

Mexican specimens of Boisduval as syntypes from which a lectotype must be chosen. Article 74 (a) (i) states "The first published designation of a lectotype fixes the status of the specimen, but if it is proven that the designated specimen is not a syntype, the designation is invalid."

The ultimate decision rests upon the interpretation to be put upon Boisduval's wording of the last sentence quoted from him above. If this is interpreted to restrict the syntypes to the Sonoran specimens, then Higgin's designation of the Carnegie Museum specimen is valid. If the wording is not considered restrictive, then the Oberthür-McDunnough selection of a "Mexican" specimen must be supported. I have advised Higgins of the situation and recommended to him that he take appropriate action to settle this nomenclatorial problem for the sake of stability.

LITERATURE CITED

- BARNES, WILLIAM, & JAMES McDUNNOUGH, 1916. Contributions to the Natural History of the Lepidoptera of North America. Vol. 3. Decatur, Ill.
- BROWN, F. MARTIN, 1964. "Tyron Reakirt (1844-?)" Jour. Lepid. Soc., 18: 211-214.
- DOS PASSOS, C. F., 1964. A synonymic list of the Nearctic Rhopalocera. Lep. Soc. Mem. 1, 145 pp., New Haven, Conn.
- HIGGINS, LIONEL G., 1960. "A revision of the Melitaeine genus *Chlosyne* and allied species (Lepidoptera: Nymphalinae)." Trans. Royal Ent. Soc. Lond., 112: 381-475, 134 figs.
- INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE, 1964. "International Code of Zoological Nomenclature adopted by the XV International Congress of Zoologists," revised edition. 176 pp. London.

BOOK NOTICE

EARLY STAGES OF JAPANESE BUTTERFLIES. By Dr. Takashi Shirozu. Photography by Akira Hara. Vol. I, iv + 142 pp., 60 col. pls., 1960; Vol. II, 139 pp., 60 col. pls., 1962. Hoikusha Publishing Co., Ltd., 20, 1-chom, Uchikyuhoji-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka, Japan. \$12.50 (surface mail), \$18.75 (air mail).

Of 216 native and migratory species in Japan, 196 are illustrated in color photography, including all but three of the native species. The plates show egg, larva, pupa, and adult, often from more than one angle; they are exceptionally clear and true in color. Special features include illustration of the oviposition of *Aporia hippia japonica*, emergence of several species, and front view of the heads of 92 species. This is a monumental work on the early stages of Japanese butterflies. The author is Professor at the Biological Laboratory, General Education Department, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, and a member of the Lepidopterists' Society. The photographer is a member of the Entomological Society of Japan, and one of the best photographers of insects in Japan. The author and photographer had nationwide cooperation of Japanese lepidopterists, who supplied living materials.

Although the text is in Japanese, there is an index of the Latin names which are also given on the plates, and the plates themselves really tell much of the story. They are indeed remarkable, especially those of the eggs, which are much enlarged. Much other information on the early stages of Japanese butterflies is available in papers published in the *Lepidopterists' News* by Mr. T. Iwase (vol. 7, p. 45; vol. 8, p. 95; and vol. 9, p. 13), in the *Journal of The Lepidopterists' Society* (vol. 18, p. 105); and by Dr. T. Kuzuya in the *Journal* (vol. 13, p. 175).—TAKESHI KUZUYA, 3d Dept. Intern. Medicine, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Tokyo, Japan and E. J. NEWCOMER, 1509 Summitview, Yakima, Wash., U. S. A.