

# NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY



Volume 40, Number 4 Autumn 1998

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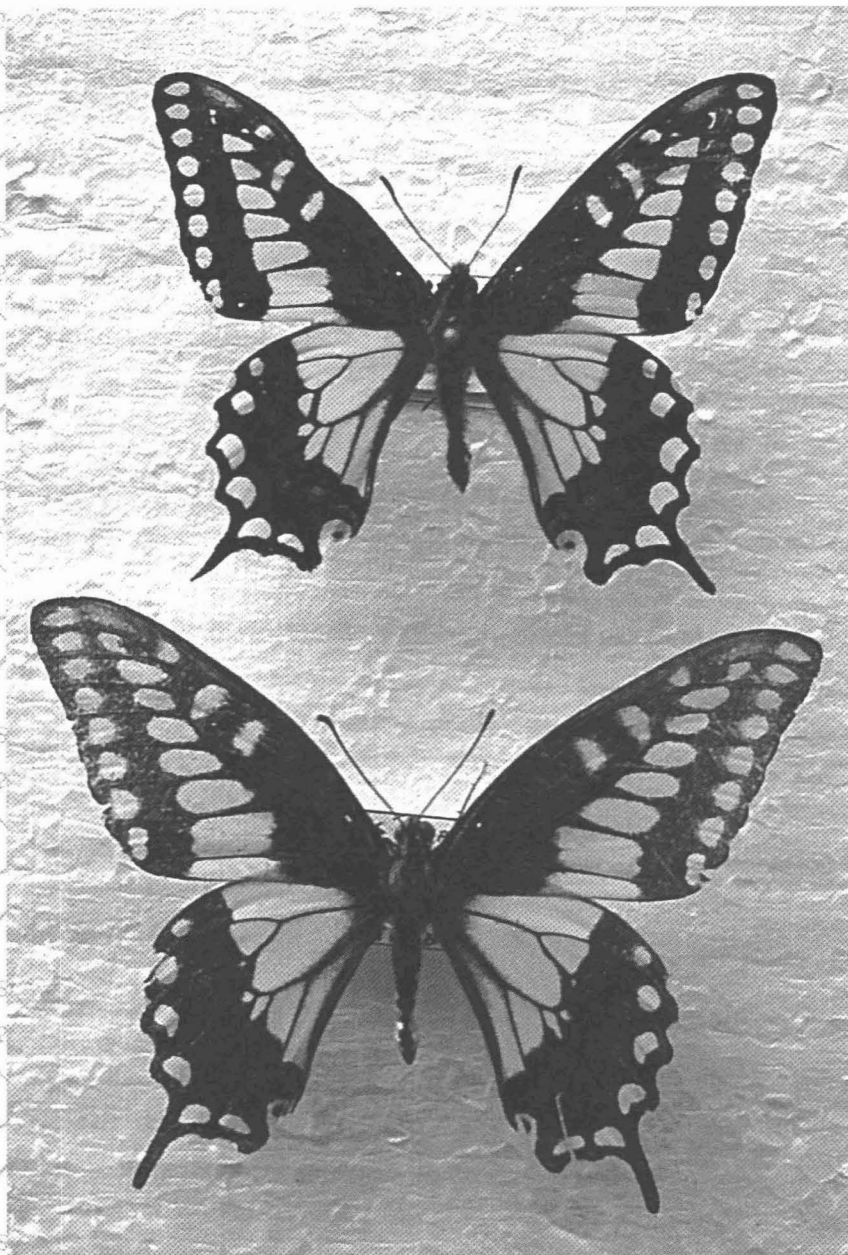
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# NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

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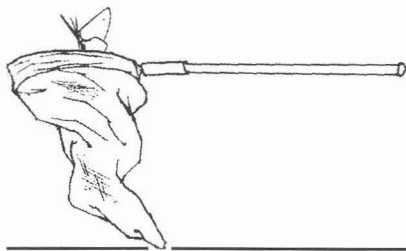
The Lepidopterists' Society is a non-profit educational and scientific organization. The object of the Society, which was formed in May 1947 and formally constituted in December 1950, is "to promote internationally the science of lepidopterology in all its branches; to further the scientifically sound and progressive study of Lepidoptera, to issue periodicals and other publications on Lepidoptera; to facilitate the exchange of specimens and ideas by both the professional worker and the amateur in the field; to compile and distribute information to other organizations and individuals for purposes of education and conservation and appreciation of Lepidoptera; and to secure cooperation in all measures" directed towards these aims. (Article II, Constitution of The Lepidopterists' Society.)

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**Cover:** Specimens of *Papilio polyxenes coloro* from the collection of Ken Davenport (see the article on pp. 42 of this issue). Top: Male, Tom's Hill, 5000 ft. (adjacent to Butterbrecht Peak), Kern Co., CA, 14 IV 1997. Bottom: Male, Cinco, Mojave Desert, Kern Co., CA, 27 IX 1984. Photo by David Lee Walker.



# Mailbag...

## To Serve and Protect?

The Resolution of the Lepidopterists' Society (see **News** 39(5), pp. 107) regarding attempts to preserve the phenomenon of the migration and overwintering behavior of the Monarch butterfly sets a very important precedent. It places the Society squarely, publicly and officially on record as advocating political action in order to achieve a desired goal, in this instance in the area of conservation. It urges Mexico, Canada and the United States "to promote, encourage and assist in the development of *legislation* (my emphasis) to provide *protection to all* Monarch butterfly overwintering areas in Mexico", which would no doubt also require other extensive supporting political and economic measures by governments.

The Society's officially expressed willingness to endorse this kind of political action stands in conspicuous contrast to its reluctance to consider similar action to promote and protect our traditional and fundamental need to create, manage and study collections of insect specimens free from impediments posed by inappropriate applications of wildlife laws and regulations by the authorities. In the recent past several Society members, myself included, have urged the Society leadership to take a stand in this matter. I have encountered vehement opposition upon raising this question in the Executive Council. Two pretexts supporting this negative attitude have been offered:

1) Article XIV, Section 1(d) of the constitution states: "no *substantial* (my emphasis) part of the activities of the Society shall consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation." My dictionary defines "propaganda" as "information,

ideas or rumors deliberately spread widely to help or harm a person, group, movement, institution, nation, etc." For my part, I would not regard reasonable and factual advocacy to inform our legislators of the Society's viewpoint on the impact of wildlife legislation on the vital interests of some of its members to be inappropriate or an "substantial" part of the Society's total activities.

YOU ARE WITHIN A  
NATIONAL  
WILDLIFE  
REFUGE



STOP WHAT YOU ARE DOING,  
IT IS PROBABLY ILLEGAL!

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*A mock poster, submitted by a member anonymously, underscores the feelings of some members about the politics of conservation.*

2) There was an alleged concern that any such political activity would somehow place the Society in jeopardy of losing its 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status, despite the fact that many front-line conservation organizations engage in intensive lobbying activities in Washington. If valid, this same concern should also have deterred the resolution in question.

It is ironic to note that this reluctance to take political action in defense of our legitimate interests increases our vulnerability at the hands of conservation organizations that make full use of political action to promote wildlife laws and regulations that are often at odds with our scientific interests.

Since its inception in 1947 under the wise and foresighted leadership of Charles Remington and Harry Clench, the Lepidopterists' Society's core constitutional objective has been to further the scientifically sound and progressive study of the lepidoptera and thereby promote the science of lepidopterology in all of its branches. Over the intervening years, the membership of this Society has compiled an outstanding record of success in that worthy endeavor.

As the Society observes its 50<sup>th</sup> year of distinguished service to the science of lepidopterology, having matured (and hopefully) grown in wisdom, it must recognize and come to terms with the fact that conservationist politics are here to stay. We must confront it where it poses a direct challenge to our vital interests or resign ourselves to be swallowed up by it. The collective expertise dealing with the unique biology and natural history of the lepidoptera that is contained within our membership is pre-eminent and beyond dispute. That authentic expertise alone is capable of suggesting what specific measures are biologically feasible for real protection of lepidoptera populations and what measures are not. However, as members of the general public, we must also display the common sense to recognize which biologically feasible measures would also be politically feasible.

The Lepidopterists' Society can best serve the cause of truly meaningful pres-



ervation of lepidoptera by communicating these scientific facts and corollary insights to the general public and to our political representatives. In so doing, the Society's core constituency of traditional collectors and students will expect the Society to take as direct and forthright action to promote that constituency's scientific interests as it has now done in the area of conservation.

*J. Benjamin Ziegler*

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Summit, NJ 07901-1434



**USDA Forest Service Replies...**

Enclosed please find a letter clarifying USDA Forest Service Policy on the collection of insects on National Forest System land (*the letter is printed in its entirety in the article on pp. 74 - Ed.*). I began working with other agency staffs on this letter over a year ago after seeing a response from former Chief Jack Ward Thomas on Forest Service collecting policy that was published in the **News of the Lepidopterists' Society** (*see News 38(6), Oct.-Dec. 1996, pp. 197 - Ed.*). I wanted to ensure that there was a clear and consistent approach for working with agency customers engaged in collecting activities.

The policy presented in Chief Thomas' letter left it up to managers of individual Forest Service units to implement a permit system for all collecting activities. This approach was not being applied consistently and did not appear enforceable, customer-friendly or necessary for certain types of collecting activities. However, as stated in the letter, there is also some concern within the agency about effects of collecting activities on populations and habitat. So, even though permits are no longer required for recreational collecting activities, all collectors should be aware of any closures or other restrictions (see paragraph 5) that might be in place on a particular National Forest. Agency biologists and managers are also interested in learning more about all components of the ecosystems they manage, including insect populations. Shar-

ing information obtained through collecting, observation or other means with the agency would be quite appropriate and appreciated.

This policy was developed working with agency's Lands (responsible for special use permits), Fish and Wildlife and Law Enforcement staffs. It was also reviewed by the USDA Office of the General Counsel.

*Richard D. Ullrich*

Program Development and Budget  
Staff, USDA Forest Service,  
Washington D.C.



**Society Business Meeting Procedures Questioned**

I would like to comment on the Resolution of the Lepidopterists' Society (see News 39(5), pp. 107) regarding attempts to preserve the phenomenon of the migration and overwintering behavior of the Monarch butterfly. My remarks do not address the necessity for, or degree of feasibility or urgency of, such attempts but rather deal with the methods suggested for doing so and, more particularly, with the responsibility of the Society in this area as compared with its traditional objectives mentioned above.

I was present at the business meeting of the Society on 13 July 1997 at New Haven (which was, as usual, modestly attended). The resolution in question was laid before the meeting seemingly without significant advance preparation of either the general membership of the Executive Council. During the ensuing discussion, I pointed out that the proposed language and action plan set forth therein could easily be interpreted by Mexico as unwelcome foreign criticism of its government and unacceptable meddling in its internal affairs.

The resolution was put to an informal (and apparently unrecorded) vote and was later reported as "passed unanimously". For my part, I abstained from voting. Thus this resolution was put into effect by no more than perhaps 3-4% of

the total Society membership. The putative worthiness of its objective notwithstanding, I question the propriety of this procedure for taking such a momentous and potentially far-reaching step. The constitution and by-laws of the Society provide that the business and affairs of the Society shall be controlled by the Executive Council, but that business can also be transacted by a quorum of members present at an annual meeting. I suggest that such official pronouncements promulgated in the name of the Society as a whole should only be authorized by a plebiscite or, at the least, by the Executive Council as a body of duly elected officials responsible to the entire membership.

*J. Benjamin Ziegler*

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Summit, NJ 07901-1434

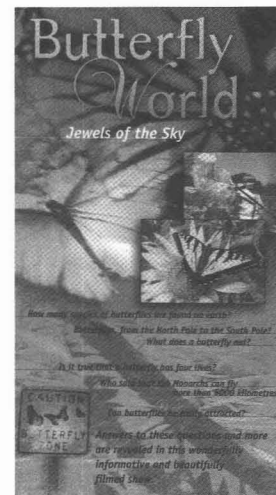


Announcement:

**Butterfly World: jewels of the sky**

This new video offers a 35 minute, entertaining and educational look at butterflies from all over the world. It is available in English or French, and in PAL, SECAM and NTSC formats, from Daval Productions, Inc., Suite 420, 1090 West

Pender, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 2N7, Canada, 1-800-561-4240 or 604-664-0501, *info@davalproductions.com*, *www.davalproductions.com*. Each video is \$19.95 + 4.00 shipping and handling (US \$). Quantity discounts apply,



write or call for more information.



# 1998 Report of the Resolutions Committee

Andrew D. Warren

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If you have not been to a meeting  
you simply won't understand  
the enthusiasm and excitement  
of the members of our clan.

It is not like a concert or a play  
it is not a random affair  
at the 49th Lep. Soc. meeting in Eureka  
so many friends and colleagues were there.

Think it is easy to host a Lep. Soc meeting?  
Well, think one more time!  
To thank the people of Eureka College  
is why I wrote this rhyme.

As we arrived on campus  
the first faces we did see  
were of Angie Belmont and Evan Coates  
who showed us our dorms and where the meeting would be.

In the process of helping us  
Angie and Evan learned most of our names,  
without their hard work and attention to details  
the meeting would not have been the same.

But these two student helpers  
are not the only ones  
who worked so hard to make this meeting  
so memorable and fun.

The Cerf Center staff, was always on time,  
It was Ruth Ann Uphoft, Ken Baxter, Courtney Milner & Marsha  
Stein, whose smiling faces we met in the food line.

A huge thanks to this group  
and to Marriott Food Services too,  
Manager Ken Akins and his staff  
filled us up with food fresh and new.

So many people at Eureka College, worked very hard to help us out,  
to Lynn Beer, Judy DeCicco, Shelly Schwanke & Dean Gary Gamon,  
we owe a huge thanks, without a doubt.

The excellent poster and paper presentations  
are a very important part  
of the exchange of ideas between amateur and professional  
part of the Lep. Soc. mission from the start.

As usual the papers were interesting, and all were quite fine.  
Terry Harrison, Eric Metzler, Lee & Jackie Miller, Bob Robbins, Dean  
Bowers & Mike Toliver, our session moderators kept the talks on time.

But even more thanks goes to those  
who helped with Audio/Visual & Computer Support  
Kelly McCuen, Eldrick Smith & Jim Perry  
avoided technical disasters – no talks were cut short.

Next to the Posters was the Photo Gallery  
and we thank Jackie Miller for the display.

It is always nice to stop and look at the photos  
during free moments in the day.

Marilyn Cook and the Housekeeping staff  
prepared quite well for our swarm,  
with clean rooms and linens  
we were welcomed into the dorms.

Of course we cannot forget to thank  
the people who brought us here,  
so to Peg & Mike Toliver  
I dedicate this cheer:

Hurray! Hurray!  
They worked so hard  
Without pay,  
To make the day  
For us to come stay,  
So we can say  
Which bugs came our way  
Between last year at Yale, and yesterday

The 51st year for our Society has passed,  
so I take time at last  
to thank the officers of our Society  
who keep our group intact, and make meetings so lively:

Officers finishing their terms:

President: James P. Tuttle  
Immediate Past President: Eric H. Metzler  
Vice Presidents: Vitor O. Becker, Claude Lemaire &  
Mogens C. Nielsen  
Secretary: Michael J. Smith  
Journal Editor: Lawrence F. Gall  
Executive Council Members-at-Large: Charles V. Covell,  
John W. Peacock, Richard L. Brown

Continued thanks to:

Treasurer: David C. Iftner  
Assistant Treasurer: Kelly Richers  
News Editor: Phil Schappert  
Book Review Editor: M. Alma Solis  
Memoirs Editor: William E. Miller  
Members-at-Large of Executive Council and  
Standing Committees.

Welcome to:

President: Michael J. Smith  
Vice Presidents: Susan S. Borkin, Manual A. Balcazar Lara,  
Mirna M. Casagrande  
Secretary: Ernest Williams  
Executive Council Members-at-Large: Andrew VZ. Brower,  
Brian Scholtens, George L. Balogh  
Journal Editor: M. Deane Bowers

# Collecting on Forest Service Lands: Policy Change

James P. Tuttle

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The U.S. Forest Service has recently standardized its position for collecting insects on National Forest Service Lands. This is an important development for all hobbyists since it allows for the noncommercial collection of insects on all Forest Service land (with some restrictions – see below) and eliminates the confusing, and often inconsistent, process of site by site approval that previously existed.

In a Forest Service Memo dated May 15, 1998 entitled **Noncommercial Collection of Insects on National Forest System Lands** (see text on pp. 74) the

noncommercial collection of insects by small groups or individuals in pursuit of personal interest are now universally classified as a recreation activity which does not require special use authorization. *This does not eliminate the need to obey all other local, state, and federal laws which apply to the specific insects being collected, or access to restricted areas within individual forest sites.* It is suggested that you make contact with the local ranger station to identify closed or restricted areas, listed insect and plant species, and inform them of your planned collecting activities.

This policy change was developed after consideration of a letter written by Dr. Fred Stehr of Michigan State University. A copy of his letter, in its entirety, appeared in the Winter issue (Vol. 39, No. 5) of the **News of the Lepidopterists' Society**. The amended policy, under the signature of the Deputy Chief of the National Forest System, was directed to Eric J. Metzler, the Immediate Past President of the Lepidopterists' Society. The implementation of this policy change shows a "good-faith" effort of all parties involved, and the National Forest Service, in particular, should be commended.

## 1998 Season Summary Submissions

Jim Tuttle, Season Summary Editor

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It is once again that time of year to start gathering your notes on your field season. You can submit your data to the Zone Coordinator in any format that is mutually acceptable to both parties. The only caveat is that the Zone Coordinator must be able to obtain the following information for **each** taxon you submit, regardless of the format; Zone Number, Contributor Name (if you already have a name code from previous years, please make it clear to the Zone Coordinator), State/Province, County/Region, Specific Locality, Date(s), Family, Genus, Species, Subspecies (if appropriate), and Comments (optional). The Zone Coordinators will still accept reports on the 1996 In-

put Form (see the July 1996 issue of the NEWS, pp.81). **The submission deadline to the Zone Coordinators will be December 15, 1998.**

We encourage each of you to look back over the past collecting season and share your data. Emphasis should be placed on new STATE and COUNTY records, range extensions, attitudinal and seasonal observations, and new host plant associations.

We will continue to use the taxonomy as set forth in *Atlas of Western United States Butterflies including Adjacent Parts of Canada and Mexico* by Stanford & Opler (1993) and *Distribution of the*

*Butterflies (Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea) of the Eastern United States* by Opler (1995). All butterfly submissions will be converted to that taxonomy (with inclusion of new taxonomy as set forth in recent major works; i.e., *The Butterflies of Alberta*) by the Zone Coordinators. Moth taxonomy should continue to follow the M.O.N.A. series except were major treatments (i.e., Poole's Noctuidae) have been published.

The Season Summary offers a great opportunity for each of us, whether professional or amateur, to make a contribution to the science of lepidopterology. Thanks for contributing.



# The Status of the Desert Swallowtail, *Papilio polyxenes coloro* Wright, in the Southern Sierra and adjacent Mojave Desert

Ken Davenport

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This swallowtail of the open Mojave Desert and desert mountain ranges of the southwestern U.S. and northern Baja, California, was long considered a distinct species and was known as “Rudkin’s Swallowtail” (*Papilio rudkini* Chermock & Chermock). Ferris and Emmel (1982) provided evidence that the name *P. coloro* had priority over the name *P. rudkini* and that this desert swallowtail is conspecific with the Black Swallowtail (*P. polyxenes asterius* Stoll). The two intergrade in southeastern Arizona and the butterfly is now often called “Wright’s Swallowtail” in the literature.

Emmel & Emmel (1973) and Tyler (1975) both excluded the southern Sierra and Kern County as part of the range of *P. rudkini* for good reason. There were no known records for this region at the time that these books were written and the primary host plant, Turpentine-broom (*Thamnosma montana* Torr. & Frem.), was not known from the region. Victorville, northeast to the Death Valley region was given as the northern limits of this butterfly’s range.

There have been other difficulties in defining this desert swallowtail’s range. While the rare black form “clarki” is generally easy to separate from other species in the *P. machaon* group and recognize as a *P. polyxenes* Fabricius, the more common yellow form “rudkini” can be very easily confused with the similar Anise Swallowtail (*Papilio zelicaon* Lucas) or the yellow forms or subspecies of Baird’s Swallowtail (*P. bairdii* W. H. Edwards). The latter may be conspecific with the Machaon Swallowtail (*P. machaon* Linnaeus) according to Scott (1986) and Sperling and Harrison (1994). In fact this

butterfly was confused with both *P. bairdii* form “brucei” and *P. zelicaon* by Comstock (1927) and others until 1937. In the southern Sierra and adjacent Mojave Desert it would appear that many *P. coloro* have been misidentified as *P. zelicaon* by collectors and observers. Similar problems appear to exist in Inyo and Mono Cos. with these three species.

Tyler (1975) provided useful information on distinguishing *P. polyxenes coloro* (as *P. rudkini*) from *P. zelicaon*: “one of the best distinctions is that the yellow submarginal spots of UpFW are rounded and far apart (in *P. zelicaon* these are linear in shape and tend to form a band). Comstock pointed out in the original description that the spots of the median band tend to be rounded on their outer edges...in *P. zelicaon* the spots are straight.” Another distinction that I’ve noted is that the yellow coloration in late spring individuals of *P. coloro* is paler than the bright yellow of *P. zelicaon*. Freshly emerged *P. coloro* may appear to be worn and faded *P. zelicaon*. There is also a prominent yellow stripe along the abdomen in *P. zelicaon* that is less prominent or absent in *P. coloro*, which often has a spotted abdomen similar to *P. polyxenes asterius*.

Entomologists have long assumed that *P. coloro* (or *P. rudkini* as it was then known) did not occur in the southern Sierra, even though the arid desert-like habitats are similar to that butterfly’s habitat in the eastern Mojave and Colorado Deserts where the butterfly is common. It was also not known that *P. coloro* would accept *Tauschia parishii* (C & R) as an alternative host-plant (Davenport, 1983).

Things became more complicated when Jim Brock discovered *Papilio indra* on Piute Peak on 3 VII 1972 and John F. Emmel found a nearby population on Butterbrecht Peak, describing this *P. indra* as *P. i. phyllisae* in 1981. Collectors began to turn their attention to the region and other new discoveries were made. Emmel noted that *P. coloro* larvae were found with *P. indra* larvae on the *T. parishii* and a few collectors noted an occasional yellow patterned machaon group swallowtail flying with *P. indra* on Butterbrecht Peak. Most believed these were *P. zelicaon*.

Jim Brock was the first to report that this desert swallowtail occurs in Kern County, taking a specimen on a “hilltop” near Red Rock Canyon on 5 IV 1974. I had collected a large female *P. coloro* the previous year in the southern San Joaquin Valley in Bakersfield but, being unfamiliar with *P. coloro* (or *P. rudkini*) at the time, misidentified the specimen as a faded *P. zelicaon*. The specimen was given to my grandmother who had wanted a display case with pretty butterflies and the specimen was forgotten until 1982, when I recognized what a “prize” I had inadvertently given up. After her death the following year, the specimen was returned to my collection by my uncle. Meanwhile, in the late 1970’s, collectors noted it was “Rudkin’s Swallowtail”, not the Anise Swallowtail flying in the Butterbrecht Peak region.

*Papilio polyxenes coloro* would be found in the adjacent Mojave Desert in the very wet years 1983 and 1984, years marked by migrant species usually found further south. These included *Polygonus leo histrio* Rober, *Battus philenor philenor* (Linnaeus), *Zerene cesonia cesonia*



(Stoll), *Phoebis sennae marcellina* (Cramer), *Libytheana bachmanii larvata* (Kirtland) and *Euptoieta claudia* (Cramer). On September 20, 1984 I saw dozens of *P. coloro* in alfalfa fields in the Cinco/Cantil region. Whether these individuals were migrants from the south or had been utilizing some Umbelliferae in the nearby Sierra is not known. It became clear that *Phoebis sennae marcellina* becomes transiently established on *Cassia armata* Watson found along Hwy. 14, that *Zerene cesonia* utilizes *Dalea fremontii* Torrey as a larval host in the region and that *Hemiargus isola alce* (W. H. Edwards) and *H. ceraunus gyas* (W. H. Edwards) both are residents in the mesquite woodlands around Koehn Dry Lake. *Papilio polyxenes coloro* was also found commonly in this area in the wet year 1992.

The Pipevine Swallowtail (*Battus philenor*) has proven to be a rare but regular stray to the southern Sierra.

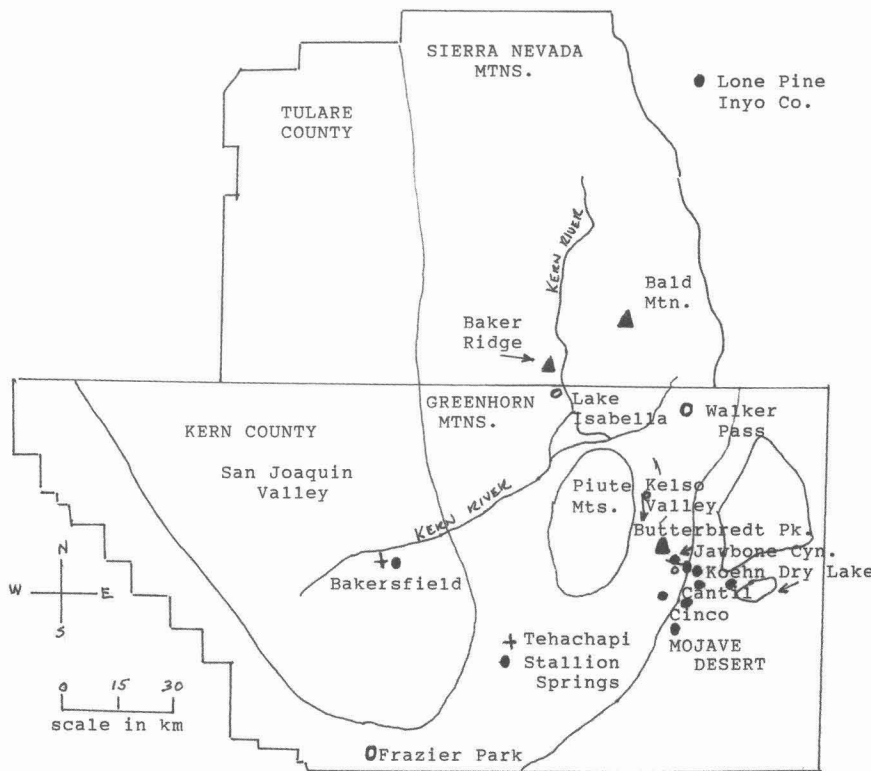
Regular reports of "black swallowtails" probably refer to this species but either *P. bairdii* or *P. polyxenes* form "clarki" could occur in the region, especially the Piute Mountains. I know of no actual captures of black form "clarki" in Kern or Tulare Cos. though apparent sight records for Bakersfield and Frazier Park have been reported.

In an article where I reported the discovery of parnassians in the Greenhorn Mountains (Davenport 1995), I also reported that *P. coloro* occurs on Baker Ridge as well, at high elevations above 7700'. *Papilia indra phyllisae* occurs there also and *B. philenor* was seen with it on the same day, 25 VI 1997. A number of Mojave Desert species regularly stray up the Kern River Canyon below Baker Ridge so it is not surprising that desert swallowtails would turn up on such arid slopes in the southern Sierra. The Clodius Parnassian (*Parnassius clodius* nr. *baldur* W. H. Edwards) seems to be

restricted to the north-facing slope of Baker Ridge. *Papilio polyxenes coloro* has been collected in the southern Sierra at elevations as high as 9382' on Bald Mountain in the Kennedy Meadow region of Tulare County. I collected a single worn male there on 20 VI 1992, flying alone, away from the numerous *P. zelicaon* flying elsewhere on the ridge. Bald Mountain is also a good locality for *P. indra*, which flies there from late May well into July. The *Tauschia* hostplant does not appear to grow on Bald Mtn. but it does occur at lower elevations nearby and it is definitely growing on Baker Ridge in the Greenhorn Mountains.

It appears that these two swallowtails, *P. p. coloro* and *P. indra*, often occur on the same southern Sierra hilltops with *P. indra* far more common. On one memorable day at Butterbrecht Peak (21 V 1988) I netted 27 *P. i. phyllisae* (most were released) but only two *P. p. coloro*. Often one finds only *P. indra* and no *P. coloro*, but on 18 III 1995 in a search for *P. indra* we found only two *P. coloro* so the latter may emerge earlier in the season. A fresh *B. philenor* was observed flying in a canyon on the lower slopes of Butterbrecht Peak on 28 VI 1983. *Papilio polyxenes coloro* probably strays north along the east side of the Sierra regularly Robert Lee Allen reported collecting a worn specimen at Inyo County Park, Lake Diaz Campground on 21 V 1982. This locality is near Lone Pine and Mt. Whitney in Inyo County

Evidence indicates that *P. coloro* strays into the Tehachapi Mountains (Kelly Richers collected a fresh male at Stallion Springs near Tehachapi on 23 V 1982) and as noted has strayed into the southern San Joaquin Valley to Bakersfield (14 V 1973). I have never found *P. zelicaon* out on the Kern County Desert nor in the Butterbrecht Peak region. *Papilio polyxenes coloro* should occur on the arid east slope of the Piutes since *P. indra* and the *Tauschia* hostplant occur there. *Papilio zelicaon* commonly occurs in both the Greenhorns and Piutes on the west slopes and higher peaks and ridges of those mountain ranges.



Map of Kern and Tulare Co. in south-central California showing localities where *Papilio polyxenes coloro* has been observed or collected. Triangles denote mountain peaks, black dots are collection records, open dots are sight records. Drawing by the author.

These and additional records (see below) indicate that *P. coloro* is probably far more common and widely distributed than we currently appreciate. Flying in both wet and dry years in the southern Sierra, it appears to be a rare "resident" species. In the adjacent Mojave Desert it may occur only as a rare stray or migrant except for very wet years when it is sometimes common. Unless otherwise noted, the collector was the author.

Voucher specimens for these records are in private collections and in the collection of the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County in Los Angeles. Such voucher specimens are of extreme importance when the ranges of two similar appearing swallowtails meet and correct identifications may become difficult or controversial. Questionable specimens that could not be reliably identified were excluded from this article.

### Records for *Papilio polyxenes coloro* in the Southern Sierra and adjacent Mojave Desert

#### Kern County: Sierran Records:

Canyon 1.5 miles south of Butterbredt Peak at 4500', two worn females 26 V 1978; Butterbredt Peak summit at 6000',

two males 21 V 1988; Tom's Hill at 5000', one male 14 IV 1997; hilltop W. of Tom's Hill at 5000', two males 18 III 1995. E. of Walker Pass on hilltop in April of 1992, observed by R. P Meyer; seen in the Sageland/Kelso Valley region by K. Roever on 29 V 1995...this is desert valley between Piutes and arid eastern Sierra. Extreme S. end of Sierra at northern edge of Mojave Desert near Cinco and Cantil, in "desert canyon", one worn male 29 IV 1992. Several sight records for Jawbone Canyon including 29 IV 1996. All of these records are from desert-like habitats in the arid southern Sierra.

#### Kern County: Mojave Desert Records:

Hilltop near Red Rock Canyon (J. Brock); Cinco, large fresh female "comstocki" taken 4 and 6 VII 1983 in residential area: abundant in alfalfa fields and desert scrub in Cinco/Cantil region, also Koehn Dry Lake 20 IX 1984, 27 IX 1984 and 3 X 1984. Cantil, two males collected 16 V 1992 by K. Davenport and Tom Rubbert.

#### Tulare County: Sierran Records:

Bald Mountain Lookout at 9382', collected one worn male sympatric with *P. zelicaon* on 20 VI 1992; one fresh female on Baker Point Lookout at 8000' on 4 VII

1995; one fresh male same locality 7753' on 24 VII 1995.

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## Planning a Field Trip?

Jackie Miller

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Remember that collecting trips now require a little more planning. A number of states have guidelines for collecting in state parks, natural preserves or wildlife refuges. Take a few moments and contact the wildlife agency in your state or the one that you plan to visit. Ask for their current guidelines on collecting insects.

If you plan to visit and collect in a foreign country, you should contact the wildlife or agricultural agency administering wildlife in that respective country or contact the US Fish and Wildlife Agency

(800-358-2104) and ask for the latest listing for such agencies in CITES countries. Some countries require collecting permits for insects while others do not. The processing time may take six months or longer. Remember to file a completed USFWS form 3-177 upon your return.

Take a few minutes now so that your collecting trip will be an enjoyable and productive time. Be a responsible lepidopterist, and remember that your actions reflect on other members.



# Noncommercial Collection of Insects on National Forest System Lands

Robert C. Joslin

Deputy Chief, National Forest System,  
USDA, Forest Service, P.O. Box 96090, Washington D.C. 20090-6090

May 15, 1998

To: Regional Foresters

This memorandum addresses the national inconsistency that exists in determining whether a special use authorization is required for the noncommercial collection of insects on National Forest System (NFS) lands. The following direction is intended to improve consistency in responding to and managing proposals for this type of activity.

Further direction is necessary primarily because the provisions at 36 CFR 251.50(c) do not specify by example the noncommercial recreational collection of insects as an activity not requiring a special use authorization. Consequently, Forest Officers have been inconsistent in requiring or not requiring an authorization for this kind of activity.

Inconsistencies have occurred, in particular, with respect to organized collection activities for noncommercial purposes, specifically those that are conducted for research purposes, those conducted by universities, and collections by clubs and societies whose members share common interests in the study and/or collection of insect species. These types of collections have been considered by some Forest Officers to be a special use, while others have exempted them from the need to obtain an authorization.

Generally, the noncommercial collection of insects by Forest visitors, either in small groups or by individuals in pursuit of a personal interest, should be managed as a noncommercial recreational activity

which, pursuant to 36 CFR 251.50(c), does not require a special use authorization. Examples would include non-commercial recreational collections organized by clubs or hobbyist organizations. An authorization should be required for those insect collection activities that are not recreational in nature. Examples could include collections that are organized and conducted by universities, research institutions, and professional societies for nonrecreational purposes.

Some field staff may have concerns about both populations and species viability, and the potential for adverse effects on species-specific pollinators. Where otherwise unregulated collection activities are a resource management concern, Forest Supervisors may exercise their authority to regulate this type of use by issuing a closure order under 36 CFR 261.53, or by imposing conditions on the possession, storage, or transportation of insects under 36 CFR 261.58(s).

All parties engaged in this type of activity, whether commercial or non-commercial, recreational or nonrecreational, are obligated to comply with Forest Service orders and with other Federal, State, and local laws and regulations that may apply to insect collecting activities on NFS lands. These include, but are not limited to, state wildlife and/or agricultural regulations, regulations designed to protect threatened or endangered species pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, and

requirements to maintain viable populations pursuant to the National Forest Management Act. Likewise, if a particular noncommercial, recreational collection effort will involve the gathering of 75 or more people, authorized Forest Officers should require a noncommercial group use permit for the activity.

All units should immediately suspend requiring the issuance of a special use authorization for the noncommercial recreational collection of insects, as described above, where such authorization is not otherwise required by law, regulation or Forest order. Units should review correspondence and other notifications that may have been made on this subject. Representations that may be contrary to this direction should be formally rescinded.

This memorandum will be followed shortly by an Interim Directive to the Forest Service Manual and Special Uses Handbook (FSH 2709.11). If you have any questions or concerns about this direction, please contact Randy Karstaedt, (WO, Lands) Special Uses Group Leader, at (202) 205-1256.

*(The above constitutes the full text of USDA Forest Service Memorandum, File Code: 2720, Route to: 2600, dated May 15, 1998. It is suggested that all members take a copy of this memo with them when collecting on Forest Service lands in the future – Ed.)*





# If you want to collect in Central America, you better Belize it

Mathew Barnes

Upper Cow Leys Farm, Piddington, Bicester, Oxon OX6 0QE, England

Like a few other members I decided to follow up the article on Belize by Jan Meerman and Tineke Boomsma in the Spring 1997 issue of the **News of the Lepidopterists' Society** (Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 8) and spent six weeks collecting moths in that country over Christmas and New Year. Since Belize is the only English-speaking country in Central America, and is actively promoting its ecotourism, I thought that other members might be interested to hear about conditions out there.

You will need a permit to collect in Belize. Apply at least three months in advance with the fee of US\$100. Say where you plan to collect; what the reason is for the collecting (only scientific collecting is permitted) and how many specimens you propose to catch. Since biodiversity surveys are speculative, I simply stated that I would take up to ten specimens of each "morphospecies" and a maximum of 5,000 specimens. This caused no problems. A list of specimens captured is required before you leave - I broke down my list into approximate families and numbers - and an export permit is then issued at no extra charge. You can apply directly to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Forest Department, Conservation Division, Forest Drive, Belmopan, Belize, C.A., or - as I did - pay Jan to organize the collecting permit before you arrive. A detailed report is required within a specified time.

Our base was Jan's cabana by his butterfly farm at 'Greenhills', on the beautiful Mountain Pine Ridge near the Guatemalan border. A 500-gallon water-tank and faucet and solar-powered lighting provided the basics of life at the cabana, which is within walking distance of rea-

sonably good tropical forest (opinions differ as to whether Belizean forest is true 'rain'forest). Collecting was hence relatively easy. At low moon (particularly when raining) the MV sheet unit - powered by Honda E350 generator through rain and drought - was usually satisfactorily black: I took some 3,300 specimens, both field-mounted pyralids and other micros and larger, papered moths.



Map of Belize. Originally intended to illustrate Meerman & Boomsma, *News* 39(1): 8. This map was, unfortunately, omitted at that time. Drawing by Jan Meerman.

I collected no butterflies, as others seem to have this group well in hand (Jan's book on Belizean butterflies will be published soon). This left time to explore the daytime delights of Belize, such as numerous Maya temples, the second largest barrier reef in the world and the other tropical delights this small country (180 miles by 80) of some 220,000 very friendly souls has to offer. Belize isn't

cheap in comparison with its Spanish-speaking neighbours, and for a North American it can seem downright expensive (i.e. about the same as we downtrodden Europeans pay) but it can't be beaten for friendliness and safety. The police don't carry guns and, yes, everybody speaks English.

Jan has recorded some 230 species of butterflies, 58 species of Hawk Moths and 36 species of Saturniids from the 50 acres of Greenhills alone - but I can't put a figure on total country numbers. The moths are especially poorly known - few described species have 'British Honduras' (the pre-independence name) as a type locality, and I am having trouble putting good names to many of my specimens. Serious faunal inventory work is definitely needed. The Natural History Museum, London, has a field station near Greenhills but I have seen no published records to date. The impressive Conservation Division of the Belize Forestry Department takes its duties seriously and is currently putting the 2,500+ species of Belizean plants on database. Maybe other organisms will follow? Conservation is a high priority, with rules directed toward the preservation and sustainable use of natural ecosystems being enforced rigorously - funded in part by an earmarked 'PACT' ('Protected Areas Conservation Trust') of BZ \$7.50 (US \$3.75) payable by all departing visitors.

One particularly interesting place in Belize is Pook's Hill, a Jungle Lodge a few miles from the capital, Belmopan. Here Ray Snaddon and his wife Vicky have carved out a haven for itinerant naturalists in the heart of some excellent forest. On braving the 5½ mile dirt-track you can tell you are among friends by the

dozens of bait-traps festooning the trees en route – set up by resident naturalist, Dr. Barry Fox, who is cataloguing their butterflies and moths.

The Snaddons currently rely on 'normal' holidaymakers to fill their eight beautifully appointed double cabanas (complete with hot water and magnificent views over the jungle). However, the bookshelf in their peaceful thatched bar/restaurant – crammed with books on Central American wildlife – shows that their true interests lie in 'ecotourism'. Ideally Ray and Vicky would like to fill Pook's Hill with special interest groups studying the local wildlife, archaeology and geology. A Field Studies Centre is planned, complete with computers, reference library, workbenches and so forth. The Snaddons would like to hear from anyone wishing to work at Pook's Hill on any aspect of Belize's wildlife, including Lepidoptera (address: Ray & Vicky Snaddon, Pook's Hill Ltd., P.O. Box 14, Belmopan, Belize, C.A. Tel.: 501-8-12017. Fax.: 501-8-63361. e-mail: [pookshill@btl.net](mailto:pookshill@btl.net) OR [pookshill@pobox.com](mailto:pookshill@pobox.com). Web site: [www.belizenet.com/pookshill.html](http://www.belizenet.com/pookshill.html)).

Nothing at Pook's Hill is an elegant improvement on the many rain-and-mud

streaked nights I have spent collecting in rainforests elsewhere. The Snaddons' large diesel generator, bank of batteries, and DC/AC inverter make life particularly easy. Setting up the sheet, strolling off to a delightful meal and then checking the sheet at odd moments between after-dinner drinks is definitely my kind of collecting. Checking the sheet at 2 am is also more fun than most jungle localities as a large book lies permanently by the fridge in the bar and you can sign for refreshments day or night! If you are visiting Belize and like to do your collecting in comfort and in good company, Pook's Hill is definitely the place for you.

The best month for moths and butterflies in Belize, I am told, is June. Although an escape from northern snow over Christmas and New Year is always appealing (and the moths aren't too bad then either) note that prices rise alarmingly during Belize's short tourist season.

Two more small words of warning are in order. With the exception of the Northern Highway to Mexico the roads in Belize are terrible. Speeds overland average 14 mph and vehicles are shaken to pieces. Car Hire is consequently extremely expensive – although local hire, recom-

mended by Jan, proved cheaper than the international firms at the airport. Also, note that bouts of surprisingly cold weather can occur in Belize during the winter months - and this year was worse than most, thanks to El Nino. It never freezes, but cold fronts can bring the temperature down into the low 40's Fahrenheit for three or four days at a time... so bring your pajamas!

Half a dozen people contacted me about my article on moth collecting in French Guyana – and some even went out there subsequently. It would be good to hear from anybody who has been, or is about to go, to Belize. All of the people who contacted me about French Guyana were butterfly enthusiasts. Where are all the moth people? Surely there must be some more Lepidopterists who have elected to explore the more diverse (and less well-known) world of the moths? If so, I would love to hear from them – especially Arctiid, Ctenuchid, Pyralid, Geometrid and Notodontid enthusiasts. I still have several drawers of 'U.F.O.'s from the Caribbean and Central and South America awaiting identification, and am always interested in exchange for specimens from areas I have not yet collected.

#### Announcement:

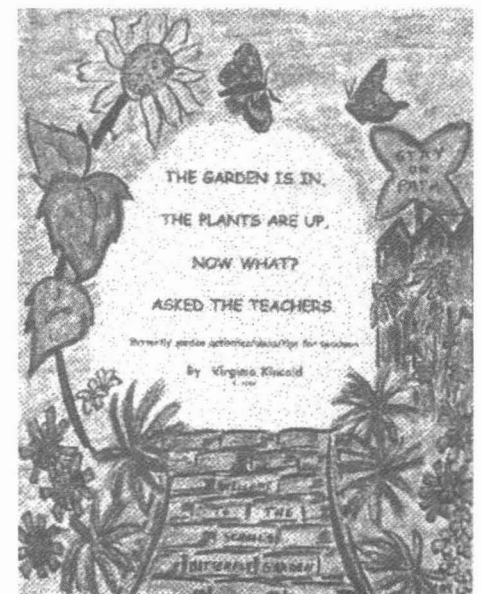
## The Garden is in, the Plants are up...Now What? Asked the Teachers...

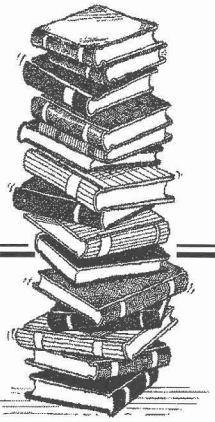
In 1994 Virginia Kincaid and her husband, James, designed and landscaped, and now maintain, a butterfly garden at their daughter's elementary school. Several grants and awards were received for this successful project. Press stories helped spread word of the gardens seeds of success. She is now using the internet to consult with teachers/volunteers that want a similar garden at their school.

The handbook's title, *The Garden is in, the Plants are up...Now What? Asked the Teachers*, tells the story of what's inside... If a butterfly garden is planted well the first year, that should be all that is needed for many years to come. If you plant it, they will come and guess what?

They do... Then what? After several years of discussing what activities could be conducted in a butterfly garden, Virginia decided to write her ideas down, after consulting with educators for four years, and share them with others.

This 43 page, spiral bound book lists more than 100 hands-on activities, subdivided by season, and includes recipes, a map and plant list for the school garden that they maintain in Oklahoma. The book is available for \$22.25 (US \$), postage and handling included, from Virginia Kincaid, 10112 East Lake Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73162, 405-722-3837, e-mail: [Ragbfly@aol.com](mailto:Ragbfly@aol.com).





## The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf

M. Alma Solis, Editor

...will return next issue

# First Sighting of Carolina Satyr, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*, in Pennsylvania

Monica Miller

5680 Clark Avenue, Bethel Park, PA 15102

On July 25, 1998, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, I spotted what I at first thought was a *very* late season Little Wood Satyr (*Megisto cymela*), worn to the point that all of its silver "solder" was gone. It seemed rather small for that though, and when I took a closer look I realized the creature was actually pretty fresh (I only got a good look at its underside). I didn't recognize the species at the time, but it wasn't *cymela*. As is my habit when I see something I haven't seen before, I took photos to ID it. (Of course, as one would expect, the creature refused to rest in one place very long and insisted on aligning itself with the sun in such a way that to get a clear shot I had to battle casting a shadow on it). When I got home, I looked in my field guides and identified it from memory as a Carolina Satyr, *Hermeuptychia sosybius*. I did think it odd it wasn't found in some of the guides for nearby states but didn't think much of it at the time.

Later when talking with Curt Lehman, I mentioned the sighting and he suggested I contact David Wright (Eastern

Butterfly Atlas Project, Pennsylvania Coordinator), as he thought the observation might be a state record. I contacted David and gave copies of the photos to both him and Curt to confirm the ID (later re-confirmed by Harry Pavulaan, Eastern Butterfly Atlas Project, Primary Coordinator). Much to my amazement and delight this does indeed appear to be a state record (see Recent State Lists below).

The Carolina Satyr was found flitting among and sipping moisture from vegetation growing along the side of a stream that meanders along the boundary between woods and fields. While the habitat coincides with what the field guides describe as the normal habitat for the species, I have returned to the area several times since the sighting and have seen no other individuals of the species. I will continue to explore the area over the next year to see if I can determine if the species has indeed formed a colony or if this sighting was part of a temporary northern extension of the range enabled

by the uncharacteristically mild winter of 1997-1998.

My thanks to Curt and David for their recommendations and helpful advice regarding confirming and reporting this sighting.

### Recent State Lists

Tietz, H. M. 1952 The Lepidoptera of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Agric. Exp.Sta., State College, PA, 194pp.

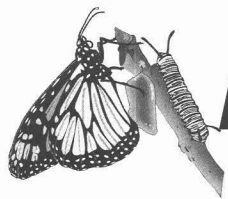
Wright, D. M. 1995. Atlas of Pennsylvania Butterflies. Privately Printed. Lansdale, PA, 23pp.



Photo by Monica Miller







## Metamorphosis...

The Society has learned of the death of the following member. Our condolences to his family.

### Paul Klassen

Paul Klassen passed away in Carman, Manitoba on April 25, 1998 at the age of 74.

He was born in Ohrloff, Russia and moved with his parents to Canada in 1924. Paul grew up on a farm in southern Manitoba and was interested in all aspects of nature, especially butterflies. Since his retirement in 1981 Paul was devoted to studying butterflies. Over the years, he collected throughout Manitoba and elsewhere in western Canada amassing a meticulously curated collection of over 30,000 lepidopteran specimens.

In 1984 he published his Checklist of Manitoba Butterflies in the *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society* (Vol. 38(1): 32-39) and served for many years as the Society's provincial coordinator. In 1986 he received the Norman Criddle Award from the Entomological Society of Canada in recognition of outstanding

work among amateur entomologists. Paul developed the original concept and was senior author of *The Butterflies of Manitoba* published in 1989. More recently Paul worked with school children providing talks and workshops on butterflies while devoting research time to his new book *From the Steppes to the Prairies*, a history of his family in Russia and Canada. In 1993 Paul was awarded an honorary life-time membership to the Manitoba Naturalists Society.

Prior to his death, Paul made arrangements for his collection to be transferred to The Manitoba Museum where the collection will be housed and made available for research and exhibition.

Among others, we, his co-authors, sadly miss our friend.

*Dr. W. Brian McKillop  
Dr. William B. Preston  
Dr. Richard Westwood*

### Announcement:

## The Butterflies of Point Pelee National Park: A Seasonal Guide and Checklist

by Alan Wormington

A publication of the Ontario Natural History Press, this pocket-sized, 12-page booklet includes resident versus immigrant status, flight season and abundance using bar graphs, extreme occurrence dates, and all-time maximum count for a single day for each of the 85 species that have been recorded at Point Pelee National Park, Ontario, Canada. Also included are pointers to recommended areas to find butterflies, number of species that have been recorded during each month of the year, and four blank columns for you to record your own observations. The 12 page publication,

ONTARIO NATURE GUIDE NUMBER 1

### The Butterflies of Point Pelee National Park: A Seasonal Guide and Checklist



Alan Wormington

ONTARIO NATURAL HISTORY PRESS

available from Ontario Natural History Press, c/o Alan Wormington, R.R. #1, Leamington, Ontario, N8H 3V4, Canada, costs \$3.50 each (CAN \$) by mail to Canada, \$2.30 each (US \$) by mail to USA, and \$2.90 (US \$) by mail outside of North America. All prices include postage and taxes. Ask about discounts for multiple copies.

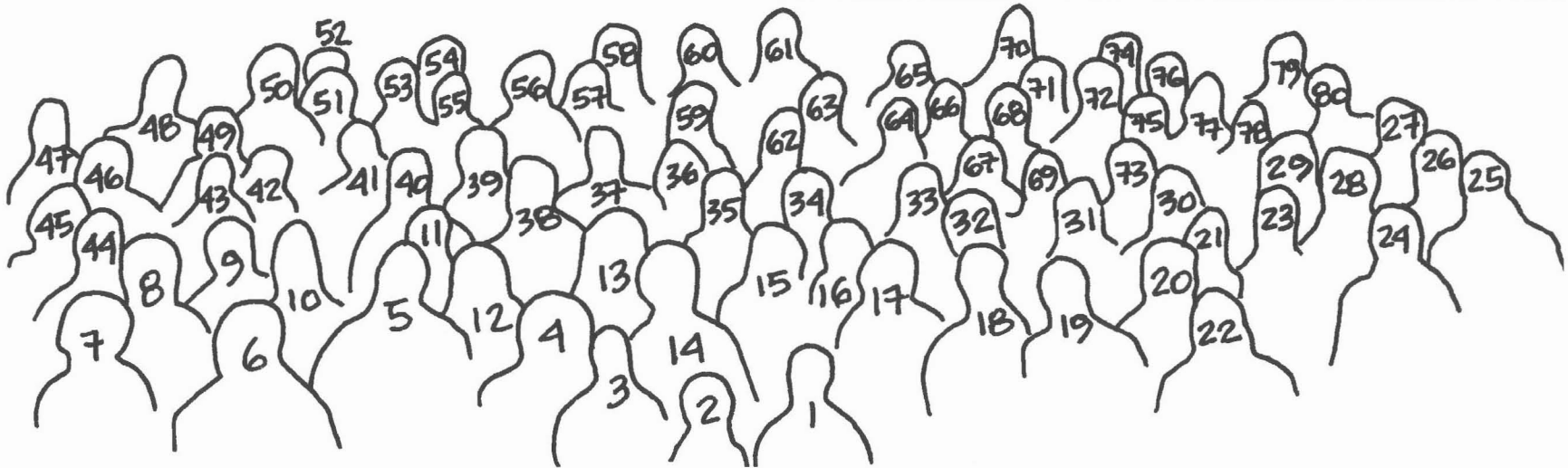


## Lepidopterists' Calendar

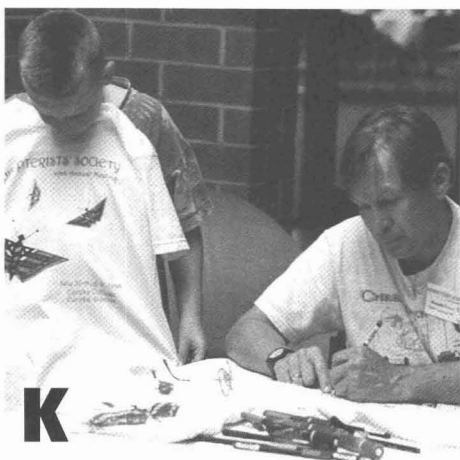
If there are any new upcoming events and meetings of interest to members of The Lepidopterists' Society to put in this column then no-one saw fit to inform the editor of them! If you know of events that might be of interest to your fellow lepidopterists, then please send a short note to the editor (address on inside back cover) at least 4 months prior to the scheduled date of the event.



**1998 Meeting Group Photo, Eureka, Illinois**



Key: 1: Albert Slocomb; 2: Aaron Balogh; 3: Daniel Balogh; 4: C.S. Meitner; 5: Les Ferge; 6: Carol Ferge; 7: Jean Smith; 8: John Peacock; 9: Charlie Covell; 10: David Iftner; 11: Terry Herig; 12: Jim Wilker; 13: Astrid Caldas; 14: Terry Balogh; 15: Eric Metzler; 16: Ron Priest; 17: Pat Metzler; 18: Elaine Hodges; 19: Ron Hodges; 20: Ronald Weinberg; 21: Mary Crowe; 22: Kathy Wildman; 23: Henya Rachmier; 24: Angie Belmont; 25: Donald Wright; 26: Andy Warren; 27: Monty Jones; 28: Evan Coates; 29: Susan Borkin; 30: Jed Bromfield; 31: Suzette Slocomb; 32: Jean-Francois Landry; 33: Dennis Schlicht; 34: Deane Bowers; 35: George Balogh; 36: Bob Robbins; 37: John Suey; 38: Phil Schappert; 39: John Nelson; 40: Brian Blevens; 41: Barry Williams; 42: unknown; 43: Alma Solis; 44: Stan Nicolay; 45: David Ahrenholz; 46: Lee Miller; 47: Jackie Miller; 48: Mike Smith; 49: May Berenbaum; 50: Jim Taylor; 51: Felix Sperling; 52: Duane Mckenna; 53: Reed Watkins; 54: Ted Herig; 55: Fred Stehr; 56: Jim Tuttle; 57: Mo Nielsen; 58: Jim Popelka; 59: Larry Gall; 60: Ron King; 61: Ron Leuschner; 62: Mike Gilligan; 63: Dave Wagner; 64: Jerry Powell; 65: Karolis Bagdonis; 66: Brian Scholtens; 67: Mike Toliver; 68: Bill Miller; 69: Ernest Williams; 70: Ron Panzer; 71: Jane Ruffin; 72: Steve Mueller; 73: John Snyder; 74: Jim Vargo; 75: Marcelo Duarte; 76: Michael Holy; 77: Greg Swanson; 78: Ann Swengel; 79: Terry Harrison; 80: Roger Ziebold.



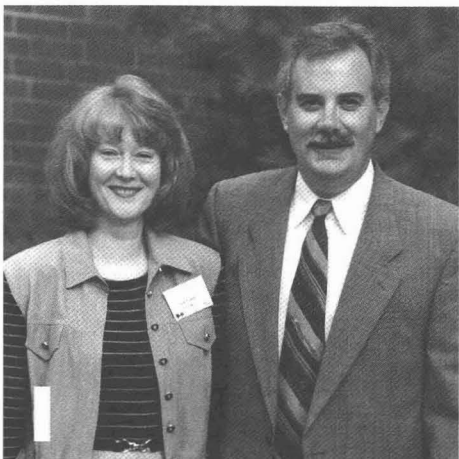
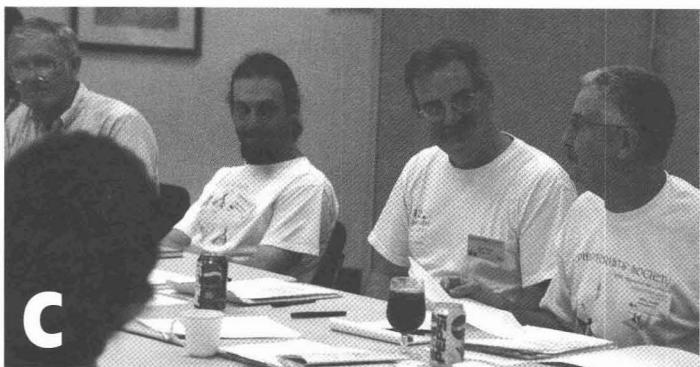
## 1998 Meeting Photos, Eureka, IL

Executive Council Meeting: **A:** Left to Right: Eric Metzler, David Iftner, Phil Schappert, Bill Miller; **B:** Surrounded by Editors the Treasurer says "No, you can't raise the publications budget!" M. Deane Bowers (Journal), David Iftner (Treasurer), Phil Schappert (News), Bill Miller (Memoirs); **C:** Ron Leuschner, Andy Warren, Jim Tuttle, Mike Smith; **D:** Clockwise from back: Mike Smith, Mike Toliver, Jackie Miller, Susan Borkin, Ernest Williams, Larry Gall, Eric Metzler, Deane Bowers, David Iftner.

**E:** The Tie Brigade (who won I wonder?); **F:** The Tolivers (Peg, Mike and Colleen); **G:** The Picnic; **H:** Kathy Wildman's "store" is one of my favorite stops at every meeting! **I:** The Tuttles (Margaret and Jim); **J:** Picnic Talk (Mike Smith, Larry Gall, Mike Toliver, John Shue (back), Ron King, John Peacock); **K:** Albert Slocomb checks his T-shirt while Ron Priest colors his; **L:** The Doorprize Extravaganza (Charlie Covell was helped this year by Aaron and Daniel Balogh, Albert Slocomb and Collen Tolliver); **M:** The Passing of the Coveted Deelee-Bobbers (Mike Smith, incoming, looking oh so svelte, with Jim Tuttle, looking relieved); **N:** The Head Table at the Banquet (The Tolivers, The Tuttles and Jean and Mike Smith).

Photos by Charlie Covell except L by Dave Ahrenholz and E, J, M and N by Margaret (Peg) Tuttle. Smart alecky remarks, as always, by the Editor.





# Lepidoptera of Kulja and Surrounding Mountains

Serge Alpheraky

Translated From Horae Societatis Entomologicae Rossicae Xvii, St. Petersburg, 1881

Translation and Foreword by Andrei Sourakov\*, Dept. of Entomology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Upon reaching the end of the ravine a beautiful alpine lake, Siram-Nor, opened to our view 1000 feet below. The lake was still half frozen. We were told that no fish can survive in the salty water of the lake. Some grass just began to sprout around the lake. Marmots, foxes, several ducks swimming in small areas cleared of ice on the lake; that was all of wildlife that we found. At the moment when I was catching the only specimen of a new species of Lepidoptera, a quail ran from under my feet. A little later I had an attack of fever and was too weak to get on the horse. So, I had to catch up with my caravan by foot, which I did only half way down the ravine. One of the Kirgiz people sold us a ptarmigan that he just caught. Here we first saw and shot down several of the alpine choughs. On the 26th of April we returned to Kulja and by the 9th of May everything was ready for the continuation of our journey. The expedition consisted of Mr. Skaramanga and Mr. Alpheraky, the leaders; Mishenko, preparator; Kurdiuk and Iakovlev, troopers; Tohta-Akhune, senior guide; a brave young Kalmyk, Mandzha, interpreter, who was extremely useful to us during the trip; four natives to take care of the horses and camels; 10 camels, 11 horses, firearms of all kinds in sufficient quantity, 60 pounds of gunpowder, 12 pounds of lead, 4000 rounds of ammunition for shot guns, 300 rounds of ammunition for muskets of Berdan, ammunition for our 12 caliber hunting shot-guns, and ammunition for the revolvers of Smith and Wesson, and so forth. The

whole luggage weight was of 110 poods (3911 pounds); a huge, but absolutely necessary, load for the journey lying ahead of us.

On the 10th of May at noon we left Kulja in rain and snow mixed with hail. Upon arriving at the Ili river we had to unload our camels to cross the river by very unusual rafts. This took us only several hours, thanks to the arrangements made in advance by the authorities of Kulja. The night of the 10th of May we spent in the camp on the left bank of the the Ili. Next day the weather became better and in future it favored us during the whole future period of the trip. This day we reached Kainak, where we were hospitably greeted by Mr. Izraztsov, the governor of the southern part of the Kulja region. In this town was the herd of 47 Chinese-bred horses belonging to our senior guide. I allowed him to drive it along with our caravan. During the whole week we were going uphill along the left bank of the Ili to the Tekesihe river, which we were able to cross thanks to the dryness of the weather this year. The Tekesihe runs down the Tian-Shan mountains and a few kilometers further falls into the Kongjisihe, and the two of them then form the Ili river. After crossing the Tekesihe we built camp on its sandy right bank. The area was swarming with vipers, salpugas, and tarantulas. Here we met the Kalmyk men of the tribe called Shamir; the remains of a once numerous people. Now the whole tribe lived in 500 yurts. The tribesmen helped us to cross the river by leading our camels. These were the last settlers we met: the regions that we entered further on were uninhabited. Here we stopped for two days to find a new species of *Coenonympha mongolica* as well as to give rest to our camels. Since leaving Kulja we had already ascended 1000

feet and were at an elevation of 3000 feet above sea level. We continued traveling east and soon had to cross one of the major tributaries of the Kongjisihe river, the Tsangma. The area between this river and the Tekesihe was rich with reptiles. We collected several very interesting butterfly species, such as *Colias ershoffi*, *Dianthoreia* sp. nova, and others.

After crossing the Tsangma we moved further along the right bank of the Kongjisihe and this way reached its delta. The waters of the Kongjisihe are running very fast in its rocky bed. Both banks are covered with forest up to 8000 feet. The forest is very dense and hides many animals, among which the moral is the most desired by hunters in the spring for its young horns. These horns, when salted and dried in a certain way, are sold at a high price to Chinese, who believe in their medicinal properties.

For two days we stayed at the place called Kharkdodzi at 3500 feet elevation, where a military unit from Kulja was located. Here I met a young artillery officer, Mr. Petrov, who was so nice that he collected many butterflies for me later in July and August, adding some species to my collections that I had never seen before.

On the 29th of May we reached the junction of the mountain chain, bordering the delta of the Ili-Kongjisihe with Tian-Shan (Tian-Shan borders this delta from the south). This place of junction is the river-head of the Kongjisihe. We were only able to move very slowly, covering short distances at a time, because the road was hard and we had to clear from it stones, trees and shrubs, opening a way to pass for the camels. The numerous creeks falling into the Kongjisihe from the right were also not always easy to cross. From the moment that we en-

## Second of Two Parts

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tered this ravine our attention was attracted by one of the most characteristic Lepidoptera of these mountains, belonging to a new genus *Stigma*. Slowly, step by step, we finally reached the plateau at the 6500 feet. The plateau was crossed by the main righthand tributary of the Kongjisihe; the Arhan river. We build a camp and stayed here for three weeks, for we found many interesting butterflies: *Colias thisoa*, the new and very interesting *Colias staudingeri*, *Erebia kalmuka*, *E. sibo*, *Meletea solona*, *Aretia manni* and others. It was here that we obtained the unique specimens of *Colias aurora* and *Plusia diasema*. Our troopers found excellent hunting, and our animals good pastures. We often made excursions to the tops of the mountains and would ascend up to 11000 feet. I will not talk about the general observations on the fauna, which we made here: that would take too much time.

On the 7 July we left the Arhan and continued our journey along the Kongjisihe, which is reduced to half its previous width after passing the Arhan. Soon we crossed also the Charantokhoy, the other major tributary of the Kongjisihe, which became even narrower after that. Several more kilometers further we found ourselves in a valley similar to that of the Arhan but with much less forest. From this valley, spread in south-north direction, the Kongjisihe has its beginning. The Chinese often call it Charannosun, while the name of the Kongjisihe is tributary to a small creek, which is a direct continuation of The Kongjisihe from here. We made a camp at 8000 feet and my preparator and I went up to the very river-head of the Kongjisihe. In the east, at about 9000 feet, the narrow stream bifurcates into two creeks: one begging at the snow mass to the left in the shade of the mountain, and the other – completely dry. We went even higher and found ourselves on the edge of the mountain chain at the 11000 feet. The picture that opened to us was probably one of the most magnificent sights one could see. From the height of a bird's flight the whole panorama of the Ulduz alpine plateau, which spreads for about 300 km

with its lakes, marshes and rivers shining in the sun, could be seen in its silence.

Next day, after taking a last sip of the Kongjisihe's clear waters, we started toward the At-Unkur pass, following the route made through the rock by the Chinese. The At-Unkur pass is at 10500 feet. Here we caught several of new Lepidoptera (*Scotosia pulchrata* and others) and from here we started the descend into the Ulduz. On the ridge the ground was covered by the cocoons of *Fumea* sp., which would have being without doubt a new species. Unfortunately none of them hatched.

The Ulduz plateau is at 7000-8000 feet, lies approximately between 83° and 86° longitude and is crossed in the middle by the 43° latitude line. It is surrounded by relatively high mountains; sometimes up to 13000 feet. One of the mountain ridges branches off and divides the plateau east to west into Small and Large Ulduz. Small Ulduz is crossed by the river Baga-Ulduz-Gol from east to west, and from the north is bordered by the mountains, which we explored. Numerous lakes, marshes, the contents of the soil, multiple salt-marshes, the complete absence of trees: all of this supports the view that this plateau was once the bottom of a huge alpine lake. To limit the length of this foreword I do not go deeply into faunistic descriptions, and therefore I will name just several animals most characteristic of the area. These included wild sheep, wild goats, Tian-Shan bear, wolves, alpine dogs, foxes, wild boars, marmots, and others. These animals allowed us to make many interesting observations, which I hope to publish in a special work. The waters of Ulduz are rich with fish and water birds: geese, ducks, pelicans and phalaropes of all kinds. Upon arrival at the plateau on the 11th of July, we built our camp at Zalamtu spring, from where we made excursions to the surrounding mountains. On the 7th of August we left this place loaded with precious collections.

Huge amounts of salt in the soil of plateau makes the climate of the Ulduz extremely cold: in July, in the very middle of the summer, the thermometer

shows maximum of 27°C in the sun between 1p.m. and 3p.m. During the night the temperature almost always falls below zero, sometimes to -5°C. Often it was snowing on the plateau and in the mountains and dense fog and rain interfered with our collecting. Thunderstorms, which are usually very common in the area, in this year (1879) were comparatively rare.

During all of our stay on the plateau we had to use animal manure as fuel to cook the food, for no other fuel was available. We left the Ulduz through the Nardi pass and descended into the upper part of the Tsangma river delta, which we had already crossed in May not far from its junction with the Kongjisihe. On the 9th of August we stopped again on the Kongjisihe river next to Harkod, close to a bivouac of Kulja troops, officers of which greeted us with open hearts.


The list of species of this valley was expanded by a few interesting species. However, we arrived too late, for the flight season of most of the species was already over. Still, we can mention the following species: *Pararge eversmanni*, *Satyrus briseis*, *S. arethusa*, *Thecla betulae*, *Argynnis paphia* and others. I found here a new species of *Trochilum* and several new species of Microlepidoptera.

After a three day rest we crossed the Kongjisihe and following it on its right bank and then following the Ili river we reached Kulja on the 24th of August. On the way we crossed the Kash – a large tributary of the Ili. The waters of the Kash are supplied to Kulja through a 70 km long canal. So ended our expedition to the Tian-Shan. Seven weeks later we returned to St. Petersburg. We gave all of the collections of vertebrates as a gift to the Imperial Academy of Science, and I kept for myself only the collection of Lepidoptera. Duplicates of each species were sent to Dr. Staudinger.

Today I have the honor to present to the Russian Entomological Society my work on the Lepidoptera brought from Kulja. I would like to keep the right to make additions and changes which will contain: 1. a comparative analysis of verti-



cal and horizontal distributions of these species in other countries; 2. my general conclusions about contemporary diversity of Lepidoptera of this country.

I would like to acknowledge Mr. Staudinger and Mr. Erschoff for their scientific and benevolent advice, which was of priceless help during the present work. 

### Species List and Collecting Data:

The species names are according to Alpheraky. In brackets I have placed the presently used generic names (according to Lukhtanov and Lukhtanov, 1994). All dates are according to the old style calendar (13 days behind the modern style calendar). Metric system for the elevation data is changed by me. (A. Sourakov).

1. *Papilio (Iphiclides) podalirius* L. 23rd April – Ravine of the Talka, 3000-4000ft. May – Tian-Shan, mountains surrounding The Ili and the Kongjisihe delta.
2. *P. machaon* L. ab. *asiatica* Mén. March – Delta of the Korgoss; April – in Kulja; later – everywhere up to 10000ft.
3. *Parnassius apollo* L. var. *hesebolus* Nordm. End of May – The Kongjisihe delta; later all over Tian-Shan, 3500-9000ft.
4. *P. corybas* Fd.W. var. *discobolus* Alph. var. nov. 15th May – all summer – throughout Tian-Shan 3500-11000ft.
5. *P. apolloinus* Ev. 20th April (end of flight season) – Vlg. Sibö, Kuir-Suimun, 15km south of Kulja, left bank of the Ili, 2000ft.
6. *P. actius* Ev. July-August – all over Tian-Shan, 9000-13000ft.
7. *P. delphius* Ev. June-July, all over Tian-Shan, above 9000ft.
8. *Aporia crategi* L. Up to the Kongjisihe, 3000-5000ft.
9. *Pieris brassicae* L. April-May, August – The Ili-Kongjisihe delta.
10. *P. rapae* L. everywhere up to 7000ft.
11. *P. napi* L. var. *bryoniae* O. All summer – mountains up to 9000ft., except the Ili delta.
12. *P. (Pontia) callidice* Hb. var. *chrysidice* H-S. All summer – Tian-Shan, 8000-13000ft.
13. *P. (Metaporia) leucodice* Ev. April – Ravine of the Talka; May-June – The Kongjisihe delta, 3000-6000ft.
14. *P. (Pontia) daplidice* L. var. *bellidice* March – sandy desert west of Kulja, later everywhere up to 10000ft.
15. *Anthocharis (?) belia* Cr. End of March-April – sandy deserts west of Kulja.
16. *Anthocharis cardamines* L. Everywhere up to 6500ft.
17. *A. (Zegris) pyrothoe* Ev. 28th March – sandy deserts of the Korgoss, 12th April (worn) – Kulja.
18. *Leukophasia (Leptidia) sinapis* L. var. *lathyri* Hb. April – sandy deserts west of Kulja, later in Ravine of the Talka.
19. *C. (Colias) ershoffi* Alph. nov. sp. 15th May – Tian-Shan 5000ft., July – The Arhan, 7000ft. (worn).
20. *C. hyale* L. hibr. *sareptensis* Stgr. common all summer everywhere.
21. *C. erate* Esp., ab. female *pallida* Stgr., ab. *chrysodona* Kind. common in surrounding Kulja mountains up to 10000ft.
22. *C. staudingeri* Alph. nov.sp. July-August – The Kongjisihe delta and mountains of Ulduz, 7000-12000ft.
23. *C. thisoa* Men. June-early July around the Kongjisihe, 6500-7000; August – The Ulduz.
24. *C. aurora* Esp. 17 June – Arhan, 7500ft.
25. *Rhodocera (Gonepteryx) rhamni* L. Starting end of March – almost everywhere, below 5000ft.
26. *Thecla betulae* L. var. July-August – around the Kongjisihe.
27. *T. (Callophryx) rubi* L. everywhere below 5000ft.
28. *Polyommatus (Thersamonia) splendens* Stgr. in litt. nov. sp. along the Kongjisihe, below 5000ft.
29. *P. (Thersamonia) thersamon* Esp. ab. omphale Klug. May – The Ili delta, around Tekesihe.
30. *P. (Athamantia) phoenicurus* Ld. var. 13th May – Mazare vlg., 17th May – the Tekesihe.
31. *P. (Heodes) alciphron* Rott. June – along the Kongjisihe, 4000-5000ft.
32. *P. (Thersamonia) dispar* Hw. var. *rutilus* Wernb. May – around Kulja.
33. *P. (Lycaena) phlaeas* L. everywhere above 9000ft.
34. *Lycaena (Everes) argiades* Pall. var. *polysperchon* Berg. Early April – mouth of the Kongjisihe and New Kulja town.
35. *L. (Plebeius) argus* L. var. *planorum* Alph. nov. Everywhere on Tian-Shan, 2500-9000ft.
36. *L. (Plebeius) torgouta* Alph. nov. sp. 14th May – on spurs of Tian-Shan, 4000ft.
37. *L. (Scolitantides) orion* Pall. 23rd April – ravine of the Talka, May – one of ravines of Tian-Shan, June – everywhere on Tian-Shan, below 7000ft.
38. *L. (?) baton* Berg. 24th April – ravine of the Talka.
39. *L. (Neolycaena) sinensis* Alph. nov. sp. 13th May (worn) – one of the spurs of Tian-Shan, 3500ft.
40. *L. (Praephilotes) anthracias* Crist. End of March-April – sandy deserts west of Kulja associated with its host plant, Alhagi kirgisorum.
41. *L. (Polyommatus) pheretiades* Ev. Tian-Shan, 8000-1100ft.
42. *L. (Polyommatus) astrarche* Bgstr. ab. allous Hb. May – Kulja, later -everywhere, below 7000ft.
43. *L. (Polyommatus) eros* O. 18th June – around the Arhan.
44. *L. (Polyommatus) sarta(us)* Alph. nov. sp. 7th June – 5000ft.
45. *L. (Polyommatus) icarus* Rott. Around Kulja, ravine of the Talka, the Kongjisihe delta, below 6000ft.
46. *L. (Polyommatus) eumedon* Esp. May-June – Tian-Shan, below 6500ft.
47. *L. (Polyommatus) amanda(us)* Schn. June – along the Kongjisihe, below 6000ft.
48. *L. (Polyommatus) damon* Schiff. Early June – around the Arhan, 7000-9000ft.
49. *L. kindermannii* Ld. var. *iphigenia* (*Polyommatus iphigenides?*) H-S. July – The Ulduz.
50. *L. (Cupido) argiolus* L. var. End of May – sandy deserts around Kulja, June – The Kundess delta, 4500ft.
51. *L. (Cupido) prosecusa* Ersch. Early April – sandy desert of Korgoss.
52. *L. (?) sebus* B. May – around Kulja, June – around the Kongjisihe.
53. *L. (Cupido) buddhista* Alph. nov. sp. 17th June – our camp at 7000ft.
54. *L. (Polyommatus) semiargus* Rott. June – along the Kongjisihe, below 7000ft.
55. *L. (Polyommatus) persephatta* Alph. nov. sp. June – along the Kongjisihe, 4000-6000ft.
56. *L. (Glaucopsyche) cyllarus* Rott. April-May – around Kulja, later – ravine of the Talka, Tian-Shan, below 7000ft.
57. *L. (Maculinea)alcon* F. June-July – along the Kongjisihe, 5000-8000ft.
58. *L. (Maculinea) arion* L. June-July – along the Kongjisihe 3500-9000ft.
59. *Neptis lucilla* F. var. *ludmilla* H-S. Starting in May – Tian-Shan, 8000ft.
60. *Vanessa (?) egea* Cr. var. *j-album* Esp. May – Harkol; June – along the Kongjisihe, 5000ft.
61. *V. (Aglais) urticae* L. var. *turcica* Stgr. Everywhere, below 12000ft.
62. *V. (Inachis) io* L. Tekesihe.
63. *V. (Nymphalis) antiopa* L. April – ravine of the Talka, 7000ft.
64. *Pyrameis (Vanessa) atalanta* L. August – Harkod.
65. *P. (Vanessa) cardui* L. June – Arhan, August – The Ulduz.
66. *Melitaea (Euphydryas) aurinia* Rott. var. Stgr. (in litt.) Everywhere, below 9000ft.
67. *M. cinxia* L. Locally, 5000ft.
68. *M. arduinna* Esp. ab. *rhodopensis* Fer. May – spurs of Tian-Shan, below 4000ft.
69. *M. phoebe* Knoch. var. *sibina* Alph. nov. May – around Kulja.
70. *M. didyma* O. var. *dalmatina* Stgr. May – The Ili delta.
71. *M. didyma* O. var. *ala* Stgr. in litt. Tian-Shan, 4000-9000ft.
72. *M. fergana* Stgr. in litt. Around the Sairam lake, coll. Albert Regel.
73. *M. solona* Alph. nov. sp. June-July – along the Kongjisihe, August – Ulduz, 4000-9000ft.
74. *Argynnis (Clossiana) hegemon* Stgr. in litt. June – along the Kongjisihe, 4000-6000ft.
75. *A. (?) pales* Schif. var. *graeca* Stgr. Tian-Shan, up to 13000ft.
76. *A. (Brenthis) ino* Esp. Kulja, coll. Golitske.
77. *A. (Issoria) lathonia* L. April – sandy deserts, later up to 9000ft.
78. *A. aglaja* L. Along the Kongjisihe, 3000-8000ft., the Ulduz, up to 10000ft.
79. *A. niobe* L. var. *orientalis* Alph. nov. All summer – 3500-8000ft.
80. *A. adippe* L. var. July – The Ulduz, 8000ft., August – Harkod, 3500ft.



81. *A. paphia* L. var. July-August – Harkod.  
 82. *A. pandora* Schiff. June – The Kongjisihe, 5000ft., August (worn) – Harkod.  
 83. *Melanargia japygia* Cyr. var. *suwarovius* (*M. russiae*) Hrbst. Tian-Shan, 3000-7000ft.  
 84. *Erebia turanica* Ersh. All summer – Tian-Shan, 3000-10000ft.  
 85. *E. kalmuka* Alph. nov. sp. June-July – mountains around the Ulduz, above 9000ft.  
 86. *E. sibo* Alph. nov. sp. together with *E. kalmuka*.  
 87. *Oeneis tarpeia* Pallas. Around the Sairam-Nor lake, coll. Albert Regel.  
 88. *Satyrus (Chazara) briseis* L. August – The Kongjisihe delta.  
 89. *A. (Chazara) anthe* O. var. *enervata* Alph. nov. and ab. *analoga* Alph. nov. 2000-3500ft.  
 90. *S. (Hipparchia) autonoe* Esp. 20 June – The Arhan valley, 6000-7000ft; July-August – The Ulduz, 9000ft.  
 91. *S. (Karanasa) regeli* Ersh. in litt. (Alpheraky) nov. sp. 20 July-7 August (worn) – The Ulduz, 8000-10000ft.  
 92. *S. (Arethusa) arethusa* Esp. July-early August – The Kongjisihe delta, 3500-4000ft.  
 93. *S. (Minois) dryas* Sc. together with *S. arethusa*.  
 94. *Pararge (Lassiomata) eversmanni* F.v.W. July – all spurs of Tian-Shan, 3000-5000.  
 95. *Epinephele (Hyponephele) dysdora* Ld. var. Starting 12th May – spurs of Tian-Shan, before we reached the Tekesihe.  
 96. *E. (Hyponephele) naricina* Stgr. together with *E. dysdora*.  
 97. *E. (Hyponephele) kirghisa* Alph. nov.sp. together with *E. dysdora*.  
 98. *E. (Hyponephele) lycaon* Rott. var. June-July 6000-7000ft. European form – in Kulja and the Ili valley.  
 99. *E. (Hyponephele) interposita* Ersch. May – around Tekesihe.  
 100. *E. (?) nr. pulchella* July – The Arhan, 6000-7000ft.  
 101. *Coenonympha mongolica* Ersh. in litt. (Alpheraky) nov. sp. 8th May – Kulja; 13th May – Mazara, vlg. Tarancha, left bank of the Ili; 18th-19th May – Tekesihe.  
 102. *C. iphis* Schiff. (Denis and Schiff.) var. *mahometana* Alph. nov. June-July – along the Kongjisihe, 4000-7000ft.  
 103. *C. pamphilus* L. var. *lyllus* Esp. April-May – Kulja and ravine of the Talka.  
 104. *C. subecca* Ev. 15th May-middle of August, 3000-13000ft.  
 105. *Spilothyris (Carcharodus) alcaeae* Esp. April – Kulja.  
 106. *Syrichthus (Muschampia) tessellum* Hb. The Ili and the Tekes delta; later up to 6500ft.  
 107. *S. (Muschampia) staudingeri* Spr. May – Tekesihe.  
 108. *S. (Pyrgus) malvae* L. Ravine of the Talka.  
 109. *S. (Spialia) orbifer* Hb. 15th May – spur of Tian-Shan around vlg. Taranch-Harbugchi.  
 110. *Hesperia (Thymelicus) lineola* O. Tian-Shan 3000-7000ft.  
 111. *H. (Ochlodes) sylvanus* Esp. June-July, above 6500ft.  
 112. *H. comma* L. var. *mixta* Alph. July – The Ulduz, 8000-9000ft.

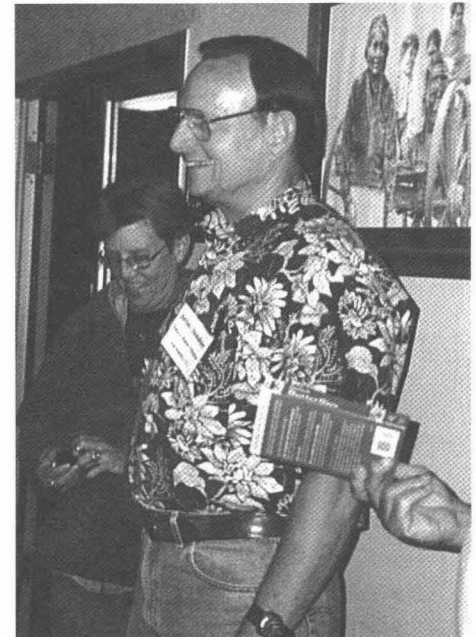
## Meeting Report...

# 1998 Annual Meeting, Pacific Slope Section

The 45<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the Pacific Slope Section of The Lepidopterists' Society was held at Grace Valley Ranch in the San Bernardino Mountains of southern California, 26-28 June 1998. At an elevation of over 8,000 feet, this was arguably the loftiest Pacific Slope meeting ever. Since 1983 the Pacific Slope Section has held most of its meetings in rural camp-like settings, a popular tradition instituted by Julian Donahue, organizer of this year's meeting. Donahue was also recognized as the 1998 John Adams Comstock "Person We Honor" (formerly "Man We Honor," until June Preston was recently chosen for the honor!). Donahue's biographical sketch, prepared by Ron Leuschner (also this year's program chairman), noted his active participation in the Pacific Slope Section (including organizing six annual meetings), his service to the Society (including President, Secretary for nine years, and manager of the Society's database since he initiated it in 1982), and contributions to lepidopterology while he was curator of Lepidoptera at the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County for 23 years, from 1970 until his early retirement in 1993.

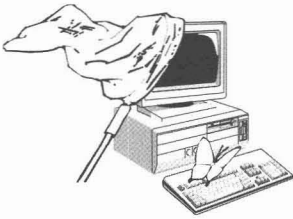
The 65 registrants at the 1998 Annual Meeting of the Pacific Slope Section (an asterisk identifies those who presented papers) were: Marina Alvarez; George T. Austin\*; Andrew & Jeff Baier; Norris Bloomfield; Bret M. & Bruce M. Boyd; Chuck Brandau; Barton "Bart" & Elisabeth "Beth" Brinkman; John W. Brown\*; Richard M. & Samantha A. Brown; Evi Buckner; Soowon Cho; Vern Covlin; Barbara Deutsch\*; Thomas Dimock; Julian P. & Kathy Donahue;

John F. Emmel\*; Dave & Richard Gillmore; Glenn A. Gorelick; Stanley A. Gorodenski; Chuck Hageman; Sheila A. & William A. Harding; Joel M. Johnson; Eric & Peter\* Jump; Robert Kirk; Jim Kruse\*; Bob\* & Evy Langston; Ron Leuschner\*; Elaine Levitt; Miriam Lucian; Sterling O. Mattoon; Ira Nadborne; Liam O'Brien; Paul A. Opler\*; Robert Otto; Jerry A. Powell\*; Floyd & June Preston; Robert Reed\*; Kelly Richers\*; Chris, Julia & Marty Rigby; Judy, Kelly & Ron Robertson; Ron F. Rockwell; Kilian Roever; Paul & Sandy Russell; Larry Shaw; Mike Smith\*; Felix Sperling\*; Vinetta M. & William L. Swisher; John Vernon; and Jim Wiseman.



Julian Donahue, recipient of the Pacific Slope Section's 1998 John Adams Comstock "Person We Honor" award, with his wife Kathy on the left. Photo by Evi Buckner.





# Out of the Net...

by Jim Taylor, 1\_IRON@MSN.COM

As I mentioned last time, Editor Phil feels it would be cathartic (for whom, I'm not sure) for me to review the websites of the major Lep organizations. He mentioned, among others, our Society (which I covered last quarter), and the North American Butterfly Association. Now, I personally am not too fond of butterflies and don't understand skippers at all. Those I see seem only to want to stand on my golf ball while I am trying to putt. Nonetheless, this quarter's column is devoted to the North American Butterfly Association's homepage. (You understand that while we are doing this, the strange and entertaining stuff is going unnoticed. Some of it undoubtedly will be proscribed by the Center for Disease Control and removed from the internet before I can get a chance to point you at it.)

## North American Butterfly Association

[www.naba.org](http://www.naba.org)

The NABA homepage contains a vertical list on the left side that can be clicked for access to more information about ten topics. There is also a picture with some foliage and six critters, two of which appear to be skippers. The butterfly on the left doesn't look as if it belongs with the others. Perhaps some member of NABA can tell me if all six can be found naturally in the same area. A suggestion: the page would be greatly enhanced if the insects could be made to flap around some.

A click on **Purpose** evokes, "[the organization] was formed in 1992 to educate the public about the joys of non-consumptive, recreational butterflying including listing, gardening, observation, photography, rearing and conservation." I take it that "non-consumptive" means pin-

ning is a no-no. Membership is open to those who share this purpose.

The **Membership** tab yields a membership application. Regular dues are \$25, and several (higher) levels of sponsorship are available. The application stresses that NABA works for conservation of butterflies and includes a plea for support in this endeavor.

The **News and Views** area contains a piece concerning the increasingly popular practice of releasing butterflies at weddings and other celebrations. The article's title sets the mood: "There's No Need to Release Butterflies — They're Already Free." I agree with most of the argument, but I fault the solution advanced at the conclusion - a "ban" on the release of commercially obtained butterflies. By ban the authors must mean a law, and law means governmental action. The government has done little in my nearly seventy years that I have approved of. I want it to coin my money, deliver my mail, and leave me alone - like the Constitution says.

In the **Publications** area you can click on five areas. **American Butterflies** is the principal quarterly organ. It is about forty pages long. **Butterfly Garden News** is also published four times a year, and the title is indicative of the content. Three other publications are offered for sale. There is a **Butterfly Gardens and Habitats**, available by region, the **NABA Fourth of July Butterfly Count Reports**, and a **Checklist & English Names of North American Butterflies**, currently out of print.

The **Contests** area discusses the rules for the submission of butterfly art and photographs, with the art contests in odd-numbered years and the photo contests in the even. The photographs for

the latter "must be of free-flying, unrestrained adult butterflies taken in the field." Again, no pinning.

The **4<sup>th</sup> of July Count** is an ongoing census of butterflies, and NABA is looking for volunteers to institute counts in their area or join one already established.

NABA's June, 1998, meeting is discussed at the **Biennial Meeting** tab, and it has already happened. The tentative agenda indicated field trips, workshops, presentations, etc., in and around Golden, Colorado.

The **Local Chapters** section contains names and contact information for chapters in about ten states (some states have more than one chapter). Also offered is information about starting your own chapter.

Under **Recent Sightings** are reports of what I suppose are out-of-the-ordinary appearances. The reporting is in grid form, with dates, common names, locations, and remarks such as "very early date." Scientific names are listed separately and available with a click.

*I have just read over the above, it contains a flavor of disapproval, and I think it needs a disclaimer. I am not trashing the website; it is tastefully done and attractive. However, NABA's purpose renders me a non-candidate - assuming "non-consumptive" means not taking specimens. I apologize in advance if the following stirs up some old arguments, but...*

*I collect, kill, pin, spread, dissect, etc., moths - mostly Noctuids. I don't take everything I find. Unless there is some one species I want to look at in detail, I take only six or so of a kind - plus an occasional upgrade if I see something in mint condition and those I have are worn.*

*continued on page 88...*

# Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 3 September 1998.

## New & Reinstated Members

*Members who have joined/renewed/been found/or rescinded their request to be omitted since publication of the 1996 Membership Directory (NOT included in the 1996 Membership Directory; all in U.S.A. unless noted otherwise)*

**Altic, Stephen:** 2545 Easthaven Drive, Hudson, OH 44236.

**Anderson, Laurie:** 5201 ChuiChu #216, Casa Grande, AZ 85222.

**Bookmyer, Brad:** 330 Snowden Road, White Salmon, WA 98672-8423.

**Bracy, Deanna:** [address omitted on request]

**Bracy, Matthew:** [address omitted on request]

**del Pino Gamiz, Manuel:** C/ Padre Santonja 15-7, 46920 Mislata (Valencia), Spain.

**Dickison, Jo:** 7806 Tilbury Street #3, Bethesda, MD 20814.

**Graham, Daniel:** [address omitted on request]

**Hansen, Kenneth E.:** 41 Shepard Street, Walton, NY 13856.

**Holler, Richard F.:** 412 Grove Street, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043.

**Hoople, Howard G.:** 10 Torr Street, Andover, MA 01810-4022.

**Ide, Sergio:** [address omitted on request]

**Konarski, Steph:** 1611 West 44th Avenue, Stone Park, IL 60165.

**Lepore, Jeff:** P.O. Box 7023, Lancaster, PA 17604-7023.

**Lozynsky, Artem:** Department of English, Sogang University, C.P.O. Box 1142, Seoul 100-611, South Korea.

**Malkin, Harold M. (M.D.):** Oslerwelch Laboratories, 250 The Uplands, Berkeley, CA 94705.

**MacLean, David:** 76 Walter Road, Grand Marais, MN 55604-2270.

**Miller, W.H.:** 588 Amity Road, Woodbridge, CT 06525.

**Mintz, Michael:** 111 East 14th Street #222, New York, NY 10003.

**Munton, Ed:** P.O. Box 157, Amargosa Valley, NV 89020.

**Pseja, Diane:** 612 Brian Court, River Vale, NY 07675-6310.

**Sacksteder, Ruth M.:** P.O. Box 12593, Berkeley, CA 94712.

**Summerville, Keith:** 725-A Daniel Drive, Oxford, OH 45056.

**Tormo M., Jose Enrique:** Padre Recaredo de los Rios, 16 - Atico F, 03005 Alicante, Spain.

**Ward, Chris:** 305 Polk Avenue North, Frederic, WI 54837-8982.

## Address Changes

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

**Adams, Christian:** P.O. Box 5, Alloway, NJ 08001.

**Ballard, Edgar:** 9450 Swan Lake Drive, Granite Bay, CA 95746-7205.

**Barry, Nathan R.:** 242 Ridge Road, Hollis, NH 03049.

**Bofenkamp, Jon:** P.O. Box 4168, Huntington Beach, CA 92605-4168.

**Brandau, Charles:** 821 32nd Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121-3503.

**Buckley, Glenn R.:** 2427 Blue Lake Drive, Magnolia, TX 77355.

**Caldas, Astrod (Dr.):** Dept. of Entomology, 4112 Plant Sciences Building, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-4454.

**Gall, Lawrence F.:** Computer Systems Office, Peabody Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 208118, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-8118.

**Grkovich, Alexander:** 4 Valley Circle, Peabody, MA 01960-4929.

**Harrison, Terry:** 909 Monroe Avenue, Charleston, IL 61920-2140.

**Hay, Kari Lee:** 6420 Cranbrook Street NE, Albuquerque, NM 87112.

**Johnson, Elizabeth:** 31 Maple Street, Milford, NJ 08848-1314.

**Jones, Jack R.:** 13452 Natchez Court, Baton Rouge, LA 70810.

**Kluesener, Andrew:** 2905 Linwood Avenue #38, Cincinnati, OH 45208.

**Kohnen, Paul D.:** 4130 NW Pinecone Way #5, Corvallis, OR 97330.

**Krivenko, Andrew J., Jr.:** 1394 Bryant Street, Rahway, NJ 07065.

**Kudzma, Linas (Ph.D.):** 37 Maple Avenue, Annandale, NJ 08801-3082.

**Mayura, Komalam [new first name: was "Isa"]:** HC 78 Box 10505, Rancho de Taos, NM 87557-9773.

**Mayura, Nirmalan:** HC 78 Box 10505, Rancho de Taos, NM 87557-9773.

**O'Brien, Liam:** 1358 West "L" Street, Benicia, CA 94510.

**Opler, Paul A. (Dr.):** P.O. Box 2662, Loveland, CO 80539-2662.

**Peery, T. Ritchie (D.D.S.):** 2303 Littlefox Drive, Richmond, VA 23233-2615.

**Peigler, Richard S. (Dr.):** 3442 Green Springs Drive, San Antonio, TX 78247-3021.

**Reed, Robert D.:** Life Sciences South 444, University of Arizona, P.O. Box 210106, Tucson, AZ 85721.

**Rings, Roy W. (Dr.):** Department of Entomology, Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, 1680 Madison Avenue, Wooster, OH 44691-4096.

**Royer, Ronald Aaron:** 895 Royer Lane, Lebanon, PA 17042-9433.

**Sobonya, Richard E.:** 2202 East Drachman Street, Tucson, AZ 85719-4318.

**Stallings, Viola N.:** 12707 Birchwood Drive, Wichita, KS 67206-3620.

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Net...continued from page 86

These are my benchmarks – and without them I wouldn't notice variations, such as melanic forms, different sizes for different broods, and the like. Too, those collected last season are available for a closer look on MY timetable.

When I snag something I don't recognize immediately, I can scan through the collection to verify I have not seen the beast before. Relying on memory just doesn't work for me. It is also the case that I can't ID some catches even to Family without recourse to some references. This makes me suspicious of the 4th of July count: can an observer identify a moving butterfly or skipper to species? At a distance? With absolute certainty? Maybe it works better with butterflies than with moths, but I sometimes don't know what I have when it is in my hand.

NABA members may attack me at the above address, but don't expect me to change my mind. I am frequently wrong, but I am never in doubt.

Members...continued from page 87

**Stoddard, Terence C.:** 490 East Knoll Drive, The Dalles, OR 97058.

**Tuttle, James R.:** 4285 North Homestead Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85749.

**Tuttle, Margaret.:** 4285 North Homestead Avenue, Tucson, AZ 85749.

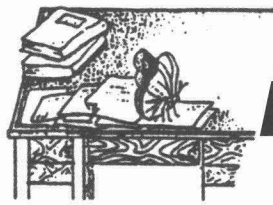
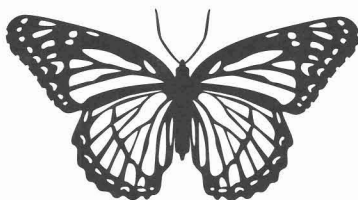
**Ward, William G.:** 16495 Old State Road, Middlefield, OH 44062.

**Weissmann, Michael J. (Ph.D.):** Kallima Consultants, Inc., PO. Box 377, Westminster, CO 80030-0377.

**Woods, Art:** Department of Biology, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-1501.

**Young, Michael E.:** PSC 41 Box 1325, APO AE 09464-1201.

**Zack, Allen:** HC 2, Box 7901, Quebradillas, PR 00678-9802.



## From the Editor's Desk

Phil Schappert

### To Communicate or To Intimidate: Is This a Question?

In the most recent issue of **American Butterflies** (Vol. 6(3), Fall 1998, pp. 2), Jeffrey Glassberg wrote an editorial piece entitled *To Communicate or To Intimidate: That is the Question*. The main thrust of his argument, following an example that contrasted comprehension of the "precise" word "caterpillar" (specific to the immature growth stage of butterflies and moths) to the "fuzzy" word "larva" (a general term applied to the immature growth stage of many insects) by non-butterflies in an, admittedly, "non-scientific investigation" is that "...scientists use a "fuzzy" word while the man/woman in the street uses a more precise word" and that "what we have here is the use of words only partially to communicate, but also to set up barriers to outsiders."

Mr. Glassberg then extends his argument to other words that "should be rethought," specifically that we use "egg-laying" in lieu of "oviposition" and "tongue" for "proboscis," mentions the anglicizing of latin plurals (antennas *vs.* antennae) and finishes with a suggestion that "we limit the use of specialized words to those cases where they are necessary, the equivalent of the movement to encourage lawyers to write consumer contracts in "plain English." Let's communicate with people, not intimidate them."

A laudable goal. However, there are some oversimplifications that need to be addressed here.

I must say that I agree that caterpillar is a perfectly suitable word that is under-used by many entomologists and it IS the more accurate term (although it should be understood that the use of

"larvae" by scientists, in lieu of "caterpillar," comes from the wish to extrapolate specialized studies of lepidoptera (or should I say "butterflies and moths") to inferences about insects in general) but my own "straw pole" suggests that most rural non-butterflies are even more comfortable with "worm", "grub" or "maggot" rather than either "caterpillar" or "larva." Still, Mr. Glassberg's argument to replace the "fuzzy" term with the more "precise" has merit.

Unfortunately, he proceeds to undermine his position by suggesting that the precise terms "proboscis" and "oviposition" be replaced with the "fuzzy" terms "tongue" and "egg-laying." The problem is, simply, that a "proboscis" is NOT a "tongue" (for some of the very reasons that Mr. Glassberg mentions in his article) but is more akin to a straw, that is, a tubular structure for the procurement of liquid food. Similarly, the *process* of oviposition in butterflies and moths (and in many insects) is infinitely more complex than that of chickens. Oviposition is NOT egg-laying but a sequence of events that includes orientation, preference, acceptance and suitability (amongst others). If "fuzzy" is bad and "precise" is good on the one hand then why should the reverse be advisable in these instances?

I'm a "scientist," thus my goal is to communicate science. The hardest part of my job description (actually, I wish I HAD a job description) is to communicate science to non-scientists – lets face it, communicating science to scientists is easy. It's a lot harder to communicate

*continued on page 93...*



# The Marketplace

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:** If the number following your advertisement is "401" then you must renew your advertisement before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.

## Books For Sale

Comstock, John A., **Butterflies of California**. Original issue. Rebound; in prime condition. Autographed by the author. With enclosure: 63 color plates updated to MONA. Make offer. Frank Sala, 3493 Greenfield Place, Carmel, CA 93923, 408-624-5677. 404

For Sale. Send for list of publications on Lepidoptera for sale. Enclose SASE. Dr. Eugene J. Gerberg, 5819 NW 57<sup>th</sup> Way, Gainesville, FL 32653-3257. 404

Color plates of **Butterflies of California** by J. A. Comstock, updated to MONA for identification. Color plates digitally reproduced, full size, better than original. 63 plates with ident. Loose-bound \$120, on heavy stock \$170. Firm-bound \$160, on heavy stock \$200. Field book size (5½" x 8½") \$160, on heavy stock \$200. Frank Sala, 3493 Greenfield Place, Carmel, CA 93923, 408-624-5677. 404

**Discovering the Butterflies of Lassen Volcanic National Park** (1998) by Laurence Crabree. Paper, 107 pp., 23 color plates, 9 text figures, 6 illustrations. Treats 106 species and includes full-color, life size photographs of 229 butterflies and 14 day-flying moths. Copies can be obtained from Hilltopping Publications, Box 79, Chester, CA 96020 for \$11.95 + \$0.86 tax and \$2.00 shipping (total: \$14.81 USD). 404

New Books: **Butterflies of Ceylon** by Bernard D'Abrera (£85 / approx. \$140). **Butterflies of Papua New Guinea** by M. Parsons (£185 / approx. \$305). Special offers: We hold the remaining stock of **Butterflies of Saudi Arabia** by T. Larsen (Special offer until end of 1998 - only £12.50 / approx. \$21); **Charaxinae Butterflies of Africa** by S. Henning (Reduced to £48 / approx. \$80). All prices + shipping. Our latest catalog contains details of 1,500 new, used and rare books

on entomology and related subjects. For your free copy contact: Ian Johnson (Pemberley Books), PO Box 334, Hayes, Middlesex, UB4 0AZ, England. Tel/Fax: +44 181 561 5494; E-mail: [ij@pembooks.demon.co.uk](mailto:ij@pembooks.demon.co.uk); Website: [www.pembooks.demon.co.uk](http://www.pembooks.demon.co.uk). 404

**American moths of the subfamily Phycitinae** (1966), USNM, \$25; **Moths of America North of Mexico** (hard-bound), Fascicle 6.2 (Gelechioidea), \$55; Fascicles 13.1a-c (Pyraloidea), \$80; Fascicle 20.1 (Mimallonoidea and Bombycoidea), \$30; Fascicles 20.2a & b (Saturniidae), \$75; Fascicle 21 (Sphingoidea), \$50; Fascicle 22.2 (Noctuoidea-Lymantriidae), \$45 (plus shipping). Glenn A. Gorelick (Dept. of Biological Sciences), Citrus College, 1000 w. Foothill Blvd., Glendora, CA 91741, [ggorelick@citrus.cc.ca.us](mailto:ggorelick@citrus.cc.ca.us). 403

For sale: John A. Comstock's **Butter-**

The aim of the Marketplace in the **News of the Lepidopterists' Society** is to be 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 Editor will print notices which are deemed 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 **News** 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. **Buyers must beware and be aware.** Advertisements for credit, debit, or charge cards or similar financial instruments or accounts, insurance policies and those for travel or travel arrangements cannot be accepted be-

cause they jeopardize our nonprofit status.

Only members in good standing may place ads. All advertisements are accepted, in writing, for two (2) issues unless a single issue is specifically requested and must be renewed before the deadline of the following issue to remain in place. All ads contain a code in the lower right corner (eg. 386, 391) which denote the volume and number of the **News** in which the ad. first appeared.

Advertisements must be under 100 words in length, or **they will be returned for editing**. Ads for Lepidoptera or plants must include full latin binomials for all taxa listed in your advertisement. **Send all advertisements to the Editor of the News.**

The Lepidopterists' Society and the Editor take no responsibility whatsoever for the integrity and legality of any advertiser or advertisement. Disputes arising from such notices must be re-

solved by the parties involved, outside of the structure of The Lepidopterists' Society. Aggrieved members may request information from the Secretary regarding steps which they may take in the event of alleged unsatisfactory business transactions. A member may be expelled from The Lepidopterists' Society, given adequate indication of dishonest activity.

Buyers, sellers, and traders are advised to contact your state department of agriculture and/or PPQAPHIS, Hyattsville, Maryland, regarding US Department of Agriculture or other permits required for transport of live insects or plants. Buyers are responsible 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. Shipping of agricultural weeds across borders is often restricted.

**flies of California.** Price: \$300.00. Please contact Brian Harris or Dr. Brian Brown at the Natural History Museum of L.A. County Entomology Section, 900 Exposition Blvd., L.A. CA 90007. Fax 213-746-2999 or call 213-763-3364. 403

Updated List of the **Butterflies and Skippers of Florida** (Lepidoptera: Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea), recently published in **Holarctic Lepidoptera** 4(2): 39-50. Treats 193 species. English common names are provided. Type localities are given for species and subspecies described from Florida material. Also included are synonymous and infrasubspecific taxa that possess Florida type localities. The status (resident, naturalized resident, immigrant, accidental introduction, stray or status unknown) and general geographic range of each species and subspecies in Florida are indicated. Endemic, as well as rare and imperiled taxa are recognized. Erroneous records are noted in an Appendix. Copies can be obtained by sending \$.78 postage to John V. Calhoun, 977 Wicks Dr., Palm Harbor, FL 34684-4656. 401

New & Forthcoming Lepidoptera Books: **The Butterflies of Greece** by L. N. Pamperis. 574 pages. 1,174 colour photos. \$120.00. **The Butterflies of Papua New Guinea: Their Systematics & Biology** by M. Parsons. \$285.00. **The Butterflies of Ceylon** by Bernard DAbbrera. \$160.00. **Guide to the Butterflies of Russia & Adjacent Territories** by V. Tuzov & L. V. Kabak. Vol.1: Hesperioidea, Papilio-onidae, Pieridae, Satyridae. \$154.00. **The Life Histories of Asian Butterflies Vol. 1.** (Papilionidae, Pieridae, Danaidae, Satyridae, Amathusiidae, Nymphalidae, Lycaenidae and Hesperidae). \$344.00. A new butterfly video: **Wonders of the East** by John Banks. Price include mailing. For full details of these and over 500 more Lepidoptera books contact: **Bugbooks@classey.demon.co.uk**, +44 1367 244700, Fax: +44 1367 244800, E.W.Classey Ltd. Oxford House, Marlborough Street, Faringdon, Oxfordshire SN7 7JP. England. 401

**Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society**, Volume 14 through 31, with supple-

ments to volumes 24 & 25, with all but three of the Newsletters. All in good condition. Offers to: R. T. Shannon, 1/24 Lauderdale Road, Birkdale, Auckland 1310, New Zealand. 401

### Livestock

For sale or exchange: Large selection of Iranian butterflies, perfect quality, with data. All *Louristana* sp., *Hybushirica*, *A. apollinaria*, *Colias sagartia*, *C. cholorocoma*, *C. aurorina*, *C. thisoa* ssp. *shahkuhensis*, *Euchloe*, Papilionidae, *Agrodiaetus* and more. Many species from other families at fair prices; local or rare species that are allowed for exchange. Exchange or buy other kinds or pupae for breeding. I need any breeding information you can provide. Also, local beetles and dragonflies, books. Please send me your collection list or write for extensive price list to A. Karbalaye, P.O. Box 11495-175, Tehran, Iran. Fax: 0098-21-7531604 404

Wanted: overwintering pupae of *P. zelicaon*, *P. polyxenes*, *P. oregonius*, *P. bairdii*, *P. kahli*, *B. philenor*, *P. xuthus*, *P. bianor*, *P. maackii* and others. Robert Keiser, Adh Borinstraat 36, 2070 Zwinjndrecht Belgium 404

For Exchange Only: Larva or pupa of *Empyreuma affinis*, *Syntomeida epilias jucundissima*, *Composia fidelissima*, and *Eumaeus atala florida* in exchange for other species of Arctiids and Sphingids. Leroy C. Koehn, 6085 Wedgewood Village Circle, Lake Worth, FL 33463-7371; Tele: 561-966-1655; E-Mail: **Leptrap@aol.com** 404

Wanted: to exchange butterflies and macro moths with interested people from other countries. I'm also interested in live material. Manuel Carrasco Gonzalez Bda Andaluca, Bque 5-5 C 11540-Sanlcar de Bda E-mail: **jcuberog11@ocefss.ucm.es** 404

Livestock: Cocoons of *Actias luna*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Automeris io*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Hyalophora columbia*. Various *Hyalophora* hybrids and *Samia cynthia* available in fall of 1998 and winter of 1998-99. Visit **www3.pei.sympatico.ca/oehlkew** for a price list or send \$1.00 and

a self addressed envelope (no stamp) to Bill Oehlke, Box 476, Montague, P.E.I., Canada C0A 1R0 phone: 902-838-3455; fax: 902-838-0866. 404

Will buy ova or pupae of *Calleta Silkmoth*, *Eupackardia calleta*; Black Witch, *Ascalapha odorata*; Giant Leopard Moth, *Ecpantheria scribonia*. Steve Greenfield, 1810 Marbury Lane, Albany, GA 31707, E-mail: **clayspot@aol.com** 404

For Sale: Overwintering cocoons of *Actias luna*, *Automeris io* and *Callosamia promethea*. SASE for prices. Larry J. Kopp, RD 1, Box 30, Klingers-town, PA 17941-9718. 404

Wanted: Pupae of Sphingidae. Stefan Mikus, F-Otto-Schott-Weg 20, 31319 Sehnde, Germany. 404

Pupae of *Saturnia walterorum*, *Hyalophora euryalus*, *Annaphila decia* for sale. SASE to Frank Sala, 3493 Greenfield Place, Carmel, CA 93923, 408-624-5677. 404

Cocoons of *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Antheraea polyphemus* and *Actias luna* for sale. Also, papered specimens of each of the above for sale. SASE to Ronald Aaron Royer, 895 Royer Lane, Lebanon, PA 17042-9433, 717-867-1021. 404

For sale or trade: ova of *Catocala obscura*, *C. cara*, *C. vidua*, *C. judith*, *C. residua*, *C. cerogama*, *C. meskei*, *C. resecta*, *C. amica*, *C. ilia*, *C. mira*, *C. blandula*, *C. minuta*, *C. ultronia*, *C. piatrix*, and *C. robinsoni*. Also, cocoons of *A. luna*. SASE please to James Mouw, 245 Sarah Avenue, Iowa Falls, Ia. 50126 401

Wanted to buy: ovae and or pupae of *Battus philenor*, *Heraclydes cres-phontes*, *H. anchisiades*, *Papilio indra*, *Papilio palamedes*, *Agraulis vanillae*, *Heliconius erato* and *H. charitonius*. I would also like to buy plants or seeds of *Passiflora lutea* and/or *P. suberosa* and *Aristolochia tagala* or similar species. Please contact David E. Stewart, P.O. Box 1206, Laytonville CA 95454, 707-984-8368, Fax: 707-984-7330, **troides@sabernet** 401

For sale or trade: *A. polyphemus*, *C. promethia* and *Actias luna*. Bill Kenney, 671 RR #1, Dixmont ME 04932, 207-257-2047. 401

I have cocoons of the following Saturniidae moths for sale: *A. polyphemus*, *A. luna* and *C. promethea*. My address is Gardiner E. Gregory, HCR 79 Box 259, Castine ME 04421-9706, 207-326-4639. 401

Wanted: Eggs of second generation of *Antheraea polyphmus* and *Callosamia promethea*. I will purchase subject to price and availability. Contact: T. Ritchie Peery, 1304 Ware Road, Richmond, VA 23229-5941. 401

Wanted: Suppliers of Saturniidae live-stock. Ova and/or cocoons are urgently sought especially from South Africa, South and Central America and Asia. Good prices paid. Please contact Mark Pickup, 2 Westburg Court, Westbury Street, Derby, England DE22 3PQ, 0044-1332-297928. 401

### Specimens

For exchange: Wisconsin leps. and Mexican (via E. C. Welling, ca. 1920) for other US or Caribbean. SASE for list. George F Holbach, 1549 N. Lynn Rd., Adell, WI 53001. 404

For exchange: Detroit area collector wishes to exchange for US or Canadian species. Quantities are strictly limited but requests for next season will be noted. All specimens with complete data. For more information and availability, contact Donald Starkey, 41226 Marjoran, Sterling Heights, MI 48314. 404

For sale: Butterflies, moths and other insects from the tropical regions of the world. Many bred pairs of unusual butterflies from El Salvador as well as collectors' items with data for private collections, museums and schools. Request a catalog with color illustrations for \$5 refundable with first order. Please mention the Lepidopterists News when replying. Miguel Serrano 6823 Rosemary Drive., Tampa FL 33625 403

Serving Lepidopterists since 1976. Many unusual specimens from Neotropics, Africa and Indo-Australia regions. Many bred or ranched specimens! Just mail US\$1 (cash or stamps) for our new 12-page catalog to: Simon Ellis, Transworld Butterfly Co., Apartado 6951, 1000L San Jose, Costa Rica 403

For sale: Papered specimens and framed collections of Solomon Islands butterflies, beetles and seashells available for sale. Collections are available as orders, families and species in specially constructed display cases and insect drawers. Ideal for private collections and museums. For more information and Price List, write to: Patrick Nanau, Nature Science and Hobbies, c/o P.O. Box 850, Honiara, Solomon Islands. 403

Searching for contacts (to buy or exchange butterflies and beetles) particularly from Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Brazil, Australia, South Africa, Indonesia, Tanzania and India. Please write to: Shin-ichi Ohshima, Shimohideya 707-99, Okegawa, Saitama (363-0025), Japan. Fax: (81) 48 787 0290 403

For sale/exchange: China *Acoptolabrus*, *Coptolabrus* (rare), Lucanidae (rare), *Mecynorhina oberthuri*, *Argyrophegges kolbei*, *Cheirotonos szetshuanus* 71mm, *C. jambar*, *Xixuthrus heros* 130mm, etc. Color pictures/list ¥1000 (Japanese yen) or \$8 US cash. Send me your list for exchange. Yoshiaki Furumi, 97-71 Komizo, Iwatsuki-Shi, Saitama-Ken, 339-0003, Japan. 401

### Equipment

For Sale: Light traps, 12 volt DC or 110 AC with 15 watt or 20 watt black lights. The traps are portable and easy to use. Rain drains & sorting screens protect specimens from damage. Free brochure and price list available. Also, custom built light traps and light fixtures: Mercury vapor, black light & black light dark in 15, 20 & 40 watt, and sun lamps. Together or in combination. Electrical controls, photoelectric switches, rain drains and sorting screen. Will design enclosures and include enclosure plans with purchase of fixture. To obtain a quote, your specifications are required. For information, contact: Leroy C. Koehn, 6085 Wedgewood Village Circle, Lake Worth, FL 33464-7371; Tele: 561-966-1655; E-Mail: [Leptrap@aol.com](mailto:Leptrap@aol.com) 404

Wanted: Interior steel 21 drawer insect cabinet, Model P500; for Cornell drawers (23"W x 19"D x 72"H); color: beige. Contact: John W. Peacock, 185 Benzler Lust

Road, Marion, OH 43302-8369, 740-389-4886. 401

### Art

Beautiful butterflies laminated between beveled glass. Felt bodies, thread antennae, soldered and antiqued. Suncatchers, diamond shaped (4" x 7") \$25.00 includes postage. Mary Jane Zissoff, Trilogy of Art, Box 143, Parry Sound, Ontario, Canada. P2A 2X3. 705-746-4147, [www.zeuter.com/parrysd/specialty\\_stores](http://www.zeuter.com/parrysd/specialty_stores) 403

Wanted: As part of a research project into insects in poetry, I would like to hear from anyone who knows of poems by any poet, classical or contemporary, published or unpublished, in which an insect or insects of and Order are featured, specifically or generally. All correspondence acknowledged. John Tennent, 1 Middlewood Close, Fyling-thorpe, Whitby, N. Yorkshire YO22 4UD, England. 401

### Audio/Visual

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New Video, Spring 1998: **Common Butterflies of the Southeast**. Spectacular digital video footage of the region's 55 common species. Field identification, butterfly habitats, and basic resources provide an excellent introduction to butterflying. 30 min. VHS. Also available: **Common Butterflies of the Northeast**. 30 min. VHS, **Skippers of the Northeast**. 48 min. VHS, **Common Dragonflies of the Northeast**. 30 min.

*continued on page 93...*



# A fair review?

Keith R. Willmott

Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Recently I happened upon a review by Andrew Brower (Brower, 1996) of the book **The Butterflies of Venezuela** by Andrew Neild (Neild, 1996). While it is Brower's prerogative to choose whether to praise the good points or to single out the few small bad points in this book for discussion, I found his criticism of Neild's taxonomic efforts, in particular in the genus *Adelpha*, so unjustified that I feel I must comment. I have been working on a taxonomic revision of the genus *Adelpha* for the past four years and therefore concentrate my comments on this area of Brower's review.

1. Brower states that "it is unclear whether or not these descriptions [of new taxa] were subject to peer review", yet Neild states (p. 32) "[Willmott] who is studying the genus *Adelpha* for his Ph.D., kindly reviewed my *Adelpha* manuscript and ... contributed many important observations on the systematics and nomenclature".

2. Brower suggests that an examination of collections outside Britain and Venezuela, "in particular in the United States", is something which Neild failed to do and which had important consequences for his resultant taxonomic work. Specifically, he states that he has seen additional specimens of a new taxon, *Adelpha olynthia pyrczi*, described in the book by Neild and Orellana, in the collections of both the USNM (Washington) and the AMNH (New York). This is a common taxon and the point of Brower's statement is not clear to me; Neild already designates the holotype (in the BMNH, London) and 54 paratypes (in various public and private collections, including the AME [Sarasota, Florida] and the MNHN [Paris, France]), so it would seem that the examination or designation as paratypes of yet more specimens which originate from the same site as the majority of known specimens is of

little value. Brower goes on to say that of the specimens of *A. o. pyrczi* which he examined in the AMNH "three ...[were]..identified as *Adelpha olynthia inachia* Fruhstorfer, a name not mentioned in Neild's book". In fact Neild does mention *inachia* (p. 33) and states the currently known range of that taxon and notes that it is similar to *Adelpha justina maira*, which he figures. Surely Neild cannot be expected to mention a name erroneously appended to a specimen of a new taxon he is describing by some anonymous curator who is clearly far from expert on the group and has simply extracted that name from a description in Seitz (1915).

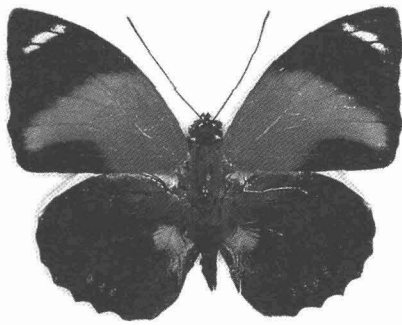
3. Brower claims to have "found at least one species of *Adelpha* in the Smithsonian, evidently collected in Venezuela, that Neild does not mention or illustrate in the book". Presumably he refers to the specimen of *Adelpha levona* Steinhäuser & Miller, 1977, which bears the label "Venezuela: Palo Alto - Rio Tigre Oct. 3 1985" and beneath which in the drawer someone (I assume Brower) has added the label "Not in Neild's book!". This locality however appears to be in Sucre state, in north eastern Venezuela, and as this distinctive cloud forest species is otherwise known only from west Colombia to west Ecuador and is unknown in the relatively well collected intervening Venezuelan Costa or Merida ranges, Neild concluded that it was a mislabelling when I informed him of the specimen in 1995. Two specimens of two other *Adelpha* taxa with the same label in the USNM confirm this conclusion (these specimens represent taxa recorded by Neild for Venezuela, but only in the north west of the country). Perhaps Neild should have mentioned the specimen of *A. levona*, although of course he cannot be expected to note every apparently mislabelled specimen, or perhaps

Brower should have consulted Neild before publishing this supposed "omission".

4. Brower concludes that Neild clearly needs to "study more material from a greater diversity of collections before publishing subsequent volumes of this series". In the combined collections of the AMNH, USNM, AME and MCZ (Cambridge, Massachusetts) only 30 of the 64 *Adelpha* taxa, and 26 of the 43 species (which I currently recognize) listed by Neild as confirmed records for Venezuela are represented by Venezuelan specimens. I therefore suggest that Neild, who is after all working in his own time and at his own expense, is wise to concentrate his efforts on European collections, where the vast majority of type specimens reside, and Venezuelan collections, which easily surpass any outside that country for taxon coverage and accuracy of data. In fact, I have not seen a single *bona fide* Venezuelan specimen of an *Adelpha* species in all the European, American and South American collections I have examined which is not included by Neild. This is in sharp contrast to, say, DeVries (1987), with which Brower compares Neild's work as a "standard". In that work DeVries omits seven recorded species (20%) of Costa Rican *Adelpha*, five of which are represented by Costa Rican specimens in either the USNM or AMNH.

In short, I feel that Brower seems not to have read Neild's book as closely as it merits and should have restricted any negative criticism to an area in which he is obviously an authority, since Neild's work on *Adelpha* represents the most important and accurate taxonomic work on that genus to date. I fully expect that other areas of Neild's book and future works will be of the same taxonomic quality when examined by a specialist in each respective field.





One of the more than 2500 specimen illustrations from Nield, 1996: 538a. *Agrias amydon aurantiaca*. Male, ups. Pantepui, Venezuela.

## Literature Cited

- Brower, A. V.Z. 1996. Book Review. The Butterflies of Venezuela, Part I: Nymphalidae I (Limenitidinae, Apaturinae, Charaxinae). *Journal of the New York Entomological Society*, 104(3-4): 236-239.
- DeVries, P.J. 1987. The Butterflies of Costa Rica and their Natural History. Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae. Princeton, Princeton University Press. xii + 327pp., 50pls..
- Neild, A. F. E. 1996. The Butterflies of Venezuela, Part I: Nymphalidae I (Limenitidinae, Apaturinae, Charaxinae). London, Meridian Publications. 144 pp., 32 pls..
- Seitz, A. (Ed.) 1915. Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde. Stuttgart, Alfred Kern. 5: 510-528.

## Marketplace...continued from page 91

VHS. Orders: 1-800-343-5540. Each video is \$24.95. S&H is \$5 for the first and \$2 for each additional unit. Credit cards accepted or mail check to Natural History Services, 22-D Hollywood Ave., Ho-Ho-Kus, NJ 07423. Details: [www.concord.org/~dick/](http://www.concord.org/~dick/) 401

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Wanted: Seeds of the following plants: Wall Pellitory - *Parietaria officinalis*, Stinging Nettle - *Urtica dioica*, Water Soldier or Crab Claws - *Stratiotes aloides*. Also would like 6 to 8 small cuttings of Gray Sallow - *Salix atrocinerea*. Contact: Randy Robinette, 7302 Midland Trail Rd, Ashland KY 41102-9294. 404

The Philatelic Lepidopterists' Association was founded in 1992 to provide a means of communication among those interested in butterfly and moth stamp collecting. Dues of \$10 per year (\$12 if outside the USA) pay for first class mailing of the 4 quarterly newsletters. New issues of worldwide butterfly and moth stamps are the main feature of the **Philatelic Aurelian**, edited by Alan Hanks. For information or membership, contact Charles V. Covell Jr., Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292-0001 U.S.A., [cvcove01@homer.louisville.edu](mailto:cvcove01@homer.louisville.edu) 401

### Help Offered

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### Miscellaneous

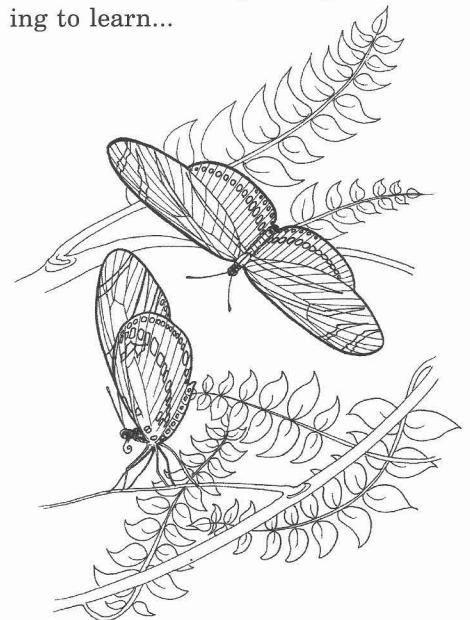
For Sale: Small amount of dormant rootstock of *Aristolochia clematidis* (very hardy winter plant) and seeds of *Coronilla varia* (crown vetch), *Medicago sativa* (alfalfa, Lucerne), *Rumex hydrolapathum* (great water dock), a few others and annual flower and grass mix. SASE to Randy Robinette, 7302 Midland Trail Rd., Ashland, KY 41102-9294. 404

## Editor...continued from page 88

concepts that are often quite complex with "the man/woman on the street." This is not to say that non-scientists are simple - they are anything but.

And this, finally, is where I think that Mr. Glassberg's argument fails: like many people, scientists and non-scientists alike, Mr. Glassberg appears to feel that, ultimately, people are not very smart. His argument, that the language of lepidopterology is too difficult for the lay-person to understand, fails to account for the intelligence of amateurs, especially, in my experience, amateur lepidopterists.

I hope no-one truly believes that the language scientists use in their workaday lives is intended to intimidate anyone. There is no question here. Scientists do, as Mr. Glassberg asserts, prefer to be as precise as possible and I for one customarily use caterpillar to describe the immature growth stages of butterflies and moths. I also use "egg-laying" to describe the *act* of a butterfly or moth actually laying an egg but I prefer "oviposition" to describe the *process*. I would NEVER describe a "proboscis" as a "tongue" because it is wrong - no "fuzzy" or "precise," simply wrong. Just because "nine-hundred ninety-five people, including all the children" call it a tongue does not make it so. But I'm sure they're eager and willing to learn...



## Membership

The Lepidopterist's Society is open to membership from anyone interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. The only criteria for membership is that you appreciate butterflies or moths! To become a member, please 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:

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Requests for missed issues should be directed to: Ron Leuschner (1900 John Street, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608, Phone: (310) 545-9415, [ronleush@aol.com](mailto:ronleush@aol.com)). Defective issues will also be replaced. Please be certain that you've really missed an issue by waiting for a subsequent issue to arrive.

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## Submission Guidelines for the News

Submissions are always welcome! When space becomes limiting, preference is given to articles written for a non-technical but knowledgeable audience, illustrated, written succinctly, and under 1,000 words. Please submit your article or item in one of the following formats (in order of preference):

1. Article on high-density, DOS- or MAC-formatted, floppy diskette in any of the popular formats. You may include graphics on disk, too. Indicate what format(s) your article is in, and call if in doubt. Include a printed hardcopy and a backup in ASCII or RTF (just in case).
2. Electronically transmitted file in ASCII or other acceptable form *via* e-mail.
3. Typewritten copy, double-spaced suitable for scanning and optical character recognition. Articles may also be faxed directly to my computer for OCR but you must call first so that I can set up for reception of your fax. Artwork should be line drawings in pen and ink or good, clean photocopies suitable for scanning.
4. Handwritten or printed (very legible, short pieces only please, <500 words).

## Submission Deadlines

Material for Volume 40 must reach the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Date Due
1 Spring	too late...
2 Season Summary	you missed it...
3 Summer	gone by...
4 Autumn	forget about it!
5 Winter	October 31
6 Membership Directory	October 16

Reports for the Season Summary must reach the Zone Coordinator by Dec. 15. See next page for more information.

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An alternate group photo – a bird's eye view – of the 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Meeting at Yale University, July 1997