

for the group correctly called *Ceratocampinae*. Then we find the usual dogma of putting the Australian *eucalypti* into *Antheraea* instead of *Opodiphthera*, and citing all of the species of *Samia* as subspecies of *cynthia*. The wheels of taxonomy grind painfully slowly!

I recommend this attractive little book for its helpful advice in rearing the big moths, and for its excellent color photographs of them, even though the price seems a bit high to me.

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BUTTERFLIES OF BORNEO, Volume II, No. 1: LYCAENIDAE, by Yasuo Seki, Yusuke Takana-mi, Kiyoshi Maruyama, and Kazuhisa Otsuka. Volume II, No. 2: HESPERIIDAE, by Kiyoshi Maruyama, and Addendum of Vol. I, by Kazuhisa Otsuka. 1991. Tobishina Corporation, 2, Sandan-cho, Chioda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan. No. 1: x + 139 pp. in Japanese, x + 113 pp. in English, 70 color plates, plus text figures. No. 2: xiii + 89 pp. in Japanese, xi + 33 pp. in English, 48 color plates, plus text figures. No ISBN number. Hardcover, 19 × 27 cm. Price 17,500 yen (approx. \$137.00 U.S.). Order from TTS Books, 100-239 Oni-gasawa Uchigoumiya-Machi, Iwaki-shi Fukushima Pre., 973 Japan.

In 1988, Kazuhisa Otsuka authored Volume I of *Butterflies of Borneo* (see review by T. C. Emmel, 1990, *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*, 44(2):105-106), which covered 327 species in seven families (Papilionidae, Pieridae, Danaidae, Satyridae, Libytheidae, Nymphalidae, and Riodinidae). Remarkably, the authors have now carried their pledge (almost to the day) to publish "a second volume in two years" that would cover the 600 species of Lycaenidae and Hesperiidae found in Borneo. And a wonderful work it is, much improved over even the highest standards of Volume I.

Because these last two families have special taxonomic problems, Otsuka invited three younger colleagues to help him prepare Volume II. Following the publication of Volume I in 1988, all the authors made four expeditions to Borneo for special coverage of unexplored areas, and they also travelled to the Natural History Museum, London, and other European museums to collect data on Borneo specimens. The extra effort shows to great advantage in this coauthored project.

The color plates in both parts of Volume II are superb, with life-sized reproductions of both lycaenids and hesperiids (including both the upperside and underside of the male and female of each species). The organization and comprehensiveness of the individual species accounts have been much improved in this second volume. For each genus, there is given a key to species and a description of its geographical distribution, number of species, and behavioral habits. Then, in each species account, a code letter and number (which cross-reference the species name to the plate) introduce the species and subspecies name, author, and date of description. A relevant synonymy is given, followed by forewing length measurements of the male and female. Geographical distribution of the species in Borneo is given in detail and distribution outside of Borneo is also covered. Ranges of other subspecies are listed, and food plants recorded both in Borneo and elsewhere are given. A citation for the locality information for each figured specimen concludes the account. No references are given in the Hesperiidae section, but one can refer to Charles A. Bridges' bibliography of literature on butterflies of the world to locate the author and date citations. In the Lycaenidae volume (Part I), a good bibliography of selected references is given with full citations.

There are many surprises in this book, and these help to make it a highly important reference for all students of southeast Asian island butterfly groups. For example, who would have guessed that there are at least 91 species of the spectacular hairstreak genus

Arhopala in Borneo, or at least 22 species of the strange genus *Allotinus* in the subfamily Miletini, or 12 species of *Miletus* itself? A host of *Celastrina* blues, and spectacular long-tailed *Drupadia* hairstreak species, make one want to take the next plane to Borneo to explore and study the endless variety of these groups there!

In addition to providing an excellent guide to identification and some details of the basic biology of these two major families of butterflies in Borneo, the authors include pictures in color and words of the richness of the Bornean habitats that still remain. Yet they warn that during the two short years since the publication of Volume I, forests have continued to be destroyed for the sake of local economic development, especially for the export of forest timber to Japan. As the editor, Kazuhisa Otsuka, aptly says in his Foreword, "The tropical rain forest and its rich life should last forever for the earth as well as for us. The beautiful green world where birds sing, flowers bloom, and nymphs (butterflies) dance, should not be harmed any more beyond the present state. Otherwise, it will eventually lead to an unnatural extinction of human being."

Together with the plates, this fascinating text (published in full in both Japanese and English) provides a rich introduction to the incredible butterfly fauna of Borneo. The excellent text figures, maps, and separate keys for males and females provide the elements of a model work for others to emulate. Any lepidopterist or scientist interested in the butterflies of southeast Asia will want to add both volumes of this work to his or her library. Naturalists or lepidopterists fortunate enough to visit Borneo will want to take these volumes into the field as a guide to the incredible diversity of butterflies in this fascinating part of Malaysia.

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THE COMMON NAMES OF NORTH AMERICAN BUTTERFLIES, edited by Jacqueline Y. Miller (Forward by Paul A. Opler). 1992. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. ix + 177 pp. Soft cover, 15 × 23 cm., ISBN 1-56098-122-9, \$14.95.

This book presents a taxonomic list of the North American Butterflies, with the common names that have been used for each. Most common names have the source listed, if the source was an important book on the North American butterflies. Common names are even listed for all subspecies.

The book could prove useful to persons wanting to choose among the various common names that have been applied to a species. Where the book disappoints, however, is its designation of recommended common names in boldface. The foreword by Paul Opler even encourages authors to use the recommended names universally, a noble goal if the recommended names were good appropriate names. Unfortunately, in recommending inappropriate or misleading common names for hundreds of species, this book is a backward step. ICZN rules state that misleading or inappropriate or bad-sounding scientific names cannot be replaced, so we are forced to endure for eternity such blatant errors as *Plebejus lupinus*, a butterfly whose larvae eat *Eriogonum* and never go near *Lupinus* and whose adults never visit *Lupinus* flowers, which can be harvested only by brutish hymenopterans such as bumblebees. The virtue of common names is that they can be corrected, improved, or invented by anyone, so we should not tolerate bad or misleading common names. This book is basically hostile to the idea of common names, because its recommendations are rigidly based on frequency of past usage rather than appropriateness or inappropriateness of the name itself, a procedure surely as heartless as the strict priority mandated by the ICZN; in virtually every case—involving hundreds of names—the book passes up the more appropriate name if the worse name has been used more often. Thus the book recommends the erroneous common name of Lupine Blue for *P. lupinus* (a