

controlled by larval photoperiod exposure, which also controls the induction of pupal diapause.

Acknowledgment

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A PLASTIC RELAXING BOX FOR PINNED AND PAPERED SPECIMENS

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This relaxing chamber can be readily made by anyone with average mechanical ability for just a few dollars. The setup offers several advantages over regular relaxing chambers. First, pinned specimens can be readily relaxed without the rapid rusting resulting from pins being stuck directly into wet sand. Second, envelopes are not in direct contact with the wet sand. Although specimens take slightly longer to relax, they do not become soaked and ruined. Third, the clear plastic enables one to observe the conditions of the specimens during relaxation without opening the box.

The box and lining strip are of clear plastic, such as Plexiglas, available from hobby shops in $\frac{3}{16}$ inch thickness. Sections can be bonded together

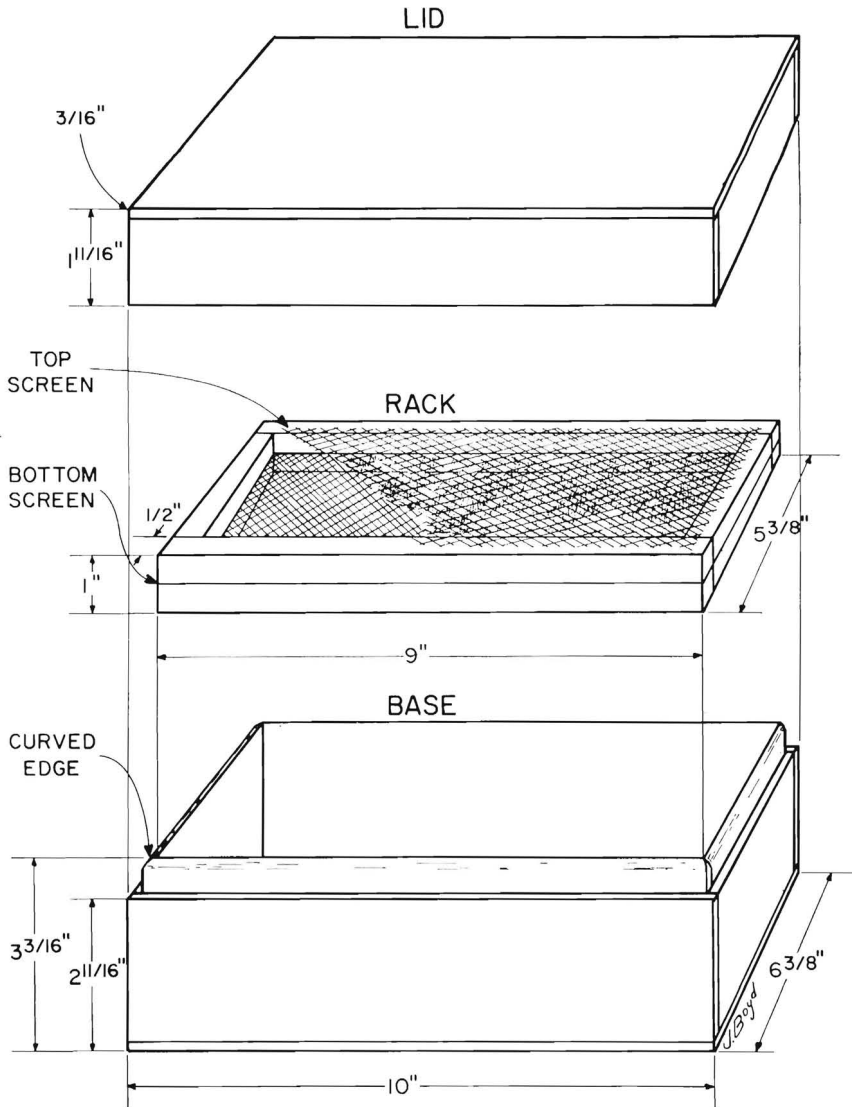


Fig. 1. Details of relaxing box and rack.

with a cement such as Duco Cement which will fill up any spaces formed by irregular sawing techniques. This will form watertight joints. If all edges are made planar and properly perpendicular, a neater bond can be made by injecting acetone or other plastic solvents along the seams.

Details of the box are given in Figure 1. Of course, the dimensions may be changed as desired, as long as the resultant base is watertight. As can be seen, the beveled inner strip serves to hold the lid securely as in a regular insect box or drawer.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of wet sand is placed on the bottom and a teaspoonful or so of chlorocresol sprinkled over the sand to prevent mold (Tindale, 1961). A rack to hold the specimens is laid over this (Fig. 1). The frame, held together with Duco Cement, is made of polyurethane foam of the sort sold as Christmas decorations. The two screens are regular aluminum screening available at any hardware store. These are cemented to the top and center of the frame. In use pins are held upright by the two layers of screening or envelopes are laid over the frame.

I have been using this type of chamber and rack for some time now. Even fragile specimens don't usually break. The original screening is still shiny, the plastic still clear and the seams still watertight. I have yet to get mold or infestation, even without prior fumigation.

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A REDESCRIPTION OF *STRYMON BOREALIS* LAFONTAINE¹ (LYCAENIDAE)

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Satyrrium boreale (Lafontaine) **new combination**

Strymon borealis Lafontaine, 1969. *Trail and Landscape* 3: 151.

Upper surface of both sexes dark blackish-brown with no trace of an orange spot at the anal angle of the secondaries. Male stigma elliptical and light grey.

Undersurface of the male slightly lighter than upper surface. Postmedial band of primaries usually broken into three bands, separated by veins M_3 and Cu_2 . Marginal side of the postmedial band lined with white; basal side with very little or no trace of white edging. Subterminal line of primaries usually reduced to only two spots between veins M_3 and Cu_2 . The anterior three and the posterior spots of the subterminal line present in *falacer* (Fig. 5) and *caryaevorum* (Fig. 6) usually completely absent; occasionally very faint traces of these spots visible; if so, the posterior spot with a trace of white only, never with any trace of black. Secondaries of the male

¹ The name was inadvertently validated in *Trail and Landscape*. A redescription therefore seems appropriate.