

NEWS

OF THE

LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 41, Number 4 Winter 1999

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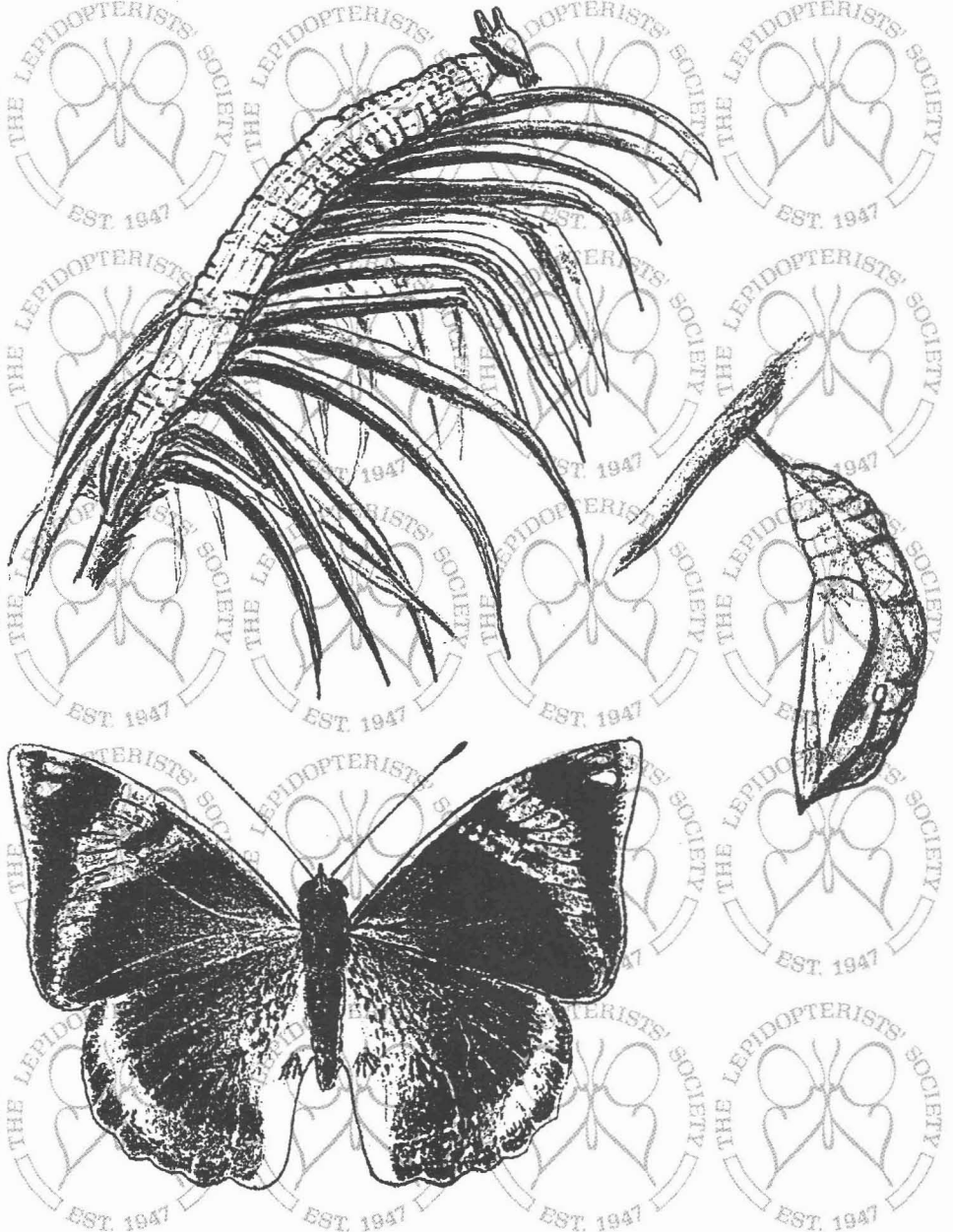
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Membership

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)	\$ 45.00
Affiliate	10.00
Student	20.00
Sustaining	60.00
Contributor	100.00
Institutional Subscription	60.00
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:

M. Alma Solis
Systematic Entomology Lab., USDA,
c/o National Museum of Natural History,
MRC 127, Washington, D.C. 20560.
(202) 382-1785 (office)
(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 knowledgeable audience, illustrated, written succinctly, and under 1,000 words. Please submit your article or item in one of the following formats (in order of preference):

1. Electronically transmitted file in ASCII or other acceptable form *via* e-mail.
2. Article on high-density floppy diskette or Zip disk 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). All disks will be returned upon request.
3. Typewritten copy, double-spaced suitable for scanning and optical character recognition. Artwork should be line drawings in pen and ink or good, clean photocopies suitable for scanning. Originals are preferred.
4. Handwritten or printed (very legible, short pieces only please, <500 words).

Submission Deadlines

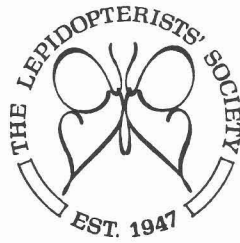
Material for Volume 42 must reach the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Date Due
1 Spring	Feb. 11, 2000
2 Summer	Apr. 28, 2000
3 Autumn	Jul. 28, 2000
4 Winter	Oct. 27, 2000

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.

NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 41, No. 4 Winter 1999



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

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).

POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*, c/o Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057.

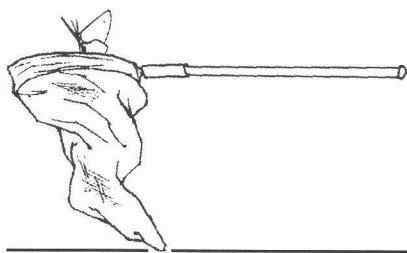
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Issue Date: Dec. 15, 1999

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Cover: The Life History of *Opsiphanes cassina fabricii* (Boisduval). Drawings by Miguel E. Chumpitasi show larva on host, *Cocos nucifera* (Arecaceae), pupa, and an adult male, forewing length 35 cm (female, not shown, forewing length 46 cm) from Pan de Azucar beach, Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica. See short article on pp. 102 of this issue.



Mailbag...

Index Corrections/Additions...

Dear Editor:

Thanks to Russell Rahn for his index to Smith & Dyar's Acronyctid paper, in the Autumn News. I'm glad to have it, especially since it includes the plate & figure numbers, and have inserted a copy into my Smith & Dyar. However, I offer a few comments:

(1) Typos: "mirella" should be "minella"; "oblinata" should be "oblinita"

(2) Alternatives: For those who, as do I, have a passion for indexes, perhaps a couple of suggestions are in order. For papers like the Smith & Dyar published in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, all names are included in the index at the end of the entire volume (in this case, Vol. 21). I have pasted a copy of the Acronycta portion of that index in my bound set of Smith's papers. Although that index lacks figure numbers (which are referenced only from the text), it does include all the synonyms, of which I find over 30 not in the Rahn index), from *abscondita* to *xylmordis*, but not including the related genera (*Charadra*, *Harrisimemna*, *Panthea*, etc.). I have done the same with the *Leucania* index (Proceedings Vol. 25). Furthermore, for these papers and others published before Dyar's 1903 List, the names are referenced to page (not figure) numbers in the latter, which is a handy key to literature (as declared on the title-page).

(3) Additional indexes: Many years ago (in pre-computer sorting days) I drew up an index to the two parts of Beutenmüller's Descriptive Catalogue of the Noctuidae Found within 50 Miles of New York and a combined one to

Lindsey, Bell, & Williams' Hesperioidea of North America and Lindsey's Preliminary Revision of *Hesperia*. I would be glad to make copies available if there is any demand.

Edward G. Voss

Herbarium, North University Bldg.,
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor,
Michigan 48109-1057



Challenge Response...

Dear Editor,

In response to my note in the last issue of the News, in which I attempted to explain the reasons for an increase in Society dues, Ben Zielger issued the following challenge: "I hereby pledge to provide additional annual support to the Society in an amount commensurate with the new membership

category of 'Contributor,' and I challenge other life members to follow suit." Ben further stated that this is "a gesture of encouragement to the Society to re-emphasize its traditional mission to promote all aspects of serious scientific research on Lepidoptera, and especially the collection and study of specimens." To me, although collecting specimens and conducting research are goals that not all our members share, we should never lose sight of the fact that one of the primary goals of the Society is

to produce a journal of high scientific quality, and that most of the articles are based on specimens. This is not the first time that Ben has boldly challenged us on a financial issue, and I urge anyone (not just life members) who can afford to meet Ben's challenge to do so, in any

manner appropriate to your commitment and/or budget. For example, this year I intend to pay dues-for-two by sponsoring a member of an entomology club at a local high school.

John W. Brown, President
The Lepidopterists' Society



Ethical Dilemmas, Continued...

Dear Editor,

I would like to disagree with you on two points regarding your treatment of Ralph Wells' request that you publish his letter as an example.

First, you indicate that you would have printed an edited version. I realize that this is an international society, but the first amendment does provide broad latitude in what may be published. I think the editor should stick to changing no more than inadvertent errors. And he should be sure that these are not intended stylistic touches. Anything more requires prior agreement on the part of the author.

It is not the job of the editor to write the whole News. I think an editor who changes letters acts as if he owns the publication and allows letters only as a sop to lesser forms of life. If letter writers have anything of merit to say, let them say it in their own words. On the publishing of Ralph's letter to a public official: of course Ralph has the right to release that letter to any medium whatever. It might be a nice courtesy to let Martinez know that it is going elsewhere, but a courtesy is not a requirement. There is also the likelihood that as a letter to a public official

and a response to the public official's public letter, that Ralph's letter is a public document available to anyone who requests it of Martinez. Which, come to think of it, might be the best way to inform Martinez that we think a letter by Ralph Wells to worth paying attention to.

Raymond R. White
788 Mayview Avenue,
Palo Alto, CA 94303

(Your assessment that the first amendment provides broad latitude in what may be published overlooks that it does not require that anything be published. Everyone is entitled to their opinion and, while they have a right to express it, publication of that opinion is not a right but a privilege. That being said, I would never not print an opinionated letter just because it expresses one. I have not censored, and will not censor, the News. I will resign rather than allow anyone to dictate terms of acceptability to the editor. While I do not believe that I have ever allowed my personal feelings to bias my editing of the News, I do act in accordance with the "three C's" (courtesy, consideration and caring) and extend this to all facets of my life, including editing the News. If you want to perceive this as bias then you're welcome to do so, but I am unable to act differently.)

The particular problem that prompted you to write began because Mr. Martinez sent an open letter to the members of the Lepidopterists' Society while Mr. Wells sent a private—and, in my opinion, decidedly vitriolic—letter to Mr. Martinez that he later decided, after prompting from colleagues, to submit for publication. There is a very significant difference between these two! While it may be possible for individuals to obtain copies of Mr. Wells' letter to this particular "public servant" directly from the writer, or through access to information legislation, this is a far cry from publication without the recipients knowledge. Thus, I require that private correspondence be handled appropriately.

This means that members should either send an "open" letter to the Society that is copied to the recipient (see, for example, Fred Stehr's letter to the chief of the USDA Forest Service, News 39(5): 95), or send the letter to the recipient and plainly and obviously copy the Editor of the News (remember to include the complete address and contact information for the Editor so that the recipient may respond in kind). I'd further suggest, if members exercise the second option, that they explicitly inform the recipient of the potential publication of the contents of the letter. Either of these methods will ensure that privacy issues are respected and, more importantly, that common courtesy is exercised. – Ed.)



2001 Meeting Dates Set...

Dear Editor,

I have just set a reservation at the OSU conference center for the 2001 meeting. The dates are Thursday, 26 July to Sunday, 29 July. I anticipate that the executive council will meet on Thursday, and the larger part of the meeting will take place Friday, Saturday and Sunday morning (if necessary). The new moon falls on the 20th, but unfortunately the conference center has a standing obligation for the 3rd weeked in July, so that time was not available. However, that event is "Da Vinci Days," the Corvallis summer festival, which people who want to come early for the moths might enjoy, anyway.

Conference aficionados may wish to spend their entire summer here at OSU, since we are also hosting the Animal Behavior meeting (15-19 July) and the Willi Hennig Society meeting (end of August).

Hope to see you here in 2001!

Dr. Andrew V. Z. Brower

Rice Chair of Systematic Entomology,
Dept. of Entomology, Oregon State
University, Corvallis, OR 97331-2907



And the Beat Goes On...

Dear Editor,

I respond further to your latest editorial comments on my recent letters (see News 41(3): 70).

The tone of the continuing debate on the question of whether collecting is of special relevance to the mission and membership of the Lepidopterists' Society reinforces my growing conviction that a significant element of the Society's current leadership is insufficiently mindful of the Society's traditions and has lost touch with its grassroots.

There is reason to suspect that this element is placing undue emphasis on

such current, highly touted generalities as politically correct environmentalism and conservationism and certain more specific activities of interest to some of the Society's membership such as butterfly watching, butterfly gardening and photography, while under-emphasizing the interests of the Society's core constituency. As you have said, the subject list of interests in the membership directory does not contain the term "collecting" (perhaps it should!). However, that list does show entries for the other interests mentioned above as follows: "butterfly watching" (135), "butterfly gardening" (178) and "photography" (303). As I have shown, a similar listing for "collecting" would give an estimated number of about 900 members.

With regard to the matter of editorial ethics, the prerogative of the editor to publish or not to publish an item is sovereign and undisputed, *although editorial policy (see News 41(3): 66-67) does aver that "Submissions are always welcome!" and also, most importantly, includes the customary pro forma disclaimer that "the statements of contributors do not necessarily represent the views of the Society or the Editor..."*. My use of the phrase "edit for style" was intended to cover such things as libel, *ad hominem* vituperation, calumny, etc. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that an editor wears two hats, one as an official gatekeeper representing the organization and another as an individual member of that group with rightful personal opinions. This duality inevitably creates a potential conflict of interest. I would hope that we can agree that even the appearance of personal bias or organizational censorship should be avoided. *Perhaps Robert Robbins and Eric Metzler, in their respective capacities as Chair, Editorial Board and Chair, Publications and Budget Committee, might use their influence to ensure democratic freedom of speech and the press in Society publications.*

Continued on pp. 121

Minutes of the 1999 Annual Business Meeting

Ernest H. Williams, Secretary

1. The annual business meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society was called to order at 10:44 a.m. on August 8, 1999, in the Windemere Hotel, Sierra Vista, AZ, by President Michael J. Smith.
2. President Smith called on Andy Warren for a statement of Resolutions (included below).
3. President Smith then called on Secretary Ernest Williams to provide a summary of the meeting of the Executive Council. He reported the following:
 - a. The Executive Council (EC) met most of the day on Thursday, August 5, following several early committee meetings. Much of the EC meeting was comprised of reports from officers, editors, and committees.
 - b. The EC accepted an offer from Andy Brower to hold the 2001 meeting at Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR. As already announced, the 2000 meeting will be at Wake Forest Univ., Winston-Salem, NC, and organized by Bill Connor.
 - c. Publications of the Society are thriving. The **News** is sailing along in fine shape and will soon move from 3rd class to 2nd class mail. The **Journal**, after a spell with some delays in mailing issues to members, will be caught up by the end of the year. One reason for delay has been the transition to a larger format that has an excellent appearance and provides some savings in publication costs, too. The next **Memoir**, the Techniques Manual compiled and written mostly by Dave Winter, is over 400 pages long and will go to the

printer soon. It is an excellent source of information that everyone expects to be quite useful and popular. Members should anticipate finding an order form included with the end-of-year dues notice; the cost of the manual will be determined this fall.

- d. The EC approved a new by-law that clarifies the status of and charges to our standing committees, whose existence was originally approved by the EC at the 1997 annual meeting. These standing committees allow the Society to function more efficiently. The six standing committees are: Budget and Publications, Meetings, Membership, Education, Awards, and Records. These committees will be described more fully later on in the **News**.
 - e. The EC discussed the financial drain of the life membership category and agreed to establish a life membership fund from which only the interest may be drawn. The Society currently has 146 life members.
 - f. Finally, the EC discussed the financial status of the Society and agreed that, after 4 years without a change in dues, a dues increase had become necessary because of continually rising costs for the important publications and other activities of the Society. Beginning in the year 2000, individual dues will rise from \$35 to \$45; affiliate memberships from \$5 to \$10; student memberships from \$15 to \$20; and institutional and sustaining memberships from \$50 to \$60.
4. Outgoing President Smith then turned the gavel over to the incom-

ing President, John W. Brown, and invested him with the antennae of office. These antennae were long and curly, differing a little, perhaps, from those of tortricids, the specialty of the new president. President Brown will serve for the 1999-2000 year.

5. President Brown then asked for a moment of silence to remember those members of the Society who have passed away in the preceding year.
6. The business meeting was adjourned at 10:58 a.m.

Photo Contest Winners for 1999

Jacqueline Y. Miller, Education Committee

The annual photo contest was one of the highlights of the 1999 meetings with 41 photos on display. The competition was very formidable this year with some excellent photos. The judges, Dr. David Ahrenholtz, Elaine Hodges, and Jim Taylor, had a few lengthy discussions while making their final selections. The results are as follows:

Life History

1st	Leroy Simon
2nd	Leroy Simon
3rd	Leroy Simon
Hon. Men.	Carter Bays

Moths

1st	Leroy Simon
2nd	Leroy Simon
3rd	Leroy Simon
Hon. Men.	Lynn Monroe

Butterflies

1st	Leroy Simon
2nd	D. Dawn
3rd	Leroy Simon
Hon. Men.	Gene Monroe

Best in Show

Leroy Simon

The photos that placed will be featured in future issues of the *News*. Our congratulations to the winners and our thanks to all who submitted photos! Your efforts are indeed appreciated.

Where the Bergamot Grows: a centenary reflection on Edwin Way Teale

Paul Manton

10 Flower Street, Hicksville, NY 11801

The "American Seasons Books" presented a Teale of more catholic tastes, endowing his writing with a broader appeal to those who enjoyed outdoor literature but had no particular interest in either insects or birds. They were also successful, simple prose in easy going style aside, because Teale's skills as a writer and photographer came into their own in an America that was fast becoming accessible, perhaps too accessible, to the motoring public that had exploded onto the scene in the 50's. That accessibility, and ensuing wave of real estate development, prompted Teale in 1959 to inform his readers of the radical transformation of so many of the sites that appeared in earlier books.

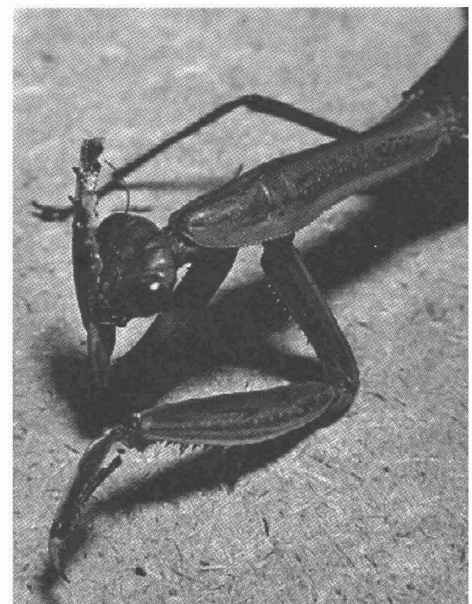
"...subsequent visits to the scenes of earlier adventures have shown that time and progress have wrought marked changes in the intervening years. Thus Tavernier, on the Florida Keys, is dedicated in "Crocodile Dragover" as it appeared in the early 1940's. Since then the building boom...has altered Tavernier greatly. Similarly, the La Brea Tar Pits, in California, which I knew in the 1920's as an isolated, rather lonely stretch of wasteland on the outskirts of Los Angeles, are now on a main artery, in a business center of the city, set amid towering buildings and surrounded by a barrier of high wire-mesh. This, of course, is the story of the returning traveler in almost all parts of America."

One place dear to Teale, that experienced a tidal wave of suburbanization after World War Two was western Long Island. In 1928, the newlywed Teales

moved to Baldwin, Long Island to be in proximity of the New York City publishing houses. That way, he said, "it wouldn't take two months to get a manuscript back from a magazine." Stable employment, for the wet-behind-the-ears Midwesterner in New York with a new bride did not elude him. Between 1928 and 1941, he towed away as a staff writer for **Popular Science** while freelancing on the side. He wrote **The Book of Gliders** in these years and, in 1937, with a collection of insect photographs in his briefcase, he met Edward H. Dodd Jr. at the 4th Avenue offices of Dodd, Mead, and Company. The photos became illustrations for **Grassroot Jungles**, an instant success. Shortly before Pearl Harbor, he resigned his position at **Popular Science**, a foolish step for a 41-year-old man with a wife, teenage son, and ailing widowed mother to support. But that step poured the foundation of a rare species of author/publisher intimacy that lasted thirty-seven years.

Baldwin, Long Island, thirty five miles from the Manhattan skyscrapers was in those days a small, semi-rural community in striking contrast to its present traffic congestion and over-commercialized main roads. There were still truck farms operating in the area and seaside hotels that in their heyday thirty years earlier had sustained a colony of silent film stars and New York sophisticates. Neighboring communities on Long Island before the War tended to be small, compact, incorporated and unincorporated villages separated by woodlots, cultivated fields, and thousands of acres of open, undeveloped meadow. If they were along the shore, like Baldwin, they had the added feature of a local population of baymen and fishermen.

These environs were all grist for Teale's pen. One of his beloved books is **Near Horizons**. It's a quaint tome about an overgrown and abandoned Baldwin farm wherein Teale entomologized and lazily ruminated about some of his neighbors and acquaintances and fellow naturalists; eccentric rural types now long vanished from the social fabric with the onset suburbia. There was a Staten Island businessman who dedicated his adult life to the study of cicadas and a Yankee whose passionate desire to capture on film the complexity and ephemeral glory of snow flakes forced the scientific community to reconsider age old assumptions about crystalline formation.



This photo of a Mantid, taken by Teale, is from **Photographs of American Nature**, published in 1972. All photos in the article are from the Library archives of the University of Connecticut (see spirit.lib.uconn.edu/Exhibits/carroll/ewteale/ for more info.)

Teale wrote at length about many such highly individual Americans he encountered in his travels. Their decline,

Second of Two Parts (see 41(3): 71)

like the clearing of a wooded parcel for a housing project or the blacktopping of that undulated meadow for a shopping center, could be calibrated by anyone looking at the building mania happening all around them in post-War America. Teale's protest was in the realization that, as naturalist Brooks Atkinson once said, "in a technological society, the man who knows where the bergamot grows in some bushy backfield and when to look for the Pleiades is a revolutionary. He has published his declaration of independence. He can no longer be conveniently catalogued or efficiently computerized or checked off as a safe statistic."

In this manner Teale was far more seductive and subversive than his activist and alarmist contemporaries. Were he alive today, it is tempting to think that he would not have spent an inordinate amount of time preoccupied with exotic and far away places like tropical rainforests. Teale's nature was not the chic and trendy nature of "save the...." fund raisers. It was the intimate and the familiar that was his field of view; the birds, trees, and wildlife of the communities in which Americans live celebrated by this uncontroversial, unobtrusive, man of almost Confucian self-evasiveness.

He described in vivid detail Vermont's Northwest Kingdom in deep winter to native Louisianians who had never been north of the Mason-Dixon Line and the bifurcated world of the Great Plains to tenement dwellers in Troy, New York and Seattle, Washington. Yet he was just as enthusiastic and articulate observing migratory birds from the observation deck of the Empire State Building or a chattering Oriole nesting in a sidewalk oak.

In "Natural History in Times Square," wind-borne aphids and spiders coexisted with automobile-clogged intersections and the teeming throngs of humanity. Indeed, Teale's natural New York was the story of human New York: immigrant newcomers, changing neighborhoods, and niches and species moving to the suburbs. His cast of char-

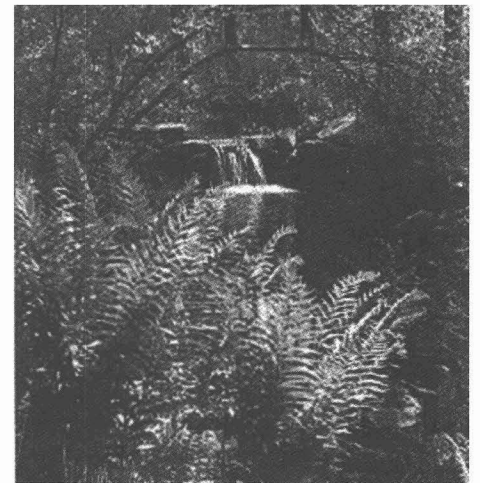
acters was as colorful as any panoramic history of Gotham might yield. A praying mantis holds up sidewalk traffic fending off a pugnacious Manhattan sparrow like a visiting strapping Iowa lad taking a local mugger to task. Declass pigeons mill to and fro and a hawk steals freshly killed chickens from the back alley of a Brooklyn eatery. If Teale had lived to see the Yuppie gentrification of Carol Gardens and Park Slope in the 80's, he would no doubt have written about the return of the falcon.

He might have taken a keen interest in the fact that the Bronx is now visited by coyotes from Westchester who feel that the streets are safer than they have been in years, that striped bass and oysters reside in the Hudson once more, and that the grand old osprey is making a strong comeback along coastal New York. Indeed, smothered by an incomprehensible data overload about global warming and El Niño, the public has overlooked the great environmental victories of recent years. We are richer for them if poorer for not having Edwin Way Teale to regale us with the particulars.

Here, again, was Teale's radicalism. Popular natural history writing after World War Two had largely been attuned to what someone might observe on a weekend drive away from the Big City and the suburban bedroom communities in which Americans have entrenched themselves. Urban nature was considered to be restricted to its surviving strongholds on the fringes of town, as in Elizabeth Barlow's **The Forests and Wetlands of New York City**, or to the trees and song birds of Central, Prospect, and Van Cortland parks in the works of John Kierans, William Beebe, and Eugene Kinkead. Teale brought nature and nature writing to Madison and Seventh; observations made on lunch hour rather than on camping trips on weekends in the country.

This ran against the conventional wisdom of many of his contemporaries who believed every human activity was nec-

essarily a negation of natural processes. The "encroachment of civilization," to employ the era's catch phrase, while cause for concern, did not in Teale's estimate mean that every year more and more of the planet's real estate needed to be written off in a "who lost China?" fashion. He subscribed to no environmental domino theory but, rather, a kind of detante wherein man and the natural world make accommodation for one another by integration, not segregation. The question that arises, however, is why in 1962 he and Nellie moved from suburbanized Baldwin, Long Island to rural Hamden, Connecticut in the northwestern corner of the Nutmeg State.



Teales' photograph of the waterfall near his final home in Hamden, Connecticut.

The relocation has generally been interpreted as a retreat to a place where, as fellow naturalist Robert Cushman Murphy said, "he [Teale] may perhaps enjoy a little more borrowed time." Even the method whereby he chose his new home, a little New England farm called Trail Wood, is taken as a sign of a retreat away from anthropogenic alterations of the landscape. He and Nellie, placing a quarter over Manhattan on a map of the tri-state area, like atomic blast radii in paranoid Cold War literature, searched for a small bucolic hamlet within the circle.

It seems queer, almost suspect, that anyone would look askance at the naturalist's desire to retire to the countryside environs not dissimilar to a child-

hood haunt in Indiana's Dune Country. The paradox is entirely those who have questioned Teale's actions because like Walt Whitman he harbored no man vs. nature dichotomy and like the Good Grey Poet, too, he needed to return to the house where he was reared and once more stroll the meadows of his youth.



Covers of some of Teale's most popular books.

Teale's last two books, **A Naturalist Buys an Old Farm**, and **A Walk Through the Year**, seem like the breaking of new ground—especially the former. They appear as a return to the **Near Horizons** theme of forging an intimacy with a particular patch of earth. But the flow in the two "Trail Wood books" is through time rather than space. In many respects this was always the case with Edwin Way Teale. **North with the Spring**, was, for example, about the fifteen mile per day northward vernal progression of migratory birds, opening buds, singing peepers, and unfolding fronds.

But **A Walk Through the Year** was intended as a piece more purely about time, that thief of youth and healer of all wounds, whose very soul according to Teale, was memory. Like Proust and Nabokov, he was fixated upon memory... While he recorded cautiously detailed notes right in the field rather than relying on after-the-fact recollection, his work was one vast memoir; an endeavor to capture every experience like the fly in amber that sat on his study desk.

This requires some explaining. Memory to Teale was not a chronicle of events or observations or even an anthology of thumbnail sketches and vignettes. He saw in the experience of nature and memory an eternal quality; a reverberation that had nothing to do with the

linearity of human lifetime, and, indeed, a juxtapositioning of what everyday experience has taught us is the eternal and the ephemeral. "The larva of the Monarch will go on changing into the chrysalis...unending," he once wrote. What seems like a process quintessentially transformative and stages in flux is actually unblinking, unchanging nature. The zebra striped Monarch caterpillar has been changing into a butterfly throughout the ages as empires and dynasties have come and gone and they will continue to do so every summer in some weedy backfield or neglected wayside, or amid the ruins of our civilization, forevermore. In the rapid metamorphosis of the butterfly where natural theologians saw the Resurrection in metaphor, Teale spied a glimmer of the eternal. In the affairs of mankind—the Second World War that claimed David, for example—he saw only a cycle of yesterday's forgotten heroes and unread epics.

All the failures, hurts, and disappointments of one's life, all the acknowledgements of wonderful things we will never have the time or opportunity to do, and all of the dispiriting repetition of unkindnesses enjoys respite in the heart and soul of every naturalist. The merry fugue of crickets in the dewy grass brings one back to childhood June evenings when the only cares in life were capturing fireflies and scanning the velvety blue for shooting stars. The sight of maple trees in autumnal conflagration is, contrariwise, our presence in a future where we can never be. These are heady things seldom pondered in life's prime save amid those who occasion pangs of melancholia or, scarcer still, philosophical rumination. But in the waning years they are recurring thoughts and not infrequently men and women reaching such a stage are wont to seek solace in those unaltering operations of nature.

These were the heady things, too, that embodied the worldview of Edwin Way Teale. "There are no 'isms' in the sky," he once said. It was in characteristic ambivalent passion.

Poetry Corner:

Butterflies and Moths

Butterflies are quite dramatic—

Pretty faces at the ball;

Moths are much more enigmatic,

Most would not show up at all.

Butterflies are so confiding

As they don their pretty things;

Moths, it seems, are always hiding

Something underneath those wings.

Butterflies cavort on flowers

To while away their summer days;

Moths prefer the darker hours

And the strict, old-fashioned ways.

Butterflies can be ecstatic—

Rowdy fans when their team scores;

Moths, of course, are more phlegmatic—

Looking for those metaphors!

Butterflies have many lovers—

Smitten by their pretty wings;

Moths, however, know that others

Recognize the finer things.

T. D. Sargent (©1999)



John Adams Comstock Award, 1999 to John W. Brown

Jerry A. Powell and Liz Randal

Essig Museum of Entomology, 201 Wellman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720-3112

The Pacific Slope Section of the Lepidopterists' Society presented the 1999 John Adams Comstock "Person We Honor" Award to John Wesley Brown at the 46th Annual Meeting of the Pacific Slope Section held concurrently with the 50th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society at Sierra Vista, Arizona. (A full report will be published in the next issue of the News - Ed.)

Financial Report, 1998

David Iftner, Treasurer
The Lepidopterists' Society

Beginning Balance \$76,666.84

Income

Membership Income		\$49,823.50	
Regular	\$37,400.00		
Sustaining	2,470.00		
Student	1,370.00		
Affiliate	140.00		
Life	1,415.00		
Institutional	4,898.00		
Air Mail	1,495.00		
Late Fees	635.00		
Interest		4,050.66	
Contributions		2,086.50	
Page Charges		5,148.00	
List Rentals		1,532.62	
Karl Jordan Medal Award Contributions		330.00	
Harry K. Clench Award Contributions		205.00	
Memoir Sales		218.00	
Back Issue Sales		1,101.95	
Misc. Publication Sales		10.75	
Photo Contest		15.00	
T-Shirt Sales		450.50	
Decal Sales		0.00	
Other		494.08	
Total Income		\$65,466.56	\$65,466.56

Expenses

Journal Costs	\$19,454.62		
Newsletter Costs	22,259.74		
Membership Brochure	2,078.80		
Karl Jordan Medal Award	0.00		
Harry K. Clench Award	250.00		
Bank Charges	162.42		
Bank Card Charges	600.12		
Honoraria	3,000.00		
Postage	574.58		
Member Services	143.03		
Dues Notices	1,395.44		
Officer Expenses	215.36		
Miscellaneous	105.00		
Total Expenses	\$50,239.21	\$50,239.21	

Ending Balance \$91,894.19

Continued on pp. 99

LepSoc 2000

The 51st Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society

**Wake Forest University,
Winston-Salem, North
Carolina USA**

July 26-30, 2000

The 51st Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society will be held on the campus of Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, North Carolina from July 26-30, 2000. Photo salon, poster presentations, and commercial booths will take place throughout the meeting.

Tentative Schedule:

Wednesday, July 26th: Fieldtrips. Details to come later.

Thursday, July 27th: Council meeting and fieldtrips. Opening reception in evening.

Friday, July 28th: Paper presentations during the day. Lunch on your own. North Carolina Pig Pickin' on the Magnolia Terrace featuring live old-timey bluegrass music.

Saturday, July 29th: Paper presentations during the day. Lunch on your own. Saturday evening: annual banquet in the Magnolia Room in Reynolda Hall. Followed by award presentations, presidential address, and door prize drawing.

Sunday, July 30th: Paper presentations and annual business meeting in morning. Meeting ends at noon.

For more information contact:

William E. Conner

Department of Biology, Wake Forest University, P.O. Box 7325, Winston-Salem, NC 27109,

Office: 336-758-5315/Fax: 336-758-6008
conner@wfu.edu

First Records of Interspecific Hybrids between two *Limenitis* sp. in Mississippi

Terence L. Schiefer

Mississippi Entomological Museum, Box 9775, Mississippi State, MS 39762

On 16 September 1995 I discovered a hybrid between a Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*; Nymphalidae) and a Red-spotted Purple (*L. arthemis astyanax*; Nymphalidae) perched on a paved road in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. However, my attempt to net it proved unsuccessful and it quickly disappeared. I returned to the same area on each of the following three days hoping to relocate the butterfly. On 19 September 1995 my efforts were rewarded when I found and collected the butterfly which was nectaring on Climbing Hempweed (*Mikania scandens*) by the edge of the road.

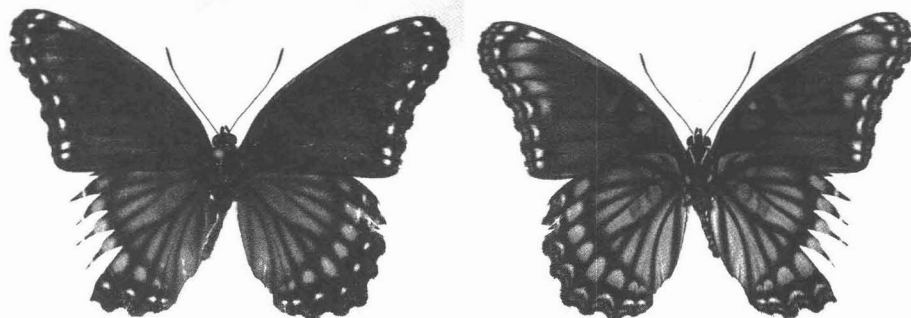
ted Purple (Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*) and Viceroy (Black Willow, *Salix nigra*) are both common in the vicinity. Both parental species are equally common in the area, and at the time of the collection two individuals of each species were nectaring on the same plants as the hybrid.

In addition to the specimen shown, I have sighted hybrid *Limenitis* in Mississippi on three other occasions. In each case, the coloration of the hybrid individual was similar to the collected specimen. Two of the sightings occurred on the north shore of Oktibbeha County Lake, 33°30'36"N 88°56'23"W,

(Noxubee N.W.R. count circle), and was reported in the count results along with 5 *L. archippus* and 22 *L. a. astyanax* (Schiefer, 1999). The habitat at this location is a large pond surrounded by mixed forest. Both *S. nigra* and *P. serotina* are common at the site.

Literature Cited

- Platt, A.P. & J.R. Maudsley. 1994. Continued interspecific hybridization between *Limenitis (Basilarchia) arthemis astyanax* and *L. archippus* in the southeastern U.S. (Nymphalidae). *J.Lepid. Soc.* 48(3): 190-198.
Schiefer, T. (ed.). 1999. Region 10: Southeast [pp.21-23]. In: Swengel, A.B., and P.A. Opler (eds.), NABA Fourth of July Butterfly Counts 1998 Report. North American Butterfly Association, Inc. xx + 74 pp.



Hybrid *Limenitis* from Mississippi. Left: dorsal; Right: ventral. Photo by T. L. Schiefer.

The specimen, deposited in the Mississippi Entomological Museum at Mississippi State University, represents the first record of the hybrid form "rubicus" Strecker in the state. This individual is very similar in appearance to the one illustrated by Platt & Maudsley (1994). The specimen is a male, as are all 45 of the known records of "rubicus" (Platt & Maudsley, 1994). It is in slightly worn condition. The left hindwing was torn during collecting.

The habitat at the collection site on P. D. Fulgham Road, 33°28'48"N 88°58'16"W, is an intermixture of open pasture, weedy fields, and small woodlots. Characteristic host plants for Red-spot-

on 20 September and 4 October 1997, and may represent two different individuals based on the length of time between sightings. Adults of *L. archippus* and *L. a. astyanax* were unusually abundant at this location during the first date with hundreds of individuals of each species being present, but numbers of both species declined to dozens of individuals by the second date. The habitat at this site is a lake shore lined with large *S. nigra* with adjacent mixed forest, including *P. serotina*.

The third sighting occurred in Winston County, 33°16'17"N 88°54'39"W, on 11 July 1998 while conducting the NABA Fourth of July Butterfly Count



Finances...continued from pp. 98

Current Assets

CD's (Wisconsin)	\$43,770.92
Checking Account (NJ)	9,759.03
Savings Account (NJ)	35,341.95
Checking Account (CA)	3,022.29

Total \$91,894.19

Outstanding Expenses

J. Lep. Soc. 52(3/4) budget	19,000.00
Expected Year-End Balance	\$72,894.19

Current Primary Fund Deficits

Karl Jordan Medal Fund	-3,975.00
Harry K. Clench Fund	-895.00
Publications Fund	-21,705.58
Honorary and Life Memberships Fund	-109,200.00

Net Total (\$62,881.49)

Presidential Profile:

Michael J. Smith (1998-1999)

Mike Smith was born in San Jose, California, on 23 March 1945 but grew up in the San Francisco Bay Area until he enlisted in the Air Force in 1968. Mike graduated with a degree in History from San Jose State University in 1967, and received a Masters in Public Administration in 1977 from Golden Gate University.

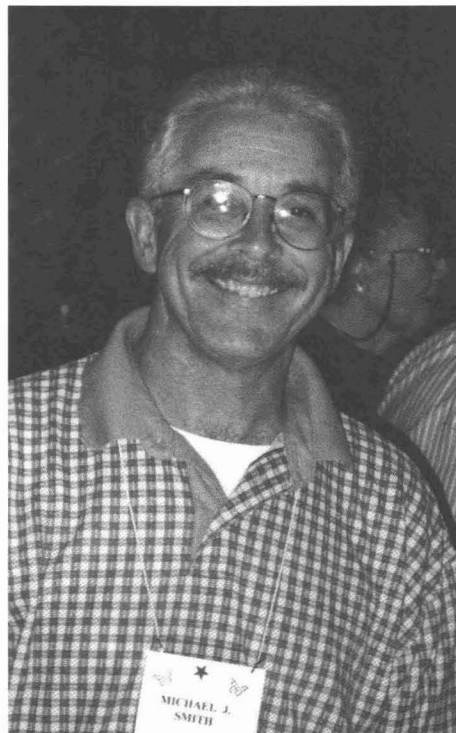
His interest in natural history, and Lepidoptera specifically, began as a youth when his parents introduced him and his brother, Jeff, to the mountains of Northern California during the family's annual boating trips to Shasta Lake. Mike collected and reared butterflies and moths as a teenager and, probably an omen of later interests, found the larvae of *Hemileuca eglanterina* common on the Prune trees in his neighborhood.

After a lull in his lepidopterological interests, Mike found himself looking for a hobby while waiting to enter the Air Force Officer Training School. Coincidentally, his brother came back from a fishing trip to the mountains above San Jose and said that the Variable Checkerspot (*Euphydryas chalcedona chalcedona*) was common up in the mountains. He and his brother went back up to collect them and Mike was very seriously interested in lepidoptera from that point on. That year, 1967, Mike joined the Lepidopterists' Society and has been a member ever since. That first year, with typical beginners luck and the help of Bill Tilden's book on the "Butterflies of the San Francisco Bay Area," Mike and his friends were able to collect *Speyena adiate*, *Speyeria coronis*, *Colias eurydice*, *Speyeria cybele leto* and many other unique northern California butterflies.

His entry into the Air Force in 1968 allowed him to pursue his interests in many parts of the country and the world. His first assignment, in southern

California, allowed him to meet and be very influenced by the late Chris Henne. Chris and his wife, Dorothy, kindly took the neophyte collector under their wings and taught him the fun of rearing larvae, proper care and labeling of a collection, and how to sample different habitats.

During this period, Mike also ran into a super group of casual California collectors who have remained great friends and field partners ever since. These include Jim Brock, Ralph Wells, Jim Mori,



Ken Hansen, Sterling Mattoon. Ask Ken about the dealer's car he left in the desert near the Providence Mountains.

During his period in the Air Force, Mike was given the opportunity to live and collect in Panama, Ecuador, Spain (and Europe), and Iceland?? (not many lepidoptera there). Travelling around presented him with the opportunity to note the variation and distribution of

lepidoptera that influenced his later research interests.

Mike's collecting interests have always, and still are, very field based. His "gee-whiz" collecting focus – seeing what new things might occur in new habitats – gradually changed into specific research interests. His perception of the great similarities of California Lepidoptera and habitats to those he saw in Spain influenced this. While in Spain, he would see a habitat and say, "In California I would expect to see an Orangetip butterfly here" and, sure enough, he would see an Orangetip species there in Spain. This similarity sparked his interests in learning more about habitat and what he later learned was biogeography.

He began to focus his interests on the Checkerspot butterfly complex of the genus *Thessalia*, including the species *Ieanira*, *fulvia*, *theona*, and *cyneas*, which eventually resulted in two papers revising this genus. Later, he began to focus his interests on moths, especially groups in the Saturniidae and Sphingidae, as well as interests in the Arctiidae. This interest continues with his research work on the subfamily Hemileucinae, especially the genus *Hemileuca*, the moths in these groups in Sonora, Mexico, and southeastern Arizona; and the distribution of Sphingidae.

Several other influences on his enjoyment of studying lepidoptera developed while stationed in Tucson, Arizona. He renewed his friendship and fieldwork with Jim Brock; and met several new friends that influenced his interests, including Steve Prchal, John Palting, Ray Nagle, Dick Sobonya, Doug Mullins. Mike's interests in Saturniidae and Sphingidae also led him to become friends with, and field assistant to, Jim

Continued on pp. 103

Reason Revealed:

The Lincoln National Forest Closure Order

Richard Holland

1625 Roma NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106

The following short explanatory article is addressed to the membership in general, although a copy of it will be directed to the Lincoln National Forest, Headquartered in Alamogordo, New Mexico.

In the fall issue of the *News*, 41(3), Ben Ziegler has written (p. 70) concerning the closure of part of the Lincoln National Forest to collecting for one year, "Since we do not know if they have lepidopterological experts on their permanent staffs, it seems unlikely that they obtained the advice or counsel of outside consultants, perhaps members of this Society. It would be useful if these experts would come forward and explain exactly what factors and considerations underlay this closure order."

I guess this means me, so I now come forward. Since 1976, I have been aware of the existence of a unique checkerspot, which was originally reported and known only from one meadow in a campground near Cloudcroft, NM. In 1980, Cliff Ferris and I named this population *Occidryas anicia cloudcrofti* (Ferris & Holland, 1980). Latin nomenclature has become quite fluid, so I shall refer to this subspecies as the "Cloudcroft Checkerspot." A couple of years later, Joanna McCaffrey told me she had seen the Cloudcroft Checkerspot in another campground about two miles on the other side of the town.

At this point, I thus knew of a distinct subspecies of checkerspot represented from, at most, two meadows, both of less than 20 acres in extent. There are no other known checkerspot populations in a 150-mile radius. In 1980, I made the decision that the best protection for this checkerspot was one of low profile, so I never suggested naming it to the endangered species list. It and

campers seemed to get along fine, and I thought a campground environment offered good protection. I, however, made no overt attempt to make its existence secret. As of 1994, all its known records were published, without comment, in my database book, *Distribution of Butterflies in New Mexico*.

Cloudcroft, New Mexico, is a rather unusual place. At 8600 feet, it offers a unique summer escape from the heat of the Lower Sonoran desert that surrounds the Lincoln National Forest. Visitors from both El Paso and Cd. Juárez flock there in the summer. The Lincoln National Forest is perhaps the *only* American destination used as a cool weekend escape by middle-class Mexican nationals. Between 1980 and 1997, the checkerspot's campground evolved into a unique refuge for Americans, Mexicans, and checkerspots. During this same interval, I watched with growing alarm as private lands in the canyon below the campground were "developed." By July 1997, the twenty acres of habitat had shrunk to less than one acre, all intensely occupied by the same three above-mentioned populations. Cloudcroft Checkerspots were still there, but now pathetically contained.

At this point, I reversed strategy and went with my son Eric into the Cloudcroft Ranger Station armed with a copy of my book and the original description of the checkerspot. From the onset of alarm, the Forest Service was not acting without ready access to a vast database of New Mexican butterfly records and habitat, and not without similar access to my 36 years' of experience *collecting* in New Mexico.

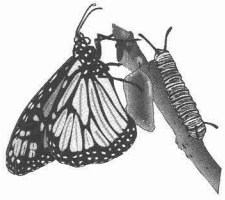
Among its other unusual attributes, the Village of Cloudcroft is landlocked by

national forest. Under the Townsite Act of 1958, any municipality so landlocked may request that the National Forest, upon request, relinquish land for municipality expansion. Unless a good reason can be brought forth, the National Forest must accede. The Village of Cloudcroft was, when Eric and I walked into the Cloudcroft Ranger Station, in the process of requesting that the Lincoln National Forest relinquish the checkerspot's campground.

Accommodating Mexican and American campers at one of the most favorite campsites in the country may not be deemed a good reason to refuse. Saving a butterfly unquestionably is. Thus, the Forest Service was instantly provided an alternative to an odious retreat. I was unaware of the Townsite Act and its probable implications for the Cloudcroft Checkerspot when I made my decision to inform the National Forest that they had an endangered butterfly on their doorstep.

There followed the usual and routine screeching and howling. The Village of Cloudcroft emitted predictable squawks that the Forest Service was failing to realize that their kids would be an endangered species if "development" of the campground area was denied them (quote from front page of the *Albuquerque Journal* for 29 Jan. 99, and from p. D3 of the *Albuquerque Tribune* for 27 Jan. 99, both taken from an amazingly lengthy feature in the AP's national news coverage). On the other hand, the Tucson-based Southwest Center for Biological Diversity lamented the failure of the Forest Service to act swiftly enough or decisively enough, and argued for reduced public access to the campground.

Continued on pp. 102



Metamorphosis...

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

Prof. Kazuo Saitoh

We have received delayed word from his widow, Mrs. Hiroko Saitoh, that Life Member Prof. Kazuo Saitoh of Hirosaki, Japan, passed away on 25

November 1998. Prof. Saitoh, a specialist in the cytogenetics and evolution of Lepidoptera, had been a member of the Society for 34 years, from 1965 until his death.

Lincoln...continued from pp. 101

Given this scenario, I believe that everyone associated with the Forest Service, including Forest Supervisor Martinez, acted wisely and with fortitude in taking decisive measures to assure the continued survival of the Cloudcroft Checkerspot until a thorough survey of the area around Cloudcroft could be made to determine the checkerspot's true range extent. *Moreover, it was the Forest Service's viewpoint that the closure had to apply to all Lepidoptera so it could be enforced by officers who were not biologists, let alone lepidopterists.* To this rationalization, I add that the Forest Service would be in a ludicrous position were the Cloudcroft village fathers to videotape someone netting Cloudcroft Checkerspots with the Forest Service's tacit approval.

We lepidopterists and Forest Service biologists may understand the insect population dynamics, to which Ben refers, but we are unlikely to be able to educate furious village elders who perceive that we would be doing exactly what the Forest Service denied allowing them to make a profit from. With such videotape, the local Chamber of Commerce could get the Forest Service and their attempt to protect the Cloudcroft Checkerspot laughed out of court.

I, personally, am quite satisfied with the action that was taken by the Forest Service, especially given the pressure I assume the local economic and commercial powers applied to ignore the checkerspot and grossly alter the campground site. Given the situation as I saw it, it was infinitely preferable to err on the side of species protection than to go ahead with "development." Had the opposite choice been made and the Cloudcroft Checkerspot extirpated, I would now be a very angry, bitter man. As the result of Forest Service biological surveys made in 1998 and 1999 specifically because of this butterfly, the Cloudcroft Checkerspot is now known to extend as much as five miles away from the Village of Cloudcroft. This still makes it a remarkably limited butterfly. I am glad the Forest Service will look after it in the future as a known and valued asset.

If fault is to be found concerning temporary closure of the Lincoln National Forest to unregulated collecting, it starts with me, and I accept it gladly. (Permits were always available for regulated collecting.) I am definitely a butterfly collector, not a butterfly watcher, but in this case I sleep very, very well with the consequences of my actions. Disagree if you must, but if you do, ask yourself how you would live with knowledge that a butterfly was gone

forever because of your inaction. My rationale for collecting is to gain knowledge. Failure to apply knowledge totally negates justifying the effort and resources expended to gain it.

Literature Cited

Ferris, C.D. & R. Holland. 1980. Two new subspecies of *Occidryas anicia* (Doubleday) from New Mexico. *Bull. Allyn Museum* 57:1-9



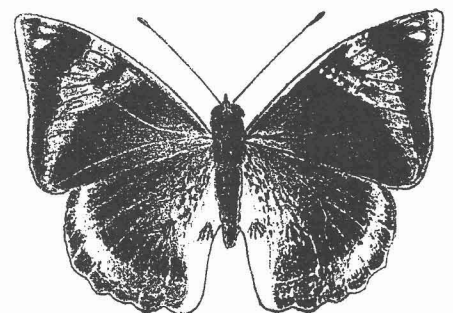
The Life History of *Opsiphanes cassina fabricii* (Boisduval) in Costa Rica

Miguel E. Chumpitasi

P.O. Box 1106-2150, Moravia, San José, Costa Rica

This species is an extremely fast flyer but can be easily collected in bait traps with rotting banana. It is common throughout Costa Rica.

(See Mr. Chumpitasi's drawings of the life cycle of this species on the front cover of this issue. Notes on the drawings are found on the Contents page (pp. 91). - Ed.)



1999 Report of the Resolutions Committee

From miles away they thought
On the year of time they bought,
Of all the details for this meeting,
One that future hosts will have a hard time beating.

Paul Opler and Evi Buckner did not overlook a thing
And so cool and calm they always did seem,
So for these two organizers I sing
This little tune for our Lepidopterists' team.

Since preparations were made from far away
One concerned member went out of his way:
Charlie Covell arrived a week before our starting date
To oversee preparations- he simply couldn't wait.

Fun and joke aside, we all owe our gratitude
To those who have been working day and night,
They ran this meeting with such a great attitude
And hid all signs of nervousness or fright.

Another who has been working for us all year long
Deserves ample mention in this little song
Mike Smith worked not only as our Main Man,
But he organized the presentations and made the program.

As our anxious members started to show,
With lists of Lep. species they hoped to find,
On lunch-included field trips they could go,
Thanks to our local leaders, knowledgeable and kind.

Brock, Bailowitz, Mooney, Byrne and Tuttle
Kept excited members from getting into trouble
Nobody fell and broke a bone
And for permits to Ft. Huachuca, we thank Sheridan Stone.

The registration process went like a breeze
Thanks to all the friendly help we had,
The Gills, Harps, Carol Ferge, Pat Metzler, Elaine Hodges
& Beth Brinkman handled it with ease
To have been without their help would have been quite bad.

Presented papers and posters stimulated much thought,
And the refreshments during breaks really hit the spot.
We thank the projectionists and moderators who ran the
show,
And kept our group on the go.

The Gammons Gulch cookout was a lot of fun
With friendly conversation and food so great,
From arrival until after the setting of the sun,
Even though we got back a little bit late.

Our annual slide fest was quite a show,
Leps. on sandy beaches and tall peaks with snow.
And thanks to Jackie Miller for the photo gallery,
Who continues to do this for no salary.

We can't forget the Windemere Staff,
Especially Ana Steffan and Sherri Skinner
Thanks to the great food—pasta, chicken and calf,
Few of us are going home any thinner.

The annual banquet was quite a delight
Claude Lemaire's and Mike Smith's slides were quite a sight.
We all owe our thanks to those who donated door prizes,
Nets, pins, magnets, shirts and books of all sizes.

Further let it be resolved,
To all of those who I have not mentioned but in some way
were involved,
A sincere and gigantic thanks
For putting this meeting at the top of the ranks.

As yet another year for the Society has passed
We take time at last
To thank our officers who work hours so long
To keep our Society running strong:

President: Michael J. Smith
Immediate Past President: James P. Tuttle
Vice Presidents: Manuel A. Balcazar-Lara, Susan S. Borkin,
Mirna M. Casagrande
Secretary: Ernest H. Williams
Assistant Secretary: Julian P. Donahue
Treasurer: David C. Iftner
Assistant Secretary: Kelly M. Richers
Journal Editor: M. Deane Bowers
News Editor: Philip J. Schappert

And all the Executive Council Members-at-large.

Respectfully submitted,

Andrew D. Warren

Smith...continued from pp. 100

Tuttle in his unending search for
Sphingidae larvae.

Mike's 32-year enjoyment of Lepidoptera
study has a lot to do with the great
people he has met. The increasing
knowledge he has gained from the experts
about lepidoptera, taxonomy, bio-

geography, botany, and habitat conservation
have all enhanced his appreciation of
butterflies and moths.

Mike has been an active member of the
Lepidopterists' Society's Executive
Council since being appointed acting
Secretary for the 1994 meetings in
Georgia. He continues his extreme en-

joyment of the study of Lepidoptera as
a very active amateur through his work
on the Saturniid and Sphingid families
and continues to enjoy the great people
he meets through this hobby.



Karl Jordan Medal Award 1999 to Claude Lemaire

Jacqueline Y. Miller

Allyn Museum of Entomology/FLMNH, 3621 Bay Shore Road, Sarasota, FL 34234

Claude Lemaire was born in London, England on 21 February 1921. He married Ludmilla Nelda Iaremchenko on 13 August 1973. He received a Bachelor in Philosophy and Law degree from the University of Paris in 1942; Doctor of Law with specialization in political, economic and civil law from the Faculte de Droit in Paris in 1947. In 1970, he received a Doctorate in Sciences from the University of Paris.

His professional activities have also included bank manager (1949-1956) and auctioneer in Paris (1958-1969) and oversaw the sale of a number of significant insect collections. He retired in 1969 to devote his efforts full time to entomology.

Dr. Lemaire has been a member and held office in several professional societies, including the Lepidopterists' Society (Vice-President 1982-1983, 1986-1997; Honorary Life Member since

1992), Societe entomologique de France (President 1972), Union des Lepidopteristes belges, Association des Amis du Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Association for Tropical Lepidoptera (President, 1992), Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica, and Correspondent Member of the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Dr. Lemaire has produced more than 90 publications primarily on the neotropical Saturniidae and has described 10 new genera and 250 species level taxa in his revisionary studies. His detailed research on this rather difficult group include comprehensive revisionary studies on the biogeography, ethology, life history, morphology and taxonomy particularly on the Hemileucinae, the genera *Automeris* and *Lonomia* and other genera in the Arsenurinae, Attacinae, and Ceratocampinae. He has visited most of the significant Museums in Europe and

the U. S. to complete these revisionary studies. Dr. Lemaire has also completed field studies in the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Venezuela and Ecuador, including life histories, especially on the Hemileucinae. His current research involves the fourth and last volume on the Hemileucinae, which is almost complete and will be published next year. It is for his extraordinary contributions on the Saturniidae that the Committee recognized Dr. Claude Lemaire with the Karl Jordan Medal.

President Mike Smith presented the Jordan Medal to Dr. Lemaire following his talk on Neotropical Saturniidae at the banquet on Saturday evening. Although Dr. Lemaire has been conducting research on this group for over 30 years, he will readily admit that there is still much to be accomplished, particularly on the study of hostplant associations and life history.

Harry K. Clench Award 1999 to Dan Rubinoff

John W. Brown

Systematic Entomology Laboratory, USDA, c/o National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. 20560-0168

The Clench Award, presented at the annual meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society for the best student presentation, embodies all aspects of the former John Adams Comstock Award—a student award conceived by the Pacific Slope Section of the Lepidopterists' Society about 20 years ago. As a graduate student long ago, one of my major contributions to Pacific Slope meetings was to provide “fodder” for Dave Wagner, who consistently gave the best presentations and consequently won the award year after year until the awards committee was forced to put a

limit on the number of times a student could win. What has this got to do with this year's winner of the Clench Award? Actually very little. What it does say is that the students who didn't win should still be extremely proud of their presentations and their contribution to the meeting—they are the future of our Society. It also says that if you didn't win you'd better watch out—you may end up like me working for the federal government!

Anyway, in the absence of a *real* awards committee, President Mike Smith appointed a less experienced chairperson

(i.e., me), and I enlisted the able assistance of Ron Rutowski and Brian Scholtens. It was a difficult chore picking the best presentation, but after several squabbles, the presentation by Dan Rubinoff (see abstract below) was declared the victor. All of the presentations were of high quality and exceptional merit, and we strongly urge these budding lepidopterists to continue their studies. [Tiger beetles and ants are pretty cool, but they have no staying power.]

Continued on pp. 107

Interesting Aberrations in Texas *Catocala*

Russell A. Rahn

3205 W. Rochelle Road, Irving, Texas 75062-4127

As occasion permits, my wife and I visit the Austin, Texas, area to spend time with our family there, and at such times, I run an ultraviolet light trap for moths through the nights. The area collected by this trap overlooks a canyon region on the Northwest part of the city, near the place where Spicewood Springs Road and Scotland Well come together. The "canyon" formed is dominated by Juniper and Live Oak, and has a thick underbrush of many local herbs and vines unknown to me. It gives the appearance

of never having been developed in any way. Usually the moths occurring in the trap in the mornings are of good quantity and of an interesting species mix. Although much future work remains for me to make complete determinations of the species taken, some of the obvious (and easier) ones are the *Catocala* species that occur there.

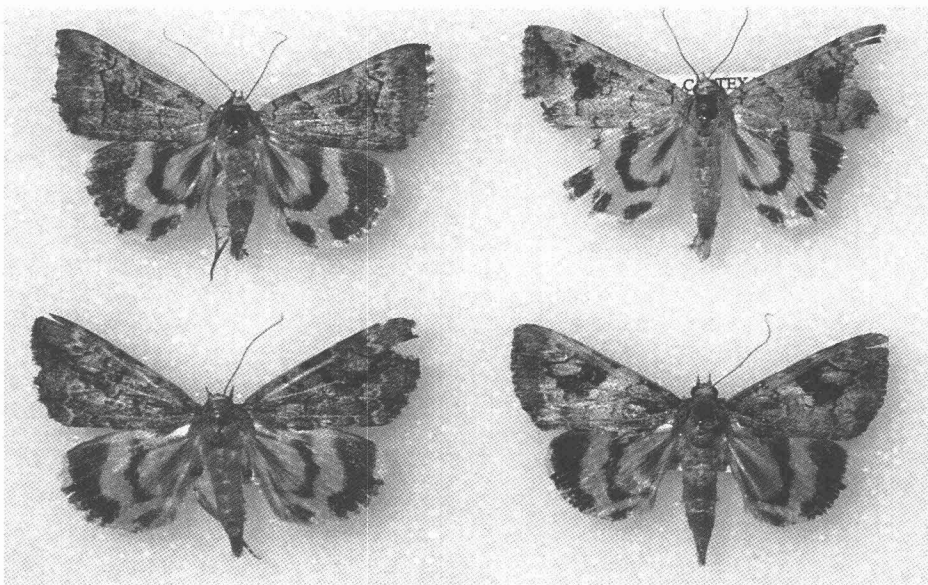
After collecting for several seasons, I have found two aberrant specimens of this genus, as shown in the accompanying photo.

The first of these two represents an example of what I believe to be *Catocala similis* Edw. Theodore D. Sargent (pers. comm.) was kind enough to view a photograph of this specimen, and agrees that it is most likely that species. Its unusual markings in the median area of the FW consist of a large black blotch, just beyond the reniform spot.

This marking is characteristic of the form *aholah* Strecker, and is already known and described. Holland (1904) depicts one example, but labels it as a normal form, giving instead the name *aholah* to the normal form of the moth (Plate XXXV, figures 3 and 4). Sargent (1976) corrects this, but does not illustrate the form, referring to Holland with the note to label Holland's plate correctly. The unusual feature of the specimen illustrated here, is that the aberration appears in the extreme. Nei-

the form of *micronympha* described as *hero*, but lacks the whitish regions in the median area of the wing. The closest named form to this aberration may be the form *ouwah* Poling, the type of which is illustrated in Barnes and McDunnough (Plate IX, Fig. 29). The form collected in Travis County, Texas, however, again appears to be far more extreme than this, with the black area standing out more against the background.

During various seasons, I have also collected both the *hero* and *gisela* variations of *C. micronympha*, suggesting that although the area in question is not exceptionally large, it seems to regularly produce aberrations, both known and unknown, of this moth genus. It would be extremely interesting to speculate on what environmental influences can trigger these genetic expressions of similar aberrations in two different species of the same genus of moths.



Top Row: *Catocala similis*: left, normal pattern; right, black patch aberration, collected Travis County, Texas, May, 1998. Bottom Row: *Catocala micronympha*: left, normal pattern; right, black patch aberration, same locality, May, 1999. Specimens reside in the author's collection. I would like to thank Korey Robertson for taking the photograph.

ther Holland's illustration, nor that in Barnes and McDunnough (1918), appear to have the black spot as massive.

The second illustration shows examples of *Catocala micronympha* Guenee. Both of these specimens were determined by myself. The aberrant form shown is remarkably similar to the *aholah* variation of *similis*, with the large black blotch located in the region of the reniform spot. This is somewhat similar to

species of the same genus of moths.

Literature Cited

- Barnes, W. and J. McDunnough (1918). Illustrations of the North American Species of the Genus *Catocala*. Memoirs of the American Museum of Natural History New Series III(1):1-47, PL I-XXII.
- Holland, W. J. (1904). The Moth Book. Doubleday, Page & Company, New York.
- Sargent, T. D. (1976). Legion of Night: the Underwing Moths. University of Massachusetts Press, Amherst.



50th Lepidopterists' Society Meeting

52nd Anniversary

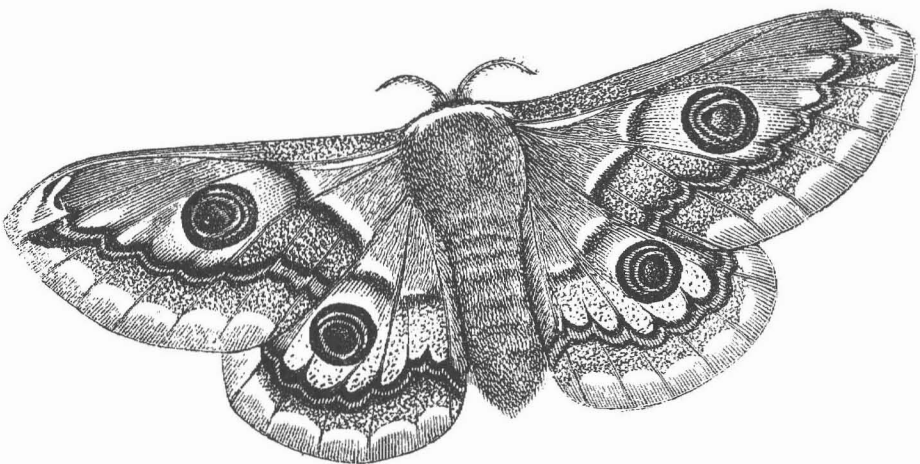
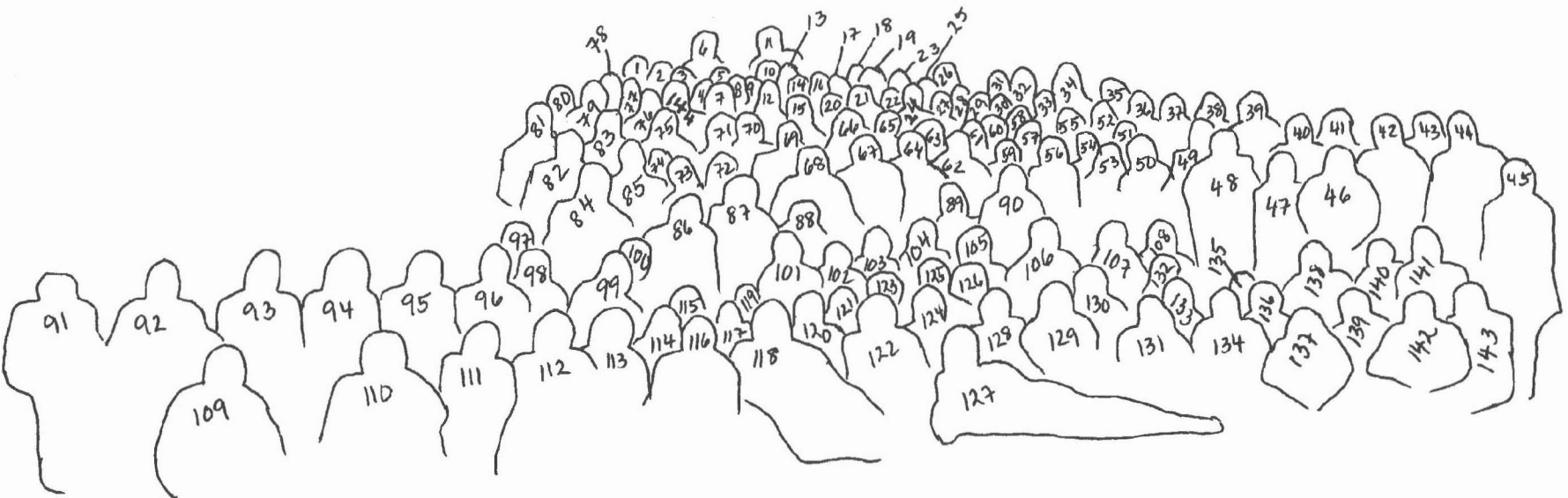
Sierra Vista, AZ, August 4-8, 1999

1. Ron Leuschner; 2. Richard Brown; 3. Felix Sperling; 4. Laurence Crabtree; 5. Robert Iveson (Jean Iveson is somewhere behind Robert); 6. Jeff Oliver; 7. David Bauer; 8. Andrew Brower; 9. Steve Spomer; 10. Andrew Baier; 11. Andy Warren; 12. Floyd Preston; 13. ??; 14. Paul Epstein; 15. Robert Hagen; 16. Don Wright; 17. John Brown; 18. Jim Tuttle; 19. Dave Wagner; 20. Boyce Drummond; 21. Malcolm Douglas; 22. Ken Bliss; 23. Wayne Wehling; 24. Tom Kral; 25. Jim Parkinson; 26. Ralph Wells; 27. Ray Albright; 28. Ann Albright; 29. Manuel Balcazar-Lara; 30. Barbara Wells; 31. Ray Stanford; 32. Jim Taylor; 33. Suzette Slocomb; 34. Wayne Dawes; 35. Dave McCorkle; 36. George Austin; 37. Lee Miller; 38. Richard Bailowitz; 39. Jim Mouw; 40. John Beck; 41. Ernest Williams; 42. Chuck Harp; 43. Larry Gall; 44. Orley "Chip" Taylor; 45. Jane O'Donnell; 46. Charlie Covell; 47. Blanka Krizek; 48. George Krizek; 49. "Ranger" Steve Mueller; 50. Richard Sobonya; 51. ??; 52. Bart Brinkman; 53. Hazel Tilden; 54. Deane Bowers; 55. Beth Brinkman; 56. Sarah Burns; 57. Art Shapiro; 58. Brian Scholtens; 59. John Burns; 60. Doris Brown; 61. Bill Patterson; 62. Don MacNeill; 63. Barbara Douglas; 64. John Peacock; 65. Ruth Anne Peacock; 66. Bill Miller; 67. Mike Toliver; 68. Wanda Dameron; 69. Jeff Baier; 70. ??; 71. Hank Brodtkin; 72. Nancy Hampden; 73. Louise Fall; 74. Michihito Watanabe; 75. Stan Gorodenski; 76. Claude Lemaire; 77. Jackie Miller; 78. Don Miller; 79. Dan Rubinoff; 80. Michael Pogue (hiding behind leaves); 81. Kelly Richers; 82. Jerry Powell; 83. Dave Iftner; 84. Kenelm Philip; 85. Paul Russell; 86. Jeanne Leuschner; 87. June Preston; 88. Sterling Mattoon; 89. Jim Kruse; 90. Elizabeth Munger; 91. Brent Salazar; 92. Bill Swisher; 93. Stan Nicolay; 94. ?? (friend of Elizabeth Munger); 95. Rob Gill; 96. Bill Conner; 97. Mark Sanderford; 98. Mindy Conner; 99. Adam Porter; 100. Betty Ann Philip; 101. Priscilla Brodtkin; 102. Ken Warner; 103. Scot Kelley; 104. Les Ferge; 105. Jean Francois Landry; 106. Doug Dawn; 107. Leo Urbanski; 108. Pauline

Taylor; 109. Chris Nice; 110. James Fordyce; 111. Eve Gill; 112. Paul Opler; 113. Evi Buckner; 114. Reed Watkins; 115. Robert Mower; 116. Mike Smith; 117. Eric Mower; 118. Richard Priestaff; 119. Elaine Hodges; 120. Eric Metzler; 121. Ron Hodges; 122. Pat Metzler; 123. Barbara Turner; 124. Sandra Russell; 125. Stephanie Kelley; 126. Carol Ferge; 127. James Adams; 128. Eleanor Adams; 129. Wayne Whaley; 130. Larry Shaw; 131. Katy Prudic; 132. Doug Copeland; 133. Sue Lau; 134. Ed Knudson; 135. Joy Anne Cohen; 136. Ed Cohen; 137. Charles Bordelon; 138. Jim Brock; 139. Mark Epstein; 140. Astrid Caldas; 141. Bob Robbins; 142. Dave Ahrenholz; 143. Gerardo Lamas; 144. Mike Collins (below #3).

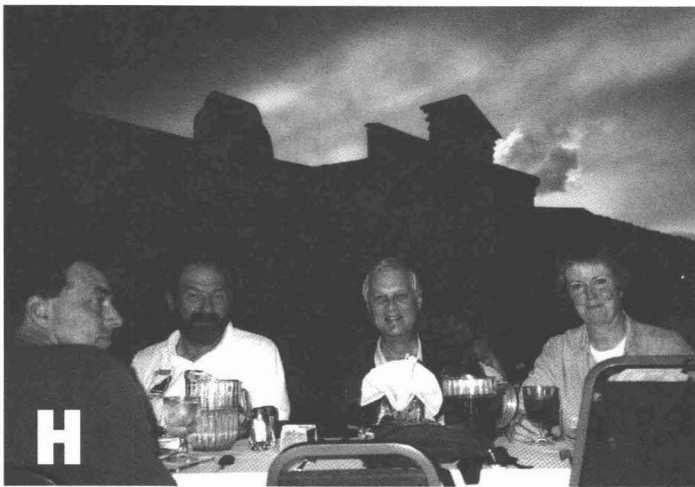
Attended (184 registrants) but were not present for the photo: John Acorn; Doug Ferguson; Bob Langston; David Lawrie; John & Ardyce Masters; Kilian Roever; John Vernon; and more. Where did Bruce Griffin hide?

Please contact Paul Opler or Evi Buckner at paulevi@webaccess.net or P.O. Box 2227, Loveland, CO 80539-2227 if there are errors, or if you recognize yourself or others who have not been identified (# 13, 51, 70).



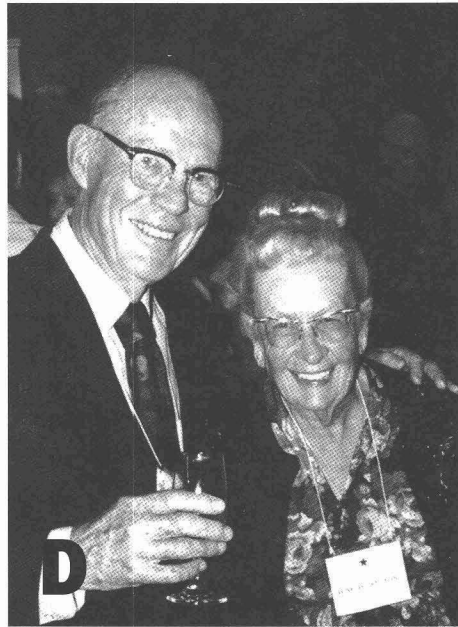
The genus *Hemileuca* has its greatest diversity in the American southwest, however little phylogenetic work has been done on the group and relationships between species groups are poorly understood. *Hemileuca* has most recently been divided into seven species groups based on morphological and ecological characters (Tuskes, Tuttle and Collins 1996). We sequenced 600 base pairs from the COI gene of mitochondrial DNA from 13 species (including all seven species groups) to examine phylogenetic relationships and develop hypotheses about character evolution in the genus.

Clench...continued from pp. 104
Abstract
Mitochondrial phylogeny of the genus *Hemileuca* (Saturniidae).
 Daniel Rubino and Felix Sperling, Division of Insect Biology, 201 Wellman Hall, University of California, Berkeley, California, 94720, drubino@nature.berkeley.edu





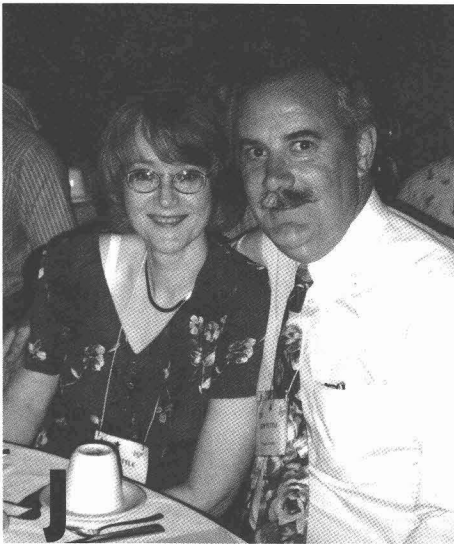
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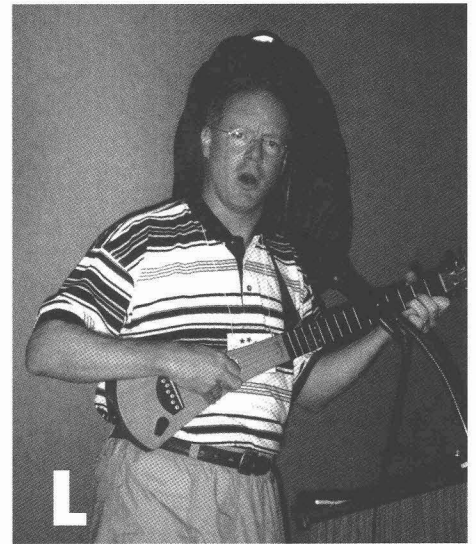
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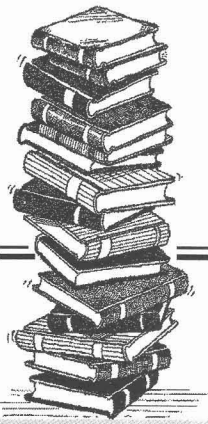
K



L

1999 Meeting Photos

A: Pre-meeting Field Trips (here to Landen Canyon) were enjoyed by all; **B:** Jackie Miller with Jordan Medal Award winner Claude Lemaire; **C:** Ray Stanford, fashion maven, with Evi Buckner; **D:** Floyd and June Preston; **E:** Dave Adams' mother Eleanor won the grand prize; **F:** Doug Dawes, Manuel Balcazar-Lara, Lee Miller, Jackie Miller, Andy Warren; **G:** Michihito Watanabe, Evi Buckner, Paul Opler, Ray Stanfield; **H:** Jim Brock, Paul Opler, Bill and Jane Ruffin under a beautiful Arizona sunset; **I:** The Banqueteers: Dave Wagner, Jerry Powell, Stan Gorodenski, John Brown, Andy Brower; **J:** Peg and Jim Tuttle; **K:** "The moths were great and I needed two hands" (Ed Knudson); **L:** John Acorn, Nature Nut; **M:** "Old Guys" (Doug Ferguson, Charlie Covell, Stan Nicolay, Ron Hodges); **N:** Jane Ruffin with Blanka and George Krizek. Photographs by Evi Buckner (A, B, F, H, J, L, N) and Leroy Koehn (C, D, E, G, I, K, M).



The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf

M. Alma Solis, Editor

Butterflies Through Binoculars – The East: A Field Guide to the Butterflies of Eastern North America

by Jeffrey Glassberg. 1999. Oxford University Press, New York. Paperback, 5 ½ x 8 ½ in. 242 pp. 625 color photographs. Available from Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Avenue, New York, 10016-4314 or through their website . ISBN: 0-19-510668-7. Price: \$18.95.

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 review copies directly to the Book Review Editor for consideration for review in the **News** or **Journal**. Members interested in reviewing books for the **News** or the **Journal** should send their requests or interests to:

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Upon my first peek at this field guide, I got an immediate sense of what a monumental step forward this guide would provide for those interested in the field identification of butterflies.

The life blood of Dr. Jeffrey Glassberg's new field guide are the superb photographs of living butterflies. Over 300 species of butterflies occurring in the eastern half of the United States and southeastern Canada are covered. The uniformly high quality of the photographs is instantly obvious. The author shot all but 38 of the 629 photographs, an achievement in itself. For almost all photographs, the author used the same auto focus camera, 100mm macro lens, ring flash and slide film, thus making for a more effective comparison of the photographs. The date and location each photograph was taken is given; this information may be useful in locating the species. Amazingly, the author considers himself to be "photographically inept" and credits his excellent photographs to simply using the right equipment. Though, he does manage to devote nine pages of the introduction to a discussion on "Butterfly Photography for Non-photographers."

The photographs are in true field guide format with all species shown at the same scale on each plate. (Using photographs to treat any group of organisms in this manner is unique to the *Through Binoculars* series.) Similar species are shown in nearly identical positions for effective comparisons. The author achieved a much greater uniformity of poses for the butterflies than was achieved in his earlier effort, "A Field Guide to Butterflies in the Boston-New York-Washington Regions."

Except for the Grass Skippers, most plates are limited to 6 or 8 clear, crisp photographs. Species are shown from above and below, except for the Sulphurs and the Hairstreaks. In cases of pronounced sexual dimorphism, both sexes are shown. A minor criticism is a small number of photographs appear to be a shade darker than optimal. Certain plates are particularly noteworthy for their effective aid in field comparison of similar species. For example, plates 9 & 10 show ventral views of 10 species of small Yellows, *Eurema* spp., at twice life size. I consider plate 11 to be nothing less than a work of art. It depicts the side-by-side life size ventral views of both

sexes of the 3 most common *Phoebis* Sulphurs: Cloudless, Orange-barred, and Large Orange Sulphurs. Plate 22 also stands out; it shows photographs at twice life size of 7 species of Blues: Eastern and Western Pygmy-Blues, Miami, Marine, Cassius, Ceranus and Rekirt's Blues.

The depth and usefulness of this field guide is perhaps best exemplified by Plate 57 which treats the Fiery Skipper, Whirlabout and Sachem at 1½ life size. These 3 species are shown in 12 tightly cropped photographs of the dorsal and ventral views of both the males and females in nearly identical poses. The Grass Skippers are covered in 16 separate plates, only one of these plates is shown at less than 1½ life size. Most of the Grass Skippers are covered using 3 photographs, a single ventral view along side a dorsal view of each sex. This full treatment of both male and female Grass Skippers is unprecedented in other field guides. The Skipper family as a whole is spread out over 26 plates.

Approximately 80% of the plates treat 5 or fewer species or subspecies. The maximum number of species shown per plate is

eight. Even here, magnification is not sacrificed as these specious plates usually depict small butterflies that can still be shown at relatively high magnifications of 2 to 2½ life size. Over 80% of the plates depict the butterflies at life size or greater. The Swallowtails are at ½ to ¾ life size, the Whites are 1 to 1½ life size, the Yellows are ¾ to 2x life size, the Blues are all 2x life size, and the Nymphalids are at ⅔ to 1½ life size. The 2½ life size scale is reserved for the small intricately patterned butterflies with multiple similar species such as most of the Hairstreaks and the formerly dreaded Checkered-Skippers, *Pyrgus* spp.

Opposite the plates, each species' English and scientific name are listed as they occur in the North American Butterfly Association's (NABA) 1995 *Checklist and English Names of North American Butterflies*. Other English names used in major, currently in-print field guides are included in the index. Each species is cross-listed in the index by its English group name, by its genus, and by its specific epithet.

Facing page notes also include brief descriptions of important field marks or occasionally, specific habitat requirements and generally include one field mark description per line of text. Rarely, when a field mark's location is difficult to describe with words, a narrow black and white line points to its location on the photograph. The author frequently supplies entirely new field marks, for example, we are told that the Little Yellow, *Eurema lisa*, has 2 basal black spots on its hindwing. These marks are lacking on the otherwise similar Mimosa Yellow, *Eurema nise*.

Another significant feature in the usefulness of this field guide is the placement of color-coded range maps opposite the plates. In an innovative step, the author has attempted to show where each butterfly is single, double, or multi-brooded by using yellow, green, and blue respectively. (Unfortunately, the contrast between yellow and the pale green used is not great.) As our knowledge of butterfly ranges and brood sequences is still very incomplete, the author has made many assumptions. He encourages the reader to find errors in the maps, which will hopefully "lead to greater knowledge for the entire butterflying community." All range maps are to the same scale, reducing eastern North America to about one inch square. To show small isolated populations, an oversized purple dot is employed. As "conservation is the raison d'être for this book," a 5th color, red, is used to indicate a species' former range, where it is no longer found. The goal is to encourage actions to save those that remain.

The Species Accounts in the main body of the text cover the following topics: Size, Similar Species, Identification, Habitat, Range, Abundance, Major Food Plant, and Comments. Of these topics, Identification is invariably the most expanded upon. The Comments are occasionally whimsical, but always turn to seriousness when discussing a species in decline.

Although most field guides don't tackle the issue of insect abundance, this author takes a stab at it. Rightfully, he strongly emphasizes that a species' stated abundance is intended as a rough guide. The abundance codes, A, C, U, R, and S, are

quantified as: (A) abundant, likely to see >20 per day at right time in the right habitat; (C) common, 4 to 20 per day at the correct time and place; (U) uncommon, 0 to 3 per day at the right time and place; (R) rare, unlikely to see even at the right place at the right time; and (S) stray, not likely to be seen most years. These codes offer a lot of latitude as a species' abundance is often listed with two abbreviations like: U-C. The final graphical aids are the phenograms. The average flight period and abundance are shown by a phenogram for specific locations in the following representative states: Wisconsin, New York, North Carolina, and Louisiana. (Data for these phenograms were provided by Ann Swengel, Rick Cech, Harry LeGrand, Jr., and Gary Noel Ross, respectively.) "Quadrangulation" is encouraged for readers living outside of these regions. The phenograms cover the period from March through October, however a number of species in Louisiana are still common or even abundant at the end of October.

I was initially concerned about this field guide being a paper back; an effective field guide must not only be functional, it should also be durable. My copy has stood up quite well through the summer of 1999.

Without reservation, I wholeheartedly recommend this field guide to learn from and to use to teach others with. Jeffrey Glassberg and all those who helped him are to be commended on having produced a truly state of the art field guide.

Michael A. Quinn

Texas A&M University, Department of Entomology



Handbook of Zoology, Vol. IV (Arthropoda: Insecta); Part 35 (Lepidoptera); Vol. I: Evolution, Systematics, and Biogeography.

Edited by Niels P. Kristensen. 1998. Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, New York. 494 Pages, numerous figures, hard cover. Available from Walter de Gruyter, Inc., 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532. ISBN 3-11-015704-7. Price: US \$249.00.

The first Lepidoptera volume of the Handbook of Zoology presents a classification of all Lepidoptera, with added information on evolution, larval food preferences, and biogeography. A second planned volume will cover morphology and physiology. A vast undertaking such as this required a large team of authors, but their efforts have been melded together neatly by the editor so that treatment differences are minor and not noticeable. The authors use cladistic analyses (Hennigian phylogenetic systematics) to identify monophyletic superfamilies based on a unique, definable set of characters. As might be imagined, this is easier said than done. In those areas where monophyly has not been shown, the classification has been noted as temporary with further need of study.

The Editor notes that some phylogenetic systematists would discard Linnean classification categories altogether, replacing them with "clades" forming a "system". Fortunately, this extreme view has been disregarded in favor of "annotated Linnean classification". This means that familiar family names are still there, at least most of them. The Trichoptera is the nearest sister group, but the Order Lepidoptera is shown to be phylogenetically distinct. The Lepidoptera is then divided into 46 superfamilies, each with one or more families, some divide into sub-

families, and in one case (Tortricidae) divide further into tribes. Higher level clade names (Glossata, Heteroneura, etc.) are noted, but are not part of the classification. The outstanding feature of this book is that it treats the whole Order Lepidoptera in a consistent fashion, rather than concentrating on certain parts. This consistency is not achieved without problems. Evolution does not produce groups of roughly the same size—there are a lot of oddball groups. Of the 46 superfamilies, 27 have only one family, and a couple of these have only one genus. That is the price for insisting on monophyletic units.

Each superfamily, or group of smaller superfamilies, is discussed in a separate chapter. At least one adult from every classification unit (family, subfamily, or tribe) is illustrated. The characters that separate the units are shown in the proper form: larvae, pupae, venation, internal structures, etc. Each chapter concludes with a very thorough bibliography of that group's classification, with ideas now discarded, and the origins of the present classification.

Considering the great effort that went into this book, it would be fitting for taxonomists to accept this new classification as a whole, but that probably won't happen. Many of the changes have already been accepted in print, but others have not. Here are some examples affecting our

own areas. Butterflies (Papilionoidea) have only four families, with Riodinidae, Libytheidae, Satyridae and others reduced to subfamilies. In Common Name terms, if it isn't a swallowtail, sulphur or blue, it must be a Nymphalid [excuse me, I mean Brush-footed Butterfly.] The Noctuoidea chapter has many changes, some reasonable, some surprising. Nolinae and Pantheinae have been promoted to full family status. There are 29 subfamilies (24 in North America) in the Noctuidae, with many of these new to our nomenclature. Robert Poole's Catalog of World Noctuidae will need considerable revision. Finally, the Pyraloidea now consists of two families; most of the species we have called Pyralidae are now in the Crambidae. This change has already appeared in Munroe's Neotropical Checklist and various other publications. These changes will require time to be incorporated into collections and the literature, but I believe it will happen.

Meanwhile, any serious taxonomist should get a copy of this book and study it. Is anyone ready to start work on the new MONA Checklist? Or how about Memoir-5, the new Butterfly Checklist?

Ron Leuschner,

*1900 John Street, Manhattan
Beach, CA 90266-2608*



Recently Published and Forthcoming Books

The Butterflies and Moths (Lepidoptera) of Kentucky: An Annotated Checklist

by Charles van Orden Covell, Jr. Available December 1999. Paperback, 8 1/2 x 11 in., 220 pp. ISBN 0-9673646-5-5. Available from Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, 801 Schenkel LN, Frankfort, KY, 40601-1403, \$15.00 (+ \$2.00 shipping, \$1.00 each additional book) [check payable to LEPBOOK.]

This checklist is the result of nearly 40 years of assimilating data on the distribution and abundance of this diverse group of insects in the Commonwealth. The 220 page book includes collection data for 2,388 butterfly and moth species documented from the state, with special reference given to species found in 68 parks, reserves, or other important habitats. Brief comments on the ecology of several species have also been included, but no photographs or color plates were utilized (except a color cover photograph of a male and female Diana Fritillary, *Speyeria diana*). Of particular interest is the section on the history of butterfly and moth investigations in Kentucky beginning with a visit to Kentucky by noted British lepidopterist Edward Doubleday in 1837.

A Revision of the Genus *Theope*, Its Systematics and Biology

by Jason P. W. Hall. 1999. Paperback, 8 1/2 x 11 in., viii + 127 pp, 10 color plates. ISBN: 0-945417-95. Available from Scientific Publishers, Inc. P.O. Box 15718, 4460 SW 35th Terrace, Suite 305, Gainesville, Florida 32604. Tel. (352) 373-5630, FAX (352) 373-

3249, scipub@aol.com. \$32.50 (Academic discount rate).

A revision of the Neotropical nymphidiine riordinid genus *Theope* Doubleday, 1847, is presented. The taxonomic history, its morphological variation and characteristics, biogeography, early stage, biology, and adult ecology, particularly male perching behavior, are discussed. Detailed notes are given for each species on identification and taxonomy, habitats and ecology, and distribution, and the localities listed and mapped for all examined specimens. A dichotomous key and color illustrations of adults for all species are given, and drawings of male abdominal and genitalic morphology for all but one species, and those of female genitalia for the majority of species, are presented with a list of all dissections examined. A number of taxonomic changes are also made at the species level and below, resulting in 68 species being recognized in the genus; 15 lectotypes are designated.

Nabokov's Blues: The Scientific Odyssey of a Literary Genius

by Kurt Johnson and Steve Coates. 1999. Hardcover, 368 pp., 9.3 x 6.3 in., 8 pages with illustrations and maps. ISBN 1-58195-009-8. Zoland Books, Cambridge, MA. \$27.00.

This book, the first major study of Vladimir Nabokov's lepidoptery, has received the rating "Exceptional Merit and Interest" from Publishers Weekly (Sept. 6) and "Outstanding in its Genre" from the American Library Association's Booklist magazine (Oct. 1). Publishers Weekly writes "Readers with a

taste for science and literature will love this book", whose mix of literature and science is "rarely attempted" and which is "both entertaining and polymathically informative—rather like the English/Russian, naturalist/novelist, scholar/artist Nabokov himself." Booklist writes Nabokov's...reputation as a scientist is firmly established", "it is an insightful and lively look at science in a life and an extraordinary life, in part, in science". Stephen Jay Gould writes on the jacket, "Johnson and Coates' biological expertise allows us to integrate and understand one of the great figures of 20th Century art— and science." It's a great opportunity for lepidopterists to read about their subject in the context of such a celebrated public figure.

Le Guide des Papillons du Québec

by Louis Handfield. 1999. Binding & size unknown, 984 pp., 121 color plates. ISBN: unknown. Available from Borquet Inc., 151-A, Boul. De Mortagne, Boucherville, Quebec, Canada, J4B 6G4, Tel (450) 449-5531, FAX (450) 449-5532, info@broquet.qc.ca. \$90.00 (plus \$10.00 shipping, 7% tax if you are in Canada)

This guide is a compilation of data on the lepidopteran fauna of Québec, Labrador, and the northeastern part of North America. It is the result of 30 years of research, collecting, and data compiling. Many of the families of microlepidoptera are also discussed. The guide illustrates 2650 specimens, most at actual size. Many species are illustrated for the first time. For each species detailed data on the area where it has been observed



or collected, natural habitat, flying dates, host plants, bibliographical notes, and indications useful for identification are provided. The guide is also an introduction to the world of Lepidoptera, and on collecting and conservation methods. It includes appendices, a bibliography, and an index. Finally, a "User's Guide" shall enable English speaking entomologists to use this work easily.

Liste des Lépidoptères du Québec et du Labrador

by Louis Handfield. 1999. Supplement No. 7 of the journal *Fabriques* in collaboration with Jean-François Landry, Bernard Landry, and J. Donald Lafontaine. Paperback, 8.5 x 11 in., 155 pp. Available from Association des Entomologistes Amateurs du Québec a/s Insectarium de Montreal, 4581, rue Sherbrooke Est, Montréal, Québec, H1X 2B2. Tel: (514) 652-6087, info@aeaq.qc.ca. \$15.00 (Canadian members of AEAQ, Société d'entomologie du Québec, Entomological Society of Canada), \$18.00 (all others) (Shipping in Canada \$3.50, in U.S. \$5.50, all other countries by surface mail (or air mail) \$6.00, (\$12.50)).

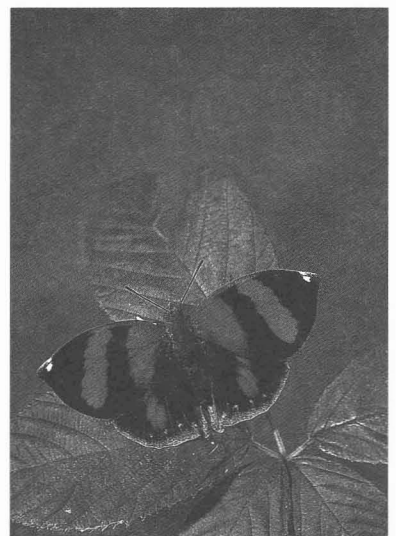
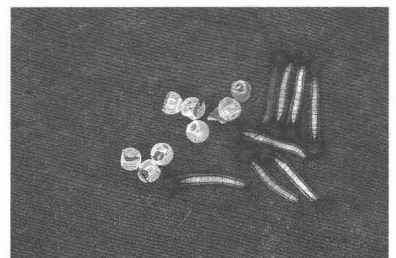
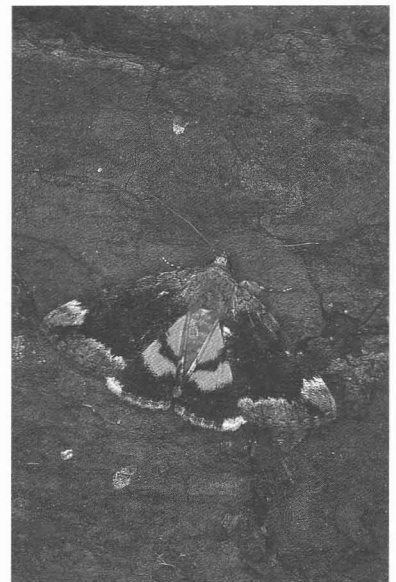
This checklist records 2576 species representing 954 genera, 64 families and 29 superfamilies; an additional 278 species found in adjacent territories and whose occurrence in Québec is possible are also mentioned. This is the first comprehensive list of this area since 1912. The nomenclature of this list has been updated; many names, reflecting either recently introduced species or recent nomenclatural changes published in Europe, appear for the first time in North American literature. The list is accompanied by synoptic tables, 261 nomenclatural and faunistic

notes, an annotated list of 52 species erroneously recorded from Québec, references to taxonomic works useful for species identification, comments on the adopted classification of higher taxa, an exhaustive list of references consulted, and a complete index of all taxonomic names.

The Moths of America North of Mexico, Fascicle 7.6: Gelechioidea, Gelechiidae, Gelechiinae (part, *Chionodes*)

by Ronald W. Hodges. Available December 1999. 339 pp., 5 colored plates, 49 monochrome plates, 11 text figures. ISBN: unknown. Available from the Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, 85253 Ridgetop Drive, Eugene, OR 97405-9535. \$100.00, prepublication price (After December 1999 price will be \$115.00) (Shipping: \$4.00/copy, U.S. Canada, Mexico; \$5.00/copy, overseas).

The text treats the 187 North American species of the gelechiid genus *Chionodes*. One hundred fifteen species are new to science. Adults of each species are illustrated in color, and their diagnostic characters are detailed and illustrated. Keys for all species are based on characters of adults together with illustration of wings and genitalia and notes on variable characters will be extremely helpful to identify specimens. The immature stages are very poorly known; hosts are known for 79 species, but a documented, complete life history is unknown. Many of the species are abundant at light; others are uncommonly collected. A synonymic check list of the 231 described species for the summarized the extent of the genus.



Honorable Mentions from the 1998 Photo Contest...

Top: *Catocala micronympha* (Moths); Center: *Caligo eurilochus* (Life History); Bottom: *Siderone marthesia* (Butterflies). All photos by Leroy Simon.



Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 10 November 1999.

"Lost" Members

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

Derek Artz (Chicago, IL)

Carole B. Smith (Atlanta, GA)

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)

Altizer, Sonia M.: Dept. of Ecology & Evolutionary Biology, Guyot Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1003.

Anderson, Robert J.: 225 South 85th Street, Omaha, NE 68114-4252.

Belt, Dale: 13442 Yager Road, Morrison, IL 61270-9579.

Christopher, Maya: 206 Wadsack Drive, Apt. G, Norman, OK 73072-7227.

Coombs, Dorothy (D.V.M.): 8640 Thorncliff Fairway, Cordova, TN 38018-8452.

Dees, Susan E. (Ms.): 7100 Garden View Lane, Springfield, IL 62707-8907.

Elder, William H. (Dr.): 2105 South Rock Quarry Road, Columbia, MO 65201-5250.

Fluke, Terry (Ms.): RR1, Box 23C, New Ringgold, PA 17960-9709.

Fownes, Sherri (MSc): 11127-85 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 0W7, Canada.

Gilbert, Jeffrey C.: 244 Stonehouse Road, Carlisle, PA 17013-9429.

Gmerek, Jay: [address omitted by request]

Harvey, Kathryn (Ms.): 4645 Ocean Drive Apt. 11C, Corpus Christi, TX 78412-2523.

Hulce, Durward P.D.: 339 West 23rd Street, Houston, TX 77008-2030.

Lepage, Diane: 19 Marier #1A, Vanier, Ontario K1L 5S6, Canada.

Magnusson, Nancy: 8584-F Falls Run Road, Ellicott City, MD 21043-7300.

McCammom, John P., Jr.: 9 Graybridge Drive, Saint Louis, MO 63124-1719.

Neil, Kenneth A. (Dr.): P.O. Box 410, Canning, Nova Scotia B0P 1H0, Canada.

Nelson, Ronald R., Jr.: 2847 South 9th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53215-3939.

Plunkett, Dee: 1315 Delaware Street, Berkeley, CA 94702-1408.

Pondenis, Brian: [address omitted by request]

Reilly, James R.: College Station Unit 2339, P.O. Box 8793, Williamsburg, VA 23186-2339.

Richerson, Jack D.: 1250 Chippewa Trail, Chesterton, IN 46304-9743.

Salvato, Mark: 1109 NW 41st Avenue, Apt. 5, Gainesville, FL 32609-1860.

Stickler, David B. (Ph.D.): 15 Indian Hill, Carlisle, MA 01741-1738.

Tussey, Alena N. (Ms.): 900 Shamrock Avenue, State College, PA 16801-6991.

Van Buskirk, Michael D.: 5019 SW Hanford, Seattle, WA 98116-2936.

Victoria, Joseph A.: 19 Pond View Road, Moosup, CT 06354-1821.

Address Changes

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

Adams, James K. (Dr.): 346 Sunset Drive SE, Calhoun, GA 30701-4678.

Aiello, Annette (Dra.): Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560-0580.

Alber, Manfred: 11231 North 15th Lane, Phoenix, AZ 85029-3732.

Anken, Ralf H. (Priv.-Doz. Dr.): Jusiweg 10, D-73230 Kirchheim/T., Germany.

Beery, Eli W.: 7012 Henderson Drive, Traverse City, MI 49686-1851.

Belmont, Robert A.: Belmont Pest Control, P.O. Box 8606, Naples, FL 34101-8606.

Bell, Elizabeth A.: 248 McGivern Way, Santa Cruz, CA 95060-9456.

Bidwell, Barry C.: P.O. Box 807, Graham, WA 98338-0807.

Blum, William: 729 Carlos Avenue, Redwood City, CA 94061-3709.

Cannon, Marvin S. (Dr.): 206 Hearthstone Circle, College Station, TX 77840-1878.

Cary, Steven J.: 2578 Camino San Patricio, Santa Fe, NM 87505-5820.

Cochran, Neil: 3106 West 34th Avenue, Apt. 23, Anchorage, AK 99517-2255.

Conaway, C.F.: 224 Conewango Avenue, Warren, PA 16365-2665.

Crabtree, Laurence: P.O. Box 181, Austin, NV 89310-0181.

Evans, David L. (Dr.): 2445 Reed Street, Williamsport, PA 17701-4031.

Fowler, Linda: 14165 SW Teal Blvd., Apt. A, Beaverton, OR 97008-4328.

Freiman, Amy: 62 Eckernkamp Drive, Smithtown, NY 11787-1739.

Germer, Jeff C.: P.O. Box 232, McCool Junction, NE 68401-0232.

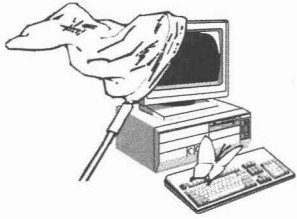
Gillmore, Richard M.: 1772 Willa Circle, Winter Park, FL 32792-6345.

Goyer, Yvonne R.: 225 River Heights Road, Centralia, WA 98531-8829.

Hatano, Renpei: 2845 Sobi, Odawara, Kanagawa 250-0851, Japan.

Hepperle, Amada: 914 Linden Avenue, Waterloo, IA 50703.

continued on pp. 117



Out of the Net...

by Jim Taylor, 1_iron@msn.com

Time for a mea culpa. In the last issue I made reference to the Doyle Museum – and there is no such at Gainesville. It is the Doyle Conner Building in which is housed the Florida State Collection of Arthropods. What makes this an awesomely large mistake is that I know better; I not only have been there dozens and dozens of times, I have a bookmark with “FSCA” and beetles and things printed on it. I have apologized in person to John Heppner for the error, and I now do the same to you in print. Carelessness and incipient Alzheimer’s is a dangerous combination.

While I am in a repentant mood, an Andy Brower grumble reached me second-hand over the treatment I gave www.ent.orst.edu/osac/ last issue. I had remarked I was unable, under the heading, “Holdings,” to get a family to come up so I could look. I tried the site again today (October 5), and the subpages are not only there, they come up with considerable alacrity. The Arctiidae collection, for example, listed with 114 species and 2,322 specimens, pops up looking just like that – and quickly. It may have been a bad day for the web and/or the telephone line when I tried before. I hope Andy is now grunted.

As penance I’ll mention a butterfly site brought to my attention by Editor Phil: The Butterfly Farm in San Jose, Costa Rica, at www.butterflyfarm.co.cr/. The home page links to several subpages: Butterfly of the Month, Student’s Guide to Butterflies, Common Questions and Answers, Photo Gallery (nice), Glossary of Terms, and Other Butterfly Sites.

The Student’s Guide to Butterflies lists seven clickable modules: Butterfly Physiology, Reproduction, Larvae

Stage, Pupa Stage, Relationship to Plants, Defense Mechanisms, and Difference Between Moths and Butterflies. The first four of these modules do a very good and mature work-up on anatomy, how reproduction occurs, how the larva lives, eats, and pupates, emergence, why the adult needs less gut than the larva, etc. The fifth module covers plant hosts, while the sixth talks about various defenses - not only in the adult, but the caterpillar and pupa as well. Toxicity and mimicry get the usual treatment, and camouflage is discussed.

It is in the seventh module that the grand mistake is made. Here, five differences between moths and butterflies are named – and not only do all five have exceptions, the most important distinguishing characteristic is omitted. Listed are the following: butterflies are day-fliers, moths are frequently without a proboscis, a butterfly rests with its wings closed, a butterfly comes from a hanging chrysalis formed without silk v. the typical moth cocoon on the ground with silk, and the old and ever-popular antennae with clubs.

Missing? That the moth is a noble creature, worthy of our love and respect, while the butterfly is merely a Beau Brummell without sufficient spunk to be a decent pest to the farmer. (At the last SOULEP meeting Leroy Koehn, known to most of you as the king of the light and bait traps, suggested a better name for this column might be “Out of the Killing Jar.” I confess I don’t own a net. Opinions?)

Now to get the taste of butterflies out of our collective mouths, I should like to direct your attention to a site I mentioned in the Spring, 1997, issue of the News: www.npsc.nbs.gov/resource/distr/lepid/moths/mothsusa.htm.

This is “Moths of North America, coordinated by Paul A. Opler. [A zebra, *Heliconius charitonius*, just went past my window. Eat your hearts out, Yankees.] There is an Introduction, Photo Thumbnails, Checklists, Distribution Maps, Other Moth Information, and instructions for Submitting New County Records. Paul refers to this as a “work in progress” in that it is constantly under revision with new material always being added. It is certainly more impressive than it was in late 1996 when I first looked at it.

The Photo Thumbnails are simply great. Pick a family, and small photographs are displayed; click the name beneath a thumbnail and you get a large picture AND a description AND a distribution map. A great ID assist. Paul and his fellow conspirators are looking to expand the information available and will gladly accept new county records. They state, however, new records must be confirmed by a recognized expert or accompanied by a voucher specimen or a recognizable photograph. They suggest that to have records confirmed by a local expert, see a nearby university or college entomology department or a member of The Lepidopterists’ Society. That should make you LEPSOCers feel puffed up.

What Paul, et. al., are undertaking here is a task of Sisyphian proportions – but wouldn’t life be simpler for us if most of the common moths were included in the web site? Please compare your collection and observations with what Paul has, and let us try to bury him in new county records. (I add parenthetically that my wife looked at the site and remarked that it was too logical and elegantly done for Paul to take credit. She thinks Evi is behind it.)

continued at right...

Members...continued from pp. 115

Hepperle, Donald E.: 914 Linden Avenue, Waterloo, IA 50703-4121.

Leen, Rosemary (Ph.D.): USDA Forest Service, P.O. Box 452, Volcano, HI 96785-0452.

McLeod, Dave : 2531 Route 11, New Jersey, New Brunswick E9G 2L1, **Canada.**

Miller, Scott E. (Dr.): Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560-0105.

Morgan, Dave: 4935 Shadowood Parkway SE, Atlanta, GA 30339-2347.

Oliver, Jeff: 2233 Arapahoe Avenue, Boulder, CO 80302-6603.

Prudic, Katy: 2233 Arapahoe Avenue, Boulder, CO 80302-6603.

Raschko, Michael L.: 32216 Via Arias, Temecula, CA 92592-3873.

Rings, Roy W. (Dr.): 6710 Ellenton-Gillette Road, Lot 76, Palmetto, FL 34221-8641.

Rosko, Thomas: 172 Morningsun Avenue, Mill Valley, CA 94941-3507.

Ross, Dana N.: 2304 NW Garfield Avenue, Corvallis, OR 97330-2414.

Singer, Michael S.: 2121 East 10th Street, Tucson, AZ 85719-5927.

Sperling, Felix A.H. (Dr.): Department of Biological Sciences, CW405A Biological Sciences Centre, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, **Canada.**

Stallings, Viola N.: 14435 East 9th Street North, Wichita, KS 67230-7042.

Stanton, Edward J.: 1575 Oak Drive, Apt. W6, Vista, CA 92084-3576.

Urbanski, Leo S.: 3577 Strandway, San Diego, CA 92109-7560.

Wehling, Wayne F. (Ph.D.): 1510 Crestline Road, Silver Spring, MD 20904-1428.

Jackie Miller recently forwarded a request from the Association of Systematics Collections (ASC) that we assist in giving two databases a little publicity. The first is TRED, a database of taxonomic experts that identifies and is searchable by expert's name and taxonomic, geographic, and habitat expertise. A second database, DRSC, is con-



From the Editor's Desk

Phil Schappert

Bomp! Bomp! Bomp! Another one bites the dust! Not only another issue, but this ends another volume. That makes three volumes/years under my belt (which is how I try to explain my "middle-age spread." No, it doesn't work). Surprisingly—well it surprises me at any rate—it has gone by relatively fast.

Not too many errors to report on (either I'm getting better at this, better at hiding them, or you people are sick of telling me about 'em). One that I found while completing this issue was the URL for BNET (Butterfly Net International) in last issues "Out of the Net" column. (BTW, Jim, it's called "Out of the Net" because they don't call the "world wide wait" the interjar, do they?) I hope that anyone perusing the column would quickly figure out that www.ent.orst.edu/bent should have read www.ent.orst.edu/bnet.

I'm happy to report that, after a bad time with some bad chicken (and I do mean "bad" chicken), Dave Iftner is

cerned with systematics collections in museums, universities, etc.

You can check these out at www.ascoll.org/data.html, where the home page leads you to five choices: History of TRED & DRSC, Access and Complete TRED Survey, Access and Complete DRSC Survey, Access the TRED Database, or Access the DRSC Database. If you want to participate in the program, take a look. I know a gaggle of you who should have your names in TRED.

One more item of old business. I have had one suggestion on eye patterns. A friend of mine opines by e-mail that since what we really "see" is the light reflected from the ommatidia, incident

now on the mend. Get well soon, buddy.

Many of you advertisers, especially those from commercial establishments, are going to note that your advertisements have expired. If you have let your advertisement lapse then see **News** 41(2): 56 and 62 for important information. I have only had a few inquiries about running commercial advertisements in the **News** but I expect that this will change before the next issue. The benefits (larger size, use of graphics, logos, etc.) will be more than worth the low cost, I'm sure. See 41(1): 24 and 41(2): 62 or visit the **News** website at www.esb.utexas.edu/philjs/News/news.html for more information on commercial advertisement rates and sizes.

All members should note that the next issue is the color extravaganza. If you want something reproduced in color then get it in by February 15, 2000. I'd love to do color covers on all issues next year but it all depends on you...

'Nuff said?

changes in the light source or position of the eye itself could account for the pattern. He suggests this theory can be tested by trying different light on the same eyes or different eyes in the same light. He further reflected that different light on different eyes might not tell us much. His alternate conjecture has something to do with beauty being in the eye of the beholder, and then he began to ramble on somewhat aimlessly. I note he posted this at 9:23 PM, which is well past a decent cocktail hour.

I am still looking for an explanation from you mothers (moth-ers?) for the clearly defined patterns in the eyes of most moths. Please join in.

The Marketplace

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS: If the number following your advertisement is "412" then you must renew your advertisement before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.

Books/Videos

For sale: Partial personal entomological library including Comstock (orig. ed.), 3 vol. Set of Edwards and of Scudder. Send SASE for list. George T. Austin, Nevada State Museum, 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89107. ⁴¹⁴

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 food plants. All moths and those larvae known are illustrated in a **Monograph to the North American Heliothinae** 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. ⁴¹⁴

For Sale: How to know the butterflies. J.H. Comstock & A.B. Comstock, 1913. Poor condition (old library stock). Butterflies. The new naturalist, a survey of British butterflies, E.B. Ford 1967. Excellent condition with paper jacket. Everyday Butterflies, A group of biographies. Samuel Hubbard 1899. Excellent condition. Butterflies of Australia & New Guinea Barrett & Burns 1966. Excellent condition. Beautiful Butterflies and companion volume, Beautiful Moths, J. Moucha 1963. Excellent condition. Butterflies & Moths Werner & Bijok. Printed in Germany, three dimensional plates. Excellent condition. Harvey Implom, 4818 Berkley Drive Wilmington, NC 28405, **Himplom@aol.com** ⁴¹³

Lepidoptera Books for sale: Send SASE

for list of available publications, including D'Abrera, R.W. Poole, etc. Dr. Eugene J. Gerberg, 5819 NW 57th Way, Gainesville, FL 32653. ⁴¹³

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 butterfly flying. 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 fur-

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 advertisement 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 re-

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

Buyers, sellers, and traders are advised to contact your state department of agriculture and/or PPGAPHS, Hyattsville, Maryland, regarding US Department of Agriculture or other permits required for transport of live insects or plants. Buyers are responsible for being aware that many countries have laws restricting the possession, collection, import, and export of some insect and plant species. Plant Traders: Check with USDA and local agencies for permits to transport plants. Shipping of agricultural weeds across borders is often restricted.

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

Livestock

Overwintering cocoons of *Actias luna* and *Automeris io* for sale. Send SASE for prices. Larry J. Koop, Rd. 1, Box 30, Klingertown, PA 17941-9718. 413

Captive-bred Philippine butterfly pupae for sale, available all year. Imogene L. Rillo, P.O. Box 2226, Manila 1099, Philippines. Fax: (632) 824-02-22, clasinse@mindgate.net 413

Cocoons of *Actias luna*, *Automeris io*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *H. columbia*, *H. gloveri*, *Samia cynthia* available fall of 1999. Pupae of *Nessus sphinx*, *Hemaris thysbe*, *Darapsa pholus*, *Sphinx poecilus*, *Pachysphinx modesta*, *Paonias excaecatus*, *Smerinthus cerisyi* also available. Chrysalids of *Papilio asterius*, *P. glaucus* and *P. troilus* also available. Visit www3.pei.sympatico.ca/oehlke for complete price list or send one dollar and self addressed envelope to Bill Oehlke, Box 476, Montague, P.E.I. Canada, C0A 1R0, (902) 838-3455, oehlke@pei.sympatico.ca 413

For exchange: ova, larvae or pupae of *Battus polydamus*. Wanted: any Satyridae species, White Admiral (*B. arthemis*), *Nymphalis vau-album*, *Speyeria* sp. or Lycaenidae not found in Florida. Any African Saturniidae. Leroy Simon, 5975 SE 122 Place, Bellview, FL 34420-4396, 352-245-8351. 413

Cocoons and pupa for Spring 2000: *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. 413

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

Specimens

For exchange: North American *Catocala* in exchange for other *Catocala* species worldwide, in particular, those from the Southern United States. All inquiries will be answered. Dr. Ken Neil, P.O. Box 410, Canning, Nova Scotia, Canada B0P 1H0, irene.neil@ns.sympatico.ca 414

For exchange: Butterflies and moths from Spain for exchange with interested people from other countries. Contact: Manuel Carrasco González; Bda Andalucía, Bque 5- 5º C, 11540-Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Cádiz; España, jcuberog11@smail1.ocenf.org 414

For sale/exchange: Butterflies from Tibet, esp. species and subspecies of Parnassiinae (*P. hide*, *P. imperator*, *P. acco*, *P. acdestis*, *P. szechenyii*, *P. schultei*, *P. cephalus*, etc.), Pieridae, Satyridae, in first quality. Discount available, free packaging and posted by registered airmail. For price list and more information: Stanislav Kocman, Horymírova 4, Ostrava 3 700 30, Czech Republic, Europe, +420-69-345538. 414

Free pheomone moth lures for several types offered to foreign collectors for the purpose of collecting diurnal clearwing moths (Sesiidae). Nothing owed to me at any time but need duplicates and will also pay for Sesiidae collected. Lures offered free to collectors in South America, Africa, Europe and anywhere outside of U.S. Full simple instructions given and I will help with problems associated with lures. You will find that lures are "fun" and open a new dimen-

sion to collecting. American collectors are also invited to ask for free lures. Dr. John Holoyda, 5407 N. Oketa Ave., Chicago, IL 60656-1746. 414

Wanted: to buy (preferably wholesale) dried butterflies, beetles, spiders and other insects from Mexico, Central America, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Australia, South Africa, Indonesia and/or other countries. Georgianna Guthrie, 3 Grey Birch Place, The Woodlands, TX 77381-4625, wingart@worldnet.att.net 413

Wanted to trade: various *Colias* of Canada and the U.S. I can send many butterflies of Japan. Also interested in butterflies of the West Indies, especially *Phoebis avellaneda*, *P. philea huebneri*, *Parides gundlachianus*, *P. machaonides* and various *Papilio*. Offering various rare *Parnassius* and *Colias* of Tibet, the Himalayas and China in exchange. Also rare *Papilio* of South India, Sikkim, the Himalayas, North Vietnam and China. Shin-ichi Ohshima, Shimohideay 707-99, Okegawa, Saitama, (363-0025) Japan. Fax: 81 48 78 70 29 0. 413

For sale/exchange: Butterflies and insects of the world. Price list available on request. Richard Souciou, La Martinière, 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

Equipment

Top quality entomological supplies. Drawers, trays, boxes, pins, spreading boards (the best and easiest), nets, and a lot more. Insect frames of unique designs. Prices are the lowest of the entire market (Canadian currency). We ship anywhere around the world. Yves-Pascal Dion, 271 Léo-T.-Julien, Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada G1H 7B1, 418-841-3587, Fax: 418-841-2024, ypdion@ccapcable.com ⁴¹⁴

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, Horymírova 4, Ostrava 3, 700 30, Czech Republic, Europe. Tel./Fax: +420 69 345538. ⁴¹⁴

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; Lep-trap@aol.com ⁴¹⁴

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

Help Needed

I am searching for live and dead showy insects worldwide but especially from South America and Africa. Will buy or exchange them for livestock or specimens of butterflies, moths, beetles and dragonflies from various regions of Russia. Yuri Berezhnoi, P.O. Box 33, Sochi, Russia, Fax: +7-8622-945462, kingdom@sochi.ru ⁴¹⁴

Wanted to buy: The following books are needed by a friend. Send condition, asking price and contact information and you will be contacted. Legion of the Night (sargent); Butterflies of Rocky Mountain States (Ferris/Brown); Butterflies of North America (Feltwell). Ron Leuschner, 1900 John St., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608, ronleusch@aol.com ⁴¹⁴

Wanted: Nevada butterfly records (all species), request for information not previously sent (species/date/location), these data being computerized for forthcoming book, all contributors will be acknowledged. George T. Austin, Nevada State Museum, 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89107. ⁴¹⁴

Wanted to purchase: high quality 35mm color transparency photographs depicting underside of Hessel's Hairstreak, *Callophrys (Mitoura) hesseli* Rawson & Ziegler, preferably but not necessarily, in-life. To be used only for private, personal and non-commercial purposes. J. Benjamin Ziegler, 64 Canoe Brook Parkway, Summit, New Jersey 07901-1434, (908) 273-2288. ⁴¹³

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, echumpi@sol.racsa.co.cr. ⁴¹⁴

Miscellaneous

Small personal butterfly collection (~30 Schmitt boxes, ~2 Xerox paper boxes with immatures in alcohol). Most are Nymphalids, especially *Asterocampa*, on which I did my dissertation. In addition, I have literature (reprints and books), drawings, manuscripts and journals (Ann. Rev. Entomol., 1980-1997; J. Lepid. Soc., 1978-present (incl. News); J. Res. Lepid., (1980-current); Mol. Biol. Evol., 1989-present and Syst. Zool., 1978-1991 + Syst. Biol., 1992-current). I can no longer maintain the collections and have no further professional interest in entomology (I've decided to concentrate on my career as a professional flutist). If you are seriously interested in any of the above, please call or write with details of your interests. I have yet to compile a list of butterfly species, reprints or books so I'm looking for specific requests or offers for the whole lot. Tim Friedlander, 14012 Great Notch Terrace, North Potomac, MD 20878, 301-294-3361. ⁴¹⁴

Research Requests

I am interested in any Florida records of the Miami Blue, *Cyclargus thomasi*, since 1989. Please submit relevant data regarding dates, location, sexes, observations etc. Recent attempts to verify its existence in Florida have been unsuccessful, suggesting it may nearly be extirpated from the region. Likewise, I am gathering all Florida records of the newly established *Cyclargus ammon* which appears to be invading at least one area formerly inhabited by *C. thomasi*. All responses would be appreciated. Submit data to: John Calhoun, 977 Wicks Dr., Palm Harbor, FL, 34684-4656, jcalhoun@maxximmedical.com ⁴¹³

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+ resi-

dent 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

Michael Pogue, John Brown, and I are collaborating on an upcoming MONA 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. Eric H. Metzler, 1241 Kildale Sq. N., Columbus OH 43229-1306 USA, spruance@infinet.com. 412

Mailbag...continued from pp. 93

J. Benjamin Ziegler,

64 Canoe Brook Parkway, Summit,
NJ 07901-1434.

(My response to this letter (originally submitted dated Sept. 23, 1999, ending before the final "Perhaps...etc" line) was, in the hopes of putting this issue to rest (despite the implied conflict-of-interest charge), going to be "Agreed. I have not allowed personal bias to influence past editorial decisions and will not allow it to do so in the future - Ed.")

However, Mr. Ziegler's subsequent revised draft (his additions are shown in italics) dated October 30, 1999 (received after the submission closing date for this issue, I might add), carbon-copied to an astounding 33 other recipients, prompts me to respond further.

It is apparent from the number of carbon copies issued (there were no copied recipients to the

Fixation of Insects for Investigation of Internal and External Morphology by Scanning Electron Microscopy.

Harald Krenn

Good results can be achieved with 70-80% ethanol. Place a living (perhaps anaesthetized) butterfly in a vial with 70-80% ethanol alcohol. The capacity of the vial should be more than 10 times the estimated body volume. For example, film containers are appropriate for 3-5 specimens of medium-sized butterflies. The fixation of the tissue can be improved by renewing the ethanol after 1-2 days. Store the specimens in 70% ethanol.

Better results may be achieved with a mixture of 80% ethanol and 40% formaldehyde (2:1). After 1-2 days, this fixing solution should be replaced by 70% ethanol. Store the specimens in 70% ethanol.

Best results, however, are achieved with a mixture of 10 ml of picric acid in 80% ethanol, 4 ml of 40% formaldehyde or glutaraldehyde and 1 ml of concentrated acetic acid.

Take care with this mixture!

first draft) and the blatant accusation made at the end of his revised letter that Mr. Ziegler believes me to be incapable of dealing fairly and publically with him on this issue. I resent this implication. I also deeply resent being painted as "a significant element of the Society's current leadership (that) is insufficiently mindful of the Society's traditions" by someone who does not know me, my belief system, or have even the faintest inkling of my stand on the collecting issue.

Contrary to (seemingly) popular inference, I am not anti-collecting but have, in fact, defended it vigorously and publicly many times. It may well say, "You can't dissect a photograph" on my tombstone someday. That being said, I am also not pro-collecting if it needlessly duplicates, in private collections, publicly accessible collections. Frankly, I believe that there is a continuing need for collections and collectors. This is offered simply as an explanatory note; it in no way influences my editorial decisions. In fact, I

This solution is *not* recommended for fieldwork. Everything could inadvertently be stained yellow (*and picric acid is a volatile explosive when dry - Ed.*). The fixative should be transported in double-sealed vials wrapped into an additional plastic bag. Wear laboratory gloves when preparing and handling this mixture! It is forbidden to carry it in airplane luggage.

After 1-2 days, this fixing solution should be replaced by 70% ethanol. Store the specimens in 70% ethanol.

All containers should include a label marked in pencil or Chinese ink because alcohol dissolves most modern pen inks. In case of specimens that are difficult to attribute to their species, it is recommended to collect additional individuals. For determination these individuals should be treated as usual (dried, pinned, etc).

(Reprinted from BNET (Butterfly Net International), by permission. See www.ent.orst.edu/bnet/ for more info. - Ed.)

take umbrage with the "between the lines" accusation that I have allowed my personal opinions to bias my duties.

Since I assumed the editorship, Mr. Ziegler, you have had more letters printed in the *News* than any other five persons combined. Perhaps you might point out to me exactly where you feel that you are being treated unfairly? I remain firmly convinced that my original edit (of "majority" to "some" members) has not obfuscated in any way the point—that is that the Society is "letting down" its collecting members by not lobbying for their "right" to collect—that was being made in your letter (and that you continue to make). I asked that you document your position that collectors were a majority of the membership and you provided evidence to support your contention.

At this point, Mr. Ziegler, you are preaching to the converted and flogging a dead horse...the horse is beginning to stink and is in bad need of burying. Shall we? - Ed.)



Lepidopterists' Calendar

The **Pacific Slope Section** of the Lepidopterists' Society will meet beginning Friday evening, June 23, 2000, through noon Sunday, June 25. Sessions will be held at Rogue Community College in Grants Pass, Oregon. The college has made available to us their Rogue Auditorium, which is in a natural setting at the edge of the campus. We also will have access to the cafeteria and student center "relaxation" area. This time of year provides good flights of the rich

Lepidoptera fauna in the nearby Siskiyou Mountains. Field trip opportunities will be provided preceding and following the meetings. For further information and a registration package, contact David V. McCorkle, 189 Winegar Ave, Monmouth, OR 97361, irenemc1@juno.com (or mccorkd@wou.edu). Registration fee: \$40 (includes Saturday lunch). If you wish to present a paper, contact Paul C.

Hammond: 2435 Applegate Street, Philomath, OR 97370-9267; phone: 541-929-3894.

LepSoc 2000, the 51st Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society, will take place at Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC from July 26th through 30th, 2000. Registration forms and a Call for Papers will appear in the next issue of the **News**. See the meeting announcement on pp. 98 of this issue for contact information.

A New Locality for a Rare Ithomiine Butterfly, *Pteronymia donata*, in Costa Rica

Jorge R. Montero-Moreno

P.O. Box 1913-1000, San José, Costa Rica

The Ithomiinae butterfly fauna of Costa Rica comprises 22 genera and 61 species that, with a few exceptions, are forest species (DeVries 1987; Chacon 1991). While they are present in all types of habitat, ranging from pristine forest to disturbed open land (DeVries 1987; pers. obs.), the greatest diversity occurs in transitional forest between 600 M and 1500 M in elevation.

The majority of Ithomiine populations conduct altitudinal migrations that are principally due to seasonality and variable climatic conditions. DeVries (1987) reports that, in most localities, this subfamily is very mobile. For these reasons, the boundaries of most species ranges are quite plastic, however, in some cases a species has a very restricted range.

Pteronymia donata Haensch 1909 is one of the rarest Costa Rican Ithomiines, considered to be endemic to the "El

Rodeo" zone of transitional mid-elevation forest near Ciudad Colon on the Pacific slope, and is not known from the rest of the country (DeVries 1987) despite being considered common in Panama. DeVries (1987, pp. 234) states that "this species is known only from a few individuals...taken on the Pacific slope of Meseta Central, near Finca El Rodeo..." and comments that "This species is rare and in need of study."

The apparent disjunction between its common range in Panama and the sole locality in Costa Rica is unexpected.

I have taken a female specimen of this species at "Parque Bellavista," La Favorita, Pavas, San José Province, on July 17, 1996. The specimen is in the Montero-Moreno Collection, Pavas. The specimen is in moderate condition, with a small flaw in the tornus of the right hindwing, although the scales are slightly faded or washed-out. This female represents the first *P. donata* reported

outside of the "El Rodeo" zone. The collection locality is a suburban zone with lawns and trees remaining from an old coffee plantation that is approximately 35 km from its known range in Costa Rica. There are patches of second growth forest but no substantial forest cover between the two localities.

Acknowledgements

I devote this, my first paper, to the memory of my late father, Jorge Montero Madrigal, and my old friend Florencia Quesada. They encouraged my interest in Lepidoptera and helped me to realize the dreams of a child that now fills my life with love, poetry and butterflies.

Literature Cited

- DeVries, P. J. (1987). The Butterflies of Costa Rica and their Natural History: Papilionidae, Pieridae, Nymphalidae. Princeton University Press, N.J.
- Chacon, I. A. (1991). Los Espejitos. Contribuciones de Departamento de Historia Natural 6. Museo Nacional de Costa Rica.

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