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

Vol. I, No. 5 September, 1947

PLANS FOR A SEASON SUMMARY

The November NEWS will be devoted almost completely to regional summaries of the Lepidoptera collecting season in America north of Mexico. This will be intended as an annual event, so that after a few years it may be possible to begin to understand the cyclic nature of butterfly and moth population fluctuations and other important trends. Any success in this project will be attributable only to the cooperation of Society members from all sections of the continent. Thus we urge as many as possible to contribute their reports. Eventually we expect to have each regional summary assembled by one member from each region, but this first year only the West has been so set up.

The points we hope to have answered are: 1) Was the flight period of the various species earlier or later than the average? 2) If either early or late, did it return to normal or otherwise change as the season progressed? 3) Did unusual climatic events (cold, drought, excessive rain, hurricanes, etc.) occur, and if so, what was their effect on Lepidoptera? 4) Did biological or human agencies (parasitism, fires, birds, etc.) affect Lepidoptera this year in an unusual way? 5) Did any individual species show very unusual changes--rare species suddenly common or vice versa?

It is not very helpful merely to call the season good or bad. In England it was found that collectors called any season bad which wasn't well above the average. We need more details.

See page 50 for a sample of the type of season summary needed.

California, Arizona, and Nevada collectors please send summaries to: Mr. Lloyd M. Martin, Los Angeles County Museum, Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Calif. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and British Columbia collectors send summaries to: Mr. J.C. Hopfinger, Brewster, Washington. Collectors in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan write to: Mr. Donald Eff, 820 Grant Street, Boulder, Colorado. Other central summarizers have not been organized this year, so members in all other regions please send summaries to the editor. In order to be included in the Season Summary reports need to be received before October 30th. All contributors will be listed in the November NEWS.

C.V. RILEY & LIFE HISTORY STUDIES

"The field is wide and there is an abundance of work to do, and more particularly serious work. It is more creditable to any author to publish some full and complete account of any one insect, whose characters and habits have hitherto been unknown, or a synopsis or monograph of some genus or family, than to cast to the world a whole number of hasty descriptions of species; for while descriptive work thoroughly and faithfully done is of the highest order and most creditable, it is a fact that many entomological writers have busied themselves with descriptive work which has had little other result than to confuse and perplex all subsequent honest and serious workers in the same field. ...it is chiefly among Lepidoptera that the unsatisfactory and careless descriptions prevail."

- Excerpt from 1886 Presidential Address to Entomological Society of Washington.

As noted on page 46 of the "August" issue, certain unexpected events took the NEWS off of the schedule so carefully followed in the first two numbers. The July NEWS appeared in early August and September issue was not mailed until September 27. Thus, the current number is not going out until mid-October. However, number 6 should be out before the end of the month, and its dateline will again be correct. As announced on page 37, the annual membership list will accompany the October issue. Editor Clench has left Cambridge to enter the University of Michigan and consequently may be unable to take an important part in the preparation of the NEWS. The help of Mrs. Jeanne E. Remington greatly eases the editorial burden, but there remains a real need for more contributions such as those of Dr. Brower (pp. 19,20, and 57). We hope to have more book reviews and life history notes written by specialists and biographies written by those with extensive libraries available. (We hope to have an article on Dr. Barnes by Dr. J. McDunnough during the next few months.) Meanwhile, please bear with us when the NEWS is not precisely on schedule, remembering that now it is virtually a one-man job.

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----------SAMPLE SEASON SUMMARY----------

A sample terse, but instructive summary might read thusly: "In general, the Lepidoptera were distinctly less abundant than usual. After a good early spring, a long cold spell in late May ruined collecting so that the Euchloe and Incisalia did not appear at all. Thruout June the coolness persisted, but collecting slowly improved, with all species flying about 3 weeks later than normal. Mitoura damon, a May flier, actually was common in late June. By mid-July the flight periods had "caught-up" and the later summer Lepidoptera, such as the Catocala, many sphingids, aegeriids, Speyeria, and blues, occurred on the usual dates and in average numbers. The Strymon pupae produced far more yellow chalcid wasps than adult Strymon, so all members of this genus were relatively scarce. Acronicta americana was also heavily parasitized, and the Euphydryas phaeton larvae were killed in large numbers by a fungus. Dolba hylaeus, normally very common at flowers, was not found once and their usually abundant larvae could not be located on the Pawpaw shrubs. Catocala sappho and Strymon m-album were taken here for the first time. Hesperia metea, a very rare species here, was again taken in April."

5. The Moth Book*

A Popular Guide to a Knowledge of the Moths of North America

by W.J. Holland

The Butterfly Book by the same author was reviewed in the June NEWS. As Holland frankly stated, The Moth Book is an even less comprehensive, but popular guide to moth collecting. The pompous preface explains carefully that it was impossible to describe and figure all the North American moth species in one volume, so that "the effort was made to select those species which would adequately represent the various families and the commoner and more important genera."

After four chapters on life-history, techniques, classification, literature, etc., the book becomes for over 400 pages a briefly annotated enumeration of families, genera, and species of moths. As was Holland's custom, the book is sprinkled with eight delightful essays on mothy subjects. The stirring "Sugaring for Moths" must have easily converted even Holland's friend, Andrew Carnegie, to the ardent pursuit of the genus Catocala! The annotated species list necessarily has only a few words concerning each moth, generally only distribution and host plant being given. The 48 plates are all in color, containing photographs of 1505 specimens. Plate I is of larvae, painted by Mrs. Wm. Beutenmuller. There are also 263 text figures. It is very unfortunate that a large number of the moths on the plates are misidentified, the Catocala being the worst. (A series of corrections is being undertaken by the NEWS, the first of which is on page 57 of this issue.) The plates are so good that when a new Moth Book is published Holland's plates might well be retained. Even with their many incorrect identifications they compensate somewhat for the incomplete and too frequently mistaken text. Holland easily could have had space for many more species and details had he been able to condense the overly verbose grandiloquence which always bound him.

Holland wrote at the end of the book what seems a fair appraisal of his opus: "we feel...that we have given a fuller and more complete review of the whole subject to American students than has ever been essayed in any book by any other writer. ...the task has been...with the sole purpose of popularizing knowledge and helping those who have eyes to see and ears to hear, to understand something of a world which becomes the more wonderful the more we know of it."

C.L. Remington

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*Published in 1903, reprinted 1937, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York. 479 & xxiv pp., 48 plates(color), 263 text figs.

34. Adamczewski, Stanislaw "Notes on the Lepidoptera of Poland." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 102-106, 133-136. May, June, 1947. Author continued scientific observations during German occupation and under great hazard. His work was greatly hampered when the Germans deliberately burned his library, notes, and collections. Present paper written from memory. Includes leaf-miners on Arctostaphylos, oak, and Populus, Lepidoptera of Gypsophila and Larix, and a new method of capturing insects by light (by ultra-violet, to circumvent German blackout regulations) which yields species not caught at white light.

35. Bell, E.L. "A Catalogue of the Hesperioidea of Venezuela." Boletin de Entomologia Venezuelana, vol. 5, pp. 65-203. Dec. 31, 1946. Known to us only from review by Torre-Bueno in Bulletin Brooklyn Ent. Soc. Said to list 155 genera with 409 spp.

36. Bell, Ernest L. "A New Genus and Some New Species and Subspecies of Neotropical Hesperiidae". Am. Museum Novitates no. 1354, 12 pp., 10 figs. Aug. 18, 1947. Another of Mr. Bell's fine studies on American skippers. Describes new genus Zalomes, genotype Z. colobus n. sp. (Colombia); also includes conspicua (Hayward) described in genus Molo, from Ecuador. Other new spp. are: Phocides johnsoni (Colombia), Codatractus amazonensis (Colombia & Brazil), Pellicia borra (Colombia) Pholisora lorea (Colombia) Dalla guasca (Colombia), Dalla dora (Ecuador), Rhinthon sarus (Brazil), Lerodea hoffmanni (Mexico), and Vorates paramus (Colombia). New subspp. are: Gorgopas viridiceps sneiderni (Colombia), Dalla guasca equatoria (Ecuador), and Poanes zabulon richteri (Colombia). The male genitalia of the 10 n. spp. are figured.

37. Bell, Ernest L. "Atrytone singularis Herrich-Schaffer and the subspecies insolata Butler," Am. Mus. Novitates, no. 1359, 5 pp., 1 fig. Aug. 22, 1947. A. s. singularis formerly known only from unique male type (Guantanamo, Cuba). Bell records two fresh pairs, taken 1943-46, also in Oriente Province, and a female from "Cuba". Species is undoubtedly very rare or local. Both sexes described in detail and male genitalia figured. Race insolata, of Jamaica & Hispaniola, much commoner than Cuban race, also described and compared in detail. Bibliography given.

38. Chapin, James P. "Cocoon to the Nth Power," Natural History (N.Y.), vol. LVI, p.141. Mar.,1947. Brief account, with photo, of huge communal cocoon containing 300-400 individual cocoons of Anaphe, the African Processionary caterpillar, found in the Gold Coast.

39. Clark, Austin H. "The Interrelationships of the Several Groups within the Butterfly Superfamily Nymphaloidea." Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 49, pp. 148-149. June, 1947. Characterizes this superfamily by having prothoracic (fore) legs reduced in both sexes. Divides it primarily on larval characters. Recognizes 3 subdivisions:

1. Larvae spineless & fusiform: Satyridae, Brassolidae, Morphidae, Apaturidae.
2. Larvae spined & cylindrical: Marpesiidae, Nymphalidae, Ergolidae, Argynnidae, Acraeidae.
3. Larvae spineless & cylindrical, with long fleshy filaments: Danaidae.

39. (cont.) Paper ends with list of families, subfamilies, and some tribes of Nymphaloidea. Clark distinguishes melitaeids from argynnids in that former "commonly wave their wings a few times before bringing them together, like vanessids." Reviewer feels uncertain of this distinction. Eyewitness accounts from members will be welcome to the NEWS. A separate kindly sent by Dr. Clark shows an important printing omission in the list of higher categories.

40. Corbet, A.S. "The Forms of Idrusia nyctelius (Dbl. 1845)(Nymphalidae) in the Malay Peninsula." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 28-29. Feb. 1947. Genus close to Apatura. Polymorphic females, mimicking Euploea. Names as new, isina for female form mimicking males of E. diocletianus, with almost no description at all.

41. Corbet, A.S. "Nacaduba olyetti, a new species of Lycaenid from Ceylon (Lepidoptera)." Proc. Roy.Ent.Soc.London (B), vol.16, pp.1-2, 3 figs. 13 Mar. 1947. Describes this lycaenid as new and names it for L.G. Olyett Woodhouse, with simple drawings of male genitalia.

42. Dannreuther, T. "Migration Records, 1946." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 107-112, 137-144. May, June, 1947. Summarizes 1946 migrations, mostly of Lepidoptera, in England, with brief notes on other parts of northwestern Europe.

43. Davis, R.A. "Notes on urticating Lepidopterous larvae becoming of some local medical importance." Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London (A), vol. 22, pp. 3-4. 5 May 1947. Records large scale outbreak of urticarial weals among humans around Beirut, Lebanon, caused by hairs of Pine Processionary Moth (prob. Thaumatopoea pityocampa Schiff). Even breeze seemed to carry the hairs. Also reports severe weals from larvae of Limacodidae in Gold Coast -- apparently alleviated by juices of larva applied to weal.

44. Evans, W.H. "Hesperiana", Proc.Ent.Soc.Wash., vol. 49, pp.162-163. June, 1947. A cursory survey of the progress of skipper study, including a historical summary, remarks on the role of genitalic studies. Estimates there are 2600 spp. (9000 names) and 450 genera of Hesperiidae, with over half the genera and species in the Americas. Reports that a catalogue of Old World species (except Africa, which has been covered already) is ready for publication, and a catalogue for America is under preparation.

45. Fletcher, T.B. "Some species of Cosmoclostis (Lep.:Alucitidae)". Proc.Roy.Ent.Soc.London (B), vol. 16, pp. 42-52. 9 June 1947. Describes as new: Cosmoclostis chalconota (Uganda), C. brachybela (Transvaal), and C. leucomochla (Ceylon & India), C. hemiadelphia (Australia), and C. lamprosema (New Ireland), all of which had gone under Meyrick's aglaodesma. The ten species of the genus occur only in Africa, Ceylon - Burma, and Australia-New Ireland, a support for the Wegenerian Hypothesis of Continental Drift. Fletcher has the interesting viewpoint that holotype-allotype need not be distinguished, and he uses "paratype" as applying to any specimen found to be identical with the "type"!! No figures given.

46. Freeman, T.N. "A New Generic Assignment for Archips fumiferana (Clemens), the Spruce Budworm." Canadian Ent., vol. 79, p. 21. Feb. 1947. Well-known economic pest placed in genus Choristoneura Lederer, reasons to be given in later paper.

47. Freeman, T.N. "The External Anatomy of the Spruce Budworm, Choristoneura fumiferana (Clem)", Can.Ent., vol. 79, pp. 21-31, 10 figs. Feb. 1947. A portion of a Ph.D. thesis. Describes external morphology of this tortricid, with 10 clear drawings, showing the structures described. References included.

48. Gabriel, A.G. "A New Species of Phasis (Lepid. Lycaenidae) from South Africa." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 60-61. Mar., 1947. Phasis dicksoni n. sp. from Cape Province described in detail. Types in Brit. Museum.

49. Haggett, L.G. "Lepidoptera Taken at Light at Arundel in 1945-1946." The Entomologist, vol. 13, pp. 97-101. May, 1947. List 249 spp. of moths taken at light in England and gives general observations.

50. Haydak, Mykola H. "Rearing Clothes Moth and Black Carpet Beetle in the Laboratory." Journ.Econ.Ent., vol. 40, pp. 278-280. Apr. 1947. Describes technique, food mixtures, etc. used for large-scale rearing of Tineola biselliella Hum. and the beetle.

51. Hedges, A.V. "A List of Manx Lepidoptera." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 44-46, 62-66, 89-94. Feb., Mar., Apr., 1947. From the Isle of Man, lists 170 spp., including 16 butterflies.

52. Jenks, G.E. & Kay McKay, "Ugly Duckling," Natural History (N. Y.), vol. LVI, pp. 306-309, Sept., 1947. 13 fine photos showing life cycle of Tussock Moth, Hemerocampa vetusta Bois.

53. Lempke, B.J. "Bena prasinana (Lep.): Another Nomenclatorial Difficulty." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 128-132, pl. II, figs. 3,4. June, 1947. Corrects misapplication of Linnaeus' name, under which bicolorana Fuessley falls as a synonym, because no one had bothered to go back and read the original description carefully.

54. McDunnough, J. "The Agrotid Genus Agrotiphila Grt. and its Genotype." Can.Ent., vol. 79, pp. 38-39. Feb. 1947. Careful back-checking of type material in British Museum results in synonymizing Agrotimorpha Benj. under Agrotiphila Grt. (without front prominence) and resurrecting Orosagrotis Hampson (distinct frontal prominence). Grote thought the genotype specimen to be montana Morr., but was actually colorado Smith. Also surmises from figure of female genitalia that subgenus Menada Kozh. is synonym of Orosagrotis. Also transfers churchillensis McD. from Agrotiphila to Euxoa.

55. Moeck, A.H. "A New Subspecies of Speyeria atlantis (Edwards) from New Mexico (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae)." Ent.News, vol. 58, pp. 73-75, 4 photos. March, 1947. New race described from north-central New Mexico. Description regrettably brief and differences from race nausicaa of Arizona seem rather slight. Details of data of type series presented well. Clear photos of both surfaces of holo- and allotype given. Primary types taken in copula. The new race was named dorothea.

56. Needham, J.G. "A Moth Larva that Lives on Fern Spores (Lepidoptera; Heliodinidae)." Proc.Ent.Soc.Wash., vol. 49, pp. 165-166. June,1947. Careful description of nest and habits of Erineda elyella Busck feeding on spores of fern Acrostichum aureum in Fla.

57. Remington, P.S. "Notes on the Type Locality of Speyeria egleis secreta dos Passos and Grey." Ent. News, vol. 58, pp. 99-100. Apr. 1947. Corrects careless labelling of original collector of secreta, records exact type locality, and gives additional records of occurrence. A clear proof of the necessity of including accurate data with all specimens collected.

58. Richards, A.G. "Studies on Arthropod Cuticle. I. The Distribution of Chitin in Lepidopterous Scales, and its Bearing on the Interpretation of Arthropod Cuticle." Annals Ent.Soc.of America, vol. 50, pp. 227-240. June,1947. For some years Dr. Richards, enthusiastic Lepidopterist and insect physiologist, has carried on a campaign to correct the old textbook characterization of insect (and other arthropod) cuticle as "a chitinous exoskeleton". He concludes that the cuticle is actually "a plasticized protein sheet...subdivided by...waxes...and chitin". The present paper records results of analysis of scales of 109 species of Lepidoptera in 103 genera of 45 families. His table shows that scales of 3 species contained no chitin, scales of half the species were largely chitin, and the others had lesser amounts. Black scales were always chitinous. Fore wing scales were chitinous more often than hind wing scales. Marginal scales were more often chitinous than wing center scales. Iridescent scales were always non-chitinous while non-iridescent scales contained chitin in Morpho and all other iridescent species except Chloripe seraphina Hbn. Newly developed scales in the pupal wing have no chitin even when strongly chitinous in adult wing. McDunnough checklist followed in listing of species.

59. Stallings, Don B. & J.R. Turner, "Notes on Kansas Butterflies with Description of a New Subspecies." Journ. Kansas Ent.Soc., vol. 20, pp. 93-94. July, 1947. Report Amblyscirtes oslari and Glaucopsyche lygdamus as residents of Barber Co., Kansas. Kansas lygdamus described as new subspecies G. lygdamus jacki. Described in detail and distinguished from all other races, but no photograph given. Primary types retained in authors' collection.

60. Sugden, J.W., A.M. Woodbury, & Clyde Gillette "Notes on Migrations of the Painted Lady Butterfly in 1945." Pan-Pacific Ent., vol. 23, pp. 79-83. Apr. 1947. Dispersal northward flights in Utah previously reported by one or all of these authors in 1924, 1930, 1931, 1935, and 1941. Flight of 1945 in Utah was less than 1941 and in California, greater than 1941. During the six migrations observed in over 20 years the height of flight in Utah varied from March 30 to May 8. The 1941 flight oviposited on all thistles in the route. The 1945 flight did not, since it was too early for the thistle plants. A valuable field study.

61. Wind,R.G. & H.K. Clench, "The Genus Callictita (Lepidoptera,Lycaenidae)". Psyche, vol. 54, pp. 57-61. Mar. 1947. New Guinea genus with one species, three races, one C. cyara arfakiana described as new and apparently well worth naming.

5. Charles Valentine Riley (1843-1895)

An eager, talented English boy, winning prizes at school for his artistic yet accurate drawings of butterflies, was to become several decades later one of America's most distinguished entomologists. Charles Valentine Riley was born near London on September 18, 1843, and educated in England, France, and Germany. At the age of 17 he came to the United States and settled on a farm in Illinois. His great interest in insects opened many opportunities for scientific observations even while he worked as a farmhand, and this knowledge provided a background for his position four years later on a prominent Chicago agricultural journal, The Prairie Farmer, as reporter and editor of the entomological section. In 1868 he was appointed State Entomologist of Missouri, a position in which he served capably for ten years. When the grasshopper plague of 1873-77 swept over the Great Plains, Riley was commissioned director of the government committee to study and plan the control of the pests. In 1878 he accepted the post of entomologist in the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture. He was an able administrator and admirably organized the Division of Entomology as its first chief. One of his most ardently pursued projects was the establishment of state and federal agricultural experiment stations. At length, in 1894, because of poor health, he resigned from active government work in order to spend the remainder of his life on his own research.

Because of his inquisitive nature, keen observation, and clear writing, C.V. Riley holds a lasting position of honor in American entomology. Goode reported that Riley published the astonishing number of over 1600 papers! The famous nine Missouri Reports on destructive insects are filled with thorough descriptions and life histories, of which Darwin wrote that he was "struck with admiration". He studied the habits, biology, and morphology of insects in many orders, and abundantly illustrated his papers with his own excellent drawings. By depositing his extensive collection, he established the Insect Department of the U.S. National Museum, and became its honorary curator. He also founded the Entomological Society of Washington. The French government awarded him the Legion of Honor medal for his aid in the study and control of grape phylloxera.

Riley's active interest in butterflies and moths probably stemmed from his acquaintance as a boy with W.C. Hewitson, noted English Lepidopterist. He collected and drew these insects even then, and later in America undertook investigations of habits and biology in many groups of Lepidoptera; for example, he discovered the carnivorous habits of the larvae of Feniseca tarquinius. Although not a "systematist", he did describe new genera and species in several families of moths. One of his most extensive observations was on the Yucca moths, Pronuba and Prodoxus, and on the Yucca borer, Megathymus. His constant emphasis on the importance of habit and life history studies is illustrated by the excerpt from one of his speeches quoted on p. 50.

It was an ironic tragedy and inestimable loss to entomology that at the age of 52, less than a year after Riley resigned from formal duties to pour his full energies into research, he was injured in a bicycle accident and died within a few hours. Thus ended suddenly a brilliant and potentially more productive career.

Jeanne E. Remington

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Erratum: for "September" in line 3, paragraph 2, page 50, read "August".

Changes and Corrections to Holland's Moth Book - 1.

by Dr. A.E. Brower

Nomenclature of insects is not yet in the stabilized condition so many uninitiated collectors seem to expect. Name changes must sometimes be made, due to the accumulation of new specimens, the application of new methods of taxonomy, careful study of older literature, and correction of careless earlier work. The Moth Book by Holland has been and still remains the most valuable book the American amateur collector can obtain. Consequently a series of corrections of the identifications for specimens in the fine plates will appear in the NEWS. The following is the first in this series. This list gives the right names for all the Catocala figures which are misnamed, as accurately as these correct names can be determined from the figures:

Plate	Fig.	Name Given	Correct Name
XXXI	8	C. retecta	C. luctuosa Hlst.
	11	C. flebilis	C. augusi form lucetta Hy.Edw.
	14	C. obscura	C. residua Grt.
XXXII	4	C. groteiana	Looks like C. briseis Edw.
	5	C. carolina	C. flebilis Grt.
	6	C. relicta	C. relicta form clara Beut.
	7	C. " var. bianca	C. relicta Wlk.
	12	C. amatrix	C. amatrix form selecta Wlk.
	13	C. " var. nurus	C. amatrix Hbn.
	19	C. lineella	C. amica form curvifascia Brower
XXXIII	1	C. californica	Looks like C. irene Behr
	2	C. ultronia	C. ultronia form celia Hy.Edw.
	4	C. celia	Near typical C. ultronia Hbn.
	6	C. meskei?; fig.8 of augusta is like C. meskei	
	8	C. augusta	Looks like pale C. mariana Stkr.
XXXIV	7	C. osculata	Is near typical C. ilia Cram.
	13	C. polygama	C. mira Grt.
	16	C. verrilliana	C. ophelia Hy.Edw.
XXXV	2	C. similis	C. similis form aholah Stkr.
	3	C. aholah	C. similis Edw.
	5	C. jaquenetta	Looks like C. blandula Hlst.
	7	C. praeclara	C. sordida Grt.
	13	C. stretchi	Looks like C. mariana Stkr.
	14	C. cleopatra	Prob. form of nevadensis Beut.
	15	C. rosalinda	Looks like C. faustina Stkr.
	18	C. babayaga	" " C. arizonae Grt.
XXXVI	7	C. hermia	Prob. form of nevadensis Beut.

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Members probably will find it useful to make these corrections on the explanation pages beside the plates or to copy the corrections and interleaf them next to the proper plates. - Ed.

COLLECTING TRIPS

William Hovanitz, of the University of Michigan, spent an interesting summer in search of Colias in the Far North. He collected in the Peace River country, McMurray, Ft. Smith, Yellowknife, Dismal Lakes region, and Coppermine.

L.P. Grey and Dr. A.E. Brower of Maine and A.C. Frederick of Albany, New York, accompanied by his son Arthur and Myles Abbot, an amateur photographer, left Grey's home in Lincoln, Me., on the first of August, and, via Van Buren, Maine, and Campbellton, N.B., arrived that night at Cascapedia, on the Gaspé peninsula. The next day they went by jeep into the Shicshock Mts., some 50 miles in the interior, near the headwaters of the Cascapedia river. Here they obtained, among other things: a small dark strain of Speyeria atlantis (abundant); S. cybele, subsp. nr. novascotiae (rather common); Plebejus saepiolus insulanus (not rare, but worn); Polygonia gracilis (not rare). Interestingly enough, no Glaucopsyche lygdamus (couperi) were seen, this apparently being more typical of the north coast. On August 3rd they went on to Bathurst, N.B., and in the salt meadows near the town collected a nice series of freshly emerged Lycaena dorcas dospassosi and a few Coenonympha tullia nipisquit, the latter just beginning to emerge.

Editor Clench was happy to meet two Lep. Soc. members, L. R. Rupert, of Horseheads, N.Y., and Douglas Ferguson, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. They spent a day here in Cambridge, studying Plagodis specimens at the Agassiz Museum of Harvard, before going on to Martha's Vineyard to do some collecting.

Robert G. Wind, of Livermore, Calif., spent some time up in the Sierras, and reports among his other captures, the rather unusual record of Strymon adenostomatis taken at 8000 feet.

Before his departure for Michigan, editor Clench did some midsummer collecting in the Blue Hills Reservation, near Boston, and found the butterfly situation much improved after the poor spring. He wrote: "I have never in my life seen such an abundance of Theclinae around here." He took 94 hairstreaks in two days, the five species being Mitoura damon and Strymon falacer, edwardsi, melinus, and titus. He later visited L.P. Grey in Lincoln, Maine.

INSECT PIN LABELS

The Sherwood Press, Dryden, N.Y., publishers of The Coleopterists' Bulletin, are offering labels set in 4 point type, printed in strip of about 30 labels on heavy ledger bond, at the low price of 500 for $ .50 or 1,000 for $ .75. The label may be 1-4 lines.

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Lep. Soc. members who have done much exchanging of papered specimens undoubtedly have been bothered by the task of writing out full data labels for all the material obtained. Too few specimens are received in exchange from any one locality to have labels printed. Great mutual time-saving will result if strips of labels are sent with papered material sent in exchange. A few collectors have done this for years, and it would reduce some of the drudgery of developing a collection if this became universal. Of course, there are always some specimens from localities from which less than 400-500 are taken, and labels are then impractical.

NOTICES BY MEMBERS

PAPILIOS of the MACHAON group desired. Offering in exchange Lepidoptera of any groups from Calif. and Ariz. Also larvae and pupae of the machaon group are desired. David L. Bauer, P.O. Box 469, Yuma, Ariz.

WANTED: Satyridae of the genus Minois from all parts of North America, esp. M. damei. Exchange or examination, for purposes of a revision. Ralph L. Chermock, Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Alabama, University, Ala.

WANTED: N. Am. butterflies, all groups. Buy or exchange. Have many rare N. Am. and tropical spp. I particularly desire arctic material. Robert G. Wind, Rt. 1, Box 145, Livermore, California.

FOR SALE. Eight glass-topped wood insect cases, 12 x 16 x 2½", very slightly used. $40.00. Roderick R. Irwin, 1005 S. Bloomington St., Streator, Illinois.

You are invited to place your name in the Scientists' Directory. Names classified and listed by groups and covering all lines of nature and science, amateur and professional. No charge for listing. SCIENTISTS' DIRECTORY, Box 1344, Hartford 1, Connecticut.

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IF YOU BUY, SELL, OR DETERMINE MATERIAL SENT TO YOU FOR DETERMINATION, put your name in the SERVICE DIRECTORY. This covers specimens, equipment, and supplies for nature lovers and scientists. Box 1344, Hartford 1, Conn.

I have FOR SALE a large no. of NOCTUIDAE from Fla. and Colo., pinned and papered, complete data, and most named. Must dispose of these promptly and will make attractive price for quantity orders. List of spp. sent on request. Expect soon to have Catocala and other Lepid. from Wisconsin. Have also specimens from Chicago area, freshly pinned and spread, for exch. Alex K. Wyatt, 5842 N. Kirby Ave., Chicago 30, Illinois.

PAPILIONIDAE from all parts of the world. Wanted for exch. or purchase. In N.Am. material I need: Pap. philenor acauda, asterius americus, asterius stabilis, brevicauda gaspeensis, brevicauda bretonensis, bairdi, bairdi hollandi, bairdi brucei, nitra, nitra kahli, machaon aliaska, machaon hudsonianus, machaon dodi, indra pergamus, indra minori, pilumnus. Parnassius all except clodius, smintheus, sayi, hermodur. Carl Cook, Crailhope, Kentucky.

A new Insect Breeding Cage, cylindrical in four sections with optional plastic or screen observation chambers, for sale. Literature free on request. Bio-Metal Associates, P.O. Box 346, Beverly Hills, Calif.

WANTED, for exchange or purchase, butterflies of the genus Philotes of the world. Rudolf Mattoni, 242 Lasky Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

LEPIDOPTERA from the Park Land belt and coniferous forest of western Canada for sale or limited exchange. Paul F. Bruggeman, R.R. 1, Furness, Sask., Canada.

Arthur D. Hall of Nova Scotia has now disposed of the English butterflies offered in the "August" NEWS.

The editors of the NEWS wish to express their gratitude for the notices announcing establishment of the periodical which have been placed in two of the American published journals by their editors. The Annals of the Entomological Society of America gives complete information on page 317 of the June number. The Entomological News has a similar notice on page 111 of the April number. To Dr. A.W. Lindsey and Dr. R.G. Schmieder, editors of these publications, we send our heartiest thanks. Ross Arnett also has been helpful to the NEWS with his Coleopterists' Bulletin.

Several Lep. Soc. members tried to obtain the Englehardt Aegeriid monograph we reviewed in the June NEWS and found the government stocks exhausted. We regret this very much. Unfortunately, this paper was published several months before the NEWS was established. Future government publications should be available for some time after our reviews of them.

We are still getting some copies of the NEWS returned to us, because the subscriber moved, and did not notify us of his new address. It is important that we know of your new address at the earliest opportunity. You will get the NEWS on time, and we will be saved needless work and expense.

Dr. Ralph W. Macy, Reed College, Portland, Oregon, is preparing a book on the history, biology, classification and study of butterflies for a New York publisher, and asks for the assistance of Lep. Soc. members. He needs especially: information on habits, time of flight, etc., of all our butterflies; 35 mm. Kodachromes of butterfly life histories or other biological material dealing with butterflies; black-and-whites of any such material. Credit will be given for any information and/or photographs used, and those photos not used will be returned. The publisher will pay for all photos used.

For members of the Lep. Soc. who are also Coleopterists, the Coleopterists' Bulletin subscription is $1.00 and the address is: The Sherwood Press, Dryden, N.Y.

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The "August" NEWS (p.45) contained a note on the new breeding cage. It is manufactured by R.H.T. Mattoni, a Lep. Soc. member, and we suggest that all Lepidoptera breeders write for the free descriptive literature on these useful cages. Mr. Mattoni promises that a number of items of value to Lepidopterists will soon be marketed. If the prices and workmanship are good, he is assured of support from the Lep. Soc. Note the Bio-Metal adv. in the Exchanges section of this issue.

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The responsiveness of the NEWS readers has been demonstrated well already. Several members who placed items in the notice section were almost swamped by replies, and one member asked us to delete his notice since he was overwhelmed. Psyche also sold to members a large number of reprints as listed in the July NEWS.

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.