	EDITOR
EUROPE	Boyce
W.O. DePrins	Drummond



ZONE COORDINATORS

- | | | |
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| 3. Bob Langston | 8. Les Ferge | 12. Eduardo Welling M. |
| 4. Ray Stanford | 9. Andy Beck | 13. Boyce Drummond |
| 5. Ron Royer | | |

45th Annual Meeting - Pine Mountain, Georgia

by Paul Opler
Fort Collins, Colorado

The 45th annual meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society was held at Callaway Gardens Resort, Pine Mountain, Georgia from August 4 -7, 1994. There were about 130 registered members and guests.

The local arrangements were admirably handled by Frank Elia, manager of Callaway's Day Butterfly Center, while the program was arranged by James K. Adams of Dalton College, Georgia.

The Society Executive Council met on Thursday, August 4th, from 10 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. The council was chaired by society president Paul Opler with a quorum in attendance. The council ate lunch in the meeting room and, for the first time in Charles Covell's memory, completed the business slate before the scheduled hour. Results of the meeting will be announced after new society secretary Michael Smith completes the minutes and their approval process. Thursday evening there was a no host mixer in the lounge at the resort and most members and families met and exchanged news and pleasantries.

On Friday the meeting started with a brief welcome to Callaway from Frank Elia. The program began with a symposium on gardening to attract butterflies with three talks. Contributed papers filled out the day's program. After 3:30 there was a tour of the Day Butterfly Center. This must be one of the best butterfly houses in existence. Inside, there were at least one thousand live free-flying butterflies of 50 to 60 species from all tropical regions. The house was beautifully designed and landscaped with carefully selected nectar plants and resting sites. In the hall outside the meeting room was a display of the beautiful and stunning contributed photographs for the Society's first photo salon and contest arranged by Jacqueline Miller of the University of Florida.

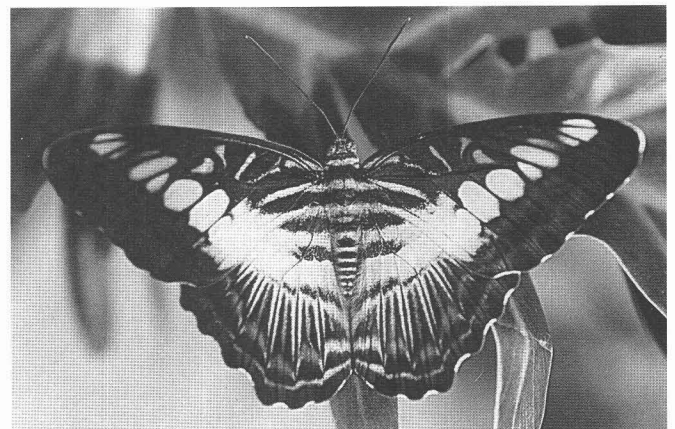
Friday's activities were completed with a delicious southern barbeque that was attended by most of the registrants.

Saturday's program included a number of excellent presentations in morning and afternoon contributed paper sessions. In the middle of the afternoon there was a field trip to the rearing facilities that support the Day Butterfly Center. We witnessed an extensive operation where different butterfly groups, notably those feeding on citrus and passion-vine oviposited and the resultant larvae fed and developed to chrysalids that were then transported to the Day Butterfly Center to await emergence in special cages that can be viewed by visitors to the center.

Saturday was capped off with an excellent banquet held at the Callaway Gardens Resort. The savory repast was finished off with the presidential address by Paul Opler on studying butterflies by photography, award presentations, and the annual door prize drawing MC'ed by Charles Covell from the University of Louisville. The Harry Clench Award for the best student research paper was awarded to Marc Minno for his talk "Larvae of North American skipper butterflies."

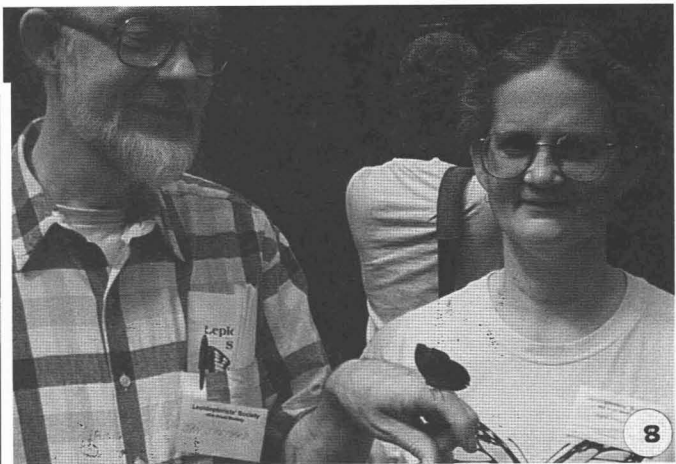
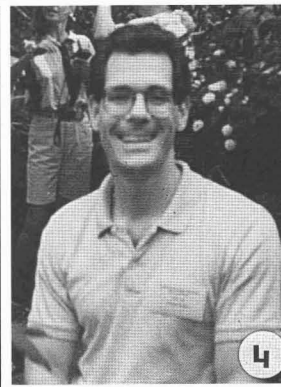
There was a brief program of presentations on Sunday morning followed by the society business meeting. Resolutions thanking the organizers and others who contributed to the excellent meeting were prepared by co-chairs Lee Miller and Andrew Warren. Out-going president Paul Opler passed the gavel and knobbed antennae, the badges of office, to in-coming president Frederick Stehr. The meeting was then adjourned and a number of society members went into the field to collect specimens and add county records for surrounding parts of Georgia and Alabama.

The 1995 annual meeting is scheduled for the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis-St. Paul from June 29 to July 2. Interested members may request registration information from Kelly Fisher, 405 Coffey Hall, 1420 Eckles Ave., St. Paul, MN 55108.



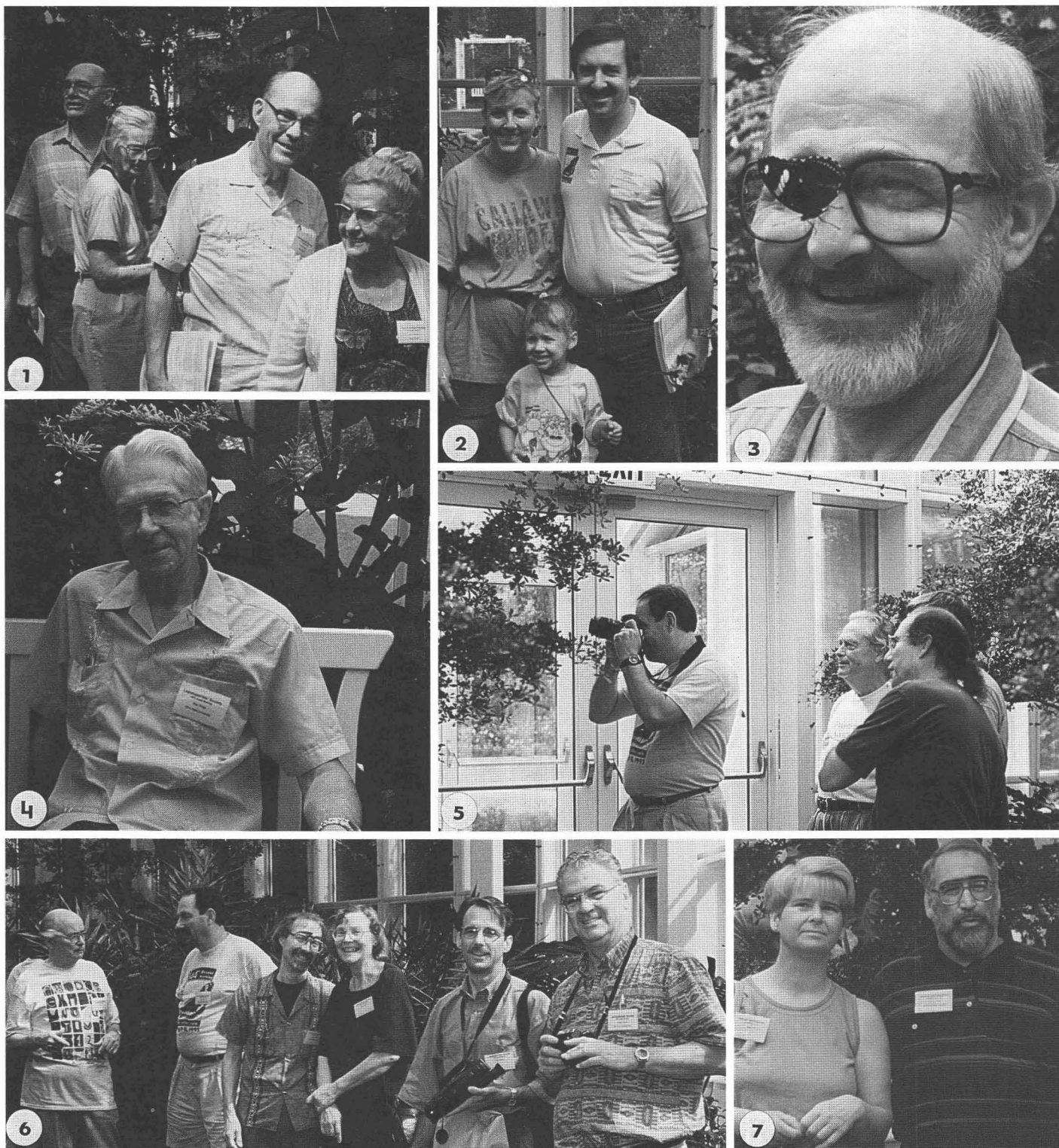
William Hark photo

Callaway Gardens



1. Andy Warren and friendly *Kalimma*. 2. Betty Koehn. 3. Ron Leuschner, James K. Adams and Irving Finkelstein sampling the night life at one of Pine Mountain's watering holes. 4. Our host, Frank Elia. 5. The Peacocks. 6. Eric Metzler and Richard Brown. 7. Suzette Slocomb. 8. John and Sigrid Shepard. Photo credits: Charles Covell (6, 7); Tom Emmel (1); William Hark (3); Leroy Koehn (2, 4, 5, 8).

Pine Mountain, Georgia



1. The Rindges and the Prestons. 2. The Belmonts. 3. Bill Miller. 4. Roy Rings. 5. Paul Opler receives advice about butterfly photography from Ben Ziegler and John Brown. 6. Kent Wilson, Paul Opler, The Burns, John Calhoun, Roger Zebold. 7. The Scribes. Photo credits: Charles Covell (4, 6); Tom Emmel (7); William Hark (5); Leroy Koehn (1, 2, 3).

1994 Report of the Resolutions Committee

from the 45th annual meeting of The Lepidopterists' Society,
Callaway Gardens, Georgia, Aug 4-7 1994.

by Andrew D. Warren

It was August, 1994,
The event all lepidopterists adore-
The 45th annual Lepidopterists' Society Meetings
At Callaway Gardens were the proceedings.

It was no easy job,
To please such a mob-
From many states and countries they came,
And to those who didn't, what a shame!

It all started Thursday night
By the dim bar light-
The annual Ice Breaker
(A great mood maker)

When Friday morning came around
The meeting really got off the ground-
Eleven superb papers were presented,
Attending them nobody resented

A bit later that day
Was our tour of the Day Butterfly Center display-
Hundreds of live tropical butterflies, what a sight!
Much to a Lepidopterist's delight

The barbeque Friday night was delicious
(Although the weather was suspicious)
Then to the slide-fest we retired
Where we showed what slides we desired

On Saturday our smiling faces were displayed
As 14 more excellent presentations were made
Then a tour of the butterfly house rearing facilities.
To see the center's incredible rearing abilities.

Then to everyone's surprise,
A record number of butterfly ties
Were seen at the banquet that night-
Where the food was quite all right!

Opler's address was very fine
And his slides were quite divine,
Of course Charlie topped off the day
With his annual door prize give away

Now on Sunday it's near the end,
And after 3 more great papers we all extend
A great big thanks to everyone
Who helped make this meeting so much fun:

Especially (in no particular order): Frank Elia (Arrangements Committee Chairman & moderator), James Adams (Program Chairman, program publishing, collecting guide, & moderator), Colleen Getman (Meeting Coordinator), Maggie Yanko (Clerical Support), Jane Ruffin (Registration & photo salon), Vicki Sumner (program publishing), Irving Finkelstein (collecting guide & moderator), Ron Hirzel (collecting guide), Bill Russell (moderator), Jacqueline Miller (photo salon), Charlie Covell (door prizes), Bob & Gerry Dunlap (tours), Deborah Haman (tours), Mary McPherson (tours), and all the Callaway Gardens volunteers & staff for their invaluable help.

A special thanks to: Retiring & immediate past Society Presidents Paul Opler & Ray Stanford; Jacqueline Miller, for all her help over the years in finding future meeting sites; the meeting sponsors, the Ida Cason Callaway Foundation & Callaway Gardens Resort, Inc., everyone who gave door prizes; everyone who presented a paper; and any who I have accidentally forgotten to mention.

Introducing New Editors for the NEWS

Our new NEWS Co-Editors are Marc and Maria Minno. They will begin their duties with NEWS #1, 1995. Marc grew up in western Pennsylvania. Many hours of exploring the woods there resulted in his love for the outdoors. He began collecting butterflies as a boy.

Marc received a Bachelor of Science degree in Entomology from Purdue University, and went on to get his M.S. in Entomology from the University of California at Davis. His Ph.D. in Zoology, which he completed last year, is from the University of Florida, where he worked under the guidance of Dr. Tom Emmel. While at the University of Florida, Marc managed to complete several smaller research projects in addition to his dissertation work on the larval morphology and ecology of skipper butterflies. He has authored two books, Florissant Butterflies, and Butterflies of the Florida Keys, in addition to a number of articles on butterflies. He is presently working for the St. John's River Water Management District in Palatka, Florida.

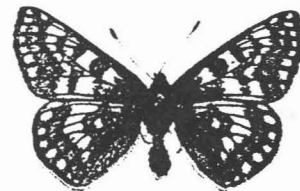
He has been a member of the Society since 1974 and has presented papers at annual meetings on size variation in butterflies, polymorphism in *Eurema daira*, and skipper larval morphology.

Maria was born in Pasadena, California. Her life in the suburbs of Los Angeles left her with few chances to enjoy nature, although as a child she would climb the ash trees around her home or walk down to the sidewalk's end to play with the big red harvester ants. Maria got her B.A. degree in Environmental Biology from the University of California at Santa Barbara. She met Marc through mutual

friends. They were married in 1982. Following the birth of their daughter, Maria went back to school (with Marc) at the University of Florida to pursue a Master of Science in Botany. While studying, she co-authored the Handbook to Schoolyard Plants and Animals of North Central Florida.

Maria is now working at home and on weekends in environmental consulting, editing the local Native Plant Society's newsletter, and contributing articles in community newspapers on nature and education.

Marc and Maria have 2 children, Angela, 10 and Ivan, 4. As a family they enjoy nature, photography, gardening, traveling, cooking, and foraging for wild edibles.

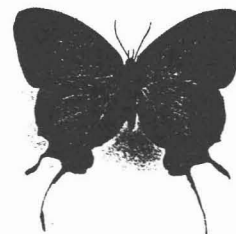


University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Museum of Natural History receives "Award of Appreciation" from Colombian Universities and Lepidopterists.

by Kurt Johnson



Dr. Frank Bowers, museum Director, is shown with award plaque and recent publications of the Wisconsin museum concerning butterflies. Since 1991 the REPORTS of the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point, Museum of Natural History have published papers naming nearly eighty new genera of Lycaenidae from South America and Central America. Based on this revisionary work, Colombian universities presenting the plaque (Universidad de la Salle) will sponsor a series of volumes by various authors treating the Theclinae of Colombia. Society members who contributed to the many Wisconsin papers included (alphabetical order by nation) Robert C. Eisele, Bruce MacPherson (Argentina), Luis Constantino, Francois Le Crom and Julián Salazar (Colombia), Zsolt Bálint (Hungary), Mike Adams and David Spencer Smith (U.K.) and Kurt Johnson and Karl Kroenlein (U.S.A.). In a cover letter with the plaque, Drs. J. Velez, R. Torres and H. Casallas stated that the recent work has made possible treating Colombian hairstreaks at the species level and also will contribute invaluable to conservation efforts. Dr. M. Gonzalo Andrade C. and associates (Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Bogota) and directors of several Colombian national parks and preserves have also agreed to aid the future work.



Collecting restrictions in Dominica, West Indies.

by Matthew Barnes
Devon, England

Much attention has focused recently on the increasing worldwide need for collecting permits. Following a recent trip to the Lesser Antilles I have been asked to point out that particularly stringent requirements are attached to such activities in the Commonwealth of Dominica (not to be confused with the larger Dominican Republic). Permits are now required in Dominica for the collection or export of wildlife of any kind, including insects. Permits will only be issued for bona fide scientific purposes. All outgoing baggage is searched and transgressors face up to six months in prison and the prospect of being declared persona non grata.

Dominicans take the title 'Nature Island of the Caribbean' very seriously, so if you are thinking of packing a net on a visit to this lush, tranquil island only 29 miles by 16, then apply for a permit well in advance to: The Director of Forestry & Wildlife, Ministry of Agriculture, Botanical Gardens, Roseau, Commonwealth of Dominica, and have a good reason for wanting to collect. If you are granted a permit you should submit a brief report of your activities before you leave, as well as a more detailed report on your return home. (This is a good general rule of courtesy for a guest collector in any country, even one with less stringent wildlife laws.)

In line with other countries, most of the Caribbean countries now have extensive areas of National Park and/or Forest Reserve - and Dominica's are particularly magnificent. It is, I hope, intuitively obvious to collectors that it is necessary to have permission to collect in such areas anywhere in the world. However, Dominica's laws are remarkably stringent in that collecting even on private land is now totally forbidden without a permit - a situation that may surprise visitors, as it did me.

Even if members are not planning on visiting this delightful but out of the way corner of the world, I thought that it might be of interest to them to know how the wind is blowing. Most tropical countries are getting fed up with some foreign collectors sweeping through their countries like locusts and leaving little information behind. Not all their governments are corrupt and indifferent to their wildlife and many, like Dominica, take their natural heritage extremely seriously. The message seems to be clear - when collecting away from familiar ground tread carefully, and make sure you are fully aware of all local legislation no matter how unlikely it may seem by your own standards.

Tagging of Painted Lady butterflies in British Columbia

by Richard C. Beard
Vancouver, British Columbia

It is known that the painted lady butterfly, (*Vanessa cardui*), migrates north from southern California and Mexico each spring and early summer, sometimes arriving in southern British Columbia in early April. In subsequent generations, northward migration seems to be the rule until late summer/early fall when a probable southward return migration begins. A pilot project is described here which could lead to further research and a better understanding of this species' movements - 169 painted ladies were tagged and released from Eagle Harbour School in West Vancouver between 15th. and 24th. June 1994.

Breeding and rearing

The school had purchased three rearing kits, each containing six young larvae in a nutrient medium. This project produced 10 healthy adults which were encaged, provided with a nectar source (dandelions), sugar water (20% solution), potted thistles (*Cirsium arvense*) and allowed to mate in the classroom. A 500 watt work-light was used to provide the necessary heat and light.

Laying started 6th. May and continued to 13th. May, when the butterflies were released. Eggs laid on earlier dates were kept in a cool place to attempt a more synchronous development of the larvae. The larvae started to emerge on 16th. May and were tended by the students - kindergarten, grades 1,2 and 3 - and some of their mothers attending after school. Larvae were reared in sealed, clear, half litre plastic pots and fed thistle leaves (mostly *Cirsium arvense*). Cleaning of the pots and the addition of fresh food occurred every two days - three days over the weekend. Initially 12 larvae were allowed in each pot which was reduced to a maximum of three larvae during the last 3 or 4 days of feeding. After one weekend, about one third of the pots had no food remaining by Monday morning.

Pupation occurred, mostly on paper attached to the pot lids, between 3rd. and 13th. June. Emergence occurred between 14th. and 24th. Freshly emerged adults were kept dark in the classroom for 3 - 4 hours before placing in a refrigerator (at its warmest setting) prior to tagging. The maximum amount of time in the refrigerator prior to tagging was three days. From the approximately 600 eggs which hatched about 240 larvae reached the pupal stage resulting in the emergence of 214 adults capable of flight. 20% of these were deformed and not tagged.

Tagging

Tags measured about one centimetre long and about 0.35 cm. wide and were made from printing a small font on a mailing label. These were folded to obtain a definite crease and then the backing was removed. The tag was folded over the leading edge of the fore-wing about a quarter inch from the thorax. A hole was punched through the wing membrane in this location to allow the label to self adhere which was accomplished using firm finger pressure. Each tag asks the finder to call collect a certain number. All tagging was done in the early afternoon in a darkened room. About half the butterflies were returned to the refrigerator for release the following morning, and half were released soon after tagging. All releases were made on a warm, sunny day. After release, most butterflies initially flew approximately south or stayed in the school yard to bask or feed on the adjacent blackberry blossoms. None was observed further than fifty metres from the release site. On the day of the largest release (50 individuals), 6 were observed on flowers in the school yard one hour after the event. No healthy butterflies were seen in the school yard the following day and 1 tagged dead individual was retrieved at the release site.

Naturalist groups and media to the north of the City and local media were notified of the project. As of 19 August 1994 one of the tagged butterflies was subsequently sighted. Date of the find - 9 July 1994 (latest release date 24 June). Location of the find - Black Mountain at about 3000' elevation, four miles due north of the release site. The butterfly was in good condition but a wedge-shaped defect was visible in both hind wings.

This was a pilot project designed to demonstrate its feasibility before conducting it on a larger scale. It will be expanded next June with the involvement of more schools. Observers will also be required, to record the location of and/or to retrieve tagged butterflies.

Any comments, advice or assistance will be most welcome. Please write: Dr. Richard C. Beard, President - WBT Wild Bird Trust of British Columbia, 124-1489 Marine Drive, West Vancouver B.C., Canada V7T 1B8. Telephone: 604 922 1550 Fax.: 604 922 8407

News from Europe

by W.O. DePrins



From 5 to 9 September 1994 the 9th SEL European Congress of Lepidopterology was held in Lednice, a small village in the south of the Czech Republic. Dr. Y.P. Nekrutenko, well known from his publications on the butterflies of the Krim and the Caucasus, reports on the events :

9th European Congress of Lepidopterology in Lednice (Czech Republic) 5-9 September 1994

The 9th SEL European Congress of Lepidopterology was organized at the Faculty of Horticulture, University of Agriculture, in Lednice (Moravia, Czech Republic), 5-9 September 1994.

The inaugural ceremony was held in a historical palace in Brno, the Lord Mayor Headquarters, where the participants were introduced to the Lord Mayor and several highest level local officials with a splendid inaugural address of the Congress President, Prof. Dr. Dalibor Povolný, read in perfect medieval Latin (then self-sumarized in German, English, French, Italian, Spanish, Czech and Russian). The warm family atmosphere, established during this official reception, was extended through all further days of the Congress.

The following day, 6 September, after the opening introduction and a review of the natural conditions of the Congress site, the plenary sessions started. As usual, an interesting review of primitive Lepidoptera evolutionary biology concepts was presented by Niels P. Kristensen (Denmark). Phylogenetic approach to the

lepidopteran systematics and zoogeography has been developed and considered from different viewpoints by J. Vácha (Czech Republic), S.U. Sinev (Russia), and K. Mikkola (Finland). Unfortunately, an interesting communication on male genital musculature structure as applied for the systematics and phylogeny in ditrysian Lepidoptera, submitted by V.I. Kuznetsov (Russia), was not presented due to author's absence. Of certain importance to the lepidopterists was also a presentation of one of the major European collections of Lepidoptera, the L. Sheljuzhko collection deposited in the Kiev University, by its keeper, I.Y. Kostjuk (Ukraine). Due to political isolation, this important collection was out of common use for many years, but it is now accessible to specialists. Along with this subject, first issues of type specimen catalogues (*Parnassius* and *Colias*) of this and some other collections over the former Soviet Union have been presented by the author.

Lectures were grouped according to their subject into several sessions: Systematics and evolution, Conservation and ecology, Applied lepidopterology, and Zoogeography and regional faunistics. Furthermore, several workshops on specific topics were organized: Noctuidae, Microlepidoptera, Tropical Lepidoptera. During the whole Congress 20 posters were presented. No less than 8 lectures and posters were devoted to extra-Palaearctic Lepidoptera.

Because of the nice weather and the favourable natural conditions in the immediate surroundings of the Congress site, a lot of participants took the opportunity to have a look at the local lepidopterous fauna and tasting the famous

Slibovice in one of the numerous local pubs. The planned excursion to the xerothermic Palava hills however, took place under rather misty and wet weather conditions.

Like during all previous congresses, informal communication between members was of high interest allowing direct exchange of opinions, published and unpublished information, materials, establishing personal contacts, visits to nearby collections, inclusive tête-à-tête criticism, sometimes rather sharp and disputable, presenting new finds and new publications. One of the most important items of this "outdoor" activity was the presentation of a new book, which undoubtedly will be an important event in lepidopterology as the very first highly professional compendium of a regional butterfly fauna: "*Die Tagflater der Türkei*" by G. Hesselbarth, H. van Oorschot & S. Wagener. Having no analogies in the world of lepidopterological literature, this heavy book (ca 10 kg total weight of all 3 vols!) will not only be a complete guide to the butterfly fauna of Asia Minor, it will also serve as an example for further regional publications to be compiled, and will be a real body to characterize the lepidopterology of the 20th century. It shows the importance of involving full and complete information in order to reach the highest professional level available to specialists and amateurs.

A new quarterly "*Journal of the Ukrainian Entomological Society*", published in English, German, French, Ukrainian and Russian and displaying European printing quality (incl. colour illustrations), has been presented to its eventual subscribers and authors, not limited by national or zoogeographical borders.

A call to help the Russian Entomological Society was distributed among Congress members by Prof. Dr. C.M. Naumann in order to reinstate the old R.E.S. traditions, which opened the society's membership for foreign members from 1860 to 1917. This practice should be extended to the other entomological societies of the former Soviet Union if they still exist.

In total, 54 papers and 20 posters were presented during the Congress, attended by more than 220 people of 28 countries. For the first time the Congress was held in a country just released from isolation, and for the second time in an Eastern European country (Hungary 1986). Despite all objective and subjective reasons the activity of the Organizing Committee gave perfect results, and efforts of Dalibor Povolný and his team should be acknowledged with gratitude and appreciation.

(Dr. Y.P. Nekrutenko, Kiev, Ukraine)

Pacific Slope Section - 41st Annual Meeting

by Jerry Powell

The 41st annual meeting of the Pacific Slope Section was held October 21, 22, 1994, at the University of California, Berkeley. There were 32 members registered, and a total of 40 attended, including guests at the banquet.

Friday, Oct. 22 featured an open house in the Essig Museum of Entomology, during the afternoon and a Lepidopterists' informal mixer in the evening. The Lepidoptera collection of the Essig Museum is one of the four largest in the western U. S., with about half a million specimens, more than 5,000 vials of preserved larvae, and 10,500 genitalia slides. It houses the richest holdings of Microlepidoptera in western North America, including about 400 primary types, and a good representation of Nearctic and Neotropical material in nearly all families.

Saturday, Oct. 22 included the following program:

9:00-10:00 Late registration, coffee and donuts, and identification of specimens at the Essig Museum. Exhibits included 'Lepidoptera inventory of Quail Ridge Reserve, Napa Co., CA', prepared by W. D. Patterson; recent literature, etc.

Presentations in the morning session in Wellman Hall were:

"Biogeography of Lepidoptera on the California Channel Islands," by J. A. Powell;

"The Rhopalocera of Santa Cruz Island as of 1985," by R. L. Langston;

"Collecting trip to Rondonia, Brazil, 1993," an excellent Video prepared by J. Wiseman and presented by R. Leuschner.

The afternoon session included the following presentations:

"*Euproserpinus clarkiae* (Sphingidae) considered in the biological context of its near relatives," by K. H. Osborne;

"The mystery of *Eupithecia suspiciosata* Dietze, 1875 (Geometridae)," by R. L. Leuschner;

"Nocturnal moths of the Kern and Pixley National Wildlife Refuges," by K. M. Richers;

"Swallowtails, species, and mitochondrial DNA," by F. Sperling;

"Sun moths (Heliodinidae) and their larval host plant associations," by Y.-F. Frank' Hsu;

"The study of Pacific Slope Lepidoptera: Look what we have done! what now, coach?" by R. E. Stanford;

The annual business meeting and an open slide session with several contributors.

The annual banquet was held at Shattuck Avenue Spats Restaurant, followed by reminiscences of early Pacific Slope meetings by Powell, Stanford and others; presentation of the Comstock Award for outstanding student contributions to Y.-F. Hsu and K. H. Osborne and commemoration of its honoree for 1994, Robert L. Langston; and a door prize drawing.

Summary of the annual business meeting of the Pacific Slope Section, past president Ray Stanford presiding:

1) Discussion of future meeting plans. It was generally agreed that we ought to continue to hold meetings. Attendance records and an informal vote of members present indicate that most people prefer a field station site to a museum, at least most years. Another plan might be to hold an institution site meeting with a half day or all day Saturday field trip, as was done in the early meetings of our group (e.g., Davis or Riverside with a field trip to the Sierra Nevada or San Jacinto Mts.).

2) Kelly Richers volunteered to arrange for a meeting at Camp KEEP Sierra, near Posey, Kern County, next year and suggested the June 24 weekend. The group accepted the offer despite concern over the proximity of the dates of the Minnesota meeting of the Society (June 29-July 2). Powell urged that another person volunteer as program chair, and Leuschner said he would talk with Donahue about it. With accommodations and other local arrangements to orchestrate, it is too much to ask one person to handle the whole organization.

3) Stanford mentioned the possibility of meeting with another group that already has annual meetings, such as the Oregon lepidopterists or the High Country lepidopterists in Colorado. About 70% of our members reside in California, yet we held meetings elsewhere (AZ, CO, NM, OR) 6 of the past 8 years, including 4 consecutively (1988-91). Hence, selection of CA sites should be emphasized in the coming several years.

4) Powell offered the possibility of returning to Meadow Valley in Plumas County (we met there in 1984); costs would be similar to Camp KEEP. We would be limited to the first half of June or late August-Sept. and need to plan a year in advance because the facility is heavily used; but it might be better to intersperse some other area(s) during one or more years between two sites in the Sierra Nevada.

5) Powell urged members to consider possible uses of the Comstock Fund, which now has about \$4500. and annual earnings of ca \$100. We offered student grants of \$100.-200. to help defray travel to Ft. Collins last year via a notice in the News and received no requests. We donated \$300. to cover student registrations and help bail out the organizers of the Ft. Collins meeting. Tax-deductible donations to this fund are encouraged. We have received no income from profits from meetings in the past several years.

6) Stanford nominated Ron Leuschner as the Comstock Award honoree for 1995, and the idea was unanimously accepted by the banquet crowd. It was hoped that Donahue might be willing to write the dedication, and Jeanne Leuschner said she would talk to him about it.

--- J. A. Powell



Pacific Slope Section, The Lepidopterists' Society

John A. Comstock Award Honoree for 1994

Robert L. Langston

For more than 40 years, Bob Langston has been one of the mainstays in Pacific Slope Lepidopterists' activities -- an encyclopedic resource for researchers, collectors, and public displays at wildlife refuges and museums; frequent contributor in our annual meetings; regional coordinator of the Field Season Summary for 25 years; volunteer curator at the California Academy of Sciences; and regular participant in several of the annual butterfly counts. Bob was the secretary of the first annual meeting of the Pacific Slope Section in 1954 and has continued to be a Lepidoptera activist throughout our group's existence.

Bob Langston was born in San Diego in 1926, but within a few years the family moved to Los Angeles, where he received his schooling and developed an interest in natural history. Bob began collecting butterflies at an early age and was able to enhance his knowledge of the diverse regional fauna during visits to the surrounding mountain and desert areas with the Boy Scouts and on family outings. He was a member of the Lorquin Society at the Los Angeles County Museum, and his interests were fostered by Lloyd Martin and Dr. John Comstock, for whom we named this award in part for just such student encouragement. After high school, Bob joined the Air Force, and spent the final years of World War II in Texas, Nevada, and California. The G.I. Bill provided a resource to afford college, and he entered UCLA in 1946. After two years Bob transferred to Berkeley and completed a degree in entomology in 1950.

After graduation, Bob was employed by the Department of Biological Control of U. C. Riverside and sentenced to collecting in southern Arizona, ostensibly primarily for parasites of the Grape Leaf Skeletonizer. That fall their temporary lab moved to La Mesa, near San Diego, where he collected with Fred Thorne on weekends and found time to meet and marry his lovely wife Evy, the former Evelyn Wozniak. In 1952 they moved to Berkeley so Bob could pursue graduate studies, continuing to work for the Division of Biological Control at Albany, and he conducted studies on the parasites of Tent Moth caterpillars, completing his M.S. degree, with emphasis in Biological Control and Insect Pathology, in 1956.

Subsequent employment was varied, including the Division of Insect Pathology; an N. S. F. sponsored project on fossil insects in Amber and Museum Scientist with the California Insect Survey 1962-67; eight years working on mite taxonomy at the Hooper Foundation of the U. C. Medical School, San Francisco; one season with the U. S. Forest Service, sampling Lodgepole Pine Needle-Miner at Tuolumne Meadows; and finally 12 years with Thomas Reid Associates doing environmental impact analysis and resource management, primarily at San Bruno Mountain, where he conducted an inventory of the Lepidoptera, prior to his retirement in 1993.

While best known in the Lepidoptera literature for his work with lycaenids, which included reviews and descriptions of taxa in *Euphilotes* and other genera and contributions in William Howe's "Butterflies of North America", Langston's publications reflect a wide range of interests and his professional experiences. He has published on rearing and taxonomy of Zygaenidae, parasites of Lasiocampidae, flight periods of coastal butterflies and Geometridae, butterflies of Contra Costa County and Santa Cruz Island, and Lepidoptera of Hawaii. In addition, Langston has written several papers on occurrences of Dermaptera (earwigs) and a comprehensive faunal work on California species; several volumes on trombiculid mite taxonomy; notes on various species of Diptera, Coleoptera, and parasitic Hymenoptera; a bibliography of virus diseases of insects; preparation of fossil specimens in amber; in addition to annual contributions to the Field Summary and the minutes of several of our Pacific Slope meetings.

But most of us know Bob from field trips not publications, and despite the legendary corny jokes and hopeless puns, have shared many memorable and enjoyable collecting experiences. It was 1953 when Powell came to Berkeley as a naive student and Bob Langston shared his already extensive knowledge of the regions' butterflies, and nearly 20 years since the Russells visited the Bay Area from New York and contacted Bob for recommendations on places to collect. He not only supplied many leads all over northern California but took us out personally for a day along the Yuba River, and it was the best day of collecting we had enjoyed up to that time. Because he has been gracious and helpful to everyone in sharing his knowledge, he has made many friends among lepidopterists and has done a great deal to promote our Society and its discipline. For his scientific contributions, his long-term dedication to activities of The Lepidopterists Society, and his assistance and encouragement to many of us, we take pleasure in honoring Robert L. Langston.

Presented at the 41st Annual Meeting of the Pacific Slope Section, Berkeley, California, 22 October 1994.

--- Jerry A. Powell, Paul J. and Sandra A. Russell



Northwest Lepidopterists

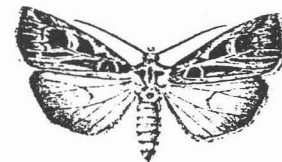
The traditional Halloween weekend meeting of the Northwest Lepidopterists goes down on record as attracting perhaps the largest number of attendees ever. Approximately 60 persons were in attendance at the gathering at Western Oregon State College in Monmouth, Oregon. Lepidopterists from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, California and Kansas attended to discuss things lepidopterological.

The morning program included discussion about the various dot distribution maps publications, including the recently published Atlas of Oregon Butterflies by John Hinchliff (a compendium of locality records from many contributing lepidopterists). Reports were also made about new county records, field trips and meetings attended.

The afternoon was spent in workshop discussion about identification and taxonomy of special groups of butterflies and moths. Many UFOs were the

subject of scrutiny.

The Northwest Lepidopterists Association is an informal group of lepidopterists that has been in existence for more than 20 years. Besides the Atlas of Oregon Butterflies they are currently involved in biological diversity studies in the Blue Mountains, the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, Santiam Pass and H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest. In addition, long-term projects include a moth checklist of the Pacific Northwest and an illustrated field guide to the noctuids of the Pacific Northwest.



High Country Lepidopterists

7 November 1994

Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 3247
Arlington, Virginia 22203-3247

Dear Director:

With reference to the Federal Register, September 14, 1994, Vol. 59, No. 177, pp. 47212-47220, 50 CFR Parts 13 and 14, concerning the importation, exportation and transportation of wildlife, please take under consideration the following comments as they pertain to insects, especially butterflies and moths, which the members of the Lepidopterists' Society (nearly 2,000 worldwide) are dedicated to studying and conserving.

In recent times the provisions of the Lacey Act, the Endangered Species Act and CITES have come to the attention of members because of the ramifications of enforcement activities against persons who were collecting and/or selling Lepidoptera illegally without permits.

There has also been considerable discussion of the **problems that have arisen related to using the U.S. Mail to send specimens internationally**. This is of special concern to many of our avocational members, since they frequently live in smaller communities where the U.S. Post Office and possibly UPS are the only convenient ways to send specimens.

The Lepidopterists' Society is fully behind enforcement of the provisions of the above acts that prohibit trade in threatened or endangered species of any kind. We recognize that most of the species involved in the "trade" are vertebrates whose identities are well established and recognized. However, there are also insects on the lists, the majority being butterflies.

According to information from the Association of Systematics Collections, recent discussions with Fish and Wildlife Service officials have disclosed that **wildlife which is not threatened or endangered, and which is not intended for sale or to be exhibited for sale, and which is valued commercially at less than US \$250, does not require an export or import 3-177 form**. If this is the policy, it certainly would simplify shipments between individuals or scientific institutions, since most insect specimens have no commercial value, and most of the specimens are small and not brightly colored, showy or "collectable".

A difficulty with the 3-177 form as it relates to insects is the requirement for identification. More than a million species of insects have been named and several to 30 million remain to be named, especially in the tropics and subtropics. As a consequence, it is probable that those who collect insects in the tropics can only name the most common or conspicuous ones. Since most groups of insects are poorly known in the tropics, there will be many species new to science which may not be described for years, and then will be described by other specialists. Hence, it is not possible to name many specimens that are collected, and the 3-177 identification requirement cannot be accomplished in any reasonable period of time, if at all. **Some modification of this identification requirement is highly desirable for such shipments. However, if form 3-177 is not needed for most shipments of insects, then the problem largely disappears.**

The Lepidopterists' Society is somewhat unique among insect study organizations in that we have more non-professional, avocational members than do societies such as the Coleopterists' (beetles), Dipterists' (flies) or Hymenopterists' (ants, bees and wasps) societies. In addition, there are quite a few butterflies and moths that are attractive and medium to large size, so there are people who collect them for their beauty, and are willing to pay for them.

We have members who purchase specimens from what are believed to be licensed sources, but most of our members who send specimens for identification or exchange to fellow members in other parts of the world have collected the specimens themselves. **If the "not for sale or not to be exhibited for sale" and "worth less than US \$250" statements are recognized by all concerned as reasonable, then the normal (in the past) customs declaration statement for international non-commercial shipments of "dead Insects for Scientific Study; of no Commercial Value" should be sufficient.** If it isn't, then agreement should be reached (probably with the Association of Systematics Collections) as to what is the correct form

The fifth annual meeting of the High Country Lepidopterists was held October 28-29 at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, Colorado. A no-host mixer was held on Friday night at the University Park Holiday Inn. Saturday morning the C.P. Gillette Insect Biodiversity Museum was open for interested persons to peruse the collection. Doughnuts and coffee fueled lepidopterists engaged in identification and discussions of UFOs. Following lunch, Boris Kondratieff formally welcomed the attendees and several interesting papers and reports were presented.

Richard Peigler, Denver Museum of Natural History
Report on the Second International Conference on Wild Silkmoths (Hotaka, Japan)
Amy Seidl, Colorado State University
Conservation Status of *Boloria acrocnema* Uncompahgre Fritillary Butterfly
Ray Stanford, Denver, Colorado
Rutterflies of the Rocky Mountain States (BRMS) updated - 15 years later
Clifford Ferris, University of Wyoming
Lepidoptera of Ivotuk Hills (Alaska North slope) 1994
Paul Opler, National Biological Survey
Lepidoptera of Rocky Mountain National Park

Michael Weissman was the keynote speaker at the banquet, presenting an update on the Rocky Mountain Butterfly Consortium Butterfly Pavilion. Boris Kondratieff MC'd the door prize drawing.

1995 High Country Lepidopterists will be hosted by Dr. Deane Bowers at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Federal Register - Proposed Rules for the Importation, Exportation and Transportation of Wildlife

The proposed rules revise the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) regulations providing for uniform rules and procedures for the importation, exportation and transportation of wildlife. This proposed rule was published in the Federal Register (Vol. 59, No. 177) Wednesday, September 14 1994. Some points of interest include:

- further definition of import and export requirements for any kind of wildlife (live or dead)
- limits ports of entry for imports and exports of the same.
- Sets user fees and require FWS to be at port to examine shipment and importer/exporter must pay the salaries of FWS for whatever time period they are there.
- Requires complete species lists to accompany shipment (otherwise grounds for stopping import/export)

These are just some sections of the Proposed Rule. The following is a letter written by Lepidopterists' Society President Fred Stehr providing comments on the proposed rule. This letter was also sent to Secretary of the Interior, The Honorable Bruce Babbitt.

or procedure that will not involve undue paperwork or time by the Fish and Wildlife Service or the professional or avocational lepidopterist or other biologist.

It would be very beneficial if a statement could eventually be provided for wide distribution among biologists that clearly states the rule(s) for use of the U.S. Mail for the shipment of specimens of species that are not threatened, not endangered and "not for sale, or not to be exhibited for sale and are worth less than \$250". As of now, nearly everybody is poorly informed.

I am sure I speak for all of the officers of The Lepidopterists' Society when I express a willingness on our part to participate in discussions of the problems and possible solutions at any time.

Sincerely,

Frederick W. Stehr, President

cc: Officers and members of Executive Council

The Oddest Couple of the Season...

by Monica Miller
Bethel Park, PA

On July 23, 1994, I was participating in a wildflower hike at Racoon Creek State Park with a group from the Botanical Society of Western Pennsylvania. At about 3:00pm, along a woodland trail dappled with sun, we encountered some of the oddest behavior from a courting butterfly I have ever seen.

The group was first attracted to the spot by the frenzied flapping of a large fritillary next to a few long stalks of grass. Closer investigation proved it to be a male *Speyeria cybele* (Great Spangled Fritillary), avidly courting a female. Odd thing though...the female was a freshly emerged specimen of *Paonias excaecatus* (Blinded Sphinx)!

As we observed the two, the male repeatedly alighted on the stalk of grass from which the moth was hanging and, fluttering his wings and grasping at the female with his abdominal claspers, tried unsuccessfully to mate. The moth exhibited no response to this behavior except to twitch and flick its wings when the butterfly became too annoying.

From time to time the male would fly off several yards, circle about, and return to the same spot to try again.

After a while (perhaps 15 minutes?) we went on, leaving the pair behind. A half-hour to an hour later we returned past the same spot and the pair was still there and the male still avid, but this time the moth was making more overt motions to repel him by moving up, down and around on the stem.

As I was with the group, I did not stay behind when we moved on, so I do not know what eventually came of the encounter. I did however get some documenting photographs, clear enough to confirm the species involved and demonstrate that mating was attempted.

Anyone got a good explanation on this one? A female fritillary passing through and leaving pheromones in just the right place seems a bit far fetched, but no more, I suppose, than the unlikely courtship in the first place. I scanned the place for other Great Spangleds, perhaps a female eclosing nearby, but didn't see any. The only other butterfly I remember passing through the spot was a Northern Pearly Eye which captured my attention while the group, knowing my fondness for butterflies, was trying to get me to come over and see the odd couple they'd found.

Beats me folk! I'm just a humble amateur...!

Ed. note: A similar occurrence in Dorking, England was photographed and

described in the most recent issue of Butterfly Conservation News. On 1 June 1994 while walking along the bottom of a slope Gail Jeffcoate noticed what she thought was a pair of mating Dingy skippers crawling about in the grass. As she knelt down, preparing to take a photograph, she realized that the pair, which were firmly joined together, were in fact a Dingy Skipper and a Burnet Companion moth! The account and two black and white photos of the Odd Couple are in the Autumn/Winter 1994 issue of Butterfly Conservation News, the official journal of the British Butterfly Conservation Society Limited, a group dedicated to saving wild butterflies and their habitats. For further information about this organization contact their head office at P.O. Box 222, Dedham, Colchester, Essex C07 6EY England.

The Net

Reprinted from "The Ottawa Field and Naturalists Club"
by Jack Holiday
Ottawa, Ontario

Sister Reta says it was 1930; and I remember it was 1929. At any rate, it was July in one of those years. The family had traveled from Ottawa, in a borrowed McLaughlin Buick, up beyond Armprior and Burnstown and Calabogie and Black Donald Mine, around White Fish Lake to Bill Kosar's farm. The farm was a number of small, isolated clearings with rocks and trees of the Canadian Shield separating them.

Our cottage, newly built, was a log cabin about 4m x 5m, perhaps smaller, perched on top of a hill under a huge white pine, overlooking the lake 100m distant and 15m lower in altitude. Half way down to the lake, the road traversed the hill. The road to Mount St. Patrick. It was a "grass" road. Two bare, rutted areas with a higher area separating them, on which grass and weeds and wildflowers grew. Not heavily travelled, the "traffic" consisted of about two horse-drawn wagons a week and, perhaps, five cars on Saturday and Sunday.

The farm buildings consisted of a squared-log house, a summer kitchen, a stable, a milk house, an ice house, and, out being all, the pig's sty. Bill supplemented his farm income by working in winter, renting boats to fisherman, and providing for deer hunters in the fall. Subsistence farming with all it's trials and hard labor.

To a city boy it was a lovely place, with row boats, frogs, snakes, birds, cows, horses, lakes, creeks. No beaver. In those years Grey Owl was famous for his successful work to restore the beaver. Some years later (1937?), an Indian trapper came down from the Algonquin Park area and trapped two beaver, the first seen in years. Beaver, now a pest in some areas of Ontario and Quebec, were protected then, and they were rebuilding from the edge of extinction. Only Indians could trap them.

But butterflies! The puddles along the road, rich in dissolved salts from the manure from cattle and horses, were frequented by hordes of them, both large and small. Tiger Swallowtails, Black Swallowtails, Common Sulphurs by the hundreds, White Admirals, Mourning Cloaks and, unless my memory plays me false, even some Red Spotted Purples. I tried to catch some with a strainer; no good. There were always some to be picked from the hot radiator of newly-arrived cars, but they were dry and brittle and came apart in my hands. I needed a net.

The following winter, father was constantly reminded of how much I needed a net for next summer. He finally fashioned one with a hoop of split bamboo and a net of cheese cloth. The hoop was precariously attached to a wooden handle by various unsatisfactory methods. Armed with the net, I'd swoop about the house, pouncing on various items as imagined. I could hardly wait for summer.

Summer did arrive, as always, and we travelled the long trail up to Bill Kosar's. The trip took five or six hours in those days. We were too busy that first day, but next morning, net at ready, I cautiously patrolled the road and stealthily approached puddle. No butterflies! Well, only a few small ones. The hordes of the previous summer were not repeated.

The net fell into disuse and disappeared. I somewhere lost my interest in being a collector. The memory of that butterfly summer of 1929 (or was it 1930?) remained with me. No doubt it is the underlying reason I made myself a net and started to learn the fundamentals of collecting four years ago.

So if you see some "eccentric" out prowling the Britannia Woods or stalking down Fourth Line Road net in hand, stop and say "Hello". It may not be an eccentric at all, only me.

p.s. to Don Lafontaine: Has the Canadian Collection any Red Spotted Purple specimens from the Black Donald area? I'm sure I saw some there fifty years ago.

Don Lafontaine responded that the Red Spotted Purple form, intermediate between the White Admiral and the more southern Red Spotted Purple, occurs in Ontario only as far north as the shore of

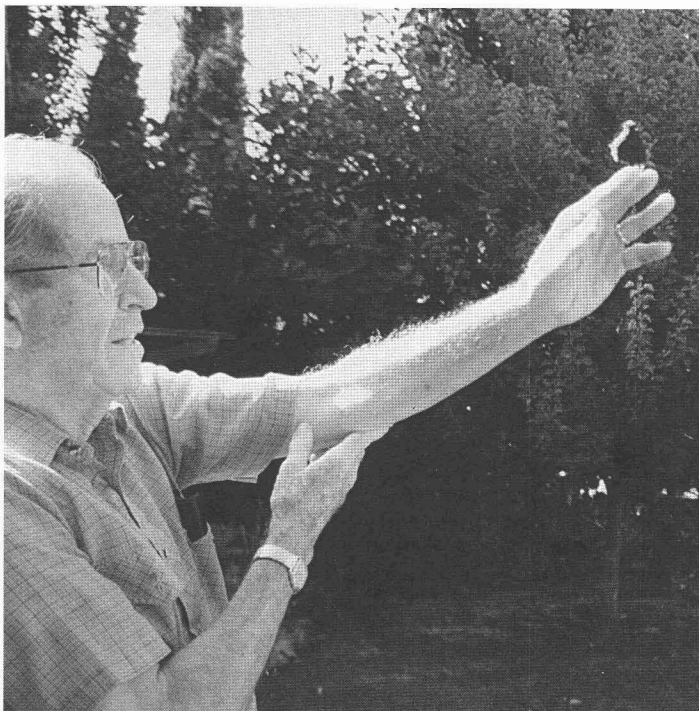
Butterflies at Our Fingertips

by Cort Johnson
Long Beach, California

Recently, my wife Doris and I had an experience, or an adventure, with a butterfly I would not previously have believed to be within the limits of insect capability.

I was standing in our backyard in midafternoon near a sagging antenna cable, visible in enclosed photo, when a Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) alighted on it. Talking softly to it, as has sometimes seemed helpful in approaching wild birds or animals, I moved a finger along the wire to within a foot or so before it flew. It soon returned to the wire and after a few repeats of this process it allowed my finger to be at its side, then slowly climbed on and was lifted carefully away.

After several more wire landings and transfers to my finger, as well as two such transfers from nearby trees, it then began to return from the short flights directly to my fingertip. It seemed to enjoy resting there, and once remained more than ten minutes.



As time passed and more of the yard began to be in shadow the butterfly would let me carry it slowly around the yard to find the remaining sunny spots, which it seemed to prefer. Also its flights seemed to gradually lengthen. It would disappear beyond a neighbor's roof, and be gone a minute

Lake Ontario in the Port Hope area. This intermediate form probably occasionally straggles as far north as the Black Donald area, but this would be an accidental occurrence. Refer to the 1982 update to butterflies in the Ottawa District (Trail and Landscape 17(3): 133-138) for additional information on the Red Spotted Purple form and its occurrence in the Ottawa District.

or so. Returning from these longer flights the last twenty feet or so would be in a straight glide, with wings horizontal, directly to my fingertip.

Part way through all this I called my wife, Doris, to come out and see what was going on. After watching a while she brought out the camera, and the Mourning Cloak sat still for three photos, one of which was two feet away.

Another interesting bit of action was its quick, brief pursuit of a bird as it passed through the yard. This occurred several times.

With direct sunlight nearly gone I decided to try carrying the butterfly to a bench under a low-limbed avocado tree. It stayed until I was within inches of being seated, then left my fingertip for the last time. The next morning a Mourning Cloak permitted my fingertip within a couple of inches before flying, so possibly it was the same one. I've been unable to keep watch since.

Behavior of this sort by butterflies may be familiar to those who know their ways, but it was a new experience for me. In looking for help in understanding it I was referred to (the late) John Garth, here in Long Beach. Along with some helpful comments, he suggested I send you a brief report, with the photos, for possible circulation and further comment by your members, if any are interested.

Fred, the Silver Spotted Skipper

by Janice McCann
30 Conklin Lane
Huntington, NY 11743

I obtained your organization name from Dr. Fredrick Rindge of the American Museum of Natural History where he is Curator of Lepidoptery. He suggested I drop you a note about my experiences with a Silver Spotted Skipper we call Fred. We realized this year that "Fred" is actually several Skippers.

Actually "Fred" must be several generations of Skippers who have chosen our backyard as home. For the five years we have lived here, we have shared our decks with Fred (or Freida) and, we thought, little Freddie's during July and August. Last year Fred began lighting briefly on our heads and shoulders before taking off to chase any bug that flew into his "territory". This summer Fred comes to me regularly (I spend more time at this than my husband). Fred is on and about our deck as the sun comes over the trees. Favorite perches include tips of branches, peaks of the roof, the railings, the edge of the gutter, the backs of our deck chairs, and our fingers and hands. If I extend my arm in to the air and Fred is not in chase, he flutters playfully around to land. Perhaps my extended hand offers a vantage point that appeals to the Skippers at the moment.

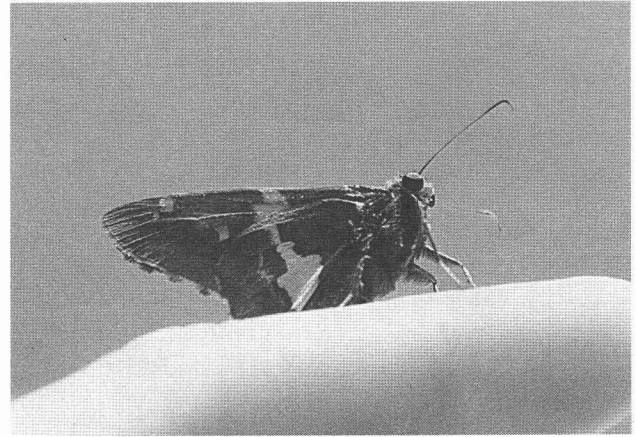
I am able to get very close to Fred, studying his markings as he sits perched on my hand or finger. He seems unafraid and flies off only to chase another winged insect, most often returning to rest on me. Many times I can coax Fred onto my finger from another perch just by touching his front legs gently. Fortunately Fred doesn't mind my camera. My best photos were taken with the lens one inch away. Even the click of the shutter leaves him resting calmly, antennae pointed upward as if tuned in to his territory.

The past few weeks we have seen numerous Freds feeding, chasing and flying upward together in the spiral pattern so familiar with butterflies. Tattered wings and faded markings make some appear older than others. Some definitely are smaller in size. Unable to tell male from female, I wonder if size is any indication of sex or age. Everything I know about butterflies I

learned from Fred the Skipper. I am curious about what might be attracting him. My dress is always different, sometimes bright sometimes muted. Sometimes I have just showered, others I have just come out of a chlorinated pool. These events occur early in the morning as well as midday. Sometimes I am wearing jewelry, sometimes not. With my limited knowledge of the species, I cannot come up with a logical reason for the attraction. It has been suggested that Fred picks up salt ions from my skin. Maybe Fred senses that I, too, love the flowers, the sun and the freedom to dart here and there at whim!

I consider myself lucky to be having this wonderful experience. Why else would I hang a framed 8x10 photo of Fred right on the wall with our children's portraits? Although "playing" with Fred gets me to work slightly late each morning, I show up smiling.

After conversations with Dr. Franclemont, a retired Cornell University entomologist, and with Dr. Rindge, I feel that the behavior we are observing might be unusual. I would be curious to know if anyone else has had the same type of experience.



FRANCINE

by
Joyce McNamara
Bradenton, FL

When I was a child and started collecting, I always wanted to find a Luna moth. I finally sent for a cocoon but when it emerged it was deformed. I never did see another one as a child.

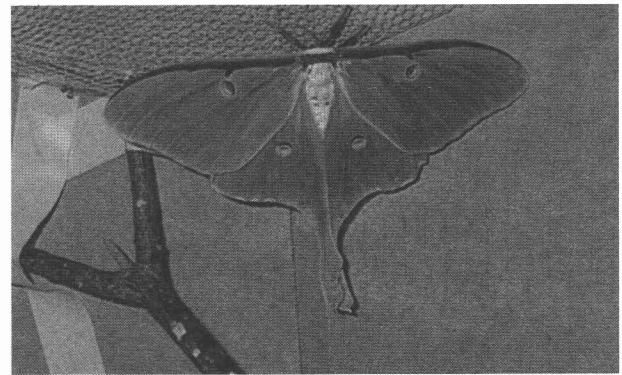
Now, 30 years later, I saw an ad in the News offering cocoons. I decided to try again. I ordered several, and put them in a box with a couple of sticks and a net on top. I put the box on the dining room table and would check them periodically. One night I walked by and heard a rustle. There it was! My first healthy, live Luna. My daughter named her Francine (after a character in "Scarecrow and Mrs. King", a TV show).

That night we took her out of the box to see if she would either fly away or attract a male. She fluttered around the box and onto the ground and stayed there. Fearful she would get eaten by frogs or lizards, we put her back in the box.

We did this each night for two weeks and she would never fly off. She just fluttered around, landing on the house or ground. Her wings looked fine, not deformed in any way. We also waited for a male but none came. Francine lived for 14 days. The last day I took her on the back porch and she fluttered about. I put her back in the box. She was starting to show some signs of wear and tear, and seemed less energetic. The next morning I checked Francine and she was lying on the bottom of the box peacefully. She had died in the night.

A few days later we had another "birth". We took her out each day and the third night she flew away.

Francine holds a place of honor in my cabinet drawer. We will never forget her.



Member observes butterfly behavior for 17 years

Henry Swanson of Winter Park Florida has completed seventeen years of almost daily butterfly behavior observations. The object of his observations is the Red Admiral butterfly. A Red Admiral landed on his grandson's head in July 1976, and on April 15, 1977 he started keeping records on these almost daily encounters (weather permitting during the season). Over the years he compiled information on these butterflies that visited his backyard. Readily identified individuals acquired "names" (i.e. Split Wing) and Mr. Swanson recorded data about these individuals...date of visit, time of arrival, temperature, wind and weather conditions. He has observed territorial behaviors and has noted that certain individuals return to his yard at approximately the same time every day whether the weather is overcast or sunny. He published a book in 1979 (Butterfly Revelations) in which he described many of his experiences. He is considering retiring from this butterfly observation activity (he feels certain that he probably already has the world's record for a continuous daily observation of a family of butterflies) and after 17 years of these observations he would like to travel and do other things. He is wondering if anyone is doing research that might be furthered by his data and observations? Please contact Henry Swanson, 1531 Norfolk Avenue, Winter Park, FL 32789-5518.

Labels and Solvents

by Dave Winter

Articles on the subject of degreasing stained Lepidoptera have appeared from time to time in various Lepidoptera-oriented newsletters, recommending a number of different solvents: benzine or gasoline (probably white), both dangerously flammable; carbon-tetrachloride, not recommended because of its high toxicity; mineral spirits, relatively non-toxic but quite flammable; trichloroethane, non-flammable and relatively non-toxic if used with careful attention to ventilation. Undoubtedly other agents have been used.

With the development of new technology, articles on production of data labels have also appeared. The time-honored hand-printed label using waterproof India ink is tedious in quantity but unquestionably durable (provided that durable paper is used!). Printed labels using a hand-run press are tedious to set up, boring to run off, but again are very durable and legible. The use of the reducing xerox or similar duplicator greatly reduces production time. However, the duplicator paper which gives the crispest image is flimsy and is likely to crumble within ten years, while on paper of durable quality the ink tends to bleed a bit and give a slightly fuzzy image. The ultimate in simplicity, the label produced via a word processor and a laser printer, has the same drawbacks, but the bleeding on properly selected paper is much less

troublesome.

What, then, of labels and solvents? I recently had the experience of seeing my laser-printed labels bleed to a blur after only fifteen minutes in the solvent, trichloroethane in this instance. Baggett's article on the subject (S. Lep. vol. 3, #2, p. 4, 1981) advises putting the specimen, "label and all" into the solvent (in that case, mineral spirits), which is what I had always done in the past. Progress is not always unidirectional.

A test of labels made by various printing methods, at various times in the past, on various papers, gave the following results (each sample label was pinned and immersed in trichloroethane for 10-20 minutes, then examined with unaided eye and at 20X, after drying):

- Hand-printed with waterproof India ink (FW brand) on 20# Southworth Parchment Deed 100% cotton: image unchanged.
- Commercially printed on a press in 1975 on unknown stock: image unchanged.
- Printed on my own press in 1982 on "plain rag ledger" light card stock (no further pedigree available): image unchanged.
- Reduction xerox (in 1984) on the above Southworth paper: image unchanged, but not ideally crisp in the first place.

- Printed by a Laser printer of unknown make on the above southworth paper in 1987: very good image, unchanged by solvent.
- Printed by an Apple Laser Writer IINT, both one month ago and one year ago, on the "plain rag ledger" card stock: very good image, which, on emerging from the solvent looks "embossed" or raised; as the solvent evaporates the pigment bleeds to such a degree that the image is nearly unreadable. On the Southworth paper, the original image was fine, but the bleeding even worse.
- With the IINT, printed the day of the test, on Xerox 4200DP 20# copy paper, bleeding was slight and the label remained fairly legible. This paper is not durable.

What are the significant variables? Variety of ink or pigment used? Printing method? Composition and/or finish of paper? Length of time between printing and immersion in the solvent?

Since the limited data presented here do not point to clear answers, the prudent approach to degreasing would seem to be: (1) if you have a comparable spare label available, test it first in the solvent, or, lacking this, (2) remove and save the label until the degreasing is completed, taking the necessary precautions not to mix labels if several specimens are being treated at the same time.

Remember when.....

Moth Bites Man

by Jerry Powell

After a quarter century of more less consistently having things go my way with moths, the tables were turned momentarily last summer.

I was collecting with my daughter at a 15-watt blacklight in the Shenandoah National Forest northwest of Luray, Virginia, in late July. Moths were not overly abundant (about 120 species taken in two nights), and although other insects, especially caddis flies were present in annoying numbers, conditions were nothing like those which sometimes obtain in tropical areas when one's face is continually bombarded with insects when near the light. However, about 11:30 p.m., while I was standing a few feet from the blacklight, a moth suddenly flew directly into my ear. When I instinctively reached up to it, the brute quickly wriggled downward as far as possible, where it nested against the eardrum and commenced to thrash and kick. After a short time I noticed that this was probably going to be annoying---it sounded roughly like what I imagine it would to have one's head inside a snare drum---but assorted measures (holding flashlight, blacklight to ear, banging opposite ear, shouting threats, etc.) failed to persuade the busy immigrant to turn around and evacuate.

Having lost interest in further collecting, I retreated to the sleeping bag, but various positions of recline did not affect the moth's behavior. Periods of rapid vibration and scratching were interspersed with those of quiescence, during which the intruder and the collector rested. Finally, with the likelihood of survival with even lepidopterists' level of sanity such a night seeming slight, I held an open cyanide bottle over my ear, which resulted in an immediate flurry of activity (on the part of the moth), an array of increasingly higher pitched

buzzing and whining, and at last quiet.

The following day there was no particular discomfort, although the besieged stowaway continued to sporadically quiver weakly until noon or so. Thus we continued the trip, and I did some diurnal collecting before breaking camp and driving the 100 miles to our home base. Late that afternoon I went to the emergency clinic at the Alexandria Hospital; the receiving nurse showed no emotion in dutifully entering 'moth in ear' on the registration form, but her estimate of 30-40 minutes wait was grossly in error. No sooner had I taken a seat than my name was called, and a physician immediately came to my aid in preference over the occupants of crowded rooms full of the usual aggregation of maimed Sunday motorcyclists and the like: 'Are you the one with the moth in ear? (definite inflection of incredulity)...' 'Yeh, laugh it off'... 'Let's have a look... My God, it is a moth'... 'Hey Joe, take a look at this'... 'Great Scott, its got legs'... 'Hey Mabel, look at this'... 'Oh, iick'... and so on.

If you think they were surprised then though, you should have seen the looks, when after extraction, to my astonishment I perceived the beast to be not a tortricid or other respectable micro, and announced "A noctuid! Outtasite."

The specimen, rescued from the brink of disposal but in only fair condition, was later identified as *Polygrammate hebraeicum* (Hbn.) by E. L. Todd, ARS, U.S. National Museum, who looked like he really didn't believe it either. After all the entertainment the unappreciative hospital billed me \$20 for professional services, a fee no noctuid has ever been worth.

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Metamorphosis



The Society has recently been informed of the following members deaths:

Dr. Aldo De Sa Cardoso...

of Maceio, Alagoas, Brazil, a member of the Society since 1950, on 30 May 1994.

Robert J. Ford...

Charter Member and prolific collector, perhaps best known for his discovery of Ford's Swallowtail; on 27 October 1993 in Escondido, California.

L. Paul Grey...

A charter member of the Society, died at his home in Lincoln, Maine on 19 August 1994, in his 85th year. He had spent the warmer parts of a majority of those years pursuing *Spyeria* and *Boloria* throughout North America, unravelling problems of subspeciation and writing numerous articles thereon. When not on the road, he studied the noctuids of the northeast, and he served as season summary northeast zone coördinator through 1976. After being grounded by emphysema, he concentrated on noctuid genitalic preparations and became an expert in yet another area. Paul was the epitome of the amateur lepidopterist, to whom the professionals turned for advice. The

hospitality that he and his wife, Ruth, offered to visiting collectors was without equal, and his unrestrained sense of humor will never be forgotten. His extensive collections of Argynniae and Noctuidae are now in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York.

Victor McHenry...

Born 30 May 1917 in Mt. Pelier, Indiana, Died 3 July 1994 in Bend, Oregon. Beloved husband of Marie McHenry of Bend. He received his early schooling in Buchanan, Indiana and attended junior high and high school in Burbank, California.

Victor became interested in collecting butterflies when he met Lloyd Martin at Kelloggs Butterfly Farm in Roscoe (now Sun Valley). He became friends of John Adams Comstock, the well known author and collector of southern California. He and his brother, Paddy B. McHenry became avid collectors of Southern California Lepidoptera. Victor took flight training and became a pilot instructor for the US Army in Santa Maria. During WWII he flew C46's and C47's over the "Hump" in China-India-Burma with the rank of Captain. After the war he went to work for Pan-Am Airlines as a pilot and retired from that company.

Victor collected in India, Costa Rica, New Zealand, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Philippines and Trinidad. Prior to his death he had been working on life histories of Lepidoptera and preservation of species by transplantation to favorable habitat conditions. Part of his private collection will go to the High Desert Museum of Bend, Oregon, and the majority to Oregon State University.

Martin Off...

of Lakeview, Arkansas, member since 1993.

Prof. Everett C. Olson...

vertebrate paleontologist and recreational butterfly collector; in November, 1993 in Los Angeles. Dr. Olson had been a member since 1981. The majority of his collection had been deposited in the Natural History Museum, Los Angeles, prior to his death.

Announcements and Notices



National Meeting Expense Grants for Students

The John A. Comstock Award Fund offers a limited number of grants in the \$50.-\$200. range to students in the Pacific Slope Section to help defray travel or accomodation costs at the annual meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society.

To request a grant for the National Meeting in Minneapolis, MN, June 29-July 2, 1995, write a one page proposal of your expense needs, indicating why you want to attend the meeting, and stating your year and school that you attend. Preference by the Comstock Awards Committee will be given to students who might not be able to attend without the assistance, to younger students, or to those who plan to participate on the program.

Pacific Slope Section students who participate on the program will have their registration fee paid by the Comstock fund. A separate prize, the Clench Award, is given to the student paper voted most outstanding at the National Meeting.

Any member who would like to help support student activity in the annual meetings is invited to give to the Comstock Fund. Donations are tax-deductible; send a check written to "Lepidopterists Society, Pacific Slope Section Memorial Fund" and mail to the address below.

Request for a student grant should be mailed before April 1, 1995, to:

J. A. Powell, Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, CA, 94720.

MCZ Microlepidoptera type database available on Internet.

For those with access to Internet, the international computer network, information on lepidoptera is starting to become available on-line.

Primary types of Microlepidoptera (moths) in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (huh.harvard.edu 70), under the collections information menu. This is taken from the published version (S. Miller and R. Hodges, 1990, Bulletin MCZ 152: 45-87), updated to December 1993. It includes data on over 600 taxa. Documents many early types of V.T. Chambers, W.G. Dietz, T.W. Harris, A.S. Packard, P.C. Zeller, and others.

An Easy Way to Join the Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica

I am inviting you to join SEL - the European counterpart to the Lepidopterists' Society. The Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica was founded in 1976 "to further closer collaboration among Lepidopterists worldwide, especially among those in Europe; to support scientific work and nature conservation in the field of Lepidopterology; to produce its own publications; and to hold every two years a Congress of Lepidopterology."

Members receive a *Nota Lepidopterologica*, a quarterly journal covering the whole field of lepidopterology. Articles are published in English, French and German. The *News* appears irregularly, providing an exchange of information among Societas members. A **Membership List**, giving addresses and special interests of the members; and *Bibliographia Europaea Lepidopterologica*, a yearly bibliography of the newest literature in the field of Lepidopterology. A strong contingent of SEL attended our Ft. Collins Annual Meeting July 1993 to get acquainted and to encourage North American lepidopterists to join their Society. The group consisted of Emilio Balletto (President), Kauri Mikkola (Vice President), Michael Fibiger (Council member), and Victor Sarto y Monteys (Council member). They also urged us to attend their biennial Congress to be held in Brno, Czechoslovakia in September, 1994.

Dues for membership outside Europe are DEM (Deutschmarkes) 50, with an extra DEM 5 initiation fee. Since payment would have to be to the Treasurer in DM, and a fee is normally charged by banks to make international checks (\$10 at my bank), I agreed to act as a North American agent and collect dues from prospective members in US \$\$, then send combined dues on behalf of all members to minimize exchange expenses. If you wish to join for 1994, please send your dues in US dollars before March 31, 1995. The adjusting for fluctuations in currency amount is estimated at \$33 (air mailed publications, \$43) including initiation fee. If you are already a member, subtract \$3 from those figures.

Make checks payable to Charles Covell for SEL, and mail to me at: Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001. Membership is acceptable from any country as long as dollars are used. I will post your membership to the Treasurer as soon as I receive payment. If you wish to pay dues directly, send them in DM (65 for initial membership) to: Manfred Sommerer, Treasurer, Volpinistrasse 72, D-80638 Munich, GERMANY. Dues can also be paid through such agencies as SWETS and FAXON, but SEL loses some funds that way.

With respect to air mail delivery of publication to the U.S. and Canada, Mr. Sommerer informs me that this has been available for an additional DEM 15 (\$9.00) but should be raised soon because Belgium, where publications are printed, has greatly increased airmail rates abroad. British Lepidopterists' Society members can remit to the SEL agent there: Barry Goater, 22 Reddings Ave., Bushey, Herts. WD4 3PB, England. Contact him for amount in pounds sterling.

New Lepidoptera Discussion Group

There is a proposal underway for the creation of a Usenet group called sci.bio.entomology.lepidoptera. For information contact the co-proponents: Christopher Majka <nextug@ac.dal.ca> or Julie Kozaczka Stahlhut <en269@cleveland,freenet.edu>

Museum seeks donations

The Albertson College of Idaho through its Museum of Natural History, maintains a reference collection of insects (900 drawers). The museum desires to expand its library and seeks donations of scientific journals, papers and publications of any field of natural history. Each donation will receive a letter of acknowledgement. For further information regarding specimens and journals contact Mr. William Clark, Museum of Natural History, Albertson College, Caldwell, Idaho 83605.

The Season Summary

Has anyone done any collecting this year? For those of you who have been collecting, and want to share your exciting discoveries....this is the article for you!

The Season Summary is a compilation of collecting records from the past year (1994). These records are sent in by Lep Soc members to their respective zone coordinators. The zone coordinators are supposed to sift through this data and select the records that are truly meaningful and then submit it to the Editor of the NEWS. Read on for definition of "record" and format required.

Instructions to Contributors

Format: type double-spaced, one side of paper only; please list, rather than writing a narrative; use separate sheet for each state.

What to report: species of unusual occurrence with regard to any of the following: geography, flight season, altitude, numbers; migrations; new food-plant observations; unusual behavior; aberrations. Contributors should be able to defend accuracy of determinations, and assertions re: county records, etc.

How to report: segregate by states or provinces; separate butterflies from moths; give name of species, locality (at least as definable on topographical or road map), county, date of record, how attracted or captured, if pertinent (primarily for moths). Lists of species without data (no matter how intriguing) will not be printed. If you do not wish to divulge your collecting spot, then do not submit a report!

Names and sequences: use Ferris, *Supplement to A Catalogue/Checklist of the Butterflies of America North of Mexico* (Lep. Soc. Memoir No. 3, 1989) for butterflies, *MONA* list (Hodges, 1983), for moths or the most up-to-date reference available to you for each group. List the species in the same sequence as in that reference (this will save the coordinator an immense amount of time). Cite the name of any expert who defined a difficult or unusual species for you.

Records from prior years, dated as such, may be included, if proper determination resulted in delay, or to respond to a statement in a previous Summary.

When to report: reports must reach coordinator by 5 January 1995 in order to allow him/her the next six weeks to compile data. *Earlier reporting is encouraged*, so that the coordinator will have time to inquire about any data that are unclear.

Where to send reports: The 13 numbered and defined zones with the Coordinators' names and addresses follow this notice. Please send the state/province report directly to the Coordinator for the appropriate area.

All contributors will be acknowledged by name in the summary. However, the balance of significance vs. space available will determine whether a particular record is included by the coordinator.

NOTE: A record as used in the summary should mean the **first time** known to the collector that that species had been captured in a given province, state or county. In other words, if you have determined the scientific name of your butterfly or moth, looked it up in an available reference and have seen that where you collected it is within it's previous known range...it is NOT a record. You may submit such data but the Zone Coordinator and the Editor may omit references to species long known to occur in well and often collected localities.

List of Zones and Coordinators

1. **FAR NORTH** (Eastern Siberia, Alaska, Yukon, NWT, Greenland): Ken PHILLIP, Inst. of Arctic Biology, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701 USA.
2. **PACIFIC NORTHWEST** (OR, WA, ID, B.C.): Jon SHEPARD, Sproule Creek Rd., R.R. 2, Nelson, B.C., V1L 5P5, CANADA.
3. **SOUTHWEST** (CA, NV, AZ): Bob LANGSTON, 31 Windsor Ave., Kensington, CA 94708 USA.
4. **ROCKY MOUNTAINS** (Alta., MT, WY, UT, CO, NM): Ray STANFORD, 720 Fairfax St., Denver, CO 80220 USA.
5. **PLAINS** (Sask., Man., ND, SD, NE, KS): Ron A. ROYER, Division of Science, Minot State University, Minot, ND 58701 USA.
6. **SOUTH CENTRAL** (OK, TX, AR, LA): Ed KNUDSON, 8517 Burkhardt Rd., Houston, TX 77055-5717 USA.
7. **ONTARIO/QUEBEC:** Ross LAYBERRY, 6124 Carp Road, RR #2, Kinburn, Ontario, K0A 2H0, CANADA.
8. **MIDWEST** (MN, WI, MI, IA, MO, IL, IN, OH, KY, WV): Les FERGE, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton, WI 53562 USA.
9. **SOUTHEAST** (TN, MS, AL, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL, Bermuda): Andy BECK, NDVECC, Box 43, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, FL 32212 USA.
10. **NORTHEAST** (NF, Labr., Maritimes, New England, NY, PA, NJ, MD, DE, DC): Mark Mello, 14 Standish Street, Provincetown, MA 02657-1422 USA.
11. **HAWAII/PACIFIC ISLANDS:** David Preston, The State Museum of Natural and Cultural History, 1525 Bernice Street, P.O. Box 19000 A, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96817-0916.
12. **NORTHERN NEOTROPICS** (Mexico, Central America, Antilles): Eduardo WELLING M., Apartado Postal 701, Merida, Yucatan, MEXICO.
13. **SOUTH AMERICA:** Boyce DRUMMOND, Natural Perspectives, P.O. Box 9061, Woodland Park, CO 80866 USA.

EDITORS NOTE: It frequently takes first class mail 3 to 4 weeks for delivery in Canada, so mail your Canadian records early with this in mind. The same is true for mail to reach the U.S. from Canada so give the Canadian based coordinators plenty of time. It takes over a week for mail to reach Mexico also. Also, note that the deadline for material to be in the hands of the coordinators is January 5th and material received by them after this date is apt to be left out of their reports altogether.

Research Notices



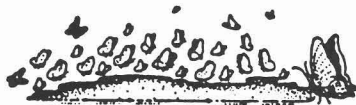
WANTED: for forthcoming Field guide to the butterflies of the Maghreb states; biographical information on Alexandre Chnéour, a Russian emigre who published a number of papers on Tunisian butterflies between 1934 and 1963. Apparently he moved to the USA. Does anyone know where in the US he went or what happened to his collection? Contact John Tenment, 1 Middlewood Close, Fylingthorpe, Whitby, N Yorkshire YO22 4UD, England.

Pterophoridae WANTED to borrow for dissertation research: Preserved larvae, pupae, larva and pupa skins, and reared adult pterophorids associated with immatures or with host data. Please contact or send to Deborah Matthews, Department of Entomology and Nematology, Bldg. 970 Hull road, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611. Phone 904-392-1901 ext. 185. E-Mail DMLO@gnv.ifas.ufl.edu

Research of Nymphalini. We are studying several aspects of the evolutionary ecology of butterflies in the tribe Nymphalini. For this reason we are seeking livestock, preferably ova, of the following species. *Aglaia milberti*, *Kaniska canaca*, all species of *Polygonia* except *c-album*, *interrogationis* and *comma*, all species of *Nymphalini* except (European) *antiopa*, all species of *Mynes*, *Hypanartia*, *Antanartia* and *Symbrenthia*. We will pay a modest cash reward to cover Express-mail expenses etc., or when possible European species may be given in exchange. contact Sören Nylin, Department of Zoology, Stockholm University, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden. Phone 46 8 164033. FAX 46 8 167715. E-Mail Nylin_S@zoologi.su.se.

Rhode Island Heterocera Checklist. Seeking correspondence with persons having collected moths in the state of Rhode Island (USA). Species

records needed for eventual inclusion in a geographic distribution publication (i.e. "annotated checklist"). Also, notes on Northeastern heteroceran ecology, specifically New England and Rhode Island are requested. Publication to cover biology, ecology, and distribution of Rhode Island moths. Contact Wm. David Garrahan, Jr., 29 Balmoral Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, 02908-2201; or (401) 274-7693 after 5:00 EST.



Forthcoming Meetings

1995 - **Pacific Slope Section** of Lepidopterists' Society to be held 23-25 June 1995 at Camp K.E.E.P. Sierra in Kern County California in the Sierran foothills. Local arrangements chairman is Kelly Richers, 9417 Carvalho Ct., Bakersfield, CA 93311. Those members who are on the Pacific slope (roughly, west of the Rocky Mountains) will receive meeting information. Others who might wish to attend should contact Kelly.

1995 - **Lepidopterists' Society Meeting** to be held 29 June - 2 July, 1995 at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN. ARTISTS, ILLUSTRATORS, PHOTOGRAPHERS -- AMATEURS AND PROFESSIONALS -- TAKE NOTE!!! At our next annual meeting (Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, 29 June to 2 July, 1995), there will be two competitions -- yes, two -- for the privilege to display your work.

First--
BELL MUSEUM EXHIBITION COMPETITION. "Beauty and Biology: Butterflies and Moths in Art and Science"

The University of Minnesota's Bell Museum of Natural History is organizing an exhibition in conjunction with the annual 1995 Lepidopterists' Society Meeting. The exhibition will run from June 17 to September 17, 1995, with a possible extension through December 30. This exhibition will explore the intricate beauty and amazing biology of Lepidoptera from both an artistic and biological perspective. Scientific illustrations as well as artistic designs inspired by Lepidoptera will be featured.

Artists, illustrators and photographers are invited to submit works for inclusion in the exhibition. Here's how:

- Submit up to five 35mm slides, and a self-addressed, stamped, return envelope.
- Include full address, phone, title, medium, size, species and dates completed.
- Include \$15 entry fee with submission (Check payable to Bell Museum of Natural History).
- Deadline for submission is March 15, 1995.
- Accepted works need to be framed and ready to display.
- Artists are responsible for packing and incoming shipping costs.
- The Bell Museum will pay return shipping and insurance.

For further information: Byron Webster, Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, 10 Church St. S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55455. Phone (612) 624-0225.

Second--
LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY 1995 ANNUAL PHOTOGRAPHY [SALON] CONTEST

The Education Committee of the Lepidopterists' Society invites you to enter the Annual Photo Contest. Cash prizes will be awarded in three categories: (A) Butterflies, (B) Moths, and (C) Life history sequence or individual photos of larvae and pupae. The Best In Show will receive a separate award.

Entries will be judged by a three to five member jury and the awards will be selected based on composition, balance, clarity and compliance with the rules.

- Submit up to four entries in each category.
- All subjects must be live specimens and photographs must be taken in natural settings.

--Only 8" x 10" color prints on 11" x 14" cardboard mounts which must be matted will be accepted.

--Entry fee of \$5.00 U.S. currency for each category.

--Deadline for submission is by April 15, 1995.

--Selected entries will be on display during the 1995 Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society. Award winners will be published in a future issue of the News.

Other conditions of entry including entry form will appear in a future issue of the News or contact: Education Committee, c/o Dr. J.Y. Miller, Allyn Museum of Entomology/FLAMNH, 3621 Bay Shore Road, Sarasota, FL 34234.

Come on, Shutterbugs, join the fun and share some of your photographs with other members of the Society. This year's contest was one of the highlights of the meetings. Don't miss this opportunity!

1995- Fall - **High Country Lepidopterists** will be hosted by Dr. Deane Bowers at University of Colorado, Boulder.

1996 - **20th International Congress of Entomology** will be held in Florence, Italy, August 25-31, 1996. The scientific program will be arranged in sections including Systematics and Phylogeny, Zoogeography, Morphology, Reproduction and Development, Cell Biology, Physiology and Biochemistry, Insect Neurosciences, Insect Immunity, Genetics and Evolutionary Entomology, Insect Molecular biology and Genetic Engineering, Ecology and Population Dynamics, Special Environments Entomology, Ethology, Social Insects, Apidology and Sericulture, Agricultural Entomology, Forest Entomology, Tropical Entomology, Urban and Stored Products Entomology, Ecology of Pesticides, Resistance and Toxicology, Entomophagous Insects and Biological Control, General and Applied Insect Pathology, Integrated Pest Management, Medical and Veterinary Entomology, Biodiversity and Conservation, History of Entomology, Entomology for the Third Millennium - Critical Issues. There will also be workshops, plenary symposia, audio-visual sessions, poster sessions. If you are interested in more information write to the Congress Organizing Secretariat O.I.C., Via a La Marmora, 24; 50121 Florence (Italy). (Telephone ++39-55.5000631 or FAX ++39-55.5001912.

"LOST" MEMBERS

CRESPI P.A. FRANCO, Modena, Italy (Journal 47(3) returned one year after it was mailed!)

MORTEZA DELSHAD, Tehran, Iran (Journal 48(1) returned).

Also ("temporarily away," mail returned by Postal Service):

RON KING, from Columbus, Ohio;

PAUL WEAVER, from Knoxville, Tennessee.

When mail is returned the Society has to pay postage due, and no further mail is sent to that member until a current address is provided.

Corrections and Minor Changes to the 1992 Membership Directory

Only a list of the names of new members and those who have moved are included in this issue of the NEWS. Since the membership directory will be out prior to issue Number 5, their addresses may be found in the new directory.

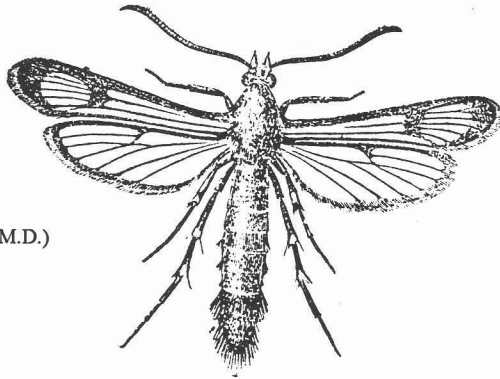
New & Reinstated Members

(NOT included in 1992 Membership Directory),

ALLEN, DANIEL W.
BECK, BARBARA HARDIN (Dr.)
BECK, JAMES A., Jr. (Dr.)
BENNER, VIOLET M.
BERLIN, GORDON D.
BIRD, SUZANNE C.
BODNAR, PAUL
BOERNER, KATHY
BOSWELL, JEFF
BOWKER, BOB
BRADLEY, JAMES A.
CARLL, MATTHEW JASON

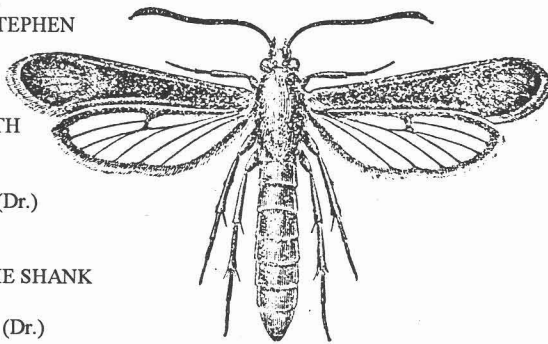


CASSIDY, SEAN T.:
 CHACIN RIVAS, MARIA ESPERANZA
 CIAVOLA, SOL
 CIAVOLA-CARBONI, TEDDIE:
 CULVER, EUGENE B.
 EDA, KEITARO:
 EMERSON, HEATHER
 GRAEFFE, ARNE
 GREENFIELD, STEVE
 HUMBERT, RON
 KNIPE, GARRY D.
 KORBELIK, BRIAN L.
 LANE, SHAWN M.
 LASKOWSKI, JOHN D.
 McCREA, EDGAR J.
 NELSON, RICHARD A. (M.D.)
 OSBORN, DEBORAH L.
 OSIPOV, ILIA N. (Dr.)
 PATTON, LAUREL
 POLLOCK, DAVID M.
 POMERANTZ, DANIEL
 QUAMMEN, DAVID
 ROSEN, KURT
 SADA, ANDRES M.
 SERAGE, DEE
 SINGER, MICHAEL S.
 SUROWIEC, MARK E.
 SWALES, JOHN M.
 TEWKSBURY, THOMAS R.



Address Changes

ABRAHAM, JACOB (M.D.)
 BERG, OISTEIN
 BIDWELL, BARRY C.
 BRADSHAW, BRUCE
 HALL, STEPHEN P.
 BRUYEA, GUY P.
 BURGESS, KATHRYN H. (Ph.D.)
 CUTHRELL, DAVID
 DINGUS, EVE
 DRAPER, JEROME C., Jr.
 EISELE, ROBERT C. (Rev.)
 ELY, CHARLES A. (Dr.)
 FONDA, MARTIN
 FOWLER, VANCE G., Jr.
 GERMER, JEFF C
 GUNNING, RICHARD H.
 HANSEN, ROBERT C.
 HARLEY, ROBERT STEPHEN
 HENRY, PARKER R.
 HOLL, KAREN (Dr.)
 HUBBELL, PETER
 JOHNSON, ELIZABETH
 KRICK, PHILIP
 LACEY, WILLIAM
 LANDOLT, PETER J. (Dr.)
 LAWRIE, DAVID D.
 LEVY, JACK N. (Dr.)
 McKOWN, STEPHANIE SHANK
 MEERMAN, J.C.
 MEYER, RICHARD P. (Dr.)
 MINNO, MARC C.
 MOODY, ERIC J.
 NORDIN, PHILLIP D.
 PEACOCK, JOHN W. (Dr.)
 PELLMYR, OLLE (Dr.)
 PERSKY, BARRY (Dr.)
 SCHRYVER, RAYMOND
 POSLA, MARIO
 PURDUM, DAVID A.
 QUINN, MICHAEL A.
 ROSS, DANA N.
 SAVIGNANO, DOLORES A.



SCHIEFER, TERENCE LEE
 SPALDING, THOMAS L.
 STEINER, JOHN
 SWANSON, GREGORY B.
 THOMPSON, PAUL M.
 UNGER, STEVEN E.
 WILLS, LAWRENCE R.
 WILSMANN, LENI A.
 WILSON, JOHN S.M. (Dr.)
 WU, PEI-HENG

The Market Place

Buy • Sell • Exchange • Wants

BUY - SELL - EXCHANGE: POLICY STATEMENT

At the Executive Council meeting in Fairbanks in June 1979 it was decided that the policy regarding placement of members' notices in the NEWS should be determined by the Editor, in keeping with the purposes of the Society as outlined in the Constitution, i.e.; "...to promote the science of lepidopterology; ...to facilitate the exchange of specimens and ideas by both the professional worker and the amateur in the field, ..." (Article II). Commerce in lepidoptera is not a stated objective.

Therefore, it will be our policy to print notices which seem to meet the above criteria, just as in the past, without quoting prices (except for those of publications or lists). Notices which seem by their listing of offera/desiderata, or by an organizational title, to be commercial in nature, will be entered in a separate section as "commercial notices", listing only name, address, and a brief indication as to material offered/desired. No mention may be made in these notices of any species on any federal threatened or endangered species list. **All Ornithoptera, Trogonoptera and Troides are listed on CITES Appendix 2. All those species imported must have an export permit from the country of origin. Advertisers are notified that they must provide a copy of the export permit to the purchaser. Let the buyer beware and be aware.**

Only members in good standing may place ads. Ads will be printed only once unless entry in two (maximum) successive issues is requested. A maximum of 100 words is allowed. SASE in an ad stands for self-addressed stamped envelope. Ads may request bids by mail on a time-limited "best-offer" basis. OBO in an ad stands for "or best offer". For example: "Watching Washington Butterflies, by Pyle, 1974. \$10 OBO received by 1 Dec 1994".

The Society, as always, expects all notices to be offered in good faith and takes no responsibility for the integrity and legality of any advertiser. Any disputes arising from such notices must be resolved by the parties involved, outside the structure of the Society. However, aggrieved members may request information from the Secretary regarding steps which he/she may take in the event of alleged unsatisfactory business transactions. Furthermore, given adequate indication of dishonest activity by a member, that member can be expelled from the Society under the provisions of Article III, Section 9, of the Constitution.

Note: US Department of Agriculture (USDA) may require permits for transport of live Lepidoptera in any stage. Please inquire of your state department of agriculture and/or PPQAPHUS, Hyattsville, Maryland. Additionally, there are laws restricting the collecting/import/export of certain species in certain countries and the buyer should take the responsibility for being aware of these and all permits necessary to import, export, obtain or possess these species.

FOR SALE: The Brazilian and foreign butterfly collection of the late Dr. Aldo de Sa Cardoso (see Metamorphosis). Further information available from his son, Luiz Leopoldo Cardoso, Av. Teresa Cristina 65, Farol, Maceio, Alagomas, Brazil.

FOR SALE: Cocoons/pupae of *C. regalis*, *E. imperialis*, *A. polyphemus*, *A. luna*, *A. selene*, *A. io*, *C. promethea*, *C. angulifera*, *S. ricini*, and *S. cynthia*, *Rothschildia forbesi*. and many papered Saturniids A₁ collected and reared. Satisfaction guaranteed! Send SASE for price list to Rob Mayo, P.O. Box 508, Great Mills, MD 20634.

EXCHANGE OR BUY: Special large sized *Lucanus elaphus*. Can offer various *Papilio*, *Luehdorfia*, *Sericinus*, *Parnassius*, *Colias*, *Anthocaris*, *Gonepteryx*, *Nymphalis*, *Argynnis*, *Dilipa*, *Lucanidae*, *Carabidae*, *Cetoniinae* of Japan, Korea, China and Thailand. ALSO WANTED: Exotic butterflies and beetles. Contacts with dealers or collectors of Mexico, Central America, South America, Solomon Islands, Indonesia, and Africa. Contact: Shin-ichi Ohshima, Shimonideya 707-99, Okegawa, Saitama, (363) Japan. FAX: (81) 48-787-0290.

FORSALE: pupae/cocoons of *H. cecropia*, *A. polyphemus*, *A. luna*, *S. cynthia*, *C. promethea*, *E. imperialis*, *C. regalis*, *R. cincta*, and others. SASE to Dallas Dowhower, 2111 S. 5th Street, Lebanon, PA 17042. Or phone 717/273-4912 (evenings 717/273-4924).

FOR SALE: cocoons for Spring 1995 wintered to emerge May and June. *Luna*, *Cecropia*, and *Polyphemus*. Will have 1st brood *Luna* and *Poly* for delivery about 7-1-95. These will emerge by 8-1-95. Send SASE: Don Oehlke, c/o P.O., Pottersville, NJ, 07979. Phone (908) 439-2462.

FOR EXCHANGE: Pupae of *Gloveria medusa* (Lasiocampidae) from the San Rafael Mountains, Santa Barbara County, will be available in 1995. Contact Richard Priestaf, P.O. Box 14203, UCSB, Santa Barbara, California 93107.

FOR SALE: Cocoons of *A. luna* and probably *A. io*, *C. promethea* and *Cressonia juglandis*. SASE for prices. Larry J. Kopp-R.D. 1, Box 30, Klingertown, PA 17941-9718.

FOR EXCHANGE: Wisconsin leps, including Canadian Zone species plus miscellaneous Insecta. For other North American Speices. SASE for list. George F. Holbach, N 1549 Lynn Rd, Adell, Wisconsin, 53001.

FOR SALE: Bred, ex-pupae specimens of *Sasakia funebris* and other species of bred Apaturinae. Also, superb specimens of *Agrias* including *fournierae*, *excelsior*, *viola* and many other fine forms. also WANTED: Contact (correspondence) with breeders, researchers and collectors worldwide of these and related species of Nymphalidae. Write or phone: John McFeely, 90 Stonechat Avenue, Abbeydale, Gloucester GL4 9XF England UK.)Tel.0452-415130).

WANTED CONTACTS FOR PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE: Contacts with collectors/dealers worldwide interested in large selection of butterflies, moths and beetles from remote regions of former USSR; large selection of *Parnassius*, *Colias*, *Satyridae*, *Carabidae*. Can supply large and small quantities of all attractive and colorful butterfly, moth beetle and other insects for decorative collections. Write, FAX or call for price lists in US\$ (price list is free). Dr. Iliia N. Osipov, Novogireevskaja str. 53-8, 111394, Moscow, RUSSIA. FAX: (7-095)-292-65-11, especially mark at the top of FAX letter "for BUTTERFLIES, Box 3081". Tel. (7-095)-301-25-14.

FOR SALE: Pupae of *A. luna*, *A. selene*, *A. polyphemus*, *A. pernyi*, *A. atlas*, *A. io*, *B. philenor*, *C. promethea*, *C. regalis*, *E. imperialis*, *E. marcellus*, *H. cecropia*, *H. euryalis*, *H. gloveri*, *P. glaucus*, *P. troilus*, and *S. pyri*. Ova: *A. yamamai* and *H. nevadensis*. Others may be possible. Send SASE to Mark D. Schmidt, 8780 Red Lion-Five Points Rd., Springboro, OH 45066. Willing to trade.

FOR SALE: Bait traps in local and tropical forms. Also can be adapted for moths. Inquire Wm. Ward, 1474 Melbourne Dr. SE, Girard, Ohio 44420-1332. Phone 216-539-5374.

FOR SALE: Large selection of Iranian Butterflies with perfect quality and data. All *Louristana* spp. *Hyp helios bushirica*, *A. apollinaria*, *P. alexanor*, etc. Plus many interesting species from other families with fair prices. Many local rare species are allowed. Write for my free list. Ahmad Karbalaye, Darvazeh Shemiran Baharastan Ave. 365, Tehran, Iran.

EXCHANGE ONLY: WANTED: Big colorful tropical butterflies and moths of many common species. Especially *Morpho*, *Caligo*, *Papilio*, *Ornithoptera*, *Urania*, *Argemna*, *Attacus*. In exchange I offer butterflies and moths from many places of ex-USSR including *Parnassius*, *Colias*, *Erebia*, *Oeneis*, etc. ALSO WANTED: Color slides of any livestock of colorful Lepidoptera of the World. Contact Yuri Berezhnoi, P.O. 29, Voronezh, 394 029, Russia.

FOR SALE: *Atlas of Oregon Butterflies*, by John Hinchliff (1994). 160

distribution maps of all known species and subspecies, including appendices on the physiographic and geological description of the State, species food plants, habitats, flight periods and Checklist. Available after 15 September 1994 from the publisher, Oregon State University Book Stores Inc., P.O. Box 489, 2301 SW Jefferson Ave., Corvallis, OR 97339. Cost \$15.00 plus shipping and handling.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE: *Catocala ova*: *C. relictata*, *meskei*, *luciana*, *concombens*, *amatrix*, *piatrix*, *ilia*, *ultronia*, *relecta*, *cerogama*, *innubens*, and *minuta*. SASE please to James Mouw, 245 Sarah Avenue, Iowa Falls, IA 50126.

FOR SALE: Mexican sunflower (*Tithonia rotundifolia*) seeds for spring 1995. A superb annual butterfly nectar source and wild bird food, they are easy to grow up to 8 feet tall with full sun and good soil, but will do well in poor soil. Numerous bright orange, 3" blossoms on bushy plants appear in July until killing frost. Hardy to U.S. Northern States. Generous 100+ seeds, \$3.50 prepaid postage. Send SASE for price list of other nectar attractants to Roger Zebold, 675-B Sprague Rd., Wilmington, Ohio 45177, USA.

FOR SALE: Poole, R.W. 1988. *Lepidopterm Catalogus, Noctuidae*. 3 volumes, clothbound, price reduced from \$195 to \$80. Gerberg E.J. & Arnett, R.H. 1989. *Florida Butterflies*, soft cover, \$11.95. D'Abbrera, B. 1984. *Butterflies of South America*, \$19.50. Send check with order as no shipping and handling charge for U.S. orders. Dr. Eugene J. Gerberg, 5819 NW 57th Way, Gainesville, FL 32653.

FOR SALE: Light Traps, 12 volt DC or 110 volt AC with 15 or 8 watt black lights. Portable and easy to use. Rain drains and beetle screens protect specimens from damage. ALSO AVAIALBLE: Custom made light fixtures for permanent and/or stationary light traps. Stainless steel design; mercury vapor, sun lamp, black light and black light dark; together or any combination; electrical control with photo cells and/or timers. Includes plans for enclosures with rain drains and sorting trays. ALSO FOR SALE: One 21 drawer (Cornell) wood entomology cabinet (three years old). Constructed of 3/4" plywood, aluminum drawer tracks, rubber door seal and three point door latching mechanism. Neutral varnish finish. For more information contact Leroy C. Koehn, 207 Quail Trail, Greenwood, MS 38930-7315 or phone (601) 455-5498.

FOR SALE: Various Catalogues as follows. Catalogue of Family-group, Genus-group and Species-group names of [following groups] of the World. 1. Hesperioidea, 13 parts, \$110.00 (late 1994). 2. Sphingidae, 12 parts \$70.00 (1991). 3. Lycaenidae & Riodinidae, 13 parts, \$130.00 (late 1994). 4. Odonata, 14 parts, \$125.00 (late 1994). Catalogue of Family-group and Genus-group names of Butterflies, 10 parts, \$60.00 (1988). Catalogue of Species-group names of Papilionidae & Pieridae, 6 parts, \$85.00 (1988). Butterfly Bibliography, 3 parts, \$95.00 (1993) [20000 entries - emphasis on families mentioned above]. All prices include surface delivery in North America. Add \$5.00 elsewhere. Persons familiar with UNIX operating system and TROFF text processing program can get copies of TROFF macros used to print above catalogues for \$5.00. Charles A. Bridges, 502 W Main St., #308, Urbana, IL 61801.

MEMBER'S COMMERCIAL NOTICES

TRANSWORLD BUTTERFLY COMPANY, Apartado 6951, 1000L San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America: Latest 12-PAGE ILLUSTRATED LEPIDOPTERA CATALOG includes Neotropical, African, and Indo-Australian region butterflies. Specialists in Morpho (eg *M. rhetenor* female, *M. adonis* female, *M. godarti* female, *M. vitrea* female etc.) and Papilionidae (eg *P. scamander*, *bunichus*, *zacyanthus*, *antimachus*, *morondavana* etc.) including many bred or ranches specimens. Transworld Butterfly Company has been serving Lepidopterists worldwide since 1976! Latest catalog \$1 (or) one year's Catalogs + Newsletters via airmail \$6.

FINCA LA SUIZA, APARTADO 1152, QUADRIFOGLIO DAVID, REP. DE PANAMA. FAX (507) 74-4030. Chiriqui Highlands western Panamá at the edge of Fortuna Park. Majestic views from the Pacific to the cordillera. Full lodging and boarding. LIGHTTRAPPING, BUTTERFLYING AND PHOTOGRAPHY ENCOURAGED. Contact us as above

When in the San Francisco Bay Area, visit THE BONE ROOM - a large selection of mounted, unmounted and pinned insects, and supplies. The natural history store also carried insect amber, bones, fossils, jewelry and animal remnants. 1569 Solano Ave., Berkeley, CA 94707. (510) 526-5252. Ron Cauble, owner.

GERD BENTZ, KARL-MARX-STR. 8, 66540 NEUNKIRCHEN, GERMANY.
FAX 6821-59388. FOR SALE: Large selection of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera.
Please write for free catalogue with over 1800 different species. We have good prices.

GRANADA GALLERY, 1809 E. COLONIAL DRIVE, ORLANDO FLORIDA 32803. PHONE (407) 894-2771. COLLECTOR ART PRINTS BY CARL BRENDERS- the Butterfly Collection of 18 limited edition fine art prints, each signed and numbered by renowned wildlife artist Carl Brenders, acclaimed for lifelike realism. The Exotic Group, the first set of six prints is now available, limited to only 290 sets; subscribers will have priority for matching numbers in two subsequent sets (released in late 1993). "Superbly executed", according to Jacqueline Miller. For free brochure, write or call Granada Gallery.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

7 August 1994
Pine Mountain, GA

The meeting was called to order by President Paul Opler at 1040 AM with about 30 members present.

Andy Warren read the resolutions produced by the resolutions committee.

Susan Weller reported on next year's annual meeting, which will be hosted by Bill Miller and Susan Weller at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, 29 June - 2 July 1995. Among other topics at the meetings, symposiums will be presented on the Biology of Butterflies, Mating Behavior, and Conservation and Enjoyment of Butterflies and Moths.

Future meetings are scheduled for Houston, Texas for 1996 and tentatively in Columbus, Ohio for the 50th Anniversary meeting in 1997, co-hosted by the Ohio Lepidopterists and the Kentucky Lepidopterists.

Mike Smith, Secretary, gave a summary of the Executive Council Meetings, held on Thursday, 4 August 1994. The Society has seen a reduction in total membership numbers over the past few years, and general discussion ensued regarding the reasons for this reduction; the need to find additional means of revenues or decreasing costs to avoid losing money, and to understanding the changing or broadening interests of our potential members. The decision was made by the Council to avoid increasing dues at this point, except for institutional dues which were raised by \$5.00 a year, and to put some limits on operational costs for the NEWS and the Journal. It was expected that these limitations would have no impact on the quality or quantity of either publication in 1995. The Membership Committee would look at various options to provide for the needs of the various members of the Society, from amateur naturalist to professional Lepidopterist, and from casual butterfly observer or gardener to serious researcher, within the capabilities of the NEWS and Journal publications. Results of this study will be available at the 1995 Executive Council meeting and inputs from members of the Society on this subject are strongly encouraged.

Paul Opler, outgoing President, discussed the extensive interest created in 1994 on the many regulations that have appeared restricting or limiting collecting activities, and the impact these may have had on membership of the Society. He also indicated that we would need a new Editor for the NEWS since Stephanie McKown will need to resign the position at the end of this year. (Marc Minno has subsequently been offered this position).

The membership made, seconded, and passed unanimously a resolution thanking Dave Winter for his extraordinary work as Secretary of the Lepidopterists' Society and expressing their sorrow that his health precluded him from continuing this excellent work.

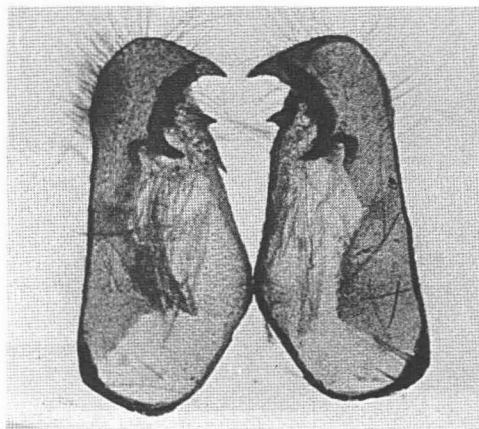
The responsibilities of the Office of President of the Society were then transferred to Fred Stehr, with the appropriate tools (gavel and antennae) who spoke briefly of our involvement in the Association of Systematics Collections (ASC) through our representative, Jacque Miller. through this organization, we would be able to make inputs into getting the regulations regarding collecting and research activities more realistic and more appropriate to invertebrate research.

There being no further new business, the meeting was adjourned at 1130 AM.

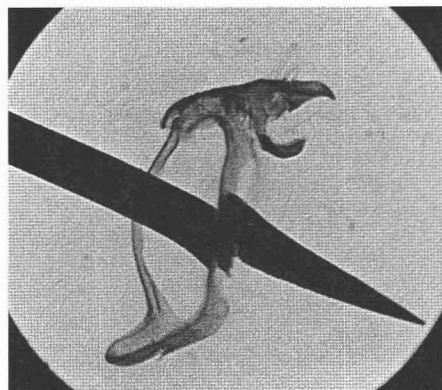
Respectfully submitted,
Mike Smith, Secretary

Just for Fun

by Rod Clayton
Los Angeles, CA



1. Baseball manager and umpire in Antarctica.



2. "...may God strike me dead if I..."

1. *Hesperia columbica*, valvae. The margins of the valvae were outlined with ink on the original print. 2. *Systasea pulveralenta*, valvae and aedeagus removed. An insect pin, showing refraction at the air-water interface, was used to prop the specimen in position.

THANKS!!

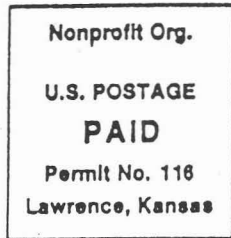
For the past three years it has been a joy and a privilege to serve the Lepidopterists' Society as Editor of the NEWS. Thanks to the presidents and Executive Council members who worked so closely with me. Thanks to the membership who filled my mailbox with articles. Special thanks to those who submitted their articles on a diskette...thereby eliminating the time and expense of word processing. Thanks to everyone for being patient as I changed employment and hours and even moved to another state! It was fun, but now I will have more time to dedicate to my family and moth collecting. I hope I see you at the next annual meeting.

Sincerely,

Stephanie McKown

From: The Lepidopterists' Society
Allen Press
P.O. Box 368
Lawrence, KS 66044

Address Correction Requested



John A. Snyder
Department of Biology
Furman University
Greenville, SC 29613-0001

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DEADLINES: Material for the Jan/Feb issue should reach the NEWS EDITOR by **1 Dec** of the previous year, and that for the Mar/Apr Issue by **15 Feb**, for the May/June issue by **15 Apr** and for the July/Aug issue by **1 June**, the Sept/Oct issue by **15 Aug** and the Nov/Dec issue by **15 Oct**. Reports for the Season Summary must reach the Zone Coordinators listed on the front cover no later than **5 January**. The NEWS Editor accepts articles in any format, but appreciates double-spaced typewritten copy accompanied by a computer disc in any DOS format. NEWS CO-EDITORS are Marc and Maria Minno, 600 Northwest 35th Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32607, USA. Phone (904) 375-3028. NEWS FROM EUROPE EDITOR is W.O. De Prins, Diksmuidelaan 176, B-2600 Antwerpen, Belgium. Phone 03/322.02.35 (from USA use 011/32.3.322.02.35). BOOK REVIEW EDITOR is Dr. Boyce A. Drummond, Natural Perspectives, 1762 Upper Twin Rock Road, Florissant, Colorado 80816-9256, USA. Phone (719) 748-3663.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIETY.....

Membership in the Lepidopterists' Society is open to all persons interested in any aspect of Lepidopterology. Prospective members should send the ASST. TREASURER, Ron Leuschner, 1900 John St., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, USA. phone (310) 545-9415, the full dues for the current year, \$25.00 US, together with mailing address and a note about areas of interest in Lepidoptera; student membership (must be certified) \$15; sustaining membership \$35; life membership \$500. Remittances must be in US dollars, payable to the Lepidopterists' Society. All members will receive the JOURNAL (published quarterly) and the NEWS (published bimonthly). A biennial membership directory will comprise the last issue of the NEWS in even-numbered years.

Changes of address (permanent ones only), **Additions or Changes in Telephone Numbers** or **Areas of Interest** and **Information about Mailing List Rental:** Contact the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Julian P. Donahue, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd, Los Angeles, California 90007-4057, USA.

Information on Membership and other aspects of the Society must be obtained from the SECRETARY, Michael J. Smith, 7428 Holworthy Way, Sacramento, CA 95842, USA. Home phone 916/332-3039.

Requests for Missed Issues (i.e. those not received when subsequent issue has arrived) should be sent to the PUBLICATIONS MANAGER, Ron Leuschner, address above. Defective issues will also be replaced. Do not request these of the NEWS or JOURNAL editors.

Manuscripts submitted for publication in the JOURNAL are to be sent to Dr. John W. Brown, EDITOR, JOURNAL of the Lepidopterists' Society, San Diego Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 1390, San Diego, California 92112, USA. Work phone (619) 942-5147, home phone (619) 422-1846. See the inside back cover of a recent issue of the JOURNAL for editorial policies. Book reviews for the JOURNAL should be sent to Dr. Boyce A. Drummond, Book Review Editor (address above).

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY.... Order from the PUBLICATIONS MANAGER, Ron Leuschner, 1900 John St., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608, USA. Add \$2.00 postage/handling for first book, plus \$1.00 for each additional book.

CATALOGUE/CHECKLIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO (Memoir #2), Lee D. Miller & F. Martin Brown, 1981. Includes references to original descriptions and location of type specimens. Members and subscribers: \$12 cloth; non-members, \$19 cloth,

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CATALOGUE/CHECKLIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO (Memoir #3). Clifford D. Ferris, editor, 1989. General notes, plus corrections and additions to the original Memoir #2. Members and subscribers: \$6; non-members \$10.

FOODPLANTS OF WORLD SATURNIIDAE (Memoir #4), Steve Stone, 1991. A listing of foodplants for more than 500 species of worldwide Saturniidae. Members and subscribers: \$7.20; non-members: \$12.

COMMEMORATIVE VOLUME, 1945-1973: A 25-year review of the Society's organization, personnel, and activities; biographical sketches; JOURNAL 25-year cumulative index by author, subject, and taxon; clothbound. Published in 1977. Members and subscribers, \$8; non-members, \$12.

WHERE ARE THE BUTTERFLY GARDENS? Jane Ruffin, 1994. A 40 page booklet listing 135 locations in 40 states and provinces, noting what each location provides. \$5.00, plus \$0.75 postage if ordered alone.

1994 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY (current to November 1994). Biennial directory of members and their addresses, with geographic and interest indices. Not available for commercial use. (NEWS #6 for 1994). \$5.00.

BACK ISSUES of the JOURNAL and of the NEWS of the Lepidopterists' Society. For a list of the available issues and their cost, postpaid, send a SASE to the PUBLICATIONS MANAGER.
