

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).

JOSEF MOUCHA, Národní museum v Praze, Praha 1, Czechoslovakia

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.

NOEL MCFARLAND, South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia.