

DIE SCHMETTERLINGE MITTELEUROPAS. By Walter Forster & Theodor A. Wohlfahrt. [In German.] [Second instalments], vol. 1: pp. 33-64, figs. 19-36; vol. 2: pp. 33-64, pls. 5-8, figs. 14-22. Stuttgart, 1952. Publisher: Franckh'sche Verlagshandlung, W. Keller & Co., Stuttgart, Germany. Price DM. 10.

ital cat. c. The first instalments of this work were reviewed in the *Lepid. NEWS* (vol. 6: nos. 4-5, pp. 79-80; 1952).

The second part of vol. 1 of this useful work discusses the preparation of the pupae and the imagoes, the arrangement and conservation of a collection as to labeling, determination, preservation, shipment, exchange and purchase, and the keeping of a diary. Also commences a discussion of the structure of butterflies, the study of their development, and the principal features of bodily structures, all of which are carefully explained and well-illustrated in the eighteen figures.

The second part of vol. 2 concludes *Erebia*, and then treats of the following genera: *Agapetes*, *Oeneis*, *Hipparchia*, *Arethusa*, *Brintesia*, *Chazara*, *Satyrus*, *Minois*, *Aphantopus*, *Pararge*, *Dira*, *Lopinga*, *Maniola*, *Hyponephele*, *Pyronia*, *Coenonympha*, thus concluding the Satyridae, and commences the Nymphalidae with the following genera: *Apatura*, *Limnitis*, *Neptis*, *Vanessa*, *Aglais*, *Inachis*, *Nymphalis*, *Polygonia*, *Araschnia*, *Euphydryas* and part of *Melitaea*. Again the beautiful plates lag behind the text, completing as they do the Pieridae and running through the Satyridae to almost the end of *Erebia*.

The second instalments of *Die Schmetterlinge Mitteleuropas* are fully the equal of the first, and will have a wide appeal to those desirous of determining their European butterflies. From the American point of view the genera appear to have been considerably split, but, in the reviewer's opinion that is preferable to too much lumping. Also, it is customary in Europe.

This work, when completed, will supersede largely other similar works now in use, such as Lang's *Rhopalocera Europae Descripta et Delineata* (1884), and Spuler's *Die Schmetterlinge Europas* [1901]-1910, and will make an interesting and up to date complement to Verity's *Le Farfalle Diurne d'Italia* (1940-).

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A NEW SPECIES OF STRYMON HUEBNER FROM GEORGIA (LEPIDOPTERA, LYCAENIDAE). By Alexander B. Klots & Harry K. Clench. *American Museum Novitates*, no. 1600: 19 pp., 3 figs. 11 Dec. 1952. Available from: American Museum of Natural History, New York 24, N. Y., U. S. A., \$0.25.

Occasionally a small paper seems to us so singularly fine that we must give it special attention for readers of the *Lepid. News*. This new one by Klots and Clench is a model of perfection as the description of a new species. *Strymon kingi* is not a commonplace new species, but one of those especially interesting "sibling species" which have been discovered recently (e. g., *Colias australis* in Belgium, *Mitoura besseli* in New Jersey, and *Strymon caryaevorus* in Canada). *S. kingi* is a close relative of *S. liparops*, and the two species were taken together at Savannah, Georgia, the type locality of *S. kingi*. In view of the special significance of foodplant differences with other sibling species of Lepidoptera, the discovery of the foodplant of *S. kingi* will be of great interest. Perhaps one of the careful collectors of the new species will soon find the favored plant.

Technically the authors have produced a masterly characterization, with elaborate descriptions of the details of structure, pattern, and color of the type specimens and their ♂ and ♀ genitalia. Careful comparisons are made with the related species of *Strymon*. But I predict that the descriptive words will be by-passed by most later workers, since the paper includes beautiful side-by-side drawings of the ♂ and ♀ genitalia of *S. kingi*, *S. liparops*, and *S. falacer*, as well as fine photographs of the wing patterns of all three species.

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