

April, 1863. This leaves us with only the journal part and book release dates as the basis for settling the dispute. Edwards wins that by more than five months. It does not matter that Scudder had used *mystic* orally (giving credit to Edwards) at a meeting on 10 March 1862. The valid name is *mystic* Edwards, 1863, as previously concluded.

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THE OCCURRENCE OF *CHLOROCLYSTIS RECTANGULATA*  
(GEOMETRIDAE) IN NEW BRUNSWICK

On 14 July 1978, while operating a UV light at Sussex, Kings Co., New Brunswick, I took a worn male moth resembling one of the many *Eupithecia* species, which, upon closer inspection, appeared to be the introduced European species *Chloroclystis rectangularata* (L.). This was later confirmed by genitalic dissection.

This record constitutes the first known occurrence of this species in North America outside the province of Nova Scotia, and a new record for the province of New Brunswick. *C. rectangularata* was first collected in 1970 by D. C. Ferguson and B. Wright from localities in Hants and Victoria counties, Nova Scotia (Ferguson, 1972, *J. Lepid. Soc.* 26: 220-221) and has since become quite common in some areas of the province, especially around Halifax. The specimen is in the author's collection.

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BOOK REVIEWS

LES ATTACIDAE AMERICAINS . . . THE ATTACIDAE OF AMERICA (=SATURNIIDAE) ATTACINAE by Claude Lemaire. 1978. Édition C. Lemaire, 42 boulevard Victor Hugo, F-92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. 238 pp., 49 pls. Price: US \$60.00.

This is a revision of the New World moths of the subfamily Attacinae (=Saturniinae). The plates of imagines are black & white photographs but are high quality, clear, and on a 1:1 scale. The text is in French. Under each taxon there is a substantial English summary; thus the bilingual title. Figures include distribution maps of several taxa and line drawings of male and female genitalia (which the author calls genital armature) of each species, except for a few species where the females remain unknown. These line drawings are accurate and useful; the aedeagus is figured from the lateral and dorsal views. This is the first time that female genitalia are figured for some of our commonest species such as *Hyalophora cecropia* and *Actias luna*. Drawings of legs, antennae, and wing venation are provided for some species. In this book we find numerous species figured for the first time since their original descriptions. Figures of some females are the first ever published.

Regarding systematics the work is thorough. As usual, Lemaire follows the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature rigidly, correcting errors of earlier authors. Each taxon has lists of synonymies, type information and localities. In his lists of synonymies Lemaire even includes quadrinomials of Bouvier although the Code does