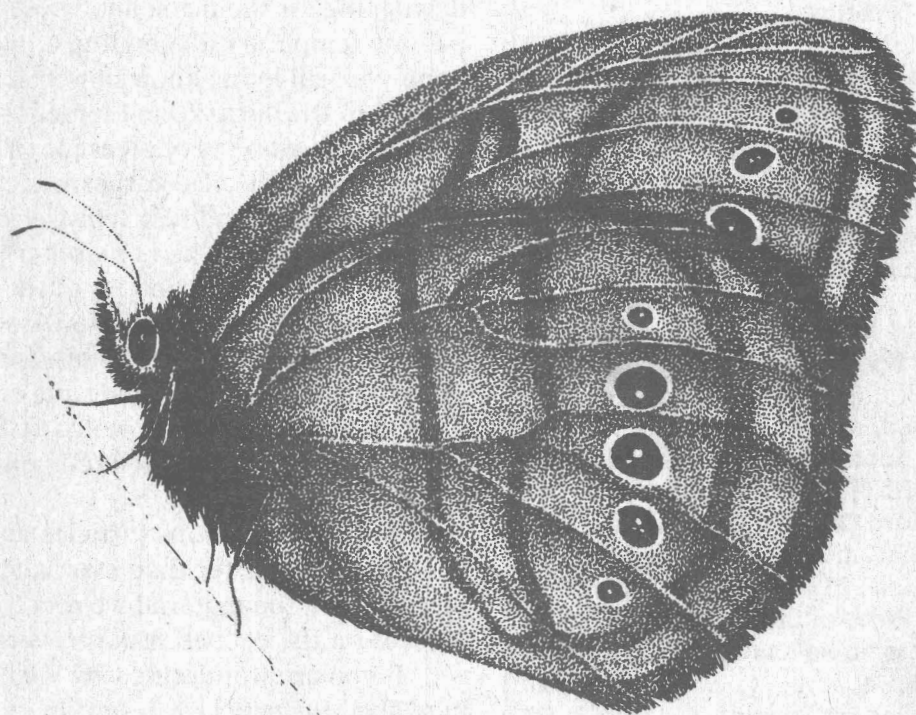


News of The Lepidopterists' Society



Volume 38, Number 2

April 1996



Cover illustration by Jaret Daniels. *Neonympha mitchellii*, Mitchell's marsh satyr, was discovered in Michigan in the 1880's. It has an extremely restricted range, being limited to tamarack bogs. Its habitat is being eliminated by agriculture and urban development.

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Volume 38, Number 2

April 1996

Edited by Marc C. Minno and Maria F. Minno

600 NW 35th Terrace, Gainesville, Florida 32607
(352)375-3028 (home) e-mail: afn10853@afn.org

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Editors' Note

The growth of the *News* and increases in printing and paper costs have made it necessary to switch to less expensive printing and paper. We were lucky to find a very inexpensive printer who uses white, acid-free paper, rather than simply pulp. So here it is, and we hope you like it! We didn't want our costs to exceed the budget at a time when the Society is feeling the crunch. So we have resorted to a paper downgrade for the black and white issues. This may be only temporary, depending on your reaction. I hope you will let us know how you feel about it by writing to Dr. Burns (don't forget to cc to us). The alternatives aren't very pleasant to contemplate: Doing away with the color issues; cutting the *News* down to 8 pages and restricting coverage to things that pertain directly to The Lepidopterists' Society (no articles of interest or Letters to the Editors); charging extra fees for the Membership Directory and Season Summary; increasing the *News* budget (money would have to be taken from something else). If we could get a few more members, we wouldn't have to worry about any of this, so I hope you'll tell your friends about The Lepidopterists' Society.

Your contributions (articles and photos) have been rolling in faster than ever, and we're really pleased with the material we receive. This issue focuses on the collecting controversy: Hot stuff!

If you are wondering why we have not yet published the article you sent in, it is because we are saving it for a special issue. Barring a space crunch, we now receive enough quality material to begin publishing by themes. For the July-September *News* we plan to focus on the next generation of lepidopterists. I hope you will share with us a note on how you were lured into lepidopterology, and ideas about passing the torch to the youngsters who will be tomorrow's lepidopterists.

Future potential themes are conservation, rearing butterflies and moths, habitat and hostplants, reproduction and behavior, and Lepidoptera of particular areas worldwide. If you have a good idea for a theme (and an article to back it up) please send it in! ●

Changes

A Note From President John Burns

This year the black-and-white issues of the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society* (including the Season Summary and the 1996 Membership Directory) will be printed on less expensive stock than usual.

Skyrocketing costs of paper over the past twelve months have forced this hard decision. With the financial health of the Society at stake, we have no choice. Of course, the real quality of the *News*—the news itself—will NOT be diminished!

Please bear with us as we reassess our publications with respect to membership interests, paper costs, and changing technology. Except for the Membership Directory, whose life span is just two years, use of lighter paper will, we hope, be temporary.

Ideally this notice will release a pheromone that attracts angelic benefactors . . .

John M. Burns, President

Robert K. Robbins, Chairman of the Editorial Board

New Journal Editor

As of 1 January 1996, Dr. Lawrence F. Gall has assumed editorship of the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*. Please submit all new manuscripts and inquiries regarding Journal policy to Dr. Larry Gall, Computer Systems Office, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06511-8161 •

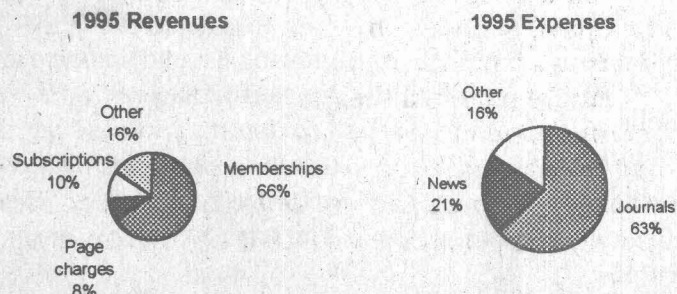
How Many Issues?

Ron Leuschner has pointed out that subscribers are confused over recent changes in the *News*. The *News* is now published quarterly, with just four issues per year. The Season Summary and Membership Directory are published as supplements.

New Treasurer

Since January 1st our new Treasurer has been David Iftner. Dave has a Ph.D. in entomology from Ohio State University, and co-authored *Butterflies and Skippers of Ohio*. In addition to his duties as Treasurer of the Lepidopterists' Society, he works as a letter carrier with the U.S. Postal Service, and is putting together another book, *Butterflies of New Jersey*. Your donations and memberships can still be sent to Ron Leuschner, who handles most of the routine incoming money, or to David Iftner, who will be responsible for accounting and (soon), credit card payments for foreign subscriptions. You can write to Mr. David Iftner at 8 Alpine Trail, Sparta, New Jersey 07871, or call (201)729-1350.

Lepidopterists' Society 1995 Revenues vs. Expenses



REVENUES		1995
Memberships	\$	39,072
Page charges		5,030
Subscriptions		6,000
Memoirs		1,871
Air mail		1,235
Interest income		3,399
Book		558
Contributions		306
List rentals		837
T-Shirts		359
Other		688
		<u>59,355</u>

EXPENSES		1995
Journals		45,872
News		14,990
Honorariums		4,100
Postage		738
Memoirs		204
Book		-
Member services		925
Bank card expense		325
Expense reimbursements		1,391
Other		3,765
		<u>72,310</u>

Change in net assets	(12,955)
Net assets, beginning	62,778
Net assets, end	<u>49,823.00</u>

Karl Jordan Medal Challenge Grant Raises \$875.00 From Donors

Still have a long way to go to get to \$2,000.00

by Dr. Jacqueline Y. Miller and Charles V. Covell Jr.

The Karl Jordan Medal Award was established in 1972 in recognition of outstanding original research in lepidopterology with particular emphasis in the fields of morphology, taxonomy, zoogeography, and natural history. The award was originally established by Arthur C. Allyn, in honor of the 25th Anniversary of the Lepidopterists' Society. Its intent is to encourage researchers to complete meaningful research in these areas, which are rather poorly supported.

The award consists of \$1,000 cash award and a silver medal. These are normally awarded at the Saturday evening banquet. Recipients give a presentation on his/her current research endeavor. More information can be found in the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society* 1972, 26:207-209 or page 86 of *News of the Lepidopterists' Society* #4 (1995).

At the 1995 Executive Council Meeting, Mr. J. Benjamin Ziegler, co-author of the species *Callophrys (Mitoura) hesseli*, generously offered a challenge grant of \$2,000, to be matched by another \$2,000, for the establishment of a permanent endowment for the Karl Jordan Medal Award. Thus far, contributions have raised nearly half of the money needed

to reach the \$2,000 goal. We need at least 40 additional donors who will contribute \$25 US to the fund. Ben will withdraw the offer if it is not matched in a timely manner. Please help!

This is a unique opportunity to support The Lepidopterists' Society and our profession or avocation. Gifts can be donated in honor or memory of someone; the amounts of the gifts will not be published. Make your check payable to The Lepidopterists' Society, and note that it is allocated for the Karl Jordan Medal Fund. Forward your donation directly to our Treasurer, Mr. David Iftner, 8 Alpine Trail, Sparta, New Jersey 07871. Help support this effort to recognize outstanding lepidopterological research. Act today!

Special thanks to everyone who has contributed to this worthy fund. Donors include:

Lawrence Gall
Charles Covell, Jr.
Kurt Johnson
Boyce Drummond
Lee and Jackie Miller
Susan Weller
Dale and Joanne Jenkins
Ebbe Nielsen
Alma Solis
Bob Robbins
Astrid Caldas

Photo Contest

Deadline Looms

Jacqueline Y. Miller, Associate Curator, Allyn Museum of Entomology, 3621 Bay Shore Road, Sarasota, FL 34234

The Education Committee of the Lepidopterists' Society invites you to enter the Annual Photo Contest. Cash prizes will be awarded in three categories: (A) Life History - Butterflies and Moths on larval hostplant, (B) Adults - Butterflies and Moths in native (original, endemic) habitat, and (C) Adults - Butterflies and Moths, head or portrait view. There will be three prizes awarded in each category: First Prize, \$75, Second Prize, \$50, and Third Prize, \$25. The Best of Show will receive a separate award. All 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, which can be found in the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society* 38(1):3. The deadline for submission is 1 May 1996. Send entries to Dr. Jacqueline Y. Miller, Allyn Museum of Entomology/ Florida Museum of Natural History, 3621 Bay Shore Road, Sarasota, FL 34234

The Irish Skipper

by Russell A. Rahn, 3205 W.
Rochelle Road, Irving, Texas
75062-4127

In order to enrich the growing list of common names for North American Lepidoptera, I would suggest that the small skipper butterfly known as *palaemon* be called **The Irish Skipper** (Carter O'cephalus).

49th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society

Houston, Texas June 14 - June 16, 1996

REGISTRATION FORMS

Houston Museum of Natural Science
One Hermann Circle Drive
Houston, Texas 77030-1799
June 14 - June 16, 1996

Please use a separate registration form for each meeting participant.
Accompanying persons may be included on the same form.

First Name _____ Last Name _____
Accompanying Person(s) _____
Institution _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip Code _____
Phone Number _____ FAX Number _____
E-mail Address _____

FEES: Early registration must be postmarked by May 6th, 1996.
Registrations postmarked after May 6th will pay the regular
registration fee. Please insert the amounts on the lines at the right of
the items you will register for:

Early Registration Fee \$45.00 _____
Regular Registration Fee \$60.00 _____
One Day Registration Fee \$30.00 _____
Accompanying person - No Charge _____
Student Early Fee \$35.00 _____
Student Regular Fee \$45.00 _____
One Day Student Fee \$20.00 _____
Saturday Banquet (adult) \$30.00 _____
Saturday Banquet (child) \$9.00 _____
TOTAL FEES SENT \$ _____

METHODS OF PAYMENT:

Make checks payable (in U.S. dollars) to: _____
Credit Cards Accepted: DISCOVER, MASTERCARD, VISA
Credit Card Number _____
Expiration Date _____

A full refund will be given for cancellations received by May 6th,
1996. Cancellations made after that date will be pro-rated. Mail or
FAX Registration form to John R. Watts, Entomologist, Cockrell
Butterfly Center, Houston Museum of Natural Science, One Hermann
Circle Drive, Houston, Texas 77030-1799 (FAX: 713-523-4125)
Registration forms must be received by May 6th, 1996 to be included
in the program.

CALL FOR PAPERS

To register for a paper or
poster presentation, include
your name and address (left).
Check one:

15 minute PAPER _____
POSTER _____
STUDENT PAPER* _____

Student papers will be
considered for the John
Comstock Award. Posters
should be 20 X 30 inches,
and prepared to display on a
board or free-standing easel.
A standard projector for
35mm slides will be available.
Specify audiovisual needs:
Title: _____

Send abstract (100 words
maximum, please type).

VENDORS

Include name and business
of vendor (left). Check
pertinent boxes:

- ☐ For profit, fee \$50/day,
\$25 per half-day
☐ Non-profit, fee \$25
regardless of whether 1/2 or
full day.
☐ AM (8-12)
☐ PM (12:30-4:30)
☐ All day
☐ Friday 6/28
☐ Saturday 6/29
☐ Sunday 6/30

Total Fees: \$ _____

Free Passes

Gail R. Manning, Dallas Museum of Natural History, Dallas, Texas
Telephone: (214) 421-3466x232,
FAX: (214) 428-4356, e-mail:
grm_dnmh@ix.netcom.com)

MONARCA: Butterfly

Beyond Boundaries, a traveling exhibit developed by the Canadian Museum of Nature, opened at the Dallas Museum of Natural History on January 27th. MONARCA includes photographs and text panels as well as interactive elements and live butterflies. The Denver Museum of Natural History will supplement the exhibit with a display of pinned butterflies from the collection and of local butterflies prepared by the Dallas County Lepidopterists' Society. The show will run through Sunday, June 2nd. If you would like two free passes to this exhibit, please contact me. Incidentally, the museum sponsors the Dallas County Lepidopterists' Society, which can be reached at this address: P.O. Box 150349, Dallas TX 75315-0349

1996 Pacific Slope Meeting

by Joel M. Johnson, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, 59 East 400 North, Payson, Utah 84651 Telephone (801) 465-3526

The 43rd annual meeting of the Pacific Slope Section of the Lepidopterists' Society will be held at the Great Basin Environmental Education Center in Ephraim Canyon, Sanpete County, Utah, from Friday afternoon, July 19, 1996, until noon on Sunday, July 21. Good collecting is anticipated in the area of the camp, located in a little forested basin at 8,600 feet elevation, and on the nearby Wasatch Plateau and at other places with a variety of habitat in the region. The meet will be hosted by the Utah Lepidopterists' Society, and Snow College, which is located nearby, in Ephraim. Western members of the Society will be contacted. Others interested may contact Joel M. Johnson (address above) for further information.

Other Lep Socs

Charlie Covell, Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001, Telephone: (502) 852-6771 (office), (502) 852-0725 (home); FAX: (502) 456-6122, e-mail: ccovell01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu

General information and application forms for the following are available. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and an indication of which organization(s) you are interested in:

- Society of Kentucky Lepidopterists
- The Ohio Lepidopterists Society
- Southern Lepidopterists Society
- Idalia Society of Midwest Lepidopterists
- Entomological Society of America
- American Entomological Society
- Butterfly Society of Virginia
- North American Butterfly Association
- Kentucky Academy of Science
- European Entomological Society (SEL)

The ASC Has Moved

The Association of Systematics Collections (ASC) is an association of North American institutions that house systematics collections. ASC exists to promote systematics collections, the institutions responsible for them, and the biosystematics community for which they are an essential resource. ASC provides representation to governmental agencies and policymakers, serving as a clearinghouse of information affecting the systematics community, organizing meetings and workshops, producing and distributing two regular newsletters and special publications, and interacting with other societies and groups both in North America and around the world. For more information about the ASC, contact them at their new address:

Association of Systematics Collections
1725 K Street NW, Suite 601
Washington, D.C. 20006-1401

(202) 835-9050
FAX (202) 835-7334
e-mail: asc@ascoll.org
<http://www.ascoll.org/>

NABA-Xerces 4th of July Butterfly Count

The 22nd annual NABA-Xerces 4th of July Butterfly Count will be held this summer. The counts are fun-filled, and attempt to track the butterfly populations of North America. Volunteers select a count area with a 15-mile diameter, and conduct a one-day census of all butterflies sighted within that circle. These counts are usually held in the few weeks before or after the Fourth of July. No matter how much or how little butterfly watching you've done, you are welcome to join.

(Continued) ➤

Gifu Butterfly Forum

From the 18th to the 25th of August, 1996, the Gifu Butterfly Forum will be held at the Nagaragawa Convention Center in Gifu, Japan. The intent of this forum is to display the wonder and importance of the preservation of nature to people, and the importance of nature preservation. It coincides with the one year anniversary of the Nagaragawa Convention Center. This event is co-sponsored by Gifu City and the Japan Lepidoptera Association. The forum will include a Butterfly Photography Contest. Twelve cash awards ranging from Y10,000 to Y100,000, and various prizes, will be awarded. Foreign entrants are encouraged to submit entries to the following address between May 1 and July 1, 1996:

Gifu Butterfly Photo Contest
Nagaragawa Convention Center
2695-2 Nagara Fukumitsu Gifu 502
Telephone 058-296-1200
(e-mail: afn10853@afn.org for a copy of the entry form)

(Continued from page 38)

NABA organizes the counts and publishes the results as annual reports. To order the report on the 21st annual count, send your report order (specifying the year of the count results desired) with a check or money order payable to NABA for \$6 (NABA members) or \$10 (non-members) each to:
4th of July Butterfly Count
909 Birch Street
Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913 USA

A Note to the Editors

Dear Marc and Maria:

Enclosed is a letter that came to June that should have been sent to you. We will undoubtedly get these for some years!

Thanks for the nice color photo and News item of us and our 50th Wedding Anniversary Gala. We appreciated your putting it in the color issue. By a fascinating coincidence, we first saw the item about us while we were in Hawaii. It was shown to us by David Boucher and Dean Jamieson, each of whom we met for the first time. Neither had we corresponded with either. They are both wonderfully interesting people. David has a degree in linguistics, speaks several foreign languages including Chinese, and is head chef in the Kuai Hilton, probably one of the poshest hotels in the islands. Dean is a trained and practicing entomologist who as a hobbyist is doing excellent work with the micros, but he is also a very accomplished painter, potter, poet, and of

course, quilter. All this in addition to his work of encouraging young Hawaiians to pursue entomology.

While we were there we got to see the famed green sphinx moth. Almost all of the known 17 specimens have been found at a giant lighthouse-like searchlight that reaches far out to sea.

With best regards,

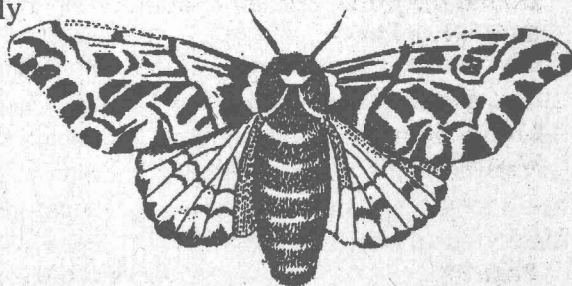
Floyd W. Preston
832 Sunset Drive
Lawrence KS 66044
(913) 843-6212

Season Summary Cover Illustrations

The front cover of the Season Summary features an illustration by Jaret Daniels. The subject is the orange-veined blue (*Icaricia neurona*), found in small numbers only where its food plant, *Eriogonum wrightii*, occurs. This species is endemic to California.

The back cover is a copyright-free Dover Publications reproduction of artwork by artist-naturalist Maria Sibylla Merian, published in the 1600's.

For more information on the count program, counts in your area, how to conduct a count, and NABA, please send a self-addressed stamped envelope to:
North American Butterfly Association
4 Delaware Road
Morristown, NJ 07960



Letters to the Editors

Dear Editors,

Only a few years ago it would have been inconceivable that our Butterfly Club could relinquish its traditional purposes to political agendas. Now our News is filled with columns by the State, canonizing the State, and reveling in the "crimes" against the State by 4 of our members. (Please note that "Butterfly Club" now applies, rather than the undeserved and formally respected "Lepidopterists' Society.")

We are now a political club that negates its own original statement of purpose stated 4 times a year on the inside cover of the Journal: "to promote the science of lepidopterology....[and to] facilitate the exchange of specimens and ideas..." Both statements are surely jokes.

Science of lepidopterology? Not true. Science ended the day we embraced the unscientific Endangered Species Act in 1973 and called it scientific. The mindless acceptance of taxonomy, and its subsequent astonishing application to control human activity, is a purely political phenomenon that is defined and ratified by the Act. We now have dozens of "new species" in most field guides, because we honor designer species that are defined by state lines, DNA, host plants, etc., that somehow emerge as tools of political control. When was it decided that taxonomy is science?

Facilitate the exchange of specimens and ideas? Please. Ideas end with the interjection of the State. Exchanging specimens likewise. We suddenly find hidden in the 100 year old Lacey Act, new ways to bury the individual who dares to mail a few bugs to a

colleague or even a reputable museum. Permits and legality are now our first thoughts when undertaking a research project.

Because we now tolerate a political club, not a scientific one, we have turned ourselves over to a political arbiter, complete with inevitable laws that have made us all criminals. Sorry, it is a step toward devolution, not evolution.

However, with few notable exceptions, we love the State (Fish and Wildlife Service). Their policy is our policy. Fact is, our News could lately be titled News of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I am not having any of it. I refuse the bogus, line-by-line definitions contained in the ESA, and will stand on traditional scientific standards instead.

I await the first commentary that will criticize the laws and work to reverse them, instead of advising us how to get along with them (thank you for the advice, but no). Long columns of wimpish acceptance authored by bright members that realize their freedom is dripping away, but accept anyway, are getting frustrating, indeed.

I await the first column-writer who would object to being defined into criminality with ideology, not science.

I await the first column-writer who will identify environmentalism as a political movement that has been the engine driving the State to its present position of unacceptable power over us all.

Especially I await the first documented list of members that are interested in the demise and subsequent extinction of a real species or the destruction of the

planet. It is this implied assumption, after all, upon which the insidious regulations we face are predicated.

Am I to understand that other environmental missions (radon, asbestos, global warming, dioxin, magnetic fields, pesticides, ad nauseum) are all scientifically axiomatic, and are therefore to be accepted on faith? The correct answer is no, but apparently the answer of the Butterfly Club is yes, if we can extrapolate from our guileless acceptance of the ESA.

Members, the government (the Fish and Wildlife Service) is not caring, benevolent, sensitive, understanding, thoughtful, reasonable, nor our friend, although individuals within it may be. Give government a regulation, law, or an Act, and be assured they will enforce it...emphasize force. Government IS force. George Washington understood it and said it first. Scientific validation of those laws will not be a requirement.

We have willingly, in fact, enthusiastically, given government the tools required to exercise the power that criminalizes what we have traditionally stood for, without good reason. It is time now, to begin to downsize government and its tools of control, and to question the "science" contained in the statements of environmental missionaries.

I look forward to the day the Butterfly Club can once again be legitimately called the Lepidopterists' Society.

Sincerely,

Ralph E. Wells
303 Hoffman Street
Jackson, CA 95642

THE COLLECTING ISSUE

GETTING THE FACTS STRAIGHT: Thomas Kral Speaks Out

Thomas W. Kral, 6600 North Galaxy Road, Tucson, Arizona 85741, e-mail: thomask@primenet.com

On June 25, 1992, my home and butterfly collection were searched, and specimens seized, as part of an investigation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) begun in California. As a result, considerable fear and confusion has been generated within the scientific community regarding the legalities of insect collecting activities.

I'm sure most of you have seen one or more articles or announcements concerning the case coined "The Butterfly Poachers." This is how I, Richard Skalski and Marc Grinnell, the three named "co-conspirators," have now been identified. This case was labeled and prosecuted as a Federal conspiracy crime. Most of you have heard the government's side of the story. Now, after long court proceedings, guilty pleas entered by the three of us, and my subsequent sentencing on August 1, 1995, I am now allowed by my attorney and required by the court to inform the public about what actually was involved in this matter. The sentence I received includes community service: clarifying and informing the public about U.S. wildlife laws as they apply to insect collecting and possession.

I actually became involved in this kind of community service the day immediately following the search and seizure. I was shocked at the numbers of specimens taken, which I had no idea were allegedly illegal. Surely this would be of concern to almost every other collector. Thus, I took it upon myself as a concerned citizen to begin informing lepidopterists about this situation immediately. I phoned Mogens C. Nielsen, who was coordinating the 1992 Lepidopterists' Society Annual

Meeting in Lansing, Michigan at the time. That day Mr. Nielsen announced to members attending that meeting that my specimens had been seized. I also wrote my Congressman, explaining the problems this investigation would cause to science, education, and environmental research. I suggested solutions and offered my help in the investigation. However, this fell upon the deaf ears of the USFWS, who gave me and my Congressman a flippant response, with little content or explanation. Sadly, the USFWS proceeded. I distributed numerous copies of the initial letter to my Congressman to other concerned collectors and professional entomologists. It is comforting to see that almost all concerns and proposals brought before the USFWS by other individuals and organizations since then have been directly patterned after my initial letter. I might have contributed further, but only a week after the raid on our residence, my elderly father, whom I lived with, fell ill to bone cancer, exacerbated by the experience; he had been terrified by the 11 hour search. His illness rapidly crippled him and claimed his life only a year later. This is an emotional issue which I still haven't been able to resolve.

After a 16 month investigation conducted by agents of the USFWS, the Grand Jury indictment came on December 15, 1993. It was announced via a press conference in San Jose, California hosted by assistant U.S. Attorney Leland B. Altschuler, who was primarily prosecuting the case. I found out about the indictment only after several California reporters had contacted me, and didn't even get it until a week later, after contacting a local agent and

insisting that I be given a copy. A lengthy pre-trial process ensued, in which both the prosecution and our defense attorneys presented numerous motions in anticipation of a trial. I thought that a reasonable solution could be worked out, but such was not to be the case, as the government was very intent on trying to make examples of us. After guilty pleas by the other two defendants in December 1994, I eventually decided to plead guilty to a reduced sentence on January 29, 1995, rather than risk a long and costly trial of uncertain outcome. This decision was reached only 3 days before jury selection for the actual trial was to begin. All of the details involved in presenting my side of this case, and the motions my appointed attorney presented to the court in my defense, are far beyond the scope of this article. I did provide a summarized explanation to the Executive Council of the Lepidopterists' Society for both the 1993 and 1995 Annual Meetings. I will provide these copies to anyone interested in receiving this material for the cost of printing and postage. However, events at my final sentencing on August 1, 1995 in Federal Court in San Jose, California may help to clarify what really happened.

Richard Skalski was sentenced first. He received a total of 10 months of limited confinement, 2 years probation and a \$3,000 fine. On April 26, Marc Grinnell was sentenced to 3 years probation, 100 hours of community service, and a \$3,000 fine. Finally I was brought forward for sentencing. Before handing down my sentence, the judge asked

(Continued) •

THE COLLECTING ISSUE

me if I wanted to make a statement, as is customary. Here is my statement, repeated verbatim:

Your Honor,

I appreciate this opportunity to speak and I'm speaking from a few notes I've prepared so I can bring my points across clearly and be certain they are correct. My intent is to set the records straight before this court as to what my involvement was in this case.

I don't deny that I had done some illegal acts in the past, of which some were conspiracies. I didn't think of them as conspiracies or anything else serious at the time of committing these, but nonetheless, they are still without excuse. I take full blame and responsibility for having both planned and collected butterflies, once with Skalski in Grand Canyon National Park illegally in 1986. I also knowingly received a few specimens from Skalski taken illegally from Federal lands, namely 5 specimens he collected in 1984 at Point Reyes National Seashore. Marc Grinnell and myself had also communicated to each other illegal activities, and I knowingly received some illegal specimens from him as well, during this same time period. Blame also rests with me for accepting some specimens from Skalski many years ago which may have been of questionable origin. Though I only received these specimens, regardless, I was severely negligent in not absolutely insisting on the provenance of at least some listed specimens, which may or may not have actually been "pre-Act," or otherwise I was "not looking a gift-horse in the mouth," so to speak. I had knowingly received specimens collected illegally in a National Park from another collector in 1987. Though none of these acts specifically involved a commercial (for money) purpose on my part, they are still without excuse. Further, I had conveyed some measure of contempt and disregard for laws in correspondence with other collectors, which reflected badly on both myself and others.

However there were numerous other acts unwittingly committed by myself and others that were not intentionally part of a conspiracy or wrongdoing on my part. These include apparent Lacey Act violations such as collecting in Mexico, collecting on public lands which I was not aware I needed a permit for, and exchanging specimens taken from National Forests. Most poignant was with Mexico, where this country seldom enforced or even understood its own laws, and where both U.S. and Mexican customs were not even aware of laws such as the Lacey Act when we declared our Mexican butterflies at the U.S. border, and were simply waived through along with the specimens. I honestly had no idea that these acts were violations of United States Federal Wildlife laws, so help me God! I also collected some specimens under the pretenses of which I thought were valid permits, by both written and verbal permission by the appropriate authorities. I had also received a number of specimens in good faith from many other collectors which were recently forfeited. Secondly, though I had never bought nor sold any insects listed under the Endangered Species Act, nor had I collected any from the wild, once listed, I did indeed receive from several other collectors, and also exchanged, specimens termed "pre-Act," of which I previously had no idea were illegal, based on what was communicated to me through several available sources, in particular, articles authored by Paul Opler of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and appearing in the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*. These seized specimens, which I had no idea were illegal, account for over 95% of the specimens of mine put at issue in court.

The shock of suddenly finding out that my collection contained a bunch of illegal insects is by no means my unique experience. After news of my seizure spread, I received numerous calls from other panicked collectors and museum curators across the country, which soon became a confusing institutional

crisis of titanic proportions. The entire scientific community became terrified of the sudden reality of finding out that practically every insect collection in the country now has large amounts of illegal specimens subject to seizure by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The problems this has already caused to science, education and environmental research has been far-reaching.

There have been plenty of accusations, blame and scapegoating going around, however my intent is to present the facts. I can state with proof, which had been presented to the court, that almost no one had ever heard of the Lacey Act, let alone even knowing of its application to various local, state and laws of other countries. This even includes both of the only two witnesses which the prosecution was going to call, had this case gone to trial. I had sent some Mexican butterflies to Dr. John Emmel for his research in the spring of 1992, having no idea this was a Lacey Act violation. Interestingly, this act, among many others, was deliberately not even included in the indictment, yet prosecution had full knowledge of it. The other witness, Paul Opler himself, unwittingly violated the Lacey Act when he described a new species of Mexican butterflies in the *Journal Of The Lepidopterists' Society*, and even used USFWS facilities to carry out this illegal act, as stated in the paper! Basically, every collector and collection in the U.S. in total has tens of millions of illegal specimens - even the Smithsonian has extensive violations and illegal specimens.

A problem of this proportion not only reflected the fact that USFWS had never enforced these laws in the past, as Paul Opler himself has publicly stated in the November/December 1993 issue of the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*, but sheer negligence in not even telling us about most of the laws and their specifics in the first place, as these laws had to be correctly summarized and explained to us by other officials

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at the request of myself and many other concerned insect collectors during 1992 and thereafter.

I admit to and accept responsibility for the shameful acts I knowingly did many years ago. There is no excuse for collecting in a National Park without a permit. But to also include apparent violations as overt acts which I had no idea were wrong has confused both myself and many others. To this day we still are not certain of the legalities of some aspects of the Endangered Species Act, such as the status of a like-kind, or butterfly for butterfly exchange, or why illegal Canadian butterflies are not a Lacey Act Violation, yet illegal Mexican Butterflies are. The USDA, of which the National Forest Service is under its jurisdiction, has specifically informed us that merely exchanging butterflies taken in National Forests is not a form of commerce or otherwise illegal, yet the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which is under the Department of the Interior and not the jurisdiction of the USDA, claims that these specimen exchanges are. And the list goes on... Nevertheless, the USFWS Service has now told us to "be responsible for knowing all the laws." And I, myself, as well as all other collectors, will obey the laws as they are told to us in the interest of being responsible citizens. And when in doubt about a legal aspect of any law, we will ask first before proceeding any further.

I would like to once again be able to collect butterflies, primarily because it has been a relaxing hobby which helps reduce stress and improves my health through physical activity. I only wish to collect for my own purposes and I give you my solemn word that I will adhere to any laws applicable to my insect collecting hobby.

The judge then replied that he was impressed with my acceptance of responsibility for the few past offenses for which I was culpable, yet sympathized with my plight in being accused of a number of acts I had no idea were violations of federal law. He agreed

that these laws were confusing, that we were misinformed about these laws or didn't even know about them, and that these laws were not even enforced in the past, as my attorney presented voluminous evidence, solidly demonstrating my lack of culpability for most of the specimens seized from me. Thus, the judge sentenced me to 3 years probation, a \$3,000 fine and most importantly, 300 hours of community service, specifically informing the public about all aspects of the wildlife laws as they apply to insect collecting, based on the concerns I summarized in my speech.

Every insect collector and curator in the U.S. can be effectively labeled a criminal, based on the treatment I received.

While I was in agreement with this sentence and felt that it will be important for me to speak out about these issues, both the Prosecution and the USFWS fell silent. Assistant U.S. Attorney, Leland B. Altschuler, always eager to ham it up at press conferences and news releases in the past, refused to comment to anyone about the sentence. Mr. Altschuler and the USFWS had been soliciting comments from "the public and conservation organizations" earlier. I suppose that if they were to now disclose why the judge gave me a more realistic sentence, this would help explain why Mr. Altschuler disconnected his phone! Suddenly the USFWS no longer felt that this case was newsworthy, and had ceased to have any propaganda

value, so it scarcely received any press coverage.

I was very curious to know exactly what Mr. Altschuler and the USFWS agents in charge of this case (John Mendoza and Christopher Nagano) were now saying. They had previously called up various reporters before my sentencing, and, playing judge, jury and executioner, told the reporters that I was going to jail. It was ten days before Mr. Altschuler resurfaced, in comments to *The San Francisco Examiner* (August 11, page P-5), where he claimed that the Federal Judge overrode my plea agreement with the prosecution in giving me probation instead of prison time. However, prison time was not even stated in the plea agreement. After both sides agreed that "neither party shall motion for a departure" in the plea agreement, both Mr. Altschuler and Mendoza claimed that my sentence should be departed upward (increased)!

I considered the judge's decision to be truly "poetic justice." After examining the facts, the judge correctly discredited many of the claims and agenda put forth by the USFWS. However, much of the damage has already been done. Most disturbing was the sheer willingness by the USFWS to convey to the public (via tabloid journalists and public statements) many totally false accusations, amounting to a smear campaign, not just about me, but about insect collectors in general. They tried to portray collectors as greedy zealots motivated by monetary profit, when such statements are false. The reality is that there is no real profit in insect collecting, most specimens were merely exchanged or kept for personal use, and what market there is for insects is so

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minuscule that any proceeds from sales don't even begin to recoup traveling expenses for catching the bugs in the first place.

Unfortunately, the antics and propaganda ploys described above are indicative of much larger problems within the USFWS, problems that need to be addressed and resolved.

In addressing these problems, it is important to realize that they involve almost everyone. In this case alone, with about 40 un-indicted and un-named co-conspirators directly involved, and at least twice that many also noted for illegal activities but not directly implicated, the true situation looms much larger. Every insect collector and curator in the U.S. can be effectively labeled a criminal, based on the treatment I received. Hopefully everyone will realize this as the fact that it is and the ill-informed skeptic will not need to come forward and compel me to elaborate. However, accepting responsibility should be addressed from both ends, and it is here that I turn to the shortcomings of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

Why were we not told of these laws, if the USFWS was well aware of extensive violations of the Lacey Act? Why weren't these laws enforced in the past? Why were we not warned of their pending enforcement? More importantly, why were the three of

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a landmark paper titled *Insect Conservation* in the *Annual Review Of Entomology* 26:241, Pyle, Opler and Bentzien substantively refute the unfounded claim that collecting, or so called "over-collecting" of insects, can extirpate any population. To this day no proof to the contrary has been produced to discredit this statement. Thus, it is an unrefuted fact that merely collecting insects has no real environmental impact. Instead, collecting restrictions are based on emotional, philosophical and bureaucratic reasons, rather than scientific and factual evidence. Further, I don't know of any collector who would intentionally harm an insect population by collecting it. In no way am I encouraging disobedience of existing laws, but many times the written rule is not in the best interest of society or the environment. Among many broad examples, we have witnessed the failure of Soviet Communism and the collapse of the Berlin wall, poignant symbols of failed rules of society. How long will it be until we recognize that enforcement of the wildlife laws as applied to insects have done irreversible damage to science and environmental research? Or perhaps we won't even know the extent of damage, because these laws will have prevented us from even discovering the many the wildlife laws as applied to insects have done irreversible damage to science and environmental research? Or perhaps we won't even know the extent of damage, because these laws will have prevented us from even discovering the many the wildlife laws as applied to insects have done irreversible

part, but harmful to the environment. Sadly, the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has a dismal track record of promoting many agendas damaging to our society, economy and the environment.

I firmly believe that if we are to promote reasonable, workable and beneficial alternatives to existing laws, we must first fully understand the laws, so we can, in turn, intelligently change them through legislation. Thus, my intent is to work with my U.S. Congressman and Senators in writing to the USFWS. We intend to compel them to completely inform us of all laws relating to insect collecting, and their specific regulations, and above all, to TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION THEY GIVE US. In turn, I will publish this information for everyone's use.

I know that many of you wanted me to go through with the actual trial, so that these laws could be clarified by court rulings. However, specific answers to questions about these laws requested on my behalf by members of Congress should produce a workable alternative. Some of you may have further questions regarding these laws, which I will be happy to have answered by USFWS on your behalf. You may either write or e-mail me at the address above. It is my hope that I can culminate my findings and the concerns

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Some of you may have further questions regarding these laws.

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Open Letter to the Lepidopterists' Society

by Marc Grinnell, 1137 Riebli Road, Santa Rosa, California 95404-1107, (707)542-8180

As one of several members indicted and prosecuted for various violations of certain laws and regulations, many of which were previously unknown or at best obscure, I would like to take this opportunity to respond. Contrary to what has been alleged by either Federal Prosecutors or those employed with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), I never was nor had been part of an "International Butterfly Poaching Ring" in operation.

Excerpts from correspondence which appeared in the indictment would indicate that conspiracies occurred, and that there was a clear intent to violate certain laws. However, these conspiracies were singular in nature, and involved no more than two participants in a majority of cases.

It has been widely acknowledged that the Lacey Act and its application to domestic as well as foreign law, was unknown to the membership prior to the investigation. While it appears that the Mexican government had required permits since 1981 for the purposes of collecting and exporting specimens abroad, this fact was largely unknown by a majority of the membership of the Lepidopterists' Society. John Kemner was prosecuted for having collected and exported tens of thousands of specimens, over the span of a decade, for commercial purposes, without any knowledge that this activity was a violation of United States law. He was quoted in a newspaper article saying "it was a crazy system, and nobody followed it." I would agree that the \$700.00 license fee [required by Mexico] per location was a bit steep.

Paul Opler indicated in the January/February 1987 issue of the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society* that permits were required to collect in National Wildlife Refuges, but were not required for the purposes of collecting on National Forest lands. John Mendoza, who headed the Federal investigation, has more recently indicated that collecting in National Forests for the purpose of exchanging material requires a permit. The rationale for this is that the act of exchanging specimens is considered a commercial venture, as something of value is received for something of value sent. However, the facilitation of the exchange of specimens as well as ideas, was one of the goals of our Society.

I was aware of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and was roughly aware of what specific subspecies were listed, and the fact that it was illegal to collect an insect after its listing. However, I was not aware that sending or mailing pre-Act material interstate required certification stating that the material in question was a bona-fide gift, with nothing received in return. On several occasions in the mid-1980's, it was implied that as long as material listed under this Act could be shown to be pre-Act, they were covered under the "Grandfather Clause," and exempt from provisions of the Endangered Species Act. Further, in July of 1992, at the time of the search warrants, it was noted that there was a good deal of confusion regarding this Act, and what would constitute a violation.

I will acknowledge having knowingly been in possession of a single post-Act specimen at the

time of my search warrant. I knowingly sent Thomas Kral an additional two specimens, which I presumed were obtained well after their inclusion. Of the 210 specimens listed in the indictment, I personally collected only two in 1972 before their listing, and won't comment on what was said by others in the indictment, as I had no knowledge of it until my initial review of the indictment in December of 1993.

A majority of the material which was seized from my collection on July 2, 1992, had no connection to the indictment. Of the 176 specimens, 107 were *Parnassius apollo*. In the May/June 1983 issue of the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*, it was indicated that specimens received in exchange were exempt from CITES regulations, and no export permits were required at the time! In the January/February 1987 issue of the *News*, Paul Opler indicated that this species should not be purchased or engaged in commercially without proof of an export permit for specimens received in exchange. Further, in the late 1980's through 1991, this species appeared from time to time in *The Marketplace* section of the *News*, being offered either in exchange or for sale, without any mention of any export permit requirements. My main point here is to point out that confusion and ignorance prevailed, rather than a clear intent to violate any laws. A half dozen *Bhuanthis* were also seized, along with roughly a dozen *Maculinea arion*, the latter having collection dates between 1965 and 1988, received in exchange through the course of 20 years.

I will acknowledge having collected at North Beach at Point

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Reyes on several occasions, initially because of an old Zone Summary report which appeared in 1981. I did travel to Uganik Lake on Kodiak Island in July of 1991, based on some information received from a fellow member, and I did collect at Fort Baker in Marin in the mid to late 1980's, however, without knowledge or intent to violate any State or Federal laws.

I did knowingly collect 7 or 8 specimens at Hetch Hetchy, an area within Yosemite National Park, in 1990. However, this incident involved neither a conspiracy nor a written intent to violate any laws.

Several comments I made to Thomas Kral in correspondence in relation to Richard Skalski's Grand Canyon trips, constituted violations of National Park law and were conspiracies as such. Unfortunately, Skalski had sold a small number of specimens from this location, a fact of which I was unaware. I concluded at the time that his intent was scientific in nature, and that he had a substantially smaller number of specimens than the alleged 87 in the indictment. I presume the recent restrictions placed on *Papilio indra martini* and Bonanza King Mine Canyon might have had some connection with Mr. Skalski's collecting activities at this locale.

Christopher Nagano, who is the Fish and Wildlife entomologist, and was perhaps the driving force behind the investigation, indicated that Charles Kondor's importation in commercial quantities of illegally obtained wildlife clearly had a significant and detrimental impact on our environment. Mr. Nagano, who was a member when I joined the Society in 1971. At that time, he was a collector whose interests included Ornithoptera,

and surely he must have exchanged material.

The fact that Mr. Kondor was expelled several years ago for unsound business practices is not my point. Like Mr. Kondor, numerous commercial dealers have openly offered material from multiple foreign countries in the *Marketplace* section of the *News* for many years. Perhaps Mr. Nagano never bothered to read the *News*, *Journal*, or other publications of the Lepidopterists' Society.

For that matter, John Mendoza did not join the Society under the alias of John Lesca in 1990, 2 1/2 years prior to the investigation, with the purpose of informing membership of various obscure or unknown wildlife laws. Rather, he joined for the purpose of conducting a sting operation. As a law enforcement official, John Mendoza is concerned only with the letter of the law, enforcing the law, and in addition, interpreting the law. His function is not to decide whether or not a law is rational. I cannot conclude that Mendoza was without justification. Many of the activities brought to light in the course of the indictment showed a clear disregard for certain laws. Further, many of these activities would not have been condoned by most reasonable persons. However, it can also be said that the case was blown all out of proportion, and distorted, to justify the manner in which it was investigated and prosecuted. It had political implications to begin with. And many of the laws and regulations were at best obscure or confusing, and had never been enforced before.

I received a fine equal to that of my alleged co-conspirators, and substantially higher than that of John Kemner. However, I was not

alleged to have sold a single specimen, according to the indictment. I was deemed a minor participant, and the least involved conspirator. Yet, I have a felony conviction for my involvement, however limited.

I welcome any comments or input that any member might have in response to what I have said here, regardless of who you are or what you may have to say. ☘

Audio/Visual

Common Butterflies Of The Northeast This video, covering 30 of the Northeast's most common species, provides the basics of butterfly identification with numerous tips on butterfly watching, as well as productive butterfly habitats. Perfect for that friend or companion you'd like to win over to butterflying. The video's regional approach makes it the best choice for budding naturalists in the Northeast (Southern Canada to Virginia ... from the Atlantic to the Mississippi). VHS. 30 min. \$19.95 plus \$3.00 S/H. to Richard K. Walton, 7 Concord Greene #8, Concord, MA 01742. MA residents add 5% tax.

Mexican Butterflies CD-ROM, English/Spanish. The "Mexican Butterflies" CD is your interactive guide through the fantastic world of the Mexican butterfly. This disk presents information essential to understanding the more than 650 species of varied and exotic Mexican butterflies, including classification, morphology, sex, determination and location of species, food sources, and specimen collection, mounting, and conservation techniques. Maps, scientific diagrams, and an extensive array of nearly 2,000 full-color photographs are also included. Requires Windows 3.1, PC 386 SX, 8MB RAM, SVGA 256 color monitor, 2X CD-ROM drive.

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News is Biased; Comments on the Acorn Article

by Richard Holland, 1625 Roma NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

I am disturbed that only word of draconian action taken against collectors is appearing in the *News*. In particular, I cite four notices in the October 1995 issue:

- 1 "John W. Kemner Charged with Illegal Butterfly Importation,"
- 2 "Charles A. Kondor Pleads Guilty to Illegal Smuggling of Endangered and Protected Insects,"
- 3 "Kondor Gets 5 Months Prison Sentence for Illegal Smuggling of Endangered and Protected Species,"
- 4 "Skalski, Kral, and Grinnell Found Guilty,"

It is my understanding that Kemner was only found guilty of one misdemeanor and fined \$500. It is also my belief that the U. S. District Court judge who heard the Kemner case had some unflattering words for the authorities responsible for wasting the court's time with his prosecution while drug wars were raging all over South Texas. Mention of this relatively moderate denouement deserved space in the January 1996 issue of the *News*.

While I see that the *News* has simply been printing USFWS releases, this observation merely baits the question. The USFWS should also issue releases when one of their cases fizzles. If they are too cowardly to do so, the *News* should (1) permit someone, i.e., me, to point out this cowardice and (2) appoint a person to

track events of this importance to the membership and keep everyone well informed as regularly as possible. I know of at least one individual who has been maintaining a dossier on all member harassment by the USFWS. If the *News* is not aware of this person, I would be glad to ask her to contact you and to see if she would be willing to

disincentive that some members will always be aggravated at what is done, we may discover that the only people still interested in holding office are those with the fanatic agenda I would hope to exclude. It is with deep regret that I recognize the existence of an issue within our Society as divisive as abortion is within America, but I think I

The Society has not grown in membership for many years. It is particularly evident at annual meetings that we have failed to attract new young members in their teens or preteens. Every year the mean age of our membership increases nine months.

provide the *News* with at least e-mail updates for each issue. [Editors' Note: Please do, Mr. Holland; we are willing to publish anything of interest to members]

There is another matter in the January 1996 issue of the *News* which I think requires my response. In "To Net or not to Net? A Butterflier's [sic] Conundrum," by John W. Acorn, the statement appears that, "The heyday of the amateur collector may be over...". In this letter, I read that the cause of collecting has already been settled against collecting. Now the issue is whether butterflies should be netted and released or not netted at all. I think the time has come that all candidates for elective office in the Society must state their position on collecting, so the membership can exercise an informed choice concerning each candidate's likelihood to represent each voter. Obviously, meaningful implementation of this proposition will require a nomination process more complex than running a single candidate for each office. I concede this may be difficult, as it is already hard to find volunteers for office. If we add the additional

must face and identify the "enemy" within. Personally, I will no longer support the Society if it appears in danger of becoming captive to radicals who would abridge my right to collect and to maintain a collection, including even German and Mexican material. In fact, were this the case, I would never have considered joining the Society in the first

place.

In the January 96 *News*, I note a significant number of former members who have not renewed their membership. In at least one case, I know an individual who elected to drop out of the Society because of the collecting issue. The Society has not grown in membership for many years. It is particularly evident at annual meetings that we have failed to attract new young members in their teens or preteens. Every year the mean age of our membership increases nine months. I personally know what I would have done if my parents had met my 1948 request for a butterfly net with binoculars and a handbook on butterfly watching. As a parent myself, I also know what our son Eric would have also done a generation later if I had met his request in that way. If we can't re-focus on making butterfly collecting fun (see, for instance, the pre-1963 section in each issue of the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*, "Especially for Field Collectors,") instead of a complex moral issue, we should seriously consider renaming ourselves The Society of Geriatric Lepidopterists, and reflecting that our fate will be to emulate the terminally moral sects of the 1800's who did not believe in sex. ☘

Charming amateur video, "The Butterflies of Louisiana" Set to music and narrated by the author, this work includes unique footage of a wild hybrid *b. archippus* x *B. astyanax*, and beautiful footage of *P. palamedes* engaged in a courtship dance. Runs 30 minutes. \$28 includes postage. For more information, call or write Jonathan Kemp, 65013 Highway 51, Roseland, LA 70456 (504) 748-8569.

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More on the Acorn Article

by Jeffrey Glassberg, NABA, 4 Delaware Road, Morristown, NJ 07960, telephone (201)285-0907

As a founder and president of the North American Butterfly Association (NABA), and as a member of the Lepidopterists' Society (since 1970), I was dismayed by portions in John Acorn's article about netting and releasing butterflies [*News* 38(1):12-13], especially by his totally unnecessary and vituperative remarks about NABA.

For those members of The Lepidopterists' Society unfamiliar with NABA, let me begin with some background. NABA was founded in 1992 to serve as a home for people interested in non-consumptive, recreational butterflying. Our goals and attitudes are positive — we are not campaigning in any way to stop others from approaching butterflies in whatever manner they wish. Our mission is to increase public awareness and appreciation of butterflies, so that butterflies become an increasing source of pleasure in the short term, and so we can create a larger constituency for their preservation in the long term.

One would have thought that such an innocuous purpose would have garnered support from everyone with an interest in butterflies. But a handful of individuals sees anyone or any group that approaches butterflies differently as the enemy.

Where Mr. Acorn and others go wrong, is in concluding that when others

don't enthusiastically embrace their activities, they must oppose them. Yes, NABA is trying to promote butterflying with binoculars, not with nets, but that doesn't mean it is trying in any way to stop Mr. Acorn or others from approaching butterflies in a different manner. Yet, Mr. Acorn is in a huff because his article about net and release was not accepted for NABA's magazine, *American Butterflies*. Putting aside the fact that articles about techniques are not what normally appears in the full-color *American Butterflies*, isn't it just a little presumptuous of Mr. Acorn to insist that a ballet magazine publish an article about square dancing?

Reading through our three years of publications, you will not find a single instance where NABA has said a negative word about collectors, or other organizations, or where NABA has tried to forbid people to use net and release techniques (the 4th of July Counts, a program of the NABA, includes counts where individuals have either collected butterflies or used net and release, and some of NABA's directors and officers, and contributors to *American*

Butterflies, are collectors).

What we do publish are articles about where to find butterflies, how to identify them in the field, how to create real butterfly gardens, and in-depth looks at various species and species groups — all accompanied by spectacular color photographs. Some of the many Lepidopterists' Society members who have written articles for *American Butterflies* are John Burns, Charlie Covell, Tom Emmel, Marc Minno, Bob Pyle, and Bob Robbins.

Here is NABA's official

three years after its founding, NABA now has more than twice as many North American members as The Lepidopterists' Society, and is one of the fastest growing natural history organizations in North America.

statement about butterfly collecting, published in the first issue of its quarterly magazine *American Butterflies*: Collecting butterflies is

not included among the purposes of NABA, but NABA is not in opposition to other groups for which this may be a legitimate purpose.

Yet, although NABA just wants to do its own thing, NABA has been confronted by fanatic collectors on the Internet, falsely stating that it is anti-collecting. One wrote "Jeffrey Glassberg believes that all butterfly collecting should be banned (personal comm.)." This is simply a complete lie.

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(Continued from page 48)

Now, NABA and I are gratuitously assaulted by Mr. Acorn, saying that "Fortunately for the science of entomology, and rational naturalists everywhere, a tiny group like NABA will never change the values of an entire society." Thus Mr. Acorn implies that I and NABA are anti-science, irrational, and irrelevant (tiny) in one sentence. Good job!

I have a Ph.D. in biology, was a postdoctoral fellow with a Nobel laureate, published many scientific papers, and spent years working on the systematics of Neotropical hairstreaks (my collection of these butterflies is now at the Smithsonian) — I think I understand as well as other members of the Lepidopterists' Society what science is about. NABA is not an organization whose major thrust is scientific. We believe that the Lepidopterists' Society is a proper locus for the scientific exploration of butterflies and moths. But why is it "irrational" for people to choose to go into the field with binoculars and cameras rather than with nets? For fanatics to believe that a group that gathers information differently than they do is a threat to "the science of entomology," reveals them for what they are — not scientists, but rather zealots.

Lastly, although Mr. Acorn accurately refers to NABA as "tiny," three years after its founding, NABA now has more than twice as many North American members as The Lepidopterists' Society, and is one of the fastest growing natural history organizations in North America. Thus, many people share our view. And perhaps, as Mr. Acorn believes, we are irrelevant, but an editorial about NABA in the New York Times on July 2, 1995 didn't think so! ♦

To Collect Or Not To Collect...

by William D. Winter, Jr., M.D., 257 Common Street, Dedham, MA 02026-4020, telephone (617)326-6053

Natural Heritage programs and fish and wildlife departments have been developing individual state lists of Threatened and Endangered Species, and these lists include

Lepidoptera. Some listed species are of scattered and infrequent occurrence throughout their ranges in adjacent states. Some occupy border

zones of ranges limited by climatic conditions. Others are included by virtue of occupying the border of a specialized habitat that happens to be transected by a state line. Some occupy isolated habitat pockets within a state. The validity of individual listings is not the subject of this letter.

Listed butterflies can readily be learned and recognized on a state-by-state basis from the illustrations available in field guides. Listed moths are another problem. A few have recognizable field marks and can be avoided. Most are drab or undistinguished "sundry flake moths" (an apt appellation applied by a fellow collector 60 years ago!) that may require detailed examination of a spread specimen, or even genital dissection, for identification. Good

illustrations may be hard to locate.

My preferred moth collecting methods have used a mercury vapor light on a tub-type live-trap, a blacklight at a collecting sheet, and a bait trail. It has been my practice to retain as a specimen anything unusual or unfamiliar. In any of

Is it better to collect inadvertently, and thereby learn more of the occurrence and distribution of an endangered moth species, or to refrain from collecting entirely, and learn nothing?

the three situations, it is possible to shoo away a readily recognized listed individual, but in the first (and perhaps the other two), the moth could be said to have been "harassed" in the legal sense. My possession of a listed specimen, whether I could identify it or not (chances are good that I could not), would constitute a felony, and ignorance is presumably no excuse.

Here, then, is the question: Is it better to collect inadvertently, and thereby learn more of the occurrence and distribution of an endangered moth species (or of its biology, by experimental rearing), or to refrain from collecting entirely, and learn nothing?

Brief opinions on this subject, expressed in the pages of the *News*, should be of interest to collectors generally. ♦

THE COLLECTING ISSUE

Two Cents More On Bonanza King Mine Canyon

by Mark D. Schmidt, 8780 Red Lion-Five Points Road, Springboro, OH 45066, (513)748-1899

Before adding my two cents to what was eloquently stated by John H. Acorn, J. Benjamin Ziegler, and Stanley A. Gorodenski, in the last *News*, I'd like to thank them for pointing out the concerns of many amateur lepidopterists.

Presently, I am of the opinion that the amateur is being victimized by political correctness and human nature. Scientific and rational decisions are not driving present policies. These authors have cited several examples.

Human nature operates to recognize a problem and offer a corrective action. However, without regard to the accuracy or dimension of the action, the society simply feels better in that it has acted. Society then tends to stop looking at the problem, and simply enforces its initial intervention. Unfortunately, the correctness of the action may not be known for many years, and possibly many un-correctable events have occurred.

Mr. Gorodenski is perhaps more on target by pointing out that regulating *Homo sapiens*, and in my opinion, the non-lepidopterist *Homo sapiens*, may be more appropriate. The government is regulating the very branch of society that actually appreciates and desires to foster the survival of Lepidoptera! Ironically, it regulates the smaller part of human society, rather than the larger non-lepidopterist portion,

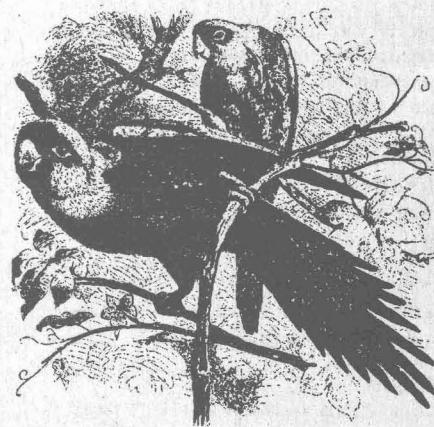
which may have more of an impact on habitat.

For example, many humans enjoy four-wheeling and off road activities. Though I do not profess to know the particulars about Bonanza King Mine Canyon, these activities are quite possibly permitted there. If not, I'm certain other areas harboring endangered species endure such human activity. I measured the tires of my car to be six inches wide. Therefore, it cuts a one foot path as it travels. If I travel just four miles, my path alone will have crushed every plant and animal in that path, totaling one half of an acre. That's likely to do more damage than the carefully placed footsteps of a much lighter collector capturing a handful of adult butterflies. I don't even attempt to calculate the damage done by additional off road vehicles, vehicles traveling at highway speeds, bulldozers encroaching at slower but steadier speeds, and lawn mowers moving ever so slowly to preserve a sterile environment that man has labored so hard to create.

Finally, I'd like to add my own premise that the entire idea of preservation is faulty. Extinction is natural. It has been proven historically and was independent of man's activities. To create stasis is to oppose the very forces of nature. The power of nature to

recover is enormous. I'm certain the butterflies existing in North America before the last Ice Age did not contend well with sub-zero temperatures during their flight seasons, and food plants nearly one mile under solid, glacier ice! Yet, witness the biodiversity present since that period ten thousand years ago. It may be different, but it is there.

Mr. Levy, as quoted by Mr. Ziegler, should adhere to his own advice that in doubtful cases, man should err on the side of caution. I believe that normal collecting activities have doubtful adverse effects, and may actually be beneficial due to collection of information and the fostering of greater public awareness and appreciation. These latter two effects may actually lead more to habitat preservation than inhibitory and dissuasive laws. Therefore, until there is indisputable evidence to the contrary, collecting should be given the benefit of the doubt. ●



Extinct Carolina Parakeet

THE COLLECTING ISSUE

On the Federal Regulation of Insect Collecting

Samuel K. Sun, 16959 Avenida Venusto #1426, San Diego, CA 92128, (619) 676-3963

I recall reading a newspaper column during the 1994 baseball strike, where the columnist was lamenting the possible death of baseball due to the ongoing strike. He saw a time when he would be telling his grandson about his days as a baseball commentator: "Grandpa," his grandson would ask, "what's baseball?" I find myself wondering more and more if a decade or two from now, children would ask the question "What's butterfly collecting?" or even worse, "What's a butterfly?" While this may be an extremely pessimistic view, the current tone of federal regulation of butterfly collecting, and invertebrate specimens in general, make it seem a very real concern.

What I have to say is not new to most readers of the *News*, but with the recent series of articles¹ on the subject, I feel compelled to offer my opinions, observations, experiences, and ideas on the subject. Although I have written the following with a focus on butterflies, the collection and study of most other insect classes, and invertebrates in general, could be defended by the same arguments.

The legal status of insect and invertebrate collecting is governed in large part by two groups of laws - those that specify what you can (or cannot) collect, and those that specify where you can (or cannot) collect. The former are covered under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), state lists of threatened and endangered wildlife, and international laws such as CITES. The latter are covered mainly by the policies of the various land-owning agencies of our country (i.e. state park offices, National Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management) and their foreign counterparts. There is a third group of laws, and it is this last group that are the most troublesome for collectors. By this I refer to "blanket" wildlife laws, which many countries have in order to regulate their natural resources. Although I am by no means an expert in these international laws, I understand that many of them make very general statements concerning wildlife collection, and make no distinction whether "wildlife" constitutes an elephant or an ant. The United States has one such law, the Lacey Act. While the Lacey Act in itself does not restrict the collection and possession of wildlife, it does something even worse - it gives the federal government the authority to enforce the wildlife laws of any state or foreign government. Thus, the mere possession of an insect collected "illegally" in a foreign country is a punishable federal offense.

As in any law, there is a sensible and a senseless interpretation of the word of the law. Up until recently, the impact of the Lacey Act on entomologists has been negligible, due to enforcement (rather the lack thereof) in accordance with what I believe was the spirit of the original law. Most wildlife laws make no distinction (in the legal sense) between an elephant or an ant. However, the enforcement of the law understandably gives greater weight to the former. This is indeed the case with many foreign countries, where although a permit may technically be required to legally collect, the government does not go to the time and effort to issue an insect collecting permit. Yet when the collector returns - permitless - with his or her specimens to the United States, the federal government is now confiscating those specimens citing the violation (because of the lack of a permit) of a foreign law. The same enforcement is now being wielded against insect specimens transported interstate when it is not abundantly clear that the states involved had much concern about the insects in the first place. Even worse, even museum specimens can be affected by the law, making the exchange of specimens between institutions for research difficult as well.

Because of the atmosphere of increased enforcement of wildlife laws, I have begun an attempt to secure permits or other documents that attest to the legality of my collecting activities and specimens when collected on federal or state lands. I spent nearly a full day recently calling United States Forest Service (USFS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) offices, trying to get a definitive word on the permitting requirements for butterfly collecting in their various jurisdictions. I determined that each National Forest and in some cases each district within a National Forest, has the authority to set its own policy. For those of you who are unfamiliar with California, there are five National Forests in Southern California, and at least 14 covering the Sierra and Coast Ranges of Northern California. Most of these have more than one district, so ascertaining the policy of the National Forests in California is no simple task. I called three USFS offices, and two referred me to CDFG, stating that the USFS does not have the authority to issue permits. After locating the proper contact at CDFG, I was told that CDFG does not issue permits for insect collection, and I should verify with USFS offices that permits aren't required on National Forests. This after one CDFG erroneously insisted that a permit was required, and sent me an

application for one. Upon receiving the application, it was obvious to me that the license (with a \$40 annual price tag) was mainly for the collection of vertebrates. I also found each BLM district, thankfully one for Southern California, but more than five in Nevada, sets its own policy. After numerous calls, I finally determined that non-commercial collecting was not a problem in California, but I have yet to speak with the proper office for Nevada and Arizona. I went to a lot of trouble to get this information, and request memos in writing, but I felt it necessary to have the documentation in hand to protect myself. Perhaps if more entomologists begin calling for such assurances, the offices will recognize the difficulties posed by the all encompassing Lacey Act and the enforcement of every minute detail of it.

It is my suspicion that a large part of this newfound interest in enforcing the Lacey Act with regard to insects was sparked by the discovery that some collectors had been poaching and trafficking in endangered and CITES listed species. Whatever the cause, it seems that collectors are suddenly accused of contributing to the demise of various species, and the enforcement of such laws as the Lacey Act is simply an expedient method of curtailing the collecting. Judging from the comments of many collectors I know, it is having just that effect. Unfortunately, what is not realized by most government officials seems to be that collecting impacts most insect populations very little, and that the large majority of collectors are making valuable contributions to entomology.

High on the top of my list of misguided regulation of collecting is the story of *Papilio indra martini*. It has been almost two years since I reported on the closure of Bonanza King Mine Canyon, in the Providence Mountains of California to butterfly collecting². I seem to have been the first collector to discover the closure when I found some new signage in the canyon on my visit on May 7th, 1994. The result of my visit in that cool day - a pair of *Leptotes marina* - are probably the last "legal" specimens collected from the canyon, as the restriction went into effect the next day. The area is now under the supervision of the National Park Service, although recent measures in Congress may return jurisdiction to the BLM. Because collecting is prohibited on National Park Service administered lands, the discussion of the collecting ban on the canyon is now largely moot. However, the way in which the collecting ban came about gives some

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insight into the ignorance with which many of these regulations are instituted. Apparently, the BLM's action was based on the findings of a study on the *martini* population conducted by Dr. Jack Levy in the neighboring Gilroy Canyon³. Yet while Levy qualifies many of the statements he makes as being extremely speculative, the notice of the closure in the Federal Register⁴ takes Levy's worst case estimates as fact, as well as misstating some facts altogether. Even more disturbing is the heavy use of the word "poaching" in the notice, which carries the implication of illegal activity. However, prior to the closure, collecting of butterflies in Bonanza King Canyon was perfectly legal. A collecting ban (of all butterflies) was slapped on the canyon to stop the supposed damaging collecting pressures on the *martini*. Somehow, in all of this, it was missed that the butterfly was probably under the same amount of collecting pressure as in the days when it was first discovered. In the original description of the subspecies, Emmel and Emmel⁵ made mention of some 60 specimens that were collected for the type series in one season. Similar numbers have been collected in subsequent years, and I have heard reports of collectors still taking as many as 40 eggs and larvae out of the canyon in a single season right up to 1994. It seems that there were not many fewer individuals to be collected in 1994 as 1968. While Bonanza King Canyon was heavily collected, the accessible parts of the canyon comprise only a small portion of the available habitat of the *martini*, so any short term decline in numbers was much more likely to be due to weather than collecting. Levy addressed the issue of drought as a possible influence of population size in his study, too much rain can also be harmful, as can temperatures irrespective of the amount of rain. My own experience with the insect indicates to me that any study of its population size must be averaged over at least five or ten years. This spring, I hatched several *martini* from larvae collected three years ago, and still have some viable pupae from that date. Their adaptation to desert life is that if conditions don't seem right to them somehow, they just wait another year to emerge, the better to avoid any adverse conditions. These adaptations tend to magnify the year to year fluctuations in population size.

In a letter that Dr. James Scott, author of *The Butterflies of North America*, has written to legislative representatives⁶, he gives many more examples of how short term population fluctuations can be expected of many insects due to their boom and bust reproductive nature. Unlike vertebrates, a single female butterfly can give rise to hundreds of progeny, with nature killing off the great majority of these herself to keep the population in check. Unlike

vertebrates, many butterflies go through two, three, or even four generations in a year, further increasing their ability to recover after a single bad year or generation. Dr. Scott makes the very valid statement that as far as a butterfly population is concerned, each collector may just as well be another hungry bird having its meal for the day. Despite these facts, environmental extremists still blame collectors for those cases where a population has been exterminated, without much thought to other threats such as habitat destruction. Just as a school of fish will have a tough time surviving if you drain their lake, a population of butterflies will be hard up for survival if you take their field, meadow, marsh, or forest away. Most do not fly far from "home" during their lifetime, and therefore an isolated population of a butterfly has little ability to fly fifty or even ten miles to the next suitable habitat to continue with their survival. Habitat destruction is almost always to blame for the consistent decline in an insect population, with weather and other environmental factors sometimes contributing. The key to preserving a population of insects is thus habitat preservation, perhaps in concert with collecting restrictions. Restriction of collecting will do little if the insect's habitat is being destroyed.

Misconceptions about the impact of collecting aside, another fact overlooked by existing legislation is that amateur or avocational collectors make significant contributions to the scientific knowledge of insect populations and biology. Within the Society's ranks, this fact is probably well recognized. However, the fact should be made more widely known to legislators and the general public that unlike a field such as cancer research, where most studies and contributions are probably conducted by industry professionals, entomology is very much a science that both institutions and individuals play a part in. The difference lies mainly in that the relatively few professionals in entomology are usually devoted to the detailed study of the anatomy or biochemistry or taxonomy of a very specialized group or species of insect, while the comparatively numerous avocational entomologists pursue such matters as determining the life history, larval food plants, flight season, range, habits, and morphological characteristics of local butterfly species. Because of their numbers, avocational collectors do most of the fieldwork in this country, and collectively, their observations provide much of the knowledge of United States butterflies. One needs only walk through the ranks of a museum collection to see that the vast majority of specimens come not from the museum staff, but from the donated private collections of "amateur" collectors over the

years. Even collection of specimens already well represented in museums can be useful, as they can show micro-evolutionary changes over time⁷. Contributions go beyond the mere capture of specimens. A race of *Papilio indra* in Southern California, named *fordi*, was discovered by an amateur collector. Another subspecies of *indra*, the previously mentioned *martini*, was first collected by an amateur and described by Drs. John and Thomas Emmel, who are also the authors of the book *The Butterflies of Southern California*. While the latter Emmel has made a profession of entomology, the former is practicing medicine, but both are still making valuable contributions to the study of Lepidoptera. Most of the county records published each year in the *News*' Season Summary were collected or sighted by avocational collectors. And the list goes on.

Because of the nature of insect study, it is often necessary, or at least desirable, for a one collector to sell, exchange, or give specimens to another. However, existing federal regulations prohibit the "commercial" disposition of any wildlife collected on federal lands without a permit. According to various sources, "commercial" has been interpreted variously to mean anything from the sale to even the gift of even a single insect specimen. Here again, common sense in law enforcement should prevail. The collector who collects 100 individuals of the same butterfly at the same place on the same day and later found to have sold or traded most of them could be considered to be acting in a commercial capacity. In the case of a collector who collects five or ten pairs of a variety of different species over several days from several localities, and later sells or trades one or two pair of a few of the species, it should probably be evident that the collector was more likely seeking a satisfactory disposal of unneeded specimens. Again a case in point from my own experience:

A population of *P. indra* inhabits some desert mountains near Beatty, Nevada. Knowing the difficulty with which *indra* sometimes are to raise, and finding the larvae to be very abundant, I intentionally took about 30 eggs and larvae, only to find that evening that in some of the food plant I had taken to feed the larvae that there were about 20 more eggs. I lost no more than ten immatures in the three years since then, and now have a series of some 10 pairs of these swallowtails, plus some pupae that have not yet emerged. In my correspondence with other collectors, there is one in the Midwest who has offered me roughly \$150 for a pair of these butterflies. Because of the current regulative

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atmosphere, I have declined to make the sale, as the land from which the larvae were taken is almost assuredly (although I am not sure) owned by the BLM. While \$150 for a pair of butterflies is quite a sum, there are probably fewer than ten people in this country (if even that many) who would offer the price, and at that, probably only for a pair. Thus, for the day of driving to get to the site, the day to get back, two nights in a motel, food, gas, time, climbing into a desert canyon on a hot spring day, three years of waiting for the butterflies to hatch, the most I could ever expect to receive for selling all 10 pairs is \$1500. Maybe because of the sum of money, it would still be considered a commercial venture. But the reality is that this is a grossly exaggerated scenario. Most domestic butterflies would never come close to being worth even \$5 apiece, and the most collectors seek or expect to get from the sale of a specimen is to recoup some small amount of the cost it took to collect the butterfly in the first place. My trip cost at least \$400 in fuel, food, and motel stays, saying nothing of the effort and risk (snakebite, dehydration, falling off cliffs and other such dangers). If I ever do complete the sale of a pair of this butterfly for \$150, it should be obvious that it the sale only offsets a fraction of the costs associated with their collection, and not an attempt at a commercial venture. Those who are seriously pursuing insects for commercial gains are few and far between, and are fairly conspicuous because in order to be profitable, large numbers of insects are involved. Further, usually showy insects like butterflies or beetles are involved. Very little could be said about the commercial intent behind selling preserved earwigs or silverfish.

There are cases where listed endangered species are quite valuable on the "black market," but I choose to ignore the possible commercial ventures with regard to these species as I feel that restrictions to protect endangered populations are sometimes justifiable. However, the restrictions imposed should reflect an effort to seriously protect the species. Simply banning collecting of a butterfly when the land it lives on is being bulldozed is not a solution. Further, care should be taken that the listing of a species is not used to political ends. Dr. Scott (*op. cit.*) cites one case in the San Francisco Bay area where an "endangered" butterfly was created by classifying similar adjoining populations of the butterfly as another subspecies. Similarly, an argument could be made that virtually every mountain that sticks out of the deserts California, Nevada, and Utah harbors a threatened (due to restricted range and habitat) population of *Papilio indra*. Within a radius of about 150 miles of Baker, CA, can be found six named

subspecies of *indra* - *pergamus, fordi, martini, phyllisae, panamintensis*, and nominate *indra*, as well as at least two unnamed but distinctive populations. While each population might merit a subspecific name, if only to easily refer to them, it is not an immediate requirement that each be protected if it were necessary. As another example, there is a question to some about the viability of recently rediscovered *Glauropsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis* as a subspecies since populations of *G. l. australis* surround it and occur within 10 miles of the *palosverdesensis* population. The protection of lands *palosverdesensis* occurs on may be as much an effort to protect the subspecies as an effort to thwart developers. While the naturalist within me approves, I also see abusive use of the ESA in this manner hurting the preservation cause.

This brings the discussion back to the legislative issues at hand: Insect collecting rarely harms a population. Even "amateur" collectors without the backing of a scientific institution can and often do make valuable scientific contributions. Because of the nature of the science, collectors often will seek to trade specimens, and in some cases sell them, but usually not with the intent of profit. For these reasons, the collection of insects should be regulated little, if at all. Insects are a highly renewable natural resource, and their collection should not be hampered by complicated permitting or other procedures. Again, sensible regulation of threatened species is a justifiable goal. In the case of insects, these goals necessarily must be achieved by more than just a moratorium on collecting, as habitat preservation is the surest way to sustain a species. The existing laws and enforcement thereof are posing a serious threat to the viability of entomology as a science. Both professional and amateur entomologists are becoming increasingly disillusioned by the growing regulation, and many are deserting the science. Many entomologists got their start collecting during their childhood, and burdensome permitting regulations can easily dampen the interest of otherwise curious children, who would be the next generation of entomologists. Legislative changes are required immediately to resolve these issues. I list below, based on the observations and anecdotes I have related in this article, those action items that if addressed satisfactorily, should resolve the concerns of most entomologists.

1. Exempt non-threatened, non-endangered, non-CITES invertebrates from coverage under the Lacey Act.

2. Allow listings of invertebrates under the Endangered Species Act, but only cases where well accepted species are involved. Listings of individual subspecies or populations should be discouraged unless

the population is distinctive in some way. Listings should also be made prudently, with the agreement of a reasonable number of experts in the field, rather than the claims of an individual or two. I have not given much argument here, but Dr. Scott's letter (*op. cit.*) gives many examples of arbitrary listings of insects that were not in great danger, and many omissions of insects that in actually were threatened. Any ESA listing of insects should be accompanied by proper habitat preservation measures in addition to any collecting ban that will necessarily be administered.

4. Standardize the permitting requirements and procedure (if any) for National Forests and BLM lands. In the case of National Forests, permitting on a regional scale rather than forest by forest can be helpful. I would rather be forced to apply for a single nationwide National Forest permit than have to call each one individually to find out I don't need one.

5. Define "commercial" more clearly. As an example, define commercial collecting as "the collection with the intent to sell or exchange the majority of specimens collected" or better yet, "the sale or exchange of collected specimens shall not be considered commercial if the transactions are valued at under \$1000 [or some other value] per year." This would be a reasonable clarification of how far one could go without violating the spirit of the laws that have been written.

I would urge all readers to write their legislative representatives, presenting a level-headed and balanced argument for the sorts of changes outlined here. One sided and hostile presentations probably help little, and possibly hurt the chances that these concerns will be taken seriously by Congress. Too many environmental organizations have already presented themselves as extremist special-interest groups, and it is easy for the wrong arguments to make us appear yet another. I personally would consider a request for the outright and unconditional exclusion of all invertebrates from the ESA to verge on self-interested extremism. There are sensible solutions short of such a step.

I would also make the suggestion that rather than another opinion poll, as suggested by the editors in a recent issue of the *News*®, perhaps a more proactive endeavor would be to draft a petition and circulate forms in an issue of the *News* for signatures of members and their associates. These could be assembled and sent to our legislatures as a united voice of concern. Continued discussion in the *News* would only have us talking to ourselves, and if the current trend continues, there may be very few of us to talk to. ●

THE COLLECTING ISSUE

Kenelm W. Philip, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, P.O. Box 75700, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7000

[Editors' Note: This article and the next discuss "The Butterfly Wars" by Ted Williams in the March-April *Audubon* magazine.]

Audubon magazine has finally mushed its way through the boreal forest to Fairbanks, so I got to read Ted Williams' article and form my own conclusions about it.

My impression is that he is using various writing tricks to manipulate the emotions of his readers in support of his ideas on the issues involved—and that he has swallowed (hook, line, and sinker) the idea that collecting *per se* is a major threat to the continued existence of insect species.

The opening paragraphs of the article, using terms like 'macabre' to describe an insect breeding operation, and comparing it to "The Silence of the Lambs," are a dead giveaway to Williams' aims. I am not claiming the operation was legal, or trying to defend it—but similar scenes could be found in any perfectly legal operation. Some years ago I raised 300 *Nymphalis antiopa* (Mourning Cloaks) for a research project on how adult hibernators make it through Alaska winters. I am sure Williams could have described my cage full of 300 chomping larvae in suitably macabre terms too, although the entire operation was in violation of no law whatsoever.

Williams did not bother to note that breeding endangered species has a very small impact on the wild population, since one adult from the wild can yield several hundred new adults, only two of which would, on the average, have made it in the wild. So the operation was illegal—but of low impact.

Williams appeals to history, claiming that the way we now regard birds will repeat itself with regard to insects. The "appeal to history" has been a favorite Marxist tactic: don't fight us, inevitable history is on our side. Inevitable history is bunk! History is what *has* happened, not what *will* happen. Society may come to regard insects the way it now regards birds—

and it may not. We'll have to wait and see—and remember that history is full of pendulum swings.

Williams finds it "most disturbing" that some "eminent scientists affiliated with major institutions" are not happy with the current laws affecting insect collecting. I feel like reminding Mr. Williams of a famous letter by Oliver Cromwell: "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken." When scientists who have devoted much of their lives to some field of endeavor start speaking out on such topics, what they have to say is normally worth listening to, rather than just dismissing offhand. Neither Williams, nor the enforcement arm of the Fish & Wildlife Service, are experts on insect population dynamics. One person, Paul Ehrlich, who *is* such an expert once tried to exterminate a small isolated colony of a checkerspot butterfly as an experiment—and was unable to do so. Paul Ehrlich also told me that the Kaibab Swallowtail was in no danger from the depredations of the poachers, since its food plant grows in many places along the walls of the Grand Canyon, and poaching along the trail would have a negligible impact.

Most scientists I have talked to are willing to live with the ban on collecting endangered species, and the permit requirements for National Parks, and such. They are seriously disturbed by the various regulations that affect collecting and transportation of non-endangered species of insects, and that are now making it increasingly difficult to do any research on tropical insects legally. They also wish that the people in charge of our National Parks, and the people in charge of creating and enforcing wildlife regulations, had more training in and knowledge of entomology, and the ways in which insects differ substantially from vertebrates. I have been able to obtain collecting permits for the Alaska Lepidoptera Survey in many National Parks in Alaska—but in order to do this I have had to spend a lot of time educating National Park Service personnel about insects!

A final comment: Williams appears to regard the present legal situation regarding bird collecting as an ideal model for insect collecting. He should read an editorial in *The Condor* (96:1119-1120, 1994) titled 'The Use of Wild Birds in Research'. (Yes, Virginia, evil scientists are *still* shooting down helpless birds!) Scientific collecting of birds in the U.S. (which is heavily regulated) amounts to about 0.01% of the total human-caused mortality of birds, and about 1/30,000 the mortality caused by domestic cats! Total scientific collecting of birds amounts to the annual take of 30 hawks. In other words, the regulation has reduced the scientific taking of birds to an insignificant level compared to other *non-regulated* human causes of bird mortality. This not a very rational situation—and most scientists are not looking forward to a similar situation with regard to insects...

I am not trying to support law-breaking. Despite allegations by one of the poachers, there are many lepidopterists who have been getting collecting permits for decades, and have not knowingly broken laws or regulations. It is true that for a few years after 1981, very few scientists were aware of the modifications of the Lacey Act or the concomitant USFWS regulations, which may have led to some inadvertent violations of the rules about importing specimens from foreign countries. Such events, involving non-protected species, pose no threats to insect survival.

Listen to Mike Thomas! Dig out my old essay titled 'The Bugs and the Bureaucrats,' posted to Entomo-L over a year ago. The current laws and regulations are posing unnecessary problems for people carrying out legitimate scientific research—both professionals and amateurs. All the people with close-focusing binoculars, checking butterfly species off their life lists, should realize that without the museum taxonomists and their collections, they wouldn't even *have* those lists of species! And we are still discovering new species, especially of moths, but also for butterflies... ●



THE COLLECTING ISSUE

An Amazing Piece of Literature!

from a March 24 posting to LEPS-L on the Internet from Norbert Kondla, Box 762, McBride, British Columbia V0J 2E0, CANADA, (604)569-2221, e-mail: nkondla@mfor01.for.gov.bc.ca

I am referring to the infamous *Audubon* magazine article by Ted Williams that others have also commented on. This is an amazing piece of literature! It should be required reading by every entomologist and hobby insect collector in the world.

I have to give credit where credit is due. Williams skillfully paints a vivid picture of entomologists generally, and butterfly collectors especially, as being weird, creepy people bent on collecting "things", with no regard for life, and in the same stone-age league as ravening big game hunters out for trophies. The article is an artfully woven blend of innuendo, analogy, and image building, craftily designed to make butterfly watchers and enforcement officials the "good guys with white hats" and entomologists and hobby collectors the "bad guys with black hats".

Through judicious use of emotive words and phrases, as well as the careful sequencing of material (and of course the usual selected quotes); Williams takes the unwary reader on a dead end roller coaster ride of emotion to the obvious conclusion that people who collect butterflies are sick people who can only be cured by putting away their nets and taking up binoculars to treat butterflies like birds. As well, he makes it clear that we should be thankful for having aggressive public employees around to save the wildlife from people like you and me. It is apparent that Williams is very good at his craft and that we could learn some valuable lessons from his approach to the issues - including how to fabricate issues in peoples minds where none exists in reality.

Williams' article reads more like an opinionated editorial in a cheap tabloid newspaper than anything else. It certainly is not a balanced report on a serious situation, and is not fit for a mainstream magazine. Williams attempts to provide the illusion of balance in the article by quoting from written sources that hold different points of view, but then is clever enough to present the views in a way that plays them down as unworthy ranting. It is most interesting that Williams appears to have only communicated directly with those people whose views and comments could be used to support his own.

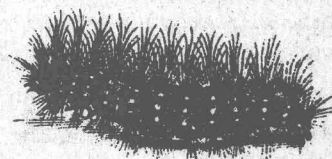
It is not clear whether Williams was duped by unscrupulous others to construct this fable, or if he really believes what he presents.

It has been many years since I was an active bird watcher and had access to *Audubon* magazine. But until now I viewed this magazine and the society as a credible, mainstream natural history and conservation forum. I hope the propaganda put forward by Williams was an unfortunate oversight by an otherwise-vigilant editor, and not indicative of any kind of trend. Nonetheless, the damage has been done. By design or by accident the public image of thousands of people around the world who contribute to our knowledge of biodiversity has been badly tarnished. It would be appropriate to do some detective work to find out who is behind these attacks on entomologists and hobby insect collectors. Given the very large circulation of *Audubon* magazine, I am very concerned that the many readers who are not aware of the differences between

bird and butterfly biology nor the real facts behind the great bug bust, will accept the image that Williams has conjured up; and then cause increasing difficulty for both amateur and professional entomologists, without any substantive conservation benefit.

I believe that it is appropriate for both individuals and societies with entomological interests to make their concerns with the Williams article known to the head of the Audubon Society. It would be reasonable to expect space for a rebuttal to his article or at least a balanced portrayal of the situation that is carefully edited for blatant bias by the writer.

Finally, I am saddened to see that Williams brought Jeff Glassberg and NABA into this sordid affair. I say this as a member of NABA who supports butterfly watching and is fully supportive of the positive results that can flow from heightened public awareness of butterflies through butterfly watching. I say this because NABA had nothing to do with the great butterfly bust, and butterfly watching has nothing to do with misguided enforcement of well-intentioned but equally misguided legal provisions. I doubt that Mr. Glassberg knew he and NABA were going to be pawns in a propaganda ploy when he was being interviewed by Williams. There is simply no need for and no constructive purpose to be had from the butterfly watcher/butterfly collector polarization that some people are clearly trying to orchestrate. ●



THE COLLECTING ISSUE

Some thoughts on collecting

Michael C. Thomas, Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, P.O. Box 147100, Gainesville, FL 32614-7100

As a coleopterist I feel rather out of place appearing on these pages, but it is both necessary and appropriate, since the ramifications of the now-infamous butterfly poaching case have reverberated throughout entomology. The issues that have arisen, seemingly overnight, are many: the Endangered Species Act and its applicability to insects; the 1981 revisions to the Lacey Act and the enabling regulations written by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the morass of local, state, national, and international laws, treaties, and regulations affecting the taking and transporting of wildlife; and, lately, the act of collecting itself.

Each of these issues both require and deserve much more space that can be allocated to them here, so I will restrict my comments to the subject of insect collecting, which is now being questioned on moral, ethical, and environmental grounds. I will show that collecting is necessary to any understanding and protection of biodiversity, discuss some of the criticisms of collecting, and try to provide some perspective.

There are extremists on both sides of the issue, from those who see no difference between collecting an insect and killing a rhinoceros, to those whose sole goal seems to be to collect and pin as many specimens in as short a time as possible. It would be nice to be able to discount the extremists of both stripes, but the former seem to be gaining ground, and the latter provide the ammunition. They exist; do not suffer them gladly.

You will note that in the preceding paragraph I did not use the word "butterfly" once.

Butterflies are just another kind of insect; no more valuable or interesting than cockroaches or blowflies. The fact that butterfly poaching formed the heart of the first insect-related prosecutions was far from chance: butterflies are about the only insects over which the general public can generate much sympathy or interest. If the word "cockroach" was substituted for "butterfly" throughout that hundred and some-odd count indictment, how far would the prosecution have gotten?

It has been argued that collecting is unnecessary, that a pair of binoculars is all that is necessary, and that butterflies (at least) can be studied like birds. I think the unstated corollary to this extends the idea to insects in general. It is unfortunate that butterflies are being used as the model in all of these controversies. Butterflies comprise only 1 percent or less of the known species of insects. I doubt that even most butterflies can be field identified, at least on a worldwide basis, but to think that other insects can be studied without collecting is absurd.

For example, the beetles that I study average about 2 mm long and live hidden under bark. I don't know what I've collected until I can examine mounted specimens under high magnification and, often, only after dissecting out the internal reproductive organs. I must have specimens, and so must all other systematists. I think the organisms I study are more typical of those studied by most entomologists than are butterflies.

It is one of the sad ironies that, while biodiversity protection

is used as justification by those opposing collecting, it is only through systematics that we know anything about biodiversity, and systematics requires collecting. Many, if not most, of the laws and regulations designed to protect biodiversity either impede or eliminate its study. Every new species discovered increases our knowledge of biodiversity. Describing new species requires specimens — voucher specimens. In other words, the study of biodiversity, systematics, requires specimens, and specimens require collecting.

But, to protect biodiversity, do we have to study it, chart it, tabulate it? Not if we could protect all habitats equally. But as a species we've demonstrated only a disgusting inability to protect any habitat. Priorities have to be set; preserving which habitats will protect the greatest biodiversity? Only systematics can answer that question.

And when it comes to protecting individual insect species, collecting really becomes critical, because it is from collections of specimens that species needing protection have usually been identified. (This kind of information must be used with caution; careful authors don't call a species "rare," rather they say "rare in collections." It is probably true that there are very, very few insect species that are as uncommon in nature as they appear to be in collections.)

Antipathy towards collecting and collectors seems to derive mainly from the perceived threat that collecting poses to rare or endangered species, and the feeling that insect collectors are

(Continued on page 57) •

THE COLLECTING ISSUE

Selected Articles

THE IMPORTANCE OF COLLECTING—NOW by Frederick H. Rindge, The American Museum of Natural History, New York, N.Y. *From Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society* 19: 193-195 (1965). Presidential Address to the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Pacific Slope Section of the Lepidopterists' Society, Presented at San Diego, June 20, 1965

(Continued from page 56)

indiscriminate destroyers of vast numbers of living creatures.

Although I accept the former, at least theoretically, hard evidence of such damage seems to be difficult to find, even for enemies of collecting. An example that has been cited is the New Forest burnet. To be honest, even if anecdotal, I find the evidence compelling that over-collecting at least played a major role in the demise of the New Forest burnet moth. Even granting a few such instances, it is unlikely that insect collecting plays much of a role at all in the overall biodiversity crisis humans are inflicting on the earth.

Nevertheless, we have seen the future, and it is filled with red tape. Insect collectors might as well accept the fact that their activities are going to be more and more regulated. To fight all regulations and laws will be an exercise in futility, but by all means, fight the worst ones. It can be done: witness the impact the entomological community had on the revision of FWS regulations last year (NOTE: The old regulations are still in effect, though.).

But, whether we agree with the laws or not, we need to abide by them while we fight them. ☛

Crimes of Passion by Caroline Alexander in the January 1996 issue of the magazine *Outside*, published in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Pages 29-32, interviewed Tom Kral, Chris Nagano, and others.

An article on Lepidopteran puddling behavior in the March issue of *Scientific American* (SCAinquiry@aol.com).

The Extirpation of the Karner Blue Butterfly in Ontario by Laurence Packer, IN *Karner Blue Butterfly: a symbol of a vanishing landscape*, edited by David A. Andow, Richard J. Baker and Cynthia P. Lane, St. Paul, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, Miscellaneous Publication series, 1994. Several important lessons may be learned from the Ontario experience of the Karner blue butterfly's decline. Author can be contacted at Department of Biology, Faculty of Pure and Applied Science, and Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, 4700 Keele Street, N. York, ONT., M3J 1P3, Canada, telephone (416)736-2100 ext. 22663 or e-mail bugsrus@yorku.ca

Insect Conservation, in the *Annual Review of Entomology* 26:241, 1981. "Although often mentioned as one of the chief threats to insect populations (together with pesticides), there are no documented cases of extinctions or even local extirpations of insect populations due to indiscriminate collecting....Attempts to eliminate local populations of a bee and a butterfly by intensive collecting in the course of population studies had in fact the opposite effect; target populations actually increased in subsequent years..."

California Insects, by Jerry Powell, 1979.

From pages 359-360:

"A basic difference between populations of birds and mammals and those of invertebrates including insects is the number and care of offspring produced by each female."

"As a result, in contrast to birds and mammals, there is no evidence that collecting adult insects, even in relatively small populations, affects the overall numbers in succeeding generations. It is obvious that man's effects, such as urban sprawl, agriculture, transport of weeds, and mining of sand dunes, are responsible for wholesale destruction of habitats and the insect populations inhabiting them, especially on a local scale, but insects are amazingly hardy as long as their habitat is preserved."

Checkerspot Butterflies: A Historical Perspective by Paul Ehrlich, White, Singer, McKechnie, and Gilbert (1975), *Science* 188:221-228:

"As a partial test of the hypothesis that patterns of adult mortality were not major determinants of abundance, heavy predation pressure was artificially applied to the colony in 1964 and 1965 (12). This did not result in any significant decrease in the sizes of the populations in 1965 and 1966. One problem with these experiments, however, was our inability to remove more than an estimated 5 to 25 percent of the females in the population. Nevertheless, we believe that even this represents a substantial increase in premature adult mortality." Reference (12) reads: "P. R. Ehrlich, unpublished data." [Taken from a Leps-L posting by Ken Philip, fnkwp@aurora.alaska.edu]



The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf



Book Review by Art Shapiro

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT TO FLIGHT: MONARCH - THE MIRACLE BUTTERFLY, by Jules H. Poirier. 1995. Institute for Creation Research, P.O. Box 2667, El Cajon, CA 92021. 64 pp., 8 color plates. Softcover, 21 x 27.5 cm. ISBN 0-9732766-37-4. \$12.95 plus postage from publisher.

Book Review by ARTHUR M. SHAPIRO, Center for Population Biology, University of California, Davis, California 95616.

At a time when a major-party Presidential aspirant talks eagerly of a "culture war" in America, this butterfly book underscores the diversity of world-views among us. The Lepidopterists' Society was founded by adherents, indeed participants, in the neo-Darwinian "modern synthesis," and evolutionary thinking has always permeated its journal and meetings. We are fortunate that no internecine bickering has erupted over this fact, since surely a part of our membership has always adhered to Fundamentalist Christianity and rejected evolution outright. Although Bernard d'Abrera is a self-proclaimed creationist and has inserted fulminating anti-evolution rhetoric in many of his books, this volume is to my knowledge the first butterfly book in modern times written entirely from a creationist perspective. Its appearance is no surprise; for several years Duane Gish, the professional creation-evolution debater for the Institute for Creation Research, has used complete metamorphosis as an allegedly insuperable problem for evolution. ICR has had butterflies on its mind.

The author, Jules Poirier, is a retired electronics engineer. Like many engineers, he finds it almost impossible to conceive of a complex system that works without an underlying Intelligence that designed it. The Monarch's navigational abilities led Mr. Poirier into "many

years researching this amazing creature," according to the back cover blurb, or "years of study," according to ICR's advertisement. How much new information emerged from these "years of study?" According to the Preface by prominent creationist Robert E. Kofahl, he "made the amazing discovery of the six needles on each of the front legs of the female with which she pierces a milkweed leaf to test its chemical content before laying an egg. Photographs of these needles are published for the first time in this book." The antecedents of this "amazing discovery" go back at least to the 1920s; the phenomenon of foreleg "drumming" by Nymphalids has been described often in the literature, and W. H. Calvert's work on *Chlosyne* is acknowledged by Poirier as the model for his work. So much for the "amazing" aspect, though a cynic might observe that any contribution to science by a creationist, however modest, is, in fact, "amazing."

Creationists are typically locked into a model of "science" that is purely descriptive, preoccupied with questions of "how" (which are empirical) but not "why" (which are theoretical, "unprovable," and thus not scientific at all by their reasoning). This is, then, a descriptive popular treatise, focusing on a number of seemingly arbitrary aspects of Monarch biology for detailed treatment (e.g., the position of the pupal sutures). Except for the use of scanning electron micrographs, it could have been written well over a century ago. By and large, the information is accurate, if limited and spotty, but there are problems of language, implication, and interpretation scattered throughout. On page 3 the spermatophore and spermatheca appear to be confused. On page 6 the prolegs of the larva are described as equipped with "suction cups." Page 7 has a discussion of "caterpillar intelligence," in which

this nebulous concept is applied to "playing dead." On the same page it says the larva will "actually starve rather than eat any other plant, because their digestive tract is made to digest only milkweed." No mention of the chemical basis of host specificity is made, though one would think it, too, would redound to the glory of God.

On pages 14-15 Poirier uses "rear view" to refer to the ventral aspect of the pupa, and "front view" for the dorsal. On page 21 he says the proboscis is "out of sight in the head when not in use," as if it were retractable. On pages 24 and 33, apparently confusing pheromonal communication in Monarchs with that of various moths, he describes long-distance chemical communication between the sexes. However, it is the male's anal gland that emits "perfume that smells like an exciting, exotic flower which the female can detect as far as two miles away." This news should fascinate Michael Boppre.

On page 35 the text implies that Monarchs like poppies. (They don't; neither do other butterflies.) On page 41 occurs the debatable claim that the Monarch is "the only insect on earth known to migrate annually over long continental distances." On page 42, probably as an accidental result of poor writing, Poirier seems to claim that all breeding in the western United States occurs in the Rocky Mountains — he couldn't believe that, since breeding occurs in San Diego! C.B. Williams is "B.C." Williams (page 44). In a brief discussion of the Monarch in South America, the claim appears (page 44) that that continent "accommodates more monarchs than North America." How does he know? On page 52 he claims both that "no other butterfly...is so widely distributed" (false) and that the Monarch "lives longer than any other butterfly" (also false). The insular

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distribution of the Monarch was achieved by dispersal of pupae on ships (page 45), and how does Poirier know that? Chapter 9 violates the canons of Fundamental science by being a pure exercise in arm-waving about how the beast navigates.

The real heart of the book, however, is the last chapter: "Why did God create the Monarch?" That is a question that can be asked about anything, including viceroys or fiery skippers or *Pseudolucia chilensis*. Every last living creature can be seen as a "miracle" and used, as Poirier uses the Monarch here, to exalt the glory of God in 17th- or 18th-century natural-theological tradition. In a nontrivial sense, however, it is on the verge of blasphemy to inquire into the Deity's motives. To do so risks second-guessing His wisdom. Thus this chapter may not even sit well with some of its intended audience.

Those outside the Fundamentalist mind-set should visit a Christian bookstore to gain some understanding of how the true believer seeks to see everything through the eyes of faith. This is an immensely comforting world-view, but it makes for very poor scholarship. Anyone who consults the bibliography of this book, having had prior exposure to Monarch biology, will be shocked. Nearly all the most pertinent references are absent. (A few of them are retrievable through the bibliographies of those actually cited, but one suspects that Poirier may regret that!) One can come away from this book with no hint that Lincoln P. Brower ever existed. And that explains many of the curious omissions and ellipses in the Monarch story as presented here: clearly it is better to omit inconvenient information than have it lead the reader into a personal acquaintance with a research program informed by evolutionary thinking.

If you would like to know what life would be like after losing the "culture war" in America, read this book. ●

Help Needed

Ecuadorian Priest Teaches Students About Tropical Lepidoptera

Francisco Piñas Rubio S.J., a Jesuit priest from Spain who has lived in Ecuador for eight years, is sharing his appreciation of butterflies and moths with his students at the Pontifical Catholic University of Ecuador in Quito. He has collected 200 boxes of butterflies and moths, and is hoping to open up a small museum area for their display. He is in dire need of support in the form of 200 additional insect drawers (about \$1,400), and 8,000 entomological pins. If you can support this worthy endeavor, contact him e-mail at fpinas@puce.edu.ec

Photos Needed

Paul Opler and Amy Bartlett Wright have begun work on a new edition of the Peterson Field Guide to western butterflies. The plates will include adults, larvae, and pupae. Butterflies will be illustrated in a variety of formats, including both photos and painting and natural as well as mounted poses. In addition, Ray Stanford and Paul Opler are working on a handbook to western butterfly natural history. **Photos are needed** to complete coverage for both projects, especially of larvae and pupae. For information, write Dr. Paul A. Opler, 3354 Valley Oak Drive, Loveland, CO 80538-8921.

Threatened Butterflies of Spain Project Experiences Setbacks

by Luis Oscar Aguado Martin, Apartado 498, 47001-Valladolid, ESPAÑA

A note on an ambitious plan to conserve rare European butterflies, "Threatened Butterflies of Spain," was published in the March 1995 issue of the *News* (page 13). Unfortunately, my attempt to create a breeding and conservation center for Threatened Spanish butterflies has met with setbacks. Because Spanish authorities have not yet authorized the project, it may prove to be impossible. At this time, permits have been obtained for breeding *Eurodryas aurinia*, *Maculinea nausithous*, *Apatura iris*, *Nymphalis antiopa*, *N. polychloros*, *Anthocharis belia euphenoides*, and *Papilio machaon*. We are still missing permits for *Parnassius apollo*, *Graellsia isabellae*, and *Zerynthia rumina*. We have received support from only about 10 people. Without more interest in this conservation plan, it will be impossible. We hope to have better news in the future.

Information Wanted

Information regarding several butterflies, particularly their economic, mythical, cultural, or folklorical importance in their native countries. These are: *Papilio homerus* (Jamaica); blue swallowtail (Mauritius); *Papilio machaon* (Malta); *Ornithoptera paradisea*, *Ornithoptera goliath*, and *Ornithoptera alexandrae* (Papua-New Guinea); yellow swallowtail (Belize); figure-8 butterfly and *Caligo* spp. (Panama); and *Graphium idaeoides* and *Idea leuconoe* (Philippines). No bit of information is considered too little. Please send to Mark D. Schmidt, 8780 Red Lion-Five Points Road, Springboro, OH 45066, or call (513)748-1899.



Book Review Editor

Anyone with knowledge of publication of new titles of books, videotapes, or audio tapes of interest to lepidopterists, and especially of books published outside the United States, are requested to send full particulars to the Book Review Editor of the *Journal*, both for inclusion in this column and to allow for timely review in the *Journal* or the *NEWS*. Publishers are invited to send review copies directly to the Book Review Editor for consideration for review in the *NEWS* or *Journal*. Members interested in reviewing books for the *NEWS* or the *Journal* should send their requests or interests to:

Boyce A. Drummond
Book Review Editor
Journal and *NEWS* of the
Lepidopterists' Society
Natural Perspectives
1762 Upper Twin Rock Road
Florissant CO 80816-9256

The Butterflies of

Venezuela by Andrew Neild. This work will be published in hardback edition in four parts. Part 1, Nymphalidae 1: Limenitidinae, Apaturinae & Charaxinae, 32 color plates of 700 specimens, expected to be published in June 1996. For further details and ordering information, and for a free catalog of our wide range of new and antiquarian Lepidoptera books, contact E.W. Classey, Ltd., P.O. Box 93, Faringdon, Oxon SN7 7DR, England; telephone 011 44 1367 244700 (around the clock message service), or FAX 011 44 1367 244800.

Books And Literature For Sale

[Editors' note: Advertisements and announcements over 100 words may be heavily edited or left out.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BUTTERFLIES

by Gerardo Lamas, Richard G. Robbins, & William D. Field. 1995. Volume 124 of the *Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera*, edited by J. B. Heppner. xiv + 463 pp. Softcover, 21.5 x 28 cm, ISBN 0-945417-31-4. \$42.95. The bibliography of the literature on Neotropical butterflies and skippers in this volume is the result of many years work by the authors. Over 10,000 references are cited in the main text, covering virtually all books and papers referring to Neotropical species to the end of 1994. (The Neotropical area for this series is Mexico south, including Bermuda.) Gerardo Lamas presents the fascinating history of the butterfly bibliography project in the Preface, noting that the long-term work of William Field provided the initial basis for the project.

Bibliography of Butterflies is a work of incredible importance and usefulness, and all of us interested in Neotropical butterflies owe the authors enormous thanks for the incalculable amount of work on this arduous project.

Saturniidae of Central and Western Africa. Catalogue commenté et illustré des Lépidoptères SATURNIIDAE de l'Afrique du Centre et de l'Ouest, avec des renseignements sur les espèces des autres régions de l'Afrique continentale. The work is scheduled in 8 volumes, and Volume 1 is just issued. It is 165 pages in length, with 13 color plates, including many type specimens illustrated for the first time, original drawings of male genitalia, and distribution maps of each species. This volume covers the beginning of Subfamily Ludiinae (69 species/subspecies of the genus *Orthogonioptimum*). Text in French. American or Canadian customers, send 450 Francs Français, including postage by priority mail. Banknotes in the following currencies are acceptable: US \$70, Canadian \$120. Send to Philippe F. Darge, 21, Grande Rue, F.21490 Clénay, FRANCE.

DIE TAGFALTER DER TURKEI (BUTTERFLIES OF TURKEY), by G. Hesselbarth, H. Van Oorschot, & S. Wagener. 1995. Published by Dr. P. Sigbert Wagener, Hemdener Weg 19, D-46 399 Bocholt, Germany. This beautifully produced three-volume set may be one of the most important works ever published on Palaearctic butterflies. Color plates depict 11,180 butterfly specimens. Distribution dot maps accompany species and subspecies accounts. In German. Three volumes, 2,200 pages, 234 color plates, hardcover, jacket, 22.5 x 30 cm. Apollo Books, Kerkeby Sand 19, DK-5771 Stenstrup, Denmark (FAX: 45 62 26 37 80). \$585.00 US, postpaid.

Carcasson's African Butterflies CSIRO has recently published Carcasson's African Butterflies: An Annotated Catalogue of the Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea of the Afrotropical Region, edited by P. R. Ackery, C. R. Smith, and R. I. Vane-Wright. This annotated catalogue represents the first comprehensive treatment of the butterfly fauna (Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea) of any large tropical region. The Afrotropical (or Ethiopian) Region supports over 3,600 species representing 20% of the world's butterfly fauna. A representative of each of the 300 genera treated is illustrated in a life-sized, black-and-white photograph at the beginning of each generic treatment. The catalogue includes all generic, specific, and infraspecific names of the butterflies of the region, organized in a highly usable fashion. Families, subfamilies, and genera are arranged phylogenetically, with species names arranged alphabetically under each genus. There are about 14,000 names in the catalogue, including all described species, synonyms, forms, etc. ix + 803 pp., 300 black-and-white photographs; hardcover; 27.5 x 21.0 cm; ISBN 0-643-05561-4. In North America, the book can be ordered from ISBN, 5602 NE Hassalo Street, Portland, OR 97213-3640, at a cost of \$150.

The Butterflies of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. A new treatment of the butterflies from this important zoogeographical area, with 1,500 specimens, representing the full range



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of variation of all 175 taxa, illustrated in color, many for the first time. One new taxon is described and illustrations include some of the actual butterflies sent to Linnaeus by Erik Brander, Swedish Consul in Algiers, almost 250 years ago, as well as more than 100 type specimens from the Oberthur and Rothschild collections in the British Museum of Natural History in London. Much new biological information and a comprehensive bibliography of 600 entries. Due for publication in June 1996. For further information, contact the author: John Tennent, 1 Middlewood Close, Fylingthorpe, Whitby, North Yorkshire YO22 4UD, ENGLAND; FAX +44 171 938 1295; e-mail: w.tennent@ic.ac.uk

Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Australia. CSIRO has published Volume 4 of Monographs on Australian Lepidoptera, *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Australia*, edited by Ebbe S. Nielsen, ED (Ted) Edwards, and T. Vanna Rangsi. This is the first complete documentation of the taxonomy, nomenclature and classification of the entire named Australian Lepidoptera fauna, generated from computer database with strict protocols. It includes over 24,660 names, with introductions to each family and records of misspellings, synonyms, and new combinations. It includes a comprehensive bibliography of works concerned with taxonomy and nomenclature of Australian Lepidoptera, and a complete index. A CD-ROM of all text files is included with the book. 25x17.6 cm, hardbound, 89 photo illustrations, 550 pp. + CD-ROM, \$120. CSIRO Publishing, PO Box 89, East Melbourne, Victoria 3002, Australia. Telephone (03)94187217 or e-mail sales@publish.csiro.au

The Butterflies of the Caucasus. Volume 1. Papilionidae, Pieridae, Satyridae, Danaidae, by Yuri P. Nekrutenko. Published in 1990, in Russian with Latin names, complete synonymy and bibliography (from primary sources) in original languages. Only 900 copies produced. Provides a concise illustrated geographic description of

the area, comprehensive history of the Lepidoptera study from 1832 to present, essay of adult structure terminology, keys to families, genera and species, detailed adult descriptions with original line drawings of genitalia, etc., distribution and biological data, systematic notes. Types of all species group taxa established for Caucasus and Transcaucasia are figured in color. Reviewed in *Journal of Research on Lepidoptera* 29:236. The book is a summary of the author's lifelong study of the Caucasus butterflies. By ordering it, you will contribute to the publication of the second volume under the present difficult situation of the economy in the Ukraine. Contact the author e-mail at ypnkrut@mbat.freenet.kiev.ua or Willy DePrins at wdprins@innet.be

Books for sale: Scudder, Smith, Guenée, Denton, Walker, Maynard, Howe, Clarke, Fabre, Weeks, and others. Many high quality volumes about butterflies and moths are available. Send self-addressed, stamped (55¢) #10 envelope to Eric H. Metzler, 1241 Kildale Sq. N., Columbus, Ohio 43219-1306.

I am clearing out some of my library—**There is some good stuff here!** Write or e-mail me for a list. I'll entertain trades for Coleoptera literature, especially older and/or illustrated. There are a few scarce things here, such as *Genera Insectorum* fascicles and the rather complete *Guide to the Insects of Connecticut*. Peter Fraissinet, 6 Station Rd., West Danby, NY 14883, e-mail pf13@cornell.edu

For sale: D'Abrera Volumes as follows: Oriental I and II, Neotropical I and II, Australian and Afrotropical, Haugum and Low's birdwing monograph (5 parts); Corbet and Pendlebury; Flemming, etc. Contact Ronald M. Young, Absaroka Natural History Trust, 2236 Greever Street, Cody, WY 82414 (307)527-7326.

For sale: One copy of A.S. Packard's 1905 classic, *Monograph of the Bombycine Moths of North America, Part II, Ceratocampidae*. The text and plates are in excellent condition, but the binding is broken and deteriorating, and must be rebound. \$75.00. Jim Tuttle, 3838 Fernleigh Street, Troy, MI 48083; (810)689-6687.

For sale: Volume 3 only of *Die Tagfalter der Türkei* by G. Hesselbärth et al., 1995. This is the illustrated tome; volumes 1 and 2 contain the text. It

covers 848 pages (8 pounds!), with 234 full-page color plates with 11, 180 figures of life-size butterflies. Also 103 SEM photos and 346 large distribution maps. Hard cover with dust jacket, 12 1/2 x 9 1/4 x 2 1/8 inches. Printing limited to only 1,000 copies, and this volume is not otherwise sold separately. Brand new, unused, still in shrink-wrap. The complete work costs \$620, so if you are interested in Volume 3 only, make an offer. Keith Wolfe, 616 Alumrock Drive, Antioch, CA 94509, telephone (415)616-1707.

British Butterfly Report The Hertfordshire and Middlesex Butterfly Report for 1995 is now on sale. It summarizes a total of 6546 records of more than 30000 individual butterflies by 104 individuals and wildlife organizations in the two counties, brought together under the auspices of Butterfly Conservation. The report is 44 pages long, and includes accounts of 1995 sightings and discussion of the present status of 41 species, with distribution maps for 30 species, weekly flight abundance graphs for 28 species, plus first and last sightings, peak dates, maximum numbers seen, indices of abundance, changes in abundance since 1994, and percentage occurrence in the surveyed area for most species. Coverage variation is shown with separate maps showing recorder location and the number of times each 2 x 2 km square was visited. Details of 24 transects are also included, with general summaries for each, plus a table of separate indices of abundance for each species on each transect, and a 5 page appendix of weekly numbers of each species on each transect throughout the flight period. Price 2-00 pounds sterling (U.K. only), 7 dollars (USA) or 3-00 pounds sterling equivalent (Europe); all prices include postage. Please make checks payable to Butterfly Conservation Herts. and Middx. Branch. John Murray, "Field End", Marshalls Heath, Wheathampstead, Herts. AL4 8HS, England; home phone: 01582 833544; work phone: 01908 652118; e-mail: J.B.Murray@open.ac.uk



The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf



Virginia Butterfly Checklist and Atlas. Both the butterfly checklist and atlas are now available. The checklist, based on Paul Opler's original Eastern Butterfly atlas state sheets, consists of a 26-page working county/species grid, documenting all currently known Virginia butterfly county records through 1995. The checklist serves as a baseline for designating new county records, though the format does not include exact locality data. All future reports which fill gaps on the checklist will be designated as official new county records. Yearly updates will be available. The Virginia Butterfly Atlas is a graphic representation of butterfly distributions by county, and is based on the checklist. While not yet officially published, preliminary copies are available. If anyone wishes to obtain a copy of either, write to Harry Pavulaan, 494 Fillmore Street, Herndon, VA 22070. To cover the cost of copying and mailing, send \$4.00 for the checklist and \$4.50 for the atlas, and allow about 3 weeks for delivery.

The Gillette Museum Publication Series has issued the atlas of eastern butterflies as "**Lepidoptera of North America. 2. Butterflies (Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea) of the eastern United States**" by Paul A. Opler. The information is more or less up-to-date to 1987. Copies may be ordered for \$14.00 US from Dr. B.C. Kondratieff, Department of Entomology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523.

Michigan Butterfly Quarterly Reports. Season butterfly flight periods and distribution for Michigan are published quarterly in *Michigan Birds and Natural History*, a publication of the Michigan Audubon Society. Beginning with Volume 1 No. 3, Summer 1994, the Michigan Butterfly Seasonal Survey has been published, reporting species sightings, date, and distribution data for 3-month periods (March-May, June-August, September-November, December-February). Opler's county dot matrix maps are used to determine county records, and distribution data is sorted by regions of the state. Common names used follow NABA guidelines. In the Summer 1995 quarter, 91 species were reported. Early and late

flight dates for each region and locations for each species are included. Compiled by Mike Kielb (#1), and Steven J. Mueller (subsequent reports). Contact Michigan Audubon Society, 6011 West St. Joseph, Suite 403, PO Box 80527, Lansing, MI 48908-0527, telephone (616)886-9144, or Steve Mueller (616)887-1852 or (616)696-1753.

Michigan Audubon Society Butterfly Field Checklist for Michigan. This publication contains reference information in a compact 3-fold card, for \$1.00 each, or bulk orders for 100 for \$30 plus 6% sales tax for purchases in Michigan. Features include a listing of every species documented for the state, a phenogram for each species expected flight periods, distribution and abundance table, and behavior checklist. This final item encourages close observation. Contact Michigan Audubon Society, 6011 West St. Joseph, Suite 403, PO Box 80527, Lansing, MI 48908-0527, telephone (616)886-9144, or Steve Mueller (616)887-1852 or (616)696-1753.

Insect World International. The full color bimonthly magazine devoted exclusively to Insects and other Invertebrates. Each issue is packed full of interesting features on topics such as captive care and breeding, endangered species, macrophotography, places to visit, specialist veterinary advice, exciting and educational Junior Section, plus competitions, quizzes, and much more! Subscription rates are: UK £14.50 (postpaid); overseas £19.50 (postpaid). Payment can be made by check, Eurocheque, international money order, postal order, banker's draft or cash (Sterling). Please make payable to INSECT WORLD INTERNATIONAL. Foreign currency payments, please note that we are able to accept payment by cash in your own currency. To cover the extra costs in providing this facility, please add the equivalent of UK £5.00 to your payment, making a total of UK £24.50 payable in your own currency. Please note we can only accept bank notes in foreign currency, NOT coins. Send name, address, telephone, and payment to: INSECT WORLD INTERNATIONAL, PO Box 44,

Droitwich, Worcestershire, WR9 8YJ, ENGLAND, Tel/Fax: +44 1905 776051

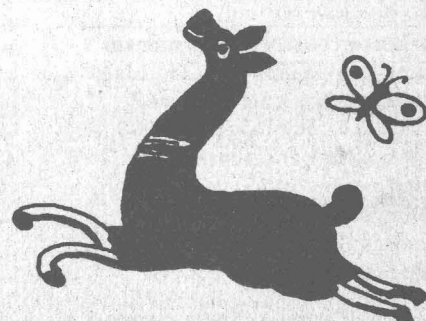
The Int'l Collector, Newsletter of the International Scientific Collectors' Association, debuted in February 1996. The purpose of the ISCA is to unite avocational scientific collectors together and educate the public and Congress regarding the true facts of invertebrate biology as well as ease the collecting restrictions in the current versions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and the Lacey Act. It is edited by Todd L. Stout, 1456 North General Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84116. To join, send \$15 membership dues to Treasurer Jack L. Harry, PO Box 25752, Salt Lake City UT 84125.

Florida Butterfly Books and Noctuid Catalog For Sale: *Florida Butterflies* by Eugene J. Gerberg and Ross Arnett. \$11.95. *Butterflies of the Florida Keys* by Marc C. Minno and Thomas C. Emmel. \$18.85. These first two publications have color plates of most of the Florida species.

Lepidopterorum Catalogus (Noctuidae) by Poole, 3 Volumes. \$75.00. Please send order and check to American Biological Supply Company, 2405 NW 66th Court, Gainesville, FL 32653. Send stamped, self-addressed envelope for list of available new and used publications on Lepidoptera.

Seeking a copy of William Holland's **The Moth Book**. Will trade for Northeastern U.S. specimens. Send offers to Mr. Randy W. Lyttle, 901 Cayuga Street, Hannibal, NY 13074-9771.

Book Wanted: A copy of **The Butterflies of Virginia**, Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collection, by Clark and Clark, 1951. Buy only. Please contact William T. Hark, 4317 Southwood Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, 22309, telephone (703)360-4233.





Catalogs

New Illustrated Lepidoptera Catalog! Many unusual species from Neotropical, African, and Indo-Australian regions. Many bred or ranched specimens offered. Transworld Butterfly Company has been serving lepidopterists worldwide since 1976. Send \$1.00 (cash or stamps) for illustrated catalog to: Transworld Butterfly Company, Apartado 6951, 1000L San Jose, COSTA RICA, Central America.

Seeds and Plants

For Sale: **Seeds** of the following species: *Carya alba* (mockernut hickory), *Carya ovata* (shagbark hickory), *Ptelea trifoliata* (wafer ash or hop tree), *Pistacea chinensis* (Chinese pistacio), *Rhus copallina* (shining sumac), *Lonicera* sp. (Asiatic or Japanese honeysuckle). Or get **Randy's Surprise Seed Mix**. Contact Randy Robinette, 4528 Hatfield Street, Ashland, KY 41102-9154 or call (606)928-6993. Please send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for price and amount available, to Randy Robinette, 4528 Hatfield Street, Ashland, KY 41102-9154.

Will trade the following **butterfly host plant seeds** for very colorful beetles, worldwide, with data: *Passiflora incarnata*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Plumbago*, *Asclepias curassavica*, *Malva parviflora*, *Urtica holosericea*, *Gnaphalium*, *Plantago lanceolata*, Chinese elm (in winter), and *Nasturtium*. Bob Wuttken, 9506 National Boulevard, Palms, CA 90034-2820.

Will exchange European **Lepidoptera** for overwintering cocoons, pupae, and ova of any North American lepidopteran,

especially Saturniidae and Sphingidae. Please write, stating details of species required in exchange. Mark Pickup, 43 Dean Street, Derby, DE22 3PS, ENGLAND.

Wanted: Seeds of water soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*), Himalayan barberry (*Berberis aristata*), and buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), yellow skunk cabbage (*Lysichiton americanum*), Virginia snakeroot (*Aristolochia serpentaria*), caltrop or puncture-vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), poison sumac (*Rhus vernix*), water soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), and red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*). Contact Randy Robinette, 4528 Hatfield Street, Ashland, KY 41102-9154 or call (606)928-6993.

Livestock

Hyalophora cecropia cocoons for sale. Write Nathan Barry at 14259 Oak Orchard on the Lake, Waterport, NY 14571, call (716)682-4285, or e-mail oakiebarry@aol.com

Research Request: Wish to purchase live ova/larvae/pupae of *Eumorphia pandorus*, *E. fasciata*, and *E. labruscae*. Frank Rutkowski, 234 Fifth Street, Jersey City, NJ 07302-2404

Wanted: Specimens or pupae of: *Attacus atlas*, *Coscinoscera hercules*, *Acherontia atropos*, *Deilephila elpenor*, *Hippotion scrofa*, *Samia cynthia*; Butterflies: *Anteos clorinde*, *Anteos maerula*, *Phoebis philea*, *Phoebis agarithe*, *Eumaeus atala*, *Melanis pixie*, *Dryas iulia*, *Heliconius charitonius*, *Dryadula phaetusa*, *Heliconius erato*, *Speyeria diana*, *Eueides*

isabella, *Myscila ethusa*, *Doxocopa lure*, *Epiphile adrasta*, *Marpesia petreus*, *Siproeta stelenis*, *Hamadryas feronia*, *Hypolimnas misippus*, *Papilio anchisades*, and large, colorful beetles. Legal specimens only. Send offers to Mr. Randy W. Lyttle, 901 Cayuga Street, Hannibal, NY 13074-9771.

Wanted: Pupae or ova of Saturniidae and Sphingidae. Foreign species preferred. Send lists and prices to Michael Benton, 2911 NW 41st Place, Gainesville FL 32605.

To exchange: **Butterflies and moths from Spain** with those from other countries. Pupae of *St. panda*, *O. baetica*, *P. trifolii*, *Papilionidae* from Spain, etc. Please contact Manuel Carrasco Gonzalez, BDA. Andalucia, Bloque, 5-5° C, 11540, Sanlucar de Barrameda, Cadiz, SPAIN.

For sale or trade, **Catocala ova:** *C. unijuga*, *C. briseis*, *C. mira*, *C. luciana*, *C. minuta*, *C. innubens*, *C. ultronia*, *C. cerogama*, *C. ilia*, *C. meskei*, *C. relictia*, *C. amatrix*, *C. amestris*, *C. cara*, *C. piatrix*, *C. judith*, *C. obscura*, *C. palaeogama*, *C. relecta*, *C. amica*. Please send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Jim Mouw, 245 Sarah Avenue, Iowa Falls, IA 50126.

Cocoons of first generation *Actias luna*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Callosamia angulifera*, *Samia cynthia*, *Samia ricini*. These will emerge mid-July to mid-August to start a final cycle to winter diapause. Additional species may also be available. Please send self-addressed, stamped envelope for price list, or call (908)439-2462 to reserve. Will buy or exchange in small quantities.

Marketplace Policy

The purpose of The Marketplace in the *News of the Lepidopterists' Society* is consistent with the goals of the Society: "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,..." Therefore, the Editors will print notices which seem to meet the above criteria, without quoting prices, except for those of publications or lists. No mention may be made in any notice in the Newsletter of any species on any federal threatened or endangered

species list. For species listed under CITES, advertisers must provide a copy of the export permit from the country of origin to buyers. Let the buyer beware and be aware.

Only members in good standing may place ads. When submitting an ad for the Marketplace, let us know which issues you want it



Some wintered cocoons still available. Don Oehlke, c/o Post Office, Pottersville, NJ 07979

Cocoons of *Hyalophora cecropia* and *Antheraea polyphemus* for sale. Also, chrysalises of *Papilio polyxenes* and papered specimens of both *Hyalophora cecropia* and *Actias luna*. Send self-addressed stamped envelope to Ronald Aaron Royer, R.D. 4 Box 2295, Lebanon, PA 17042-9433, or phone (717)867-1021.

WANTED: Several *Papilio glaucus canadensis* diapausing pupae, will consider either small or large quantities. Also desired, *P. cresphontes* pupae from a population whose host is only common prickly-ash (*Zanthoxylum americanum*). Buy only. Please contact Matthew Jason Carll, 15 Duncaster Wood, Granby, CT 06035, or call (203)653-4452.

For sale: Cocoons of *Actias luna*, *Automeris io*, and *Callosamia promethea*. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Larry J. Kopp, R.D.#1, Box 30, Klingertown, PA 17941-9718.

For Sale: *Hyalophora cecropia* cocoons or ova. Call Nathan Barry at (716)682-4285 or send self addressed, stamped envelope to 14259 Oak Orchard on the Lake, Waterport, NY 14571.

The Entomological Livestock Group advertises livestock and other entomological goods. For information, contact John Green, 11 Rock Gardens, Aldershot, Hampshire GU11 3AD ENGLAND, telephone (01252) 29 308.

For sale or exchange: Cocoons and pupae of *Callosamia angulifera*, *Papilio glaucus glaucus*,

Automeris io. Reared papered specimens of *Erora laeia*, *Papilio brevicauda brevicauda*, *Papilio zelicaon nitra*, *Papilio bairdi bairdi*, *Papilio bairdi brucei*, *Papilio zelicaon coloro*, *Antheraea polyphemus oculatea*, *Hyalophora columbia*, *Eupackardia calleta*, *Callosamia securifera*, and others. Interested in ova, pupae of Lycaenidae, Saturniidae, *Papilio* of North America only. Please send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Frank Bodnar, 1201 Ridge Road, Apollo, PA 15613 (412)478-3824.

For sale: Living butterfly pupae from the Philippines such as Pieridae, Danaeidae, Papilionidae, Nymphalidae, and more. Regular orders only. Specimens of common and uncommon species. Contact Mr. Leodegario M. Layron, c/o Mogpog Post Office, Mogpog, Marinduque 4901, Philippines.



Trade: Many species of butterflies and moths of the former USSR. Will exchange for live and dead stock of *Attacus* and *Argema* species, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Actias mimosae*, *Actias luna*, and other showy Saturniidae. Yuri Berezhnisi, P.O. 29, Ussrsnezh, 324 029 Russia.

Specimens

For Sale: Papered surplus specimens from previous collecting seasons in the Southeastern U.S. For a list, send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Michael Benton, 2911

NW 41st Place, Gainesville, FL 32605.

For sale or exchange: The following **Papilionidae** specimens are all at least A2 condition, but most are A-1 net captures, depending on the particular species. Female *P. aristens bitias* from "therapes," male *P. aristor* - A2 repaired, male *P. garleppi garleppi*, Male and female *B. streukerianus*, female *P. cutorina* - A2-repaired, Male and female *P. gundlachianus alayoi* (new subspecies), male *E. calliste olbins*, male *P. leucotania*, male *g. leucotania*, male *g. colonna*, male *g. flavisparsis*. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for a price list and conditions to Rick Rozycki, 5830 South McVicker Avenue, Chicago, Ill 60638.

For Sale: Large selection of **Lepidoptera**, **Coleoptera** and other insects from Madagascar. First quality specimens with proper export documentation. Contact: Imanoela Randriamasy, Lot IIL 72 Ankadivato, Antanananrivo 101, MADAGASCAR. e-mail: INDYINSA@aol.com

Exchange: **Japanese butterflies** for various world butterflies. Contact Haruo Mizutani, 1-1 Kagiyanishimachi, Gifu City, Gifu 500, JAPAN

For Sale: **Butterflies from California and Arizona**. Excellent condition, with data. Over 90 species. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope or \$1.00 for postage outside of the United States, for free list. Robert Wuttken, 9506 National Boulevard, Palms, California 90034-2820.

Lepidoptera from many countries: Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, India, China,

published in. All ads must be renewed before the November 15th deadline in order to be included in the next year's Issue #1.

Advertisements must be under 100 words in length, or will be edited to such. Send ads to the Editors of the *News*. Make your product more

marketable by including the full scientific binomial in your advertisement for Lepidoptera and plants.

The Lepidopterists' Society and the Editors take no responsibility whatsoever for the integrity and legality of any advertiser. Any disputes

arising from such notices must be resolved by the parties involved, outside of the structure of the Society. Aggrieved members may request information from the Secretary regarding steps which s/he may take in the event of alleged unsatisfactory business transactions.



THE MARKETPLACE



Colombia, Brazil, Peru, Argentina, former USSR, etc. Papilionidae, including *Parnassius*, *Delias*, *Charaxes*, etc. Free price list. Contact David Hall, 6 Rule Street, Cambridge Park, N.S.W. 2747, AUSTRALIA.

Large selection of Iranian butterflies with perfect quality and data for sale. All *Louristana* species, *Hypbushirica*, *A. apollinaria*, *Colias sagartia*, *C. cholorocoma*, *C. aurorina*, *C. thisoa*

ssp. *shahkuhensis*, and more. Plus many interesting species from other families with fair prices. Many local rare species are allowed for exchange. Also, local beetles and dragonflies with butterflies and books. Write for extensive price list to A. Karbaley, No. 365, Baharastan Avenue, Darvazeh, Shemiran, Tehran, IRAN.

Fine quality butterflies, moths and beetles from around the world.

Species for the specialist and other areas. All imported and exported with correct documentation. Many CITES listed species with permits provided. Send \$1.00 for lists. Ken Thorne, P.O. Box 684, Lambeth, Ontario, Canada, NOL 1S0, telephone (519)652-6696, FAX (519)652-6259.

Butterfly Ranching Project: 437 Species of Mexican Butterflies

Available Legally. Montes Azules is participating in a butterfly ranching project in Chiapas, Mexico. Species of Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae, Libytheidae, Lycaenidae, and Hesperidae, all in A-1 condition and accompanied by basic scientific information. Project sanctioned by Mexican government. Copies of permits provided with all orders. Currently the only legal

butterfly ranching project in Mexico, thus, the only legal means of obtaining the species of this region. None of these species is listed under CITES or the U.S. Endangered Species Act. Contact John Stark at Montes Azules, Camino Real a Xochimilco #60, Tepepan, Xochimilco 16020 Mexico D.F. Telephone: 52-5-420-5959, FAX: 52-5-420-5942, e-mail: bfly@sar.net

Wanted: Lycaenidae (especially Polyommatus) with full collecting data from the Oriental and Afrotropical Region. Please contact Stefan Schroeder, Auf der Freiheit 10, D-50997 Koeln, Germany; e-mail schroedr@geocip.geo.uni-koeln.de

After more than 40 years, I must now dispose of my collection. It consists of over 10,000 specimens, mostly butterflies, 4,000 spread and housed in 26 glass-topped mahogany drawers. Standing mahogany cabinet holds 20 16.24-inch drawers, the remainder, along with a few empty ones, are loose. Majority is material from Colorado, but also a good series from Alaska and Canada, other U.S. localities. All have full data attached. I also have a few books and journals for sale. If possible, I would like to sell as a whole, but will entertain offers otherwise. For list, please send self-addressed, stamped envelope to Richard Klopshinske, 61958 Carnation Olathe, CO, 81425; telephone W(970)323-5603, H(970)323-5221.

Equipment

Cabinet and 24 drawers for sale. The drawers are oversize, with styrofoam pinning bottoms and a cardholder drawer pull. The glass tops slide out rather than lift off. Drawers are 24 x 18 x 2 1/2 inches,

in excellent shape. Good for large specimens such as Morpho, Saturniidae, etc. Cabinet is particle board, painted brown, with the front 50 inches wide by 20 deep by 37 inches high, very nice. Please send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to Rick Rozycki, 5830 South McVicker Avenue, Chicago, Ill 60638.

For sale: Bait traps in local and tropical forms. Can be adapted for moths. Contact William G. Ward, 1474 Melbourne Drive Southeast, Girard, OH 44420-1332, or telephone (216)539-5374.

For sale: Light traps, 12 volt DC or 110 volt AC with 15 watt or 8 watt blacklights. The traps are portable and easy to use. Rain drains and beetle screens protect specimens from damage. For a free brochure and price list, contact Leroy C. Koehn, 207 Quail Trail, Greenwood, MS 38930-7315, Telephone (601)455-5498.

For sale: Custom made light fixtures for permanent and/or stationary light traps. Stainless steel design; mercury vapor, sunlamp, blacklight and blacklight dark; together or any combination; electrical control with photo-cells and/or timers. Includes plans for enclosures with rain drains and sorting trays. For more information, contact Leroy C. Koehn, 207 Quail Trail, Greenwood, MS 38930-7315, Telephone (601)455-5498.

For Sale: 19-drawer butterfly collection complete with 24 assembled BioQuip CAS drawers and Cornell pinning trays (4 rows per drawer). Includes 7 drawers of birdwings. Contact Ronald M. Young, Absaroka Natural History Trust, 2236 Greever Street, Cody, WY 82414 (307)527-7326.

A member may be expelled from the Society, given adequate indication of dishonest activity.

Buyers, sellers, and traders are advised to contact your state department of agriculture and/or PPQAPHUS, Hyattsville, Maryland, regarding U.S. Department of

Agriculture or other permits required for transport of live Lepidoptera. Buyers must take the responsibility for being aware that many countries have laws restricting the possession, collection, import, and export of some insect and plant species.

Plant Traders

Check with USDA and local agencies for permits to transport plants, as the shipping of agricultural weeds across borders is often restricted.

Out of the Net

The Lepidopterists' Society Will Establish a Web Page

Thanks to LepSoc member Dr. John Snyder, we will soon have a page available for public viewing on the WorldWideWeb. John is a Professor of Biology at Furman University. He offered to do the page for us after having constructed an extensive set of pages for the Department of Biology there. The web page will be a powerful new way to reach out to attract new members to the Society, since literally millions of computer users regularly search the Web. It will also provide immediate notices and updates to members, without the cost of publication. The Lepidopterists' Society Home Page as planned will have a welcome statement, a brief description of the Society (its goals, history, etc.), news of the annual meeting, mention of the two periodicals the Society produces, possibly with contents pages of each, an invitation to join the Society, and how to do so, and a set of links to other Internet resources concerned with Lepidoptera and with insects in general. Interested members can contact John at snyder_john@furman.furman.edu to see how the project is progressing. Dr. Snyder can also be contacted at the Department of Biology, 3300 Poinsett Highway, Greenville, South Carolina 39613-0418, telephone (803)294-2084.

Moth Atlas on the Web

Gillette Insect Biodiversity series moth atlases are on the WorldWideWeb, and butterfly distributions are being added. Photos of adults and larvae will be added as time allows, as well as atlas updates. Check out <http://www.npsc.nbs.gov/>

Hostplant Database Input Facility On The Web

Gaden S. Robinson, D.Sc., Biodiversity Division, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, LONDON SW7 5BD, UK, Telephone: +44-(0)171-938-9494, FAX: +44-(0)171-938-8937, e-mail: g.robinson@nhm.ac.uk [or] gsl@nhm.ac.uk

Rearing records

A posting on the LEPS-L bulletin board (overseen by our Journal Editor, Larry Gall) from Gaden Robinson of the Natural History Museum, London, reminds us that there is now a central facility to pool and permanently record rearing records of all Lepidoptera groups from anywhere in the world. Many rearing records are never published and so are not accessible to other entomologists. Now there is a central facility to pool and permanently record rearing records of all Lepidoptera groups from anywhere in the world. The aim is ultimately to build a comprehensive reference facility available worldwide through the Internet. Records entered into the form page are transferred regularly to a Paradox database, edited, sorted, and then fed back into

web pages available from the HOSTPLANTS home page. There is comparatively little data available on the Web at present—just over a thousand records. At the same time, a complementary database of published hostplant records is being assembled by volunteers and students doing work experience. This database, HOSTS, is currently 40,000+ records. Records input through the Web will be added to HOSTS. We are seeking volunteers to assist in compiling this database - if you are interested in helping, please e-mail me. (Unfortunately, at least in the near future, HOSTS will not be available for Web access.).

Rearing records, when added to those of the hundreds of other entomologists around the world, form a large and valuable permanent scientific record that can be used eventually to answer much bigger, broader questions about what moths and butterflies really do in the environment. Please be part of it - together amateur and professional entomologists have the potential to compile a remarkable data facility. The URL for the rearing record facility is:

<http://www.nhm.ac.uk/hostplants/>

Northern Prairie Science Center Announces WWW Home Page

The Northern Prairie Science Center announced a World Wide Web home page that offers a variety of information on the biotic

Out of the Net (Continued)

resources of the Great Plains. The effort is intended to make information that has already been gathered more widely accessible to resource managers, scientists, educators, and the public. Currently 25 information resources can easily be browsed, including distributional maps of butterflies, information about silkmoths and hawkmoths nationwide, butterflies for Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Wyoming, prairie wildflowers, and much more. The initial emphasis of the home page is on North Dakota, but information from elsewhere in the Great Plains is included, with more being added regularly.

Montes Azules Web Page

<http://www.ma.com.mx/>

bfly@chajul.sar.net or stark@profmxia.sar.net
John F. Stark, Montes Azules-EDITEC, Camino
Real a Xochimilco 60, Tepapan Xochimilco
16020, Mexico D.F. Mexico

Montes Azules is participating in a butterfly ranching project in Chiapas, Mexico. This project is sanctioned by all pertinent Mexican governmental agencies, and is currently the only legal butterfly ranching project in Mexico, thus, the only legal means of obtaining the butterfly species of this region. None of the commercially available species is listed under CITES or the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The project benefits the local economy as well as the regional environment.

In an effort to reach internet users Montes Azules has set up its own home page on the World Wide Web. From this site customers may read about our conservation activities in the Lacandona rainforest and order Montes Azules products ranging from tropical Lepidoptera to handicrafts produced by local populations. Check out our web site at <http://www.ma.com.mx/>

Monarch Update

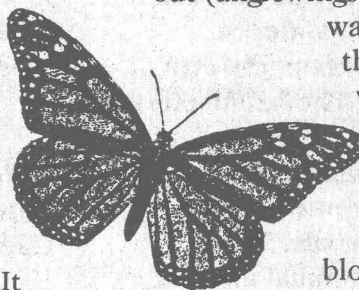
From a March 29th posting on
LEPS-L by Christopher Majka, e-
mail nextug@ac.dal.ca, Halifax,
Nova Scotia, Canada

This morning, the CBC here carried an interview with correspondent Elizabeth Palmer in Mexico City. She has been up to the overwintering sites of monarchs (*Danaus plexippus*), and has been speaking with Lincoln Brower and his students, who are monitoring populations there. The good news is that (contrary to previous reports) only some 7% of the population (as compared to earlier reports of 50%) appear to have died from the cold snap there this winter. Many supposedly dead butterflies were nearly torpid. Dr. Brower feels that the fact they were lying on the ground means they were blown off the trees. It seems that continued logging in nearby areas is allowing more wind to penetrate the canopy of the forest, and the consequences of this are that butterflies can be more easily dislodged from their perches. In any event, this 7% mortality is in addition to the normal 10-12% winter mortality there, so that 80%+ of the butterflies have survived. Last year, numbers of monarchs overwintering in Mexico were apparently up about 20 percent, to 120 million, so that *circa* 100 million butterflies survived. Of these, approximately 80% have left for northward migration.

From a note from Victor Romanus,
807 Maple Street, Mansfield, MA
02048

I am an amateur lepidopterist, and just felt that I needed to report the unusual finding of a monarch butterfly last April 20th, in Mansfield, Massachusetts! To better that, I caught it and still have it. I have never seen in many years one so early in the season. It was a female, and seemed perhaps a little dull in color, although completely untattered, so who knows why it was here at a time of year that only the overwintering butterflies are out (anglewings, etc.) This

was so startling that I had to write. It was 60 degrees out. It was feeding on pussywillow



blossoms at a town woodland site by a pond at 4:30 pm, and took off upon my approach. I could scarcely believe my eyes! I thought I had lost it, with no evidence of my find, but having followed it to the woods, did discover it again, and successfully caught it. Maybe others in the New England area could tell me if this is as unusual as it seems to me to find a monarch in mid-April in Massachusetts. Could it have overwintered? Have others found monarchs here in April? It seems strange and exciting to me. I would be happy to show this specimen to others.

Membership Update

Julian Donahue, Assistant Secretary of The Lepidopterists' Society, c/o Natural History Museum, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057

Address Update #1, 1996 Includes all changes received by 14 February 1996.

"Lost" Members (Publications returned, "temporarily away" or "moved, left no address")

NEIL FRANK NAISH (Chitterne, nr
Warminster, Wiltshire, England)
JEAN McCULLOUGH (Naples, Florida)

Corrections and Minor Changes to the 1994 Membership Directory

CATLING, PAUL: change street
address to "2326."
GERGERG, EUGENE J. (Dr.): new ZIP
Code is "32653-3257."
REISER, JIM: new ZIP Code is
"68128."
STRASBURG, DONALD W.: change
city from "Tantallon" to "Fort
Washington."
WANZOR, SCOTT: new ZIP Code is
"30155."

New and Reinstated Members (Members who have joined or renewed, or have been found, or have rescinded their requests to be omitted from the Membership Directory since its publication in 1994. All in U.S.A. unless noted otherwise)

ADAMS, CHARLES F.: 1245 La Canada
Road, Hillsborough, CA 94010.
ALTIZER, SONIA: 100 Ecology
Building, 1987 Upper Buford Circle, St.
Paul, MN 55108.
BENTON, MICHAEL R.: 2911 NW 41st
Place, Gainesville, FL 32605.
BIRD, STEPHEN CARLTON: 27/2
Surin 2 Road, Muang, Phuket 8300,
THAILAND.
BOOS, JOYCE: 15308 7th Avenue
N.W., Anoka, MN 55304-2260.
BRAY, RICHARD O.: 5613 McLean
Drive, Bethesda, MD 20814.
BRITO, RICKY: 115 Bayview Drive,
Daphne, AL 36526.
BROMFIELD, JED: [address omitted by
request].
BURNS, SARAH N.: Dept. of
Entomology, National Museum of
Natural History, Smithsonian
Institution, Washington, DC 20560.
DEERING, JESSICA: 2455 North
Aurelius Road, #G1, Holt, MI 48842.
DEERING, MARK: 2455 North Aurelius
Road, #G1, Holt, MI 48842.

DOYLE, EDWARD: 1909 SW 14 Court,
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312.
FERNANDO, ANSHUL: 4416 49th
Street NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 1X4,
CANADA.
FERGUSON, LINDA N.: 2491 Wexford
Run Road, Wexford, PA 15090.
FLEISHMAN, ERICA: Dept. of Biology-
314, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno,
NV 89557.
FRANCO, CRESPI: Via C. Menotti 23,
Concordia, I-41033 ITALY.
FREY, DENNIS (Prof.): Dept. of
Biological Sciences, Cal Poly State
University, San Luis Obispo, CA
93407.
FUJITA, CAROL C.: 2411 Farragut
Court, Oxnard, CA 93033.
FUJITA, DAVID K.: 2411 Farragut
Court, Oxnard, CA 93033.
FUJITA, JAMES N.: 2411 Farragut
Court, Oxnard, CA 93033.
GANZER, JED: 1554 West Lombard
Street, Davenport, IA 52804.
GARLAND, MARK S.: 3516 Astoria
Court, Kensington, MD 20895-1434.
GILFORD, LAWRENCE M. (M.D.):
Rural Route 03, Box 308, Brookville,
PA 15825.

GILLMORE, TINA: 2255 College Drive,
Lake Havasu, AZ 86403-2517.
GUYOMAR, JAK: P.O. Box 41012, Abu
Dhabi, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.
HELLEBUYCK, VICTOR J.: 1277
Lincoln Street, Sherbrooke, Quebec
J1H 2H8, CANADA.
HEREDIA, MARIA DOLORES: Carrera
76A, 9A34, Apt. 404, Cali,
COLOMBIA.
KINCAID, VIRGINIA: 10112 East Lake
Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73162.
KING, BRUCE W.: 532 East Street,
Easthampton, MA 01027-1221.
KING, HARRY: 875 South Jefferson
Avenue, Mason, MI 48854.
KOLLARS, THOMAS M., Jr. (Ph.D.):
I.A.P., Georgia Southern University,
Statesboro, GA 30460.
KOONTZ-SIEBERT, MARGARET
(Ph.D.): 11701 19th Avenue NE,
Seattle, WA 98125-5123.
KYZER, PAM: 4620 Sandy Beach
Drive, Anchorage, AK 99502.
KYZER, WILLIAM: 4620 Sandy Beach
Drive, Anchorage, AK 99502.
LEE, SHARON DALE: 843 Beechwood
Street, Philadelphia, PA 19130.

Metamorphosis

The Society has recently learned of the deaths of the following members. Our condolences to their friends and families.

ELMER L. GRIEPENTROG of Seaside, Oregon, on 19 August 1995. Mr. Griepentrog had been a continuous member of the Society since 1961, with the exception of three years in the late 1980s.

RODERICK R. IRWIN of Streator, Illinois, on 20 December 1994. Mr. Irwin was a Charter Member of the Society (joined in 1947).

JAMES F. RIAL, 64, died of cancer on 26 December 1995 in Yakima, Washington; he had been a member since 1995. In lieu of flowers, the family requests that memorial contributions be made to the Wellness House, 210 South 11th Avenue, Yakima, WA 98902.

LLOYD C. RYAN of Sun City West, Arizona, who had been a member for eight years between 1982 and 1995.

Membership Update

LEO, KATHLEEN M.: 122 Eastman Estates, Rochester, NY 14622-1747.
 LOMBARDINI, J. BARRY: 3507 41st Street, Lubbock, TX 79413-3015.
 MASON, STEPHANIE: 7313 Holly Avenue, Takoma Park, MD 20912.
 McKOY, JOE A.: Route 1, Box 634, Del Valle, TX 78617.
 MERRITT, THOMAS: Dept. of Biological Science, 306 Coker Life Science, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29205.
 MONTERO-MORENO, JORGE R.: P.O. Box 1913-1000, San Jose, COSTA RICA.
 PENZ, CARLA M.: Dept. of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.
 RANDRIAMASY, IMANOELA: Lot II L 72, Ankadivato, Antananarivo 101, MADAGASCAR.
 RESNICK, VIRGINIA W.: 11616 Caprock, San Antonio, TX 78230.
 RICHARD, CONRAD: 2707 Green Range Drive, San Antonio, TX 78231.
 SCHAEFER, PAUL W. (Dr.): USDA, ARS, NAA, Beneficial Insects Introduction Research Laboratory, 501 South Chapel Street, Newark, DE 19713.
 SELFRIDGE, GAIL: 1509 Houston Street, Manhattan, KS 66502.
 SIMONSON, SARA: 612 South College, Fort Collins, CO 80524.
 SMITH, CAROLE B.: 2826 Evans Woods Drive, Atlanta, GA 30340.
 STARKEY, DONALD: 41226 Marjoran, Sterling Heights, MI 48314.
 STRADFORD, RICHARD: 7870 Brookside Avenue, Sebastopol, CA 95472.
 TESSEN, KEITH: 3609 Adams Street, Two Rivers, WI 54241.
 WESNER, RANDY: 434 Blaine Avenue, Racine, WI 53405.
 WYSHAM, TOM: 643 Montclair Drive, Santa Rosa, CA 95409.

Address Changes

(all U.S.A. unless noted otherwise)

BALCAZAR-LARA, Manuel A. (Ph.D.): Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, Apartado Postal 70-153, 04510 Mexico, D.F., MEXICO.
 BALLANTINE, A. (Dr.): Dr. Vio & Partners, 303 Swire House, 11 Chater Road, HONG KONG.
 BARNES, MATTHEW J.C.: Upper Cow Leys Farm, Piddington, Bicester, Oxfordshire OX6 0QE, ENGLAND.
 BARRY, DON: University of Maine, 491 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04473-1295.

BOGAR, DANIEL S.: 421 Susquehanna Street, Marysville, PA 17053.
 BRADLEY, JAMES A.: 11070 Mead Road #106, Baton Rouge, LA 70816-2279.
 BUSBY, GEORGE W., III (Dr.): 15826 Spring Forest Drive, Houston, TX 77059.
 CHAVES, HUGO ARMANDO: 3370 Puerto Iguazu, Misiones, ARGENTINA.
 CUMMINGS, GARY D.: Rural Route 01, Box 9, New Berlin, NY 13411.
 DAVIS, R. LAURENCE (Dr.): 675 Townsend Avenue, #145, New Haven, CT 06512.
 DE BENEDICTIS, JOHN: Dept. of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

There are 452 members and subscribers in arrears for 1996 as of 14 February.

DEDERER, FRITZ E.: Box 183, Maricao, PR 00606.
 DOUGLAS, MALCOLM G.: 1955 South Beverly Glen, #3, Los Angeles, CA 90025.
 DOUGLAS, MATTHEW M. (Dr.): 2515 Leonard Street NW, Grand Rapids, MI 49504-3757.
 EISELE, ROBERT C. (Rev.): 105 Lakeview Avenue, Lynn, MA 01904-1406.
 ETHERIDGE, MARK: P.O. Box 164, Myersville, MD 21773.
 GERMER, JEFF C.: P.O. Box 91, McCool Junction, NE 68401-0091.
 HARMS, ABBE: 4314 166th Street, Oak Forest, IL 60452-4607.
 HEPPELLE, AMADA: P.O. Box 1926, Waterloo, IA 50704-1926.
 HEPPELLE, DONALD E.: P.O. Box 1926, Waterloo, IA 50704-1926.
 HESTERBERG, RICHARD L.: P.O. Box 1, Cypress Gardens, FL 33884.
 HOSKIN, MICHAEL J.: Concession 10, Lot 28, RR2, Fenelon Falls, Ontario K0M 1N0, CANADA.
 ITHIER, BRUCE A.: Rural Route 259, Box 392, Bolivar, PA 15923.
 KRUEER, ELAINE S.: 9474 Mockingbird Trail, Jupiter, FL 33478-6354.
 KRUSE, JAMES J.: 1729 North High Point Road, #15, Middleton, WI 53562.

LEDERHOUSE, ROBERT C. (Dr.): 6530 Bear Ridge Road, Lockport, NY 14094.
 LICHTI, W.F.: 65 Ashgrove Crescent, Nepean, Ontario K2G 0S8, CANADA.
 MARICICH, ROBERTA: 5650 Verdura Avenue, Lakewood, CA 90712-1421.
 MARRONE, GARY M.: 108 Colony Loop, Fort Pierre, SD 57532.
 NATTINGER, JAMES R. (Dr.): 3901 Fremont Avenue North, #301, Seattle, WA 98103-7767.
 OPLER, PAUL A. (Dr.): Midcontinent Ecological Science Center, National Biological Survey, 4512 McMurry Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80525.
 ORR, A.G.: 26 Currimundi Road, Caloundra, Queensland 4551, AUSTRALIA.
 PASSOA, STEVEN: USDA-APHIS-PPQ, Ohio State University, Museum of Biodiversity, 1315 Kinnear Road, Columbus, OH 43212.
 PFEILER, EDWARD J. (Dr.): Dept. of Zoology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.
 PICKNELL, DALE: RR 1, Box 102B, Hartland, VT 05048-9717.
 POOLE, ROBERT W. (Dr.): 722 Owens Street, Rockville, MD 20850.
 ROBERTS, MICHAEL A.: 367 Village Road, Steuben, ME 04680.
 ROSAASEN, EMILY S.: 811 2nd Street North, Bsm. Apt., Fargo, ND 58102-3731.
 RUBINOFF, DANIEL: 201 Wellman Hall #3112, Division of Entomology and Plant and Soil Microbiology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-3112.
 SCHIFF, NATHAN M.: 800 Buchanan Street, Albany, CA 94710.
 SEIDL, AMY L.: Dept. of Biology, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05451.
 SHIRAIWA, KOJIRO: 5-2-101 Sun Village Shonan, 1-14-1 Konan-dai, Shonan-machi, Chiba 277, JAPAN.
 SMITH, MICHAEL J.: 1608 Presidio Way, Roseville, CA 95661.
 STEAD, KEN: 21 Inwood Drive, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5S5, CANADA.
 STEFFY, GAYLE: 521-D Abbeyville Road, Lancaster, PA 17603.
 SUN, SAM: 15959 Avenida Venusta, #1426, San Diego, CA 92128.
 WATKINS, REED A.: 9258 Clio Road, Dayton, OH 45458-9103.
 WATKINSON, IAN A. (Dr.): 9474 South Avenue 8E, Yuma, AZ 85365.

Membership

Membership in The Lepidopterists' Society is open to all people interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. To become a member, send full dues for the current year, together with your current mailing address and a note about your particular areas of interest in Lepidoptera, to Treasurer David C. Iftner, 8 Alpine Trail, Sparta, NJ 07871.

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Subscription	50.00
Air Mail Postage for <i>News</i>	15.00
Late fee	5.00

Students must send proof of enrollment. Remittances must be in U.S. dollars, payable to the Lepidopterists' Society. Members receive the *Journal* (published quarterly) and the *News* (published quarterly, alternating with the *Journal*). Supplements to the *News* include a *Membership Directory*, published in even-numbered years, and the *Season Summary*, published annually. Additional information on membership and other aspects of the Society can be obtained from the Secretary, Michael J. Smith.

Submissions to the *News*

We welcome submissions! When space becomes limiting, preference is given to articles written for a non-technical but interested audience, illustrated nicely, written succinctly, and under 1,000 words. Please send your article or item to us in one of

the following formats (given in order of preference):

1. Article on high-density, DOS-formatted, 3 1/2 inch diskette. Formats we can accept include graphics, text, or spreadsheet programs such as the following: AmiPro 1.1 to 3.0, ASCII, CompuServe GIF, dBASE III to IV, Encapsulated PostScript (EPS), Excel 3 & 4, Kodak Photo CD, Lotus 123 (1a to 3.4), Lotus Graphics PIC, Macintosh PICT, MacPaint, Microsoft Windows Write, PC Paintbrush, RTF (Rich Text Format), Symphony 1.0 to 3.0, TIFF, Ventura Publisher, Windows Bitmap (BMP), Microsoft Word 1 & 2, WordPerfect 4.2 to 6.0, WordStar 3.3 to 7.0, XyWrite III to III+. You may include graphics on disk, too. We do not have a Macintosh computer. Please let us know what format(s) your article is in when you send it, and call ahead if in doubt. A good backup to use is ASCII or RTF with a hard copy for italics, etc..
2. Electronically transmitted file in ASCII or other acceptable format (see #1 above) to us via e-mail. Our e-mail address is: afn10853@afn.org
3. Typewritten copy, double-spaced (short pieces only, please, under 500 words).
4. Handwritten, (very legible, or no guarantee what the outcome will be!).

Submission Deadlines

Mail diskettes, hard copy, and illustrations (slides for a single illustration; prints if you have several to put together on a page) to the *News* Editors. Material for the following issues should reach the Editors by the following dates:

Issue Date Due

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1 Jan.-March | November 15 |
| 2 April-June | February 15 |
| 3 July-Sept. | May 15 |
| 4 Oct.-Dec. | August 15 |

Reports for the Season Summary should reach the Zone Coordinator by December 1. See page 88 for more information.

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Could You Use Our Mailing List?

Please send permanent changes of address, telephone numbers, areas of interest, or e-mail addresses to Julian P. Donahue, Natural History Museum, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057. Contact Dr. Donahue for information on mailing list rental.

Missed or Defective Issue?

Requests for missed issues should be directed toward Publications Manager, Ron Leuschner. Defective issues will also be replaced. Please don't ask the editors, because we don't have extra copies of the *News*. Be sure you've really missed an issue by waiting for the subsequent issue to arrive, as publication may only be delayed.

The Journal

Manuscripts submitted for publication in the *Journal* are to be sent to Dr. Lawrence Gall. Editorial policy is outlined on the inside back cover of the *Journal*. Send book reviews for the *Journal* or *News* to Book Review Editor, Dr. Boyce A. Drummond.

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National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington DC 20560

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Frederick W. Stehr
Department of Entomology
Natural Science Building
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan
48824-1115 USA

(517)353-8739 work-mail:
fstehr@ibm.cl.msu.edu

VICE PRESIDENTS

Elaine R.S. Hodges (USA)
National Museum of Natural History
NHB 169

Washington, D.C. 20560

Astrid Caldas (Brazil)
Depto. de Biologia Animal e Vegetal IB

Univ. do Estado do Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro
30559-900 BRAZIL

P.T. Dang (Canada)
Biosystematics Research Institute

Research Branch
Canada Agriculture
K.W. Neatby Bldg.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6
(613)759-1792

SECRETARY

Michael J. Smith
7428 Holworthy Way
Sacramento, CA 95842-4165

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Julian P. Donahue
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057
(213)744-3364 work
(213)746-2999 FAX

TREASURER

David C. Iftner
8 Alpine Trail
Sparta, New Jersey 07871
(201)729-1350 home

ASSISTANT TREASURE

Eric H. Metzler
1241 Kildale Square North
Columbus, Ohio 43229-1306

PUBLICATIONS MANAGER

Ron Leuschner
1900 John Street
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608
(310)545-9415 home

**SPONSORED MEMBERSHIPS
SECRETARY**

Floyd W. Preston
832 Sunset Drive
Lawrence, Kansas 66044-2373
(913)843-6212 home

**KARL JORDAN MEDAL
REPRESENTATIVE FOR 1996**

Thomas C. Emmel
Department of Zoology
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32611-2019
(352)377-6300 home
(352)392-1107 work

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MEMBERS-AT-LARGE**

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Richard L. Brown

**EDITORS, *News of the
Lepidopterists' Society***

Marc C. Minno and Maria Minno
600 NW 35th Terrace
Gainesville, Florida 32607-2441
(352) 375-3028 home
(352)329-4578 work
e-mail: afn10853@afn.org

<http://www.afn.org/~afn10853/minno.htm>

FAX (904)329-4329 (attn: M. Minno)

**EDITOR, *Journal of the
Lepidopterists' Society***

Lawrence F. Gall
Division of Entomology
Peabody Museum of Natural History
Yale University
New Haven, CT 06511-8161
(203)432-9892 (work)
e-mail: lawrence.gall@yale.edu

NEWS FROM EUROPE EDITOR

W.O. De Prins
Diksmuidelaan 176
B-2600 Antwerpen BELGIUM
Phone 03/322.02.35 (home)
(from U.S. use 011/32.3.322.02.35)
e-mail: wdprins@inet.be

BOOK REVIEW EDITOR

Dr. Boyce A. Drummond, III
Director, Pikes Peak Research Station
Colorado Outdoor Education Center
P.O. Box 167
Florissant, CO 80816-0167
Phone (719)748-3663

FAX: (719)689-9273
e-mail: pprs@usa.net or
70413.566@compuserve.com

**SEASON SUMMARY
ZONE COORDINATORS
CHIEF SEASON SUMMARY
COORDINATOR AND EDITOR**

Jim Tuttle
3838 Fernleigh Avenue
Troy, Michigan 48083-5715
Telephone (810)689-6687.

**ZONE 1, THE FAR NORTH
Alaska, Yukon, and the Northwest
Territories**

Dr. Kenelm W. Philip
Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska
P.O. Box 75700
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7000

**ZONE 2, THE PACIFIC
NORTHWEST
Idaho, Oregon, Washington,
British Columbia**

Jon H. Shepard
R.R. #2, S.22, C.44
Nelson, British Columbia V1L 5P5
CANADA
(604)352-3028

**ZONE 3, THE SOUTHWEST
Arizona, California, Nevada**

Robert L. Langston
31 Windsor Avenue
Kensington, CA 94708-1040
(510)524-3001 home

**ZONE 4, THE ROCKY
MOUNTAINS**

Alberta, Montana, Wyoming,
Utah, Colorado, New Mexico
Dr. Ray E. Stanford
720 Fairfax Street
Denver CO 80220-5151
(303)377-1332 home

ZONE 5, THE PLAINS

Saskatchewan, Manitoba, North
Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska,
and Kansas

Dr. Ronald Alan Royer
Division of Science
Minot State University
Minot, North Dakota 58707
Office (701)857-3209
FAX (701)839-6933
e-mail: royer@warp6.cs.misu.NoDak.edu

**ZONE 6, SOUTH-CENTRAL
Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas,
Louisiana**

Charles Bordelon, Jr.,
8440 Washington Boulevard
Beaumont, TX 77707
(409)866-8163 (home)

**ZONE 7, ONTARIO AND
QUEBEC**

Ross A. Layberry
6124 Carp Road
Rural Route #2
Kinburn, Ontario KOA 2HO CANADA

(613)832-4467 (home)
(613)787-6579 (work)

**ZONE 8, THE MIDWEST
Missouri, Kentucky, West
Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,
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Leslie A. Ferge
7119 Hubbard Avenue
Middleton, Wisconsin 53562-3231
(608)836-9438

ZONE 9, THE SOUTHEAST

Jim Tuttle
3838 Fernleigh Avenue
Troy, Michigan 48083-5715
Telephone (810)689-6687.

ZONE 10, THE NORTHEAST

Mark J. Mello
P.O. Box 87037
South Dartmouth
Massachusetts 02748

**ZONE 11, HAWAII AND THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS
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Dr. Boyce A. Drummond, III
Director, Pikes Peak Research Station
Colorado Outdoor Education Center
P.O. Box 167
Florissant, CO 80816-0167
Phone (719)748-3663
FAX: (719)689-9273
e-mail: pprs@usa.net or
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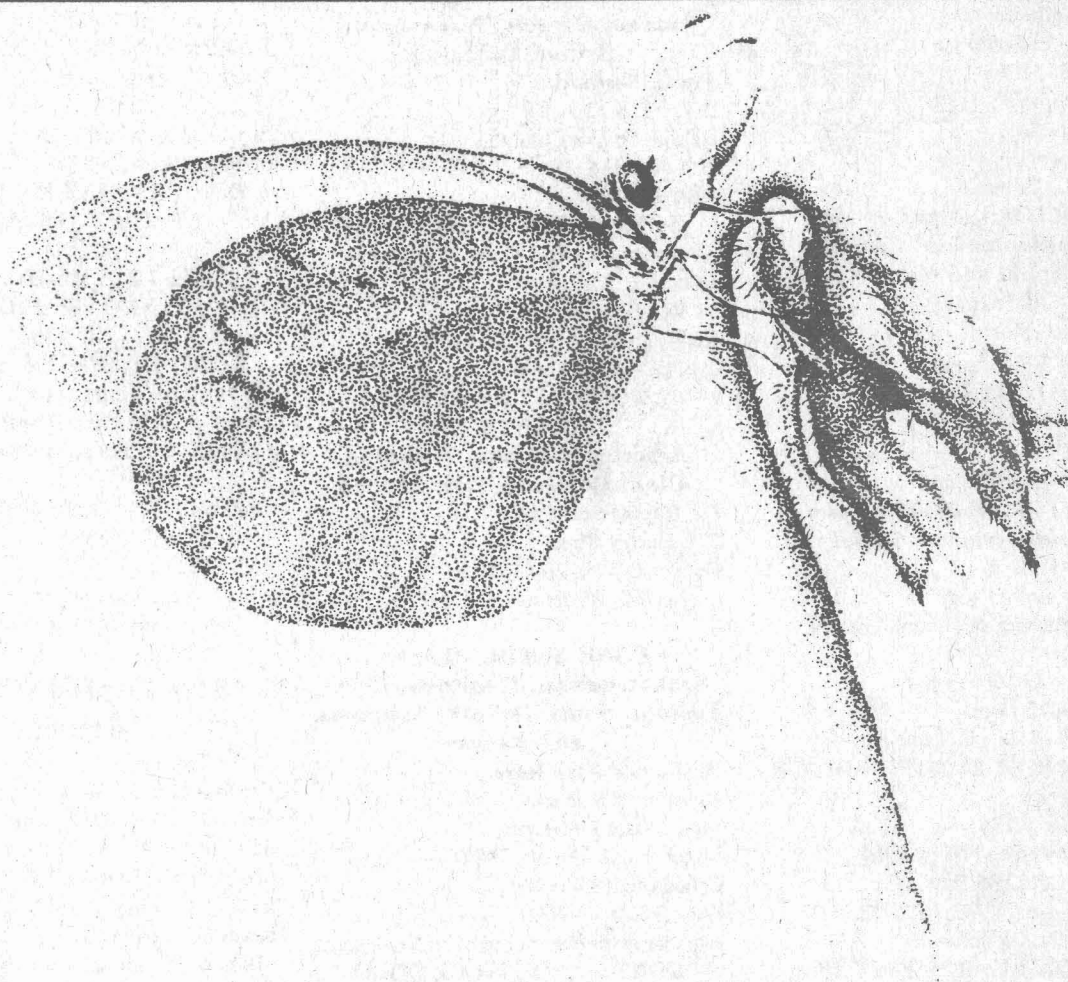
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facilitate the exchange of specimens
and ideas by both the professional
worker and the amateur in the field;
to secure cooperation in all
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Illustrated by Jaret Daniels. Winter form barred sulphur, also known as the fairy yellow (*Eurema daira daira*). This small tropical butterfly is common in Florida, and feeds on weedy legumes.