

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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*Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*  
34(1), 1980, 75

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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*Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*  
34(1), 1980, 75-76

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

not require this. The text contains 83 original lectotype designations, although some of these refer to published figures of lost specimens. There are introductory chapters on geographical zones, the typological concept, higher taxonomy, morphology and speciation. Under each genus is a key to the species. Two new species are described in this work, both in the genus *Copaxa*.

As a part of this review I must also point out errors although these are fully overshadowed by the good aspects. Misspellings include *Dryocompa* for *Dryocampa* on p. 8, Schwandner for Gschwandner on p. 13, Saturnioidea for Saturnioidea on p. 23. Certain Spanish and Portuguese locality names are missing accents where appropriate e.g. Nuevo León). The wording of some of the English sentences is awkward although this is not the fault of the French author, but of his British "friend" who worked on these parts. English errors on p. 124 are tamarak for tamarack, and Douglas pine for Douglas fir. An inexcusable error is misspelling Colombia as Columbia.

In my opinion, the badly needed revision of the extensive genus *Rothschildia* is a major feature of this book. The key to the species is usable but some couplets refer to genitalic structures. I question Lemaire's subspecies concept in a couple instances in this genus, such as two subspecies of *R. orizaba* occurring (sympatrically except for altitude) in the Cauca Valley of western Colombia. Amateur lepidopterists will be surprised to learn of Lemaire's conclusions that *forbesi* is a subspecies of *R. lebeau* and that the true *R. jorulla* does not occur in the United States; *R. cincta* is the species in Arizona and neither *R. jorulla* nor *R. cincta* occur in Texas, this latter conclusion agreeing with my own field observations in southern Texas. Lemaire can aptly deal with the saturniid fauna of the United States because he is intimately familiar with their neotropical congeners.

Under *Samia* there are good morphological comparisons with Asiatic species. No mention is made either to support or refute published reports that *S. cynthia* was introduced and established in Cuba and Montevideo, Uruguay. Faith is still being put in the report of *S. cynthia* in Savannah, Georgia but I have searched for this species in that city and conclude that this record strongly needs verification before being perpetuated further in the literature.

In *Hyalophora* Lemaire considers *gloveri*, *nokomis*, and *columbia* to be conspecific. He points out that *columbia* is the nominate subspecies, since it is the oldest proposed name. In *Antheraea* and *Actias* this revision reveals a lot about the Mexican relatives of our North American species. Two specimens in the Texas A&M University Entomology Department Collection give significant range extensions to add to Lemaire's records: *Antheraea polyphemus mexicana* from Sierra del Carmen, Coahuila, and *A. p. oculea* from 25 km W of Linares, Nuevo León.

*Copaxa* is a large widespread genus which also needed revision. *Sagana* and *Saturnoides* are here synonymized under *Copaxa* instead of being considered subgenera or full genera. To the given records of *C. muellerana* I can add Jocotepec, Jalisco from a specimen in my collection. Under *Saturnia* Lemaire does use subgenera: *Saturnia*, *Eudia*, and *Calosaturnia*. A lot of attention is given to this matter including larval characters and genitalia. I see little reason not to consider the Eurasian *Eudia* congeneric with the three Californian species, except that Europeans would not accept *Calosaturnia* (a name older than *Eudia*) as the generic name for their species such as *pavonia*.

This book should be in every museum and university library. Whether or not an individual will choose to purchase a personal copy will depend on how serious he is as a student of these ever-popular moths.

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