THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY EST. 1947

NEWS

of the LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

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U.S.A.

Special Techniques

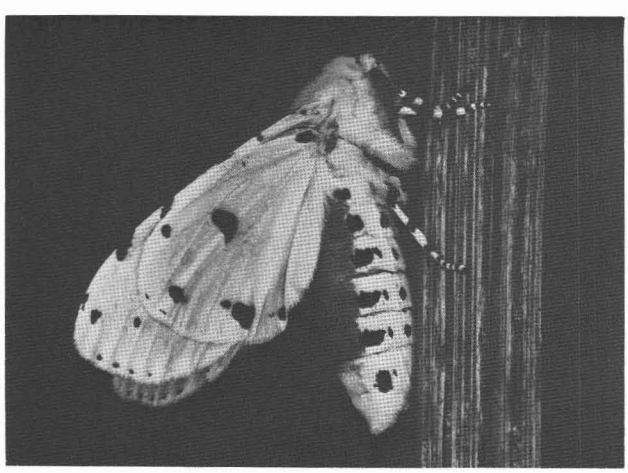
TTL FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY CLOSE-UP

Macrography of living lepidoptera is one of the most challenging and rewarding pursuits of field photography. Watching a butterfly through a close-up lens is an experience that greatly adds to the enjoyment of observing insects in the wild. If you have ever tried photographing these active subjects with available light you quickly learn about the difficulty and frustration of macrography. The inherent limitations of close-up equipment results in a shallow depth of field and shutter speeds that are too slow to freeze action. Insect photographers often overcome these problems by using a portable flash. But, adjusting to the new complications of an additional piece of equipment can end in dispair. For example, the flash cannot remain on the camera's hot shoe. It has to be aimed at the subject which is now very close to the lens.

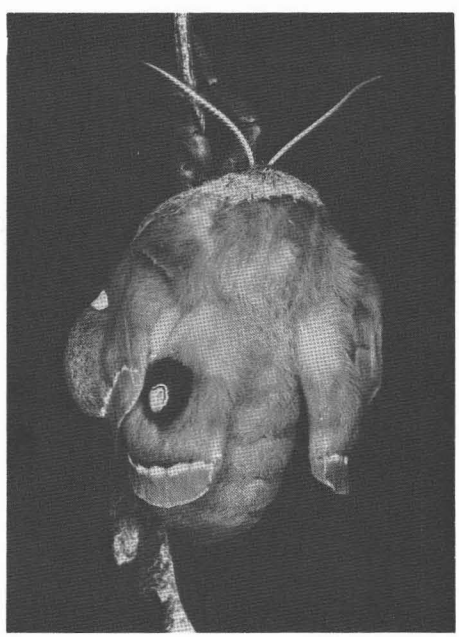
There are many mount designs that allow the flash to be positioned freely and remain connected to the camera by a flexible sync cord, which is a good idea. It is practically impossible to hold the flash by hand. But you can have problems when using an extension tube or bellows attachment. If the magnification is changed from 1X to 4X, as when using a bellows, the calculation for correct exposure can leave one breathlessly waiting for the film to be processed to see if that prize winning shot came out.

Finally, a flash metering system has been designed that allows the photographer to simply select an aperture and shoot. The new Through The Lens metering (TTL) system allows fully automatic control of flash exposure. Here's how it works. When the shutter opens, a photodiode inside the mirror housing reads the reflected light off of the film plane and then signals the TTL flash unit to cut itself off at the correct exposure. There is also an "Auto OK" light that indicates that the automatic exposure is correct.

The real beauty of the TTL system is its application to photomacrophotography. The automatic exposure continues to operate even with the addition of extension tubes or a bellows. I have employed a TTL system in the form of a ring light and a 55mm macro lens that allows me to change magnification without repositioning the angle of the single flash unit because the circular lamp screws onto the front of the lens and is always in position. The ring light makes it easy to get close to the subject and shoot without using valuable time adjusting the position of the flash. It is best suited for magnification from 1/4X to 5X times larger than life and offers virtually shadowless and even illumination, plus the advantage of maximum depth of field. The results are always good exposures without bracketing and without computation.



FEMALE ACRAEA MOTH
PHOTOGRAPHED AT 1/2X



FRESHLY EMERGED FEMALE TELEA POLYPHEMUS
PHOTOGRAPHED AT 1/4X

The TTL ringlight does have its limitations. Its advantages are diminished with longer focal length lenses. The inherently low output of the flash begins to fall off at about two feet. I have tested the Nikon 105mm and 200mm macro lenses and found the fall off so great that the available sunlight allowed a smaller aperture than did the flash. If a longer macro lens is prefered, a system using two compact TTL flash units will give the additional output. The units are mounted on movable arms attached to the camera body. Although it is less convenient that a ringlight it allows a longer working distance between the subject and the camera and is capable of maximum control of lighting ratio.

There is one important thing to remember when using TTL. Like all automatic metering systems the correct exposure is based from the center of the viewfinder adjusted for the exposure for an average middle range value. You must compensate for extremely light or dark subjects. But for most subjects, even with a long bellows draw and small aperture, the Auto OK light does indicate a correct exposure.

The 2 photographs shown here were both taken using the TTL ringlight system. Great patience and persistance is needed to photograph active insects. The use of a flash system does not have to be complicated by elaborate exposure computations. TTL and its application to macro work increases the enjoyment of close-up observation and photography of lepidoptera.

Gary Retherford
Houston, Texas

EUPTOIETA CLAUDIA:
A Breeding Record at The Pas, Manitoba

There are only two kinds of Euptoieta known--E. hegesia and E. claudia. The first is a jungle butterfly ranging into the United States. The second also originated in the new world Tropics but migrates across the whole of the United States and most of Canada to reach The Pas in late June or early July. These are rare visits. Several years go by without one being seen. These migrants are small, worn examples which can be seen on the wing for a few weeks. They feed at dandelion blossoms.

Now and then a few specimens of a locally produced generation can be netted in The Pas area, originating from the eggs laid by the southern visitors. These are large dark specimens often times remarkably mottled on the underside. Such specimens are rare and tend to appear after any heat waves we may have, past the middle of July.

Last summer I had the good fortune to find a strange caterpillar on garden pansies. There was only the one and it was late in the season. It was a surprise to see how many pansies one caterpillar could eat! It continued to feed in the garden until the 15th of August. Expecting a severe frost that night, it was brought indoors where it completed feeding and soon pupated inside a shoe box in the greenhouse. It finally emerged on September 22, 1984 and is a good E. claudia specimen apart from the front wing being a bit aborted. The specimen with its pupal case is in the author's collection.

It likely would not have survived our several killing frosts at the time. This is a case of frost eliminating a species out of its normal range. This specimen is the progeny of late egg laying on the part of the female--or due to the lateness of the season. It was a surprise that only this one caterpillar was found in that very hot and dry summer of 1984.

The migrating adults were seen in record numbers in June and July 1984 at The Pas. By this, I mean 2 or 3 per day on town streets. The same individuals possibly being counted on different days. Only one large adult was seen in late summer. I had hoped for a local flight of this splendid visitor from the warm south.

There does not seem to be any evidence that the newly born adults go south, as do Manitoba born Monarch butterflies. They are born only to be killed by the first autumn frosts. This is a strange waste on nature's part!

Walter Krivda

CONGRATULATIONS IN ORDER

We have received word via Charlie Covell that long time member, occasional secretary pro tem and frequent Meeting Resolutions rhymster, who has already published many technical articles on Lepidoptera and was recently chairman of the Common Names Committee of the Society, has been awarded her Ph.D. by the University of Florida. Jackie Y. Miller now can also be addressed as Dr. Miller and we offer her our best wishes for a long and successful professional career.

THE HOLBROOK FIELD TRIPS TO LATIN AMERICA OR TRAMPING THE TROPICS WITH TOM

In June, 1980, the Lepidopterists' Society held its annual meeting in Gainesville, Florida. In conjunction with the meeting, Dr. Tom Emmel of the University of Florida, and Mrs. Giovanna Holbrook of Holbrook Travel, Inc. in Gainesville, combined to offer a 10-day collecting trip to Ecuador from June 23 to July 3. They expected to attract about 20 subscribers; but about 80 people applied to go. Thus the trip actually was subdivided into 4 groups of 20 each. My son Chuck and I accompanied Tom; while other groups were led by Julian Donahue, Keith Brown, and Stan Nicolay. Detailed reports of the activities and impressions of each subgroup were published in NEWS # 5, 1980, along with some pictures. The trip was the first introduction to tropical collecting for most of us who went, and we were enthralled with the breathtaking scenery, the people, and, of course, the fantastic collecting.

Now, in May 1986, I must confess to having become a South America "junket junkie." There are other members of this clan who have accompanied Tom on several expeditions. Some have gone with him to Africa and Papua/New Guinea as well - adventures I've not yet enjoyed. But since that first experience of 1980, I have returned to Latin America 8 times, all but one a Holbrook lepidopterist expedition. Other countries visited include the Dominican Republic, Brasil, Peru, Venezuela, and 2 additional visits to Ecuador. I hope to be with Tom and company in Costa Rica this August, too. From observations during past adventures, I would like to offer some comments intended to help some of you arrive at a decision as to whether or not to invest time and treasure in such a trip for the first time.

1. THE LEPIDOPTERA. Most group members want to catch large, showy butterflies, and I'm no exception. Except for the Dominican Republic trip, Morpho species have been seen and collected (I have taken 9 species so far). They are rarely abundant; and the use of bait is desirable to attract these, Caligo, Agrias, Prepona, and other large nymphalid and satyrid species. Hairstreak specialists should be equipped with net extensions to reach into tall trees. I usually bring back 300-1,000 butterfly specimens.

If you are interested in both moths and butterflies, you may find that when butterflies are not abundant at a given site, moth collecting usually takes up the slack. If both are abundant, you may be a candidate for exhaustion! If one has never been to the American tropics, just about every butterfly seen is a new experience; so first trips are rarely disappointing unless one has the misconception that butterflies always abound in tropical places, just by virtue of the fact that the site is tropical. On the most recent trip, to French Guiana, swallowtails and nymphalids were both scarce and worn, as the period had been preceded by unusual

drought. But those interested in metalmarks (Riodinidae) and skippers (Hesperiidae) did pretty well; and moth collecting wasn't bad on the two nights we went out with blacklights. I think everyone on the trip who wanted a Morpho took one or a few M. achilles, and perhaps M. rhetenor and/or M. menelaus. Expectations on these trips vary with the interests of each person. I can only speak for myself when I say that not one trip has been a disappointment in the total result of collecting (though some days have been washouts).

There is much valuable research material in the collections I and others have brought back. Last year I was informed that 2 males and a female of a hairstreak I took at Tinalandia, Ecuador, was an undescribed new species. specialists using some of the many moths I have accumulated during the past 6 years (about 20 Cornell drawers full) have found undescribed species and range extensions of named ones as well. For my own revisionary studies of the geometrid subfamily Sterrhinae, I now have enough fresh material to keep me busy for years. A problem, of course, has been to collect data from all this collecting, and make a major contribution to the faunistic knowledge of the countries visited. The work to do that is mind-boggling, and very little data has actually been reported in our Field Season Summary or other publications covering the neotropics. However, as the material is studied, I think more valuable information will come to light as a result of these collections.

The author with a Morpho menelaus
in Venezuela. Photo by Terry Yates

2. LOGISTICS. The basic philosophy behind the first brief trip, and those subsequent, has been to enable American collectors to visit and sample collecting sites in the American tropics. To make this possible, Holbrook Travel has attempted to keep costs to a minimum, and collectors have been informed in advance that accommodations and other creature comforts would be spartan so total package costs could be kept within reach (usually around $1,000). For adaptable people who are willing to sacrifice comfort, convenience and freedom from irritation, this arrangement has worked well. Some participants have been bothered by occasional overcrowding, uncomfortable and long surface transportation, minimally appetizing food at times, baggage handling, and such. Unforseeable problems do arise, and should be expected by anyone travelling abroad: delayed flights, missing or delayed baggage, sunburn, intestinal disorders and other illness, accident (one participant badly cut his leg after falling on and breaking a cyanide jar in his pocket in Peru), bus breakdowns or hair-raising near-accidents, and robbery. My first trip was marred by the fact that my 15-year-old son was lost overnight in the hilly jungle at Tinalandia, Ecuador (he fared much better that night that did his dad!); and 2 group members lost each other for a harrowing few hours this March in French Guiana. Despite such Indiana Jones perils, the result has been safe returns home and a wealth in memories, specimens, photos, and cultural experiences leading to a heightened consciousness of the larger world.

3. LEADERSHIP. Giovanna Holbrook is skillful at making inexpensive transportation and accommodations arrangements. She has accompanied us on most trips, and has personally worked out logistical problems that might have resulted in disaster. At Tingo Maria, Peru, she managed the kitchen, and provided excellent meals under less than perfect cooking conditions. On another occasion, when one participant's passport was stolen from a motel in Miami the night before departure, she arranged a replacement so he could still go along. Tom Emmel has scouted collecting sites, and provided background information to enhance the experience. He makes contacts with local lepidopterists or other entomologists who provide collecting permits and guidance to good collecting spots. Structure of activities has been held to a minimum, with the positive feature of allowing each participant freedom to collect or photograph where and what he or she wishes - no small feat when a group of anywhere from 20 to 60 people are trying to do the same thing in the same place. Occasionally there have been problems of "poaching" (taking specimens from somebody else's trap or light sheet, or direct conflict over capture of a butterfly or moth). Once in a while there have been disputes over accommodations. When we are with people who are considerate and well adjusted to rugged living, it has been a joy to be in their company. Many firm friendships have been forged on the muddy mountain trails of Peru and Ecuador, and will continue for years to come.

Some of these friendships have been made with local scientists, collectors, and other people whom we have met, and result in correspondence and return visits. Our permit arrangement sometimes includes providing our hosts with data or (rarely) specimens from our captures. This augments the faunistic knowledge or national collections where we visit, and is a small price to pay for the privilege of collecting in these countries.

A further benefit has been the opportunities to sample the cultures of the host countries, and see life from a broader perspective. Folklore music, art, and handicrafts are there to enjoy (I particularly love the crafts and traditional music of the Andes, and my wife always groans when I open my bags after coming back from the shops of Quito or Lima!).

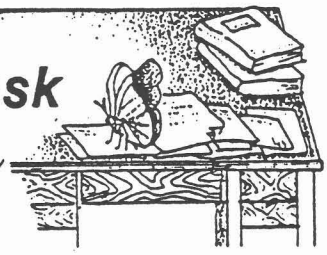
4. SOME TIPS: Some trips involve movement from one site to another during the stay. Advantages of this is experience with various habitats, more sights to see, and the possibility of greater variety of species taken. If one spot is not very productive another may be. Disadvantages of the more mobile programs is that there is more time travelling and less collecting; and it can be very tiring, especially if travel is by bus or car. Expeditions to Tinalandia, Ecuador, and Tingo Maria, Peru, are good ones to start with, as we have been successful there before, and stay in one hotel with collecting done in various sites near enough to reach by walking or a short ride. Of these, Tinalandia is exceptionally good for moths, while productive blacklighting must be done at some distance from Tingo Maria. For butterflies, I think the Tingo Maria setup is more productive overall and can accommodate larger groups. However it is a coca-growing area; and though we have never had a problem with that traffic, some danger does exist, I feel.

When you prepare to go, be sure to get needed inoculations, and apply well in advance for a passport if you don't have one. Take 2 good nets, preferably with large diameters (18" or more) and extension capability. Dark net bags are preferred over white. Colored cloth can be used to lure male Morpho and other species. Wear long-sleeved shirts and hats to avoid too much equatorial sun; and have a mini umbrella in your pack. If you take blacklighting equipment, be sure to have a heavy-duty converter to 220 volt outlets if that is the electrical system used (Peru, French Guiana). We often take disposable 6-volt heavy duty flashlight batteries (rectangular, with coil-type contacts) and hook them in

series to provide about 5 hours of 12-volt current for a 15-watt blacklight.

Finally I have found it best not to expect too much on a given trip, and to be prepared to "go with the flow" when things don't go just right. Learn all you can about the history, language, customs, and natural history of your destination in advance, to make your visit as successful as possible from all points of view. I have tremendously enjoyed these trips in all the facets mentioned above, and hope that the opportunities continue for more North American lepidopterists to visit Latin America and sample its Lepidoptera fauna and its varied culture and natural history.

Charles V. Covell Jr.



From The Editor's Desk

June Preston

By the time this issue reaches you the Ottawa Annual Meeting will be a thing of the past, soon to be written up for NEWS #5. Some of us will already be making plans for the 1987 Annual Meeting in California and many of us will be involved in bringing this summer's collecting plans to fruition. There will be no ads or notices printed in the Nov/Dec issue of the NEWS as this is the year that the new Membership Directory will be NEWS #6. If you should send an ad with a request for the maximum of two issues, your ad will be in NEWS #5, 1986 and NEWS #1, 1987 if it is received by August 15th. Otherwise the ad cannot appear until NEWS #1, 1987 and NEWS #2, 1987. Any notices to be printed before the end of 1986 must reach me by August 15th.

The following letter recounts a rather unusual circumstance although it is an unfortunate one too. Any further comments on freezer resistant psocids will be welcome.

As always, the letter printed here expresses solely the opinion of its author and does not in any way reflect any policies of The Lepidoperists' Society.

Dear June,

In addition to the psocid problem reported in an earlier issue of the NEWS, after which I removed my collection from my home, I offer the following story:

In late December, after collecting a total of 25-30 lycaenid specimens in New Zealand, this papered material was left in a metal cough drop box and refrigerated in my kitchen for 3-5 days, after which the wings were relaxed (and spread) using a cleaned petri dish. In addition:

1. The spreading boards used were placed in the freezer compartment of my kitchen refrigerator months prior to my trip.
2. Immediately after spreading the wings, these spreading boards were placed in a warm, dry kitchen oven (OFF) for 3-5 days, during which time I prepared written labels.
3. After affixing the labels in January 1986, the specimens were put in a redwood Schmidt box and placed in the freezer. Periodically, reared California lycaenids (freshly emerged in March), also spread and placed in the oven for drying, were added to the same box.

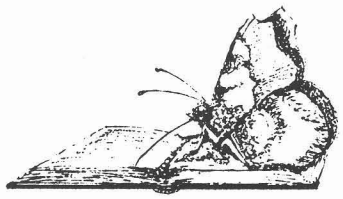
In early April, upon opening the box in the freezer to add reared specimens, extensive wing chips and some descaling were noticed on nearly 25% of the spread specimens field collected in New Zealand. Other field-collected lycaenids, similarly processed and placed nearby had also been damaged (California material). The reared, freshly-emerged material added to the box sustained no noticeable damage.

Since my home is fully carpeted, psocids can colonize the entire area. Only rarely have I ever seen one anywhere; when seen as singletons, they are on the kitchen table.

PDB and No-Pest strips will not work in household humidity above 50%.

Now I sadly report the existence of a creeping, cryogenic variety of psocid. It would appear that even the freezer has limitations.

Glenn A. Gorelick



Books

JUST PUBLISHED

An Annotated List of Butterflies of Kansas by Charles A. Ely, Marvin D. Schwilling and Marvin E. Rolfs has just been published at Fort Hays State University as No 7 of the Third Series (Science) of Fort Hays Studies. There are 39 pages of text, including a check list of all the butterflies found in Kansas, both common and rare, using both latin and common names, plus a brief comment on each of the 175 recorded species giving it's range in Kansas, habitat, food plants and flight times for native species and pertinent data for accidental or migrant species. There are 175 distribution maps, one for each recorded species. The maps are large enough so that the names of all 105 counties are readable. County records are shown on the maps with black dots for those species for which voucher specimens are housed at Ft. Hays State University and open circles for those from the literature or in other collections. The book is 6"x9" with paper covers and a plastic coil binding. The cost is $8.00, postpaid. It can be ordered through the Ft. Hays Studies Committee, Forsyth Library, 600 Park St, Hays, KS 67601.

PREPUBLICATION NOTICE

A Field Guide to Western Butterflies by James W. Tilden and Arthur Clayton Smith is scheduled to be published in late summer by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108. Price for the hardcover edition will be about $19.95 and for the paperback edition about $12.95. This is the first complete pocket-size field guide of the butterflies of western North America. It includes virtually all butterflies known to occur regularly from the Great Plains west to Hawaii, and from Alaska and Canada to northern Mexico. It covers more than 500 species, two-thirds of all butterflies found in the United States and Canada. Each species is described in detail in language clear enough for the beginner, and the book uses the Peterson Identification System which employs italics in the text and arrows on plates to pinpoint the key field marks that distinguish one species from another. This field guide includes chapters on watching, photographing, collecting and rearing butterflies; on butterfly conservation; on scientific classification of butterflies; and on their life history, growth and structure. All species except a few strays and casuals are illustrated in photographs. In most cases both upperside and underside are shown, and where sexes are visually different, both male and female are shown. There is up-to-date information on fight periods and food plants, information on attracting butterflies by planting a butterfly garden and on where and when to watch for them in the wild. The appendixes include a checklist/life list of Western Butterflies, separate lists of Alaskan and Hawaiian Butterflies and Casual and Stray Species plus a Directory of Entomological Equipment, Materials, Publications, Services, Supply Houses and Organizations plus much more. There are 48 color and black-and-white plates plus 16 figures within the text--over 350 pages in all.

This is a welcome addition to the Peterson Field Guide Series.

Notices

EARTHWATCH EXPEDITIONS OR PROJECTS

ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURE PROJECTS IN OHIO is seeking Volunteers. Applying ecological principles to the management of agricultural insect pests may provide an alternative to decreasingly effective and potentially dangerous chemical pesticides according to researchers at Miami University in Ohio. At the university's Ecology Research Center in Oxford, zoologist Dr. Gary Barrett needs volunteeres to monitor the effects of crop experimentations using wild field borders to surround single crops and diversifying the crop fields themselves with other plants. Since fields planted with one crop seem to act as magnets attracting insects that feed on them, these methods are designed to confuse crop eating insects with an array of colors and smells. Wild fields also can provide habitat for birds and other insect predators. Barrett is also conducting ongoing research at the Center on the long-term fertilizing effects of sludge, a by-product of water and treated sewage, on the ecosystems of abandoned, nutrient poor farm land which can absorb sludge back into the soil. These experiments may offer a constructive method to dispose of human waste products.

Volunteers will work with experienced Ecology Research Center staff setting up and monitoring test fields and controls. This will involve documenting the effects of different plant combinations and sludge applications on soils, plants, water and animals in each study plot. No special skills or background is required. Dr. Barrett has scheduled five two-week long teams for this summer; beginning June 15, July 1, July 17, August 2, and August 18. Each volunteer will be asked to make a tax-deductible contribution of $925 which will cover dorm lodging, food and field equipment.

AMAZON KATYDIDS EXPOSITIONS need Volunteers. These will be lead by Dr David A. Nickle of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution and James L. Castner & Jacqueline Belwood of the University of Florida. When the sun sets on the Amazon Basin, the daylight calls of howling monkeys, toucans, and jaguars are replaced by a less familiar, slightly higher-pitched nocturnal chorus: the chirps, whines, and whistles of bats, frogs, and insects. Some of the most numerous and most vocal of these crepuscular choristers are the katydids, a family of insects related to the crickets and grasshoppers. Like their northern relatives, they sing to attract a mate, but their songs and appearance are fantastically more varied and beautiful. In a world of predators and competitors, this diversity has more to do with survival than aesthetics. Insects that stay up all night looking for food and sex need to rest during the day and depend on camouflage to avoid sharp-eyed birds. Some katydids have evolved colorations that allow them to blend into the forest background. Others are indistinguishable from parts of plants that predators won't eat. The breadth of their diversity, though, is unknown, as are most other aspects of their lives.

Volunteers will be based at the Explorama Lodge 50 miles up the Amazon from Iquitos in northeast Peru, amid virgin rain forest. They will search along trails at night for foraging katydids, beat the bushes during the day for resting insects, and help record the calls of males.

Volunteers will rotate day and night shifts, with one group working from 8 P.M. to midnight, one from midnight to dawn, and one afternoon shift. The lodge has single rooms with separate showers and toilets and meals prepared by a cook. Days will be hot and humid with some rain. The nights will be full of sights and sounds most forest visitors never experience. The share of costs is $1340. Six sessions are planned, with Iquitos as the staging area. Team I from Nov 2 to 16, 1986. Team II from Feb 1 to 14, 1987. Team III from Feb 15 to 28, 1987. Team IV from July 1 to 14, 1987. Team V from July 15 to 28, 1987. Team VI from July 29 to Aug 11, 1987.

Further information about these two Earthwatch projects can be obtained by phoning Earthwatch at (617) 926-8200 or writing Earthwatch, attention Blue Magruder, Box 403, Watertown, MA 02172.

SEASON SUMMARY CORRECTIONS

ZONE 2. Pg 15. The last species named under BRITISH COLUMBIA should be O. taygete not O. polixenes as printed. There was an error in identification.

ZONE 9. Pg 34. The data for locations and dates for Zanclognatha martha and Z. gypsalis are reversed in the MOTH paragraph under VIRGINIA. Also Macrochilo (=Hormisa) hypocritalis is a Noctuid, not a Pyralid. South Quay is in the City of Suffolk, not Isle of Wight County.

ZONE 10. Pgs 35 and 36. Dale F. Schweitzer calls attention to the following discrepancies:

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Lars Crabo and myself collected in essentially the same place near Ossipee, and Thomas Rawinski's site was about a mile away. All "Ossipee" records are actually from the town of Madison, although West Ossipee is the closest settlement. New England towns seldom have logical boundaries and are equivalent to the Townships of some other states.

MASSACHUSETTS: It's hardly worth mentioning, but Z. submediana and the Morrisonia at bait were mostly on 5 May.

RHODE ISLAND: There is no such town as Eppley. This is an Audubon Sanctuary in Kingston and is also the source of all "Kingston" records attributed to DS and LC. The best record was omitted: Metaxaglaea violacea, Great Swamp, 7 November (RE & CR). The "NORTH" given for X. capax probably was meant to refer to M. violocea, since X. capax is abundant in southeastern MA and reaches ME and NH (see 1985 reports). Except for Z. lunata, all species reported probably are STATE records for RI.

PENNSYLVANIA: The date for the Nottingham Park S. hayhurstii and E. martialis is 10 May, not 10 April.

NEW JERSEY: The Exyra from Johnsonburg is E.r. fax (E. fax of Checklist), normally found in South Jersey.

Schweitzer adds the following general comments: I might as well add that all of my records of Erynnis persius for PA and MA in all years have been based in part on genitallic examinations of males, although I find the wing scale trait to work well on most individuals. Finally, I would like to acknowledge that Tom Smith and Tony Wilkinson's efforts in PA were part of the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory; Chris Raithel and Rick Enser's efforts in RI were for the Rhode Island Natural Heritage Program. These programs are joint efforts of the states and The Nature Conservancy. Nearly all of my reports resulted, as acknowledged on p. 34, from my field work for The Nature Conservancy. I am correcting these errors for the sake of accuracy since, though small, several of these errors could be quite misleading.

COMPUTER BUFFS AND PROS - WHERE ARE YOU?

The recent notice in NEWS #6, 1985 (pg 75) found only 6 members currently using micro-computers and/or interested in a Micro Computer Users Group. Surely there are more of you who would like to consider exchange of programs, data bases and program hints. Ken Philip (one of the 6) is urging all who are interested in microcomputer applications and who will be attending the Ottawa annual meeting to get together sometime during the meeting. Something could evolve from that get-together. But I am still anxious to hear from anyone who hasn't responded to the notice who is still interested. Write (or phone after Aug 16th) to Floyd W.

Preston, 832 Sunset Dr, Lawrence, Kansas 66044, phone (913) 843-6212.

ICZN

The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, as of April 14, 1986 gives 6 months notice of the possible use of its plenary powers in the following cases, published in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 43, part 1 on April 9, 1986; comments and advice from interested zoologists would be welcome, and should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, P. K. Tubbs, c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, England within 6 months of the above date, using reference number ITZN 11/5 A.N. (S.) 137.

Case No.

2485 Cholus Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of Archarias Dejean, 1821.

2486 Dryophthorus Germar, 1824 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of Bulbifer Dejean, 1821.

2487 Lachnopus Schoenherr, 1840 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of Menoetius Dejean, 1821 and Ptilopus Schoenherr, 1823.

2488 Nemocestes Van Dyke, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation and designation of type species.

2489 Zygops Schoenherr, 1825 (Insecta, Coleoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of Eccoptus Dejean, 1821.

2468 Pyralis nigricana Fabricius, 1794 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of Phalaena rusticella Clerck, 1759.

2506 Apanteles ornigis Weed, 1887 (Insecta, Hymenoptera): proposed conservation by the suppression of Microgaster robiniae Fitch, 1859.

2492 Strongylaspis Spaeth, 1936 (Insecta, Coleoptera) non Strongylapsis Thomson, 1860: proposed designation of Cassida atripes LeConte, 1859 as type species

2525 Nomadacris Uvarov, 1923 (Insecta, Orthoptera): proposed conservation by setting aside the first-reviser action of Jago.

The following opinions have been published by the Commission in the Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature, volume 43, part 1 on April 9, 1986. The Commission regrets that it cannot supply separates of opinions.

Opinion No.

1378 (p. 35) Phalaena bellatrix Stoll, 1780 designated as type species of Crinodes Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).

1379 (p. 37) Gonodontis rectisectaria Herrich-Schäffer, [1855] designated as type species of Pero Herrich-Schäffer, 1855 (Insecta, Lepidoptera).

1380 (p. 39) Euphaedra Hübner, [1819] (Insecta, Lepidoptera): conserved.

1381 (p. 42) Ourocnemis Baker, 1887 (Insecta, Lepidoptera): conserved.

New Members

ARTHUR, WILLIAM E. (Ph.D.): 227 Powell, Clarendon Hills, IL 60514.

ASTON, CHRIS (Ph.D.): Box 32, M.S.K.C.C., 1275 York Avenue, New York, NY 10021.

BERGLIND, SVEN-AKE: Pl 44 82, 655 90 Karlstad, SWEDEN.

CALLAHAN, DANIEL: Route 2, Box 15, Abingdon, VA 24210.

GAHR, ANDREAS: Talbrede 19, 4937 Lage, WEST GERMANY.

HARRELL, RONALD E: 428 Park Avenue, Meadville, PA 16335.

HARVEY, ELLEN: Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, VA 23062.

HERIG, EDWARD (TED): 8713 Shepardsville Road, Laingsburg, MI 48848.

KING, RON: 630 Lenox Avenue 3B, New York, NY 10037.

MAIER, CRHIS T.: Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, Box 1106, New Haven, CT 06504.

MAUDSLEY, JAMES R. (Ph.D.): 400 University Circle, Athens, GA 30605.

PHIPPS, JAMES L.: 6640 Akers Mill Road, No. 34 A 3, Atlanta, GA 30339.

ROBINSON, HEATH: 11810 Beverly Drive, Whittier, CA 90601.

SAVILL, PETER: 806 Valour Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 3B2, CANADA.

SCIACCA, G.S., JR.: 164 Dwelley Street, Pembroke, MA 02359.

UNGER, MICHAEL A.: Virginia Institute of Marine Science, Gloucester Point, VA 23062.

VIVES MORENO, ANTONIO: Modesto Lafuente 6, 3 D, 28010 Madrid, SPAIN.

YACK, JAYNE E.: Dept. of Zoology, University of Toronto, Erindale Campus, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6, CANADA; home phone (416) 858-1627; office (416) 828-5306.

Address Changes

CONDIE, SUSAN: See Jennings, Susan Condie.

GARTHE, WILLIAM C.: 147 North 32nd Road, Peru, IL 61354.

HANSEN, KENNETH C.: 3348 Edgewood Road, Eureka, CA 95501.

IFE, STEPHEN: 568 Greenway Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia V7N 3C8, CANADA.

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LEWIS, D.S.C.: 49 Gibbs Road, Newport, Gwent, ENGLAND.

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THOMSON, GEORGE: 2 Ravenhill, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire DG11 1NR, SCOTLAND.

WELLS, RALPH E.: 303-B Hoffman Street, Jackson, CA 95642-2011.

The Market Place

Buy • Sell • Exchange • Wants

Items submitted for inclusion in this section are dealt with in the manner set forth on page 10 of the Jan/Feb 1986 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. This will include all Ornithopterans now and for the forseeable future. 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. Any disputes arising from such notices must be resolved by the parties involved outside of the structure of the Society.

WANTED: Copies of the following books - D'Abrera's Birdwing Butterflies of the World and Matthews' Pursuit of Moths and Butterflies. Contact M.D. Channing, 2431 Fairmount, La Crescenta, CA 91204.

FOR SALE: Pupae of Hemileuca electra, H. e. clio, H. burnsi, H. nevadensis (Calif), Arachnis picta picta, Apantesis nevadensis, A. n. geneura. All for fall 1986 emergence. Timely ordering necessary. Some papered adults also available. SASE. Frank Sala, 3830 Carnavon Way, Los Angeles, CA 90027. Phone (213) 664-6503.

FOR EXCHANGE: Automeris randa, A. louisiana, A. zepheria, Sphingicampa montana, S. blanchardi, Hemileuca grotei, Anisota oslari, Saturnia walterorum, S. mendocino, Antheria polyphemus oculea. All specimens papered with full data. WANTED: Some of the less common North American Papilios, Nymphalids and Pierids, especially from Canada, Alaska, Southern Texas and Florida. Paul Tuskes, 7900 Cambridge 111 D, Houston, Texas 77054.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED: Full time, permanent career position desired as a curatorial, research, or lab assistant for collections or living cultures. Most experienced with Lepidoptera, but interested in all orders. Enjoy life history studies, curation, and taxonomy. Western U.S. localities preferred. B.S. in Entomology, 1972. Letter and resume sent upon request. Thomas E. Dimock, 1247 Petit Ave. #424, Ventura, California 93004. Phone (805) 647-9142 home; (805) 643-5407 work.

FOR SALE: Cornell University Unit Trays with foam sheet bottom, good for 24 Cornell drawers. Acc. 1984 BioQuip Catalog: 1025 A (112 mm x 186 mm x 41 mm) 51 Units; 1025 B (112 mm x 93 mm x 41 mm) 190 Units; 1025 C (112 mm x 47 mm x 41 mm) 101 Units; 1025 D (112 mm x 30 mm x 41 mm) 110 Units. Will sell only as a single lot. Priced about half of cost for new units. Send SASE for further information and price. George O. Krizek, 2111 Bancroft Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

FOR SALE: Butterflies and moths from New Zealand, collected last winter. Also: Parnassius, Colias and many other species from the west, Europe and Japan, and blacklight and bait catches from Canada and the western States of the USA. Pupae from wild collected larvae of Papilio oregonius dodi will be available in October. These will be mailed from inside the USA. Ask for complete lists. John Reichel - Box 789 - Revelstoke, B.C. V0E-2S0 Canada.

FOR SALE: Seitz Vol. V., text and plates, English Edition (two books) excellent condition. Best offer over $900.00. Contact Mrs. H. L. King (813) 922 6223 or write 2215 La Salle St. Sarasota, Fl. 33581

FOR SALE: Unfinished Notes on the Bibliography of the Butterflies, by Bridges (1985). A three-part bibliography of 15478 items with an index to the Serial literature covering more than 1000 journals. :512 pp, $37.50. Also: Notes on the Species-Group Names of the Hesperiidae, by Bridges (1983). A five-part catalogue of 9039 names. 280 pp, $37.50. Price includes postage in N. America only. Add $2.50 elsewhere. Both available from the publisher, Charles A. Bridges, 502 W. Main, #120, Urbana, Illinois, 61801.

FOR SALE: Boxed note cards (10 cards and 10 envelopes) featuring a color photograph of a Great Spangled Fritillary (Speyeria cybele) on Tall Thistle. Note cards are 5¼" x 4¼". SASE for prices to Robert H. Cook, Jr., 22 Lynwood Rd, Lansdale, PA 19446 or phone (215) 368-0315.

WANTED: d'Abrera, Birdwing Butterflies of the World; d'Abrera, Butterflies of the Australian Region (1st Edition & Vol 1 of World, 2nd Edition). Will buy or exchange. Offering for Exchange: le Moult & Real, Les Morphos d'Amerique du Sud et Centrale, 2 volume Set, Soft. James L. Phipps, 6640 Akers Mill Rd, No 34A3, Atlanta, GA 30339.

EAGERLY SOUGHT - Small, attractive (not strictly functional) cages in which to showcase my most beautiful home-reared butterflies and moths. Homemade or commercial -- either is o.k. I'm looking to buy in quantity so please send cage photo and/or description to Jo-Ann Langseth, 12 Thirteenth Avenue, Warwick, RI 02886.

FOR SALE: Pupae of Papilio polyxenes, reared indoors. Guaranteed free of parasites, etc. Available in large or small numbers. For information write to George C. Leslie, Jr., P.O. Box 494, Waltham, MA 02254.

WANTED TO BUY: Girl of The Limberlost by Gene Stratton Porter, 1909 and Moths of the Limberlost by Gene Stratton Porter, 1913. Gardiner E. Gregory, Star Route, Box 259, Orland, Maine 04472.

MEMBERS' COMMERCIAL NOTICES .....

CHANG Pi-Tzu, P.O. Box 873 Taipei, Taiwan 100, Repub. of China. Living and dead Formosan Lepidoptera and Coleoptera for sale. Also natural butterflies prepared with flat paper body with natural colorful wings for art work and educational aids in large quantity. Also many other orders of Formosan insect World for sale.

TRANSWORLD BUTTERFLY COMPANY (LS), Apartado 6951, San Jose, COSTA RICA, Central America. 12-page SUMMER CATALOG with lots of new material! Just $1. On request we'll include our extensive parnassius listing. State interests. Butterflies from Europe, S. America, Africa, etc. Over 250 European species, over 45 morpho species, etc. Send $6 for 1 year's monthly newsletters and catalogs. Small orders welcome! ALSO FOR SALE: BUTTERFLIES OF THE WORLD BOOK by Lewis, 1985 re-print edition, thousands of butterflies in full colour, countries where found, even foodplants where known. Limited stocks, $39 inc postage. Simon Ellis, Apartado 7911, San Jose, COSTA RICA, C. America (Check or Mastercard No. accepted).

JOHN MCFEELY, 90 Stonechat Avenue, Gloucester GL49XF ENGLAND. Bred F1 Apatura metis substituta x Apatura metis mikuni HYBRIDS. Papered A1 Mint. Also other rarely offered lepidoptera from China, Korea and Japan. These and many other specimens and livestock available from all world regions. Please state interests and send $1.00 for my lists. All correspondence welcome.

IANNI BUTTERFLY ENTERPRISES, P.O. Box 81171, Cleveland, Ohio, 44181, Phone:(216) 888-2310. Excellent quality insect mounting pins including Standard Black, Elephant, Stainless Steel. Best prices available. Also, worldwide butterflies, moths and beetles for all price ranges. Superior quality, double boxed for shipping safety. Very personalized service to the beginning or seasoned collector. Offering the most popular books and supplies and once again FEATURING THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BUTTERFLY WORLD IN COLOR. Specializing in Papilio, Morpho and Heliconius. Send $5.00 for one year price list subscription.

DICK BURGESS, LONDON PUPAE SUPPLIES, Castleleigh, London Rd, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 6JF ENGLAND. Wish to contact rearers of butterfly pupae, especially those from Central and South America, who are able to supply large or small quantities of pupae. Also have high quality pupae from around the world for sale.

COLECTORES ASOCIADOS DE COLOMBIA, P.O. Box 045, Buga, Valle, Colombia S.A. and the Colombian Butterflies, Beetles, Birds, Forests, Plants, etc. want to invite you to the first DARWIN TOUR to Columbia, South America from Miami, Florida U.S.A. (American Plan). The trip will include all meals, excellent hotels, The Darwin Bus, nets, Air fees from Miami to Cali and the services of guides Diego Torres Núñez and Jim Jaques. Seven to nine days of collecting in one of the best collecting area for Morphos, Papilios and Nymphadids. Chances to buy giant Dynastes specimens from local collectors and to enjoy Colombian nature life. Collecting of only insects and plants permitted. Twenty (20) people maximum in a group. Planned for August and September of 1986. For more detailed information write to Colectores Asociados de Colombia or phone #(31) 76433 at one o'clock P.M. Colombian time.

From: The Lepidopterists' Society
Address Correction Requested:
Allen Press
P.O. Box 368
Lawrence, KS 66044

J. Donald Eff
445 Theresa Drive
Fairview Estates
Boulder, CO 80303

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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, $25.00 US, together with mailing address and a note about areas of interest in the Lepidoptera; student membership (must be certified) $15; sustaining membership $35; life membership $350. 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 (permanent ones only), Additions or Changes in Telephone Numbers or Areas of Interest and Information about Mailing List Rental: Contact the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Julian P. Donahue, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd, Los Angeles, California 90007, USA.

Information on Membership and other aspects of the Society must be obtained from the SECRETARY, Dr. Richard A. Arnold, 50 Cleaveland Rd, #3, Pleasant Hill, California 94523, USA.

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.

Manuscripts submitted for publication in the JOURNAL are to be sent to Dr. William E. Miller, EDITOR, JOURNAL of the Lepidopterists' Society, Department of Entomology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minnesota 55108, 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.