

NEWS

of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

No. 6

Nov/Dec 1979

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U.S.A.



R. GALABURRI '79

MINUTES of the 30th Annual Meeting of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

The 30th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society, sponsored by the Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, was held in the Elvey Building (Geophysical Institute) on the campus of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks 28 June- 1 July 1979.

President Ian F.B. Common presided over a combined meeting of the Executive Council and the Editorial Board, held in the Conference Room of Wood Center on Thursday afternoon, June 28.

On Thursday evening, Dr. John Bligh, Director of the Institute of Arctic Biology, and his wife hosted a reception and cocktail party at their home on the University campus.

The formal program began at 9:02 am on Friday, 29 June, with 57 persons present, Ray E. Stanford presiding. Kenelm W. Philip gave a brief introduction, followed by a Welcome Message from Dr. Keith B. Mather, Vice-Chancellor for Research and Advanced Study, of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

After a few further announcements and introductions, the program continued with a presentation of contributed papers. Abstracts of these papers appeared in the Sep/Oct issue of the NEWS of the Lepidopterists' Society.

After adjourning for the group photograph and lunch, the Friday afternoon program commenced with the Presidential Address by Dr. Ian F.B. Common, CSIRO, Canberra City, Australia, entitled "Some Factors Responsible for Imbalances in the Australian Fauna of Lepidoptera".

The address was followed by a "Symposium on Alaska as an Environment for Butterflies", Julian Donahue presiding, consisting of the following papers:

"How Alaska Got the Way it is: A short Look at the Pleistocene", R. Dale Guthrie, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

"Alaskan Climate", Sue Ann Bowling, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

"The Butterflies of Alaska: An Overview", Kenelm W. Philip, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

"Landscapes and Vegetation of Alaska", David F. Murray, University of Alaska Museum, Fairbanks.

Friday evening's activity consisted of a thoroughly enjoyable picnic and cruise on the Chena and Tanana Rivers aboard the sternwheel riverboat "Discovery".

On Saturday morning, 30 June, the meeting continued with a "mini-symposium" on "Alaska as an Environment for Butterfly Collectors," with Kenelm W. Philip presiding over the following papers:

"Management of the Utility Corridor", David E. Wickstrom, Bureau of Land Management, Fairbanks.

"Staying out of Trouble in Bear Country", Joseph A. Nava, Institute of Arctic Biology, University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

"The Lepidopterist in Alaska: Or, When Should I Check in at the Bloodbank?" William D. Winter, Jr., Dedham, Mass.

After a recess Ronald Hodges presided. Following luncheon Charles V. Covell, Jr., presided. Papers not abstracted in the Sep/Oct issue were as follows:

"Photographs of Early Stages and Adults of Australian Lepidoptera", Ian F. B. Common, CSIRO, Canberra City, Australia. (replacing Jo Brewer, whose slides were lost in transit).

"Lepidoptera of Greenland", Ron Leuschner, Manhattan Beach, California.

The Saturday evening program commenced at 6:30 p.m. with a social hour and annual banquet in the Wood Center Ballroom on the University of Alaska campus. After dinner President Ian F.B. Common presented the Karl Jordan Medal to Dr. J.F. Gates Clarke of the National Museum of Natural History, in recognition of his outstanding contribution to lepidopterology, the eight-volume *Catalogue of the Type Specimens of Microlepidoptera in the British Museum (Natural History) described by Edward Meyrick (1955-1970)*.

Dr. Clarke then presented the Karl Jordan Lecture, a slide program entitled "Some Microleps from Pacific Islands".

Charles V. Covell, Jr. concluded the evening's festivities with the ever-popular drawing for door prizes.

On Sunday morning, 1 July, President Common called the Annual Business Meeting to order at 9:14 a.m. He thanked the 49 members present for the honor of having been elected President, and noted the value of the Society to him and other lepidopterists in foreign lands.

Julian P. Donahue then read a tribute to the late Harry K. Clench, co-founder of the Society, which had been prepared by Lee D. Miller of the Ailyn Museum of Entomology, Sarasota, Florida. The tribute was followed by a moment of silence for Harry and all other Society members who had passed away in the preceding year, with particular note being made of the deaths of two Honorary Life Members: Dr. Annette F. Braun and Norman D. Riley.

Ron Leuschner summarized the Treasurer's Report, noting that an increase in dues can be postponed for at least a year. Julian P. Donahue gave a brief Secretary's Report: to announce that the Society Library has now been moved to the Natural History Museum in Los Angeles; that the Membership List had been finally completed (and pointed out that the list is copyrighted; unauthorized commercial users will be assessed a fee); and that Janice S. Lee has been appointed Assistant Secretary.

OLD BUSINESS: Secretary Donahue gave a summary of the Endangered Species Questionnaire, more details of which have been published in the *News*.

NEW BUSINESS: The Nominating Committee (R. W. Hodges, W. D. Winter, J. W. Tilden) read the 1980 slate of candidates. There were no further suggestions from the floor. It was noted that, beginning this year, biographical sketches of nominees will accompany the ballots.

A Search Committee (J. A. Powell, T. D. Sargent, R. W. Hodges) has been appointed to seek a new *Journal* Editor to replace Austin Platt effective 1 January 1981. *Suggestions and volunteers are solicited.*

A Search Committee (J. Brewer, C. V. Covell, Jr., R. Leuschner) has been appointed to seek a new *News* Editor to replace Jo Brewer, effective 1 January 1980. (Dave Winter has subsequently accepted the post.)

President Common thanked Kenelm W. Philip for the outstanding job he had done in organizing a truly memorable meeting, praise which was jubilantly seconded by the audience.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Secretary Donahue announced that the 1980 Annual Meeting will be held in Gainesville, Florida, 19-22 June, and that the 1981 Annual Meeting will be held in Cuernavaca, MEXICO (date to be announced).

Lionel G. Higgins and Zdravko Lorkovic have been nominated by the Executive Council to fill the two vacancies in the Honorary Life Membership roll. If Council members unanimously approve the nominations, their names will appear on the 1980 ballot.

RESOLUTIONS: The Resolutions Committee (Ray Stanford and James Merritt) presented the following resolutions:

WHEREAS the 30th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society in Fairbanks, Alaska, 28 June-1 July 1979 has been one of the best organized and most enjoyable of any, and unique in its remote and fascinating setting as well as providing opportunities for observations and

collecting of arctic Lepidoptera;

THEREFORE be it resolved that the Society members and guests here assembled extend a resounding vote of appreciation to Kenelm W. Philip, his committee members, staff and colleagues for their highly successful efforts in the planning and execution of the meeting. In particular thanks are extended to the following persons:

to Ken Philip for the detailed early information sent to Society members, and several subsequent communications, allowing maximal time for planning; and for putting together an outstanding program;

to Ken and Betty Anne Philip for providing local arrangements and an excellent social program including a most enjoyable riverboat trip under clear, sunny skies, and the promise of an unforgettable open house at their beautiful home;

to Judith A. Strohmaier and her staff of the University of Alaska Department of Conferences and Institutes for their roles as Conference co-ordinators, including the efficient and accommodative operation of pre-registration and registration, the banquet and other services;

to those who worked to conceive and nurture the greatly anticipated Brooks Range Field Trip, including Andy Grossman and David Wickstrom of the Bureau of Land Management, Harold Hume of the Alaska State Highway Department, David L. Witt of the Tundra Biome Center, and, of course, Ken Philip, our host and tour director;

to Dr. and Mrs. John Bligh for graciously opening their home to us for fellowship and cocktails on Thursday evening;

to Dr. Keith B. Mather for his enjoyable introductory message, and for interceding on behalf of the Society to preserve the Brooks Range field trip;

to the people of Entomological Reprint Specialists, the Kentucky Society of Lepidopterists, Bill Miller, Jack Powers, the University of Hawaii Press, the Alaska Lepidoptera Survey, David Meyersburg, and the people of the Smithsonian Institution for providing door prizes at the annual banquet; and to Charles V. Covell, Jr. for serving once again as Master of Ceremonies;

to the various Society members who served as session moderators, projectionists, and otherwise as surrogate "local members" to make the scientific sessions run smoothly and on time;

and to Mother Nature for providing such marvelous weather!

We wish to extend warm thanks to Dr. Ian F. B. Common, outgoing Society President, for having made (with his charming wife Jill) the long journey from Australia to chair the meeting, and for his most enjoyable and provocative Presidential Address.

Departing now from the subject of this meeting, we wish to extend a vote of thanks to Mr. Carl C. Cornett, of Louisville, Kentucky, who has served without recompense as assistant to the *Memoirs* Editor/Assistant Treasurer during the past year, giving many hours to packing and mailing Society publications.

We express our great appreciation of J. Donald Eff, of Boulder, Colorado, who as the last of the original regional coordinators for the Society's annual Field Summary is stepping down after 31 years of service in that capacity. His successor will have difficulty capturing even a portion of Don's informal style, spontaneity and witty anecdotes.

Finally, the assembled members of The Lepidopterists' Society note with sadness, yet great appreciation for their many contributions, the passing during the last year of our co-founder and friend Harry K. Clench, whose eulogy has been read earlier, and also of two Honorary Life Members of the Society: Dr. Annette Braun and Mr. Norman Riley.

These resolutions were accepted by acclamation, and the Secretary was directed to write letters of appreciation as he deems appropriate.

A further resolution was proposed from the floor, to thank the Conservation Committee (Ben Ziegler, Ray Stan-

ford, Jo Brewer) for their time and faithful labor in writing, refining, and administering the Conservation Questionnaire, and to Julian P. Donahue for his compilation of the results. Passed by acclamation.

President Common then handed the gavel of office to retiring First Vice-President Charles V. Covell, Jr., who accepted it on behalf of incoming President Theodore D. Sargent. Dr. Covell declared the meeting adjourned at 10:13 a.m.

Following the formal business meeting, Ken Philip conducted an organizational meeting for everyone planning to participate in the Brooks Range field trip, 4-11 July 1979.

The activities never seemed to end, despite the fact that the formal meeting was over: on Sunday evening Ken and Betty Anne Philip, and their daughter Mary, hosted a gala open house at their home atop Chena Ridge, overlooking the Tanana River. At that time the Alaska Lepidoptera Survey Collection was also open for inspection.

Post-meeting activities consisted of two field trips: a one-day visit to Eagle Summit on Monday, 2 July, and a one-week major expedition to the Brooks Range and North Slope, 4-11 July.

Respectfully submitted,
(signed) Julian P. Donahue, Secretary.

NEW MEMBERS

BARAHONA C, Jose Gerardo, Jardines de Toncontin des Cuadradas arriba de Camosa, Izquierda, frente a Kaffie, Tegueigalpa D.C., HONDURAS C.A.
BLAND, Dr. K.P., 35 Charterhall Rd, Edinburgh, SCOTLAND EH9 3HS
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ELY, Dr. Charles A., 314 West 7th St., Hays, KS 67601
HAWTHORNE, Steven D., 6757 Mel Mar Dr., Palo Cedro, CA 96073
LOCKWOOD, Michael G., 215 Hialeah Ave., Houma, LA 70360
MURCK - van Es., Jeanette, Torenlaan 21, Rotterdam, The NETHERLANDS
REINKE, Donald L., 822 N. Beadle, Papillion, NE 68046
SCHENCK, Dr. Mark W., 6-B Ludlow Rd., Middletown, R.I. 02840
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THERMIN, Terry W., C70 Prov. Museum of Alberta, 12845 102 Ave., Edmonton, Alta. CANADA T5N 0M6
VON DUYKE, Mrs. Donna, 12810 W. 80 Ave., Arvada, CO 80005.
WEISBRODT, Neil, 1825 Shirley Ave, Hamilton, OH 45011.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

DREES, Bastiaan M., 134 W. Blake Ave., Columbus, OH 43202
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MORI, James R., 6704 Bearden Lane, Modesto, CA 95351
MUELLER, Steven J., Biology Dept., Jordan College, 360 W. Pine St., Cedar Springs, MI 49319
POWELL, Gwendolyn Susan, 80 NE 211 St., Miami, FL 33179
PULSIFER, Dr. Bruce C., 163 Main St., Gorham, ME 04038
ROBINSON, Larry E., 1440 Stagecoach Dr., Olathe, KS 66061
SKALSKI, Richard J., 1325 Los Osos Valley Rd., Apt. E, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
VERTHMANN, Scott A., 1657 N. Harlem Center Rd., Freeport, IL 61032
VICTORIA, J., 77 River Rd., Pawcatuck, CN 06379
WHEATON, William L., 3300 S. Mann, Apt. W., Tucson, AZ 85730

LEPIDOPTERISTS in



THE HISTORY OF FAIRBANKS (A Vignette)

In August 1901, a man named E.T. Barnette built a log cabin which he planned to use for the storage of goods. His objective was to establish a trading post in Tanacross, which was on the trail between Valdez & Eagle. The trading post did not materialize since the Tanana River, which flows past Tanacross, proved unnavigable. The goods remained cached in the log cabin.

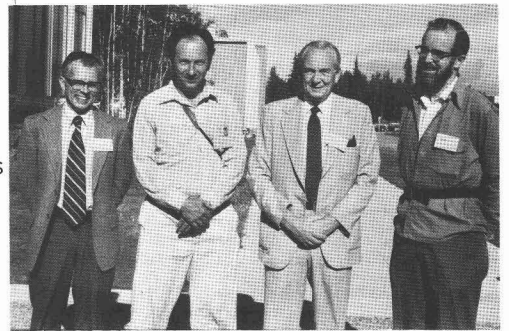
In July 1902, Felix Pedro discovered gold in the hills about 6 miles north of Barnette's cabin, whereupon Barnette decided to remain and establish a city in the vicinity of his cabin. He named the city Fairbanks in honor of Charles Warren Fairbanks, a Senator from Indiana, and later Vice President under Theodore Roosevelt.

By 1906 the population of the infant city had reached 3,541 and the production of gold was valued at over \$9,000,000. When this boom ended in 1920, the population decreased by 67%.

The University of Alaska was established in 1959 in the town of College, a 'suburb' of Fairbanks.

During World War II, the Alaska Highway, linking Alaska to the continental United States, was completed, and two air fields --Ladd Air Force Base and Eielson Airfield were developed as lend-lease bases to Russia. In 1959 Alaska became the 49th state. In 1968 oil was discovered 390 miles north of Fairbanks, and the 800 mile Pipeline was built by Alyeska in 1978.

The population of Fairbanks at the age of 78 is 27,000. The average rain fall is only 11.3", but the average snowfall is 68.8". Temperatures range from a record high of 99 degrees F in summer to a record cold of -66 degrees F in winter. But despite these inconveniences it has made the giant step from log cabin to satellite tracking in only 78 years.



AMONG THOSE PRESENT

Ron Hodges, former President
Paul Opler, Fish & Wildlife Service
Jack Clark, Jordan Medal recipient
Dave Winter, new NEWS Editor

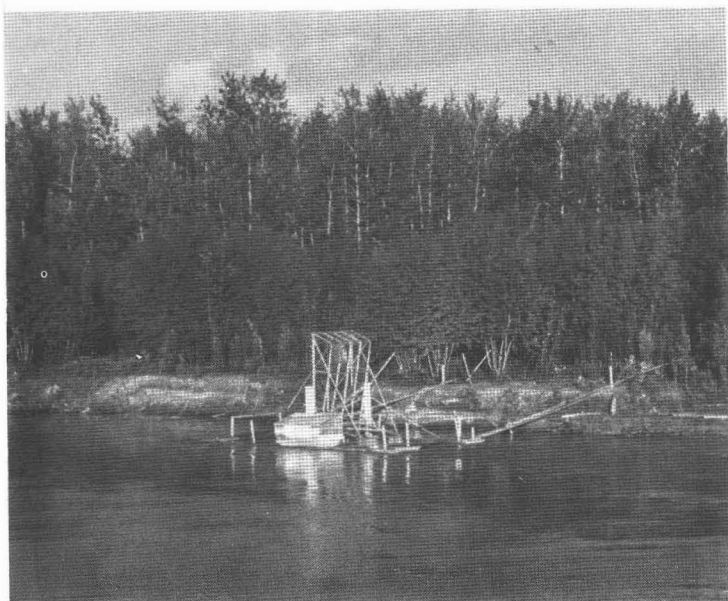


THE
UNIVERSITY

VOYAGE of "DISCOVERY"

One of the special events of our first weekend in Alaska was a trip on the river boat "Discovery", a stern-wheeler capable of accomodating 75 people for buffet dinner. We followed the Chena River to its confluence with the Tanana, a tributary of the Yukon. Along the banks, many places gave glimpses of the original untouched wilderness, the lives of the early settlers and their ingenuity, and also of newly built houses --spacious beside ancient and unobtrusive in-sions on the land. There were long stretches in which trees had been felled by beavers and were lying in the water awaiting the return of the aquarian architects --and indeed, we did see one beaver. There were small clusters of flat-roofed dog houses, each topped by a sled dog, chained to his post until the snow should come and his usefulness in either racing or transportation be renewed.

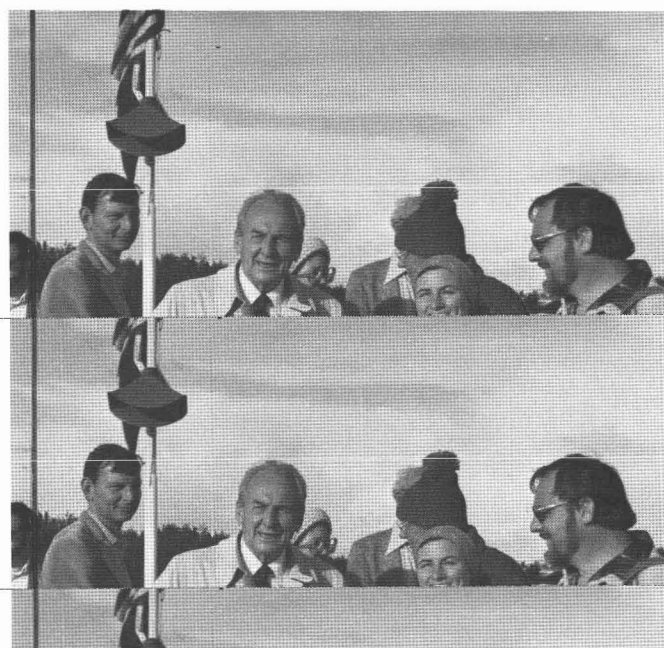
We also saw several salmon traps. These are amazing devices, most of them home made, which trap the salmon by using the very water in which they are swimming as a power source to run the traps. As the fish swim upstream, the water flowing downstream turns a huge wooden paddle wheel with blades terminating in scoops. These scoops pick up the fish, lift them into a basket on the up-river side of the wheel. When the salmon are running, as many as 20 a day can be caught in one of these wheels.



Aboard the "Discovery"

Above: A typical home-made salmon trap.

Above right (top to bottom): Joe Gorman, I. P.



Aboard the "Discovery"

Above: A typical home-made salmon trap.

Above right (top to bottom): Joe Gorman, I. P.

The festivities began on Thursday evening with w reception at the home of Dr. John Bligh, Director of the Institute of Arctic Biology, and Mrs. Bligh -- an opportunity for fraternizing and making new friends. It was the first of many delightful occasions.

Appropriately, dinner aboard the "Discovery" was baked salmon. Likewise at the banquet Saturday night the main dish was baked salmon. But neither of these could begin to compare with Betty Anne Philip's mas-terpiece at the Sunday night buffet in her home. Two salmon had been steamed whole -heads, tails, skins and all, covered with a delicious sauce on which thin sli-es of cucumber had been arranged to simulate scales, and garnished with wild blueberries and bearberries.

Ken being the only true professional Lepidopterist in Alaska, he had orchestrated the sojourn of 74 peo-ple at the meetings (the 5th largest Annual Meeting in the history of the Society) and of 38 people to, at and from the Brooks Range. In doing so he had over-come a series of incredible difficulties, all of which must have made it abundantly clear that the red tape on which bureaucracies all depend, has been unrolled all the way from Washington D.C. to Fairbanks. Betty-Anne had done a great deal of leg-and-wheel work, and Raymond Castilonia, a relative newcomer to both Alaska and the Leps' Soc., had been pirated by Ken to be a gun bearer. Every vehicle on both the Eagle Summit and Brook Range trips was to have a gun because of the possibility of attack by a bear.

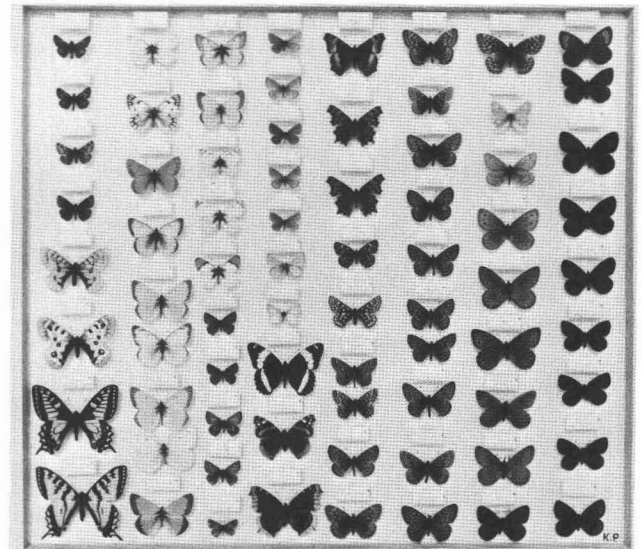
Below: Bill Neill, Barry Wright, Dr & Mrs John Bligh at the Philips' reception.

Bottom of Page: Head table at banquet: 3 Philips, 2 Donahues, 2 Commons, Jack Clark, Charlie Covell, Art Shapiro.

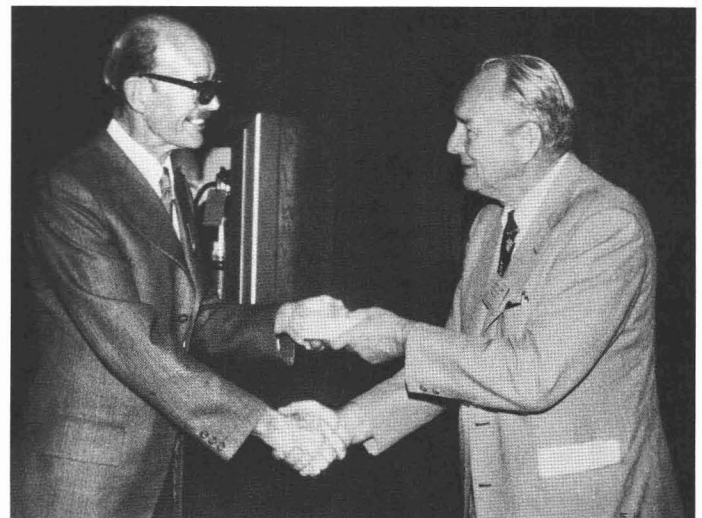


Social whirl

Below: Ken Philip's synoptic collection of arctic butterflies --a major attraction.



Below: Jack Clark receives the Jordan Medal from Dr. Ian Common, President.



Eagle Summit

The Alaskan weather turned out to be just as Ken had predicted it would be --stormy, cold & damp about 2/3 of the time, and sunny, hot & blossoming with tundra flowers and tundra butterflies about 1/3 of the time. But on Monday July 2, the day we went to Eagle Summit, it was superb all day. Ken had given us instructions the day before. We were to meet on the steps of Bartlett Hall PROMPTLY at 7:00am. Everything had been arranged down to the last detail. The bus driver (our transportation was by yellow school bus) was one of the most reliable in Fairbanks. However, as in the best plans of mice & men, there was one slight delay. The driver did not arrive until 8:00. It seems that at just the crucial moment his wife had had a baby. We set forth not knowing whether it was ♂ or ♀.

We left in 4 vehicles, since more people had registered for Eagle Summit than the bus could hold. The convoy consisted of Ken's own car which held 6 people, the bus (48 people), a van (6 people) and Ken's truck with 2 other people and three 55 gallon drums of gasoline. We arrived at Eagle Summit at about 10:30, and three minutes later the tundra looked as though it were crawling with refugees from a disturbed ant hill. A creek at the base of the mountain was 3100 ft above sea level, but the top of the hill which we climbed was 4000 ft.

The tundra is both beautiful and treacherous; beautiful because the thin layer of soil that covers the rocks is inlaid with the smallest of flowers --some squeezed into crevices between rocks, some covering the rocks with incredibly shallow root systems and short stems which terminate in blossoms hardly a quarter of an inch in diameter, such as the tiny alpine azalea with its patches of 5 petalled pink stars; the cerulean arctic forget-me-nots, and the narrow leaved *Saxifraga* which forms a cluster of jet black white-tipped buds close to the ground. A stem then grows, pushing the buds up to height of 6 inches, at which point they explode into a cluster of lavender blossoms. The tundra is treacherous because the little islands of grass wobble when stepped on, and between them are areas which at the foot of the peak we climbed and in many other places, are calf-deep with icy mud. Higher on the mountain there were large areas of scree. Scree is composed of jagged rock falls broken up by the frost and sent sliding down the sides of the mountains.

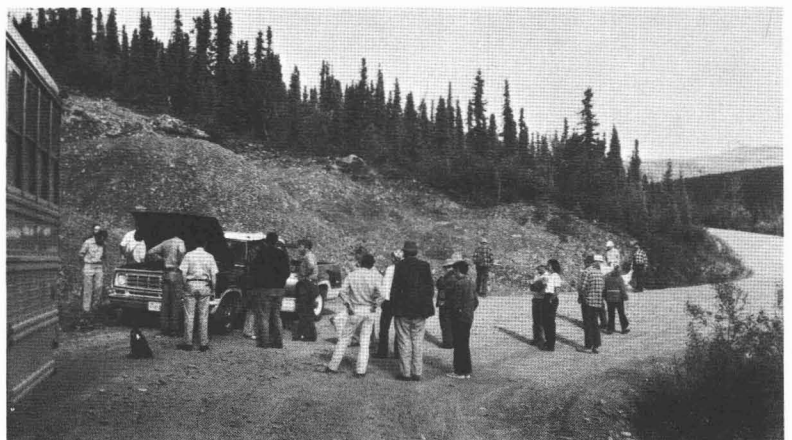


It was in the middle of one of these scree slides with *Erebias* flying all around us and disappearing as fast as they came, that Ken --net in one hand, collecting kit attached to back, his revolver in holster, and a look of complete contentment on his face, asked, "Well, what do you think of me in my habitat"?

Thirty species of butterflies were captured on Eagle Summit that day. Dave Faulkner took the only 2 *Nymphalis antiopa*, which must have been early emergers of the new brood. During our Alaskan migrations from first to last, we spotted hundreds of larvae of this butterfly. Dave Winter, Ben Landing and I had seen one threadbare specimen on July 1, and I had also found 3 colonies of larvae. Glenn Gorelick had reported caterpillars "all over the place" in the campus woods, and at several other stopping places during our various forays we had encountered as many as 4 or even 5 colonies on dwarf willow. Ken has since written, "I have never seen so many mourning cloaks as were around here in August and early September --it was a gala year for the adult hibernators."

The rarest butterflies on Eagle Summit that day --only one of each --were reported by Glenn Gorelick (*Polygonia gracilis gracilis*), Faye Karpuleon (*Plebijus saepolus amica*), & Joseph Zeligs (*Phyciodes campestris*). Joe and his companions together reported the greatest number of species --a total of 21. David Bower & 3 other non-conformists (unidentified) retired to a spot by a stream about 10 miles to the west of Eagle Summit and returned with the only *Hesperia comma borealis* and the only *Erebia theano canadensis* of the day. A complete report of the species found on Eagle Summit will appear as part of the July 4 Butterfly Count in WINGS, the Newsletter of the Xerces Society. Ray Stanford and Paul Opler will act as compilers of the report.

The return to Fairbanks had not long been underway when Ken's truck came to a sputtering halt and failed. We were next in the convoy, and stopped. We were in Ken's car with Ron & Elaine Hodges, Charlie Coveil & Olavi Sotavalta. Soon the bus arrived, and lastly the van. We all stopped. By now the road was bristling with cars, and the hills with lepidopterists. A few sympathetic souls --David Tilden, Ron Vanderhoff, Bob Wuttkin & John Sorenson --stayed with Ken. After about half an hour the rhythm of their thinking was shattered by the appearance on the narrow, steep curve where we had come to a halt, of an immense truck and flatbed trailer loaded with a giant bulldozer, all led by a police car, lights flashing all over the roadway. Nothing stopped. No vehicles were scratched, no one was crushed or swept into the gully. Nothing tipped over. As soon as the monster had passed, work on the truck resumed. John Sorenson's aphid aspirator saved the day. The problem with the truck had been a broken gas line, and the tube of the aspirator was a perfect substitute.



The Brooks Range

The journey to the Brooks Range began on Wednesday, July 4, after a day of indoctrination about what to take for food (4 extra days-worth in case of a blizzard), when and where to stow luggage for the trip, luggage to be left behind, how to deal with bears. This last was a major part of our instructions, and included the following:

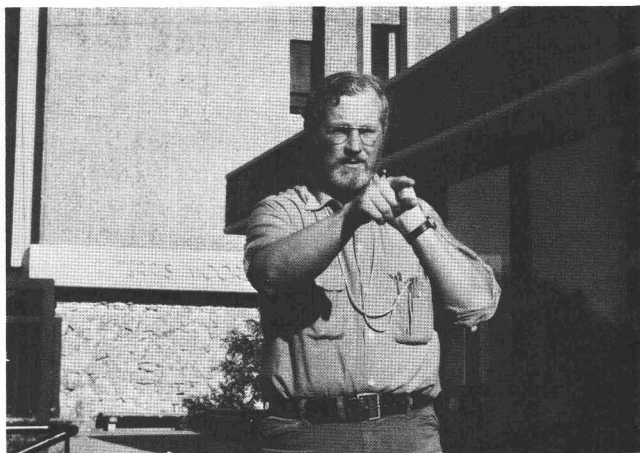
- WE MUST ALWAYS:
- Stay in groups
 - Have a gun bearer with each group
 - Make a noise of some sort all the time
 - Walk slowly backwards if a bear is sighted
 - Tie all left over food, food wrappers, tins and jars in HEAVY plastic bags.
- WE MUST NEVER:
- Wander off alone
 - Walk through low scrub without a noisemaker
 - Try to go closer for a better picture
 - Run away from a bear (It won't work)
 - Throw away even a CRUMB of food, or or drop even ONE SINGLE candy wrapper

Some people bought police whistles. I made a 'bear scare' of pebbles in an empty coke can and tied it to my wrist. A portable cassette type tape recorder would have been great, but no one had thought to bring one. We managed to survive for 8 whole days and nights without radio, TV or canned music! Our only communication with the civilized world was a 2 way radio in the bus, which made noises comprehensible only to the driver.

Six rows of seats had been removed from the school bus to make room for the luggage in the back, so we again needed the van to hold the overflow, and we peopled it with the smokers, of which there were only 6. No smoking was allowed in the bus, by popular vote. Our new driver, Jere Cox, who had replaced the driver we had put through the wringer on Monday, arrived on time, but departure from Fairbanks was delayed by breakfast at Augie's restaurant. It was the last civilized meal, and people kept on eating as long as possible.

Our first stop was for coffee and gas at the town of Livengood. Livengood is not the smallest dot in the smallest print on at least one National Geographic map. In fact, this map evokes a medium sized town. In reality, Livengood consists of one barn, one bar (Sam's place), one gas pump, one house and two outhouses. It being July 4, the inhabitants had all gathered to drink beer and celebrate. There were 4 inhabitants and 1 visitor.

Shortly after Livengood we crossed the Yukon River, lumbered into the checkpoint, and discovered a flat tire. The checkpoint marks the beginning of the Haul Road, the road built by the Aleyeska Company in conjunction with the building of the pipeline. No one is allowed on this road excepting the pipeline maintenance crew without a special permit, and such permits are issued only to official groups engaged in studying some aspect of the environment. We were so classified, and our job was to survey the various populations of butterflies and moths and send in a complete report to Ken Philip on the species caught, relative abundance of species, exact locations where found, and any other information such as condition of a given population (new or worn specimens predominating), plants used as nectar sources, larval food plants identified, etc. The net swingers were charged with reporting on winged insects. The non-collectors were either gunbearers, supportive wives or larva seekers. I, being Editor of the NEWS, was appointed scribe.



By the time we left the checkpoint, it was about 2:30. It was obvious that we would not reach the Chandelar Shelf until much too late to set up camp, and so it was decided that we would stay in Prospect Creek -- a town in name only, as there is not even one building there. There are many such towns, all having been originally built for workers on the pipeline. As soon as a section of the line was finished, the houses were taken apart and moved to the next point, leaving five or six flat rocky uninhabited acres. So our first night was spent in the "gravel pit" at Prospect Creek. I stayed up until 12 midnight and photographed a marvelous sunset -- night and day overlapping in a swirl of pale gray and apricot colored clouds. We never once saw the sun rise or set while we were in the wilderness.

We arrived at Chandelar Shelf on July 5th, a cold, wet day, unpacked the bus, set up the multicolored nylon globes and triangles in which we would live for a week, drew water from an adjacent stream, boiled it, and created a dinner by pouring it into a foil-lined bag of dehydrated "Lasagna" -- noodles, hamburger and tomato sauce -- or whatever combination of goodies was written on the outside of the bag.

The netswingers were at work by 8:00 the following morning -- a perfect day. By noon several members had caught Pierids, *Bolorias*, *Erebias* and *Parnassians*. Also by noon the clouds had enveloped the surrounding peaks and a cold rainy mist was falling. During this kind of weather people gathered in bus or tents to label their specimens or just to talk shop. I visited two geologists at the far end of the gravel pit, and they reported bears walking on the nearest mountain the week before.

July 7 was a perfect day. The butterflying was so rewarding that when a pelting rain on the 8th caused us to spend the whole day in either tents or bus, many people wanted to stay in Chandalar on the 9th -- the day scheduled for the trip to the North Slope, but Ken made the decision that if *one* wanted to go, *all* would have to go because of the possibility that bears might tempt to enter a partially deserted campsite. No one regretted this decision.

We crossed the Continental Divide shortly after leaving camp, and were soon on a steep and narrow road through an incredible mass of solid rock. The tallest peaks were snow mantled, and others, bared like giant teeth, bespoke an awesome strength and solidity -- a chilling hostility toward civilized man -- a permanence that would henceforth defy all further attempts at conquest.

Beyond the Brooks Range we came to a flat plain surrounded by foothills, and beyond these a horseshoe of glistening white peaks. Had we gone farther we might have seen Prudhoe Bay to the north, but once the bus had stopped, there was no way the people could have been lured back. This was territory where not even Ken Philip had collected, and the netswingers went wild. They exploded onto the tundra. Dave Winter did not even have both feet out of the bus before he spotted a *Papilio machaon* and it was the first catch of the day. That was the last time I saw him until we were just about ready to start back to camp.



The North Slope

The day on the North Slope was the climax of the whole Alaskan adventure. On the way we had come upon 3 grizzly bears foraging on the slope of a foothill. The van had been ahead of us, and when we arrived everyone travelling therein had debarked and was racing across the tundra with tripods and long lenses. Jere Cox would not let us out of the bus. He was holding fast to the door handle and shouting, "Get back on the road!" from the window. Every camera in the bus was directed at the bears, -- a sow and 2 cubs -- but apparently they were too far away to be threatened - or threatening!

At the North Slope we had seen a family of caribou cross the road beneath the pipeline and gallop away over the tundra. Dave had seen two of these graceful animals at close range on top of a mountain. Kurt Leuschner had seen three American eagles soaring together. I had spotted the only *Ceononympha kodiak* of the day, and Jennifer had captured it for me since I did not have a net.

The total catch that day, when tabulated, may run into four figures, and it is probable that no more than one out of every ten available butterflies was caught. Since all reports are not yet complete, it is not known whether any new species were found, nor which of those taken were most rare on the North Slope. All information of this sort will appear in the field summary in the Mar/Apr issue of the NEWS. PLEASE SEND REPORTS TO YOUR ZONE COORDINATOR SOON, all you collectors.

All the way back to the campsite people were labeling or admiring their specimens or swapping tales of almost captures. Meanwhile the bus was harboring thousands of mosquitos which had come in on people's clothing, but apparently only one person was bitten. The bugs just seemed to rest on flannel shirt backs, windbreakers, and brimmed hats -- a radical departure from the behavior we had anticipated.

On July 10 in a chill rain, we broke camp, packed the bus and collected all our various souvenirs. John Sorenson had a perfect set of caribou antlers. Dave Winter had a can full of smoky quartz crystals which we distributed to interested members. I had two caribou bones, two rusty chain links found on the camp site, my bear scare, and a bag of small arctic rocks. Barbara Zeligs, John Hinchliffe, Dave Bouton and Glenn Gorlick all had *Nymphalis antiopa* larvae. Everything was packed except for lunch -- the inevitable granola bars, dried fruit, and honey nut bars. It was then discovered that the bus would not start.

An hour or more was spent in consultation with Jere, John Sorenson, Ron Vanderhof, and Dave Tilden. Shots of alcohol in the carburetor and experimental medication all to no avail. Finally Ken initiated a transfusion. He brought a jump starter, attached it to the innards of our car, and whatever was wrong appeared to be cured.

Our first stop was at the farthest north tree on the Haul Road. Our second was at the junction of the Haul Road and the road to Dietrich, another non-town. We paused for stretching and lepping, and when it was time to leave, the engine had again died, -- this time hopelessly.

The van was sent to Coldfoot, thirty miles away, for a mechanic, and after three hours had not returned. The truck set out to find the van. The Aleyska helicopter flew over, circled and landed on the Dietrich Road.

A BIRD LIST FOR 28 JUNE - 12 JULY 1979
Identified and compiled by Kurt Leuschner, 1900 John St., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

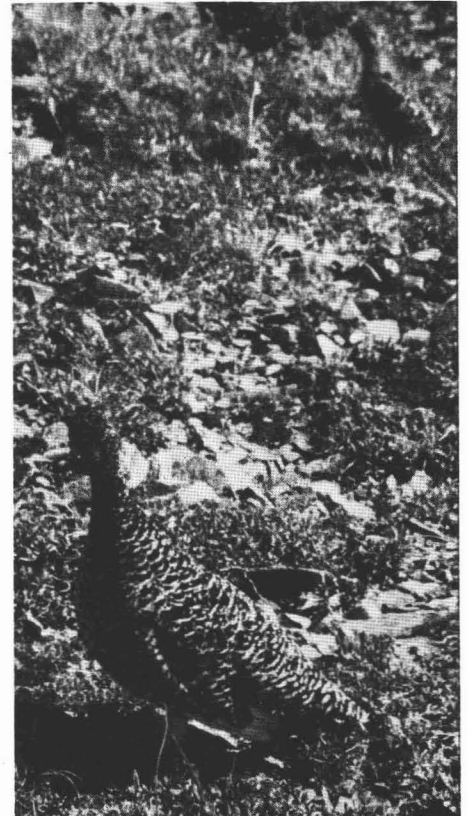
(This report includes sightings at Fairbanks, Eagle Summit, and the Brooks Range)

1. Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>	32. Alder Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>
2. Red-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps grisegena</i>	33. Hammond's Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax hammondi</i>
3. Horned Grebe	<i>Podiceps auritus</i>	34. Horned Lark	<i>Ereunophila alpestris</i>
4. Green-winged teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	35. Violet-green Swallow	<i>Tachycineta thalassina</i>
5. American Wigeon	<i>Anas americana</i>	36. Tree Swallow	<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>
6. Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	37. Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>
7. Oldsquaw	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	38. Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonoto</i>
8. Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	39. Gray Jay	<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>
9. Rough-legged hawk	<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	40. Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
10. Golden Eagle	<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	41. American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>
11. Northern Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	42. Hermit Thrush	<i>Catharus guttatus</i>
12. Ruffed Grouse	<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>	43. Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>
13. Rock Ptarmigan	<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	44. Northern Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>
14. Sandhill Crane	<i>Grus canadensis</i>	45. Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>
15. Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	46. Water Pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i>
16. Lesser Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	47. Bohemian Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>
17. Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	48. Northern Shrike	<i>Lanius excubitor</i>
18. Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	49. Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>
19. Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	50. Yellow-rumped Warbler	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
20. Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus brevipes</i>	51. Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
21. Common Snipe	<i>Capella gallinago</i>	52. Rusty Blackbird	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>
22. Surfbird	<i>Sphriza virgata</i>	53. Gray-crowned Rosyfinch	<i>Leucosticte tephroctis</i>
23. Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	54. Hoary Redpoll	<i>Acanthis hornemanni</i>
24. Long-tailed Jaeger	<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	55. Common Redpoll	<i>Acanthis flammea</i>
25. Glaucous Gull	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	56. Savannah Sparrow	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>
26. Mew Gull	<i>Larus canus</i>	57. Northern Junco	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>
27. Arctic Tern	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	58. American Tree Sparrow	<i>Spizella arborea</i>
28. Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>	59. White-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>
29. Common Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	60. Golden-crowned Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia atricapilla</i>
30. Northern three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	61. Lincoln's Sparrow	<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>
31. Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>	62. Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>
		63. Snow Bunting	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>



Above: Glaucous gull and Mew, seen on the north Slope.

Right: Ptarmigan and her chick, seen on Eagle Summit.
(chick is in upper right corner).



RESIDENT BUTTERFLIES TAKEN IN ALASKA TO DATE

Hesperia manitoba
Carterocephalus palaemon
Pyrgus centaureae
Erynnis persius
Parnassius evermanni *

pheobus
Papilio machaon *

glaucus
Pieris occidentalis
napi

Colias hecla
boothii
thula (relation to *boothii*/*nastes* is not clear)
philodice
gigantea
christina
pelidne ?
palaeno
nastes

Anthocaris sara
Euchloe creusa
ausonides
Incisalia augustinus
polios

Lycaena dorcas *
phlaeas

Lycaeides argyrognomon
Plebejus saepiolus
Vacciniina optilete
Agriades aquilo
Everes amyntula
Glaucopsyche lygdamus
Celastrina argiolus
Limentis arthemis
Nymphalis antiopa
milberti

Polygonia satyrus
faunus
gracilis

Phyciodes campestris
Euphydryas anicia
Boloria napaea

selene
frigga
improba
polaris
freiija
distincta
titania
chariclea
eunomia

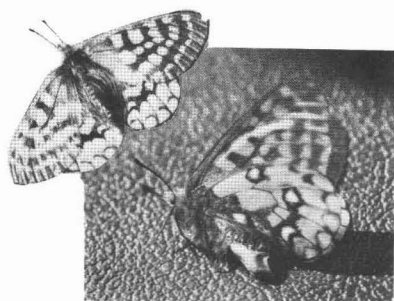
Speyeria serene
mormonia

Coenonympha kodiak
Oeneis uhleri

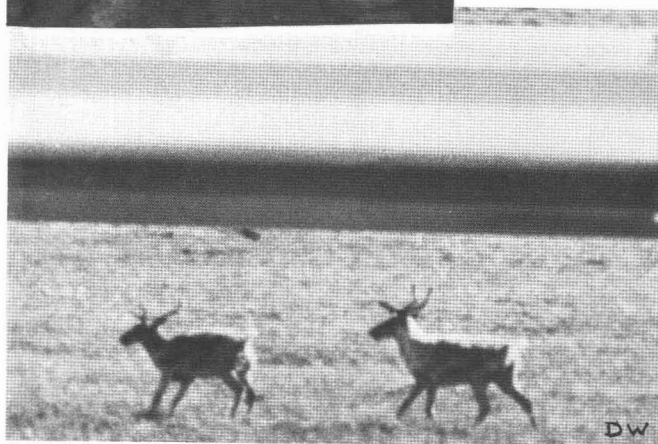
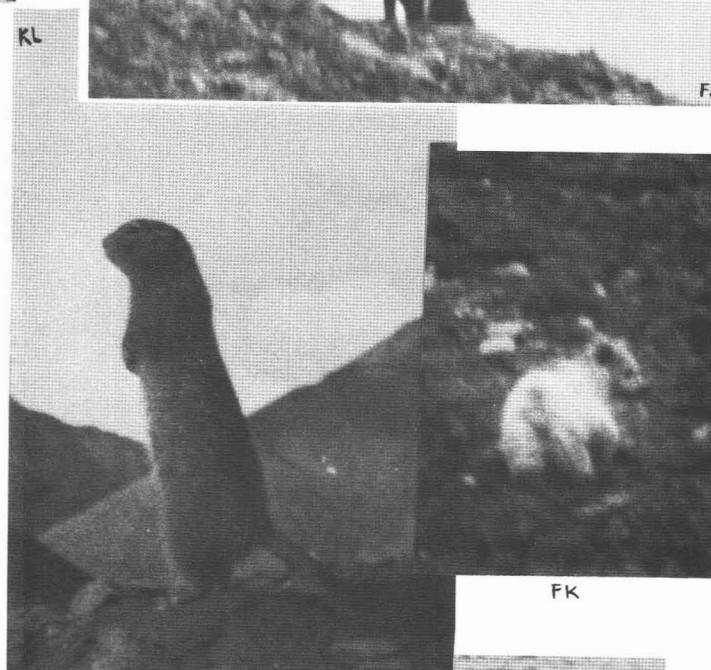
chryxus
bore
jutta
melissa
polixenes

Erebia rossii
disa
mackinleyensis
fasciata
discoidalis
theano
youngi
dabanensis ?
epipsodea

* Pictured



ANIMALS PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE TUNDRA



Photographing animals in the wilderness is a frustrating business, since they are not able to differentiate between conservationists & hunters and are wary of anything in pants, whether male or female. Congratulations to the people who took these distant shots.

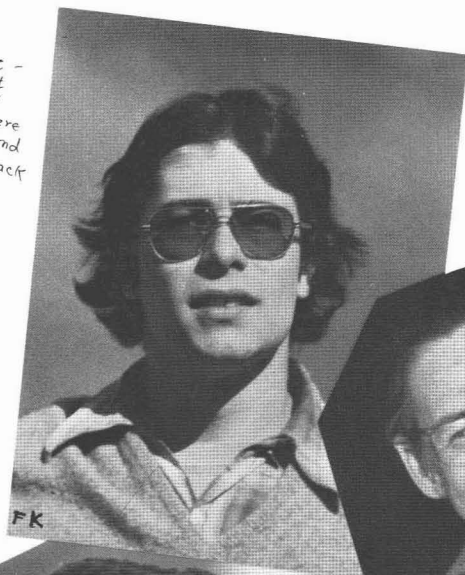
1. Arctic fox on a ridge, Fay Karpuleon.
2. Ground squirrel casing the situation, Kurt Leuschner.
3. Young grizzly taken through bus window, Fay Karpuleon.
4. Caribou running under the pipeline, Dave Winter.

Photo conversion, slides to B/W by Jeff Brewer

Photo credits: Pictures initialed EH - Elaine Hodges.
 BL - Ben Landing. KL Kurt Leuschner. DW- Dave Winter.
 FK - Fay Karpuleon. All others - Jo Brewer

Alaska Family Album

Jerc -
got
us
here
and
Back



FK

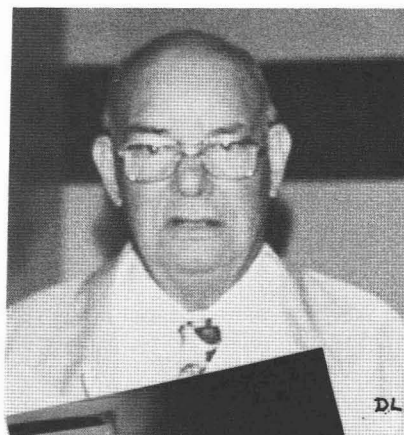


Ohavi
from Finland

EH



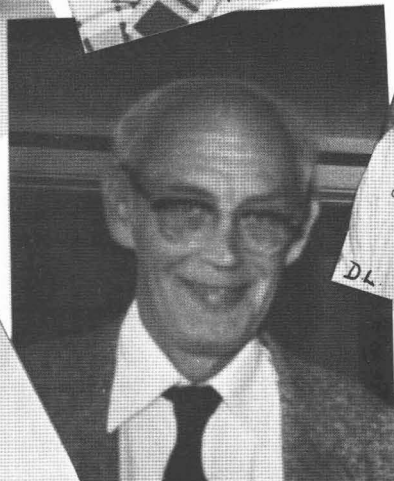
Hazel
and
Bill
They Came
in a Van!



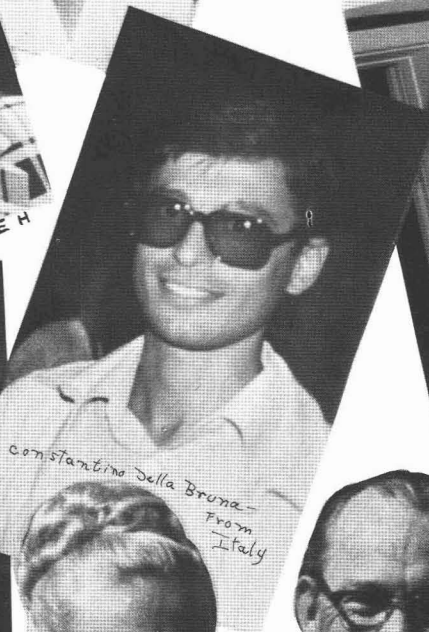
DL



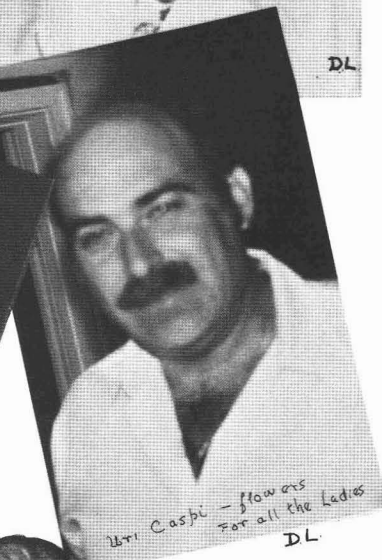
FK



DL

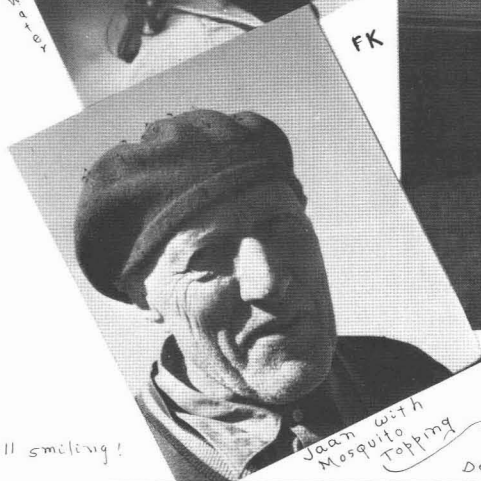


Constantino Della Bruna -
From
Italy



Mrs. Caspi - flowers
for all the ladies

DL



Jaan with
Mosquito
Topping

Ben Landing
at The
Banquet

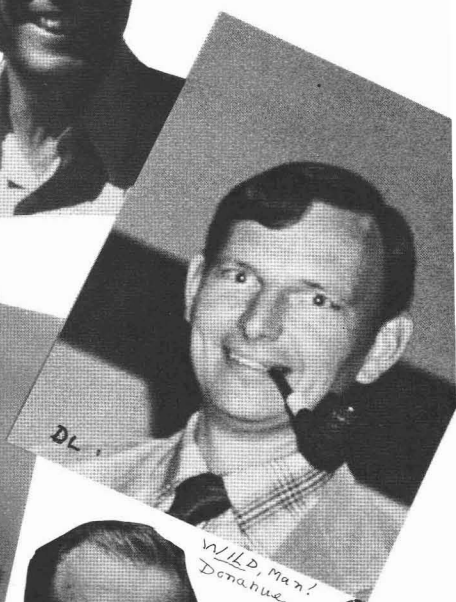
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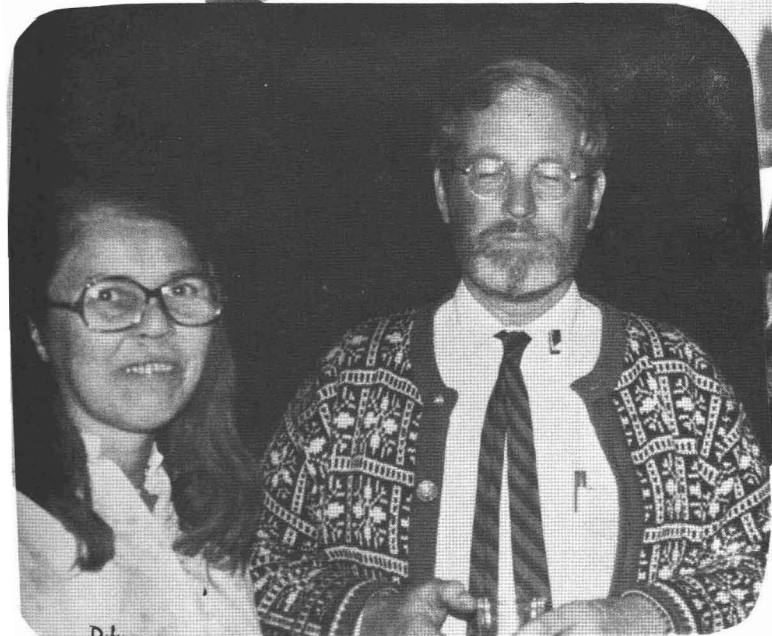
They
Made it
in a
VAN!



The
Prestons



DL



DL



FK

Barbara

13



Hello



WILD Man!
Donahue

Good
bye

EH

EPILOGUE

The Zeligs and the Neyharts stayed on in Alaska for a few days after we had left, and went back to Eagle Summit to do a little more collecting. The Neyharts were 2 miles or so away from the road when they looked down into the ravine where we had all been collecting on July 2. They saw what appeared to be a fox down in the ravine. Then it stood up, and they realized that it was a very large grizzly bear. They were unarmed, and they spent a rather shaky half hour before they were able to reach their car by walking very carefully and quietly. Apparently the grizzly was not aware of their presence.

Then on August 4, just a week after we had come home, 3 Californians -- a woman and 2 men -- were hiking in the Arctic National Wildlife Range. One of the men had bear bells in his knapsack, but no one was wearing any. They had intended to wear them on their legs, but no one had thought about it that day. They also had a gun, but had left it in the car. The woman, who was ahead of the other two, walked over a small knoll and disappeared. Suddenly the men heard her scream. They began to run across the tundra, but almost immediately saw three cubs and a sow. Then a second sow with two cubs started up out of the ravine. Then the bears, apparently wary of three people, left the area. The two men searched for more than half an hour before they could find the woman, who had become unconscious and was lying hidden by the scrub. Her nose, her right eye and the right side of her scalp had been ripped off.

Her husband remained with her while the second man, a family friend, went for help. He walked and ran over the tundra for five hours before coming to a radio station 18 miles away where he could radio for a helicopter. When it arrived the pilot could not find the injured woman until her husband lit a fire to guide him in.

Back in Fairbanks, a team of surgeons operated for 10 hours in an endeavor to restore her face. Her left eye was also damaged. She still has partial sight, but will remain in the hospital for weeks undergoing massive plastic surgery. For want of a bell the day was lost. How many of us, I wonder had been saved by a bell, by being in sight of each other, or just by unearned good luck?



URGENT NOTICE

TO ALL PARTICIPANTS IN THE ALASKAN ADVENTURE:

PLEASE turn in your lists to Ken Philip at the EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE. He has to make up his Field Summary report as well as his report to the authorities who gave us permission to go to the Brooks Range. Getting your reports to him promptly is your best way of thanking him for an unforgettable experience.

J.B. ed.

*** RESEARCH REQUESTS ***

I NEED RECORDS of butterflies and skippers from altitudes above 7500 feet in Great Basin Mountain ranges for zoogeographic study. Especially desired are data from the following ranges: California -- White, Inyo, Panamint; Nevada -- Desatoya, Toiyabe, Shoshone, Toquima, Monitor, Roberts Creek, Diamond, Ruby Spring, Sheep, Grant, Quinn Canyon, White Pine, Schell Creek, Egan, Spruce, South Pequop, Snake, Pilot; Utah -- Deep Creek, Stansbury, Oquirrh, House, Needle, Wah Wah, Frisco, Mineral, Pine Valley, Abajo, Elk Ridge, Henry, La Sal, Raft River, Wasatch, Uinta. Would also like to purchase or exchange for single pairs of specimens in reasonable condition from appropriate altitudes in these or other Great Basin Ranges. Altitude data critical. Paul R. Ehrlich, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

I NEED ANY RECORDS of Nathalis iole north of the 35th parallel, urgently needed for final analysis prior to publication of a comprehensive study of this butterfly's movements northward. R.M.Pyle, Swede Park, Loop Road Box 123, Gray's River, WA 98621.

I NEED A COPY of The Monarch Butterfly by F.A. Urquhart. T.J. Walker, Dept. Entomology, Univ. Fla., Gainesville, FL 32611 USA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PRIVATE COLLECTION TO BE SOLD. Approximately 4,200 specimens of Butterflies and Moths, mainly from Mich. and Tenn., mounted with complete data, material in excellent condition, arranged in unit trays and finished Cornell drawers; 1,300 Catocala (88 species and forms) 1,100 Hesperidae, (110 species), C. muticum, E. mitchelli, H. ottoe and O. powesheik well represented. Will send complete inventory and photos upon request. Will sell to highest bidder. Wayne A. Miller, 1476 North Hills Dr., Kalamazoo, MI 49007.

BOOK NOTICE

Ecologia Geografica e Evolucao nas Florestas Neotropicas. Keith S. Brown Jr. Universidade Estadual de Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brasil. Vol. I 265 pp, including 130 pp of distribution maps showing habitats of aposematic Heliconiini & Ithomiinae. Vol. II 120 pp. Appendices, including 94 pp of quadrants showing lists of species per quadrant & weather/vegetation statistics for each. In Spanish.

BY-LAWS AMENDED

At its meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska on 28 June 1979, the Executive Council voted to amend the By-Laws to provide for waiving the dues of the Assistant Treasurer and the Memoirs Editor. In accordance with Article XII, Section 2 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that Article I, Section 3 of the By-Laws has been amended to read: "The Annual dues shall be waived for the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, and the Editors of the Journal, News and Memoirs, while they are in office; they shall continue to receive all publications of the Society."

S U R V I V O R S O F T H E B R O O K S R A N G E T R I P

<i>Place of 'Origin'.</i>	<i>Name & Profession</i>	<i>Hobbies --other than Butterflies</i>
Brazil	BAUER, David Minister...	Land snails, antiques, garden of native Amer. plants.
N.Y.	BOUTON, David Theologian, Entomologist, owner of Ent. Supply Co...	LIFE - all new experiences
Mass.	BREWER, Jo Writer, lecturer, photographer...	Children, Wild flower gardening
Israel	CASPI, Uri Publicity, Distributor - Warner Bros. in Israel...	Fishing
Cal.	CASTILONIA, Raymond Neuro Physiology Research Lab. USC...	Mountaineering, Japanese History
Cuba	CASTRO, José Airplane Pilot US armed forces...	Writing, scuba diving.
Italy	DELLA BRUNA, Constantino Microbiologist...	Butterflies & Zygaenidae
Ariz.	COX, Jere Bus driver, Pipeline worker, Dispatcher (School buses)...	Living & Learning
B.C.	DELAFIELD, Anita Housewife...	Stamp collecting, Building a log cabin.
Mexico	DELAFIELD, Hardy Grade VI...	Stamp collecting, Nature Study.
Cal.	FAULKNER, David Curator, Entomology, San Diego Mus. Nat. Hist...	Basketball, Activist
Cal.	GORELICK, Glenn, Instructor, Biol. Sciences...	Folk Music, Genealogy, running, antique
England	HINCHLIFFE, John, Architect...	Photography, Camping, Ornithology
Wis.	KARPULEON, Fay Testing Labs, Uniroyal tires...	Photography, camping
Wis.	KARPULEON, Joyce, Housewife...	Sewing- camping.
Cal.	LEUSCHNER, Kurt Student...	Ornithology, rocks, stamps, art.
Cal.	LEUSCHNER, Ron, Electrical Engineer, Computer, Spacecraft...	Collecting ALL Leps N of Mex.
Ky.	MERRITT, Jim, Dean of Univ. of KY. Law School, Ret.	
Ky.	MERRITT, Mary Lou, Psychiatric Nurse.	
Estonia	MIHKELSON, Jaan Erebiologist...	Para-Psychology
Cal.	MORI, Jim Agricultural chemicals.	
Mass.	NEILL, Bill, Biologist, Cardiologist...	Tennis, backpacking, gardening
Oregon	NEYHART, John Hospital Public Relations Director...	Nature, hiking, fishing, photography
Oregon	NEYHART, Vikki Legal Assistant...	Macrophotography, hiking, birding, learning new things
Cal.	PATTERSON, Bill Teacher...	Birding, hiking, conservation issues.
Alaska	PHILIP, Kenelm Institute of Arctic Biology...	Environment, Astronomy
S.C.	RIPPLE, Jennifer Manned Undersea Science & Technology...	Diving, Geology
Cal.	SORENSEN, John, Doctoral Candidate, Entomol. U.C. Berk...	Aphids, Insect morphology
Cal.	SORENSEN, Kathi Research Ass't. U.C. Entomology	
Finland	SOTAVALTA, Olavi, Biologist...	Distributional Survey of Lepidoptera in Fennoscandia.
Yukon	TILDEN, Dave Nature Study in the Field	
Cal.	VANDERHOFF, Ron Nursery Manager...	Hiking, backpacking, Butterfly/Ecology/Environment
Fla.	WEEMS, Camilla Homemaker...	Entomologist's wife, Flower arranging
Fla.	WEEMS, Howard Curator, Fl. State Collection of Arthropods...	Camping, fishing, music,
Mass.	WINTER, Dave Pediatrician...	Lepidopterology, period.
Cal.	WUTTKEN, Robert Taxi driver...	Girl watching.
B.C.	ZELIGS, Barbara Research Associate, Immunology	
B.C.	ZELIGS, Joseph MD Medical Research Internal Medicine...	Salt water fishing, Antiques



Grizzly Bears heading for the North Slope. This photo by Eric Muehling, photographer for the Fairbanks Daily News - Miner, appeared in that paper on September 27, front page. The bears were strolling along the pipeline only a few miles north of Chandalar Shelf where we had camped for a week.

from: The Lepidopterists' Society
Department of Biology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky 40208, U.S.A.

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