

BEHAVIORAL NOTES ON *MARPESIA PETREUS*

While collecting and studying the distribution of certain Lepidoptera for Peabody Museum, Yale University, in Florida, during June, 1964, I had two encounters with *Marpesia petreus* (Cramer) worthy of note to lepidopterists.

On June 22, at Belle Glade, Palm Beach County, a male flew into our 6-watt G.E. black light at 9:10 P.M.

On June 21, at Ochopee, Collier County, a specimen was netted which showed crisp beak marks, removing the protruding apex between the fifth subcostal nervule and the radial veins on the forewing.

Evidently the attack was made when the insect was at rest, wings folded, as the beak mark is identical on both forewings.

This specimen is in the Yale collection. When presented to Dr. C. L. Remington he was quick to note that perhaps the protrusion or elongation of the wing in the apex area served a purpose such as enabling this insect to escape its predators by having this tip torn away. This specimen was fresh and showed no other marks.

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BOOK NOTICE

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS. By Alfred Werner and Josef Bijok. Norman Riley, Editor. The Viking Press, New York, 1965; 126 pp., 40 colorplates. \$10.95.

This studio-size book ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches) is an English translation, printed in Germany, of a book entitled *Fliegende Kleinodien* (Flying Jewels), originally published in Germany in 1955 and briefly mentioned in *The Lepidopterists' News*, 10: 223; 1956. There are 42 pages of text giving a general description of butterflies and moths, something about migration, a chapter on the "Gems of the Tropics," and one on early stages.

The plates are magnificent, even the iridescence of some tropical *Morphos* is faithfully reproduced. There are two plates of European butterflies and three of European moths, some of which are also found in North America. Following these are 34 plates, each showing from two to seven species, mostly showy tropical species, from South and Central America, Africa, Asia, and the East Indies.

Included are such marvelous species as the unbelievably long-tailed moths, *Argema mittrei*, of Madagascar, and *Copiopteryx semiramis*, of Brazil and Venezuela; the huge *Caligo beltrao*, of Brazil, *Stichophthalma camadeva*, of Sikkim, and *Attacus atlas*, of India; the jewel-like *Ancyluris formosissima*, of Peru (Riodinidae), and *Precis cebrene*, of Africa. There are 22 species of *Papilio*, seven of *Morpho*, and 4 of *Ornithoptera*. In all, nearly 200 species are figured. There is a frontispiece showing part of a wing of *Chrystridia madagascariensis*, much enlarged. The endpapers give the global distribution of some of these species.

This is a book worth owning, especially for those who cannot have the actual butterflies and moths.—E. J. NEWCOMER