

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. 6

October, 1947

THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP LIST

Accompanying this issue of the NEWS is the list of members of the Society, giving addresses and special interests. The purpose of issuing the list now instead of December is to make it available for maximum use during the exchanging season.

The preparation of this list permits an analysis of the growth of the Society during its six months of existence. A total of 199 individuals or institutions now receive the NEWS. Of these, 191 are regular members of the Society and the other 8 are libraries or organizations. 169 members are from the U.S.A., 14 are from Canada, and 8 are from countries outside of North America. This year these 8 are all recipients of gift subscriptions from friends in the U.S.A., and in view of the dollar shortages in Eurasian countries we hope many more American members will make available such subscriptions in the approaching year.

A survey of the distribution of the North American members indicates the regions in which the Society needs much better representation. The east and west coasts each provide a number of members, but there are surprisingly few from the central states and the Southeast. It is not reasonable that there are no representatives of such well-populated central states as Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, West Virginia, and Oklahoma, and none from the Dakotas, Arkansas, or Louisiana. We hope during the next year we will also find many new members from the "Deep South". South Carolina and Alabama are not represented at all, and there are certainly many more Lepidopterists in Florida and other southern states. In addition to the 12 states mentioned above, the Society still lacks Delaware, Montana, Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, and Alaska. Canada is also very poorly represented, with only 14 members, none in British Columbia, Alberta, or New Brunswick, among the non-Arctic provinces.

A gratifyingly large number of members responded to the request for names of Lepidopterists, when they filled out the membership slips. From these names has come a large part of the Society's members. Now we are asking you to continue to try to increase the Society rolls in the following way: Look through the List of Members and note which of your correspondents have not yet joined the Society. Then jot their names and addresses on a postal card or letter and mail them to us as soon as convenient. A mention of the Society and the NEWS in your letters to these correspondents will also help. This is your Society and enlarging the membership will mean an improvement in the NEWS and other Society activities since there will be more individuals sharing the costs and contributing material.

(cont. on p.62)

The Annual Membership List (continued)

Members will be interested to know that arrangements are being considered which will produce the NEWS by a clearer and more satisfactory process than mimeographing. Regular printing would raise the cost (and your dues) considerably, so this will not be used. We feel that it is important to keep the dues as low as possible. Nevertheless any reproducing process other than mimeographing will be more expensive. So if you are interested enough to keep the NEWS at its present size with a small increase or no increase in dues, we hope that all of you will give wholehearted support to a drive to double the membership for 1948.

Some of you have already been enthusiastic in helping us reach more interested people. J.W.Adams asked for a number of extra membership slips and letters and personally saw to it that several new members were added. Lloyd M. Martin is responsible for our having such a large list for California. A.K. Wyatt and several others have made special efforts. Don Eff knew that we needed to have Wyoming and some other states represented so he saw to it that we got a Wyoming member. We know that many others of you will respond similarly now that you are aware of the need of increased membership.

"Such facts (as of finding from breeding experiments that different colored "species" were actually one species)* ought to give impetus to the rearing of insects; for though the artificial method of making species out of every little individual variation may be very amusing to those who choose to indulge in it, yet such work will never give us a natural system, and much of it will have to be undone by subsequent investigators who acquaint themselves with the adolescent as well as the perfect forms of a species."

*Parenthetical words ours--Ed.

C.V.Riley, in Canadian Entomologist, 1871.

LIVING PUPAE AVAILABLE

We are delighted to announce the following two responses to the editorial on offering live pupae in the August NEWS (see also the Schroeter notice on p. 71):

Platysamia cecropia cocoons - 10¢ each

P. cecropia X P. rubra hybrids cocoons - 15¢ each

Automeris io cocoons - 15¢ each

or exchanged for papered specimens to add to my collection.

E.A. Ferguson, 1213 Bellflower Ave., S.W., Canton 4, Ohio.

92 living chrysalids of Papilio troilus (from Michigan) to trade with other Lep. Soc. members for either moths or butterflies, preferably cocoons or chrysalids.

The Hynes Family, 152 Meachem Ave., Battle Creek, Michigan.

Western Lepidopterists, in particular, can insure great pleasure for themselves and families next spring by having emerge the eastern species they normally see only as dead specimens. What about some westerners offering living pupae?

BOOK REVIEWS

6. The Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States, Primitive Forms, Micro-Lepidoptera, Pyraloids and Bombyces.*

by William T. M. Forbes

This is the handbook and reference work for most workers on the micro-lepidoptera of the northeastern states. An extraordinary amount of information has been assembled on their technical characters, early stages, biology, food and distribution. Keys to families, genera and species and 439 figures of important characters make this work constantly valuable to the professional and amateur alike. Dr. Forbes has endeavored to make this treatise usable throughout by the general student of moths. The most apparent characters have been regularly used in the keys and descriptions, but of course a microscope is necessary for many details of work on the micros.

Pages 7-33, introducing the book, contain the author's carefully-reached viewpoints on several subjects, such as taxonomy, variation (with numerous examples of types of subspecific variation), phylogeny, distribution, and structure. These viewpoints have stood the test of nearly thirty years, most being perfectly valid in the light of much newer studies. Forbes' species is: "A group of individuals separated from all others by tangible characters, breeding freely among themselves, but not with other individuals."

A separate key to the females of the Eucosminae is given. Larval and pupal keys to the families and notes on many larvae are included, with some information on the habits and general distribution. Finally there is a food plant list enumerating the species feeding on each plant. For the genera Lithocolletis and Gracilaria the addition of synopses of the food plants offers the easiest means of identification in these difficult genera. The sections dealing with the Nepticulidae and Lithocolletis were prepared by Annette F. Braun and the genus Coleophora by Carl Heinrich.

Shortcomings in this work are apparent throughout to the specialist. The most important can be said to be due to a lack of knowledge at the time Forbes wrote. The magnitude of the field to be covered, the difficulty of classifying many of the genera, and the lack of any knowledge concerning the early stages of many species make impossible a complete manual. One could wish that for the sake of convenience Forbes had followed more closely the check lists of American Lepidoptera. Some keys need to be corrected more closely. In the Phycitinae and some other groups the number of species to be found in the Northeast which were omitted makes the treatment of these groups unsatisfactory. Genitalia are required to identify many species and these are omitted.

The present volume deals with all Lepidoptera except the Sphingidae, the Geometridae, the Noctuoidea, and the Rhopalocera. The report that the section dealing with the remainder of the moths is about to be published is welcome to North American Lepidopterists.

A.E. Brower

*Published June, 1923, as Memoir 68 of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York. 729 pp., 439 figs. Listed at \$3.50 by Fiedler, 31 East 10th St., New York 3, N.Y.

RECENT PAPERS ON LEPIDOPTERA

62. Agenjo, R. "Catalogo ordenador de los lepidópteros en España." Graellsia (Madrid), vol. 4, pp. unnumbered - 13 pp. in June, 10 in August, "1946." (to be cont.) (In Spanish). Gives list of higher categories, superfamilies, and families of Spanish Lepidoptera, followed by a mere list of species in each family, with Micropterygidae (incl. Eriocraniidae), Hepialidae, Adelidae, Psychidae, Heterogynidae, Aegeriidae, Thyrididae, Cossidae, Limacodidae, and Epipyropidae, thus far. Rec'd in U.S.A. Sept. 2, 1947.
63. Chin-ien Luh, "A List of Butterflies from Southern Yunnan". Journ. of the West China Border Research Society, vol. 15 (B), pp. 20-27. 1945. An annotated checklist of new material from southern Yunnan containing 74 spp. (Hesperiidae - 1, Pieridae-23, Papilionidae-11, Amathusiidae-1, Danaidae-10, Satyridae-2, Nymphalidae-20). 18 spp. are new records for China and 70 spp. are new records for Yunnan. Footnote also lists 63 spp. from Kunming, with 5 additional new records for China and 33 new for Yunnan. Full data given in checklist. References at end of paper.
64. Clarke, J.F. Gates "Notes on Oecophoridae, with Descriptions of New Species." Journ. Washington Acad. Sci., vol. 37, pp. 2-18. Jan. 15, 1947. Supplements author's revision of the family (1941). Describes as new: Agonopteryx dammersi (S. Calif.), Martyrhilda isa (Man.), Depressaria constancei (N. Calif.), D. betina (Wash.), D. schellbachii (Ariz.), D. moya (N. Calif.), D. besma (Wash.), D. thustra (Wash.). Finds genus name Paratheta Meyr. a homonym of Paratheta Lower and renames Meyrick's genus Pseudotheta, with same genotype, Paratheta syrtica Meyr. Synonymizes Meyrick's Depressaria endryopa under Agonopteryx fulva (Wals.). Sinks Meyrick's D. sciapoda under Agonopteryx pallidella (Busck), and Meyrick's D. nymphidia and D. corystopa under D. alienella Busck. Removes genera Garrha Walker, Hoplomorpha Turner, Thema Walker, Phryganeutis Meyrick, and Atheropla Meyrick from synonymy. Places Borkhausenia aciculata Meyrick and Paratheta astigmatica Meyrick in genus Anoncia (Cosmopterygidae). Gives distribution, life history, and host plant notes on numerous oecophorids. Figures made of female genitalia of all n.spp. except isa, which was figured in 1941 as M. sciapoda.
65. Clarke, J.F. Gates "A New Eucosma from the El Segundo Sand Dunes" (Olethreutidae). Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 46, pp. 51-53, pl. 11. June 12, 1947. Describes as new Eucosma hennei, reared from larvae taken by Chris Henne. Male and female genitalia figured.
66. Clarke, J.F. Gates "Notes on, and New Species of, American Moths of the Genus Filatima Busck" (Gelechiidae). Journ. Wash. Acad. Sci., vol. 37, pp. 263-275, 21 figs. Aug. 15, 1947. Describes as new: Filatima procedes (Tex.), F. betulae (Mass.), F. golovina (S. Calif.), F. tridentata (S. Calif.), F. vaniae (Utah), F. perpensa (N. Calif.), F. sperryi (Calif.), F. vaccinii (N.J.), F. platyochra (S. Calif.), F. virgea (Tex.), F. spinigera (S. Calif.), F. obidenna (Ariz.). Figures female genitalia of all except perpensa, sperryi, and spinigera, and male genitalia of all n. spp. Moves Gelechia bimaculella Cham. to Fascita, and G. frugalis Braun, G. prognosticata Braun and G. shastella Gaede to Filatima. Sinks F. clarkella Busck under F. shastella.

67. Comstock, John A. "A Few Pests of Sunflower in California." Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 45, pp. 141-144, pls. 15-18. Jan. 10, 1947(1946). Notes on life-history of Stibadium spumosum Grt. (Phalaenidae) in flower heads, Chlosyne lacinia (Nymphalidae) on leaves, and Suleima baracana Kft. and S. helianthana Riley (Phalaenidae) boring in stems, with excellent photos and drawings of larvae and pupae of spumosum and pupae of lacinia.
68. Comstock, John A. "Phlegethontius rustica Fabr. in California." Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 45, pp. 145-147, pls. 19, 20. Jan. 10, 1947(1946). Brief notes on occurrence in S. Calif., where it feeds on Chilopsis, an unrecorded host plant. Clear photos of larva and pupa.
69. Comstock, John A. "Notes on the Early Stages of Eucosma hennei Clarke." Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci., vol. 46, pp. 53-54, pl. 12. June 12, 1947. (See under Clarke, above). Brief description only of color of larvae, of some structures of pupa. Pupa figured. Species bores in stems of Phacelia.
70. Comstock, John A. "Giant Lilies of the Desert." Quarterly, Los Angeles County Museum, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 12-16, 4 photogs. Summer, 1947. Interesting historical notes on Joshua Tree, with authoritative popular notes on its borer, Megathymus yuccae navajo and photos of latter's pupa and L.M. Martin digging out a borer. Mentions that true generic name of yucca moth is Tegeticula Zeller, which has priority over Pronuba Riley.
71. Darlington, Emlen P. "Notes on certain types of Lepidoptera described by Brackenridge Clemens." Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., vol. 73, pp. 85-104. July 16, 1947. Reports on a critical examination of Clemens collection at the Acad. of Nat. Sciences of Phila., validating still remaining types of moths other than Tineidae and Crambinae, the latter validated previously by Busck and Haimbach, respectively. Darlington discusses 10 Sphingidae, 1 Saturniidae, 3 Arctiidae, 5 Limacodidae, 1 Megalopygidae, 4 Zygaenidae, 1 Thyrididae, 16 Pyralidae, 60 Olethreutidae, and 31 Tortricidae. Types of only 39 of these 132 spp. are still unknown. In several cases Darlington adds his own notes on the species in question. Specimens of two of C.T. Robinson's tortricid spp. (synonyms of Clemens' spp.) designated as lectotypes.
72. dos Passos, Cyril F. "Erebia youngi Holland, Its Subspecies and Distribution". (Satyridae). Am. Mus. Novitates, no. 1348, 4 pp. July 14, 1947. On basis of studies of type and other material, dos Passos concludes that there are three races of E. youngi recognizable; typical, in the Yukon River basin; E. youngi herscheli Leussler, in the MacKenzie basin; and E. youngi rileyi n. ssp., in the Alaskan range (type locality-McKinley Park, Alaska). New race named on basis of types and 15 prs. of paratypes. Apparently consistent genitalic characters, as well as pattern distinguish the races. Complete references given throughout.
73. Dufrane, Abel "Papilionidae". Bull. & Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique, vol. 82, pp. 101-122. "1946". On Papilionidae of many parts of the world, describing as new: Papilio martensi (Belgian Congo), "P. polydamas cubensis subsp. nov." ("Cuba"), "P. polyxenes asterius Cr.-f. subamplificata f. nov." (Temple, Pa., U.S.A.), P. glaucus

RECENT PAPERS-cont.

73. Dufrane(cont.) canadensis ab. deficiens ("U.S.A. without precise locality"), P. troilus ab. flava ("Pocono Mont., Pa., U.S.A."), ab. obliterata ("U.S.A. without precise locality") and ab. berioi ("Pocono Mont., Pa., U.S.A."), and ab. addenda ("Pocono Mont., Pa., U.S.A.") and at least 75 other new aberrations and 11 new forms. A terrifying paper. The aberration-namers of the U.S.A. may be passé, but foreign activity seems accelerated, if anything.
74. Evans, W.H. "The Correct Name for Spialia sertorius Hoffmansegg (Lep. Hesperidae)." The Entomologist, vol. 80, p. 167. July, 1947. Evans, a leading skipper authority, proves fairly well that Hemming is in error in considering "S. hibiscæ (Hübner)" the correct name for the insect which should be known as S. sertorius, since Hübner's hibiscæ only reached the proof stage, was never published, and was actually rejected by Hübner, himself. Same is true of alchmyllæ Hemming, a synonym of Carcharodus floccifera Zeller. C. altheæ (Hübner) is a homonym of altheæ Esper and also falls under floccifera.
75. Fullaway, D.T. "Nihoa Insects." Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 13 pp. 51-53. May, 1947. In list of insects from this small island off Kauai are 11 moths, some, such as Celerio lineata, also common U.S.A. spp.
76. Kirkpatrick, T.W. "Notes on a species of Epipyropidae (Lepidoptera) parasitic on Metaphaena species (Hemiptera: Fulgoridae) at Amani, Tanganyika." Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London (A), vol. 22, pp. 61-64. 16 June 1947. The moth larvae attach to the fulgorid leaf hoppers and feed only on the wax secreted, not puncturing the integument, but the host dies shortly after the larva leaves to pupate. Eggs of one moth, all laid in one day, continue to hatch, a few a day, for at least a year! 2000-3000 eggs laid per female.
77. Knaben, Nils "Amphitrota suecica Auriv. (Lep. Noct.) fra B ø verdalen i Norge." Norsk Entomologisk Tidsskrift (Oslo), vol. 7, pp. 185-186. "1946" (In Norwegian).
78. Kozhantshikov, I.V. "On systematic of genera of Anarta-group (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) in relation to ecology and geographic distribution of the species Anarta." Revue d'Entomologie de l'Urss (Moscow), vol. 29, pp. 12-35, 5 figs. (Russian, with English summary). Includes key to the Anarta group: Anartomorpha, Ala, Oxytrypia, Hypsophila, Anarta, Sajanie, Panolis, Pseudanarta, Sympistoides, Sympistis, Lasionycta, Lasies-tra, Polia, Hadena, Parastichtis, Crino. All genotypes listed. Describes as new: Anarta militzæ from South Altai and Hypsophila meinhardti from Pamirs and Tian-Shan. Notes that primitive spp. of Anarta have narrow host requirements, in the Fagales and Rosales (and some Ericaceae), whereas the specialized spp. are only on Ericaceae. But Monima, Polia, and Hadena have similar requirements to most typical Holarctic insects, feeding on Salicales, Fagales, Rosales, Compositae, Gramineae, Ranunculaceae, and Umbelliferae. He believes most arctic Anarta, Sympistis, and Polia originated in the mountains of central Asia, while arctic Lasionycta and one Anarta and Polia originated in America and Scandinavia.

79. Miscellaneous workers, in "Minutes, Notes, and Exhibitions", Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 13, pp. 1-31. May, 1947. Various Lepidoptera notes:-- Achaea janata (L.) new record on Lanai; larvae stripping Ricinus bushes on Hawaii. Scotorythra paludicola (Butl.) on Acacia on Maui. S. paludicola defoliating koa, Tristania, Grevillea on Maui, heavily attacked by parasite and birds. Parasitic fly and wasp reared from Vanessa cardui (L.) on Oahu. Amyna natalis (Walk.), new immigrant moth on Oahu breeding on Sida, Abutilon, Waltheria. Heavy infestation on Oahu of Hymenia recurvalis (Fabr.) on Sesuvium and Batis. Polydesma umbricola Bois. damaging Samanea and rose on Hawaii and Oahu. Anacamptodes fragilaria feeding on mint. Eggs of Protoparce quinquemaculata blackburni (Butl.) on Nicotiana on Molokai heavily parasitized by Trichogramma wasps; total larval and pupal period of sphinx 56 days. Hawaiina perkinsi (Swezey), rare sphinx, reared from Euphorbia from Mt. Kaala. Gnori-moschema operculella (Zeller) reared from Physalis high in mts. Grown agrotid larva found in cave at 12,000'. Euxoa mesotaxa (Meyrick) adults found at 13,000'. Ethmia colonella (Walsing.) defoliating Cordia on Hawaii. Genophantis leahi Swezey infesting Euphorbia, parasitized by 3 wasps.
80. Opheim, M. "Hvor godt er vårt land undersøkt med hensyn til Macrolepidoptera." Norsk Ent. Tidsskr. (Oslo), vol. 7, pp. 187-189. "1946". (English summary).
81. Swezey, O.H. "Elaphria nucicolora (Guenée), a Recent Immigrant to Hawaii (Agrotidae: Acronictinae)." Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc. vol. 13, pp. 99-100. May, 1947. Native of Fla., Tex., W. Indies, S. America. May become sugar cane pest. Listed in genus Monodes in McDunnough Checklist, but placed in Elaphria by Heinrich.
82. Swezey, O.H. "Two New Hawaiian Moths on Chenopodium oahuense." Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 13, pp. 103-104. May, 1947. New spp. are: Mapsidius chenopodii (Plutellidae) and Feltia lookii both from Hawaii. Rather briefly described. Latter not certain feeder on Chenopodium.
83. Swezey, O.H. "Synonymy of Two Common Moths of Stored Food Products." Proc. Hawaiian Ent. Soc., vol. 13, p. 104. May, 1947. Endrosis lactella (Schiff.) listed as synonym of E. sarcitrella (L.). Setomorpha dryas (Butl.) and S. insectella (Fabr.), both of Walsingham, listed as synonyms of S. rutella Zell.
84. Tams, W.H.T. "A new African species of the genus Fulgoraecia Newman (Lepidoptera, Epipyropidae)." Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London (B), vol. 16, pp. 57-59, 1 pl. 16 June 1947. Describes the new moth parasitizing fulgorids in Africa (see reference above under Kirkpatrick), naming it Fulgoraecia cerolestes. Gives excellent photos of several males, the male and female genitalia, the two known hosts, and two views of the host with the parasite larva attached. Sinks the name Epipyrops as a synonym of the prior Fulgoraecia. It would seem that a new family should also be used to replace the name based on the synonym.
85. Tetley, J. "Increased Variability Accompanying an Increase in Population in a Colony of Argynnis selene (Lep. Nymphalidae)." The Entomologist, vol. 80, pp. 177-179, pl. III, Aug. 1947. An important observation revealing one condition producing aberrations. "The main points of interest are: (1) that in the 15 years or so

85. Tetley (cont.)-previous to 1944 in which observations were kept on this locality not the smallest variation was noted, except for two suffused males taken in 1943; (ii) that in the very much larger wooded area, of which the locality forms a small part, no variation has been found at any time, even minor banded forms being absent; (iii) the variation was coincident with a large increase in numbers in this locality from a few dozens in earlier years to an approximate maximum total of 270-300 in each of the two years in question...; (iv) that in each of the two years there was a second brood in August, amounting in numbers to about 35-40% of the spring brood, in which not the least variation occurred; and (v) that in 1946 and 1947 the total brood was not more than one-half that of either of the earlier years and that no variation occurred." Plate shows 12 of the 36 striking aberrations taken in the small colony during the two high population years.
86. Verity, Ruggero "Descrizione ed ordinamento naturale di alcune razze del genere Anthrocera Scop. (= Zygaena F.) (Lepidoptera Anthroceridae = Zygaenidae)." Redia (Florence), vol. 31, pp. 55-83. 1946. Drops Zygaena Fabr. (1807) as synonym of Anthrocera Scopoli (1777), since both were based on A. filipendulae (L.), and thus also changed the family name, to Anthroceridae. Discusses the races of some species of the genus, describing several new ones from Europe. Sinks Thermophila as invalid subgeneric name, having as type filipendulae, same as genotype of Anthrocera.
87. Verity, Ruggero "Rassegna delle Specie Italiane della Tribu Adscitidi (= Genere Procris F. Olim)." Redia (Florence), vol. 31, pp. 123-162, pls. VI-VIII. 1946. Discusses the genera: Procris, Jordanita, and Adscita, describing various new races and forms and giving numerous photographs of male genitalia.
88. Williams, Joseph L. "The comparative anatomy of the internal genitalia of some Tineoidea (Lepidoptera, Gracillariidae-Tischeriidae)." Proc. Roy. Ent. Soc. London (A), vol. 22, pp. 8-17, 8 figs. 5 May 1947. Seeks an intermediate between the primitive "monotreme" moths (females with only one abdominal opening) and the "diplotremes", with a second opening, for copulation only. The latter is the advanced condition and is characteristic of most Lepidoptera. Present study was in search of intermediates to explain development of diplotremes, but Tineoidea are rather typical diplotremes.
89. Wind, Robert G., & Harry K. Clench "New Indo-Australian Lycaenidae." Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc., vol. 42, pp. 1-16. Feb., 1947. Describes as new 4 species and 8 subspecies: Candalides erinus stevensi (New Guinea), C. meeki kunupiensis (N. Guinea), C. grandissima morobea (N. Guinea), Philiris diana papuanus (N. Guinea), P. ariadne (N. Guinea), P. azula (N. Guinea), P. fulgens bicolorata (Aru Is.), P. intensa birou (N. Guinea), P. innotatus evinculis (Queensland), P. moira putih (N. Guinea), P. mayri (N. Guinea), P. misimensis (N. Guinea). Most types in M.C.Z. Unique type of bicolorata in Wind's private collection! Reduces Candalides arfaki Beth.-Bkr. as race under meeki and Philiris kurandae Waterh. as race under fulgens. Elevates P. innotatus Miskin as species distinct from ilias Feld.

PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6. Henry Skinner (1861-1926)

Henry Skinner was born on March 27, 1861, in Philadelphia. Having acquired his early education in public schools, he attended Rugby Academy and finally the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degrees of B.S., and, in 1884, M.D. In 1886 he married Celia Beck and they later had two children. Although after graduation he had become busy with his medical practice he enthusiastically participated in entomological activities, especially through the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, and his interest was recognized by his election to the editorship of the two-months-old Entomological News in 1890. Another "spare-time" occupation was curating the insect collections of the American Entomological Society and the Academy, as well as collecting in most parts of the U.S.A. and Canada. Preparation of taxonomic and biological papers on Lepidoptera also shared his time. In 1901 he relinquished his medical practice and turned all of his efforts to entomology. Thus the curatorship of the Entomology Department of the Academy and the Ent. News editorship became his formal occupations. After 21 years of service as editor he resigned in 1910, while still continuing with public lecturing at the Academy, participation in organizations, and scholarly research. Having recognized the need for a national association of entomologists in one of his earliest editorials, Skinner was elected a Fellow and Vice-President of the Entomological Society of America at its first meeting, in 1906, and two years later was elected President. In 1910 he helped launch the first world congress on entomology, in the capacity of chairman of the United States committee, and went to Brussels to preside at the nomenclature section of that meeting, and continued as a member of the Permanent Committee for the congresses. In 1913 he became a member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. After a long career of enthusiastic service, Dr. Skinner died on May 29, 1926, at the age of 65.

Skinner is a familiar name to American Lepidopterists, not only in taxonomy but for alert observations of the living insects. His first paper, a short note describing the field differentiation of the sexes of Argynnis idalia, was published in 1882, while he was still in medical school. One of his larger works is the "Synonymic Catalogue of the North American Rhopalocera" (1898). His varied interests included speciation, antigeny, mimicry, and variation. Hesperiidæ was his special group, and the publications on Pamphila and Thanaos are among his better-known works, including a comprehensive series of six papers on male genitalia of skippers of North America, done in collaboration with R.C. Williams, Jr.

This scientist's two outstanding contributions were his research on Lepidoptera and his editorship of Ent. News. He constantly sought improvement in content and medium of the News, such as the use of half-tone and, later, colored plates. His desire was to provide material of value and stimulation for all types of readers, from beginners to specialists, and the editorials, such as those campaigning for better techniques in preparation of specimens, are filled with evidences of his ready humor, as well as acumen. In one he wrote: "We may also say, in passing, that we have coined a new word, 'Sloppydoptera', which has reference to specimens captured with a baseball bat or temporarily loaned to the new baby as playthings before being 'sent out'." The present progress of American entomological activities owes much to the wise guidance and devoted toil of men such as Dr. Skinner.

Jeanne E. Remington

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

P.F. Bruggemann, of Saskatchewan, wrote about the unusual feeding habits of a moth larva: an "astonishing discovery was made one August morning during the daily inspection of the farm buildings in search for Catocala. Under the eaves of the blacksmith shop I noticed an object, the perfect imitation of bird excrement. Only its impossible position prompted closer inspection, which revealed a caterpillar busily gnawing a hole into the roof board. Covering it with a small wire cage I watched its labours. On the morning of the third day it had disappeared, closing the hole with a sheet of white silk, and leaving behind a pile of small, round pellets of wood chips in the bottom of the cage. A second, similar larva found on a wall of the same building, and transferred into a rearing box, pupated. But instead of a moth there emerged the following spring an ichneumon fly of the rare genus Metopius. Nothing appeared from the other one. According to Mr. T.N. Freeman the pupa does not key out satisfactorily and my sketchy notes of the caterpillars did not give a satisfactory clue. So the identity of these wood-boring caterpillars remains a mystery."

S.B. Smalley reports a list of 80 spp. of butterflies taken around Cincinnati from 1933 to 1945. This is not an unusually large list, but it is remarkable that he has reared 45 species from egg to adult, including Calephalis borealis (muticum?), Libythea bachmani, Mitoura damon, and a number of skippers. We hope he saved the pupal skins.

MORE ON SPHINGIDAE OVER WATER

In the Ozarks of Missouri I saw sphinx moths, Haemorrhagia, strike the muddy water of an upland pond on at least two or three occasions. Near the farm buildings this pond was used by hogs and other stock. I was unable to decide whether the moths were after water or the reflection they might see, but probably the latter. - A.E. Brower

Dean F. Berry, of Orlando, Florida, has obtained Phoebis philea by placing an Acacia plant near the Hibiscus flowers to which passing females are attracted. The females oviposit on the Acacia and Mrs. Berry covers the Acacia with netting to rear and retain the adults.

A copy of the Bulletin of the So. California Academy of Sciences, recently received, lists the following memoirs of interest to Lepidopterists:

- Vol. 1. 1938. "Check List of the Lepidoptera of Canada and the United States of America; Part 1; Macrolepidoptera", by Dr. J. McDunnough. Paper cover.....\$4.00.
- Vol. 2, Pt. 1. 1939. Part 2 of the same Check List - "Microlepidoptera". Paper cover.....\$2.50.
- Pt. 2. 1944. "Revision of the North American Genera and Species of the Phalaenid Subfamily Plusiinae (Lepidoptera)", by Dr. J. McDunnough.\$1.50.

These are all available to members of the Academy for half price. Academy membership dues are \$5.00 per year, including subscription to the Bulletin.

NOTICES BY MEMBERS

Available now: Living pupae (cocoons) of Actias selene, long-tailed Indo-Australian saturniid. Reared locally under netting, free from parasites. Otto H. Schroeter, 613 Williams Street, New London, Conn.

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.

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 americanus, asterius stabilis, brevicauda gaspeensis, brevicauda bretonensis, bairdi, bairdi hollandi, bairdi brucei, nitra, nitra kahli, machaon alaska, 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.

GEORGIA LEPIDOPTERA offered in exchange for Lepidoptera from other parts of U.S.A. or foreign countries. H. W. Eustis, Woodbine Road, Augusta, Georgia.

WISH TO TRADE "The World Of Plant Life" (722 pp.) by C.J. Highlander for McDunnough's Macrolepidoptera Checklist-1938. My copy is like new. Elias A. Ferguson, 1213 Bellflower Ave., S.W., Canton 4, Ohio.

PLEASE INFORM US PROMPTLY OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The SEASON SUMMARY outlined on page 49 of the September NEWS will be moved ahead to the December issue. Please see that individual reports are received by L.M. Martin, J.D. Eff, J.C. Hopfinger, or the NEWS editor BY NOVEMBER 20. Reports are especially needed from the mid-western and southeastern states. The September issue was mailed much later than expected and as a consequence it is necessary to give more time for preparation of reports. All members who were able to spend time in the field this season are urgently requested to participate in making this first Season Summary a success.

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In a few cases we have been informed of series of the NEWS being

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