



NEWS

of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

No. 4 July/Aug. 1985

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June Preston
832 Sunset Dr.
Lawrence, KS 66044
U.S.A.

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Special Techniques

THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUND KILLING JAR

When first I decided to begin a butterfly collection, four years ago, I obtained a "Field Guide to the Butterflies." This book provides a wealth of information to the neophyte and got me started on the right track. One thing that gave me the "Creeps" was its description of a Cyanide Killing bottle. After reading the description and warnings, I decided a Cyanide bottle was not for me. I tried various liquids and finally was given a bottle of Ethyl Acetate which works very quickly and is not, I think, too toxic for us collectors.

Last year I was fortunate to be in Florida for two weeks in March, at Indian Shores on the Gulf Coast. I brought along my net and a couple of mounting boards but reluctantly left my killing jar at home, being fearful that there are regulations preventing the carrying of such chemicals in baggage. There were a few butterflies on the wing, and I collected and pinched some larger specimens, then slipped them into "paper" envelopes. The small ones I popped into 35 mm film "cans." Arriving back at the apartment I placed the envelopes in a plastic refrigerator container with a tight fitting lid; then placed the container in the freezer compartment. The small specimens I left in the film cans and placed them into the freezer also. Twenty-four hours later when I removed them, they were quite dead and in perfect condition (no battered wings from the frantic fluttering in the killing bottle). Subsequently, I have used this method here at home in Ottawa and have kept specimens for three weeks, then mounted them as easily as fresh specimens.

No doubt others have discovered this method but I haven't read of it, and I think perhaps that many collectors will wish to take advantage of this safe, easy method of killing and preserving butterflies, until ready to mount them. Now if we could only obtain a miniature freezer for our shoulder bags.

J. Holliday
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

EASY, INEXPENSIVE SPECIMEN LABELS

Hand-writing specimen labels is time-consuming, and many of us are not pleased with the results. Printed labels are good for series of specimens from a single location, but are very expensive if ordered in batches of 100 or more when only a few will ever be used. I have found a happy solution to this problem by using

reduction photocopying. Labels are typed on a regular sheet of 8½x11 paper, using 4 columns and not more than 5 lines per label, with a single space between labels and between columns. A fresh typewriter ribbon is best. Then this original (A) is run through the photocopy machine for a 50% area reduction (29% linear reduction), B. This is then reduced a second time, so that the result (C) is ¼ the area of the original, or a linear reduction of ½. These labels are easily cut out with scissors and placed on the specimen pins. They last indefinitely.

Canyon Creek, Wind	Callith. hezia
River Mts	San Quintin
Fremont Co, Wyo	Chiapas, Mexico
15 Aug 1983 JAS	13 Nov 1977

Canyon Creek, Wind	Coaldale
River Mts	Fremont Co, Col
Fremont Co, Wyo	10 July 1971
15 Aug 1983 JAS	J A Scott

A

Canyon Creek, Wind	Callith. hezia
River Mts	San Quintin
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Canyon Creek, Wind	Coaldale
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B

Canyon Creek, Wind	Callith. hezia
River Mts	San Quintin
Fremont Co, Wyo	Chiapas, Mexico
15 Aug 1983 JAS	13 Nov 1977

Canyon Creek, Wind	Coaldale
River Mts	Fremont Co, Col
Fremont Co, Wyo	10 July 1971
15 Aug 1983 JAS	J A Scott

C

Ray E. Stanford

A QUICK METHOD FOR RELAXING MACROLEPIDOPTERA

The first step is to prepare your humidior. I use a Tupper Ware container with a tight fitting lid. In this I put some Chlorocresol granules to prevent mildew. Then I put in about five layers of paper towels that have been thoroughly moistened. Leave this humidior for 24 hours. The next step is to place the specimen or specimens you are going to relax under the upper layer of moistened

towels and leave for 30 minutes. Remove the specimen and place on a piece of flat styrofoam, then by the use of a syringe used by diabetics (I use 1 cc Tuberculin plastipak syringes), carefully inject some warm water into the lateral or inferior area of the thorax. When enough water has been injected you will see some of it coming out of the thorax. Place the specimen back into the humidior on top of the moistened towels and be sure the lid is tightly closed. Leave for 30 minutes, the specimen is now ready to be spread. The entire operation for relaxing a very dry specimen takes about an hour. This procedure was called to my attention, in part, by Dr. W. W. McGuire, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

H. A. Freeman
Garland, Texas



NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND HABITS OF EUPROSERPINUS WUESTI SPERRY

Contrary to popular belief Euproserpinus wiesti Sperry was not lost to science after its discovery and it is not confined to one isolated colony in Weld County, Colorado. I first encountered E. wiesti in 1977 at a site which I found by referring to The Moths of America North of Mexico, fascicle 21, Sphingoidea, Ronald W. Hodges, 1971. A few years later I read of the "Rediscovery" of E. wiesti on May 29, 1979 at the above mentioned site now known as "The Secret Site." After many hours of research and field work I have found that the range of E. wiesti includes the following states: Arizona, Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, and Texas. In Arizona, I know of only one site in Coconino County where E. wiesti occurs. In Colorado it is found in Alamosa, Huerfano, Prowers, and Weld Counties. In New Mexico it occurs in rather widespread areas in Bernalillo County and another county which I do not wish to divulge at this time. It has been found in Texas in Hartley County.

A total of nine different sites have been studied which contain E. wiesti and have a range in altitude of 3,600 feet (1097 meters) to 8,100 feet (2,469 meters).

Upon emergence wiesti adults crawl a short distance and sit in the open upon the ground. Their wings are held vertically over their back for about half an hour; then they are flattened in typical sphingoidea fashion. They remain in this position for some time with antennae up, oblivious of anything around them before taking flight. Once active, they perch regularly on small sticks or small tufts of grass. On cool mornings they become active as late as 11:30 A.M. but on warm mornings appear on the wing about 9:30 A.M. In three sites studied in Weld County, Colorado, adults were observed nectaring between the hours of 11:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. All individuals observed flew at a maximum height of about 3 feet (1 meter) even if very startled, except when crossing small depressions. If females were startled while resting, between the hours of 9:30 A.M. and 2:30 P.M., they flew a short distance, searched out a host plant, and oviposited on several plants before coming to rest again. Females observed made careful searches of similar plants but oviposited only on the Oenothera host plant.

Donald E. Bowman
Golden, Colorado

APPRAISALS OF LEPIDOPTERA COLLECTIONS FOR USA TAX BENEFITS, PART I

As one who appraises lepidoptera collections given to museums and other educational institutions for tax credit, I would like to share some tax information that may prove helpful to you in the future. This tax information is primarily directed to the United States collector, but the general information is pertinent to every collector who values his collection!

Some years ago a museum or other non-profit educational institution would give a lepidopterist

donating specimens a statement of value and this statement would be a valid appended voucher for a tax deduction to his United States federal income tax. In the recent past, although museums normally made an estimate for their own records, their estimate was not valid as a legitimate appraisal of the donation's worth. The donor was required to submit his personal appraisal of the value of his collection based on his estimate of the costs, time consumed, specimens purchased, etc. to justify his credit. Recently new general tax directives regarding donations, aimed primarily at controlling inflated high value art objects, have been applied to all other museum donations including minerals, "old cars", etc. and even lepidoptera collections! Currently your personal estimate of your collection's value will not be accepted as a valid basis for lowered taxes unless you have utilized an unbiased, objective assessment by an independent appraiser. Thus a tax evaluation of museum donations is becoming increasingly important and more difficult.

What can you do to increase the value of your lepidoptera collection? What are the factors of appraisal? Those who are involved in this phase of lepidopterology are attempting to standardize the value of a preserved, named, prepared specimen to fully satisfy the Internal Revenue Service. What is the value of a spread butterfly? You may not know. I'm certain an IRS auditor will be even less able to make a judgement. So in this virgin field of appraising we are trying to reach valid, reasonable values based on creditable criteria. There are not many lepidopterists who are qualified general appraisers (and few professional appraisers). A complete collection at present can be evaluated by comparison of 18 separate criteria.

In my appraisals, I frequently find that I cannot allow higher values in many instances because of neglect. A valuable collection is an interaction of a collector and the respect he has for his specimens. Meticulous care must be constant from the moment of collecting through the place of continual storage. Your collection sometimes doubles its usual value if it is completely prepared. Poor spreading, lack of specific data, i.e. vague locality labels such as South America, are negative factors and will reduce the value.

To assist the appraiser in determining the total value of your collection to a museum, you should have a written inventory of your spread collection arranged by family and region (if worldwide). The minimum information required would be the Latin name (including subspecies), the sex, the quality (1A, 2B), the total number of each, and most significant, - the label quality (FD, ID, ND - full data, incomplete data, no data). An honest, detailed compilation by the collector could result in a valid appraisal sight unseen. The only factor that would vary the worth would be the quality of the spreading, the level of which could be verified by sample polaroid pictures replacing the normal visual inspection.

The above list is especially informative to a buyer also. I recently bought a large collection sight unseen because of the complete detailed inventory (Lft antenna missing, right forewing smudged, etc. - wow!) This list has outside uses also. I have appraised collections from such a list for fire and theft loss, net worth value for personal loans, and just personal curiosity about its general value!

To prepare such a list may look like a monumental task for a large collection. Not so, if you break it down a family at a time. The computerized collection is beginning to surface and active collectors may prefer printouts! Besides, you may see specimens you haven't really "looked at" for a long time! But at some time in your collection's life - active or static - a list will be a must, so start now, one bug at a time!

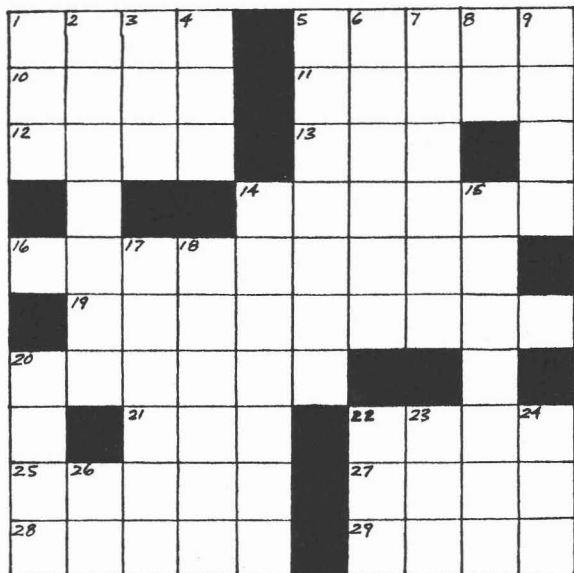
Another tax item that may be pertinent: Any tax deduction must be taken in the same year the donation is made. If the collection is of high value, it may be more profitable to the donor to split the collection and make the donations in two separate years (or three or more).

The previously mentioned 18 recognized separate criteria on which a complete collection can be evaluated

will be discussed in Part II, in a later issue of the NEWS.

Les Stockton, STOCKTON ENTERPRISES
Box 711, Santa Monica, CA 90406

LEPIDOPTERISTS' CROSSWORD



ACROSS

1. Mesquite-feeder, Ministrymon _____ (Edwards) (Lycaenidae).
5. When chores get done during the collecting season.
10. Foodplant genus for Bomolocha baltimoralis (Noctuidae).
11. Imago.
12. Ode to a butterfly.
13. Abies sp.
14. Unique fritillaries.
16. Home, home on the (same) range.
19. Containing more than 1 species.
20. What JOURNAL readers do.
21. From Carnegie Mus. to U.S.N.M.
22. Philodendron.
25. Bushed.
27. Subarctic subspecies of Colias hecla Strecker (Pieridae).
28. Toward the midline.
29. Malayan Euremas (Pieridae).

DOWN

1. _____ land, site of one of Linnaeus' rare field trips.
2. Kind of form, of sorts.
3. Cee follower.
4. Net handle extender.
5. Pirate having La Pulvilli??
6. What a collector should keep on all trips.
7. Where a Pieris larva might turn up??
8. R.R. in the environs of Philosamia cynthia
9. Data occ. found on labels.
14. When heterocerists replace rhopalocerists.
15. Spine or spur.
17. Field collector's fungal snacks.
18. Genus _____ Ochsenheimer, 1816 (type species Noctua chrysis L.).
20. As day follows night.
22. Cry heard at end of long search.
23. Unusual pierid color, as in Neophasia.
24. _____ and Pa's.
26. John E. _____ Conte, 19th Century naturalist.

An abbreviation in the clue indicates answer is abbr.
?? following a definition indicates answer is a pun.

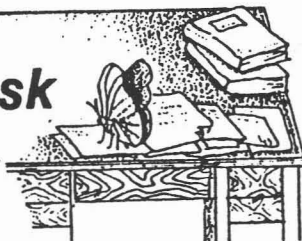
Some answers are 2 words.

Solution is on page 59.

Submitted by Andrew F. Beck,
Deland, Florida.

From The Editor's Desk

June Preston



Some letters and articles seem to generate more of the same. Following are a couple of letters responding to one in NEWS #2 plus excerpts from a third which brings up some interesting questions. Hopefully it will also generate some much needed answers.

Dear Mrs. Preston

It is time we had some information regarding ethical collecting of endangered and threatened species of butterflies. It seems that soon only museums and universities will be able to collect. For instance, in Ohio, if you obtain a permit to collect on Federal land you must will the collection to that area plus be prepared to give a talk or do something else educational or scientific.

We need state by state lists of endangered and threatened species. Otherwise it isn't wise to collect out of state. I have some questions about these species. Can we take one from a bush in our own yards? Can we peel one from the grill of a vehicle (I have done this) legally? Could we pick up a dead or dying specimen from the ground? Can we accept the collection of a friend which contains endangered and/or threatened species? Could we trade privately without advertising, since the NEWS cannot accept ads for threatened or endangered species? Can I raise a caterpillar and keep the adult? Could we limit the numbers of specimens taken from a colony on private property and perhaps take one male? Can we keep an old collection containing specimens of endangered or threatened species found in someone's attic?

It seems that the collection of all living things may be coming to a close. Should we try to establish butterfly farms in different parts of the country before it becomes too late? And what about material from countries where they have no endangered species laws?

I should like to know how to get butterflies through customs. I had to turn down a chance for some butterflies from Israel because I didn't know how to get them through U.S. Customs. Where can I obtain that kind of information?

Beatrice Mary Chandler
Akron, Ohio

Dear June

Mr. Pavulaan's letter in NEWS No 2, Mar/Apr 85 on pp 34-35 reflects a valid point of view for what is, I trust, a limited number of people.

A pinned example of a species of lepidoptera ("specimen") serves one or two purposes: (a) It is the type of the species or it is the representative of the species in a study collection or (b) It is a record of the fact that at the place it was taken and on the date it was taken at least one individual of that taxon was found there. For purpose (a), all things being equal, the less damaged the "specimen" is, the better, but for the latter purpose (b), as long as it is determinable, what difference does it make if, for example, it only has one or two wings left? Indeed, if one is interested in the biology of lepidoptera, beat-up individuals may be the most valuable ones that can be obtained. If what is desired is flight period data it is especially important to record and retain worn specimens. This is discussed well by John M. Burns under "Temporal Distribution" in his definitive work on Erynnis (U. of Cal. Publ. in Ent, Vol 37, 1964, pp 13-17). Personally, I never ship other than pinned specimens (so far I've shipped about 150,000 all over the world). If the specimen is pinned one can see clearly, before it is shipped, what the details of its

condition are, if that is of importance, either to the sender or the recipient. Pavulaan remarks that a specimen (especially Hesperioidea) that has dried with wings inverted "is utterly useless." I wonder why he says this. I let all my material dry in whatever way it chooses to die and I do not find those that dry inverted enough harder to spread after relaxing than those that "dried" in any other way. I have some marcellus, that I cherish, that have no tails. It doesn't take tails to make a marcellus the only one known from a place at a given time.

He asks for a "sensible system." Mine is that when someone wants to trade with me, I tell him what I want, I send him what I have of what he wants, and ask that

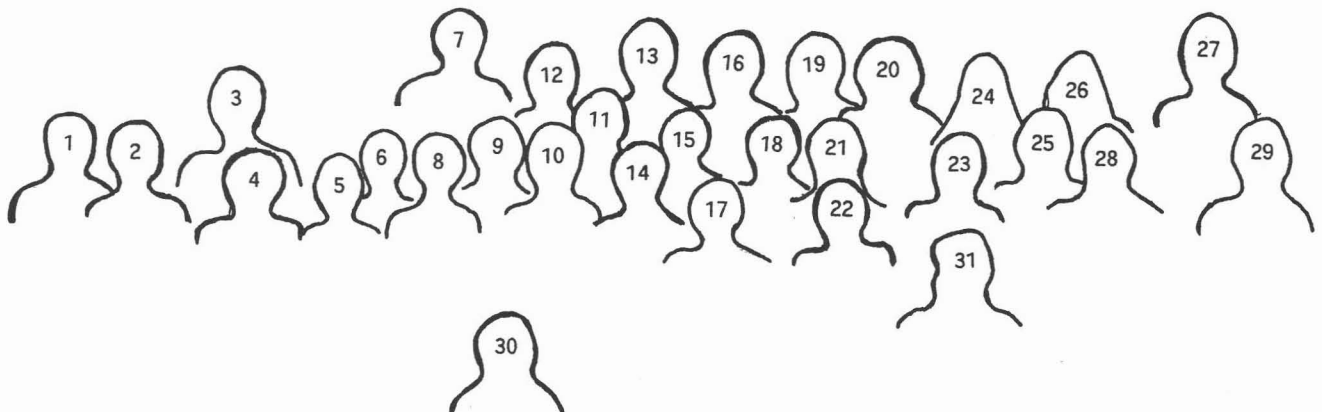
he send to me, from my want list, as much as he chooses, to equal the value of what he received from me. If he is fussy about condition and all 20 specimens he got from me are below his standards of aesthetics, then he may only send me 2.. So be it, he's an artist, I'm not.

Sincerely, Bryant Mather

Dear June,

There may be hope yet. Such hope comes in the form of Harry Pavulaan's letter in the Mar./Apr. 1985 NEWS regarding a Universal Uniform Specimen Quality Code. His suggested letter/number code for stating

SEATTLE, PACIFIC SLOPE SECTION MEETING



We are pleased to present this never before published photograph from the Pacific Slope Section Meeting in Seattle, Washington, August 1980. The photograph was taken by Jon Pelham. Identified by number are: 1. Al Alderman, 2. A. B. Adams, 3. Bruce Wilcox, 4. Bonnie Alderman, 5. Gwen Edgecomb, 6. Homer Edgecomb, 7. Gary Lindberg, 8. Stan Jewett, 9. Doris Jewett, 10. Sigrid Shepard, 11. Jon Shepard, 12. Dave McCorkle, 13. Mark Sitter, 14. Hazel Tilden, 15. Bill Tilden, 16. Bruce Walsh, 17. Gloria Harjes, 18. Norman Tindale, 19. Bob Pyle, 20. Sally Hughes, 21. Don Frechin, 22. Merrill Peterson, 23. Bob Langston, 24. Poody Brown, 25. John Brown, 26. Louise Lew, 27. John Lane, 28. John Hinchliff, 29. Ernst Dornfeld, 30. Nelson Curtis, 31. Jon Pelham.

specimen condition does indeed have merit.

No particular plan (code) will alleviate listing discrepancies, however, Mr. Pavulaan's idea will greatly reduce confusion among the members (buyers, sellers, and traders). I have bought, sold, and traded for years and something we'd all benefit from is consistency!

When I was actively purchasing, etc., one person would list a specimen as "Super A-2," another "A1-," and another as "A-." Really now, how could a specimen be A1-? Either it would be A1 or A2 with Mr. Pavulaan's code.

For those people who'd be unsure as to the correct code usage, perhaps (in addition to Mr. P.'s third paragraph) the SOCIETY could put out a set of concise detailed drawings or even photographs. Each drawing/photo would include a written description for each type of condition. This would better enable us all to understand specimen quality listings.

Something needs to be done; I'm hoping the Lep. Soc. starts the wheels rolling. Print up three or so suggestions, and on the next ballot, have the membership vote on it. What we need is consistency; what we have is inconsistency.

Respectfully, William C. Garthe



Research Notices

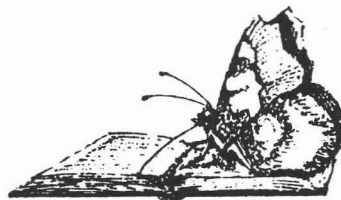
● We are actively gathering data and making preliminary outlines for an upcoming book on the biology of the giant silk moths (Saturniidae) of the United States and Canada. The adults and last instar larvae of all the species will be illustrated in color; including the six species described and/or collected since the publication of M.O.N.A. We are soliciting field observations of unreported natural larval foodplants, ecologically adaptive behavior (including mating activity), and range extension information. All published contributions will be gratefully acknowledged. A special request for the upcoming collecting season includes livestock of the various Coloradia species. In addition, color photographs of last instar Agapema solita larvae are being sought. Please contact: Paul Tuskes, 7900 Cambridge #141-G, Houston, Texas, 77054; or Jim Tuttle, 728 Coachman #4, Troy, Michigan, 48083, telephone (313)689-6687.

● NEOTROPICAL DALCERIDAE WANTED for revision of this small, uncommon family related to Limacodidae. Immatures especially wanted. Will borrow, buy, or trade; Please write before sending specimens. Scott Miller, c/o Entomology, NHB 127, Smithsonian Inst'n, Washington, DC 20560, USA.

● WANTED: Specimens of male and (esp.) female Parnassiinae for research project on reproductive biology and spermatogenesis formation in this group. Require full data; desire specimens of all conditions (fresh to worn). Will pay postage and provide Colorado specimens in exchange if desired. Dr. Boyce A. Drummond, Pikes Peak Research Station, Colorado Outdoor Education Center, Florissant, Colorado 80816; phone 303-689-2025.

● I am planning on doing some work on the taxonomic situation of the genus Eurema in the New World. I need to obtain living and preserved material of eggs, larvae, pupae, and adults of the various species of the genus. All information will be acknowledged. I am willing to purchase material, exchange for material from Puerto Rico or merely borrow the specimens. Please write to Dean Stuart J. Ramos, Dept. of Biology, University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico 00708.

Books



BOOK REVIEW

MARIPOSAS de MEXICO, Fascicle I, Introduction and General Information, Superfamily Papilionoidea, Family Papilionidae. Text by Carlos Rommel Beutelspacher Baigts, Color Illustrations by William H. Howe. Printed in Mexico, text in Spanish and published by La Prensa Médica Mexicana, Paseo de las Facultades No 26, Copilco-Universidad, Delegación Coyoacan, 04360 Mexico D.F., Mexico. First edition 1984. Cost is U.S. \$52.00 per copy in American money or International Bank Draft.

This is a large paperback volume, 10.5" x 16.25", containing about 130 pages of text plus 20 color plates showing the Papilionidae of Mexico. There are many black and white photos and drawings of larvae and pupae, line drawings showing wing venation, head, thorax, abdomen, and leg details plus sexual organ differences. There are 71 maps including a series showing the paleogeographic evolution of Mexico and Central America, and a map showing different vegetation zones in Mexico. A series of distribution maps details collecting sites of both examined material and reference specimens. Each species covered is shown on one of these distribution maps with indications on the maps of the areas where different subspecies occur. Total projected flight ranges are also indicated. Keys are provided for the separation of the Rhopalocera into Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea and then these superfamilies are keyed further into family divisions. The family Papilionidae is further keyed to its subfamilies. The Baroniinae and Papilioninae which occur in Mexico are treated in detail. The Papilioninae are further keyed down through tribe, genus and species levels. Subspecies are dealt with in the text but are not keyed. The text includes descriptions of both males and females of 62 species. Food plants and flight periods are also given plus a detailed genitalic description. There is a general discussion of the life zones of Mexico preceded by a discussion of the origin and evolution of Mexican butterflies and an interesting historically oriented introduction. An index of food plants is included as well as an index of butterflies and there is an extensive bibliography. The color plates are large enough to show most of the specimens full size. Both males and females are often shown along with a few undersides. This is an excellent reference for anyone interested in Mexican and Central American butterflies. Only a minimal knowledge of Spanish is necessary to understand the text.

June D. Preston

AVAILABLE FOR NORTH AMERICAN DISTRIBUTION

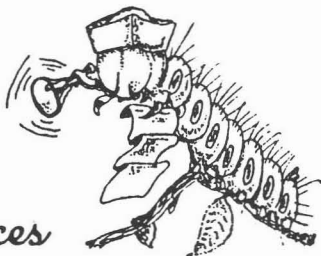
International Code for Zoological Nomenclature, 3rd edition. This volume was published in February, in England and can now be obtained for distribution in North America from the University of California Press, Order Dept., 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, California 94720. Cost is U.S. \$20.00 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling for one volume. Shipping and handling for additional volumes in the same order is @ \$0.50 per volume. A check drawn on a U.S. bank, a money order, VISA or MASTERCARD may be used. The card number and expiration date are necessary for credit card orders. Phone orders are also acceptable for credit card users at (415)642-6682.

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Every two months the U.S. Government Printing Office publishes NEW BOOKS, a list of all new

Government books, magazines, manuals, reports and analyses added to the inventory. There are about 600 new titles in each issue. Entries are arranged alphabetically by subject categories. A subscription to **NEW BOOKS** is free. To be placed on the mailing list, write to: New Books, U.S. Government Printing Office, Stop:MK, Washington, D.C. 20401

Notices



NEWSWORTHY CALIFORNIA MEMBER

Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich of Stanford University, and a Charter Member of The Lepidopterists' Society, was among 17 California scientists recently elected to the National Academy of Sciences. The Academy selects 60 new members each year, and election is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded to an American scientist or engineer.

from Los Angeles Times, April 28, 1985

NOTICE OF REVIEW ADDENDUM

Information has been received from Mr. Barry Mulder, Chief of the Endangered Species Office, Region 6, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver Federal Center, P.O. Box 25486, Denver, Colorado 80225, phone (303) 236-7398, concerning the listing of *Euproserpinus wiesti*. It's High Priority listing has been put on "hold" pending additional research and pertinent data. Any additional data concerning this species should be sent to Mr. Mulder at the above address.

BACK PAGE CHANGES

Please note the following policy changes that have been made in the back page information paragraphs. In the future please send Changes of Addresses to the SECRETARY, Julian Donahue, rather than to the TREASURER as has been the procedure in the past.

Also, if your dues have been paid and you miss an issue or receive a defective issue, please notify the PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR, Ron Leuschner or the TREASURER, Eric Metzler. There will be no charge for these replaced issues and Eric has a ready supply on hand to send out. The Editor has handled many of these requests in the past but will no longer do so.

MISDIRECTED ADS, NOTICES, ETC.

The back page of each and every issue of the NEWS tells where, when and who to write to in order to get something printed in the NEWS or obtain information about the Society. When an ad or notice is sent to the wrong party it frequently does not get forwarded on to the right party in time to meet the deadline for the desired issue. If you wonder what happened to your Ad or Notice, you should first check the back page for deadlines and to see if you sent it to the right person!

JOURNAL UPDATE

The next issue of the JOURNAL of the Lepidopterists' Society, Vol 38, #4 should be mailed sometime in late summer.

SEASON SUMMARY OMISSIONS AND CORRECTIONS

ZONE 4. On Page 19, line 3, change MN (Minnesota!) to NM (New Mexico). On page 20, 4th line from the bottom, read 11,000'-11,800' instead of 1100'-11,800', and following WYOMING. Contributors: Change RHL to RLH.

ZONE 7. On page 26, line 12, read a few final instar larvae, not 5th instar as printed. On line 19, following COUNTY RECORD, change period to comma and add also very common on western beaches of Toronto Islands in late Aug and many larvae found on *Gerardia tenuifolia*, a new food plant record for Ontario (WE).

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CHANGE CONSTITUTION

All members are hereby notified of a proposed amendment to the Society's Constitution to remove the three term limitation from the office of secretary. The exact wording of this amendment will be published in the next issue, 1985 NEWS #5.

New Members



ANDERSON, JEFF: Box 34, Marion, SD 57043, U.S.A.
 CARUSO, CAROLE E.: 1467 Miner Circle, Endicott, NY 13760, U.S.A.
 CHIBA, HIDEYUKI: Dept. of Entomology, University of Hawaii, 3050 Maile Way, Honolulu, HI 96822, U.S.A.
 ELKIN, JIM: 44 Burnett Place, Nutley, NJ 07110, U.S.A.
 HALL, TERRY E.: 21 Ashley, Kingswood, Bristol BS15 2UD, ENGLAND.
 HENDRICKS, PAUL: Dept. of Zoology, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59912, U.S.A.
 HERBIN, DANIEL: 27 Les Platanes, Pechabou, 31320 FRANCE.
 HYATT, DAVE: 93 Knollwood Drive, Cherry Hill, NJ, 08002, U.S.A.
 JARDINIANO, PASCUAL F.: 37 Nepomuceno St., Boac, Marinduque 3801, PHILIPPINES.
 KUHN, JEREMY J.: P.O. Box 74, Walker, KS 67674, U.S.A.
 LANGSETH, JO-ANN: 12 Thirteenth Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886, U.S.A.
 LEPP, GEORGE D.: P.O. Box 6240, Los Osos, CA 93402-6240, U.S.A.
 MILLER, GARY: 5708 Richwood Drive, Brook Park, OH 44142, U.S.A.
 PEREIRA, JOAO MANUEL DE FIGUEIREDO: Room 617, Leo Marquard Hall U.C.T., Main Road, Rosebank, Capetown 7700, SOUTH AFRICA.
 ROBINSON, PAUL E.: 8646 East 29th St., Tulsa, OK 74129, U.S.A.
 VERSTEGEN, RANDAL M.: 1922 North Lawe St., Appleton, WI 54911, U.S.A.
 VILLA, ROBERTO (Dr.): Via Ronzani, 55, Casalecchio di Reno, I-40033 (Bologna), ITALY.
 WELLS, JAMES F.: 921 Stone Pine Way, Modesto, CA 95351, U.S.A.

Address Changes



BLEUER, JAMES: 400 Huus Farm Road, Southport, CT 06490, U.S.A.
 CURTIS, MATT: 270 Amoretti, Lander, WY 82520, U.S.A.
 CUSHING, JAMES M.: 25 Elmwood Ave., London, Ontario N6C 1J1, CANADA.
 GEERTSEMA, HENK: Last name misspelled "Geerbema."
 LANE, JOHN: c/o City Museum, 1305 East Cliff Drive, Santa Cruz, CA 95062, U.S.A.
 LUDVIGSEN, CAL: Change street address to 1614 Barnett Circle.
 MULLALY, WALLACE J.: 8222 North 19th Avenue, Apt. 802, Phoenix, AZ 85021, U.S.A.
 REAL, HERMAN G.: Change ZIP Code to 94026-2585.

The illustration shows a butterfly on the left and its pupa on the right. The butterfly has a dark body and wings with a complex pattern of white and black markings. The pupa is shown attached to a surface, with a similar patterned appearance.

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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.

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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.

Changes of Address must be sent to the SECRETARY, Julian Donahue, address below, and only when the changes are permanent or long-term.

Requests for Missed Issues (i.e. those not delivered although dues have been paid on time) should be sent to the TREASURER, Eric Metzler, address above, or the PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR, Ron Leuschner, address below. Defective issues will also be replaced by the TREASURER. Do not request these of the NEWS editor.

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 telephone numbers or areas of interest for publication in the membership directory.

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.

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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.

1984 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY (current to November 1984). Biennial directory of members and their addresses, with geographic and interest indices. Not available for commercial use. (NEWS #6 for 1984). \$5.00 postpaid.

BACK ISSUES of the JOURNAL and of the NEWS of the Lepidopterists' Society. For a list of the available issues and their cost, postpaid, send a SASE to the SECRETARY or to the PUBLICATIONS COORDINATOR.