

cotypes. Our gratitude to Dr. Hovanitz' widow, Barbara, for this generous gift is here acknowledged.

Bernard H. (Bernie) Weber was an avid collector who also carried on an ambitious exchange program with other lepidopterists, chiefly throughout the United States and Canada. His collection is composed of 43,988 specimens, more than 90% of which are Nearctic and represent the majority of the presently recognized taxa of the region. Many so-called "rare" butterflies (such as *Speyeria egleis tehachapina* J. A. Comstock) are included in the collection in sizable series. California and West Coast butterflies are especially well represented, but there are good series from elsewhere as well; no type specimens are included. This collection came to the Museum through the kindness and foresight of Mr. Weber's widow, Virginia.

All of these collections have been or are being incorporated into the main collection of the Allyn Museum of Entomology where they will be available to researchers in the coming years. Suffice it to say that the staff of the Museum is grateful for the generosity (that human attribute that makes growth of museum collections possible) and far-sightedness of the donors in making these collections again available to Science.

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AN OLD FIRST UNITED STATES RECORD FINALLY PUBLISHED: *PAPILIO VICTORINUS* (PAPILIONIDAE) IN LAREDO, TEXAS

On 17 August 1974 I collected a male *Papilio victorinus* Dbldy. in Laredo, Webb County, Texas. The relatively fresh specimen was collected in a large planted flower bed, which included a number of marigolds on the eastern edge of the city.

I first mentioned this capture in the May/June 1978 issue of the "News of the Lepidopterists' Society." At that time I was inquiring as to whether anyone else had collected this particular species in the U.S. I did not receive any correspondence as to such captures; subsequently, the publication of the 1981, *Catalogue/Checklist of the Butterflies of America North of Mexico* by Miller & Brown, with the omission of *P. victorinus*, reconfirmed my belief that this was indeed a first U.S. record.

Tyler (1975, *The Swallowtail Butterflies of North America*, Nature Graph Publishers, Inc., Healdsburg, California, p. 128) gives the range of this species as "Temperate and tropical regions of E. Mexico as far north as Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas." Five additional specimens were collected during a short period in August 1974 on the Plaza Zaragosa in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. I had expressed the belief that *P. victorinus* was perhaps extending its range northward; however, more recent trips to northern Mexico have failed to turn up the species in any significant numbers. It appears that 1974 was just a good year for it. The fact that it can be found occasionally in good numbers in Monterrey, which is just south of the latitude of Brownsville, Texas, is an indication that collectors in southern Texas should watch for it.

The specimen is presently in my collection at 135 N. Missouri St., Liberty, Missouri 64068.

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