



FIG. 1. Aberrant specimens of *Satyrium calanus falacer*, ventral surface.

lected at this initial site, while the other was caught within 100 yards of this spot. Eight of the specimens are female and one is a male.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Clifford D. Ferris for helpful comments in the preparation of this manuscript.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT, JR., 18 Clinton Place, Woodcliff Lake, New Jersey 07675.

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
35(2), 1981, 159-160

FRASS-BOUND FIRST INSTAR LARVAE OF *CITHERONIA REGALIS* (SATURNIIDAE)

During the course of rearing hundreds of larvae of *Citheronia regalis* (Fabricius), I lost occasional ones soon after their hatching, until I discovered what was amiss. Many of the eggs had been detached from where a female had glued them. A larva, chewing itself out of such an egg, sometimes failed to emerge all the way. Ordinarily a larva is able to crawl completely out of its anchored shell. These larvae succeeded in extending themselves until they had straightened out, but their anal prolegs remained within the eggshell. When they now undertook to walk, the true legs and anterior prolegs functioned normally, but the rear prolegs simply carried the shell along.

Consequently, after the larvae began to feed, their frass was ejected into the eggshell. Within several days the shell became filled to such an extent that it could hold no more. Meanwhile, the accumulating fecal material had exerted increasing pressure on the larval body, constricting it at the shell's opening. Thus, fecal impaction resulted

from two causes, and larvae ultimately died from inability to pass food through their bodies.

I eventually found that it was easy to pull away adhering eggshells from day-old larvae with fine-tipped entomological forceps. Lepidopterists rearing rare species from limited supplies of eggs should be alert to this readily avoided loss.

C. BROOKE WORTH, *Eldora, Cape May Co., R. D. Delmont, New Jersey 08314.*

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
35(2), 1981, 160

JÄCKH COLLECTION OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

With substantial assistance from the United States Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution has recently acquired a major collection of European Microlepidoptera. Begun in 1923, the Eberhard Jäckh collection now totals more than 53,000 superbly prepared specimens. The collection is especially strong for the middle European fauna with more than 90% of the known species represented. Mr. Jäckh also collected extensively in northern Italy, Yugoslavia, as well as the United States, and has exchanged specimens widely with colleagues from other European countries. Some of the major groups of Lepidoptera particularly well represented in the collection are the Pyraloidea (9000 specimens), Tortricioidea (12,000 specimens), Gelechioidea (10,000 specimens) and Tineoidea (6000 specimens).

The quality standards of the Jäckh's collection are unsurpassed. Mr. Jäckh's meticulous technique of spreading live specimens, anesthetized by ether, undoubtedly produces the finest results. All specimens are not only expertly spread but are also fully labelled and identified. The scientific value of the collection is further enhanced by the presence of more than 7500 genitalic preparations. Approximately 30 holotypes and several hundred paratypes are included, and these numbers are steadily growing as Mr. Jäckh continues his studies.

Closely associated with the main collection are extensive reference card files and a well-documented library, including an annotated catalogue of the European Microlepidoptera. The latter is supplemented by copious photographs of adults and genitalic dissections. Also included in the library is a synoptic leaf mine herbarium representing the hosts from many of Mr. Jäckh's rearings.

Eberhard Jäckh was born in 1902 and was early influenced by E. Martin Herring, who first instructed him in Microlepidoptera. Although professionally employed as an aeronautical engineer until his retirement in 1967, Mr. Jäckh, since 1923, devoted as much time as possible to his "second profession," entomology. From 1946 until 1967 he was honorary curator of entomology at the Übersee Museum in Bremen, West Germany. During his varied career, he has published more than 50 entomological papers. Mr. Jäckh now resides with his wife Inge in the small village of Hörmanshofen in Bavaria. Supported by a duplicate portion of the collection temporarily retained by him, Mr. Jäckh continues to enlarge and improve the collection as well as to complete several research papers.

DONALD RAY DAVIS, *Chairman, Department of Entomology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.*