

# NEWS

of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

No. 5 Sept/Oct 1984

June Preston, Editor  
832 Sunset Drive  
Lawrence, KS 66044  
USA

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## FAIRVIEW 1984

The weather wasn't very cooperative in Fairview for the 1984 Annual meeting, but the Planning, Program and People made it all worthwhile. Ted and Betty Pike opened their home on Wed. evening to those of us who arrived early, in addition to the scheduled Thurs. evening social gathering and Ted had everything well under control throughout the meeting. In addition he led a field trip following the business meeting, in the Fairview area, and also a trip along the Alaska Hiway to Atlin, B.C., although again the weather was uncooperative. Gerald Hilchie and Felix Sperling also had planned field trips after the meeting. We had representatives from 6 of the Canadian Provinces, 13 States and from Finland. The minutes and the accompanying resolutions tell the story, along with the candid photos so ably snapped again this year by Dave Winter.

### MINUTES OF THE 35TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY Fairview, Alberta, Canada 5-8 July 1984

The 35th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society was held on the campus of the Fairview Community College, Fairview, Alberta, Canada, co-sponsored by the College and the Department of Entomology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. There were 57 paid registrants.

The formal program commenced at 9:35 a.m. on Friday, 6 July, in the Animal Science Lecture Theatre where all formal aspects of the meeting were conducted. After announcements by Conference Coordinator Edward (Ted) Pike, those present received a warm welcome to the city of Fairview from Town Councilor, William Riewe, and to Fairview College from Dr. Dale Landry, Dean of Instruction.

Jon Shepard presided over the morning session of the following contributed papers (presenter's name give first in case of joint authorship):

"The state of Lepidoptera research in Alberta," Edward M. Pike, Fairview, Alberta.

"*Erebia magdalena* in Alberta, natural history and biogeography (Satyridae)," Gerald J. Hilchie, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

"The *Papilio machaon* group in western Canada: genetic relationships, biogeography and taxonomy," Felix A. H. Sperling, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Retiring Society President, Dr. Lee D. Miller, then presented his Presidential Address, entitled, "A tribute to the amateur."

Following a recess for the group photograph and lunch, the afternoon session began promptly at 1:30 with Felix Sperling presiding, with the following contributed papers:

"Alpine melanism in *Parnassius phoebus* (Papilionidae)," Crispin S. Guppy, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

"The genetic basis of color dimorphism and aberrant butterflies in the *Papilio glaucus* complex: from hybridization studies," J. Mark Scriber and Mark H. Evans, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

"Butterfly legs and phylogeny," Robert K. Robbins, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

"Subspeciation and the niche concept," Lee D. Miller, Allyn Museum of Entomology, Sarasota, Florida.

"Does the false head hypothesis also apply to papilionids?," Benjamin H. Landing, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

"Seasonality in African *Junonia* (Nymphalidae): Observations on U.V. reflectance patterns and associated wing scale ultrastructure, Jacqueline Y. Miller and A. C. Allyn, Allyn Museum of Entomology, Sarasota, Florida.

"Enigmatic *Colias* from Idaho," Clifford D. Ferris, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Following the formal session, the first session of the microlepidoptera methods workshop with Jean-Francois Landry, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta as instructor, convened in the Animal Science Laboratory.

The evening events included an informal slide show at the Animal Science Lecture Theatre. Following this informal get-together, the inveterate black light enthusiasts went out collecting.

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The formal session resumed promptly at 9:00 Saturday morning, 7 July, with Jean-Francois Landry presiding over the following contributed papers:

"The Lepidoptera of the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia," Jon H. Shepard, Northwest Community College, Terrace, British Columbia.

"The Lepidoptera of Sable Island," Barry Wright, Nova Scotia Department of Education, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

"Classification and distribution of the holarctic Arctiini," Douglas C. Ferguson, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U.S.D.A., Washington, D.C.

"Weist's Sphinx moth: at the brink or over?," Karólis Bagdonas, Laramie, Wyoming.

"An expedition to the mountain of the mist," Donald R. Davis, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

"Differential survival of artificial mimics in urban environments," Michael E. Toliver, Eureka College, Eureka, Illinois.

"The status of knowledge of the Geometridae subfamily Sterrhinae of the neotropical region," Charles C. Covell, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

After a break for lunch, the formal session resumed with a forum on "Nomenclatural Changes in North American Butterflies--A Discussion" moderated by Michael E. Toliver. Dr. Toliver made a brief presentation outlining some issues as well as specific name changes in butterfly nomenclature for possible discussion. He then opened the floor and a lively discussion ensued.

Pertinent to the subject matter at hand, Ted Pike (Fairview, Alberta) presented a paper entitled, "The genus *Boloria*, united we stand."

Concurrent with the formal session Jean-Francois Landry held part II of the microlepidoptera Methods Workshop.

The late afternoon was concluded with a specimen exchange.

The evening began with a cocktail hour in the spacious and plant filled atrium in the main administration building, followed by the banquet in the main dining room. The highlight of the evening was the awarding of the Karl Jordan Medal by President Lee Miller to Dr. David F. Hardwick, retired from the Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada. Dr. Hardwick presented an address entitled, "Status of research on the Heliethidinae" illustrated by excellent slides on various life stages.

The evening's activities concluded with the annual drawing for door prizes with Charlie Covell assisted by Shirley Lawrie.

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President Lee D. Miller called the annual Business meeting to order at 9:04 a.m. on July 8 with 44 persons present.

Retiring Treasurer, Ron Leuschner reported on the Society's financial status, stating that a full report would be published in a forthcoming issue of the NEWS. The Society ended 1983 with a surplus due in part to more than \$5300.00 interest generated from deposits. In addition *Journal* editor Eichlin has been able to generate an additional \$3464.00 in page charges which were paid in calendar 1983. Thus the income is up for the year by \$4776.00. Therefore no dues increase is necessary for 1985. Report accepted.

Secretary's report: Jacqueline Miller, Secretary pro tempore read a report of activities and duties over the last year submitted by Secretary Julian P. Donahue. Highlights included progress made on production of the Society mailing labels privately through the use of a computer program rather than through Allen Press. The system will also enable the Secretary and Treasurer automatically to generate "dues in arrear's notices."

Implementation of the Library proposal with LACM Research Library which will permit the cataloguing of the Society Library, production of a list of titles for use by Society members, and possible expansion of the exchange program to increase our holdings has begun.

The biennial Membership Directory will be published as Issue No. 6 of the NEWS, will be in the same style and format as the previous issue, and will be mailed on time. Report accepted.

June Preston gave a report on the production of the NEWS. She announced that the forthcoming Sept./Oct. issue will be 16 pages since the biennial Membership List is issue No. 6 this year.

Charlie Covell gave a report on the *Memoir* series. The Catalogue/Checklist continues to sell well. There is a possible production of a manual on techniques as a future publication.

#### OLD BUSINESS:

Cliff Ferris, Chairman of the standing committee (F. Martin Brown, Lee Miller, Stan Nicolay and David L. Hancock) to revise/update the Catalogue/Checklist of the North American Butterflies reported they are working on a draft version of corrections, which will be presented to the Executive Council at the Champaign/Urbana meetings in 1985. The Executive Council in conjunction with the members of the Committee have recommended that

corrections be printed as a supplement to the *Memoir*. Members have been solicited for assistance through various issues of the NEWS. Assistance is especially required in terms of deposition of type material. Report accepted.

Season Summary Report: Dave Winter, Chairman, in conjunction with the members of his committee (Irving Finkelstein, Don Lafontaine, Bob Langston and Dick Rosche) reported on various changes which will be made in the next Season Summary. The specifics of these will be published in this issue of the NEWS. Briefly, one new region has been formed and there are five new coordinators. Contributors must have information in a standardized format to the regional coordinator by 5 January and publication deadline is 15 February. Report accepted.

Common Names Committee: With the resignation of Chairman, Robert Pyle, the Executive Council recommended that due to publishers' requests for such names that an index of common names be prepared. Jackie Miller reported that members present of this standing committee (Cliff Ferris, Jon Shepard) met briefly during the course of the meetings along with Karolis Bagdonas, Xerces Society President, to outline strategy. A chairman will be selected shortly and the committee along with the corallary committee in the Xerces Society hopes to have a list available for review at the 1985 meetings. Report accepted.

#### NEW BUSINESS:

Offers for future meetings sites are being solicited. The 1985 meetings will be held at the Illinois Natural History Survey and co-sponsored by the Survey and the Illinois State Museum. The meeting dates have tentatively been set for sometime in August.

Other meetings sites tentatively set are: 1986 The Nature Place of the Colorado Outdoor Education Center near Florissant, Colorado [co-hosted University of Florida, Allyn Museum of Entomology (Florida State Museum), Florida State Collection of Arthropods, and the Southern Lepidopterists]. This will be a joint meeting with the Pacific Slope section. In 1987, the Biosystematics Research Institute, Agriculture Canada in Ottawa will host the Society. This will be the centennial celebration of the Canadian National Collection. Invitations for future meetings sites from western and eastern states are being received for future dates.

The recommendations of the Nominating Committee (Douglas Ferguson, Karolis Bagdonas, and Ronald Leuschner) as well as a nomination for one Honorary Life Member will appear on the November ballot. A discussion ensued concerning the limitation of three terms in office for both the Secretary and Treasurer as provided by the constitution. R. Leuschner moved (K. Wilson, second) that the constitution be amended to remove the restrictions on the number of consecutive terms on the offices of Secretary and Treasurer and that the amendment should appear on the November ballot. Passed unanimously.

Due to the vacancy of a Member-at-Large created by Eric Metzler after he assumed the office of Treasurer, President Miller announced the appointment of Tim Friedlander to fill out the remainder of this term for one year.

The Resolutions Committee [Jo Brewer Winter (Chair), Jackie Miller] report was given thanking all for a highly successful meeting and was accepted unanimously.

President Miller thanked both new and old members of the Executive Council present for their assistance and counsel over this past year. To retiring Treasurer, Ron Leuschner, Miller expressed his special thanks for his superb job in handling finances over the past six years. Miller then passed the gavel (and the Lincoln P. Brower deely-boppers) of office to the new President, Donald R. Davis. After a brief report on the status of the MONA series by Eugene Munroe, new President Don Davis adjourned the meeting at 10:13 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,  
Jacqueline Y. Miller  
Secretary Pro tempore

Resolutions--1984 Lepidopterists' Society Meeting  
BE IT RESOLVED THAT

WHEREAS

There once was a college quite new  
In the fabulous town of Fairview,  
Where leps by the score,  
Met in 1984,  
To study and learn and argue.

WHEREAS

Ted Pike the host extraordinaire  
For nibbles and beer had a flair,  
He lead us by night,  
To the realm of black light,  
And left us quite blissful - - - but where?  
But Betty, his wife, and two kids  
At that moment were drooping their lids,  
For two nights in a row  
The beer kegs did flow,  
Around micros and geometrids.

WHEREAS

Our thanks to arranger Dick Butts,  
And oh, what a figure he cuts,  
His staff cut redtape.  
Thus we met in great shape.  
There were no if's, and's --- only Butts.

WHEREAS

A colleague by name Felix Sperling,  
While chasing machaon, was hurling  
His net through the air  
With such accurate flair,  
One might have supposed he was curling.

WHEREAS

The projector was expertly run,  
By a fellow named Hilchie, who won,  
When he shifted each slide,

As they seemed to collide,  
And acted as though it were fun.

WHEREAS

The micros he spread with a flair,  
And a wave of his hand in mid-air,  
We have heard he got stuck,  
At night in a truck,  
But we know Landry did it with care.

WHEREAS

The exotics provided by Finnemore,  
Were such that they fitted his bin no more.  
The accounts in his desk,  
Of diseases grotesque,  
Convinced that he wanted to pin no more.

WHEREAS

Camaraderie reaches its height,  
With the door prizes given at night.  
Covell at the helm,  
Overseeing his realm,  
And Sterrhinae awaiting his sight.

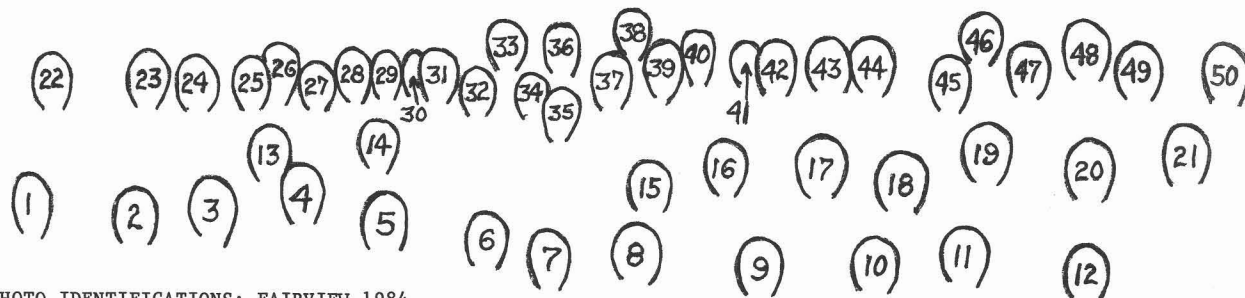
WHEREAS

The Dining hall sprang into life,  
With reins in the hand of Ron Fife.  
He can stir up a stew,  
And bran muffins too,  
And butter your bread with his knife.

THEREFORE

To everyone present, good cheer!  
We're awfully glad that you're here,  
And please don't forget,  
We're not finished yet,  
See you in Illinois next year!

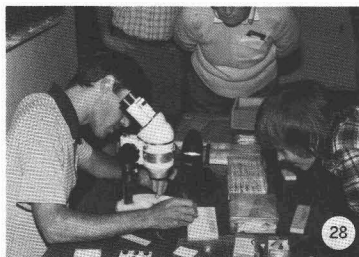
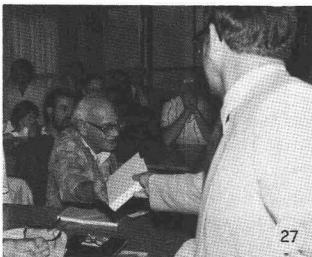
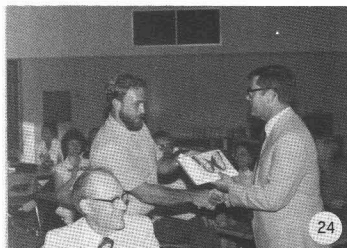
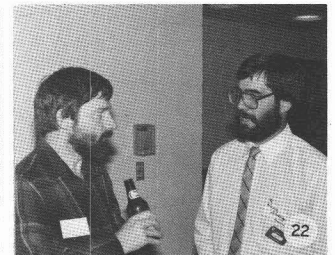
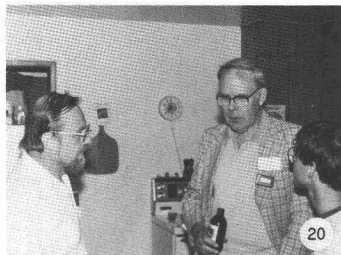
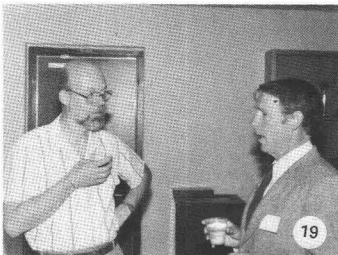
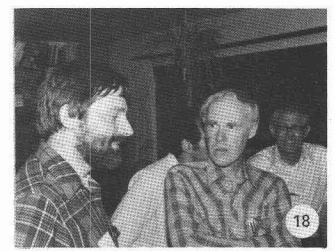
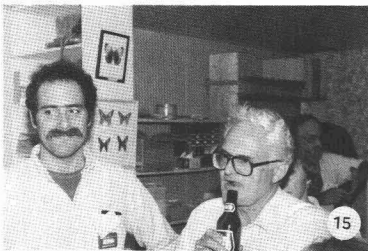
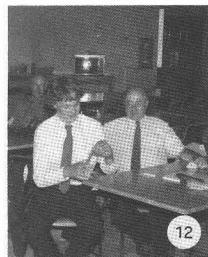
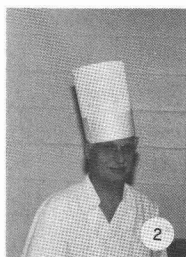
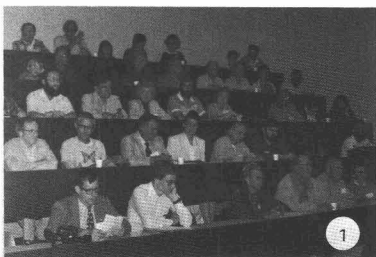
Respectfully submitted,  
Jo Brewer Winter  
Jacqueline Miller



GROUP PHOTO IDENTIFICATIONS: FAIRVIEW 1984

1. Cliff Ferris, 2. Shirley Lawrie, 3. Reggie Webster, 4. Floyd Preston, 5. J. F. Landry, 6. Ed Shwedyk, 7. Dean Shwedyk, 8. Rudolf Valerio, 9. Kent Wilson, 10. Jo Brewer, 11. Dave Winter, 12. Stephen Ife, 13. Gerry Wright, 14. Felix Sperling, 15. Joan Parrott, 16. Art Rupp, 17. Pat Savage, 18. Susan Savage, 19. Cris Guppy, 20. Dottie Landing, 21. Ben Landing, 22. Gerald Hilchie, 23. David Lawrie, 24. Kent Zocchi, 25. Barry Wright, 26. Olavi Sotavalta, 27. Verna Hardwick, 28. A. T. Finnamore, 29. David Hardwick, 30. George Christie, 31. Bill Tilden, 32. Hazel Tilden, 33. Eugene Munroe, 34. Isobel Munroe, 35. June Preston, 36. Jon Shepard, 37. Sigrid Shepard, 38. Wayne Wehling, 39. Rod Parrott, 40. Mark Scriber, 41. Mike Toliver, 42. Jacqueline Miller, 43. Bob Robbins, 44. Lee Miller, 45. Doug Ferguson, 46. Ron Leuschner, 47. Don R. Davis, 48. Karolis Bagdonas, 49. Charlie Covell, 50. Ted Pike.







1. The lecture hall. 2. Major Domo of the dining hall, Ron Fife. 3. Steve Ife and Susan Savage. 4. Doug Ferguson and friend. 5. Bob Robbins, potted plant and Jo Brewer. 6. Ted Pike and Jackie Miller. 7. Reggie Webster, Rudolf Valerio and Art Rupp. 8. Cris Guppy and Sigrid Shepard. 9. The bison watches over the discussion at coffee break. 10. Isobel Munroe and David Hardwick. 11. The dining hall crowd. 12. David Lawrie and Kent Wilson. 13. Betty Pike and Shirley Lawrie. 14. Lee Miller presenting Jordan Medal to David Hardwick. 15. Bob Robbins and Art Rupp. 16. Shirley Lawrie, Isobel Munroe, Dottie Landing and Jackie Miller. 17. Lee Miller with friend. 18. Gerald Hilchie, Cliff Ferris and Ron Leuschner. 19. Jon Shepard and Barry Wright. 20. Don Davis, Eugene Munroe and Jean-Francois Landry. 21. Olavi Sotavalta, Doug Ferguson, Jon and Sigrid Shepard, Reggie Webster. 22. Gerald Hilchie and Wayne Wehling. 23. Barry and Gerry Wright and June Preston. 24. Pat Savage and door prize, with Charlie Covell. 25. Olavi Sotavalta, Karolis Bagdonas and Jo Brewer. 26. George Christie and Bill Tilden. 27. Ben Landing wins a book. 28. Jean-Francois Landry and microlepidoptera lab. 29. Charlie Covell hands a door prize to Hazel Tilden. 30. Jordan Medal Winners Don Davis, David Hardwick, J. F. Gates Clark.

## KARL JORDAN MEDAL AWARD 1984

A fascinating, amply illustrated address on the Status of Research on the Heliethidinae was enjoyed by the members in attendance at the Annual Meeting Banquet as Dr. David F. Hardwick presented the Karl Jordan Address. The camouflage of some of the insects as they visited the appropriate flowers was so perfect that frequently we would have missed them had they not been pointed out to us.

David Francis Hardwick was born March 22, 1924, at Edmundston, New Brunswick; married Verna Jean Walker on May 21 1945; children, three daughters, all married and residing in Ontario.

Education: University of Saskatchewan, B.A., 1946; McGill University, M. Sc., Entomology, 1948; University of California, Berkeley, Ph.D., Entomology, 1955.

Member and held office in numerous professional and honor societies including: Canadian Entomological Society, Michigan Entomological Society, Society of Systematic Zoology, and the Lepidopterists' Society (Charter Member, Member at Large 1965-1967; President, 1969; Editor of the Journal, 1970-71).

In 1945-1946, Dr. Hardwick worked as an entomological assistant in the Saskatoon Laboratory, Division of Entomology, Canada Dept. of Agriculture conducting studies on cutworms, wireworms, and wheat stem sawfly. As an insect taxonomist (1947-1972), he worked with the Systematic Entomology Unit, Division of Entomology (subsequently Entomology Research Institute), Canada Dept. of Agriculture. During this latter period Dr. Hardwick's duties included the taxonomy of the family Noctuidae and curation of the noctuid section of the Canadian National Collection. In 1973-1978 Dr. Hardwick was appointed Director of the Entomological Research Institute and later the first Director of the Biosystematics Research Institute, when the vascular plant taxonomists and mycologists were united with the insect taxonomists to form a totally taxonomic unit comprised of over sixty-six scientists. In 1979 he resigned to return to full time research on the Noctuidae, and especially the Heliethidinae.

With more than 40 papers published on the taxonomy and development of the subfamily Heliethidinae and on the taxonomy of the cutworm genus *Euxoa*, Dr. Hardwick is noted for his thorough research studies. His study on *Euxoa* entailed annual late-summer distributional studies in western North America that extended over a ten year period. Dr. Hardwick's contributions to the field are noteworthy and his tireless efforts to assist other museum personnel and other scientists are well known. The Karl Jordan Committee recognizes his especially significant contribution on the corn earworm (*Heliethis zea*) complex as a well rounded and thorough study of an extremely difficult group.

## MINUTES OF THE 31ST ANNUAL MEETING, PACIFIC SLOPE SECTION THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

The 1984 meeting was held on 1-3 June at the U. of California Forestry Summer Camp near Meadow Valley, Plumas Co., Calif. A large and enthusiastic group attended, with some camping on the grounds and others

staying in two-person room accommodations (rustic--meaning communal facilities). Excellent meals were served to all attendees in the dining hall, except for an outdoor barbecue the first night. Bioquip Products again hosted a wine and cheese party prior to the barbecue.

The weather was unusually cooperative. Nights were pleasant, with many moths coming to black lights right in camp, including a number of *Hepialus hectoides* to the surprise of David Wagner. By day, butterflies abounded right in camp, along the stream, up the road--just about everywhere. *Oeneis nevadensis* and *Lycaena cupreus* were among prize catches, with *Euphyes vestris* along the stream in Meadow Valley.

Saturday morning, with David Faulkner presiding, had these papers:

"Impact of agricultural practices on Lepidoptera populations of Utah Valley, Utah," Joel M. Johnson, Payson, UT;

"Lepidoptera speciation: Lessons from a *Hyalophora* hybrid zone in the Sierra Nevada," Dr. Michael M. Collins, Dept. of Entomology, U. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI;

"Doidae, a new family of moths (Noctuoidea)," Julian P. Donahue (LACM) and John W. Brown (San Diego NHM);

"Does the false-head hypothesis also apply to Papilionids?," Benjamin H. Landing, Los Angeles, CA;

"Life stage specific mortality in *Euphydryas editha*," Dr. Raymond R. White, Biology Dept., City College of San Francisco, CA;

"A 1977 expedition to the central Nepal Himalayas for Palearctic butterflies," Oakley Shields, Mariposa, CA.

After lunch, Michael Collins presided over these papers:

"An overview of the butterfly fauna of Baja California--collecting, physiography and plant communities; species accounts, origins and distribution," John W. Brown and David K. Faulkner, San Diego NHM, CA;

"San Bruno Mountains Microlepidoptera: Copromorphoidea and Yponomeutoidea," John A. DeBenedictis, Dept. of Entomology, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA;

"A comparison of Macroheteroceran species diversity at two sites in the New Jersey pine barrens," Jim Madenjian, Glendale, CA.

Following coffee break, Jerry Powell and cohorts John DeBenedictis, Jean-Francois Landry and David Wagner presented a demonstration of collecting, rearing and mounting techniques for Microlepidoptera.

Saturday evening the banquet was held in the dining hall. The 1984 John Adams Comstock Award was presented to James Wilson (J.W.) Tilden, who has long been known as "Bill." The winner of this year's Comstock Award cash prize for the best student paper was John DeBenedictis, for his delightful home-grown Micros. After dinner, Sterling Mattoon of Chico, CA gave an illustrated talk on collecting localities and possible butterfly captures along the Feather River Valley and also to the east of the meeting site. No matter which way you departed, there were interesting species to look for.

Sunday morning, Julian Donahue presided over these papers:

"Disease control in lepidoptera cultures," David W.

McCorkle, Biology Dept., Western Oregon State College, Monmouth, OR;

"Noctuids attracted by a spider simulating pheromones," Ron Leuschner, Manhattan Beach, CA;

"Host plant associations and geographical distributions of California fairy moths (Adelidae)," Jerry A. Powell, Dept. of Entomology, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA;

"An overview of California leafmining Lepidoptera," David Wagner, Dept. of Entomology, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley, CA.

The meetings concluded with the Annual Business Meeting. Old business consisted of a status report on the check-list of California Lepidoptera. A number of people are working to build a computer data base of geographical records, food plants, etc. MONA check-list numbers will be used, with a reference to McD. numbers.

Future meeting sites were assessed. It is likely that 1986 will be a joint meeting with the Society, assuming that the latter will meet in Florissant, Colorado.

A site for 1985 is needed. Members present voiced approval of the past two years where meetings were held in the midst of excellent collecting country. Donahue and Mattoon were appointed as a Site Selection committee, and they will be seeking a local arrangements chairman (Dave Wagner did this in 1984--many thanks!) as soon as the location is determined. A Program Chairman is also needed. Note: the Plumas Co. site is available from May 15 - June 15 and after August 20.

It was decided that Ernst Dornfeld should be the 1985 Comstock honoree. John Hinchliff will be asked to help prepare the write-up, with Jerry Powell's assistance in reproduction.

There were no formal resolutions, but all present voiced thanks and approval for food and accommodations, David Wagner's arrangements, and the workshop set up by John DeBenedictis and Jerry Powell.

Ron Leuschner  
Acting Secretary



#### ATYPICAL EARLY- AND LATE-SEASON EMERGENCES IN CALIFORNIA BUTTERFLIES

This note was prompted by Holland's observation (1982, J. Lepid. Soc. 36: 304-307) of an abnormal August emergence of Callophyrus (Sandia) macfarlandi Ehrlich & Clench following an exceptionally wet July in 1974, when many desert plants bloomed a second time.

What is an early or late emergence can only be judged by standard references or a general familiarity with the region. For example, butterflies flying normally in the middle of winter on mild days in southern California might be considered "early" by collectors in Colorado or Maine, e.g. During December and January, 1966-1968, on the summit of Dictionary Hill (320 m) in San Diego Co., California (see Shields, 1967, J. Res. Lepid. 6: 69-178), Papilio zelicaon Lucas, Pieris protodice (Boisduval & Leconte), and the four Vanessa species were flying in numbers, while Eurema nicippe (Cramer), Nymphalis antiopa (Linnaeus), Danaus plexippus (Linnaeus), Strymon melinus Hübner, and Leptotes marina (Reakirt) were rare or singletons. By mid January, Papilio eurymedon (Lucas) and Erynnis tristis (Boisduval) had made their first appearance of the season there.

1958 was an unusual year for lowland desert species like Danaus gilippus strigosus (Bates), Nathalis iole Boisduval, and Hemiargus isola (Reakirt) turning up in the Yosemite Park region (see Garth & Gilden, 1963, J. Res. Lepid. 2: 1-96). On December 8, 1957, S. Collier and I took a fresh female Euphydryas editha wrighti (Gunder) on a hillslope just S. of Dehesa, San Diego Co. According to Emmel & Emmel (1973, Nat. Hist. Mus. L.A. Co., Sci. Ser. 26: 1-148), this species flies in February in some years but usually is on the wing from early March to early April. On January 4, 1958, on the desert in San Diego Co., the following species were flying abnormally early at Yaqui Wells or Box Canyon:

Anthocharis cethura C. & R. Felder, Pieris beckerii (W. H. Edwards), Zerene eurydice (Boisduval), Ministrymon ines (W. H. Edwards), and Atlides halesus (Cramer). In late September and October of 1958 at El Cajon, San Diego Co., Hemiargus gyas (W. H. Edwards) was abundant in my yard on Eriogonum fasciculatum Bentham blooms (mostly fresh, ca. 50 collected). Normally it was not found there. I attribute its appearance to yard-watering which made the buckwheat bloom a second time.

On December 8, 1963, in Sentenac Canyon E. of Scissors Crossing, San Diego Co., the following species were flying unusually early: D. g. strigosus, N. iole, H. gyas, Apodemia mormo deserti Barnes & McDunnough, and Copaeodes aurantiaca (Hewitson). On October 17, 1976, collecting with S. McElfresh, at Mountain Springs off Hwy. 8, Imperial Co. line, a fresh Colias harfordii Hy. Edwards and a N. iole were unusually late. The whole desert from Jacumba to Yuma Dunes was green at the time from heavy rains one month previous, with most shrubs in flower and with lots of annuals.

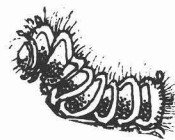
In both northern and central California, pure flights of female Speyeria coronis (Behr) and S. zerene (Boisduval) sometimes occur in the fall (Shapiro, Palm, & Wcislo, 1981, J. Res. Lepid. 18: 69-152; L. P. Grey field notes; personal observations). These late flights are apparently due to aestivating females whose larvae are not as drought-resistant as other Speyeria (Sims, in Shapiro et al, loc. cit.), rather than from parthenogenesis. This phenomenon is also present in S. coronis semiramis (W. H. Edwards) in San Diego Co. from July to late October, when the females wander in search of nectar to the coastal and desert areas from the mountains.

Otherwise, I have not noticed unusually early or late emergences in central California butterflies, except when a late snow-melt in the high Sierras produces an August or September emergence of Colias behrii W. H. Edwards and Callophyrus lemberti Tilden.

Oakley Shields  
4890 Old Highway,  
Mariposa, California 95338

#### THE CATERPILLAR

I find among the poems of Schiller  
No mention of the caterpillar,  
Nor can I find one anywhere  
In Petrarch or Baudelaire,  
So here I sit in extra session  
To give my personal impression.  
The caterpillar, as it's called,  
Is often hairy, seldom bald;  
It looks as if it never shaves;  
When as it walks, it walks in waves;  
And from the cradle to the chrysalis  
It's utterly speechless, songless, whistleless.



From VERSES FROM 1929 ON by Ogden Nash. Copyright 1949 by Ogden Nash. First appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Reprinted by permission of Little, Brown & Company.

#### GHOST MOTHS

As children we usually vacationed at our family cottage at Ocean Park, Washington. Each year during the last week of August at sundown my sister and I set out for the spot where we had discovered the ghost moths, for only at that time and season did they materialize. Pulses and footsteps quickened as we drew near. Almost invisible, they danced and darted from bush to bush as daylight faded. We netted what we could until darkness prevailed, then trod quickly homeward to look at our harvest. Scientists called ghost moths choice and rare.

On March 9, 1983 by serendipity beyond all expectation my long-dead ghost moths proved their immortality and brought me a new friend. I had gone to Berkeley to study a family of butterflies in the collection

there. As I entered Essig Museum, David Wagner, a graduate student, inquired as to my interest and guided me to the group I had come to see. He remarked that he was interested in ghost moths--had I any experience with them? I said that I had found a few in the Bay Area that were of common species, but years ago I had collected others on the Washington coast. When I was ready to go he suggested that if I were willing to step into his cubby for a few minutes, he would like to make notes on my experience in Washington.

"What was the place called?" he asked.

"Ocean Park. It's on the Long Beach Peninsula."

"That's exactly the same place the other people got them. I don't quite know how to pronounce the name -- Ve-a-zie, perhaps."

"Veazie!"

"Oh, did you know them?"

"That's my name before I was married."

"Do you mean that you are H. L. Veazie?" He pulled out a drawer, pointing to the labels. It was a good series.

"Yes, I am."

"Well what a coincidence, us meeting like this!"

"Nice! I had wondered what had become of my vanished treasures. After I had been gone from home for some years my mother continued her interest and began to regard the collection as hers--rightly enough--and traded off some of the choicer stuff for specimens she liked."

"This is choice stuff, all right. Well at least you know it found a good home. I borrowed these from the Los Angeles County Museum for my dissertation research." Then eagerly he began to question me about topography and vegetation, and I tried to clear away more than sixty years of gathered dust and see what I had seen at fifteen.

Grass? Yes, mixed with bracken. Scattered bushes, maybe hardhack, maybe huckleberry. The nearest trees? Perhaps alder, perhaps lodgepole pine. Probably within sight of the dune. And less than a half mile south of the main street.

We were comrades. We exchanged names, addresses, phone numbers.

"I went to Ocean Park last year, but I couldn't find a sign of them. But I'm going back this summer, you can bet on it!"

I looked into the eager young face and knew that the excitement I had felt in 1921 would blaze again, could he but see the ghost moths dancing in the dusk at end of summer.

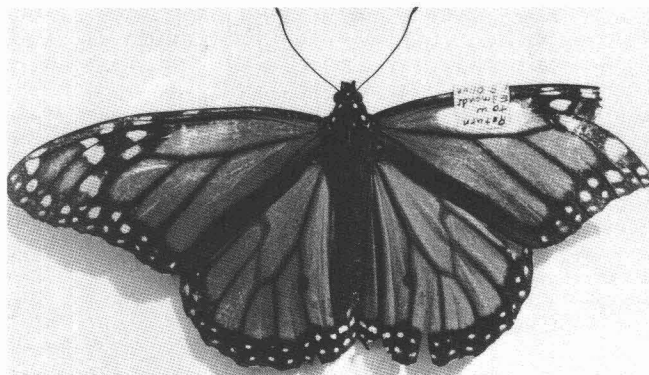
(The writer would appreciate any information supplied by readers regarding present location of other specimens from the old Veazie collection. David Wagner would be glad to hear from other collectors of Northwest *Hepialus* spp.)

Harriet Veazie Reinhard  
23 Belmont Avenue  
San Francisco, CA 94117

## MONARCH TAGGING

In the May/June 1984 No. 3 issue of the NEWS I reported the capture of one of my tagged Monarchs near Burnet, Texas. This recovery was, by far, the highlight of my recent tagging experience. However, in late Feb. 1984 I received a letter from the Forestry Commission of the State of Michoacan, Mexico informing me of the capture of a tagged Monarch. Two photographs were included, showing the upper and lower sides of the specimen. Later correspondence revealed that my Monarch was found in a resting position on the ground on Jan. 28, 1984 in the sanctuary of El Rosario in the north-eastern part of Michoacan. I had released the Monarch on Sept. 11, 1983 at the Toronto waterfront. Despite the loss of the right front wing tip the specimen appears to be in reasonably good condition considering the long journey of over 2,000 miles (3,219 kilometers). It is depicted in a 62 page publication of the Comision Forestal Del Estado De Michoacan entitled *Mariposa Monarca* (Danaus Plexippus).

## LONG DISTANCE CHAMPION



Monarch tagged at Toronto Waterfront on Sept. 11, 1983 and recovered on Jan. 28, 1984 in the state of Michoacan, Mexico

Photo courtesy of Comision Forestal Del Estado De Michoacan, Mexico

During the late summer and autumn of 1981, 1982 and 1983 a total of 1,322 (853 ♂s, 469 ♀s) specimens were tagged. An additional 175 Monarchs were tagged using University of Toronto labels and the data on these are not included in this study. Avery self-adhesive labels (3/8" x 5/8" or smaller) bearing a number and a return address were used in this recent tagging program. Some of the labels were coated with a thin film of liquid plastic to protect the lettering. The Texas specimen was one of these. The tagging method employed was the one perfected by Prof. F. A. Urquhart in his research on Monarch migration. Of the 1,322 specimens tagged only 13 (10 ♂s, 3 ♀s) or 0.98% were recovered. Eight recoveries were from the metropolitan Toronto area, three from New York State (Grand Island, Caledonia, and near Syracuse), and the two aforementioned ones from Texas and Mexico. The five returns beyond Ontario were all ♂s. Two of the Toronto specimens were nonmigrants, recaptured a few weeks after being tagged, in the same general area of their release. The labels were still adhering firmly to the wing membrane. It is interesting to note that the two long distance recovery data (Texas and Mexico) occurred in a year when Monarchs were generally scarce. It was only in early September that a few large congregations were observed among the willows and poplars at the waterfront area of the city. Also interesting is the fact that both specimens were refrigerated overnight prior to their release. I have found that when time or weather is unsuitable for release, a large number of Monarchs can be safely stored for a number of days in a refrigerator (about 41°F., 5°C.). They should be kept in cellophane envelopes and placed in cardboard containers. In an inactivated state the Monarchs soon decrease activity and thus help to conserve energy for their migration flight.

William M. M. Edmonds  
Toronto, Ontario CANADA

## GRADUAL METAMORPHOSIS

As a child I collected butterflies in fallow farm fields near my home. I recall rearing large numbers of mourning cloaks and tent caterpillars. The joy of the metamorphosis was miraculous and all were released to live and be happy. When I collected adults, I recall how difficult it was to kill such splendid creatures in my killing jar. More than once I released specimens too near death to ever recover completely. That may have been improper treatment for those poor individuals but a child has a unique view and understanding of life.

All too rapidly the fallow farm fields became housing developments which angered and disappointed me. This loss of habitat was crucial in my development as a lepidopterist. I developed understanding and reasons for collecting and studying these wonderful creatures whose presence declined proportionally to development. In addition to observing life histories, my efforts to



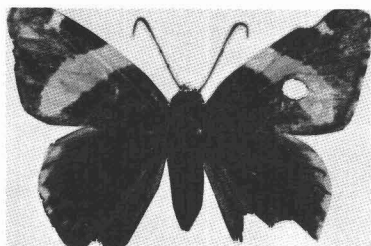
collect, kill, and classify intensified. I gradually metamorphosed in my attitude toward taking the delightful insects from nature. My three year old daughter Jenny Jo now collects with me and clearly instructs me to release specimens from the net so they can live and be happy. Thus I see a new generation of lepidopterist beginning her metamorphosis. Gradually her development and collecting efforts may help butterflies "Live and be happy."

Jenny has helped me again see the miraculous nature of butterfly existence that a child sees. My efforts are renewed to help butterflies live and be happy--a thought sometimes difficult for the adult prospective but one we should never lose.

Steven J. Mueller  
Manistique, Michigan

#### ABERRANT AUTOCHTON CELLUS

On 30 May, 1983, while collecting in the Red River Gorge area of Menifee County, Kentucky, an unusual male Autochton cellus (Boisduval & LeConte) was captured within a small clearing adjacent to a mixed deciduous/pine forest. The individual possesses a large, nearly perfectly round hole measuring approximately 6 mm in diameter through the right forewing (see photo). Microscopic examination of the wing revealed that the veins Cu<sub>1</sub> and Cu<sub>2</sub> had been "pulled" from their normal positions and converge at the top of the hole. The veins continue through the convergence and return to relatively normal positions before reaching the wing margin. Although the hole is present mainly within the gold band, the point of vein convergence is scaled in brown. In addition to this hole, a small indentation is found directly above the subapical row of white spots of the same wing. The veins associated

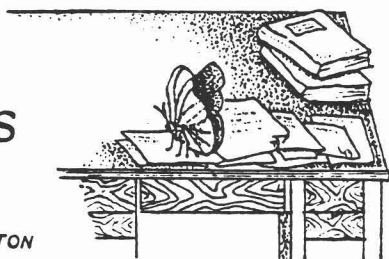


with this portion of the wing are somewhat constricted at the location of the disconformity. Winter (1980, NEWS #5) commenting on possible causes of this condition in specimens of the moths Lambdina sp. and Apantesis intermedia, suggested that puncturing the wing bud of the freshly-formed pupa could create such an aberration. Since abnormalities of this type are rare, reporting this find may be of interest, especially for a species generally considered uncommon.

John V. Calhoun,  
382 Tradewind Ct.,  
Westerville, Ohio 43081

## From The Editor's Desk

JUNE PRESTON



My thanks to Dr. Albert D. Maizels of Washington, D.C. for calling to my attention the Ogden Nash verse "The Caterpillar" which appears elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Maizels paid the copyright fee so that you may all enjoy this bit of whimsy.

I have had to change typists and word processors and consequently type styles. If the NEWS doesn't look as coordinated for the next few issues, it is because many of the items and articles were typed when received, using the old type fonts, and rather than have them retyped, I am using them as is. Following are a few more letters from the pile on my desk.

Dear June,

That I disagree with Clifford Ferris' assessment of the current state of butterfly nomenclature (NEWS #5, 1983), is not surprising. What does surprise me, however, is that he appears either not to have read my papers with Professor Ehrlich or simply does not understand them. Had the majority of newer nomenclatural combinations presented in Memoir #2 been the result of "work done by careful and competent scientists", we would not have been compelled to write "Butterfly nomenclature: A critique" (J. Res. Lepid. 20:1-11). The fact is that most (not all) recent "taxonomic" studies on butterflies have been done by workers who are untrained in systematics and, by and large, are not even biologists. The obsession with new names and new combinations of names (rather than with still poorly understood butterfly biology) is a major problem facing this society. If numbers 1 and 2 of current volume 37 of the Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society are any indication, new names and faunal lists (10 of 18 papers--55.6%) and sundry notes are virtually all we lepidopterists are offering each other and the scientific community. A comparison with recent volumes of the bird (e.g., Wilson Bulletin--2 of 17, 11.8%), mammal (Mammalia--1 of 19, 5.3%), and reptile and amphibian (Herpetologica--0 of 23) literatures paints a pretty sad picture of butterfly workers' priorities, I'm afraid.

I think it would be prudent of Ferris to respond to our printed statements rather than to restate them incorrectly. Of course new taxonomic studies will sometimes, even often, generate new information and warrant changes in the nomenclature of some groups. On the other hand, I know of no new taxonomic studies on the genus Papilio. Yet the latest three works on butterflies I have acquired--Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States (Ferris and Brown, 1981), A Catalogue/Checklist of the Butterflies of America North of Mexico (Miller and Brown, 1981) and Check List of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico (Papilionidae, Miller and Brown, 1983)--call the commonest swallowtail in our region first Euphœades rutulus, then Pterourus rutulus, and, finally, Papilio rutulus (which every sensible lepidopterist has called it all along). I can only guess that these authors are awfully confused. And certainly the nomenclature of Memoir #2 has created confusion and unnecessary controversy far beyond "a small but very vocal group at one university", as a quick look at the acknowledgments of "Butterfly nomenclature: A critique" will show. I count professionals from more than twenty institutions and a wide array of respected amateurs as agreeing with our position, and add as a note that the forty-eight signees came from fifty-two requests for comments--two did not respond, two were non-committal.

Regarding the need for concordance with European nomenclature, I fully agree. But certainly concordance should not be achieved by demolishing the utility of North American nomenclature as conforming to the "Classification of European Butterflies" (Higgins, 1976) would do. During a recent collecting trip to Spain, France, Germany and Austria, I met many European lepidopterists. I found, to my surprise, not a single collector who supported that treatment and several expressed embarrassment that many North Americans viewed it as the collective European philosophy. Furthermore, the creation of a strictly North American-based Committee on Nomenclature, staffed mainly by non-taxonomists, which has as its mandate the job of continually updating (read changing) butterfly nomenclature, is clearly counter-productive to the goal of a stable nomenclature and better communication among lepidopterists. This is especially true since a significant portion of the committee has already amply demonstrated its ignorance of the relationship between taxonomy and nomenclature.

Finally, I do agree with one of Ferris' points--enough has been said about this topic. But, for those still confused, or wondering why they, according to Ferris, "have to relabel their collection", I suggest

that those people look it up. Ferris correctly notes that "one can easily locate the source material" for Memoir #2. Do it. Go to a library, find the source material, and judge for yourself. And don't relabel your collection, because no sensible lepidopterist will adopt nonsensical new names.

Dennis D. Murphy  
Dept. of Biological Sciences  
Stanford University, Stanford, CA

Dear June:

I apologise for asserting that Memoir #2 was not reviewed at all. I extend my criticisms to its reviewers.

I am glad to have Dr. Ferris's thoughts (NEWS #5) on nomenclature, but am saddened by his attitude towards open discussion. Dr. Ferris seems to think that discussions of butterfly nomenclature, a subject of critical importance to anyone interested in butterflies, ought not to appear in print. Not in the NEWS, not in "other" journals (J. Res. Lepid. 20:1-11), and not in the J. Lepid. Soc. (whose editors have chosen not to publish manuscripts on such "controversial" topics). I sincerely regret to find that Dr. Ferris is consistent in his bent towards suppression, but not only do the names that he disfavors fail to appear in the text of his Butterflies of the Rocky Mountain States, but they are also lacking from the index where they might have acted as a guide as to where to find the species in question in the text.

To stick to the North American system of names in Howe (1975) is to be slightly parochial, as I have admitted (NEWS #4). To call this extremely parochial is to be extreme. The tiny amount of intercontinental work done makes the need for a truly world-wide system also tiny. The few specialists involved could deal with two sets of names without inconveniencing the rest of us. But even this is not necessary because the specialists can serve their needs almost entirely by the use of nonobligatory categories such as subgenera. The charge that sticking to current names is poor science is ludicrous to those of us who have read some of the "careful studies" used to justify many of the changes appearing in Miller & Brown (1981). Anyone wishing to witness a poor science is invited to read Higgins (Ent. Gaz. 29:109-115) on why he split Euphydryas.

Nomenclature cannot be entirely frozen, but if it is to be entirely fluid, then it will be just the plaything of a small group of practitioners of phylogenetic hypothesization who are under the mistaken impression that they should express themselves by changing the nomenclature that all of us use for our many different purposes. The more fluid the system is allowed to be, the more of a barrier it will be to science. Education always needs all the help it can get. Changing of names undeniably makes education more difficult. It is therefore my opinion that Memoir #2 should be used as the valuable reference work it is, but that it should not be taken as a "structure upon which to build".

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Raymond R. White  
Department of Biology S-56  
SF City College  
San Francisco, CA 94112

Dr. Ferris has informed the Editor that he has replied directly to Dr. White in response to the above letter, and does not feel that the pages of the NEWS are the appropriate vehicle for this sort of dialogue.

Dear June:

Having read Dr. Ferris' comments in the 1983 No. 5 NEWS, I too must express my concern at the debate over Miller and Brown's Catalogue/Checklist. My concern, however, differs from Dr. Ferris', because I feel too little attention to this debate has been given, especially by our Society. I believe this lack of attention stems from two sources: 1) Neither side in the debate seems willing to acknowledge the scientific expertise of the other side, and therefore neither side will listen to the other. This leads to 2) an acrimonious debate producing more heat than light.

I am afraid that the tone of Ehrlich & Murphy's articles (J. Res. Lepid., v. 20) is most responsible for these hard feelings, and I think they would have better served their purpose if they had moderated their language (e.g., "This response to Miller and Brown (1983) will have to be relatively brief, since we do not have room here to teach elementary courses in systematics or evolution." - opening sentence of their article "Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Evolution" pp. 199-204, J. Res. Lepid. 20). If, indeed, Dr. Miller and Dr. Brown are ignorant of modern systematics and evolutionary theory (an unlikely conclusion considering these individual's contributions to butterfly systematics), one cannot hope to teach them anything if at the outset one makes snide comments about their knowledge which contribute absolutely nothing to the debate. If the debate is as important as Ehrlich & Murphy seem to think (and I think it is), then they must take "room" to explain exactly what they mean, and they can do this without vilifying the opposition. I happen to feel that the weight of the scientific evidence is on the side of the "lumpers," and that the "splitters" are going to be convinced to moderate their stand (and thus their nomenclature) by this evidence and not by the cleverness of the sarcastic remarks made by one side or the other.

Having said that, I wish now to address some of the points raised by Dr. Ferris. I will take them in the order he presents them, in the hopes of generating a response from the society at large about what seems to me to be an extremely important issue in systematics. Simply put, this issue might be called "What is (or should be) a genus?" The issue could just as well be "What is (or should be) a family?", etc., but I believe that the genus is the most effective focus because it is a part of the scientific name and is therefore used by a wider group than just systematists. We are dealing with arbitrary categories which nevertheless should (note the assumption here) reflect evolutionary relationships. We hope for stability because that makes the name more useful to that wider audience, but we don't wish to sacrifice the information-carrying capacity of the name (i.e. evolutionary relationships, among other things) in the cause of stability. How do we balance these? At what level of evolutionary relationship do we establish the genus? This seems to me to be the focus of the debate.

The first point raised by Dr. Ferris is that the attack on Memoir #2 comes from a small, but vocal, minority located at one university. However, my contacts would indicate that the concern about the nomenclature proposed in Memoir #2 is more widespread than Dr. Ferris acknowledges. For instance, my colleagues at the University of Illinois are opposed to many of the name changes employed in Memoir #2. These are professional entomologists and systematists very knowledgeable in butterflies, philosophically and geographically removed from Stanford. And at the annual meeting, many of the people I talked with, professional and amateur alike, were also concerned with these name changes, and for reasons which go beyond relabelling of collections. Perhaps our Society should try to find out how widespread this concern reaches, and the reasons for the concern.

Dr. Ferris' second point is that the critics of Memoir #2 are parochial in viewpoint. There is merit in this argument (see Dr. White's letters in the NEWS), but at the same time we must ask ourselves if doing what "the Europeans" (actually only some Europeans) do is necessarily a good thing. Consistency is usually admirable, but one may be consistently wrong as well as consistently right. The major work which Miller and Brown have used in aligning North American nomenclature with European nomenclature appears to be Lionel Higgins' Classification of European Butterflies. But this classification is based principally on the male genitalia. Should we use such a classification as a model for our classification? My feeling is that we should not, at least until other characters confirm the validity of Higgins' separations. Otherwise, we may find ourselves

switching back to our original classification, to the confusion of all concerned. Consider the case of Pieris. Higgins and Kudrna, on the basis of work by Verity and others, split this genus into Pieris, Artogeia and Pontia using characters such as male androconial scale structure. Now, H. J. Geiger [1980(81) J. Res. Lepid. 19:181-195] has presented biochemical evidence supporting the split between Pieris and Pontia (a separation that makes sense to me, given the morphological differences in adults and larvae) but not the split between Pieris and Artogeia (again, a combination that makes sense to me given the morphological similarities between the two groups). Biochemistry (e.g., enzymatic analysis) may not have all the answers, but it is an extremely valuable technique for determining genetic relationships. In any case, we now find ourselves in the position of very likely having to call Artogeia rapae Pieris rapae once again. We'd have been better off sticking with the original until compelling reasons were presented for the change.

This brings me to Dr. Ferris' third point--that Miller and Brown merely summarized prior work in formulating their nomenclature. But Memoir #2 is much more than a summary. A summary of taxonomic works would look much the same whether I did it or Dr. Miller did it, but the nomenclatures we would arrive at based on those works would be very different, because I would pick certain works dealing with a particular genus which I felt gave good reasons for the proposed nomenclature (e.g., Geiger's work on Pieris), and Dr. Miller might well pick other works dealing with that same genus which he felt were particularly good (e.g., Higgins). In fact, much of the proposed nomenclature presented in Memoir #2 is the result of such sifting (see p. vi, Memoir #2) and it is distinctly Dr. Miller and Dr. Brown's work. They have picked certain works to support their nomenclature and ignored others, for what they felt were good reasons. Here's an example of this at the specific level. Miller and Brown maintain Poladryas arachne (Edwards) and P. minuta (Edw.) as distinct species, despite Scott's work (Pan-Pac. Ent. 50:9-22) showing that the two hybridize in nature. Miller and Brown ignored Scott's work (they mention it without citation in footnote 481) because they felt he wasn't using true minuta, which they believe may be extinct, in his experiments. I will use the combination P. minuta arachne in my upcoming checklists of New Mexican butterflies because my experience with these insects in eastern New Mexico and west Texas indicates that the minuta phenotype is not extinct and that it is allopatric from arachne populations in the foothills and could well be a plains subspecies, based on Scott's work. This problem of subjectivity is slightly more difficult at the generic and higher levels, because we do not have the luxury of cross-breeding as an indicator of close genetic relationships (with rare exceptions such as "Vanessa" and "Cynthia"). Nevertheless, it is possible to critically examine the choices a taxonomist makes in his/her nomenclature if we are provided with citations leading to the material upon which the taxonomist based his/her work. And, if we have that information, it shouldn't be impossible to arrive at the consensus regarding that nomenclature, based on the thoroughness of the supporting works.

This leads to a point where Dr. Ferris and I disagree the most. Dr. Ferris contends (as do Miller and Brown) that the footnotes provide an adequate justification for the proposed nomenclatorial changes. I must disagree, and to me this is the most serious problem with Memoir #2. Miller and Brown had the opportunity to jar us loose from our parochial viewpoints by presenting citations to world-wide works supporting their viewpoint; instead we are left wondering where they came up with the names they use. Much has been written about their fractioning of Papilio. My own feeling is that something like their nomenclature will eventually prove to be "correct," although in my knowledge this has not been adequately supported (not even in Hancock, 1983, Smithersia 2:1-48). But here is the footnote that Miller and Brown use in supporting

their fractioning of Papilio: "(Note) 25. All of the species in this tribe (Papilionini) are generally referred to the genus Papilio, but differences in adult and early stage morphology suggest that this is an artificial classification. Therefore, in this work Papilio is restricted to the machaon complex. This is not a particularly revolutionary classification; the seeds for it were sown by Hübner, elaborated by Scudder and readily accepted by modern European authors. Thirty years ago, all "swallowtails" in North America belonged to Papilio; more recently the genera Parides, Eurytides and Battus were accepted. This classification, then, becomes logical in these terms." But where is the basis for the sudden appearance of Heraclides, Pterourus and Priamides at the generic level? Which modern European writers support Brown & Miller's classification and why? What are the differences in adult and early stage morphology that support this fractionation? We don't know, nor can we find out because no supporting papers have been cited. If we are parochial in our views of Papilio, Miller and Brown have done nothing to educate us. Another example, Eurema is split into Eurema, Pyrisitia and Abaeis, although the current usage (pre-1981) was to place all of these in Eurema. No notes are given supporting the elevation of Pyristia or Abaeis to generic status. We can refer to Klots' paper on Eurema (Ent. Americana 9, 1928) if we know enough about the North American fauna, and we can see why Klots placed these as subgenera, but we do not know why these have been elevated to generic status beyond the fact that Dr. Miller has a stated distaste for subgenera (see p.v, Memoir #2). One can do two things with subgenera if one finds them useless; one can elevate them to genera (as Miller has done), or one can synonymize them with the oldest generic name. Why did Dr. Miller choose one course over the other? Nowhere do the footnotes let us know. So, we are left without a basis from which to constructively criticize the proposed nomenclature.

I would like very much to see Dr. Miller and Dr. Brown produce a companion volume to their Catalogue/Checklist (Memoir #3?) in which they support the proposed changes. Such a work would be invaluable, and a momentous contribution to accompany these two men's already incredible contributions to the study of Lepidoptera. Unlike Dr. Ferris, I feel such justification is urgently needed. Had it been provided with Memoir #2, the furor over nomenclature would have been substantially less. On the other hand, systematists might well have avoided addressing the issue of arbitrary higher categories in nomenclature (something I hope they don't avoid now).

Dr. Ferris is right when he rejects the implication that Memoir #2 received no critical review. The issue is peripheral to the scientific issue at hand, and only serves to further antagonize the opposing parties.

So, where are we now? We have Memoir #2, which for all its faults is a tremendous accomplishment; we have a new proposed nomenclature and several possible "old" ones. We have to decide what we mean when we use the category "genus" and that is a scientific issue well worth some spirited (but not acrimonious) debate.

Sincerely,

Michael E. Toliver, Ph.D.  
Assistant Professor of Biology  
Eureka College, Eureka, ILL.

Dear June:

The following may be of interest to NEWS recipients regarding the Ehrlich/Murphy and Miller/Brown controversy. The below listed publications have appeared in Systematic Zoology concerning the issue:

--P. R. Ehrlich and D. D. Murphy. Butterfly Nomenclature, Stability, and the Rule of Obligatory Categories. Syst. Zool. 32 (4), 1983.

--K. Johnson and E. L. Quinter. Lepidopterology's "Blue Bomb" Controversy--A Comment on Ehrlich and Murphy. Syst. Zool. 33 (4), 1984. Interested readers may want to request reprints from the particular authors.

Eric L. Quinter,  
Entomology AMNH



Dear Editor,

In reading about Chlosyne nycteis and Chlosyne harrisii in Butterflies East of the Great Plains by Paul A. Opler and George O. Krizek I realized I may have a new larval food plant record for both species. When I was living in White Cloud, Michigan (1978) while looking for specimens to rear I found a large colony of Chlosyne harrisii feeding on young goldenrod plants. I brought a bunch of larva home and reared them to maturity on cut goldenrod. Later in 1979 I moved to Comstock Park, Michigan. Then while looking for some specimens to rear I came across a few larva of Chlosyne nycteis feeding on goldenrod. I brought them home and sleeved them on goldenrod in my back yard and raised them to maturity.

Kenneth R. Knight,  
433 Brady N.W.,  
Comstock Park, MI 49321

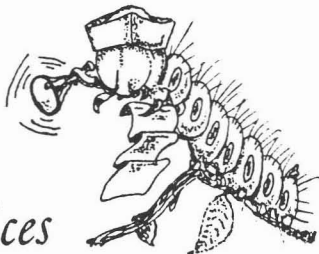
Dear Editor Preston:

In response to the note by Prof. C. E. Schildknecht (NEWS #1, Jan-Feb '84, p. 4) entitled "Precautions with paradichlorobenzene," I can only say good, good news! Not only will a metal foil such as a household aluminum foil retard evaporation of PDB (and thus cut expense of PDB usage, too), but it will provide a neat, efficient method by which one can wrap a desired quantity for use in museum trays or boxes.

No more fiddling with loose crystals, cloth or paper wraps or other less attractive methods while preparing fumigant pacs. A pin can be poked through the foil for anchoring purposes numerous times and still leave a neat little reusable bundle!

John S. (Steve) Buckett  
Bauer Manor, 711 Boyer Circle  
Davis, CA 95616

## Notices



### SEASON SUMMARY: INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

**Format:** type double-spaced, one side of paper only; please list, rather than writing narrative; use separate sheet for each state.

**What to report:** species of unusual occurrence with regard to geography, flight season, altitude, numbers; "choice" species; migrations; new food-plant observations; unusual behavior; aberrations. Contributors should be able to defend accuracy of determinations, assertions re county records, etc.

**How to report:** segregate by states or provinces; separate butterflies from moths; give name of species, locality (at least as definable on topographical or road map), county, date of record, how attracted or captured, if pertinent (primarily for moths).

**Names and sequences:** use Miller-Brown list (Lep. Soc. Memoir No. 2, 1981) for butterflies, MONA list (Hodges, 1983), for moths or the most up-to-date reference available to you for each group. List the species in the same sequence as in that reference (this will save the coordinator an immense amount of time). Cite the name of any expert who defined a difficult or unusual species for you.

**Records from prior years,** dated as such, may be included, if proper determination resulted in delay, or to respond to a statement in a previous Summary.

**When to report:** reports must reach coordinator by 5 January 1985 in order to allow him the next six weeks to compile data. EARLIER REPORTING IS ENCOURAGED, so that coordinator will have time to inquire about any data that are unclear.

**Where to send reports:** the newly numbered, and in some cases redefined, zones, and the Coordinators' names and addresses, follow this notice. Please send each state/province report directly to the Coordinator for that area.

All contributors will be acknowledged by name in the summary. However, the balance of significance vs. space available will determine whether a particular record is included by the coordinator.

NOTE: A record as used in the summary should mean the first time known to the collector that that species had been captured in a given province, state or county.

### LIST OF RE-ORDERED ZONES AND COORDINATORS

1. FAR NORTH (Eastern Siberia, Alaska, Yukon, NWT, Greenland): Ken PHILIP, Inst. of Arctic Biology, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.
2. PACIFIC NORTHWEST (OR, WA, ID, B.C.): Jon SHEPARD, Sproule Creek Rd., R.R. 2, Nelson, B.C., V1L 5P5, Canada.
3. SOUTHWEST (CA, NV, AZ): Bob LANGSTON, 31 Windsor Ave., Kensington, CA 94708.
4. ROCKY MOUNTAINS (Alta, MT, WY, UT, CO, NM): Ray STANFORD, 720 Fairfax St., Denver, CO 80220.
5. PLAINS (Sask., Man., ND, SD, NB, KS): Dick ROSCHE, 501 Shelton St., Chadron, NB 69337.
6. SOUTH CENTRAL (OK, TX, AR, LA): Ed KNUDSON, 804 Woodstock, Bellaire, TX 77401.
7. ONTARIO/QUEBEC: Ross LAYBERRY, 530 Byron Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K2A 0E3, CANADA.
8. MIDWEST (MN, WI, MI, IA, MO, IL, IN, OH, KY, WV): Mo NIELSEN, 3415 Overlea Dr., Lansing, MI 48917.
9. SOUTHEAST (TN, MS, AL, VA, NC, SC, GA, FL, Bermuda): Andy BECK, Dept. of Biology, Stetson Univ., Deland, FL 32720.
10. NORTHEAST (NF, Labr., Maritimes, New England, NY, PA, NJ, MD, DE, DC): Dave WINTER, 257 Common St., Dedham, MA 02026.
11. HAWAII/PACIFIC ISLANDS: J. C. E. RIOTTE, Dept. of Entomology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, P.O. Box 19000-A, Honolulu, HI 96817.
12. NORTHERN NEOTROPICS (Mexico, Cent. Am., Antilles): Eduardo WELLING M., Apartado Postal 701, Merida, Yucatan, MEXICO.
13. SOUTH AMERICA: Boyce DRUMMOND, Dept. of Biol. Sciences, Ill. State Univ., Normal, IL 61761.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It frequently takes first class mail 3 to 4 weeks for delivery in Canada, so mail your Canadian records early with this in mind. The same is true for mail to reach the U.S. from Canada so give the Canadian based coordinators plenty of time. It takes over a week for mail to reach Mexico also. Also, note the new deadline for material to be in the hands of the coordinators is Jan. 5.



### FURTHER SEASON SUMMARY CORRECTIONS

The state record for Michigan of Nastra lherminier should be for CASS Co., not Allegan Co.

### WITNESS MONARCH MIGRATION

Volunteers are needed to work with entomologist Dr. William Calvert of the Univ. of Florida to monitor the annual massing of Monarch butterflies in their winter sanctuary in the remote mountains of Central Mexico. The expedition is seeking paying volunteers through the nonprofit organization Earthwatch. Three teams are needed: Nov 17 to Nov 30, 1984; Jan 5 to Jan 18, 1985; Jan 20 to Feb 2, 1985. A tax deductible contribution of \$1095 covers all expenses while camping at the site. Airfare to and from Mexico is extra but is also tax deductible. For more information on how to witness one of nature's most stunning displays call Jane Flaherty at 617 489-3030 or write Monarch Project, Earthwatch, Box 127N, Belmont, MA 02178.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY, CALENDAR YEAR 1983....

## 1. Net Assets, end of 1982

Checking Account	652.12
Savings/Loan Accounts	33,534.82
Money Market Checking Account	<u>24,584.68</u>
Total	58,771.62

## 2. Allocation of Funds:

Life Member Reserve (@ \$140)	14,140.00
Commit to Other Expense to come	890.27
Commit to JOURNAL Expense to come	18,021.39
Next Year's Income received early	12,936.00
Publication Fund	9,018.63
Illustration Fund	<u>424.50</u>
Subtotal	55,430.79
Operating Balance of Society	<u>3,340.83</u>
Total	58,771.62

## 3. EXPENSES for 1983

JOURNAL publication	25,096.00
NEWS publication	7,047.02
Supplies/Postage	138.65
Mailing List Maint.	1,014.16
Meetings	1,012.39
Back Issue Handling	1,695.92
Bank charges/bad checks	201.75
Sale of List	363.16
Miscellaneous	57.17
Dues Notice	662.92
Programming	<u>1,000.00</u>
Total	38,289.14

## 4. INCOME for 1983

Member Dues	25,258.50
Institutional Subscribers	3,425.00
Air Mail Postage	327.00
Page Charges	5,464.25
Back Issue Sales	1,043.69
Sale of Member List	352.98
Other Income	237.30
Interest	5,089.66
Life Member Excess	330.00
Savings/Loan Bal. Error	<u>926.89</u>
Total	42,455.27

For comparison, the 1982 figures may be found in the NEWS #6, 1983 on page 77.

Ron Leuschner, Treasurer

## NEW MEMBERS AND ADDRESS CHANGES

Because the Membership Directory will be out on time as NEWS No. 6, 1984, the new members and address changes will not be printed in this issue.

## TWO YEAR POSITION AVAILABLE

MUSEUM EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: Museum Technician--LEPIDOPTERA. Two year full time appointment, working under a National Science Foundation collection improvement grant in one of North America's major Lepidoptera collections, to (a) spread thousands of papered moths, primarily Neotropical Arctiidae, and (b) assist in curating a large collection of North American moths, plus numerous other collection-related activities. Must be able to spread moths skillfully and efficiently; working knowledge of moth classification and familiarity with major groups of moths helpful but not mandatory. \$1,271/month (\$15,252/year). Application deadline 1 November 1984, work begins as soon as possible thereafter. For complete job description and application requirements call or write Julian P. Donahue, Natural History Museum, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90007; telephone (213) 744-3364.

## JOURNAL UPDATE

The latest issue of the Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society, Vol. 38, No. 2, was mailed in mid August.

## THAILAND, ANYONE?

Mr. Adam Cotton wishes to provide the following services to collectors and lepidopterists who may wish to spend time collecting or studying in Thailand. Mr. Cotton is a young English lepidopterist fluent in the Thai language, living in CHIANG MAI, who will offer his single spare room as FREE accommodation in that city (hotels are not very cheap) to members of the Lepidopterists' Society. He will also take people on collecting trips to localities up country on condition that the costs of his accommodations, food, travel expenses, etc, are paid for him on said collecting trips. In return he will act as guide to good collecting spots and assist in ensuring that expenses are kept to a minimum. Three months advance notice is requested for booking his spare room. One month's notice requested if his services as a guide only are desired. Mr. Cotton specializes in world Papilionidae and visitors are welcome to view his large collection and library. For further information, advice or booking, write to Adam M. Cotton, 54 Doi Saket Gao Road, Tambon Wat Get, Muang Dist., Chiang Mai 50000, Thailand. Telephone 053-243008.

## COMMITTEE ON NOMENCLATURE

A 207-page revisionary monograph on the genus Enantia has been published. It contains one fold-out color plate and various b/w photographs and line drawings. New Taxa are proposed at the species and subspecies levels. The reference is: Llorente-Bousquets, Jorge. 1983(84). Sinopsis sistemática y biogeográfica de los Dismorphiinae de México con especial referencia al género Enantia Huebner (Lepidoptera: Pieridae). Folia Entomologica Mexicana, 58:1-207. [The publication date is December, 1983; the distribution date is: 15 June, 1984.] This publication is in Spanish.

Clifford D. Ferris,  
P.O. Box 3351 Univ. Stat.,  
Laramie, WY 82071

## FREE MANUAL

We have discovered a limited supply of William D. Field's classic work. A MANUAL OF THE BUTTERFLIES AND SKIPPERS OF KANSAS (LEPIDOPTERA, RHOPALOCERA), 1938, Bulletin of the University of Kansas, Vol. 39, No. 10, 328 pages. These are presently available to lepidopterists at no cost; send a self-addressed, stamped envelope (8 1/2" x 11" or larger, \$0.86 Book Rate in US) to Ms. Adrienne Venables, Dept. of Entomology, MRC NHB 127, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

## SMITHSONIAN FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

The Smithsonian Foreign Currency Program, a national research grants program, offers opportunities for support of research in Burma, Guinea, India, and Pakistan in the following disciplines:

Anthropology, Archeology and related disciplines,  
Systematic and Environmental Biology  
Astrophysics and Earth Sciences, and Museum Programs

Grants in the local currencies of the above listed countries are awarded to American institutions for the research of senior scientists. Collaborative programs involving host country institutions are welcome. Awards are determined on the basis of competitive scholarly review. The deadline for submission is November 1 annually. For further information write the Foreign Currency Program, Office of Fellowships and Grants, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560, or call (202) 287-3321.



## Metamorphosis

LUCIEN HARRIS, JR....

Lucien Harris, Jr., best known to lepidopterists as the author of Butterflies of Georgia (U. of Oklahoma Press, 1972), died on February 22, 1983, after a long illness. A dedicated lepidopterist, Lucien also made significant contributions to the study and conservation of the natural history of Georgia and the Southeast.

Born September 9, 1899 in Atlanta, Lucien was the grandson of Joel Chandler Harris, famous author of books of Southern folklore, his Uncle Remus stories being the best known. Lucien established a career in the publishing field, serving as Southeastern Manager for Macmillan Publishers for many years, and, in that role, playing a major part in the publication of Margaret Mitchell's Gone With the Wind. He also co-authored a series of three volumes, Southern Nature Stories, aimed at introducing children in the primary grades to the world of Nature.

Lucien's interest in butterflies began in his teens, and by his twenties he had established close friendships with lepidopterists and other naturalists in Georgia and the region. In 1929, at Emory University, Lucien founded what came to be the Georgia Society of Naturalists, a group whose efforts resulted in the eventual designation of the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia as a National Wildlife Refuge and in the founding of the Tall Timbers Research Station, near Tallahassee, Florida, which today houses much of Lucien's collection of lepidoptera.

Lucien's publications on butterflies date back to 1931, when his first annotated checklist of the butterflies of Georgia appeared. He authored a number of articles for the News and Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society, of which he was a charter member, and, among other achievements, he shared in the discovery of one of the Giant Skippers, which was described and named Megathymus harrisi by H. A. Freeman in 1955.

Information furnished by Irving Finkelstein

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HAMILTON TYLER....

The Lepidopterists' Society has been informed that Hamilton Tyler of Healdsburg, California passed away on December 14, 1983. He was the author of numerous books, such as The Swallowtail Butterflies of North America, with which most of us are familiar, as well as books and articles on American Indian Culture, Organic Gardening without Poisons, and a recent book on the subject of Pueblo Animals and Myths, U. of Oklahoma Press, 1975. His collection of New World Papilionidae is under the care of Jack Arnold of U.C. Davis, California. Michael J. Parsons is continuing the work of Hamilton Tyler and has collected information that Hamilton had compiled in preparation for a new book on New World Papilionidae he was planning at the time of his death. Mr. Hamilton Tyler will be remembered by many of us as a close friend and for his many contributions to the subject of Papilionidae. He was born in 1917 in Fresno, California and is survived by his wife, Mary Tyler, one daughter and one grandson. He was a well rounded naturalist who began the study of insects, like many of us, at an early age.

Information furnished by Marc L. Grinnell

AMINADOV GLANZ....

Aminadov Glanz, a dealer in butterflies in Brooklyn, N.Y. and a long time member of the Society died, on October 22, 1980 at the age of 77. He was a consultant to museums, universities and collectors for over 50 years. He was born near Kharkov in the Ukraine but was taken to Palestine at age 2, and he came to the United States in 1913. In the 1920's he began work as a bird taxidermist with the Museum of Natural History in New York. He gained attention in 1960 when Nikita Krushchev visited the U.S. and the Soviet leader and his son Sergei, an amateur entomologist, visited Glanz's shop. Glanz gave them 100 butterflies but accepted no payment for them. Later, Glanz was sent 54 specimens from the Soviet Union which led to a correspondence with Sergei Khrushchev that lasted many years. Glanz mentioned that at the time he had about 1.5 million butterflies in his collection but few from the eastern Soviet Union until receipt of the gift. Mr. Glanz's daughter-in-law, Irene, and Mrs. Michael Berman continue to operate the business, The Butterfly Company, begun by Mr. Glanz.

Information sent by Les Sielski



## Research Notices

● I am preparing a revisionary study on zoogeography, taxonomy and many aspects on the life cycles of the Brassolidae. I am interested in obtaining specimens with full data, photographs, or information concerning food plants and immature and adult behavior. I am especially interested in the following material: Dasyophtalma spp., Penetes pamphanis, Opoptera spp., Caligopsis selucida, C. dondoni, Selenophanes spp., Narope spp. and Catoblepia spp. Adults and specially preserved larvae and pupae would be very helpful. I would be able to exchange material from Costa Rica. Please write in Spanish or English to: Rolando Cubero, C.4, Avs, 2-4 Barva de Heredia, Costa Rica, Central America.

● Wanted: Apodemia palmerii--borrow, trade, purchase--specimens from Texas, eastern New Mexico, Mexico (including Baja California) for revision of the "species." George T. Austin, Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107.

● Wanted: Gravid female or ova of arctiid moths for pheromone research. Particular interest in Arctia caja, Phragmatobia fuliginosa, Seirarctia echo, Apantesis virgo, Apantesis arge, Platyprepia virginalis, but all appreciated. Will pay postage and reciprocate with pinned specimens of southeastern arctiidae. Dr. William E. Conner, Dept. of Zoology, Duke University, Durham, N.C. 27706.

● Wanted: Label data for specimens of Euchlaena milnei McDunnough (Geometridae). This species was described in 1945 from the Southeastern States (Virginia, North Carolina) and is described and keyed in Forbes, Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States, Number II p. 78 (1948). Specimens have also been taken in SW Wisconsin but I have not seen material from intervening areas. George Balogh, 3646 Woodcliff Drive, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49008.

● Any records and biological information for Philotiella speciosa, in addition to those already appearing in Shields, 1974, Bull. Allyn Mus. no. 19, 10 p., for an update. Even single records are desired. Oakley Shields, 4890 Old Highway, Mariposa, Calif. 95338.



# Buy Sell Exchange

Items submitted for inclusion in this section are dealt with in the manner set forth on page 10 of the Jan/Feb 1984 NEWS. Please note that in keeping with the guidelines of the Society, henceforth no mention of any species on any threatened or endangered species list will be accepted in these items. Items will be accepted from members only and will be printed only once unless entry in the maximum of two successive issues is requested. Please keep items short. A maximum of 100 words is allowed. SASE calls for a self addressed stamped envelope.

The Society, as always, expects all notices to be offered in good faith and takes no responsibility for the integrity of any advertiser.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:** Indonesian Papilios and exotic butterflies from the island of Bali, Moluccas and Irian Jaya. Send SASE for list to Joel Miller, 57 Lynwood Lane, Worcester, Mass., 01609, USA.

**WANTED:** Contact with anyone who can supply Butterfly pupae in large or small quantities, preferably on a regular basis. Papilionidae and Heliconidae of particular interest. Can exchange for other pupae or moth cocoons of British & Asian species, when in season. Write with details, Len Hart, 68, Stanhope Road, South Shields, Tyne & Wear, NE33, 4BS England. Tel. 0632 550880. Also, **FOR SALE/EXCHANGE:** A1 papered butterflies and moths from Worldwide, including British and European, for rare or unusual Papilionidae, Charaxes, Ornithoptera and Heliconidae A1 specimens. If exchange, please write with details, if buying please send \$4 cash.

**FOR SALE:** Butterflies from southern California. Free list on request. All letters answered. Robert Wuttken, 2710 1/2 Highland Ave., Santa Monica, CA 90405.

**FOR EXCHANGE ONLY--**the following rare neo-tropical papilios: ♂ *P. hahneli*, ♀ *P. chabrias*, ♀ *P. homothoas*, ♂ *P. machaonides*, ♂ *P. thersites*, ♂ *P. alexiares garcia*, ♂ *P. esperanza*, ♂ *P. epenetus*, ♂ *P. erostratinus*, ♂ *P. lamarchei*, ♂ *P. diazi*, ♂ *P. homerus*, ♂ *P. euterpinus*, ♂ *E. marcellinus*, ♂ *E. celadon*, ♂ *E. calliste olbins*, ♂ *E. orabilis orabilis*. All in A2 to A1 condition, with data. **WANTED--***P. phalaecus*, *P. coelus*, *P. klagesi*, *P. cutorina*, *P. aristor*, *P. burchellanus*, *E. zetides*, *E. streckerianus*, *P. garleppi garleppi*, *P. himeros*, *P. neyi*, *P. maroni*, *P. birchalli*, *P. xanthopleura*, *E. earis*, *E. hipparchus*, *E. arcesilaus*. Only in good condition, with data. Also, correspondence with people who have interest in neo-tropical papilionidae. S.A.S.E. All letters will be answered. Rick Rozycki, 5830 So. McVicker Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60637.

**FOR EXCHANGE ONLY:** Livestock and/or specimens of *Hemileuca eglantherina* from populations in California and Washington for same from other populations (including ssp. *annulata*) of this species. Will also consider exchanging for other species of *Hemileuca* as well as some eastern material, e.g., *Automeris io liliith*, *A. louisiana*, *Callosamia securifera*. Stephen Miller, 12466 Valley View Road, Nevada City, CA 95959.

**FREE** Reprints of the late Dr. N. S. Obraztsov, while supply lasts. Send your request, with name and address, to Dr. Frederick H. Rindge, Dept. of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W. at 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10024.

**FOR TRADE:** Complete issues of Lep. Soc. *Journal*, Vol. 32 (1978) - present, mint. Would like to trade for Saturniidae, esp. *cynthia*, *euryalus*, *gloveri*, *angulifera*, *regalis*, or *Thysania zenobia*. Jon Grier, 200 Ridgeland Dr. #18, Greenville, SC 29601.

**WANTED:** Information on how to collect Catocala moths by using baits or other methods. If you have any methods which seem to work well, please write--any information will be greatly appreciated. Craig Odegard, 7385 Beryl Lane, Missoula, MT 59801, USA.

**FOR SALE:** Scanning electron micrograph (9" x 23") of *Hemiargus ceranus antibubastus* (Hübner), first instar larva. Magnification 240x. Printed on matte paper and suitable for framing. Write for prices. Also **FOR SALE:** Swanpoel (1953), *Butterflies of South Africa*, d'Abbrera (1981), *Butterflies of the Neotropical Region. Papilionidae and Pieridae*. Ford, E. B. (1946), *Butterflies*, Holland, *The Butterfly Book* (1898, 1901), *The Moth Book* (1916), also Dover reprint, Clark, A. (1932), *Butterflies of the District of Columbia and Vicinity*; also, complete set of NEWS and *Journal of Lep. Soc.*, 1947-1982. Other misc. pub. Contact J. Y. Miller, Allyn Museum Ent., Fla. State Museum, 3701 Bay Shore Road, Sarasota, FL 33580.

**FOR SALE:** Butterfly Books as listed. 1. *Everyday Butterflies*, a group of biographies, Samuel Hubbard Scudder 1899 (From Library of James E. Cottle). 2. *The Butterfly Book*, W. J. Holland 1916, Vol 4 of the New Nature Library. 3. *Beautiful Butterflies and Beautiful Moths*. A companion set, J. Moucha 1965, 2 vols printed in Czechoslovakia. 4. *Butterflies and Moths*, Norman Riley editor-text by Alfred Werner or Josef Bijok 1970, Printed in Germany. 5. *Butterflies of Wisconsin*, James A. Ebner, 1970. 6. *How to Know the Butterflies*, Paul and Anne Ehrlich, 1961. A spiral bound guide. All books in excellent condition. Send SASE for prices to Harvey Implom, 119 Plum Creek Road, Longview, TX 75605.

**CONTACTS WANTED:** U.K. based specialist Nymphalid breeder seeks contact with others of similar interest worldwide. Current projects include: *Apatura*, *Asterocampa*, *Charaxes*, *Prepona*, *Sasakia*, etc. Please write stating interests to: John McFeely, 90 Stonechat Avenue, Abbeydale Gloucester GL4 9XF England.

**EXCHANGE:** *Hemileuca grotei*, *H. juno*, *H. nevadensis*, *H. nuttalli*, *H. electra*, *H. eglantherina*, *Anisota oslari*, *Automeris pamina*, *Saturnia mendocino*, *Eupackardia calleta*, *A. polyphemus oclea*, *Hyalophora cecropea*, *H. euralus*. All material papered with full data. Exchange for same or different U.S. *Hemileuca* depending on location or for *Coloradia*, *Sphingicampa*, or *Anisota*. Paul Tuskes, 7900 Cambridge 141G, Houston, TX 77054.

**FOR SALE:** Papered A-1 specimens of *S. diana*, males. Write to Jevetta B. Florence, Rt. 2, Box 40, Cox's Creek, KY 40013.

**FOR SALE:** Complete 63 plates to J. A. Comstock's *Butterflies of California*. Oakley Shields, 4890 Old Highway, Mariposa, CA 94338.

**FOR SALE:** Reared *Polygonia nigrozephyrus* (new from Colorado) and *Papilio nitra*, plus many other western butterflies and skippers. James A. Scott, 60 Estes St., Lakewood, Colorado 80226.

**FOR SALE:** Cocoons or papered specimens of *Actias gnoma* (Saturniidae) ex Japan. Please send two international reply coupons for details to Gordon A. Le Vesconte, Clemensstrasse 7, 4354 Oer Erkerschwick, West Germany.

**FOR SALE:** My Lepidopterological library, both Journals complete, Wright, Holland, Comstock and other goodies. LOT PRICES WILL BE CONSIDERED FIRST WITH A SUBSTANTIAL DISCOUNT. Please send SASE for list. Also cabinets. William A. Hedges, 1512 Private Road, Prescott, AZ 86301.

**FOR EXCHANGE/SALE:** Pupae of *Zerynthia polyxena* (Papilionidae), *Hyles euphorbiae*, *Smerinthus ocellata* (Sphingidae), prices on request; other European and Asiatic species available, especially Saturniidae. All correspondence answered. Stefan Naumann, Im Pfarrgarten 5, 8525 Uttenreuth, West Germany. Also **WANTED**, dead or livestock: *Automeris zephyria*, *A. iris*, *Agapema*, *Saturnia*, *Anisota*, *Hemileuca*, *E. calleta*, *C. securifera* and other Saturniidae, Sphingidae (world-wide).

**FOR SALE:** Ova of *Eupackardia calleta*. Taking standing orders for this fall or next summer, delivery depending on their unpredictable emergence. Larvae can be finished on frozen leaves of Wild Cherry, Lilac, Willow, etc. if need be. Write for prices. Robert Weast, 5324 NW 78 Ct., Johnston, Iowa 50131.

FOR SALE: A Pictorial Key to the Hawkmoths (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae) of Eastern United States (except Florida) by C. L. Selman, 1975. 32 pages, \$1.80. Annotated Checklist and Distribution Maps of the Royal Moths and Giant Silkworm Moths (Lepidoptera: Saturniidae) in Ohio by E. H. Metzler, 1980. 12 pages, \$3.00. A Cross-reference to Names of Ohio Skippers and Butterflies (Insecta: Lepidoptera: Hesperioidea and Papilionoidea) by C. W. Albrecht and R. A. Watkins, 1983. 20 pages, \$4.50. All prices include postage. For sale by: The Ohio Lepidopterists, c/o Eric H. Metzler, 1241 Kildale Sq. N., Columbus, Ohio 43229.

EXCHANGE: Neotropical material for Catocala, especially from western and central USA, Europe, North Africa, Central Asia, China, etc. Ditto for clean used or new copies of Ferguson, The Moths of America, Fascicle 20, parts 2-a and 2-b (Saturniidae I and II). Ditto or will buy stamp tongs (forceps) with square tips, USA manufactured Hygrade brand as sold in USA about 10 years ago, used in good condition or unused. These forceps were widely used by entomologists as they were sturdy and cheap. Need about 25, even if you just have one or two please write. E. C. Welling M., Apartado Postal 701, Merida, Yucatan Mexico.

FOR SALE: Entire collection; including collecting and mounting equipment, books and 11 California Academy drawers. Collection consists of approx. 400 specimens representing 51 species from Michigan all mounted and Accurate labeling. Please call. Mark Grocoff, 1950 Cottrill Lane, Westland, MI 48185, (313) 722-7998.

EXCHANGE: Butterflies from Canada for lycaenids of the U.S., especially from the West and South (also from Mexico). W. W. Gregory, 1373 Hixon St. Oakville, Ont. L6L 1R9, Canada.

FOR SALE: WILD SILK MOTHS OF UNITED STATES by M. M. Collins and R. D. West. Not many copies left of this 1961 book covering ranges, foodplants, breeding, behavior, diseases, parasites etc. of the Saturniinae. \$8.00 postpaid. Foreign \$9.50 surface mail. Make checks payable to: Robert West, 5324 NW 78 Ct., Johnston, Iowa 50131.

NOTICE: "Randy Robinette," 3926 State Rt. 5, Ashland, KY 41101, U.S.A. wishes to exchange or sell cocoons of Saturniids, and specimens of Sphingidae and other species. Write for a complete list.

FOR EXCHANGE: Wisconsin MV catch of Sphingids including S. canadensis and S. kalmiae and Catocala ince, briseus, coccinata, clintoni and Arctiids. Other U.S. leps wanted. George F. Holbach, Rt. 1, Adell, Wisconsin 53001.

FOR SALE: Available in mid-October, cocoons of C. promethea, A. luna, A. io lutheri. SASE for prices. Larry J. Kopp, Klingerstown, PA 17941, R.D. 1-Box 30.

WANTED: W. G. Wright - Butterflies of the West Coast of the United States. George T. Austin, Nevada State Museum and Historical Society, 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89107.

WANTED: the following publications and books. The Tribe Catagrammini, Part I, The Genus Catagramma and Allies by L. Dillon, published by the Reading Public Museum; Butterflies of the West Coast by W. G. Wright; The Macrolepidoptera of the World, English Edition, Vol. 5, The American Rhopalocera by Dr. Adalbert Seitz; Butterflies of California by J. A. Comstock. State price and condition. Leroy C. Koehn, 16225 Huntley Rd., Huntsburg, Ohio 44046.

#### MEMBERS' COMMERCIAL NOTICES ....

MRS. CHANG PI-TZU, P.O. Box 873 Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa), R.O.C.: Selling Formosan butterflies, moths, beetles, dragonflies, cicadas, spiders, wasps, centipedes and other dried insects, living cocoons and ova of Saturniidae moths, rare butterflies, butterflies with paper body, seashells and colored skeletonized Magnolia leaves for collectors, educational aids, art work and gift trade.

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DEADLINES: Material for the Jan/Feb issue should reach the NEWS EDITOR by Dec. 1 of the previous year, and that for the Mar/Apr issue by Feb 15, for the May/June issue by Apr 1 and for the July/Aug issue by May 1, the Sept/Oct issue by Aug 15 and the Nov/Dec issue by Oct 15. Reports for the SEASON SUMMARY must reach the ZONE COORDINATORS listed on the front cover no later than the 5th of January. NEWS EDITOR is June Preston, 832 Sunset Dr, Lawrence, KS 66044, USA. RIPPLES EDITOR is Jo Brewer, 257 Common St, Dedham, MA 02026, USA.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOCIETY.....

Membership in the Lepidopterists' Society is open to all persons interested in any aspect of Lepidopterology. Prospective members should send the TREASURER, Eric Metzler, 1241 Kildale Square North, Columbus, OH 43229, USA, the full dues for the current year (\$18.00 US), together with mailing address and a note about areas of interest in the Lepidoptera; student membership (must be certified) \$12; sustaining membership \$25; life membership \$250. Remittances must be in US dollars, payable to the Lepidopterists' Society. All members will receive the JOURNAL (published quarterly) and the NEWS (published bimonthly). A biennial membership directory will comprise the last issue of the NEWS in even-numbered years.

Information on membership and other aspects of the Society must be obtained from the SECRETARY, Julian P. Donahue, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007, USA. Please notify him of any additions or changes in areas of interest for publication in the membership directory.

Changes of address must be sent to the ASSISTANT TREASURER, Ron Leuschner, 1900 John St, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, USA, and only when the changes are permanent or long-term.

Manuscripts submitted for publication in the JOURNAL are to be sent to Dr. Thomas D. Eichlin, EDITOR, JOURNAL of the Lepidopterists' Society, Insect Taxonomy Laboratory, 1220 "N" Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, USA. See the inside back cover of a recent issue of the JOURNAL for editorial policies.

AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY..... Order from the PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR, Ron Leuschner, 1900 John St., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, USA.

CATALOGUE/CHECKLIST OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO (Memoir No. 2), Lee D. Miller & F. Martin Brown: includes references to original descriptions and location of type specimens. Members and subscribers, \$10 cloth, \$5 paper; non-members, \$17 cloth, \$8.50 paper, postpaid.

COMMEMORATIVE VOLUME, 1947-1972: a 25-year review of the Society's organization, personnel, and activities; biographical sketches; JOURNAL 25-year cumulative index by author, subject, and taxon; clothbound. Members and subscribers, \$6; non-members, \$10, postpaid.

1982 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY (current to April 1983). Biennial directory of members and their addresses, with geographic and interest indices. Not available for commercial use. (NEWS #6 for 1982). \$5.00 postpaid.

BACK ISSUES of the JOURNAL and of the NEWS of the Lepidopterists' Society. A list of the available issues and their cost, postpaid, is in the NEWS for Mar/Apr 1984, page 39.