The difference may lie in rapidly increasing popularity of mercury vapor lamps for urban street lighting as well as for community and private use. These emit ultraviolet light. Given the number of these light sources, insects must be attracted in inestimable numbers, perhaps withdrawing them from reproductive duties to the point of local species extinction. Of course such lamps do not kill insects, but they immobilize them, rendering them as biologically inactive.

In rural areas the use of this type of illumination is much less common. This may account for the greater abundance of large moths in these areas.

Finally, the light trap contained many other orders of insects, among which Hymenoptera were abundantly represented. None of these was saved for identification, but the possibility remains that some were parasitoids of large moths. In such a case black lights might have a favorable effect on moth populations.

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JAMES GRAHAM COOPER (1830–1902)

James Graham Cooper was an important 19th century naturalist in California. Collections of Lepidoptera made by him became the basis for several new species described by H. H. Behr, including *Melitaea quino*. Other entomological material he collected was the basis for new taxa described by J. L. LeConte (Coleoptera) and J. W. Greene (Hymenoptera). New species that were named after him include *Anthocaris cooperii* Behr, *Melitaea cooperi* Behr, both Lepidoptera; and *Lytta cooperi* LeConte, and *Amphicoma cooperi* (Horn), both Coleoptera. A very brief biography by Essig (1931, A History of Entomology, Macmillan, New York) is sketchy and inaccurate. More complete biographies by Grinnell (1905, The Condor, Vol. 5) and Emerson (1899, Bull. Cooper Ornithol. Cb., Vol. 1) are more complete, but only cite his achievements in ornithology. In researching some of the species of Lepidoptera named by Behr, I have uncovered a fair amount of information on Cooper that may be of benefit to other lepidopterists in the future.

James G. Cooper was born in New York City 19 June 1830. His father was a close friend of James Audubon. He had an early interest in natural history and in 1850 accompanied LeConte on a collecting trip to California. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1853, he took a position as physician and naturalist on an expedition exploring a potential railroad route through Oregon. In 1861 he was back in California and petitioned J. D. Whitney to join Whitney's California Geological Survey as zoologist. For the next several years he did work with Whitney off and on with the Survey Team. Whitney's chief assistant, W. H. Brewer described him as "a man of more than ordinary intellect and zeal in science, but not a very companionable fellow in camp" (1966, Up and Down California, Univ. California Pr., Berkeley). His primary duties with the Survey were to collect plant specimens, but his primary interest was vertebrate animals and not botany as was cited by Essig (op. cit.). During the 1860's he became associated with Behr and the California Academy of Science in San Francisco. His primary interests during this period were fish (both marine and freshwater) and marine animals, and he presented many papers to the Academy describing new species. During this period he collected entomological materials that he supplied to Behr and other specialists. His explorations ended in 1866 when he married Rosa M. Wells of Oakland. He practiced medicine in Oakland, where he lived until 1871. In 1871 he moved his practice to Ventura County and his close

association with the California Academy of Science ended. In 1875 he moved to Hayward and continued to practice medicine there until his death in 1902. He continued his studies in Natural History during this time and The Cooper Ornithological Club, named in his honor, was organized in 1893.

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A RECENT RECORD OF *SPEYERIA IDALIA* (NYMPHALIDAE) FROM MANITOBA

On 20 July 1977, Brook Nero (546 Coventry Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba) captured a specimen of *Speyeria idalia* (Drury) in a prairie field, beside Assiniboine Forest, Charleswood, Manitoba. The specimen is a male with a wingspan of 8.7 cm, and it is not too worn. Assiniboine Forest is a 700 acre tract set aside as a natural park by the city of Winnipeg. It is primarily an area of second growth aspen and oak. The collecting site lies within the Park on the west edge, and has been identified as a potential reclamation area to the original prairie. At present, however, it is largely bluegrass with only a dozen or so surviving prairie forbs.

This is the only recent record for *S. idalia* in Manitoba. G. S. Brooks (1942, Canad. Entomol. 74: 31–36) recorded a previous record from "Winnipeg" with the comment that it was a stray that "almost certainly does not breed in the province." It is unlikely, however, that either of these Manitoba records represent strays. More likely they are evidence of small colonies of the species still persisting on tiny remnants of virgin prairie. The larval foodplant of *S. idalia*, the birds-foot violet (*Viola pedatifida*) is an obligate species of mesic prairies, and adult butterflies seldom stray far from areas where it grows.

The two Manitoba records represent the most northerly known records for *S. idalia*. However, the species may have been widespread in occurrence on virgin prairie all across southern Manitoba before these prairies were plowed and converted to wheat fields.

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ABERRANT SPECIMEN OF *LYCAEIDES MELISSA MELISSA* (LYCAENIDAE)

The accompanying photo (Fig. 1) shows the ventral view of two fresh specimens I caught while collecting along the road to Deer Creek Campground, west of Heber City (Wasatch Co.), Utah 23 June 1976. The specimen on the right is a normal female *Lycaeides melissa melissa* (W. H. Edwards); the one on the left represents an aberration in which the postbasal spots are lacking and the postmedian spots are almost lacking. The extremely well developed marginal band of crescents indicates that the specimen is referrable to *Lycaeides melissa melissa* rather than to *L. melissa annetta* (W. H. Edwards).