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., 24 are from Canada, and 8 are from countries outside of North America. This year there 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" and from Alabama and South Carolina. 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)
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?

-62-

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


70. Comstock, John A. "Giant Lilies of the Desert." Quarterly, Los Angeles County Museum, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 12-16, 4 photos. 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 F. "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. (syonyms of Clemens' spp.) designated as lectotypes.


73. Dufrane (cont.) canadensis ab. deficiens ("U.S.A. without precise locality") and Troilus ab. obliterata ("U.S.A. without precise locality") and ab. berloi ("Pocono Monta, 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 pass, but foreign activity seems accelerated, if anything.


July, 1947. Evans, a leading skipper authority, proves fairly well that Hemming is in error in considering "S. hibisca, (Hubner)" the correct name for the insect which should be known as S. sertorius, since Hübner's hibisca only reached the proof stage, was never published, and was actually rejected by Hübner himself. Same is true of alchimllae Hemming, a synonym of Carcharodus floccifera Zeller. C. altheae (Hübner) is a homronym of altheae Esper and also falls under floccifera.


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.


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, Parnellis, Pseudanarta, Sympistoides, Symphistis, Lasionycta, Lasistes, Polla, Hadena, Parastichtis, Crino. All genotypes listed. Describes as new: Anarta militzae 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, Polla, 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, Symphistis, and Polla originated in the mountains of central Asia, while arctic Lasionycta and one Anarta and Polla originated in America and Scandinavia.


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 ceroles. 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
RECENT PAPERS—concl.

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 Anthrocer a Scop. (=Zygaena F.) (Lepidoptera Anthroceridae = Zygaenidae)." Redia (Florence), vol. 31, pp. 55-82, 1946. Drops Zygaena Fabr. (1807) as synonym of Anthrocer a 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 Anthrocer a.


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 "diploptremes", 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 diploptremes, but Tineoidea are rather typical diploptremes.


PLEASE KEEP US INFORMED OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS

-68-
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. Hesperiidae 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 halftone 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
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 beam. 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 Phoebs 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:


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.

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.


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 gascoensis, brevicauda bretonensis, bairdi, bairdi hollandi, bairdi brucei, nitra, nitra kahli, machaon alaska, machaon hudsonianus, machaon dodi, indra pergimus, indra minori, pilumnus. Parnassius all except clodius, smintheus, sayi, hermodur. Carl Cook, Crabtree, Beaufort, 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, Purness, 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.


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.

Two foreign Lepidopterists' societies are known to us thus far. "La Société Lepidopterologique de Genève" (Geneva, Switzerland) was founded in 1905 and after its fortieth anniversary in 1945 it decided to become "La Société entomologique de Genève", expanding its scope. As a Lepidopterists' society it published a bulletin and had issued several parts of a series on Swiss Lepidoptera.

The second organization is the new "Nippon Lepidopterological Society" (see Ent. News, vol. 57, pp. 19-20), founded in 1945 and publishing "Transactions". In addition, Zephyrus, an excellent entomological journal published by the Entomology Dept. of the Kyushu Imperial University, Fukuoka, Japan, is devoted entirely to Lepidoptera.

EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ENTOMOLOGY

The Eighth Congress will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, from August 8 to 15, 1948. These Congresses are the only meetings attended by large numbers of entomologists from all parts of the world. The sessions of the Congress are devoted almost entirely to papers read by many of the world's greatest entomologists. During the coming sessions it is probable that a large portion of the papers will be read in English. Some papers on Lepidoptera are always on the program. In view of the demand for transportation it is necessary to arrange for passage as early as possible.

In a few cases we have been informed of copies of the NEWS being received with one side of a page printed upside-down, or not printed at all. We are glad to replace such defective sheets, but members needing replacements should notify us soon after discovering the error. The supply of extra pages is quite limited. A postal card from you will bring a replacement promptly.

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 for 1947, and the NEWS is sent free 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.