

knowledge. He compiled keys to insect orders based on last larval stages, and published a fauna of dendrophilous larvae of Lepidoptera of the USSR.

In systematics, Dr. Danilevski applied not only the classical methods but used his fundamental knowledge of ecological data. All his purely taxonomical papers have an ecological approach, so valuable, but so often completely lacking in the work of others. This approach is evident in the recent (1968) monumental monograph on the tribe Laspeyresini of the USSR (tortricid fruit-borers), which was published by him and his pupil V. I. Kuznetsov. This is unquestionably the best treatise on the group to have appeared within the last hundred years.

The scientific merits of Dr. Danilevski have been acknowledged both in his own country and abroad. He was member of the Board of the Federal Entomological Society of the Scientific Advising Committee of Leningrad University, of the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, and of the Federal Institute for Plant Protection. He was also a member of the Editorial Board of *Entomologicheskoye Obozreniye* and of the international journal *Insect Physiology*.

Besides his scientific qualifications, Dr. Danilevski was a most amiable and kindly man, a lively and interesting companion, and a warmly sociable person. His so unexpected and much too early death cannot but be a severe loss for all his friends, students, and colleagues as well as for lepidopterology in the USSR and abroad.—A.

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MATING FLIGHT OF BUTTERFLIES WITH MIMETIC FEMALES AND NON-MIMETIC MALES

Although no records were kept and it is therefore impossible to cite precise dates and localities, the mating of the following five species has been observed with some frequency over a good many years. In all cases the female was the active partner and the nuptial flight took place in the afternoon, but earlier for *Hypolimnas misippus* L. than for the species of Papilionidae.

Papilionidae:

- Papilio polytes* L. Mysore, (S. India) and Ceylon, 1939
- Papilio dardanus* Brown. Rhodesia and East Africa, 1940–1968
- Papilio echerioides* Trimen. Kenya and Ethiopia, 1940–1968
- Papilio jacksoni* Sharpe. Kenya Highlands, 1955–1968

Nymphalidae:

- Hypolimnas misippus* L. East Africa, 1955–68, Aldabra Island, (Indian Ocean, March 1968)

The species listed above show very conspicuous sexual dimorphism, and there is no possibility of error. It is also logical that these species should be protected by exposure of the (mimetic) female pattern during the very slow and vulnerable mating flight. It is likely that most species with mimetic females and non-mimetic males behave in a similar fashion, but the matter requires further study.—R. H. CARCASSON, *Centennial Museum, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.*