THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY EST. 1947

NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 41, Number 2 Summer 1999

Inside:

Celebrating Nabokov's Centenary...

Membership

The Lepidopterists' 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:

Kelly Richers,
Assistant Treasurer,
The Lepidopterists' Society
9417 Carvalho Court
Bakersfield, CA 93311

Dues Rate

Active (regular)	$ 35.00
Affiliate	5.00
Student	15.00
Sustaining	50.00
Contributor	100.00
Institutional Subscription	50.00
Air Mail Postage for News	15.00

Students must send proof of enrollment. Please add $ 5.00 to your Student or Active dues if you live outside of the U.S. to cover additional mailing costs. Remittances must be in U.S. dollars, payable to "The Lepidopterists' Society". All members receive the **Journal** and the **News** (each published quarterly). Supplements included in the **News** are the Membership Directory, published in even-numbered years, and the Season Summary, published annually. Additional information on membership and other aspects of the Society can be obtained from the Secretary (see address inside back cover).

Change of Address?

Please send permanent changes of address, telephone numbers, areas of interest, or e-mail addresses to:

Julian P. Donahue, Assistant Secretary,
The Lepidopterists' Society,
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd.,
Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057.
donahue@caroli.usc.edu

Our Mailing List?

Contact Dr. Donahue for information on mailing list rental.

Missed or Defective Issue?

Requests for missed issues should be directed to: Ron Leuschner (1900 John Street, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608, (310) 545-9415, ***ronleusch@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.

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society

Inquiries regarding **Journal** policy and manuscripts submitted for publication in the **Journal** are to be sent to:

Dr. M. Deane Bowers, Editor
Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
Entomology Section, University of Colorado Museum, Campus Box 218, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0334
Phone (303)492-5530,
FAX: (303)492-8699
bowers@spot.colorado.edu

Editorial policy is outlined on the inside back cover of any issue of the **Journal**.

Book Reviews

Send book reviews or new book releases for review, for either the **Journal** or the **News**, to:

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c/o National Museum of Natural History,
MRC 127, Washington, D.C. 20560.
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(202) 786-9422 (fax)
asolis@sel.barc.usda.gov

Submission Guidelines for the News

Submissions are always welcome! When space becomes limiting, preference is given to articles written for a non-technical but knowledgable 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 41 must reach the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Date Due
1 Spring	too late...
2 Summer	you missed it...
3 Autumn	July 31
4 Winter	October 31

Reports for Supplement S1, the Season Summary, must reach the respective Zone Coordinator (see most recent Season Summary for your Zone) by Dec. 15. See inside back cover for Zone Coordinator information.

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Contents

Issue Date: May 15, 1999 ISSN 0091-1348

***Cover:* *Nabokov and some new "Nabokovian" Blues from South America*.** Vladimir Nabakov, on his first trip across America, summer 1941, together with the undersurfaces of nine of the many new species of Blues recently named from the Andes Mountains and Patagonia. Left to right (top to bottom): *Madeleinea lolita* (after Lolita); *Leptotes krug* (after Krug in Nabokov's *Bend Sinister*); *Pseudolucia charlotte* (after Charlotte Haze in *Lolita*); *Madeleinea nodo* (after Nodo in *Pale Fire*); *Madeleinea cobaltana* (after the famous blue cobalt glass in *Pale Fire*); *Pseudolucia humbert* (after *Humbert* in *Lolita*); *Itylos mashenka* (after Mary in *Mashenka*); *Leptotes delalande* (after Nabokov's ficticious alter-ego); *Pseudolucia zina* (after Zina, the love of Fyodor, young entomologist hero of *The Gift*). Portrait courtesy of the Estate of Vladimir Nabakov. See the article by Kurt Johnson on pp. 41...

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.)

The **News of the Lepidopterists' Society** (ISSN 0091-1348) is published quarterly by The Lepidopterists' Society, c/o Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057, USA., and includes one or two supplements each year. The **Season Summary** is published every year as Supplement S1 and is mailed with issue 1 of the News. In even numbered years a complete **Membership Directory** is published as Supplement S2 and is mailed with issue 4 of that volume of the News. Please see the inside front cover for instructions regarding subscriptions, submissions to, and deadline dates for, the News.

Periodicals Postage Pending at address above (Los Angeles, CA) and at additional mailing office (Lawrence, KS).

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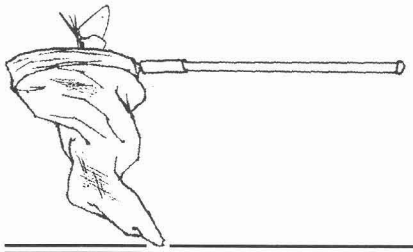

Mailbag...

Help Wanted...

Dear Editor,

The Dallas Museum of Natural History recently acquired the original watercolors to Bill Howe's 1975 **The Butterflies of North America** as a gift from the author. Unfortunately, he was not able to also include a copy of the now out-of-print volume in which they appeared. As you can imagine, we'd like to be able to add a published edition of the book to the watercolors themselves.

Mr. Howe recommended that we contact you in the hope that one of your readers might be willing to donate his or her copy. The Dallas Museum of Natural History is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization, and donations are tax deductible. We would also, of course, be happy to acknowledge both the donor and the Society for its assistance in securing the donation. Members may contact me at 214-421-3466, ext. 244 or via email at ***abarker@dmnhnet.org***

Alex W. Barker

Chief Curator and Director, Division of Collections and Research, Dallas Museum of Natural History, P.O. Box 150349, Dallas TX 75315

What the News can do...

Dear Editor,

The color photo spread of *Noctuidae from Texas: the genus* Melipotis *and related or similar genera* (**News** 41(1): 32-34), and the *Day Flying Moths of the Genus* Annaphila *Grote (Noctuidae)* color spread (**News** 39(3): 33-34, 39), are great examples of how the **News** can be used to help with the identification of North American moths. The **MONA Fascicles** will not be completed in our lifetimes, so we need a convenient way of identifying moths in the meantime without having to travel to major museum collections (which may not even have complete synoptic collections). It would be great if each issue of the News could have a page or two of illustrations of moths with identifications. This would be an enormous help to those of us trying to identify the moths in our collections that are not figured in Holland's or Covell's moth books. The photos need not be in color; high quality black and white is adequate.

There are many families and genera of moths with only a dozen or so species that would fit on a page or two with a photo of each taxon. For example, Megalopygidae, with 12 taxa, and Thyatiridae, with 19. Illustrating only ten or eleven of the twelve species in a genus or family is not good enough, however, because one is never really certain if the specimen in hand is that twelfth species, a new country record, a variant of one of the other eleven, or even a species in another genus.

So while we wait a year or two between **MONA Fascicles**, I believe the **News** could be a major help to Society members by presenting illustrated identifications in each issue.

Thomas Dimock

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tommoth@aol.com

I received three other letters expressing similar sentiments. While I think that these goals are laudable and worth pursuing, I wonder whether there could possibly be enough submissions to achieve them. In my short experience (2, going on 3, years) as editor, I'd say no. Sounds like a challenge to me – any takers? – Ed.

Letter Clarification...

Dear Editor,

I was gratified to see my remaining two letters appear in the Mailbag in the Autumn 1998 issue of the News [Vol. 40(4)]. Let me say again that I appreciate your forbearance in dealing with these controversial matters.

The "mock" USFWS poster, satirizing overly restrictive US Department of Interior policies on federal land usage, was amusing but, at the same time, it deals with a matter of serious concern. I was struck by the fact that the submitter deemed it advisable to remain anonymous. This rather widespread reluctance (fear?) to speak out is regrettable, although perhaps understandable.

At the risk or seeming to quibble, I do want to mention a couple of points regarding the first of my letters (pp. 67) mentioned above. I had requested the inclusion of a sentence referring to the recently published and controversial amendment to the Society's constitution that had added a new formal Society objective, namely the conservation of lepidoptera. It was my intention to support the opinion expressed by other Society members that we were not established to be a conservation organization nor should we be. I would appreciate clarification as to whether this omission was intentional or inadvertent.

continued on pp. 61

Vladimir Nabokov and The Lepidopterists' Society: a centenary tribute

Kurt Johnson

Environmental Department, The Ethical Culture Society, 53 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, NY 11215

In 1998, lepidopterists suddenly began learning that 1999 would be the year the literary world would celebrate the Centenary of Vladimir Nabokov. The "Vladimir Nabokov" familiar among lepidopterists as the meticulous, Harvard-based, lycaenid taxonomist of the 1940's who named a number of "Blue" butterflies, would possibly be acclaimed the greatest writer of the 20th Century. With the millennium approaching and intelligentsia of the Arts looking backward, Nabokov's name was being juggled, along with Ireland's James Joyce and France's Marcel Proust, as prime candidate for the laurel of greatest writer of the age.

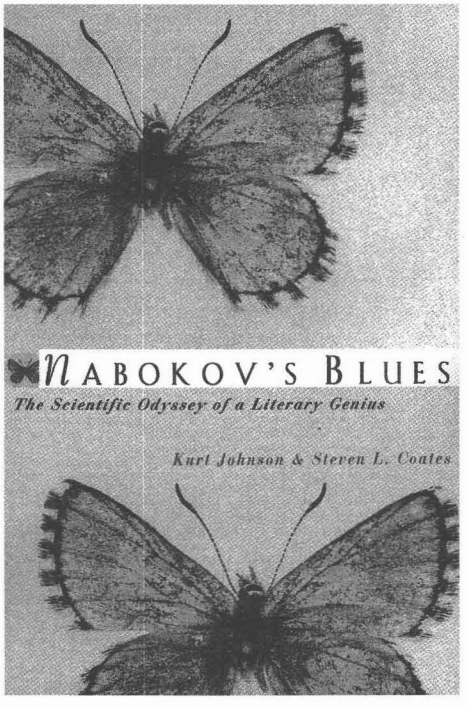
Whatever the results of this ultimately unresolvable joust, the titles of Nabokov's many books consistently appear at or near the top of publishers' and scholars' lists of the most important books of all time. Of these, truthfully, many lepidopterists would most likely recognize only *Lolita*. It is less likely most of us would identify such appellations as *Pale Fire*, *Ada*, *Bend Sinister*, *The Defense*, *Mashenka (or Mary)*, *Pnin*, *The Real Life of Sebastian Knight*, *Laughter in the Dark* or *Invitation to a Beheading*.

Most lepidopterists also do not know that some of the richest descriptions of Lepidoptera, lepidopterists and lepidoptery appear in Nabokov's autobiography, *Speak, Memory*, his novel *The Gift*, and a perplexingly violent short story "The Aurelian" (in which an amateur lepist, palled by his dull shopkeeper's life, dreams of escaping to the tropics to catch exotic treasures he has previously seen only in the catalogs of shabby specimen dealers).

Whatever the status of our knowledge or appreciation of Nabokov, the 1999 Centenary year, with celebrations and exhibitions in New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, at Cornell and Wesleyan universities, a North Carolina conference center, Cambridge (England and USA), Munich, Moscow, St. Petersburg, Paris, and Montreux (Switzerland, Nabokov's last home) will be a loud wake-up call. As a New York City exhibition designer recently gasped, a little drained from having to learn a lot about Nabokov in a short time, "It appears 1999 is going to be Nabokov's year".

New Books on Nabokov's Lepidoptery.

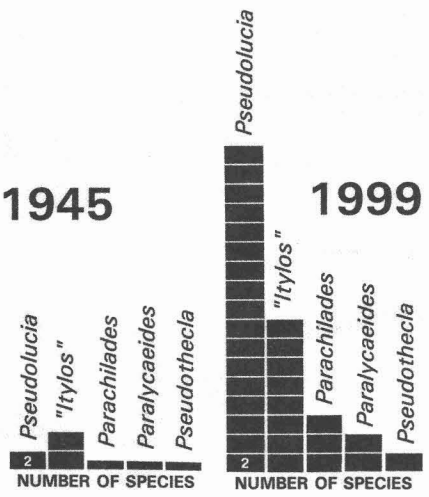
In early 1998, telephones began ringing signaling an unusual collision of the realms of art and science. Odd as it seemed, publishers were recruiting lepidopterists to research and tell the story of Nabokov's science. Having worked with Hungary's Zsolt Bálint and Israel's Dubi Benyamini to complete much of Nabokov's pioneering work on Latin American Blues (and subsequently having published a retrospective in the book *Nabokov Studies*) I received one of those calls. Robert Michael Pyle, a well-known natural history writer and lepist whose founding work with the Xerces Society had influenced the fate of Nabokov's endangered Karner Blue (*Lycaeides melissa samuelis* Nabokov), received another. I found myself working with a *Science Times* journalist from the *New York Times*; Bob was teamed with Nabokov's Princeton University Press biographer, Brian Boyd. The books resulting will be, respectively:



1) Johnson and Steve Coates, *Nabokov's Blues: The Scientific Odyssey of a Literary Genius* (Zoland Books, Cambridge MA., early fall 1999): a popular narrative of Nabokov's life and scientific career, how his work was completed by others, and the scientific significance of his Blues;

2) Boyd and Pyle, as editors, *Nabokov's Butterflies: Unpublished and Uncollected Writings* (Beacon Press, New York NY, early fall 1999): a rich new source book and commentary chock full of previously unpublished pieces by Nabokov on butterflies, both literary and scientific.

In an odd twist, informative to all who endeavor and aim high, across town from Boyd and Pyle's New York pub-



Known species in five genera of Blues recognized by Nabokov in his seminal work (1945) versus 1999. *Two of Nabokov's South American generic names remain the same while all his Caribbean generic names survive intact. The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, which postdated Nabokov's work, necessitated three changes for South America:* Pseudothecla *(a homonym) became* Nabokovia*;* Parachilades *(a synonym) is today* Itylos*; "*Itylos*" of Nabokov is today* Madeleinea. *Actually, Nabokov's synonym was a technicality; absent the Code he simply considered a different species as the type of* Itylos. *Modified from* Nabokov's Blues *(from figure showing the equally dramatic changes in known geographic distributions).*

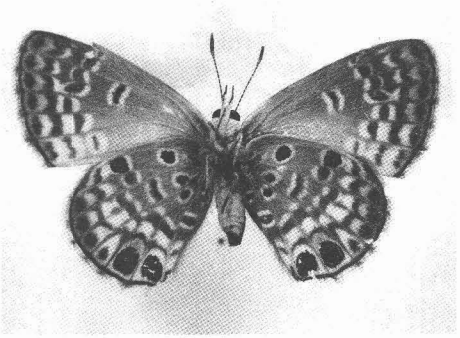
lisher, a young woman named Sarah Funke answered a *New York Times* want-add captioned simply as "Book". Recruited by one of the major exhibitions of "Nabokovia" for the Centenary in New York City she ended up assembling Nabokov's son Dmitri, Boyd, me, Stephen Jay Gould and literary scholars Stacy Schiff, Michael Wood and James Salter to do yet another book, *Véra's Butterflies* (Glenn Horowitz Bookseller, 1999): a color compilation/commentary on the intriguing depictions of butterflies Nabokov colored onto the pages of First Editions he presented over the years to his beloved wife, Véra. It is a fascinating book, owing much to Sarah (who inherited the "by"-line for the book itself) and her abilities as an orchestrator. It also illustrated how diverse the "players" had become in trying to tell even a part of the Nabokov story.

Nabokov and the Lepidopterists' Society.

One lesson learned by students of Nabokov's lepidoptery during this Centenary year was that plenty of resource material was "out there" regarding Nabokov and the years he primarily devoted to the study of butterflies. In 1947, Nabokov's close friends Harry Clench and Charles Remington were among the founders of The Lepidopterists' Society. Nabokov became a "founding member" and, interestingly, The Lepidopterists Society was the only organization to which he ever officially belonged.

Seasoned first by years as an expatriate, and later by the implications of his celebrity, Nabokov was notoriously not a joiner. Because of his early friends, like Clench, Remington and John Downey, and also regular lifelong correspondents like Cyril dos Passos, W. P. Comstock and L. Paul Grey, significant historical material concerning Nabokov and butterflies is readily available to the inquiring researcher. Ironically, it was founding member F. Martin Brown, the lepidopterist with whom Nabokov had a verbal joust in an early mimeographed issue of The *Lepidopterists' News* who, in the end (through his meticulous assembly of archives at the American Museum of Natural History) left a treasure trove of Nabokovian material behind for modern scholars. For the Centenary, Nabokov' son, Dmitri, and Brian Boyd, curator of important Nabokov archives, also made a flood of crucial source material available.

Reminiscences and memorabilia of Lepidopterists' Society members not only provide basic material for studying Nabokov's scientific legacy (a subject of great interest to Literature today), Society members have also been important in the relatively recent resurgence of recognition for Nabokov's important taxonomic contributions and the significance of scientific lessons his Blues have to teach. Scholars of literature point out that Brian Boyd's Princeton University Press biography of Nabokov (*Vladimir Nabokov: The Russian Years*



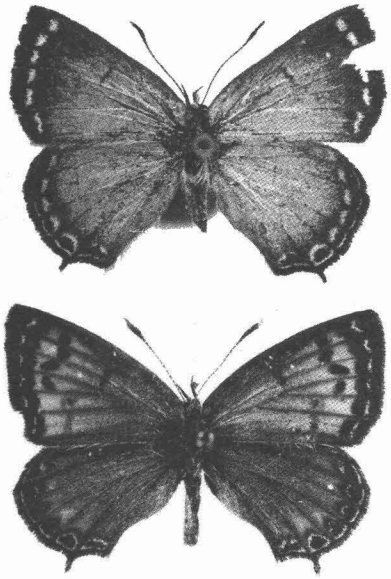
Nabokov was right and most of us were wrong. Cyclargus thomasi: *In 1945 Nabokov rightly recognized that* Cyclargus *and* Hemiargus *are not even close relatives, despite their similar wing patterns. Yet, even the most recent issue of the* **News** *reverted to* Hemiargus. *The Smith, Miller and Miller Caribbean guide has been the only recent butterfly book to get this right. The fingerlike tip of the valvae in* Hemiargus *is homologous with the same tip in the South American genus* Itylos; *the cockscomb valvae tip in* Cyclargus *homologous with that in other Caribbean region blues. Also,* Cyclargus *and its relatives have a juxta-like organ Nabokov called the "sagum", missing in* Hemiargus, Itylos *and their allies. This also explains why* Hemiargus *occurs in South America but not* Cyclargus. *Nabokov learned early that wing patterns can fool!*

[1990]; *Vladimir Nabokov: The American Years* [1991]) marked the first real recognition that lepidoptery was central to comprehending Nabokov's life and works, not simply a distracting hobby or, as some earlier scholars had proposed, "an elaborate literary pose." Interviews with Charles Remington were Boyd's primary source. Even with Remington's contributions, however (including a piece in the *Garland Companion to Vladimir Nabokov* appearing in 1995), the full biography of Nabokov in science had not been flushed out and permanently recorded.

Fortuitously, in the 1990's nearly forty taxonomic papers (authored primarily by me, Zsolt Bálint, Dubi Benyamini, Gerardo Lamas, and Emilio Balletto) appeared, substantially completing work Nabokov had pioneered on Blues of the American tropics. This voluminous work on Nabokov's Latin American Blues (of which he had elaborated the seven seminal genera in 1945) swelled their ranks from a seemingly insignificant eighteen species to a hefty

fauna of more than eighty. Today, grouped in nine genera, Nabokov's Blues are known to occur in nearly every xero-tropical and temperate habitat imaginable—from the Antilles to Colombia and southward through the Andes and Patagonia nearly to Tierra del Fuego.

When Israel's Society member Dubi Benyamini succeeded in recording the life histories of over half of these Blues while residing in Chile for several years, there remained little doubt about their validity and variety (summarized recently in Peña and Ugarte's *Butterflies of Chile*). As Arthur Shapiro noted therein, suddenly Nabokov's South American Blues had become a major data set from which to ask big questions about the origins of South America's Andean and southern butterfly faunas. Meanwhile, in North America, Society members like Bob Dirig, John Shuey, Ann Swengel and others who did important work on the Karner Blue, were writing another chapter into the legacy of Nabokov's Blues. In a recent retrospective on these years, appearing in *Véra's Butterflies*, Stephen Jay Gould (who came to Harvard 20 years after Nabokov's tenure there) concluded it was time for the argument concerning whether Nabokov could be dismissed as merely an unimportant amateur or insignificant short-career professional to be over. Among the historic ranks of lepidopterists Nabokov was a significant taxonomist, a pioneer classifier of butterflies which have important scientific lessons to teach.



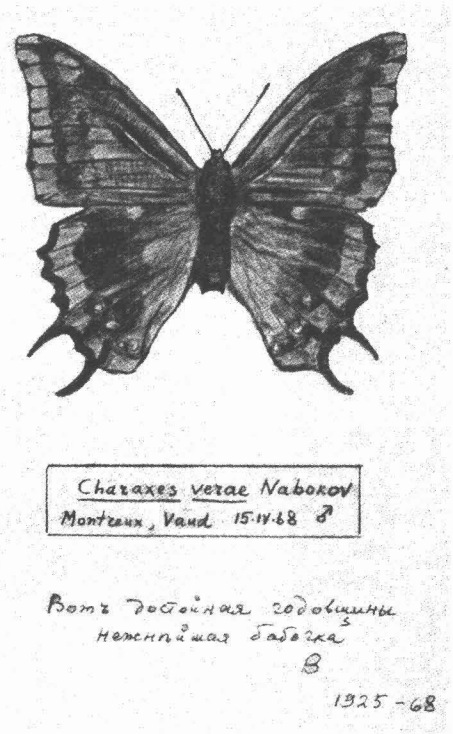
They look like hairstreaks but they're really blues. *The gorgeous Hairstreak-like Blues of* Eldoradina *Balletto (named simultaneously as* Polytheclus *by Bálint and Johnson). Nabokov mentioned these fabulous species only in footnotes because, in the early 1940's, he could obtain no specimens. Shown are* Eldoradina cyanea *(female; Dept. Lima, Peru; 2000 M) above and* Eldoradina sylphis *(male; Cuzco, Peru, 4200 M) below.*

The Celebrity Nabokov – an Ambassador for Lepidoptery.

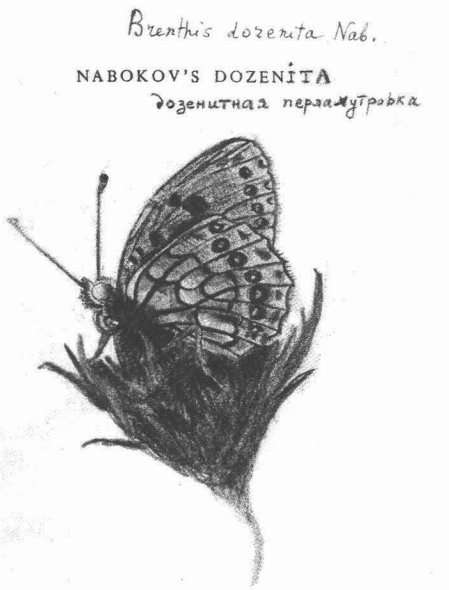
Writing of the Nabokov Centenary, John Heppner noted in a recent newsletter of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera that the public's sudden interest in Nabokov's lepidoptery illustrates how little most people really know about what lepidopterists do. He concluded it is important, particularly because of the modern biodiversity crisis, that we tell them. Nabokov as a celebrity is an important ambassador not only for lepidoptery but for science and environmentalism. As Bob Dirig quipped in a recent letter to me, Nabokov himself might have been led "kicking and screaming" into such a role but he appears to have inherited it nonetheless. As Brian Boyd noted, lepidoperists are stuck with the fact that Vladimir Nabokov is "the most famous lepidopterist in the world".

A second lesson learned by Centenary students of Nabokov's lepidoptery was that it was it was hard to know which is more intriguing—Nabokov's personal biography, the stories of his fiction, or the tangled intricacies of the years he devoted to his love of lepidoptery—first as a professional at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology and, in later decades, as collector and ad hoc celebrity-ambassador for our field.

On April 23, 1899, Nabokov was born into substantial wealth and nobility in St. Petersburg, Czarist Russia. The villa at his family's estate outside St. Petersburg (today being developed as a monument and museum) was tended by 50 servants. At the time, Russia was in great flux and turmoil. Nabokov's father, himself a dedicated entomological hobbyist, became a political reformer and paid for it with his life. When the communists took power, the Nabokov's escaped first to the Crimea and then to western Europe. Never believing in removing wealth from their homeland through foreign banks, they ended up penniless. Somehow, as a young expatriate writer publishing under the pseudonym "V. Sirin", Vladimir remained one step ahead of disaster—always managing to escape but always having to leave behind his beloved collections of butterflies. He headed west—only to be expelled again, first from Berlin and then from Paris, by the Nazis. Of his close friends in Paris, nearly all perished.



***Nabokov's* Charaxes verae.** *Nabokov drew this fanciful* Charaxes *in a first edition of* The Gift, *a wonderful novel about a young lepidopterist trying to follow gamely in the footsteps of his far more famous entomologist father in the Czarist era of Russia. In color the species is glamorous blue and yellow, combining the traits of three different species groups of the actual genus. (Reproduced from* Véra's Butterflies *1999 with permission. Courtesy of the Estate of Vladimir Nabokov.)*



***Nabokov's* Brenthis donzenita.** *Using the old generic name typical of his day ("*Brenthis*") Nabokov carefully rendered this nobly marked* Fabriciana *species (European Fritillaries) in a first edition of his short stories. The species is somewhere between the actual species* childrena *and* zenobia. *(Reproduced from* Véra's Butterflies *1999 with permission. Courtesy of the Estate of Vladimir Nabokov.)*

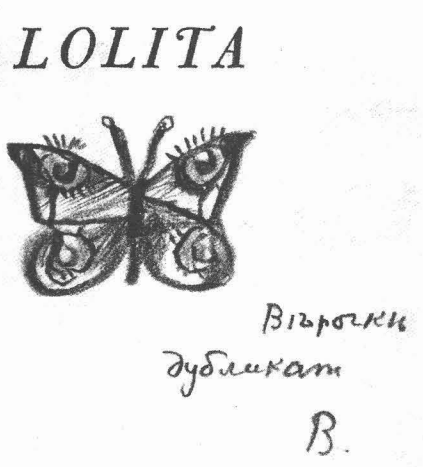
The 1940's found Nabokov in the United States, escape from Europe occasioned by a short term literary position in California. From there he garnered enough prestige from writing and scholarship, including an emerging expertise on Russia's famous author Aleksandr Pushkin, to gain a part-time lectureship at Wellesley College. It was also about this time that Nabokov began visiting Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology. There, Thomas Barbour recognized Nabokov's expertise on butterflies and landed him a position as Research Fellow for the next six years. During this short tenure nearly all of Nabokov's significant papers on Lepidoptera (of an ultimate lifetime output of twenty-two papers or notes) were published. As Stephen Jay Gould amusingly emphasizes in *Véra's Butterflies*, during that period Nabokov was actually a professional entomologist and an amateur author. In 1948, unable to retain permanent combined employment at Wellesley and Harvard, Nabokov took a full-time position in Russian Literature at Cornell (hired based on his demonstrated expertise, having no formal degree in either biology or literature).

Jumping significantly ahead, to 1958, the commercial success of *Lolita* liberated Nabokov from the work-a-day world of a 9-5 job and allowed him to devote himself full time to writing. But, Nabokov was both a perfectionist and, to use the term kindly, a workaholic. His demands on himself were great and, although he never denied himself the pleasures of collecting butterflies, time for serious taxonomic study soon disappeared. His last notation in a set of reprints in his personal archive is of Francis Hemming replacing his 1945 name *Psuedothecla* with *Nabokovia*—in 1960. Nabokov had not lost interest in taxonomy, however. Late in his life he confided to an interviewer that his greatest disappointment had been his inability to have time for further serious work on butterflies.

You and the Nabokov Legacy.

As reflected in the Society's 1977 *Commemorative Volume*, one thing lepidopterists seem to have picked up on concerning Nabokov's life was that he was fond of pranks and jokes. In that regard, try this one: *How many lepidopterists does it take to tell the story of Vladimir Nabokov and lepidoptery?* In fact, eighty-eight members of the Lepidopterists' Society, past and present, and sixty-two lepidopterists who predated the Society, find themselves in character or mention in *Nabokov's Blues*—true testimony to the breadth of the butterfly legacy V. Nabokov left behind. If your name appears in the fine print hereafter, you are among them.

Past and Present Society Members (alphabetical by surname): Bernard D'Abrera, Phillip Ackery, George Austin, Emilio Balletto, Zsolt Bálint, Dubi Benyamini, Susan Borkin, Deane Bowers, Jo Brewer, Charles Bridges, Lincoln Brower, F. Martin Brown, Keith Brown, John Burns, Austin Clark, Harry Clench, Luis Constantino, Charles Covell, John Cryan, Henri Descimon, Phil deVries, Cyril dos Passos, Robert Dirig, Julian Donahue, John Downey, Robert Eisele, Curt Eisner, Paul Ehrlich, John Eliot, Thomas Emmel, William Field, John Franclemont, Paul Grey, Jason Hall, Don



One of Nabokov's "Lolita" Butterflies. *On a first edition of* Lolita, *Nabokov sketched this extremely odd butterfly. The eyespots have eyelashes (Lolita winking at Humbert?) fashioned on the hairlike androconial scales of hairstreaks of the genus* Macusia. *On the wings, the eyespots resemble those of the European Peacock Butterfly, another erotic allusion to courtship. (Reproduced from* Véra's Butterflies *1999 with permission. Courtesy of the Estate of Vladimir Nabokov.)*

Harvey, Kenneth Hayward, Bernard Heineman, Francis Hemming, John Heppner, William Howe, Jose Herrera, Arthur Jazinski, Kurt Johnson, Greg Kareofelas, A. B. Klots, Gerardo Lamas, Jean Francois Le Crom, Udo Loy, Bruce MacPherson, John Masters, Rudi Mattoni, David Matusik, J. B. McDunnough, Olaf Mielke, Jacqueline Miller, Lee Miller, Stan Nicolay, Fred Nijhout, Luis Peña, Tomacz Pyrcz, Robert Michael Pyle, Eric Quinter, John Rawlins, Charles Remington, Frederick Rindge, Robert Robbins, Julián Salazar, Ernesto Schmidt-Mumm, Harald Schmitz, Albert Schwartz, Jim Scott, Oakley Shields, Henri Stempffer, Arthur Shapiro, Jon Shepard, Oakley Shields, David Spencer Smith, John Shuey, Phillip Schappert, Andrei Sourakov, Henri Stempffer, Ann Swengel, Zine Ajmat de Toledo, Alfredo Ugarte, Fred Urquhart, Keith Willmott, Carol Witham, Allen Young.

Historical Lepidopterists (alphabetical by surnames, first and middles names as initials only)— A. Bang-Haas, W. Bartlett Calvert, E. Blanchard, C. Buckley, A. G. Butler, W. P. Comstock, W. Dierl, P. Dognin, M. Draudt, H. H. Druce, H. G. Dyar, W. H. Edwards, H. J. Elwes, E. Eversman, J. Fabricius, A. H. Fassl, E. Feyer, H. Fruhstorfer, W. Forster, A. Fournier, E. Frivaldsky, J. Godart, F. Godman, T. Gaujon, R. Hensch, W. C. Hewitson, L. Higgins, E. Hoffman, W. J. Holland, E. Huntington, J. Hübner, J. J. Joicey, H. G. Karsten, F. Kasy, P. Köhler, J. H. Leech, C. Linnaeus, M. Lödl, W. C. MacIntyre, A. Maria, M. de Mathan, E. Ménétriés, M. Moss, E. Newman, C. Oberthur, L. Perkins, A. E. Pratt, H. Rebel, N. Riley, R. F. H. Rosenberg, O. Salvin, W. Schaus, B.

Schwanswitch, S. Scudder, A. Seitz, O. Staudinger, E. Strand, H. Strecker, G. E. Tite, E. Ureta, R. Wagenknecht, G. F. von Waldheim.

Summing Up the Story.

One learns interesting lessons navigating the waters of commercial books where the editor is captain of the ship. As scientists we are aware that exceptions to rules are often as numerous as the rules themselves. We also write in a format that allows us to make ample use of lists. That the above-named lepidopterists ended up figuring prominently in the Nabokov story is a credit to the comprehensiveness of our Society's historical membership. Many others from our ranks were often equally worthy of mention but fell to the wayside only because of this stroke of the editor's pen: "only the pertinent characters please; no lists".

As scientists we like to give all the details. But, telling a story, and getting the reader on "down the trail" requires selective summary and emphasizing only the most pertinent events, facts and details. It seems significant that, in the end, regarding Vladimir Nabokov, lepidoptery, and other lepidopterists, we could only use only about one-tenth of the material we had gathered in research. The fact that the story was far richer than we ever dreamed testifies mostly to the richness and diversity of the enticing and beautiful creatures we all study. It was undoubtedly this fact that caused butterflies to remain Nabokov's personal icon and mark many years after the demands of literary fame and celebrity made it impossible for him to continue their serious scientific study. Nabokov's relatively meteoric rise to prominence in the world of Art is emphasized by the fact that some of the lepidopterists Nabokov considered his personal friends are still among us. It must seem quite amazing for them, as it must for all of us, that one of our number, Vladimir Nabokov, has become what the master of ceremonies at the New York City Town Hall tribute to Nabokov summed up as "a Literary Colossus". It is difficult to think of another branch of science with such a prominent public ambassador.

Note Added in Proof: *As this tribute went to press, Random House published its millenial list of the "top 100" non-fiction books of all time (its previous "fiction" list ranked* Lolita *#4). Nabokov's autobiography,* Speak, Memory *was ranked #8 in non-fiction, making Nabokov the only author with a "top 10" finisher in both fiction and non-fiction. (Since Nabokov's publisher is Knopf/Vintage there is no hidden agenda from Random House!) In a June article* in press *at* Natural History *magazine Brian Boyd notes that in a forthcoming book on Nabokov's* Pale Fire *(currently ranked #65 in fiction) new knowledge of "butterflies allow him to reach startling conclusions about the novel's concealed depths." Scholars like Boyd predict* Pale Fire *will eventually become Nabokov's most acclaimed work—interesting for us lepidopterists since Nabokov's wife, Vera, is quoted in* Vera (Mrs. Vladimir Nabokov), *a new biography by Stacy Schiff (Random House 1999), as saying "Nabokov best composed his novels while solitarily chasing butterflies!"*

The Society's overseas members figured prominently in completing Nabokov's work. Figured are (left to right): Julián Salazar (Colombia) sampling along the Rio Putumayo; Dubi Benyamini (Israel) and Alfredo Ugarte (Chile) on Cerro la Virgen, 3200m, Chile; and Zsolt Bálint (Hungary) collecting in Peru's Cordillera Blanca.

The White-Lined Sphinx: a biological control agent for Purple Loosestrife?

Harold G. Nagel, Jeff Seier, and Neil Dankert

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Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria* L., hereafter PLS) was introduced into the U.S. from Europe by 1814. It has become a serious weed in the central United States only recently (Edwards, Adams, and Kvet 1995) where it competitively excludes most other plant species. In its homeland, PLS is an uncommon plant in wetlands and is considered to be a valued species. Here it is even worthless as wildlife habitat. Since this weed grows in wetland habitat, herbicides are not commonly used to control it. Biological control has been the primary tool for control of PLS.

It may be pretty to look at, but PLS has already taken over wetlands throughout much of the northeast. Photo by Phil Schappert.

Biological control agents used here to date have been small beetle species (Chrysomelidae and Curculionidae) which feed on leaves, roots and flowers (Blossey 1995). These species, although they may ultimately prove to be successful, are very slow acting and require huge amounts of time and effort to effectively infest PLS stands. These species of biological control agents are native to Europe and were imported for several reasons, primarily effectiveness of loosestrife control, and specificity for PLS. North American species of insect herbivores were not used because they reportedly would not eat PLS, at least not until recently (Anderson 1995, Heidorn and Anderson 1991).

Since 1990, however, there have been reports of native herbivores consuming PLS foliage quite readily, in some cases defoliating the plant completely. Schmidt (1998) suggested that PLS might be used as the standard larval food for rearing many species of moths. Stone (1991) ranked PLS in the top 1.3% of acceptable foodplants for moth species.

During the past two summers, we have observed *Hyles lineata* F. (white-lined sphinx moth, hereafter WLS) larvae feeding on PLS leaves, both in the field and in the laboratory. This species was found on 23 out of 33 PLS plants in rearing pots in Buffalo Co. Nebraska in 1997 and also on some potted PLS plants located in Merrick, Hall and Lincoln Counties. Only 2-3 larvae of WLS defoliated a potted medium sized PLS plant. Since the WLS has two generations per year, they could potentially defoliate PLS plants twice in a growing season, which may be necessary over a period of several years to kill PLS plants. In 1998, we conducted caged plant experiments on the WLS. No mortality was noted on larvae, and they ate the PLS leaves readily. Again, 2-3 larvae defoliated a PLS plant before pupating.

The WLS should not present a problem when local populations of PLS are eliminated. Primary food sources for the WLS given in the literature are purslane, wild four-o-clocks, willow herbs and other weedy forbs (Hodges 1971, Covell 1984). WLS moths have never been observed eating any domestic crop nor do they eat grasses (which comprise most of the major crop species in the Central U.S.).

Initially the WLS would have to be introduced into stands of PLS, but once established it would likely remain there since PLS stands tend to be very large and there is virtually no competition. Obtaining gravid WLS females is not difficult and could be done either by netting them at flowers or by light trapping (Heitzman and Heitzman 1987). Female WLS distribute their eggs in PLS stands, laying only a few eggs per plant, just the right number to defoliate the PLS.

The WLS does have the potential to eliminate plant species from an area. In Kansas's rangeland, populations of WLS fed discriminatively on some forb species, resulting in elimination of these species. (Mock and Ohlenbusch 1981).

Some aspects of the life history of the WLS need to be investigated before using it for biological control on PLS: First, assurance needs to be obtained that it will not eat crop species after it has eliminated PLS from the area. Second, will the species successively overwinter in PLS habitat? The WLS overwinters in the litter or surface soil. Most habitats for PLS in the Central U.S. flood in springtime, which may kill the WLS pupae. Finally, although we now know the WLS will defoliate single plants in pots or cages, would it be effective in controlling large stands of PLS? If so, this species might add greatly to the biological control of PLS.

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A Question on Commas

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The Gray Comma (*Polygonia progne*) was never common in New Jersey, but was apparently not rare within 50 miles of New York City according to Beutenmüller's 1893 compilation. John B. Smith considered it occasionally common but local in northern New Jersey (Smith 1910). Comstock's 1940 work on the butterflies of New Jersey considered it "not common," listing specimens from eight locations. There are no recent records for the Gray Comma in New Jersey, despite several quests specifically aimed at rediscovering it. The last record was in the early 1980's.

The Green Comma (*Polygonia faunus*) was even less common than the Gray a century ago, and is also "gone" from New Jersey if it was ever resident. In our book on the Butterflies of New Jersey (Gochfeld and Burger 1997) we speculated that these might have been among the victims of post-World War II pesticide spraying, the fate ascribed to species like the Appalachian Grizzled Skipper (*Pyrgus [centaurae] wyandot*). Northwestern New Jersey, where these commas would have occurred was heavily sprayed for Gypsy Moth on several occasions through the 1980's.

However, we overlooked another important factor. The Gray Comma's primary hosts in the East are Wild Gooseberry (*Ribes rotundifolium* and other species of *Ribes*). It rarely uses elms (*Ulmus* spp.) and White Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). The Green Comma also uses Gooseburry and Currants as well as a few other hosts. The Gooseberry and Currants happen to be the alternate hosts of the White Pine Blister Rust, a fungus which devastated White Pines (*Pinus strobus*; one of our most important timber trees) in the early 20th century. As a control effort the Federal Government sent workers (including the Civilian Conservation Corps) through the countryside (including peoples' private yards and farms) to manually eradicate these plants. The intention was total eradication of these wild plants (I presume the garden and commercial varieties were to be spared). I have not found reports on how thorough the eradication programs were, but this "surgical strike" on the habitat may have had a hand in greatly reducing these two host species by the late 1930's. This would have been compounded by the Dutch Elm Disease which wiped out most American Elms in the 1950's and 1960's.

The 1930's and early 1940's (corresponding to the Depression and War) were a time of greatly reduced field work due to difficulty of travel. My Oberlin College botany professor, George T. Jones (recently deceased at age 100) used to describe to us in great detail the severe curtailment of travel and limitations of field biology classes in that period. Fieldwork was limited to walking distance of town or of the trolley line. Thus it is likely that crucial information on the impact of the eradication on the Commas or other species, will be hard to find.

I would appreciate suggestions as to whether this makes sense, as well as discussion on whether Commas have declined elsewhere. Any comments on the timing or putative causes of Comma declines in other areas would be valuable. If information is emailed to me, ***gochfeld@eohsi.rutgers.edu***, I will be happy to compile comments for a future issue.

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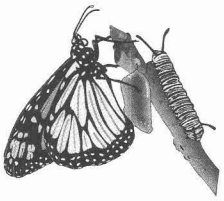

Metamorphosis...

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

W.J.D.E. (John) Eberlie, M.D.

of Port Hope, Ontario, Canada. Dr. John Eberlie passed away suddenly, at 78 years of age, on March 26, 1999, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. Dr. Eberlie came to Canada from England in 1966 and served as family physician to the village of Colborne for 20 years. He was a dedicated doctor for 54 years and a keen entomologist for 73 years. His knowledge and love of nature will live on in our memories. A memorial service was held at St. Peter's Anglican Church, King Street East, Cobourg. Donations in memoriam may be made to the World Wildlife Federation.

Remembering John Eberlie...

I was never one of those "knee-high to a grasshopper" kids who collected insects. It wasn't until the early 80's that I even discovered natural history. Pat and I were still "closet naturalists" when my parents convinced us to go for a hike with them. It was near the end of March, a lovely warm day, and we saw a few butterflies (in retrospect I know they were all overwintering Nymphalids but still, it was all downhill from there...) Before I knew it, I'd quit a lucrative job and was beginning an undergraduate degree in Biology to study, of all possible things, butterflies.

At that time I knew next to nothing about butterflies and had never collected one. I had just joined the Toronto Entomologists' Association (TEA) and the Lepidopterists' Society and wanted to survey the butterflies of Peterborough (PTBO) County while I was there. I ordered back issues of the yearly TEA summaries, sifting through them looking at the records for PTBO and the surrounding counties to get an idea of when and where I should be looking for what. This is how I met John Eberlie.

John lived in Northumberland Co., the county directly south of PTBO, and was the president of the TEA at the time. I quizzed him on his records (as I quizzed a number of folks from the surrounding areas), trying to glean as much information from him as I could. Little did I know that I'd struck the fatherlode! He had personally reared and photographed the complete life histories of some fifty species of Ontario butterflies and there was likely no-one more knowledgeable. He offered to meet me at one of his favorite haunts, the Twin Lakes area of eastern PTBO and, although I was more than a little leery of looking for butterflies in central Ontario on the first weekend of May (he promised me a dozen or more species on the wing but I was privately incredulous), I jumped at the chance.

I borrowed a net and some killing jars from school and followed John's very detailed directions on where to meet, some 3 hours from home. We'd never met, just talked on the phone, and while I knew he had slight traces of a British accent, I was somewhat surprised to meet this distinguished older gentleman. He was the very image of the quintessential Old World Lepidopterist: the boyhood hobbyist who became a medical doctor. I'd seen the rather bizarre portrayals of butterfly hunters madly careening about the countryside chasing anything with wings so was more than a little agog when I saw John *stalk* his first butterfly. What an eye opener! For the first time I realized that you didn't really need to collect 10 lbs. of shrubbery with your quarry nor was it really necessary to work up a sweat...it was all so, so, well, so civilized!

Thus was I introduced to the finer points of collecting. John taught me to capture without injury, sex them in the net (releasing most females unharmed), and collect only that which was absolutely necessary—more often than not, a notation in a diary. He once told me that "the data is the important part, not necessarily the bodies" and to this day it sticks like glue. We met at Twin Lakes, to begin the collecting season together, for the next three years (and for two of the following four after that). I know that he was proud that I had used my PTBO collection in my undergraduate thesis.

Along the way, and early enough in my career for it to be an almost unbelievable gift, he gave me a shelf-full of the **Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society** because "he didn't have room for them anymore." He enriched my life with discussions in which his almost encyclopedic knowledge of the life histories of Ontario butterflies always played a large role. When he gave up the presidency of the TEA it was almost as if he abdicated in my favor (although I insisted that, for at least one year, another of the "old guard" bear the mantle while I learned the ropes as vice-

continued on pp. 56...

Spurge Hawkmoth Continues to Spread in Ontario

Diane Lepage

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On July 2nd 1998, I visited an alvar located near the intersection of Highway 44 and Burnt Lands Road north of Almonte, Ontario. My objective was to do some macro photography and, at the same time, add some new insect and butterfly species to my collection. While I was looking for subjects to capture I heard a "flickering" sound near the ground. To my joy and amazement, it was an adult spurge hawkmoth, *Hyles euphorbiae* L.

This species was originally introduced from Europe at Braeside, Ontario, in 1968, some 30 km north of Almonte. I photographed the moth multiple times before capturing it. Later the same day, I was able to photograph a pair of hummingbird moths, *Hemaris thysbe* Fab., in the process of mating and flying together. As I was walking I came across a patch of cypress spurge, *Euphorbia cyparissias*, the host plant for the spurge hawkmoth. To my delight, I found spurge hawkmoth caterpillars by the hundreds, at various stages of development, throughout the various patches of the host plant.

Interestingly, caterpillars could often be found resting on other nearby plants such as daisy, milkweed and goldenrod. I returned to the site that evening with Simon Rainville, an amateur entomologist, to see if we would succeed in attracting the moths to a black light. We arrived before dark and, after he saw how abundant the caterpillars were, we set up our lights, mine near some shrubs located next to a patch of cypress spurge and his on a fence further from the host plant. By 11 pm we had counted nearly 20 spurge hawkmoths at the black light near the host while only two were seen at the other light.

The occurrence of the spurge hawkmoth north of Almonte confirms that it continues to spread from its original introduction site in Braeside.

Larva of Hyles euphorbiae *on cypress spurge near Almonte, Ontario. Photo by D. Lepage.*

Emergence of Butterflies and Skippers in an El Niño Year

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My 1998 lepidoptera collecting records for Michigan offer an interesting observation in an El Niño year. Twelve species had record early emergence dates for Michigan. These included two voucher photographs of threatened species *Oarisma powesheik* (Parker), Poweshiek Skipperling, on 24 June 1998 in Oakland County, and *Euphyes dukesi* (Lindsey), Dukes' Skipper, on 26 June 1998 in Monroe County. Seven early emergence records, including the preceding, were from the Southern Lower Peninsula (SLP), one from the Northern Lower Peninsula (NLP) and four from the Upper Peninsula (UP). An additional thirteen SLP, ten NLP and eighteen UP species were recorded as voucher specimens for dates earlier than in any previous year. The total is fifty-three new regional records for early emergence dates, just from my own collecting.

The first early species records were for *Polygonia comma* collected February 28 and *Erynnis juvenalis*, collected April 20, both in Oakland County. *Artogeia rapae*, *Incisalia polia*, and *Incisalia niphon clarki* were all collected on May 4 in the NLP as was *Celastrina ladon lucia* and *Vanessa atalanta rubria* in the UP for early region records. The latest early region record was *Euphyes conspicuus* on June 29.

The Oxford Station recorded the Base 50 Baskerville-Emin Degree-days for April 20, 1996, as 156; for April 20, 1997, as 158; and April 20, 1998, the calculation was 281. A comparison of degree-days similar to the 1998 value of 281 for April 20, shows 279 in 1996 and 283 in 1997 for whom both were reached on May 6 in those respective years. Thus the 1998 Base BE Degree-day data for April 20 was approximately 16 days earlier than in the previous two years. The other early emergence collecting

continued on pp. 61

The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf

M. Alma Solis, Editor

Anyone knowing of the publication of new titles of books, video, or audio tapes of interest to lepidopterists, and especially of books published outside the United States, are requested to send full particulars to the Book Review Editor, The Lepidopterists' Society, both for announcement in this column and to allow for timely review in the Journal or News of The Lepidopterists' Society.

Publishers are invited to send re-view copies directly to the Book Review Editor for consid-eration for review in the News or Journal. Members interested in re-viewing books for the News or the Journal should send their requests or interests to:

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Mariposas del Llano

[from book series: Naturaleza de la Orinoquia], Cristina Uribe, Editores, Bogota, Colombia [in Spanish], 104 pp., US price $30 USD with mailing from Cristina Uribe editores: Calle 93B No 16-66, of. 201,Bogotà D, COLOMBIA.

For all readers, the magnificent photography in this little volume (7" x 7") will be a treat. Spanish readers will enjoy, and learn from as well, the many well-placed and vivid commentaries on the species treated. This book was done under the direction of Christina Uribe Hurtado with photography by her and Jesús H. Vélez Estrada. Accompanying texts are by Julián Adolfo Salazar, Angela Amarillo Suárez and Richard S. Piegler.

The Contents are divided into four sections — Presentation, Prologue, Introduction, and Metamorphosis — the last two including the bulk of the pagination. Every page has 1-6 color photographs of the "wow" variety. The Introduction (p. 17-24) includes a general commentary on Lepidoptera in the context of Colombia's tropical habitats. The Metamorphosis chapter (p. 25-99) is organized by descriptions of its pictorial content and is rich in the subjects of life histories, protective coloration, and mimicry; it is basically subdivided into treatments of butterflies (p. 25-73) and moths (p. 74-99). There is a species index and a regional map.

The photography throughout is best described as extremely high-resolution "natural pose" photographs shot on site in the field. Each photo is of truly spectacular quality — including close-ups and group shots of Lepidoptera sitting, flying, feeding, hiding, mating etc. An English version of this book would be an instant hit with teachers, school children and students, as the book must already be in Spanish-speaking countries. The photography is among the grandest this reader has ever seen.

Kurt Johnson

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How to Spot Butterflies

by Patricia Taylor Sutton and Clay Sutton. 1999. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 160 pp., 120 color photos by the authors. ISBN: 0-395- 89375-9. Price: $17.00. Contact: Deborah DeLosa (E-mail: **deborah_delosa@hmco.com***).*

This is a delightful little book with excellent photographs aimed at stirring up interest in watching butterflies. The authors have published two previous books on "spotting" birds, and thus use this word throughout this book instead of "watching." The book generally implies that watching birds and butterflies is the same sort of thing, but there are some differences and difficulties with the latter.

The book begins with butterfly basics and habits, and explains where and when to find butterflies. Specific examples show different species occurring in different environments and seasons; another section discusses different species occurring in different geographic areas (South, West, Far North, etc.). There is a short discussion on photography, and more extensive information on butterfly gardening. Finally, the various families of butterflies are described with illustrated examples.

This book is entertaining, easy to read, and has lots of reasonable information and facts. However, the authors are among the founders of the North American Butterfly Association (NABA), and this book shows a strong NABA influence. Only common names are used—no Latin binomials please! There is no reference to the official translation

between common and scientific names, so those more familiar with the latter than the former may have problems. Use of a net in the field was discouraged: a "shocking" example was given where a grade school teacher required children to make a butterfly collection! Butterfly walk leaders usually carried a net to capture and show species to the rest of the group; the authors suggest that if everyone had proper binoculars, a net and capture of butterflies wouldn't be necessary.

There were only a couple remarks that didn't ring true. It was stated that "reared butterflies can carry fungal disease" and when released, "spread it to wild populations." Hmmmm?! Finally, Vladimir Nabokov was "one of the first and most famous true butterfly watchers." I believe he did some collecting, too. Hopefully butterfly watching, photography, and gardening can co-exist with scientific study that does require collecting of specimens. Books like this can perform a service to all by encouraging environmental interest and conservation.

Ron Leuschner

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Recently Published Books

Peterson Field Guide to Western Butterflies, 2nd Edition

by Paul Opler. 1999. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. 540 pp., 100 color photographs. ISBN: 0 395-79151-0 (paperback). Price: $24.00 (paperback), $30.00 (cloth).

This new edition features illustrations showing butterflies as they appear when they're alive, flying and on the plants they use. Including more than 590 species—all the butterflies that inhabit the land west of the 100th meridian in the United States and Canada—this guide has information on ranges, habitats, flight seasons, and food plants. It also features color range maps and more than 100 color photographs, along with a listing of organizations and butterfly houses, and a section on how to garden to attract butterflies.

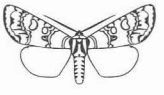
This guide includes a chapter on the important topic of butterfly conservation. Butterflies serve as a barometer of a region's environmental health—improper forest management, invastion by exotic weeds, and overgrazing are all examples of factors that negatively affect native butterfly populations. There are about 15 different species of western butterflies that are listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act.

The Western Palaearctic Zygaenidae

by C.M. Naumann, G.M. Tarmann, and W.G. Tremewan (with a foreward by Miriam Rothschild). 1999. Apollo Books, Hardback, 24 x 17 cm., 304 pp., 12 color plates, 177 line drawings and black and white photographs, distribution maps of all species. Available from Apollo Books, Kirkeby Sand, 19, DK-5771 Stenstrup, Denmark, FAX: 45-62-26-37-80. ISBN: 87-88757-15-3, Danish Kroner 600.00 excluding postage.

This illustrated book provides an introduction to the various aspects of zygaenid biology such as systematics and phylogeny, life cycles, structure and function, genetics and individual variation, zoogeography, geographical variation, distribution patterns; fossil zygaenids; ecology and behavior, habitat preferences, foodplants, cyanogenesis, defensive biology, flower/insect relationships in *Zygaena*, reproductive biology, alternative reproductive strategies, mimicry and behavior, predation, diapause, parasitoids, zygaenids as indicator species, dispersal, conservation, breeding, collecting techniques; history of research on zygaenids.

In the systematic part 116 species currently contained in three subfamilies (Procridinae, Chacosiinae, and Zygaeninae) are treated. Keys are provided for all species, including separate keys for both sexes in the Procridinae, and general keys for the Chalcosiinae and Zygaeninae. Each species is briefly described and differentiating characters to similar species are provided; individual and geographical variation are described. The range of each species within the western Palearctic region is shown on a map. The ecology, behavior, early instars and larval foodplants are briefly described as well. The color plates illustrate the major geographical variations of all species and the larvae of some characteristic species.



Scientific Names of North American Butterflies Committee

Paul Opler

P.O. Box 2663, Loveland, CO 80539-2662

A 5-person committee (currently John Burns, Don Lafontaine, Bob Robbins, Felix Sperling, and Paul Opler) will be meeting annually to consider changes to, additions to, and deletions from the list of scientific names for North American (north of Mexico) butterfly species.

It is not an official Lepidopterists' Society committee but is not a NABA committee either. It started from a need for NABA to have a unified acceptable list of name on which to base their common names. The idea of such a committee was rejected several years ago by the Lepidopterists' Society Executive Council. It is an attempt to have something like the American Ornithological Union list of scientific names.

Each committee member may propose several changes in specific or generic names for emendation by the committee, which will discuss these proposed changes at an annual meeting. The amended list or changes will be made available to the Lepidoptera community, either by publication or by website. Paul Opler will act as committee chair/secretary and collect comments to be considered at each year's meeting [1 day], usually in late October-early November in conjunction with the meetings of the Wedge Foundation. Proposed changes to extant names should routinely be based on published information, and proposed additions to the fauna should be based on specimens deposited or willed to institutional collections or photographs of specimens or living individuals. In rare cases sight observations may be accepted if accompanied by compelling evidence.

Each committee member will be responsible for a portion of the list, but any member may comment on any part of the fauna. Subgenera may be included if it is the wish of the committee person responsible for a portion of the list. Species that some consider to be more than one species or to be a subspecies may be marked with an asterisk (*) with an accompanying note explaining the situation very briefly.

Names will not be accompanied by year of publication. The list is not intended to be a synonymic catalogue, and will focus on differences since the Ferris checklist. The list is not intended to include subspecies. The list was up to date as of last fall, but does not include changes proposed in **The Taxonomic Report** by Ron Gatrelle or the new species that will be published in **Systematics of Western North American Butterflies**. A starting list includes names used in **Butterflies of Canada** by Layberry et al. (1998) and Opler's (1999) western field guide. The committee considers this list to be the starting point for its deliberations. The current list is available from Paul Opler, preferably as an e-mail attachment, at ***paulevi@webaccess.net***

The committee shall be more or less permanent with retiring members replaced as appropriate. The committee may be composed of 4-6 members.

Lepidopterists' Society members are encouraged to contribute objective data, information, and publications for the committee's consideration. All submittals should be sent to Dr. Paul A. Opler at the address above. For species added to the fauna, please include a photo of specimen or living individual with full data and the names of all persons present at the capture or sighting. Also include the institution where the specimen is deposited. For species whose identification can only be confirmed by dissection, please provide a photo of the genitalia mount and/or who provided the identification. New National records should be documented by a specimen or recognizable photograph. If a group observes an easily identified species, please provide all possible details for consideration. Please *do not* submit information for species whose occurrence is already well documented.

Better Baits for *Catacola*

Randy W. Lyttle

901 Cayuga Street, Hannibal, NY 13074

Having been interested in *Catacola* for a few years, I've always been trying to find a "perfect" method for obtaining them. My discovery happened almost by accident. A watermelon (half of one anyway) had been left in the refrigerator for just a little too long so I decided to toss it onto the compost bin. After a few days in the late July heat I noticed, particularly at night, that it smelled quite strongly of a "yeasty" odor.

That night I thought I'd add another stop to my usual rounds—the UV light first, then the five or so *Buddleia* bushes in the side yard, and then to my neighbor's barn light. Having found only three or so on the *Buddleia* and only two at the UV light, I was quite surprised to see a "swarm" of *Catacola* around the watermelon! The two dozen or so that fluttered around the halved

fruit got me quite excited. I've heard this method mentioned before but never imagined that it would work so well.

I sectioned the remaining watermelon into three pieces for the next night, set them on the ground in different locations around my yard, and sure enough, swarms were found around each piece that night. I've never had this much luck with baits and certainly not with lights.

My yard is only ½ acre (although forest and fields are located nearby) and over the past three years I have captured nearly 30 different species with rotting watermelon as bait. Not to mention the numerous Nymphalids attracted during the day and the occasional Sphingid. I encourage anyone who hasn't tried this to do so. Make sure the fruit is rotten and beginning to turn slimy. It provides continued results until it dries out completely. I imagine that if you added rotting watermelon to bait this would make your collecting even more successful.

I'd appreciate correspondence from anyone who has done this in the past, or from anyone who tries it in this coming season.

Announcement...

The Taxonomic Report: a new publication

Scott D. Massey

126 Wells Road, Goose Creek, SC 29445-3413

The Taxonomic Report (TTR) is a new publication of *The International Lepidoptera Survey (TILS)*. TILS is, in turn, a new organization devoted to the worldwide collection of Lepidoptera for the purpose of scientific discovery, determination, and documentation.

As a world community, we can not protect that which we do not know. Everyday around the world, in jungles and urban areas alike, insect species and subspecies are becoming extinct. Every year scores of these taxa have not even been scientifically discovered and documented. Thus, their extinction is unnoticed because their existence is unknown. They are unknown simply because they have not been collected and systematically identified. Without systematic taxonomy there is nothing. Without the collection and exchange of specimens (i.e. information) there will be no systematic taxonomy. Without amateur collectors the majority of the undiscovered species/subspecies will vanish before they are discovered.

TTR is projected for publication at the rate of at least 10 issues a year. Subscription is $65 US annually. The subscription year begins in August. All issues are mailed 1st class. At the end of each year, subscribers receive that year's volume on CD for permanent archiving and reproduction for personal use (i.e. a museum or university may make as many copies as needed in whatever format desired). Non-subscribers may receive individual issues on 3½" disc at any time at $9 per issue post paid. Checks should be made payable to TILS, and mailed to: Scott D. Massey, Editor, 126 Wells Road, Goose Creek, SC USA 29445.

The first six issues of **TTR** were all written by *TILS* founder and president, Rev. Ronald R. Gatrelle. Rev. Gatrelle is a long time member of the Lepidopterists' Society and served on the societies' Executive Council from 1977-80. He is a research associate with the Florida State Collection of Arthropods and is a founding member and a past Chairman of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and a former Editor of the Southern Lepidopterists' Society News. The first seven issues of TTR include:

An Addendum to Anthocharis midea *Dos Passos and Klots 1969. (Description of a new Subspecies from Texas.) R. R. Gatrelle. (No. 1:1. 1 Oct. 1998.)*

The Rediscovery, Taxonomy, and Biology of Chlosyne gorgone gorgone *and* Chlosyne ismeria *(Nymphalidae) in Burke County, Georgia. R. R. Gatrelle. (No. 1:2. 1 Nov. 1998.)*

Two New Nymphalidae from Western North Carolina: New Subspecies of Speyeria aphrodite *and* Phyciodes batesii. *R. R. Gatrelle. (No. 1:3. 1 Dec. 1998.)*

Subspecific Status of Southeastern U.S. Megathymus cofaqui *and* M. yuccae*: Renaming of the Florida Ssubspecies of* M. cofaqui. *R. R. Gatrelle. (No. 1:4. 1 Jan. 1999.)*

A Comment on Friedlander's Asterocampa *(Nymphalidae, Apaturinae): Designation of Neotypes for* A. celtis *and* A. clyton. *R. R. Gatrelle. (No.1:5. 1 Jan. 1999.)*

An Evolutionary Subspecific Assessment of Deciduphagus henrici *(Lycaenidae) Based on its Utilization of* Ilex *and non-*Ilex *Hosts: description of a third* Ilex *associated subspecies, designation of a neotype and type locality for* Deciduphagus irus. *R. R. Gatrelle. (No. 1:6. 1 March 1999.)*

A New Subspecies of Brephidium isophthalama *(Lycaenidae: Polyommatinae) from Coastal South Carolina. H. Pavulaan and R. R. Gatrelle. (No. 1:7. 15 April 1999.)*

Articles for publication are sought. They may deal with any area of taxonomic research on Lepidoptera. Before sending a manuscript, simply write TILS at the above address to set up discussion on how to best handle your research for publication.

TILS is also working to establish the Museum Of The Hemispheres (MOTH). The MOTH collection will be a collection of collections. Each individual sponsor, upon their death or retirement, will have their personal collection housed in a personalized cubical. Thus, their personal collection (specimens, storage setup, library, desk, etc.) will forever be preserved intact and be available to researchers in this form. For more information write to: Ronald R. Gatrelle, MOTH Curator, 126 Wells Road, Goose Creek SC USA 29445.

(Note: The Taxonomic Report is not, as of this writing, a refereed publication - Ed.)

Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 12 May 1999.

"Lost" Members

(publications returned: "temporarily away," "moved," "left no address," or "addressee unknown"):

Philip Psomas (Albuquerque, NM)
Samuel J. Tuthill (Grand Marais, MN)

Corrections and Minor Changes to the 1998 Membership Directory

(make appropriate changes in Alphabetical List of Members):

Bridgehouse, Derek W.: change postal code to "B3L 1J9"
Hoskin, Michael J.: replace street address with "P.O. Box 602"
Meyer, Richard P. (Ph.D.): correct ZIP Code is "92604-3231"
Oehlke, Donald C.: change street number from "43" to "34"
Rosen, Steven C. (Ph.D.): change street address to "1051 Riverside Drive" and ZIP to "10032-1001"

New & Reinstated Members

Members who have joined/renewed/or rescinded their request to be omitted since publication of the 1998 Membership Directory (NOT included in the 1998 Membership Directory; all in U.S.A. unless noted otherwise).

Anken, Ralf H. (Dr. rer. nat.): Ludwigstrasse 14, D-73249 Wernau, **Germany.**
Beiriger, Robert: 4068A Palm Bay Circle, West Palm Beach, FL 33406.
Calo, Joyce: 6808 Palmerston Drive, Mentor, OH 44060-3924.
Casas Pont, Emilio: Nov Sant Antoni 8, 17800 Olot/Girona, Catalunya, **Spain.**
Classey, Eric W.: 28 Chetwynd Mead, Bampton, Oxfordshire OX18 2BJ, **England.**
DaCosta, Michelle: [address omitted by request]
De Charite, Foyer: B.P. 335, Bangui, **Central African Republic.**
Doyle, Edward: 1909 SW 14th Court, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33312-4113.
Duarte, Jose Araujo, Jr. (Prof.): Rua Professor Jose Fabricio de Oliveira, 1877 Cidade Nova, Natal, RN, **Brazil.**
Dunn, Michael: 8404 Chippewa Road, Philadelphia, PA 19128-1206.
Fairbanks, Tod R. (Ph.D): 18 Honey Brook Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540-7415.
Feller, Bruce: 88 Old Field Road, Setauket, NY 11733-1646.
Filer, Russell: 13057 California Street, Yucaipa, CA 92399-4737.
Godwin, H. Wendell: Research Biologist, RR1, Box 60D, Rocky Gap, VA 24366-9704.
Hall, David: 6 Rule Street, Cambridge Park, N.S.W. 2747, **Australia.**
Harris, Lowell N. (M.D.): 3092 Nelson Drive, Lakewood, CO 80215-7155.
Heckenbach, Mark: 805 11th Street, Idaho Falls, ID 83404-5011.
Jacobsen, Joanne: 19 Summerset Drive, Smithtown, NY 11787-1744.
Larcheveque, Lee: 375 Montague Road, Amherst, MA 01002-1003.
Lofthouse, Helen D.: 333 Manford Way, Pasadena, CA 91105-1126.
Marsden, David (Ph.D.): 9 Hidden Valley Drive, Newark, DE 19711-7463.
Mines, Gerald: 15214 Grover Street, Omaha, NE 68144-5447.
Minow, Joseph I. (Ph.D.): 119 Terry Drake Road, Owens Crossroads, AL 35763-9784.
Moyer, Andre: 350 South 42nd Street, Boulder, CO 80303-5454.
Muise, Gregory D.: 817 Aero Avenue, Schertz, TX 78154-1907.
Osborne, Ken H.: 1787 South Tiara Street, Anaheim, CA 92802-2413.
Owen, Dory: 4240 Beverly Road, Madison, WI 53711-3713.
Peitzmeier, Barbara: 88277 542 Avenue, Bloomfield, NE 68718-4504.
Porteneuve, Jacques: Imagolao Insect Farming Project, 6 Avenue Beauregard, Hameau de la Jonchère, F-92500 Rueil Malmaison, **France.**
Raschko, Mike: 6365 Fairway Avenue SE, Salem, OR 97306-1337.
Rice, David L., III: 801 County Road 441, Greenwood, MS 38930-5110.
Savela, Markku: Kimmeltie 26 A 7, FIN-02110 Espoo, **Finland.**
Schwartz, John D.: 1520 Danewood Court, Crofton, MD 21114-1445.
Shepherd, Mary H.: 1431 Graynold Avenue, Glendale, CA 91202-1416.
Souciou, Richard: Papillons - Insectes du Monde, La Martinière, F-79500 Melle, **France.**
Swengel, Scott R.: 909 Birch Street, Baraboo, WI 53913-2009.
Terbush, Terry: The Monarchy, 51 Beebe Road, Wilbraham, MA 01095-2321.
Thomen, Don: 748 Orinoco Road, Rio Rancho, NM 87124-3225.
Torres Nuñez, Rodrigo: Apartado Aéreo 19149, Santafé de Bogotá, Cundinimarca, **Colombia.**
Walters, Ryan: 4425 Hastings Drive, Boulder, CO 80303-6614.
Wiedmann, Jerome (Dr.): 12764 Huntoon Road, Painesville, OH 44077-8821.
Wright, Lydia A.: 1820 Wilson Avenue, Bethlehem, PA 18018.
Yack, Jayne E. (Ph.D.): Department of Biology, Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, **Canada.**

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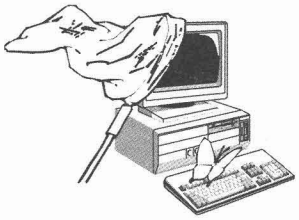


Out of the Net...

by Jim Taylor, ***1_iron@msn.com***

As I have said before, I am a rank amateur about things entomological (truth be told, I'm really not even that *good). About sixty years ago something about moths piqued my interest, and I have never had—at the same time—both the opportunity and the nerve to ask someone who might have an answer. I suppose I have always felt that if the answer is widely known, I would be embarrassed for not knowing; if not, the person I asked might be humiliated for the same reason. With Editor Phil's indulgence, I'll use a paragraph or two to ask it here.*

The question is about eye patterns. Most moths seem to have random and contrasting patterns in the eye; the few butterflies and skippers in my collection do not. I looked at the eyes of a dozen or so families of moths, and most are patterned. The Sesiids (I looked at two) have the eye divided vertically, the front and back half differing, with no pattern in each half, but the others seem random. Indeed, viewed head-on, the left and right eyes aren't the same.

Does anyone know why this is? How the patterns arose? Of what benefit is it to the moth? E-mail me at the above address if you do. If you don't know, making something up is permissible. I'll report the best or most outrageous answers in a future column. Further, if you have something you'd like to ask but are ashamed to, let me know and I'll ask it for you; at my age I am beyond shame.

The Tree of Life

phylogeny.arizona.edu/tree/phylogeny.html

This is the site of The Tree of Life, "A multi-authored, distributed Internet project containing information about phylogeny and biodiversity," the project of Dave Maddison of the University of Arizona. The Tree unites nearly 1400 World Wide Web pages on twenty computers in four countries—pages containing information about both animals and plants. Each page is specific to one group. The pages are branches and leaves on the evolutionary tree of all organisms.

You might take a look at the yucca moths (*Tegeticula yuccasella*) to get an idea of the wealth of information—habitat, pictures of adult and larva, references, etc.—presented, but the vastness of the project is its principal fascination. I am sure many of you have visited this site; I urge the rest of you to do so.

Mississippi Entomological Museum

www.msstate.edu/Entomology/museum.html

This is the site of the Mississippi Entomological Museum and is run by Rich Brown. The Southern Lepidopterists' Society met there in, I think, 1995, and I spent some time in the collection between sessions. A great place for Tortricid I.D.s. The site features two sets of pictures: 34 slides of the Tortricinae genus *Acleris* and 30 slides of Olethreutinae types. I wish the latter pictures were larger, and some of both sets are not as clear as one would hope, but all in all, well done.

Arctiidae of the Antilles

www.jouy.inra.fr/papillon/arctiid/texteng/arctiide.htm

A recent post to LEPS-L from, I think, Pierre Zagatti of France pointed me toward a new page prepared for the visual identification of Arctiidae of the Antilles. When the site is accessed, a tray of Arctiids is presented, and you are urged to set your screen resolution to one of three choices. Pick the top one for maximum size. Pointing at a specimen causes the name of the critter to be displayed; clicking a specimen brings up a pic, the systematics, distribution, and pictures of similar species. Neat.

Natural History Museum

www.nhm.ac.uk/science/entom/project5/index.html

The Natural History Museum (is this affiliated with the British Museum in any way?). You'll find a good write-up of the evolutionary biology of hawk moths at this address. A nice picture, too.

Caterpillar Hostplant Database

www.nhm.ac.uk/entomology/hostplants/

This is the Natural History Museum again, with a caterpillar hostplant data base. Searches by genus, species, and/or subspecies are permitted, both by animal and plant. I tried it; it works. A search by the bug turned up the host plant, and the host plant search listed other feeders. The site invited additions.

Texas Butterfly E-Mail List

Mike Quinn of Texas advises that there is now a butterfly and moth listserver for Texas—the first state to have such a list? The Statement of Purpose allows for digressions to dragonflies, wildflowers and related naturalist topics, so long as the focus is on Texas and close neighboring areas. Banned (Hallelujah!) are topics such as the politics of ecology, disappearing habitat, use of pesticides, doom signaled by the Interstate System, and other activist issues. This alone is worth signing up for.

To subscribe, sent an e-mail message to ***listserv@list.audubon.org***, and include in the body of the message, Subscribe TX-BUTTERFLY First Name Last Name. As is the case with all lists I know about, only messages from subscribers will be posted.

Home Page of Doug Yanega

www.icb.ufmg.br/~dyanega/

Finally, here is the home page of Doug Yanega, Department of Entomology, Entomology Research Museum, University of California. A frequent poster to LEPS-L, Doug's page consists mainly

continued on pp. 56...

Net...*continued from pp. 55*

of links to other sites: Entomology links, Ecology and Biodiversity links, and reference links. However, there are other categories.

Under "Anti-Spam Stuff" are links to sites which offer advice on dodging spam, what to do if you don't duck soon enough, and how to trace the miscreant so that you may cast a spell on his progeny if you so wish. "Search Engines and Indexes" list the usual, along with a few you may not know of.

Two clicks from "Lighter Links" takes one to "Improbable Research" and the exploding whale. Or "Doctor Fun" and "Another spittlebug tragedy." There is also a link to a list of the most useless web pages – such as one for musicians with skin conditions. Go visit.

Eberlie...*cont'd from pp. 48*

president). But I graduated from "school" on that day...

This last March was a hard month: I lost two fathers in quick succession. My biological father (who is, in no small way, responsible for my love of nature) passed away on March 12th and just after I arrived back home in Texas I learned that John, who I consider my "lepidopterological father," was also gone. Funnily enough, my two "dads" only met once—on an excursion to Twin Lakes. John had written to me near the end of February (offering me slides for my book) and Pat had received it while I was in Ontario with my father. I had just read the letter and was preparing to answer and thank him when the word came in that he wasn't going to be able to answer me...

There are relatively few people, lepidopterists or not, who really make impression on our lives but, to me, John was one of those very few. Suffice it to say, I am forever in his debt and I hope that there are always new butterflies for him to study wherever he finds himself.

Phil Schappert

From the Editor's Desk

Phil Schappert

IF YOU ADVERTIZE IN THE *NEWS*, THEN READ THIS!

It seems somehow unseemly that I should have to resort to such tactics as the headline *but you're not reading the instructions*. So, here's the first thing:

All members advertisements for the Marketplace* must *be renewed every two issues.

This policy serves to ensure that advertisements are timely and not for goods/services that have not been available since Noah was a baby. It also forces members to read their advertisements (a quality control check). See the tiny numbers, denoting the first volume and issue in which the ad appeared, at the end of every ad. Here's the second:

Send your advertisements to the Editor of the News *(i.e. Me!),* not *the Secretary,* not *the Asst. Secretary,* not *the Treasurer,* not *the Asst. Treasurer, and, last but not least,* not *the Complaints Department!*

I am hereby instructing all of these fine, and already overworked, folks (all volunteers!) to return advertisements with instructions that they **must** be submitted to the Editor of the News.

Finally (really), see the important note about *Marketplace* policy on pp. 62 of this issue... READ IT (really)!

Corrections and Clarifications...

Leroy Simon called to set the record straight about *Automeris candalara* (3rd place Life History photo, see D on pp. 4 in the last issue of the **News**), which, as far as anyone knows, does not exist! Leroy had submitted the photo under the name *A. randa* and later learned that it's actually *A. excreta*. Jackie Miller and I are at a complete loss to explain this one. Apologies to Leroy (and all you folks that have been calling around looking for livestock of *A. candalara*!)

John Heppner has asked that we clarify that the issues of **Lepidopterorum Catalogus** and other "book" series of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera are not "free to members" as was printed in the "Recently Published Books" column of the last issue. Specifically, fascicles 48 (Ochsenheimeriidae), 61 (Tineodidae), 93 (Hedylidae) are *not*, as shown on pp. 21 of the last issue of the **News**, free to ATL members, only supplements to the journals are included in the yearly subscription.

Alma Solis, the Society's book review editor, passes along the following note from Udo Luy about the availability and re-pricing of his **Lycaeniden—Bibliography** series. Since the publication of the availability of volumes 1 and 2 of this series (see News 39(3), pp. 46), two further volumes have been published and a fifth is imminent. New prices for Vol. 1 (1993, 180 pp) and Vol. 2 (1994, 291 pp) are $14.00 and $20.00 US respectively. New volumes include Vol. 3 (1995, 265 pp, $20.00 US), Vol. 4 (1996, 271 pp, $22.00 US) and the forthcoming Vol. 5 (1997, approx. 280 pp, $22.00 US). The volumes are available from the editor/publisher: Udo Luy, Danziger Str: 5, D-97271 Kleinrinderfeld, Germany.

The Marketplace

***IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:* If the number following your advertisement is "405" then *you must renew your advertisement* before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.**

Books/Videos

Wanted: Looking to purchase a copy of W.H. Howe's **Butterflies of North America**, 1975, Doubleday. Contact: Bruce Bradshaw, 4019 N. Bennington #102, Kansas City, MO. 64117, (816) 453-3855, ***burmeselvr@compuserve.com*** 412

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. VHS. For further info see ***www.concord.org/~dick/*** or contact: Dick Walton, 7 Concord Greene #8, Concord, MA 01742, ***dick@concord.org*** 412

Systematics of Western North American Butterflies, ed. by Thomas C. Emmel. This new book, published in December 1998, contains over 900 pages and covers much of the western fauna, reviewing many genera, describing many new species and subspecies (new to science and new name combinations). This book will be an indispensable reference for lepidopterists and libraries. Contains 73 papers and chapters authored by 22 specialists, 207 plates, 51 in color, habitat and life history details of many taxa, and important detailed discussions of all Boisduval, Lucas, Behr, Felder & Felder and other historic type specimens from California. Available directly from the publisher (check or money order, prepaid, $80 in the US, $85 international): Mariposa Press, Inc, 1717 NW 45th Ave., Gainesville, FL 32605. 411

Apollo Books is the leading European mail order bookseller specializing in insect books. We supply customers worldwide, amateurs as well as professional entomologists and institutional libraries, many of these in North America. Once or twice a year we produce a catalog with new and forthcoming entomological books, especially Lepidoptera, which also lists second hand and antiquarian books and journals. We are also well known publishers of high quality books on Lepidoptera including **The Lepidoptera of Europe**, **Noctuidae Europaeae** and **Microlepidoptera of Europe**. Ask for a free copy of the most recent catalog. Peder Skou, Apollo Books, Kirkeby Sand 19, DK-5771 Stenstrup, Denmark. Fax: +45 62 26 37 80. 411

Tired of playing with butterflies? Study the beautiful flower moths. Both diurnal and nocturnal species can usually be found resting in the blossoms of their

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 because 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 resolved 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, Hyatsville, 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 resticting 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.

food plants. All moths and those larvae know are illustrated in a **Monograph to the North American Heliothentinae** by David F. Hardwick, with 279 pages and 25 full-page color plates. Prices: Canadian: perfect binding, $70 + $10 S & H, hard cover, cloth bound, $95 + $10 S & H; U.S.: perfect binding, $50 + $10 S & H, hard cover, cloth bound, $70 + $10 S & H. Available from Ms. Julia Hardwick, 533 Highland Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K2A 2J5, Canada. Please make checks payable to D.F. Hardwick. 411

E. W. Classey Ltd has been supplying Lepidoptera books to the worldwide entomological community for 50 YEARS. Our FREE catalogues, which are available on request, contain books-in-print, notifications of forthcoming publications, and Antiquarian and used books. We have a Lepidoptera Book Search service and are always interested in buying books, from single volumes to complete libraries. Peter Classey, E.W.Classey Ltd. Oxford House, Marlborough Street, Faringdon, Oxfordshire SN7 7JP, England. ***Bugbooks@classey.demon.co.uk*** Tel: (+44) 1367 244700 Fax: (+44) 1367 244800. 411

Seitz Mix and Match? I have partial and duplicate material for several volumes of Adalbert Seitz' **Macrolepidoptera of the World** (some English, some German, and some French edition material) and would like to exchange for or purchase portions I lack in order to complete my volumes, or sell duplicates to complete yours. Will also consider purchase of complete volumes, to complete my set. Please send collation and condition of what you can offer and/or what you need, and price if selling, to: Dr. Jack Levy, P.O. Box 83489, Los Angeles, California 90083, or call (310) 670-8434. 411

Lepidoptera Books published in China for sale: **Monograph of Chinese Butterflies** by Zhou Io, 854 pl., 5000 color photos, two vols. for $380. **Classification and Identification of Chinese Butterflies** by Zhou Io, 350 pp., 90 pl., $260. **Butterflies in Hainan Island, China** by Gu M-B, 355 pl., 700 color photos, $280. **Yunnan Butterfles** by Lee C-L *et al*, 152 pl., $180. **Insect Fauna of Henan, China-Butterflies** by Wang Z-G, 222 pp.,88 pl., $150. **The Butterflies of Beijing in Colour** (1994) by Yang *et al*, 128 pp., 44 pl., $60. **Butterfly Fauna of Zhejiang, China** by Tong X-S, 87 pp, 62 pl.,756 color photos, $48. All prices include mailing, send check payable to: Peng Z-L, 361# ERQI North Rd. Nanchang, Jiangxi, China. Tel & Fax +021-58743235, ***pengzl@public.nc.jx.cn***. 411

New: **Saturniidae Mundi - Saturniid Moths of the World** by B. D'Abrera, Vol. 3 now available, containing many spectacular Asian and Australian genera (£158 / c.$260). **Butterflies of Ceylon** by B. D'Abrera (£85 /c.$140). **Butterflies of Papua New Guinea** by M. Parsons (£185 /c.$305). **Living Butterflies of Southern Africa** by S. Henning et al. Vol.1: Hesperiidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae (£69 / c.$115). Due March 1999: **The Butterflies of Hong Kong** by M. Bascombe (£95 / c.$155). All prices + shipping. Free Catalog available (1,500 new, used and rare books on entomology). Ian Johnson (Pemberley Books), P.O. Box 334, Hayes, Middlesex, UB4 0AZ, England. Tel/Fax: +44 181 561 5494; ***ij@pembooks.demon.co.uk***; Website: ***www.pembooks.demon.co.uk***. 411

For Sale: **Monograph of the Geometrid Moths** by A.S. Packard, 1876; **Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Boreal America** by J. B. Smith, 1903; **On the Diurnal Lepidoptera of the Athabaska and Mackenzie Region, British Colombia** by M. Cary, 1906; **An Annotated List of the Butterflies of San Diego, CA** by W.S. Wright, 1930. M.C. Nielsen, 3415 Overlea Dr., Lansing, MI 48917, 517-321-2192. 405

One, like new, copy of the two volume set **Monographia Rhopalocerorum Sinensium** (Monograph of the Chinese Butterflies) in attractive slip case. This is the only comprehensive work available on Chinese butterflies. All species are illustrated life size in high quality color. A collector's item, will take highest offer (minimum $200). Wayne H. Whaley, 391 East, 1040 North, Orem, UT 84057, 801-222-8607 (work, leave message), 801-225-6684 (evenings). 405

Livestock

For sale or exchange: Large selection of Iranian butterflies, perfect quality, with data. All *Louristana* sp., *Hypbushirica*, *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 412

Wanted: Pupae of Sphingidae. Stefan Mikus, F.-Otto-Schott-Weg 20, 31319 Sehnde, Germany, ***stefan.mikus@nordlb.de***. 411

Wanted: Livestock of *Phyllodesma americana* for research on larval parasitoids. Ova for spring 1999 preferred, but overwintering pupae also suitable. Will buy or trade for western North America papered specimens. Chris Schmidt, Dept. of Biol. Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. T6G 2E9. ***schmidt@odum.biology.ualberta.ca***. 411

For sale or trade: Late spring/early summer ova of *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Antheraea polyphemus* and *Actias luna*. Will trade for ova of *Actias selene*, *Attacus atlas*, *Antheraea harti*, *A. pernyi*, *A. mylitta*, and *Argema mittrei*. Will also considera ova of *Hyalophora gloveri* and *H. euryalus*. Send SASE or $1.50 USD for prices, or offers for trade, to Russell Granata, 114 Commonwealth Ave., Buffalo, NY 14216-2308. 411

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; ***Leptrap@aol.com*** 411

Cocoons and pupa for Spring 1999: *Actias luna*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Samia cynthia*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Automeris io*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Papilio glaucus*, *P. troilus*, *P. polyxenes asterius*. Send SASE to: Don Oehlke, c/o P.O. Pottersville, NJ 07979, 908-439-2462. 405

For Sale or Trade: ova of *Catocala palaeogama*, *C. cerogama*, *C. neogama*, *C. ultronia*, *C. meskei*, *C. grynea*, *C. mira*, *C. minuta*, *C. aholibah*, *C. ilia*, *C. ilia* "zoe", *C. obscura*, *C. residua*, *C. amatrix*, *C. cara*, *C. innubens*, *C. piatrix*, *C. robinsoni*. SASE please to: Jim Mouw, 245 Sarah Avenue, Iowa Falls, IA 50126. 405

Livestock available: Cocoons of *Actias luna*, *Automeris io*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *H. columbia*, and *Samia cynthia* available fall and winter 1998. Also pupae of *Papilio p. asterias*, *P. glaucus*, and *P. troilus*. Send for free price list to Bill Oehlke, Box 476, Montague, P.E.I., Canada, C0A 1R0, Email: ***oehlkew@montagueint.edu.pe.ca***, website: ***www3.pei.sympatico.ca/oehlkew***, fax: 902-838-0866; phone: 902-838-3455. 405

Specimens

For sale/exchange: Butterflies and insects of the world. Price list available on request. Richard Souciou, La Martiniére, 79500 Melle, France. Phone: 549291165/Fax: 549271608. 412

For sale/exchange: papered specimens from unusual locales, all in A1 condition. Rare specimens like *Papilio krishna krishna* (male, India); *P. manlius* (male, Mauritius); *Pathusa phidias* (Laos) and *Pachlipota jophon* (female, Sri Lanka). John Kamps, 6994 Nickerson Way, Greely, Ontario K4P 1A3, Canada, 613-821-1654. 412

Wanted: Neotropical Saturniidae. Interested in all sp. and ssp from *Arsenura*, *Caio*, *Copiopteryx*, *Titaea*, *Rothschildia*, *Pradaemonia* and *Rhescynitis*. Specimens must be A1 quality. John Kamps, 6994 Nickerson Way, Greely, Ontario K4P 1A3, Canada, 613-821-1654. 412

For sale/exchange: Butterflies from Tibet, esp. species and subsp. of Parnassiinae (*P. hide*, *P. imerator*, *P. acco*, *P. acdestis*, *P. szechenyii*, *P. schultei*, *P. cephalus*, etc.), Pieridae, and Satyridae of finest quality. Discounts as much as 25%. Posted by registered airmail and packaged free of charge. For price list and information contact: Stanislav Kocman, Horymirova 4, Ostrava 3, 700 30, Czech Republic, Europe. Tel./Fax: +420 69 345538. 411

For sale: Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera from France, Spain, Japan, Italy, and Turkey. Coleoptera from France, Spain, China and Russia. For lists contact Pierre Robert, 1 Ave., Georges Guyemer, 64110 Jurançon, France. 411

Offered: Papilionidae, *Charaxes*, *Euphaedra*, *Cymothoe*, etc. from the Republic of Central Africa and Burundi. Giancarlo Veronese, Viale Venezia n. 138, I-33100 Udine (Italy). Tel: 0432-232754, Fax: 0432-232654. 411

Wanted: *Charaxes* from East Africa and the South African Republic, as well as *Charaxes* and *Polyura* from the Philippines and Indonesia (exchange or purchase). Giancarlo Veronese, Viale Venezia n. 138, I-33100 Udine (Italy). Tel: 0432-232754, Fax: 0432-232654.411

For Sale: Lepidoptera from many countries: Australia, Papua-New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Indonesia, South America, etc. Specimens include Papilionidae, *Delias*, *Charaxes*, etc. Australian government CITES permits supplied where necessary. Free price list. Specials: *Ornithoptera allottei*—one specimen only (make offer); *Graphium orsaki*—a totally new species of *Graphium* similar to *G. stressemani*. Recently discovered in New Ireland. A very few paratypes available. David Hall, 6 Rule St., Cambridge Park, N.S.W. 2747 Australia. Tel/Fax: +61 247 312 410. 411

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 411

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, Apartado 6951, 1000L San Jose, Costa Rica 411

Wanted: Collector or wholesale seller from Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador and Caribbean Islands. I am interested in buying or exchanging for butterflies and moths from these countries or areas. Manuel del Pino Gamiz, C/. Padre Santonja 15-7, 46920 Mislata, Valencia, Spain, phone/fax: +34+96 +3501009. 405

Fine, quality butterflies, live pupae, dried and papered butterflies, moths, beetles, mantids, stick insects large and small, etc. A-1 quality. Leodegario Layron, c/o Mogpog Post Office, 4901 Mogpog, Marinduque, Philippines, phone: 042-332-1558, fax: 042-332-2092. 405

For sale: Saturniidae, Sphingidae, all other familes of Lepidoptera, Coleoptera and other insects from Paraguay. Papered with full data. Live ova of Saturniidae, possibly pupae/cocoons. For lists, contact: Ulf Drechsel, Gral. Aquino 694, Asuncion, Paraguay. 405

Equipment

Display/Storage cases. Solid wood with inset glass top and hinged tongue and groove design for easy access and tight closure. White foamcore pinning bottom and insecticide vials included. Antiqued brass corners/hasp, stained/varnished finish to show natural beauty of wood. Matching cabinets to hold display cases are also available. Custom sizes/styles quoted on request. Free color brochure available. Larry Holden, 509 N. 12th Ave., Marshalltown, IA 50518-2161. 412

Museum quality insect display cases. Made from recycled antique wood: red elm, white oak, red oak. Very high quality. Chris Ward, 305 Polk Ave. North, Frederic, WI 54837. 412

For sale: Entomological pins of the highest quality. Price is approx. $1.80 for 100 pieces. Send for list, pin sample and information to: Stanislav Kocman, Horymirova 4, Ostrava 3, 700 30, Czech Republic, Europe. Tel./Fax: +420 69 345538. 411

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; ***Leptrap@aol.com*** 411

Help Needed

Wanted: Seeds of the following plants: *Parietaria officinalis*, *Urtica dioica*, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also would like 6 to 8 small cuttings of *Salix atrocinerea*. Contact: Randy Robinette, 7302 Midland Trail Rd, Ashland KY 41102-9294, ***RRobin2244@Aol.com***. 412

Reward for information leading to the purchase of the Annals of the Entomology Society of Philadelphia, Vol. 1-6, 1861-1866. Contact: Richard O. Bray, Project Director, Rocky Mountain Butterfly Project, 5613 McLean Dr., Bethesda, MD 20814. Tel: 301-652-0387, ***mtlep@earthlink.net***. 411

Help Offered

Wish to collect legally in Costa Rica? Whether you decide to visit Costa Rica for pleasure or work we can help you obtain your Official Collecting permit for the time of your stay. You would be allowed to collect in all the country (except National Parks). Costa Rica rain forests are unique in what you can get: species from the north (Mexico) or the south (South America). Contact: Miguel E. Chumpitasi, P.O.Box 1106-2150, Moravia, San Jose, Costa Rica or phone/fax (506) 236-1447, ***echump@sol.racsa.co.cr***. 411

Miscellaneous

For Sale: Small amount of dormant rootstock of *Aristolochia clematitis* (very hardy winter plant) and seeds of *Coronilla varia*, *Medicago sativa*, *Rumex hydrolapathum*, a few others and annual flower and grass mix. SASE to Randy Robinette, 7302 Midland Trail Rd., Ashland, KY 41102-9294, ***RRobin2244@Aol.com***. 412

Research Requests

Research Field Assistance: I am in the process of writing a book on the biology/ecology of the Sphingidae of the U.S. and Canada. I hope to include color photos of the last instar larvae of each of the 102+ resident species. To date I have reared and photographed 93 species and the only species that I lack from east of the Mississippi River is the Ash Sphinx (*Manduca jasminearum*). Request that field collectors attempt to collect eggs from a wild female and forward them to me so that I may photograph the life cycle. U.S.D.A. permit process pending. Please call or e-mail *before* shipping. Jim Tuttle, 4285 N. Homestead Ave, Tucson, Arizona, 85749, telephone (520) 749-6358, ***jtuttle@fiaaz.net*** 412

Help Wanted: Michael Pogue, John Brown, and Eric Metzler are collaborating on an upcoming Moths of North America fascicle treating the Cochylini (Cochylidae in the MONA check list). We currently are gathering as much material as we can to ensure that we accurately portray geographic distributions, variation, etc. At least 2/3 of the North American species are undescribed, and many are cryptic species that can be distinguished only through genitalic examination. Our plan is to borrow as many specimens as possible for a master database of the North American fauna. We'll promptly return all specimens that can be identified, and work up the others. We do not want to retain specimens, only data. If you have any specimens that you'd like to contribute for our project, please let us know. Please address your correspondence to: Eric H. Metzler, 1241 Kildale Sq. N., Columbus OH 43229-1306 USA, ***spruance@infinet.com***. We look forward to hearing from you. 412

Members...*continued from pp.54*

Zakharov, Evgeuny V.: P.O. Box 2253, Vladivostok 690022, **Russia** [name spelled "Evgeny Zakharoff" in 1996 Membership Directory].

Address Changes

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

Altic, Stephen: 1532 Briarmeadow Drive, Columbus, OH 43235-1650.

Becker, Vitor Osmar: Research Associate, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidad de Brasilia, P.O. Box 04525, 70919.970 Brasília, DF, **Brazil.**

Beery, Eli W.: 601 South Lake Starr Blvd., Lake Wales, FL 33853-7663.

Bray, Richard O.: HC 61, Box 32073, Estes Park, CO 80517-9809.

Callahan, J. Daniel: 19128 Cleveland Road, Abingdon, VA 24211-5778.

Catania, Aldo: "Rama-Rama" Plot 20, New Street in Tal, Kandlora Street, Zebbug, **Malta.**

Ewing, Robert: 127 Saint Charles Street, Bay Saint Louis, MS 39520-4128.

Furuya, Kenji (Ph.D.): 331 Crescent Court, Brisbane, CA 94005-1230.

Gregory, Gardiner Emerson (Dr.): 577 Castine Road, Castine, ME 04421-3314.

Harding, Jeff: 39127 Griggs Drive, Leganon, OR 97335-9440.

Hyatt, John A. (Dr.): 5336 Foxfire Place, Kingsport, TN 37664-4401.

Kelly, William J. (Bill): 77 Long View Lane, Ellijay, GA 30540-6949.

El Niño...*continued from pp. 49*

records may be attributable to an increasing differential value for the Degree-days that existed for the remainder of the collecting season.

As an aside, nine late collecting date records including two late collecting dates for Michigan were also recorded. *Epargreus clarus* was collected September 28 in Monroe County as an SLP and state late collecting date. *E. clarus* was collected May 19 in Lenawee County as an early collecting date for the SLP. Thus, this species was observed over a span of 113 days in the SLP. I believe the effect of the weather affected the butterfly and skipper emergence in Michigan. What were the findings of other lepidopterists for the El Niño year of 1998?

King, Harry: 73 Vevay Drive E, Mason, MI 48854-9263.
Macy, Ralph W. (Dr.): 900 NW Hill Road, #201, McMinnville, OR 97128-9509.
Munger, Elizabeth A.: 3111 Parker Lane, Apt. 173, Austin, TX 78741-6949.
Petroske, Elizabeth (Ph.D.): 7335 Kansas Avenue, Kansas City, KS 66111-2541.
Raguso, Robert A.: Dept. of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0001.
Schwarz, Kerri A. (Mrs.): 1854 Lambert Court NW, Salem, OR 97304-1850.
Simonson, Sara E.: P.O. Box 3581, Crested Butte, CO 81224-3581.
Smith, Michael J.: 101 Rugosa Drive, Folsom, CA 95630-2919.
Spoor, Ryk P. (Dr.): 1052 Brierwood Blvd., Schenectady, NY 12308-2908.
Viloria P., Angel L. (Dr.): Museo de Biología, Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, La Universidad del Zulia, Apartado 526, Maracaibo 4011, Edo. Zulia, **Venezuela.**
Worth, Richard A.: 1854 Lambert Court NW, Salem, OR 97304-1850.
Wu, Pei-Heng: 21 Yailioliao, Chiyoung, Meinung, Kaohsiung, **Taiwan, R.O.C.**

Mailbag...*continued from pp. 40*

Secondly, also referring to the letter on pp. 67, in the eight line of the 2nd column, which reads "...the vital interests of some of its members," I had requested that the word "some" be replaced by "a majority." I intended to emphasize the fact that the deleterious effects of current wildlife laws and regulations fall mainly on our collecting members who are indeed in the majority. The word "some" is quantitatively indeterminate; it may mean as little as 1% or as much as 99% whereas the term "majority" is more meaningful and, in this context, more accurate.

J. Benjamin Ziegler

64 Canoe Brook Parkway,
Summit, NJ 07901-1434

The omission referred to was inadvertent, however, not replacing "some" by "a majority" was an intentional editorial decision made because, as you say, the former term is "quantitatively indeterminate" and I could find no data or analysis to support your contention that "our collecting members" are "indeed in the majority?" I note that "collecting" is not a term in the subject list of the membership directory so wonder how you arrived at such a position? It's also worth noting that your phrase "the majority" is almost as indeterminate as "some." – Ed.

Forest Collecting Closure Order...

Dear Editor,

In carrying out our responsibility to manage for viable populations of all native species on the Lincoln National Forest, NM, I find it necessary to issue a closure order on the collection of butterflies and moths this year on our two northern Districts, Smokey Bear and Sacramento Ranger Districts. I am writing to provide you advance notice. Please share this information with anyone who may be affected.

While we are concerned that over-collection does not hamper the viability of endemic species, we recognize the need for scientific studies to continue. These studies may be conducted under a permit issued by the Forest. If you have plans for such studies, please submit a detailed written proposal to Mark Crites, District Wildlife Biologist, Sacramento Ranger District, P.O. Box 288, Cloudcroft, NM 88317. Please allow sufficient lead time for preparation of the permit.

I appreciate your assistance in this effort to manage for healthy populations of butterflies and moths on the Lincoln National Forest.

Jose M. Martinez,
Forest Supervisor,

USDA, Forest Service,
Lincoln National Forest,
1101 New York Avenue,
Alamogordo, NM 88310-6992

The closure order specifically "prohibits: capture, collection, killing, possession, storage, or transportation of any butterfly or moth (member of the Order Lepidoptera), and of life stages or parts thereof." The order, no. 08-112, issued pursuant to 36 CFR, Section 261.58(s), is effective as of "8:00 am, Thursday, April 1, 1999 and will remain in force for one year." Forewarned is forearmed. – Ed.

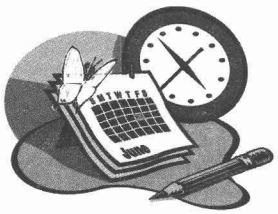
A Challenge...

Dear Editor,

On April 15th, 1999 I will (or should) begin my 23rd year of Red Admiral (*Vanessa atalanta*) observations in the backyard of my home in Winter Park, FL. I would like to issue a challenge to anyone to equal this record of 22 years of *consecutive* observations. I am 75 and my wife says that in two years we are moving to a retirement place and whoever buys our house and yard will be responsible for watching the butterflies! I'd also like to issue a challenge to researchers to solve the mystery of how the location of my backyard is transmitted from generation to generation.

Henry Swanson,

1531 Norfolk Avenue,
Winter Park, FL 32789-5518



Lepidopterists' Calendar

Mt. Magazine International Butterfly Festival

This years festival will be held June 11th to 13th, 1999. Features include seminars about Mt. Magazine, Butterflies, Gardening, and Nature Photography, a Butterfly Observatory, Catch & Release Tours, a Photography Contest, the "Dance of the Butterflies" Parade, Crafts, Food, Music and Exhibits. For more information contact the Paris Area Chamber of Commerce at 301 W. Walnut, Paris, AR 72855, 800-980-8660, ***paris@cswnet.com*** or visit the website at ***www.butterflyfestival.com***.

25th Annual NABA-Xerces 4th of July Butterfly Counts

The tradition continues... For more information on the count program, counts in your area, or how to conduct a count please contact NABA (send a SASE) at 4 Deleware Rd., Morristown, NJ 079650.

52nd Annual Meeting of The Lepidopterists' Society...

The 1999 meeting will be held jointly with the Pacific Slope Section at the Windemere Conference Center and Hotel in Sierra Vista, Arizona from August 4th to 8th.

Members are reminded to bring items for the door prize drawing by the master-of-ceremonies, Charlie Covell. Also, remember to submit your photos for the photo salon (see pp. 4-5 of the last issue of the **News** for further information). Tickets for the banquet and barbeque and western show will ***not*** be available at the meeting so if you haven't registered by now, you'll be eating alone! Field trips before the meeting are on August 4th and 5th, but field trip forms and signed releases should also have been submitted to Paul Opler before this. Note also that there will be butterfly counts on August 3rd (Huachuca Mts), August 9th (Patagonia), and August 14th (Atascosa Mts.). Contact Richard Bailowitz (1331 West Emerine Dr., Tucson, AZ 85704-3316) for more information about these.

Southern Lepidopterists' Society: Fall Field Meeting in Texas

The Southern Lepidopterists' Society will hold a fall field meeting at Palo Duro Canyon State Park in the Texas Panhandle. This is a very primitive and distant location and will have limited accommodations. The Southern Lepidopterists will have a permit to allow collecting a limited number of individuals of each species of Lepidoptera within the park. There will also be collecting opportunities outside the park on private land. There are few species of butterflies on the wing at this time, however, this is a great time for moths with over thirty species of *Schinia* and 20 species of Arctiids on the wing. For more information contact: Barry Lombardini, 3507 - 41st Street, Lubbock, TX 79413, 806-795-4981, ***phrjbl@ttuhsc.edu***. Annual dues in The Southern Lepidopterists' Society are $12.00. To join the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, send your dues to: Jeffrey R. Slotten, 5421 NW 69th Lane, Gainesville, FL 32653.

Cape Town 1999...

The 2nd International Lepidopterist Conference of Africa, *Lepidoptera: ambassadors of biodiversity,* will be held on November 4th to 6th, 1999 at the Old Mutual Conference and Exhibition Centre of the Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Cape Town, RSA (Republic of South Africa). Organized by African Butterfly Research Institute (ABRI), Kenya and the Lepidopterists' Society of Africa, RSA, the aim of the conference is to promote, stimulate and further the knowledge of African Lepidoptera. For more information please contact Jenny Heath, Conference Organizer, 209 Ringwood Dr., Pinelands 7405, RSA, [27+21] 531 6840, ***aheath@mweb.co.za*** or visit the website at the Transvaal Museum at ***www-tm.up.ac.za/lepidop/lepiconf.htm***

Marketplace Advertising Policy Changes...

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The Karner Blue, *Lycaeides melissa samuelis* Nabokov, is a well known North American example of the legacy of Vladimir Nabokov. This particular photo is of the lone 2nd brood male seen on July 9th, 1988 at the opening of the Karner Blue Sanctuary near Grand Bend in Lambton Co. of southwestern Ontario. It is quite likely the last photo taken of a Karner Blue in Ontario. This species was last seen there in 1990 and has been considered extirpated in Ontario since 1991. It, and the Frosted Elfin, *Incisalia irus* (Godart), were officially recognized as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of Ontario in 1990. For more information about the "Extirpation of the Karner Blue Butterfly in Ontario" see the paper with this title by Laurence Packer (pp. 143-151) in the 1994 volume **Karner Blue Butterfly: a symbol of a vanishing landscape** (D.A. Andow, R.J. Baker and C.P. Lane, eds., Misc. Pub. 84-1994, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN). Photo. © 1988 by Phil Schappert.