

Some of the atlas's island distributions should be updated: *Graphium angolanus*, *G. evombar* Boisduval, and *Papilio eptiphorbas* Boisduval are now known from the Comoro Islands (Turlin, B. 1984, *Papilio International* 1(4):86-88); *P. menestheus lormieri* Distant is found on Madagascar (Paulian, R. 1951, *Papillons Communs de Madagascar*, Publications de l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique, Tananarive-Tsimbazaza, 90 pp.); *P. bromius* occurs on Fernando Poo and Annobon, and *P. cypraeofila* Butler is known from Fernando Poo (Viejo, J. L. 1984, *EOS Revista Espanola Entomol.* 60:335-369). No papilionids have reached the Seychelles, although *P. phorbanta* Linné is recorded from there (a doubtful record). Sokotran *P. bennettei* Dixey was doubtless derived from mainland *P. demoleus* Linné (Ogilvie-Grant, W. R. 1903, pp. 310-311 in Forbes, H. O. (ed.), *The natural history of Sokotra and Abd-el-Kuri*, R. H. Porter, London, 598 pp.).

Mimicry in papilionids seems to be especially well-developed in the Afrotropical and Oriental regions. Afrotropical papilionids are likely derived from Southeast Asian ancestors and their dispersal to Madagascar was primarily from eastern Africa (Hancock, D. L. 1983, *Smithersia* 2:1-48). An isolated relic on Madagascar, *Atrophaneura antenor* Drury, is the only representative of Troidini in the entire Afrotropical zone and is directly related to Oriental *Atrophaneura* by facies, genitalia, larva, pupa, and pigments (Ford, E. B. 1944, *Trans. R. Entomol. Soc. London* 94:201-223; Corbet, A. S. 1948, *Trans. R. Entomol. Soc. London* 99:589-607; Munroe, E. 1960, *Can. Entomol. Suppl.* 17:1-51; Igarashi, S. 1984, *Tyo to Ga* 34:41-96). The Oriental to Afrotropical transfer of ancestral tropical papilionids likely occurred during, and not later than, Paleocene-Eocene times, based on evidence from paleobotany, the *Praepapilio* fossils, and seafloor spreading.

This book will be of particular interest to papilionid specialists, biogeographers, and conservationists.

OAKLEY SHIELDS, 6506 Jerseydale Road, Mariposa, California 95338.

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BEAUTIFUL BUTTERFLIES, A COLOURFUL INTRODUCTION TO NEPAL'S MOST BEAUTIFUL INSECTS, by Colin Smith (edited by Dr. T. C. Najupuria). 1990. Craftsman Press, Tecpress Service Ltd., 487/42 Soi Wattanasilp, Pratunam, Bangkok, Thailand. 32 pp., 74 color figs. Soft cover, 14 × 22 cm, no ISBN, \$10 U.S. (postpaid).

This fascinating little handbook, well-illustrated and with an English text, is an excellent introduction to the most attractive members of Nepal's butterfly fauna. It summarizes basic ecological information about Nepal and some of its most characteristic butterflies, information drawn from Smith's earlier book, *Butterflies of Nepal (Central Himalaya)* (Tecpress Service L.P., Bangkok, Thailand, 1989), which Oakley Shields and I reviewed in 1989 (*J. Lepid. Soc.* 43:255-257).

The author's stated purpose of this book is to "open the eyes of the reader to a wealth of hitherto unsuspected beauty to be found in nearly every corner of Nepal." This purpose the author definitely accomplishes. The introductory section divides the butterfly faunal regions of Nepal into three areas: below 1500 m (lowlands, including both grassland and jungle), between 1500 and 3000 m (mostly wooded Himalayan forest), and from 3000 to 5500 m (alpine pastures, mostly grassland). Over 5500 meters is land of perpetual snow. Butterflies of the lowest zone fly all year, but are in greatest abundance from February to November. The species in this zone are usually common and widespread; their primary zoogeographic relationships are with India and Malaysia. The butterflies of the middle zone fly mostly from March to September, and in many cases are endemic to the Himalayan region, with some being quite local in distribution. The butterflies of the highest zone (alpine pastures) fly principally from June to August, the height of the monsoon season,

with a few spring species occurring in March to May. Although most alpine species are considered rare, many are locally abundant. In general, the butterflies of this highest zone are related to those groups found in Japan and other areas of northern Asia, Europe, and even North America.

The bulk of this fine booklet is devoted to abbreviated text descriptions of representative species of the various genera of Nepalese butterflies. At the top of each page are nicely produced color plates illustrating groups of species. Some of the species are also shown below, interspersed among the text paragraphs, in field photographs of live adults. All of these photographs are reproduced with remarkable fidelity and the book is well worth acquiring for these color photographs alone. Included in the text are fascinating comments about behavior, distinguishing features, and other interesting aspects of the biology of Nepalese butterflies; these offer considerable incitement for further study.

Anyone interested in the butterflies of the southeast Asian area, especially Nepal, would find this booklet to serve quite well as a mini-field guide and as an interesting but inexpensive reference to this fascinating part of the world.

THOMAS C. EMMEL, *Division of Lepidoptera Research, Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.*

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WHITE BUTTERFLIES, by Kenji Kohiyama (English translation by Jay W. Thomas; Design and layout by Motoko Naruse-Kenichi Suzuki). 1989. Graphic-sha Publishing Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan. Distributed by Books Nippan, 1123 Dominguez Street, Suite K, Carson, California 90746. 96 pp., 97 color photographs. Hard cover, 24.5 × 25.5 cm, ISBN-4-7661-0519-2, 2990 yen (\$28.95 U.S.).

This slim volume depicts 23 species of Japanese Pieridae in 97 color photographs (99 if you count the photographs on the front and back of the book jacket). The text (in Japanese and English) is brief, consisting of a short introduction, a three-paragraph afterword, and a sentence or two to accompany each photograph. It is, therefore, the exact opposite of John Feltwell's *Large White Butterfly* (1981, W. Junk Publ., The Hague, 542 pp.), which profiled that well-studied pierid species by compiling almost everything known about it into a volume of dense, telegraphic prose, devoid of color plates. Art Shapiro, in his review of Feltwell's book (1983, J. Lepid. Soc. 37:259) pointed out that it was no coffee-table book and commented on the lack of color plates by asking "Why should there be, in a book about a black-and-white 'bug'?" By contrast, Kenji Kohiyama's volume *is* a coffee-table book, and his photographs explore the nuances of the delicate shades of white, yellow, and orange of these butterflies by framing them against the dark somber colors of their habitats in Japan.

In fact, it is this very emphasis on habitat in the photographs that gives the book its unusual quality. I say unusual because I have grown accustomed to picture books of live butterflies featuring mostly closeups that offer as much detail of the insect's body and wings as possible. Think, for example, of the lavish display of intimate close-up photographs in Tom Emmel's *Butterflies: Their World, Their Life Cycle, Their Behavior* (1975, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 260 pp.) or Kjell Sanved's and Jo Brewer's *Butterflies* (1976, Henry N. Abrams, New York, 176 pp.). In these books the butterfly occupies 40-70% of the area of the photograph. In startling contrast, the butterflies in almost all of Kohiyama's photographs occupy less than one percent.

Why the difference? It is certainly not due to lack of proper photographic equipment. Photographers will appreciate the fact that full details of equipment, film, and exposure are given for every photograph at the back of the book. These notes show that Kohiyama