

The Lepidopterists' News

THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

P. O. Box 104, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Edited by C. L. REMINGTON and H. K. CLENCH

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We are pleased to present in this, the second issue of the NEWS, the plan for the Board of Specialists:

CONDITIONS GOVERNING IDENTIFICATION OF SPECIMENS.

1. The purpose of the Board of Specialists is to strive toward a high standard of accuracy in published papers on American Lepidoptera by providing authoritative identifications of specimens forming the basis of these published papers. This service shall be advertised prominently by THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWS.
2. The service is specifically available to members of The Lepidopterists' Society.
3. While the members of the Board of Specialists agree to identify all specimens concerned with studies and observations to be published, other specimens may or may not be accepted for identification. Acceptance of these is entirely at the choice of each specialist, and must be determined in advance by correspondence with him.
4. Adherence to the following rules is required in order for specimens to be accepted by specialists:
 - A. No specimens may be sent until the specialist has replied in writing that he is ready to receive them.
 - B. No specimens will be accepted unless full data are included on each specimen, that is, locality and date of capture or emergence. Collector's name, elevation and brief ecological data are strongly requested. Key numbers are not acceptable substitutes for full data.
 - C. Specimens must be spread, mounted on pins. In case of faunistic studies it may be permissible to have a small series of several pairs mounted and the remainder sent in papers, particularly in such groups as the Lycaenidae and some of the Nymphalidae.
 - D. Wherever possible, at least three pairs of specimens of each species should be sent for determination. In some genera it is almost impossible to determine a species from one specimen.
 - E. It is assumed that the specialist may, if he chooses, retain one-half of the first eight specimens of each species, but uniques will not be retained unless by agreement.
 - F. The member sending specimens for identification should note the amount of postage required to send the specimens and in his covering letter enclose an equal amount for return postage.
 - G. Specimens must be carefully packed to insure against breakage in shipment. Of course, all breakage is the responsibility of the member receiving identifications.

THE BOARD OF SPECIALISTS-cont.

We were stirred to attempt the organization of this cooperative project of the Lepidoptera specialists in America by the obvious interest in faunal checklists, host plant and life history studies, and general habit notes, as evidenced by numerous published papers on these phases to be found in American entomological literature during the past many years. Perhaps of equal importance in our decision to organize the Board is the really large number of faulty identifications of species reported in these papers. We hope the interest in published work of the mentioned kind will become increasingly active and productive, and we expect that the Society will provide for dependability of identifications by means of the service here outlined.

With authoritative identifications readily attainable by all members we believe that there will no longer be an excuse for errors which have been so numerous in the past. Should further careless papers appear we shall vigorously criticize them with whatever influence can be exerted by the NEWS. Certainly it is a credit to the author of a faunal list representing diligent labor to consult authorities for help in matters beyond his own knowledge, and attaches no stigma on the worker's ability to do independent research.

Correspondence on arrangements with some specialists is still incomplete at the present time, and eventually we expect to have some kind of arrangements for every group of North American Lepidoptera, as well as many exotic groups. The following well-known authorities already are members of the Board of Specialists.-

NORTH AMERICA

- Satyridae.....Mr. CYRIL F. DOS PASSOS
Washington Corners, Mendham, N.J.
- Gneyeria("Argynnis")& Boloria("Brenthis").....Mr. L. PAUL GREY
Lincoln, Maine
- Theclinae (Hairstreaks & allies).....Mr. HARRY K. CLENCH
48 Avon Hill St., Cambridge 40, Mass.
- Plebejinae (Blues).....Mr. V. NABOKOV
Museum of Comp. Zoology, Cambridge 38, Mass.
- Hesperiidae.....Dr. A.W. LINDSEY
Denison Univ., Granville, Ohio
- Catocalinae & Aegeriidae.....Dr. A.E. BROWER
5 Hospital St., Augusta, Me.

EUROPE

- All Rhopalocera.....Mr. V. NABOKOV

SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA & W. INDIES

- Hesperiidae.....Mr. ERNEST L. BELL
150-17 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing L.I., N.Y.

2. The North American Clear-wing Moths of the Family Aegeriidae

by George F. Englehardt*

The new revision of this exceptionally interesting family is the product of the late author's intensive study for over 40 years. Unfortunately the manuscript was not quite complete at the time of his death and was finished by Englehardt's close friend and collaborator, the late August Busck. The work is a thorough treatment of the 26 genera, containing 121 species and 50 other forms which Englehardt recognized as present in North America. The 26 genera are assembled into 9 groups, based primarily on the male genitalia. A key to all of the genera, mainly using characters of the venation, legs, and mouthparts, will be a great aid in identification. Keys to species are also given, but unfortunately there are no keys for species of: Carmenta, Ramosia, Thamnospectia, Zenodoxus, Synanthedon, Pentstemonia, and Conopia, each of which has several species.

The plates are excellent. Sixteen are colored, and sixteen are black-and-white. The beautiful colored plates, executed by Mrs. Beutenmuller and Mrs. Benson, illustrate 76 species and subspecies. The uncolored figures show both the male and female genitalia of 23 additional species and subspecies. Thus only 41 species and 31 subspecies are not illustrated at all. The venation of every genus except Palmia is figured.

The 7 genera described as new are: Cissuvora, Signaphora, Vitacea, Pentstemonia, Hymenoclea, Sylvora (including the common maple borer formerly known as Synanthedon acerni), and Ramosia. The new species and subspecies are: Pentstemonia hennei(Cal.), P. clarkei(Ore.), P. dammersi(Cal.), P. brevifolia(Cal.), Ramosia chrysidipennis race yellowa(Ore.), Carmenta pyralidiformis var. aurantis(Ala.), C. helonis(Sask.), C. phoradendri(Tex.), C. apache(Ariz.), C. tarrancia (N. Mex.), C. austini(Tex.), C. gilliae race woodgatei(N. Mex.), C. ogalala (Colo.), C. suffusata(Okla.), Sylvora acerni race buscki(Fla.), Conopia richardsi(Ga.), Alcathoe caudata race annettella(Ohio), A. pepsioides race ferrugata(Colo.), A. autumnalis(Tex.), A. verrugo var. corvinus(Cal.), Thamnospectia alleri(Ala.), Cissuvora ampelopsis(Tex.), Paranthrene tricineta form oslari(Colo.), P. dollii form fasciventris (Ill.), P. robiniae form palescens(Cal.), Vitacea polistiformis form huron(Mich.), Albuna fraxini male form vitriosa, Euhagena nebraskae forms mormonia(Utah) and intensa(Cal.), E. hirsuta(Tex.), Aegeria tibialis var. melanoformis(N.Y.), Melitta grandis var. hermosa(Ariz.), Zenodoxus wissadulae(Tex.), Z. sidalceae(Wash.), Z. palmii races sphaeralceae(Wash.) and incanae(Ariz.), Z. canescens races sidae(Cal.), and hexari(Tex.), and Z. rubens(Tex.).

Perhaps the best indicator of the thoroughness of Englehardt's study of the Aegeriidae is the remarkably complete information on host plants, summarized in a convenient Food-plant Index at the end of the paper. This index gives both Latin and common names. A large proportion of the host records were made or verified personally by Englehardt.

C.L. Remington

*Available for \$.75 from "Supt. of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.". Anyone interested in North American moths should write for it immediately. The dealer's price will be very much higher.

RECENT PAPERS ON LEPIDOPTERA

Under this heading will be listed each month papers on Lepidoptera which have appeared in American and foreign journals, and which are of particular interest to American Lepidopterists. In most cases notes will be very brief, but new names and changes in synonymy will always be given, and in some cases detailed comment will be presented on important points.

15. Benander, Per "Microlepidoptera Sueciae." (in Swedish) Opuscula Entomologica (Lund, Sweden), band 11: pp. 1-82. Apr. 24, 1946.
This is mainly a checklist, giving distribution, in counties in Sweden, and in other Scandinavian countries. Records 1402 species.
16. Sylven, Edvard "Makro-och mikrolepidoptera från Åsele lapmark." Opuscula Entomologica, band 10: pp. 43-53. May 31, 1945. (Swedish)
Records Lepidoptera taken in Lappland, with catalogue of Lapp Lepidoptera, including names of Holarctic butterflies familiar to American collectors: Brenthis frigga, aphirape, selene, euphrosyne (all listed by Sylven as genus Clossiana), Oeneis norna, Pieris napi, Colias palaeno, Hesperia centaureae, and others.
17. Tilden, J.W. "An Occurrence of the Pupa of Glaucopsyche lygdamus behrii (Edwards) in an Ant Nest." Pan-Pacific Entomologist, vol. 23: pp. 42-43. Jan., 1947. Records a pupa taken in an ant nest "surrounded by ant pupae"! Adds that the pupa "either must have been transported to the ant nest as a larva, or allowed to enter it unmolested." Unfortunately the ants were not collected and submitted to a specialist for identification. This is the first published record known to the reviewer of a lycaenid larva actually occurring in an ant nest, in North America. Many of the members may be unaware of the relationship of the larvae of the blues, coppers, and hairstreaks, with ants. These larvae all secrete a sweet honeydew very attractive to ants, and the ants tend them carefully, protecting, grooming, and even moving them to better food, in exchange for the sweet secretion. Some species even carry the larva down into the ant nest, where it feeds for its last two or three instars on nothing but ant larvae, then pupates in the ant nest, and when it emerges does not expand its wings until it has crawled out of the ant nest! L. behrii may have this same habit. During field work this summer all members are urged to watch carefully for Lycaenidae larvae (usually feeding on buds, flowers, or seeds), and if possible to collect the ants which tend them. A careful study of the ant-larva relationship of any species would be of much more value than a paper naming half a dozen uncorrelated "new" races, varieties, or seasonal forms.
18. Verity, Roger "Le Farfalle diurne d'Italia." Vol. 1 (1940), vol. 2 ('43). 537 pp., 28 pl. (19 col.) quarto. Casa Editrice Mazzocco, S.A., Florence. We have not seen this work on Italian butterflies by one of the greatest Lepidopterists, but wish to call it to the attention of readers of the NEWS. Only 1,000 copies of each volume were printed. The two volumes are listed by Sherman at \$22. The date of issuance of Vol. 3 is not known. In reviewing it, Francis Hemming, British nomenclaturist, calls it "the most exciting event in the literature of lepidopterology that has happened for many years." (V. Nabokov comments that nothing else exciting has happened in Lepidoptera literature for many years!) This is undoubtedly one of the finest works on the Rhopalocera ever produced for one relatively small region, and would be most useful to anyone studying Palearctic butterflies.

C.L.R.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES

2. Samuel Hubbard Scudder (1837-1911)

The position of Scudder as the strongest support in the structure of American Lepidopterology makes it appropriate for the NEWS to devote an extra page to this biographical sketch. His life, his work, and its impact all are big in importance and extent, and even a doubling of the usual space allotted to NEWS biographies can give only an eddying breeze of the moving force of this man's contributions.

It seems to be a characteristic failing of biographers that the sorrows of a man's life are accentuated. We shall stress the reasons why Scudder must have enjoyed his life thoroughly and why he must have looked back on his accomplishments with satisfaction. Scudder's personal life had sad times. His young wife passed away when their only son, Gardner, was a small boy. Gardner, after graduating from Harvard College and receiving his M.D. at Harvard Medical School, was fatally stricken by disease. Scudder's elder brother, a missionary, was drowned in India shortly after his arrival there. And Scudder, himself, was the victim in his later life of what he knew was a fatal malady. Nevertheless it was apparent from his youth onward that Scudder was to be a great scientist, and as such, was always much more concerned with his zeal for natural science than with his personal life. On this basis, we believe he was a happy, satisfied man.

Samuel Hubbard Scudder was born in Boston April 13, 1837. He received his secondary education at the Boston Latin School, where hungry young scholars were and are richly nourished. He graduated from Williams College in 1857, a decade later than his future friend and fellow Lepidopterist, William Henry Edwards. Scudder was already demonstrating his biological ability during his college days, and on his graduation he was attracted to Harvard to study with the great Louis Agassiz, then in his prime. Scudder enjoyed telling how Agassiz prepared him for entomology. He was given the assignment of detailed study of a group of fishes, on which a monograph was written, but never published. Scudder studied with Agassiz from 1857 to 1862, when he received the degree, Bachelor of Science, from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. He was then appointed as Agassiz's assistant, from which post he resigned in 1864 to become curator of the Boston Society of Natural History. He later served as Assistant Librarian of Harvard University, as President of the Boston Society, and finally as Paleontologist of the U.S. Geological Survey, working on the Tertiary fossil insects. He left the last post in 1892 to retire to full-time work with insects in his large study-museum built in the yard of his Cambridge home.

Scudder had a keen awareness of the scientific needs of his day, and actively campaigned to meet them. His great Nomenclator Zoologicus (1884) is still the one guide for zoologists of all generic names given to animals up to the time of its publication. His Catalogue of Scientific Serials (1871) set the precedent for the constantly consulted Guide now in use. He was a founder and editor of the Cambridge Entomological Club and its journal, Psyche. He was the leading organizer of the great Appalachian Mountain Club. He founded the illustrious Boston Naturalists' Club with E.S. Morse. He put Paleontomology on its feet with his Classed and Annotated Bibliography of Fossil Insects (1890) and his Index to the Known Fossil Insects of the World (1891). He served as editor of Science for two years. His other pioneering work is far too extensive to be mentioned here, but James A.G. Rehn, noted Orthopterist, wrote: "His work on the Orthoptera may be summed up by saying that it

was the basis on which the present classification of North American Orthoptera was developed." "He was the greatest Orthopterist America has produced."

Scudder did not work on moths, but he is undoubtedly the greatest butterfly student America has produced. Much of the framework of our generic classification is Scudder's work. With Burgess, he pioneered the study of the genitalia of butterflies. His writings were always scholarly and interesting. His greatest work on Lepidoptera is his Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada, in three volumes, published by the author in Cambridge, 1889. The volumes, giving systematic study of all the eastern species, are generously flavored with essays on many important aspects of butterfly science. Under each species are given detailed descriptions of adults and immature stages, distribution, host plants, habits, and known parasites. He included the important mention of "Desiderata", or unknown aspects, under each species. He published approximately a hundred other books and papers on butterflies.

Although a number of American species of butterflies immortalize Scudder by being named by or for him, his greatest contributions are in his generic classification, especially in the Lycaonidae and HesperIIDae. Names such as Euphydryas, Anthanassa, Basilarchia, Mitoura, Incisalis, Erora, Prophidium, Philotes, Glaucopsyche, Thorybes, Pholisora, Oarisma, Ochlodes, Polites, Poanes, Atrytone, Amblyscirtes, Lerodea, and Megathymus are Scudder's.

Perhaps the best way to show the spirit, enthusiasm, and keen observation of Scudder is to quote a few lines from his great three volume work discussed above. Writing on Erora laeta, rarest of eastern butterflies, he relates (p. 822): "On my last collecting tour in the Graylock Hopper at Williamstown, Mass., where I first began my chase for butterflies more than thirty years ago, musing over the butterflies whose early stages were unknown, my thoughts turned to the present species, and recalling thereby the lines I had already placed at its head in this work, I repeated them aloud, almost unconsciously. (Ed.- "How would, I say, mine eyes be blessed made By looking on thee in the living day." Shakespeare.-Sonnet). I had not gone half a dozen steps before I came to a damp spot in the road, where laeta alighted at my feet. Although it was the first time I had seen this charming object alive, I instantly recognized it; in another second my net was over it and I shouted triumphantly:-

How havo, I say, mine eyes been blessed made
By looking on thee in the living day. "

Concerning the origin of the word "butterfly", he wrote in one of his essays (p.787): "Mr. Frederick Clarkson....thinks there is good reason to believe that the root-meaning of the word 'dates back to early Egyptian history, and as a hieroglyphic it is synonymous as representing the qualities of completeness and perfection which characterize the soul.' All of which I in my ignorance judge to be humbug. One distrusts much of the reasoning drawn from hieroglyphs, for it would seem in general that almost any meaning can be drawn from them by dilottantism if only sufficient ingenuity is put in. ... the common notion, which seems to me, as I think it must to all entomologists, to be unquestionably the correct one, is that the word is simply an expressive name given to the commonest form of butterfly that is found in Europe, where the name arose, namely, the butterflies of the genus Eurymus, which are ordinarily of much the same kind of yellow that one finds on the buttercup, whence the name of both."

Charles L. Remington

Methods for Collecting Underwing Moths (Catocala).

Auburn E. Brower, Ph.D.
Augusta, Maine

Catocalae- the prizes of many a collecting trip - are found from the Arctic Circle to Guatemala. Few localities are without a number of species. Many species are so rare that no complete collection exists. The early stages of many are utterly unknown. Little or nothing has been recorded of the habits of many of our species. Through years of effort the author has accumulated numerous unpublished bits of information, which serve to emphasize the remarkable lack of knowledge concerning this popular group. Different species of Catocala have different habits. The little known special habits of some groups account in part for their rarity in collections. Carefully recording these differences in habits, especially between closely related species, is highly important.

Catocalae are secured by all of the important methods of moth collecting: taking resting moths by day, securing them at bait on tree trunks at night, at light, at flowers, and by rearing. The successful collector must use several methods because of differences in habits. They are often local and must be sought in favored areas. They generally rest by day on trunks of large trees. They prefer mature stands with little underbrush, but situations varying from trees on brushy ridges or knolls to street trees in cities give big catches, or from the huge cypresses of southern swamps to the oak-belt on the western mountains. One large group prefers rustic buildings, porches, verandas, caves, cliffs, overhanging ledges and other semi-concealed locations. Weather conditions greatly influence their habits. Brushing with a leafy branch helps in locating their resting places.

Collecting at bait is one of the most important methods of securing species of Catocala, though daylight collecting may yield larger numbers of specimens. Bait is often highly productive when other methods fail, and adults of some species are rarely taken by any other method; furthermore, bait attracts a far larger percentage of females, which can be caged for eggs. Many bait formulas have been recommended. The successful collector must determine the best for his locality. Mixtures of fermenting fruit pulp and a sweet, usually with an odoriferous attractant added, constitute most baits. Apples, peaches, rotting bananas and many other fruits have been used as a base, with Blackstrap molasses or other sweet added to ferment actively, to which vinegar, stale beer, rum, ethyl alcohol, banana oil or other odoriferous material is added, often just before application. A thick sticky base with active fermentation going on is desirable, so baits are generally started 2-3 days ahead of use and kept in the sun or a warm place. Applied night after night the bait accumulates and increases in attractiveness. Some of the formulas recommended are: stale beer and fermenting fruit or sweet; apple cider or vinegar and brown sugar or molasses; and fermenting fruit pulp with Blackstrap molasses, honey, or other sweet. Bait is usually put on with a large brush. A bait line along a road or wide trail through large hardwood trees with relatively little underbrush is best. Cold nights at high altitudes or late in the season cause Catocalae to visit bait by day. Nearby trees may differ greatly in their attractiveness when baited. Bait for Crataegus-feeders and other groups must be applied in the local habitats of the moths. Bait may be applied to fence posts when trees are lacking, or strips of cloth may be soaked in the bait and

hung up. The two hours following dusk are best. Night collecting at lights generally gives the collector poor returns.

Catocalae are easily rubbed, the thorax losing its scales, after which they are termed "scalped" by the old Catocala hunters. A net should not be used for cabinet specimens, though perfect specimens can be taken when it is possible to clap the open net containing the insect to the ground, holding the bag up until a cyanide jar can be inserted. Catching them directly into a large-mouthed cyanide jar is the only successful method. Jars should be brought up at an angle from below as the moths drop downward when they take flight. Approach directly at night, holding the light steady, but by day careful stalking and leaning around the trees is often necessary. Studiously avoid snapping twigs or casting a shadow over the insect. When the moth is caught it will flutter violently and must be watched and the jar turned to keep it off of its back. When stupefied the moth is poured out, females may be kept alive for eggs, and those for specimens pinned into a killing box or papered and put back into a cyanide jar for an hour, after which they are packed in a stout box. The author uses four large strong cyanide jars; two are used alternately to catch the Catocalae on trees and the other two for the papered specimens. Immediately on reaching home papered material should be turned out of the papers and put into a relaxer.

Collecting Catocala larvae offers the best means of securing some species and a good method for many others. Count back from the time the moths fly for 20-30 days for the beginning of the pupal period, then preceding that for some 60 days the larvae are to be found. Catocalae feed on willow, poplar, cottonwood, hickory, pecan, walnut, oaks, Crataegus, crabapple, cherry, plum, honey locust, false indigo, several Myrica, and basswood. Larvae rest on or near the food plant by day, feeding at night, except a few day-feeders. They rest along stems, in fissures in the bark, in leaves and debris or other hiding places. Collectors provide hiding places in the form of bands of burlap, tow, old rags, crumpled paper or other material. Bands need to be weathered or wet down. Catocala larvae may be separated from all but a few related genera by the conspicuous purplish or blackish spots in the middle of the belly on most segments, protective color, and elongate tapering form flattened ventrally. Larvae must have fresh food and clean containers. Parasites are rarely secured and should be saved with full data. The pupae are formed in hiding places or debris in a thin cocoon of silk and leaves or other debris. Poplar feeding species have been very successfully collected as pupae in the leaves and grass near the base of the trees.

Female Catocalae kept alive for egg laying are usually enclosed in paper bags, boxes, or jars with scaly bark or pleated cloth to receive the eggs. They must be kept cool and away from rodents. Screen cages through which air can flow, have been recommended.

The egg-stage overwinters, usually in bark crevices of the food plant, some covered with a protective coating. The disk-like slate-colored eggs of the hickory-feeders are tucked between bark-scales in clusters. Others are found hidden in the bark. Information is greatly desired regarding the eggs in nature.

PLEASE NOTIFY THE NEWS OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS IMMEDIATELY

MISCELLANY

A United Press dispatch in a local newspaper carried an interesting story a few weeks ago. Over a thousand irreplaceable butterflies (presumably types) disappeared from the Melbourne, Australia, Museum and various Australian and New Zealand collections. For over a year Scotland Yard agents searched Australia, North America, and Europe, and at last found the missing specimens in a collection (not named) in Surrey, England. We presume that the acquisitive zeal of one Lepidopterist is causing him great embarrassment, and we suspect that visiting Lepidopterists at the Melbourne Museum are regarded with a somewhat jaundiced eye.

* * * * *

G. Shirley Brooks, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, the well-known Churchill collector, although over 75 years old now, is hoping to make another trip up to Hudson's Bay this summer. He sent us a copy of his checklist of the butterflies of Manitoba, published in Canadian Entomologist five years ago, and we expect to comment on it in a later issue when we discuss regional checklists, of which his is one of the best. I'm sure many other Canadian Lepidopterists share his regret at having Dr. McDunnough leave the Dominion.

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"The Collection and Preservation of Insects" by P.W. Oman and R. A. Cushman has been issued recently as Misc. Publ. of the U.S. Dept. Agr. No. 601 (42 pp.), and is available for 15¢ from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. It contains much information of value to Lepidopterists, and is a handy addition to the book shelf.

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How many of you noticed the - not quite perfect - specimen of Danaus plexippus adorning the hat of Sitting Bull in Life, 28 April 1947, at the top of page 67?

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"For the relaxing box it is suggested that entomologists try vermiculite, a new substance used by gardeners and greenhouse men for mulching and soil protective purposes. It is said to be retentive of moisture, non-decaying and sterile." Ralph Beebe, Michigan.

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John L. Beal, of Gastonia, N. Car., is looking for a permanent remedy for Dermestes in his Riker Mounts. Can any of our readers help him out?

* * * * *

Any Lepidopterist visiting the Art Museum in Boston would be well-repaid in looking up a painting entitled "A Vase of Flowers", by Jan van Huysum (1682-1749). A careful inspection will show, in addition to the well-depicted flowers, not only a number of beetles, flies, and even a wasp, but also: Lycaena phlaeas, Pieris rapae, Coenonympha pamphilus. All are done with almost fanatical accuracy, even down to the white annulations on the antennae of phlaeas (a close relative of the North American hypophlaeas).

H.K.C.

LOCAL COLLECTING AND PLANNED COLLECTING TRIPS

By now even the delayed season hasn't stopped the collecting, and those new net bags have been slipped onto the old frames and already have been responsible for many nice captures from Canada down to tropical Pharr, Texas, where Avery Freeman has been noticing the gradual changes in the populations of Strymon beon from the winter to the summer forms. Even in southern Texas the prolonged winter has hurt the early collecting, and Freeman has looked in vain for one of the rarest gems he takes down there, Strymon azia. But from the beginning of May temperatures have been up around 100° there. Freeman offers to check skipper identifications for anyone, and to furnish collecting data on Texas butterflies to any fellow member.

Mr. V. Nabokov, specialist in Lycaenidae, and curator of Lepidoptera at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University, has now completed plans for a full summer's choice collecting near Long's Peak in the High Rockies of Colorado. His address will be: Columbine Lodge, Estes Park, Colo.

F.R. Arnhold, of Chippewa Falls, Wisc., has planted the food plants of several species of Catocala which he wants to rear. Although thwarted by parasites (please save them!) and disease for the past two years, he expects to succeed this time.

During the latter part of July Dr. J.A. Comstock and Lloyd Martin will be in Southern Arizona on a collecting trip. Dr. Comstock will stay about two weeks, and Lloyd expects to remain for a month. Mr. Martin very kindly rounded up a list of Southern California Lepidopterists for our address list.

Jim Creelman, of San Diego, reports a new record catch for San Diego County, and we expect to hear more about it when he gets more species identified. He mentions several friends who are waiting to join the Society until they see a copy of the NEWS. We haven't heard anything further from that region.

Will Johnston has been taking some of the choicer New England butterflies with his father, Professor I.M. Johnston, of Harvard. They have been keeping detailed records of collecting at the Arnold Arboretum for successive seasons, and report Incisalia augustus right on schedule in spite of the delayed spring. I. nippon and Hesperia metea have been found more recently, and they expect to have Atrytonopsis hianna and Mitoura damon, among others, by the time this NEWS is in the mail.

P.S. Remington, on his annual spring collecting trip to Cedar Hill on the edge of the Ozarks, reports the capture of two fresh Phyciodes gorgone, a very rare prize for the St. Louis collectors. He reported Atrytonopsis hianna in good numbers as usual, but no Hesperia metea this year.

T.N. Freeman, Systematic Entomologist of the Canadian Division of Entomology, will be spending the short summer at Baker Lake, Northwest Territories, 500 miles north of Churchill on Hudson's Bay. He expects to have some notes of interest concerning his findings on the great northern tundra.

C.L.R.

NOTICES BY MEMBERS

Wanted- All species of the hesperioid genus Megathymus for exchange or purchase. Many rare Lepidoptera offered in exchange. P.S. Remington, 5570 Etzel Avenue, St. Louis 12, Missouri.

Pupae and larvae of Arctiidae, especially Apantesis, needed for systematic studies. Marion E. Smith, Fernald Hall, Amherst, Mass.

Wanted- Samples of the following genera of Satyridae, found in North and South America: Argyrophorus, Choimas, Cosmosatyrus, Cyllopsis, Daedalus, Drucina, Elina, Eretris, Faunula, Idioneura, Manerebia, Neomaeas, Neosatyrs, Panarche, Polymastus, Proboscis, Pseudomaniola, Pseudosteroma, Sabatoga, Sinarista, Steremnia, Tetraphlobia, Thiomeia, or Zabirnia. Have some 5000 duplicates representing perhaps 500 species or varieties of Lepidoptera from all over the world to offer in exchange. Arthur H. Moock, 301 East Armour Avenue, Milwaukee 7, Wisconsin.

EREBIA, OENEIS, & BRENTHIS, ETC. from Arctic Canada for sale at reasonable prices. R.J. Fitch, Rivercourse P.O., via Lloydminster, Sask.

Catocalas and their eggs and larvae wanted (also various other Lepidoptera). Can offer many Lepidoptera and some rare material in other orders. A.E. Brower, 5 Hospital Street, Augusta, Maine.

LYCAENIDAE & PIERIDAE from all parts of North America desired. I am building up my collection from scratch, and need virtually everything. Offer butterflies of all groups from Southern California. Graham Heid, 11745 Hesby Street, North Hollywood, California.

LEPIDOPTERA FROM NOVA SCOTIA of any group offered in exchange for North American Satyridae, Catocala, Arctiidae (esp. Eubaphe), and Geometridae (esp. the Plagodis-Motarranthis group and Caripeta and Semiothisa). Douglas C. Ferguson, Box 617 Armdale P.O., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

CASCADE MTS. LEPIDOPTERA offered in exchange for species from other parts of North America. J.C. Hopfinger, Brewster, Washington.

WANTED- North American SPHINGIDAE AND CATOCALA. C.W. Baker, Waynesburg, Ohio.

SPHINGIDAE, ESPECIALLY SPHINX (Hyloicus) desired. Will collect in any family of Lepidoptera in exchange. Wm. E. Sieker, 119 Monona Ave., Madison, Wis.

Specializing in systematics and life histories of North American GEO-METROIDEA. Would like to exchange and buy specimens in this group. Frederick H. Rindge, 437 Ocean View Ave., Berkeley 7, California.

If you have for exchange or sale North American CATOCALA or SPHINGIDAE from the Americas (N. & S.) and Antilles, write: Mrs. C. Reed Cary, Ellet Lane & Wissahickon Ave., Mt. Airy, Philadelphia 19, Pa.

Butterflies of genus INCISALIA desired for examination, exchange, or purchase, from ALL PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA, for taxonomic revision now in preparation. Harry K. Clench, 48 Avon Hill St., Cambridge 40, Mass.

Several letters received before and after the mailing of the May NEWS expressed concern over the indications of a heavy emphasis on Butterflies. So we did a quick count on items in the NEWS which could be tabulated exclusively to either moths or butterflies, and we came up with this total: butterflies--2 pages & 159 lines; moths--39 lines. So it looks like the comments are well-taken. We are both primarily butterfly students and probably tend to over-stress that group, although that is not our intention. As a result of this needed jogging from you, a special effort will be made to give the moths equal treatment. Of course, the "Recent Papers" section is out of our hands; we try to get everything on any Lepidoptera. The present NEWS is top-heavy with moths with Dr. Brower's fine article. You may be interested to know that a count of the first 125 members shows listed specialties as follows: all Lepidoptera--43; butterflies only 43; moths only--28; none stated--11.

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We wish to express our thanks to Mr. Howard Allgeier, Printer of the Botanical Museum, Harvard University, to whom goes the credit for the very presentable masthead of the NEWS, both in design and execution as well as for the other printing jobs he has done for us. His advice and criticism have been invaluable to two budding editors.

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Mr. C.F. dos Passos has called our attention to an error in the biography of Edwards (p. 8 of the last issue). The entire collection of Edwards did not pass into Holland's hands, and subsequently to the Carnegie Museum, as is there intimated. This was true only of the butterflies, the moths actually having been sold to the British Museum. We thank Mr. dos Passos for this correction.

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Current statistics on The Lepidopterists' Society as the June NEWS goes "to press":

Total membership-	136	Total receipts-	\$188.81
Exchanges of the NEWS-	1	Total expenditures-	130.06

Generous contributions continue to swell the total receipts and allow us to do more with the NEWS. We are grateful to the following, in addition to the eighteen recognized in the May issue, for their generosity: H.W. Eustis, L.P. Grey, J.J. Kellner, A.H. Moeck, F.H. Mueller, D. Struck, and S.C. Thompson.

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On pages 19 and 20 you will have found Dr. Brower's concise and entertaining article on a very big subject. Such a large number of members specifically mentioned Catocala on their membership slips that we invited Dr. Brower to prepare this article for the June NEWS, to help you out with plans for the annual Catocala campaign just beginning.

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We recently established an exchange with THE COLEOPTERISTS' BULLETIN. It was startling to us that two periodicals with so many identical aims appeared almost simultaneously with no inter-communication between the respective founders. Mutual aid should be in the offing. Several Lep. Soc. members are subscribers of the COL. BULLETIN.

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THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' NEWS is the monthly newsletter of The Lepidopterists' Society. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in the study of butterflies and moths. The dues are \$1.00 per year, and the NEWS is sent to all members. Please make checks and money orders payable to: Charles L. Remington, Treas. Address all communications to P.O. Box 104, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.