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The time spent in each instar is variable; the following represents an average life cycle.

EGG	:	Eggs laid in late June emerge eight to nine days later.
FIRST INSTAR	:	Six to seven days.
SECOND INSTAR	:	Seven to eight days.
THIRD INSTAR	:	Eleven to thirteen days.
FOURTH INSTAR	:	About eight and a half months, the hibernation stage covering the period from late August to late the following April.
FIFTH INSTAR	:	Ten to thirteen days.
FINAL INSTAR	:	Ten days to a little over two weeks (females seem to develop more slowly).
PUPA	:	Thirteen to sixteen days. The first adults normally emerging about the start of the second week in June.

My thanks go to Dr. John R. Reeder of Yale University for the host plant determination and to William Howe of Ottawa, Kansas, for the illustration of the life history.

## BOOK REVIEW

PRODROMUS LEPIDOPTERORUM SLOVACIAE [Prodromus of the Lepidoptera of Slovakia]. By Karel Hrubý. 1964. 962 pp., 3 maps. Published by the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Klemensova Street 27, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. Price 83,- Kčs.

Slovakia is an interesting and beautiful country in Central Europe. There are a number of different land formations; in the southern part it is the great Lowland of the river of Danube with xerothermic localities, in the north there are the mountains of which the Tatra is the highest (with the Peak of Gerlach 2,663 m).

The fauna of Lepidoptera of Slovakia was intensively investigated, but results of this work were published in different languages and dispersed in short faunistic contributions. Therefore, comprehensive research work was very difficult. Hrubý's work is of great importance for the students of Lepidoptera in Central Europe.

The introductory parts of the book are written simultaneously in Slovak and Latin. These chapters treat the history of faunistic work of the Slovak Lepidoptera and zoogeography and ecology of butterflies and moths (pp. 5–59). The bibliography (pp. 60–98) contains 889 citations published in the period of 1772–1960. Lists of revised collections and of all recorded localities (pp. 99–127) conclude this part of the *Prodromus*.

The main part of the book (pp. 128–882) is the systematic survey of all species of Lepidoptera and their localities in Slovakia. In this country 2,696 species are recorded.

The index of authors and species (pp. 883–962) finishes this monumental work. "Prodromus Lepidopterorum Slovaciae" is the first complete work about Lepidoptera of Slovakia.

(The author, Professor of Genetics of Charles University, Prague, died in an automobile accident on 10 Dec. 1962).

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## FIELD NOTES ON AUTOMERIS ZEPHYRIA (SATURNIIDAE) AND LARVAE OF HEMIHYALEA EDWARDSI (ARCTIIDAE) IN NEW MEXICO

In Juan Tabó Canyon, not far from the type locality of *Callophrys* (*Sandia*) macfarlandi Ehrlich & Clench, I captured a fresh specimen of *Automeris zephyria* Grote, at black light, in May, 1958. Near the town of Cedar Crest, southeast of Sandia Crest, another specimen of *A. zephyria* was taken on the porch of a restaurant, where it had come to a lighted window on 14 June 1961.

On the morning of 15 June 1961, while collecting near Highway 66, in the foothills east of Albuquerque, large numbers of last instar larvae of *Hemihyalea edwardsi* Packard were observed on scrub oak; also present, in smaller numbers, were the larvae of an unidentified *Hemileuca* (Saturniidae). In some cases, the abundant *Hemihyalea* larvae had nearly stripped the oaks. They were crawling over the trunks and branches in bright sunlight, which is of interest as the larvae of *H. edwardsi* are strictly nocturnal under usual conditions. They normally hide in crevices in the trunk by day, and come out to feed at dusk, or after dark.

There are some really excellent locations for moth collecting in the Sandia Mountains. In the spring of 1958, I had great success with a portable black light in Juan Tabó Canyon, off a side road which led into a wash with running water. Another very fine collecting area was along the road, from three to ten miles south of the small town of Placitas, on the northeast side of Sandia Peak. Vegetation is varied and luxuriant on the northern and eastern slopes of Sandia, being entirely different from the sparse growth on the southern and western slopes. The road to Sandia Crest (10,700 feet elev.) presents a variety of rich collecting spots, in several different plant associations.

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