

Choristoneura, *Deilephila*, *Ectropsis*, *Galleria*, *Luffia*, *Lymantria*, *Panaxia*, *Philosamia*, *Solenobia*, *Sterra*, and *Zygaena* among the moths. (The above list is representative, and not all-inclusive.)

The final chapter on *Karyology of Lepidoptera* consists mainly of a 27-page table, listing alphabetically by genera, all species for which the haploid chromosome number has been determined. This table includes the references for each observation. The chapter concludes with a number of comments and observations dealing with meiotic theory under topics such as "polyploidy and the fusion/fragmentation concept, chiasmata frequency, supernumerary chromosomes, and sex chromatin."

One of the most important parts of the book is its comprehensive 60-page Bibliography. All references I examined are accurately cited. Author, subject, and species indexes also are included, and represent a most useful feature of the book. The tables and figures are presented clearly, and usually can be interpreted without reference to the text. Very often they summarize information published in greater detail elsewhere, in order to indicate the trends shown by the data. However, the book does lack a list of tables and figures.

The author's style, although somewhat verbose, provides interesting reading. The book is clearly worded and his statements are for the most part accurate. The author has gone to considerable length to point out to the reader both flaws in the existent data and important problems in need of further investigation. For a work of this size the book contains remarkably few typographical errors.

The organization of the book is perhaps its greatest drawback. In his discussions of topics such as Polymorphism, Industrial Melanism, and Mimicry, the author has tended to follow an historical approach in reviewing the literature. The result of this is a somewhat lengthy "hodge-podge" presentation. I should think that the author's rather dreary alphabetical listings of genetic information on the Rhopalocera and Heterocera could have been better supplanted by family groupings or some other more scientific format.

Unfortunately, certain portions of the text already seem to have been somewhat outdated by research done since 1966. Nevertheless, there are several references cited bearing 1967 and 1968 dates.

Concerning the author's purpose, as stated in the Preface to the book, I believe this work will provide a very handy reference for the specialist and the professional, but I think that the biometric, statistical, and genetic theories and methods contained in the book are so complex that they will be difficult for one not previously trained in these areas to master. Nevertheless, the book does "fill an important gap in the entomological literature," by bringing together and summarizing in readily comprehensible form a considerable amount of information on the genetics of Lepidoptera.

AUSTIN P. PLATT, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 5401 Wilkens Avenue, Catonsville, Maryland 21228.*

THE BUTTERFLIES OF WISCONSIN, by James A. Ebner. Milwaukee Public Museum Popular Science Handbook No. 12. 205 p. Available from the Milwaukee Public Museum for \$5.00.

This book has an impressive appearance, is well printed and has an excellent format, reminiscent of F. M. Brown's *Butterflies of Colorado*. A total of 139 species is treated, including ten hesperids considered questionable for Wisconsin, and *Limenitis arthemis* being regarded as a distinct species from *Limenitis astyanax*. Each of these is illustrated with black and white photographs and discussed in about a page of text. The book is well indexed and includes the usual introductory chapters on butterfly morphology, taxonomy and collecting techniques.

On reading the book, it becomes apparent that the author has not collected extensively statewide in Wisconsin and as a result information regarding the northern and

western counties is quite sparse. Many species, especially bog inhabiting ones, that are locally abundant in northwest Wisconsin are given very ineffectual treatment. *Polygonia satyrus* is omitted entirely, although being fairly common from Sawyer county northward. *Satyrium caryaevorus* is not mentioned, although the photographs of *Satyrium calanus* (page 64) appear to be erroneously identified as *caryaevorus*. *Colias interior vividior* Berger, the only butterfly with a Wisconsin type locality, receives no mention at all.

The author has not attempted to delineate Wisconsin subspecies, stating that, "Subspecific designations for some Wisconsin butterflies have been omitted awaiting study and clarification." However, with only a few species given subspecific designations, five are incorrectly cited. *Coenonympha tullia inornata* is treated as *C. inornata benjamini*; *Oeneis jutta ascerta* is treated as *O. jutta ridgingiana*; *Agraulis vanillae incarnata* is treated as *A. vanillae nigrior*; the unnamed Wisconsin population of *Lycaeides argyrognomon* is treated as *L. argyrognomon scudderii*; and *Boloria selene* is treated under *atrocostalis*, which does occur in northern Wisconsin, however southern Wisconsin populations, and very obviously the specimen figured as *atrocostalis*, are subspecies *myrina*.

This is the first publication to treat all of the butterflies of Wisconsin on a statewide basis. It is a book which has been needed for a long time and which will be in use for many years. It is unfortunate that more extensive and detailed "statewide" collecting records could not have been included.

JOHN H. MASTERS, *Lemon Street North, North Hudson, Wisconsin.*

NOTES AND NEWS

Errata

In the paper by E. M. Shull and F. Sidney Badger, "Annotated List of the Butterflies of Indiana, 1971" (Vol. 26 (1): 13-24), the family name LYCAENIDAE was inadvertently omitted on p. 18 (between **Swamp Metalmark** and **Coral Hairstreak**). Also, on p. 17, the subspecific name of *Pieris napi* should be *oleracea* (not *oleracoa*).