

e.g., Hodges 1978: *Moths Am. N. of Mexico* 6(1):8–9]; *Millieria* Ragonot belongs to the Choreutidae, not to the Glyphipterigidae (see, e.g., Heppner 1982: *Smithson. Contr. Zool.* 370:1–27); *Phyllonorycter* Hübner must be substituted for *Lithocolletis* Hübner, *Ypsolopha* Latreille for *Ypsolophus* Fabricius, *Lecithocera nigrana* (Duponchel) for *Lecithocera luticornella* (Zeller), and so on.

A list of references (pp. 1025–1041) and an index of Latin names (pp. 1061–1092) conclude the book, along with a list of abbreviations of authors (pp. 1042–1043), and a useful list of botanical names, which gives the correspondence between common and Latin denominations (pp. 1044–1060). The present handbook is highly valuable because it includes a large portion of the European fauna of “Micromoths,” for which no equivalent, recent work has been published up to now. For instance, it takes into account a high percentage of the species known to occur in France: nearly 80% for *Bucculatrix* Zeller, more than 90% for *Caloptilia* Hübner and *Ypsolopha* Latreille, 90% for *Ethmia* Hübner, about 60% for the Scythridae, 93% for the Momphidae, 100% for the Choreutidae, etc.

In conclusion, this work should be included in the private library of any microlepidopterist interested in the Palearctic fauna. It is to be wished that a similar translation will soon be available for Part Three (dealing chiefly with Pyrales and Plume Moths).

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BUTTERFLY GARDENING IN THE SOUTH: CULTIVATING PLANTS THAT ATTRACT BUTTERFLIES, by Geyata Ajilvsgi. 1990. Taylor Publishing Company, Dallas, Texas. xi + 348 pp., 196 color photographs, 2 line drawings and 7 diagrams. Hard cover, 20.3 cm × 28 cm, ISBN 0-87833-738-5. \$34.95.

Novice and master gardeners in the southern U.S., particularly in the Rio Grande Valley, Texas, have an extraordinary treat in store with this volume. Ms. Ajilvsgi investigates every aspect of a butterfly garden, from her brief introduction on the significance of butterflies and their means of survival to appropriate commercial and private sources for obtaining seed and other garden supplies. The brief forward by Chess Ezzell McKinney, Chairman, Preservation of Butterflies, National State Garden Clubs, sets the stage for this treasury of information, and, although the title focuses on butterfly gardening, the emphasis is on gardening with a capital “G.”

There are special sections of the book devoted to creating a personal butterfly garden and to methods of attracting butterflies, highlighted by personal observations on such topics as the important characteristics of floral nectaries (color, shape and fragrance) and how to choose the appropriate plants, with one of my favorites—adopt a weed. Two other chapters detail the actual planning and planting of a butterfly garden. For the novice, or for butterfly watchers with limited space, there is the “instant” butterfly garden. For example, a fence, porch, or wall can accommodate hanging baskets or vines, and even the edges of driveways or window boxes can function as butterfly gardens. Special attention is given to the selection of plants, maintenance of the garden, and even to the introduction of caterpillars and chrysalids. For those lepidopterists with a grander vision in mind, a series of diagrams (pp. 78–83) provides garden plans for almost any geographic setting in the south. This thorough chapter on planning includes discussions of soils, preparation of the flower beds, and selection of appropriate plants, including native species, in addition to some forethought about flight patterns through the garden and appropriate areas for water and puddling stations. A chapter on “butterfly-friendly pest controls” emphasizes biological and physical controls, companion and repellent plants, and natural insecticides. Butterflies of south Texas, and especially of the Rio Grande

Valley, are featured in the special south Texas garden, which lists local butterflies and their associated larval hostplants based on the current literature and on the author's own field observations.

Detailed analyses for 50 butterfly species that are easily visible in the field or backyard are included and organized according to the common name followed by the scientific name. Each diagnosis generally includes a color illustration, size, range, flight period, number of broods, overwintering stage, and brief descriptions of the adult, egg, and larva, and of the hostplant and parts of the plant consumed. Curiously, descriptions of the chrysalis are omitted. Favorite nectar sources, their bloom period, height class, cultivation, and other notes are also listed. Descriptions of adult behavior, especially favorite perches and interaction with nectar sources, are interspersed throughout this section.

Separate chapters treat larval hostplants and nectar resources, with the plants subdivided according to type (trees, vines, and herbs). These chapters feature both cultivated and native species with a special perspective on south Texas butterflies and with descriptions and accompanying color illustrations for 40 plants in each category. The chapter on larval hostplants provides information on their cultivation, associated larval taxa, and other notes. A longer list of all potential host plants gives the common name of their associated butterflies, the normal plant range, and the geographic area in which these plants are located in Texas (pp. 209–242). Similarly, the chapter on nectar sources lists the most appropriate yet common plants, their habitat association, and identification as a larval hostplant, if appropriate. An addendum list of nectar plants (pp. 281–311), including both cultivated and native naturalized species, is subdivided annuals versus perennials (herb), with special annotation indicating height, color and bloom period.

A wealth of other information can be found in this book, including basic advice and tips on the photography of butterflies. Other features include maps of U.S. hardiness zones and of the regional subdivisions of Texas considered. A compendium of appendices lists the major butterfly and plant organizations and societies and their associated publications, butterfly gardens and special events, and garden magazines and newsletters with articles on butterfly gardening. Other lists provide sources for additional information on habitat preservation, garden seeds, and supplies. The diverse bibliography supplies references on butterflies and other insects; garden, plant and wildflower guides; and photography. The butterfly and plant index is consistent in format, listing species by common name followed by the associated scientific name.

This book is exceedingly well researched and delightfully written. It is refreshing to read the author's personal observations on gardening and butterflies, especially those on behavior. For the taxonomist, the organization of the butterfly diagnoses is a little disconcerting, with, for example, the Janais Patch (*Chlosyne janais*) and the Theona Checkerspot (*Thestus theona*) interspersed among representatives of the Hesperidae. Similar problems occur in the Lycaenidae.

Although the use of common names as the main reference point may be attractive to introduce the uninitiated gardener to butterflies, such names vary in use from one section of the country to another, leading to confusion. Thus, the Gray Calico and Gray-skirted Calico refer to the same beast, *Hamadryas februa*. One further minor hurdle concerns the type size of the index (6 pt.), which is generally in vogue for curatorial staffs but may be a little small for the average reader.

These few problems notwithstanding, this book is beautifully illustrated and provides a treasury of vital information on butterfly gardening. For anyone even remotely interested in southern gardening and butterflies, this book is absolutely essential reading.

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