

and females were fairly numerous, and I managed to take about 35 of the butterflies.

In addition to these localities, *ariane* occurs in the Carson Valley, south of Carson City, and I took a few males there. I also took a few males at Chandler State Park, north of Lakeview, in Oregon. The species no doubt occurs in many other places in that area, such as south of Cedarville, around Davis Creek, around the north end of Goose Lake, probably throughout the Warner Lakes area, around Summer Lake, and possibly also Abert Lake.

Looking at the entire catch of 155 specimens (82 males and 73 females), it is evident that there is a great deal of variation. Males are quite uniformly dark; some individuals have yellowish areolas around the dark ocelli on the upperside and others do not; and the number of ocelli on the hindwings varies from one to four. Females vary from rather dark with only a little yellowing around the primary ocelli, to quite light with a wide yellow band on both wings. The latter can be called typical *stephensi*. From the somewhat limited material at hand, I find that the percentages of females which represent the *stephensi* form are 88% in Surprise Valley, 25% at Crump Lake, and 62% at Ana Springs.

I also paid some attention to the other species of *Cercyonis* in this area. I have taken *C. silvestris* (Edwards) along the road some miles south of Eagleville in Surprise Valley, near Crump Lake, and near Picture Rock Pass, just north of Ana Springs, in each case in rather dry areas on the blossoms of rabbit brush (*Chrysothamnus*). *C. oetus* (Bdv.) has been taken, also on rabbit brush, at Lake City and in Fandango Valley, in California; in various places in the Warners in Oregon; in the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge; and at numerous other places farther north in Oregon.

BOOK NOTICE

MICROLEPIDOPTERA OF JUAN FERNANDEZ ISLANDS. By J. F. Gates Clarke. Proc. U. S. National Museum, vol. 117, pp. 1-106, 111 text figs., 1 plate. 1965.

A total of 71 species are treated from this island group, which is located some 400 miles off the coast of southern Chile. Included are 41 previously undescribed species, primarily pyraloids, and eight new genera. Of the total, ten are widespread moths which are associated with activities of man and presumably are introduced, while only five others have been recorded in adjacent portions of South America. Clarke points out that the high endemism (about 75%) is probably disproportionate, in part a product of the preliminary state of knowledge concerning Microlepidoptera both in the islands and in mainland Chile and Argentina. Some 28 species known only from the archipelago are pyraloids of the family Crambidae, the only group which seems to have undergone extensive speciation in the Juan Fernandez Islands.—EDITOR.