THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY EST. 1947

# NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 42, Number 2 Summer 2000

## Inside:



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**Cover:** A bountiful harvest of *Eupackardia calleta* coccoons reared using the antibiotic cipro. Photo by Bob Weast. See his article on pp. 40 of this issue.




The **News of the Lepidopterists' Society** (ISSN 0091-1348) is published quarterly by The Lepidopterists' Society, c/o Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057, USA., and includes one or two supplements each year. The **Season Summary** is published every year as Supplement S1 and is mailed with issue 1 of the News. In even numbered years a complete **Membership Directory** is published as Supplement S2 and is mailed with issue 4 of that volume of the News. Please see the inside front cover for instructions regarding subscriptions, submissions to, and deadline dates for, the News.

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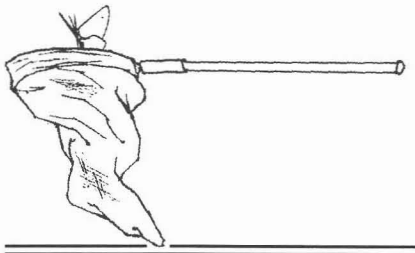


# Mailbag...

## What's in a Name?

Dear Editor,

I ask for your kind indulgence in assisting me with a riddle whose solution has escaped me. I have obtained your e-mail address from your web-site concerning, among other things, the lovely *Vanessa*. It is on behalf of, or perhaps, on behest of the lovely Vanessa that I write. However, my Vanessa is neither nymph nor painted lady, she is the love of my life. As a gift, I once presented her with a copy of the Swift poem Cadenus and Vanessa and an accompanying explanation of the derivation of her namesake's sobriquet. Her curiosity was piqued.

Knowing my affection for the work of Vladimir Nabokov, and, having flipped through a few of my copies from his canon, she asked me why Nabokov so often used the word "vanessa" as a metaphor for "butterfly" in his work. I set to work to trace the link. My efforts have led me to your web portal and I was hoping that you could tell me how, or why, or by whose labeling, the thistle butterflies have taken on "vanessa" as the moniker of their genus. I thank you in advance for any assistance you might offer.

Tim Goldhawk

***TGoldhaw@tor.mitsui.com***

*(My curiousity, too, is piqued. Anyone have an answer to this? – Ed.)*

## The Taxonomic Report

Dear Editor,

I am enclosing a short update on our publication, **The Taxonomic Report** (**TTR**). These follow those published in **News** 41(2): 53. I trust this will make the next issue as we are well ahead of your 11 February 2000 deadline.

We did take some exception to your editorial note in **News** 41(2) where you stated that **TTR** was, at that time, not a refereed publication. That was untrue as **TTR** 1(5) and 1(6) were peer-reviewed. If you had said that it was a partially refereed publication you would have been accurate. **TTR** 1(9) was also peer-reviewed.

As you know, peer review is not a criterion of the ICZN validation process. Thus, in those cases where submitted articles are by established experts in a certain area, we may often not solicit review. This was the case with **TTR** 2(1) where Dr. Kurt Johnson is the world's top expert in the area of Elfin butterflies. In areas where we do not know the individual's work or status we require them to submit review letters or we will send the submitted research to one of several experts who have offered their services as **TTR** reviewers. We consider **TTR** a peer-reviewed publication because we require that whenever it is called for. However, others may (accurately) consider it a partially peer-reviewed publication, however, no one can proclaim it a non-peer-reviewed publication because that is untrue.

We appreciate your continued cooperation in getting the word out to your members of the important taxonomic works we have published.

Ronald R. Gatrelle,
President

The International Lepidoptera Survey,
126 Wells Road,
Goose Creek, SC 29445

*(As I'm sure you'll understand, competition for space in the color issue—the first issue of each volume—is fierce and, unfortunately, there was no space for your submission. You'll find the titles for recent **TTR** papers—we do not, as a general rule, publish abstracts—elsewhere in this issue. I stand corrected on your peer review process but would strongly suggest that you formalize your peer review process (and publish a list of reviewers at set intervals) in order to attain the status for **TTR** that you desire. – Ed.)*

## Pitcher Plant Moths?

Dear Editor,

I would like to know if there are any moths known to mature within pitcher plant leaves, or if there are any adult moths that are, for some reason other than ovipositing, found on the inner surface of pitcher plant leaves. If you are not the right source for this question, could you kindly pass along the e-mail of a colleague who might help me? Thanks for any assistance you can provide.

Zack Lemann

Audubon Zoo
New Orleans, LA 70118
***elemann@home.com***

*(Anyone know of any? – Ed.)*

## Season Summary Corrections

Dear Editor,

Please run the following correction to the recent "1999 Season Summary."

Zone 8, Midwest, Michigan, Butterflies

*Continued on pp. 41*

# Using The Antibiotic *Cipro* to Reduce Disease in Saturniidae

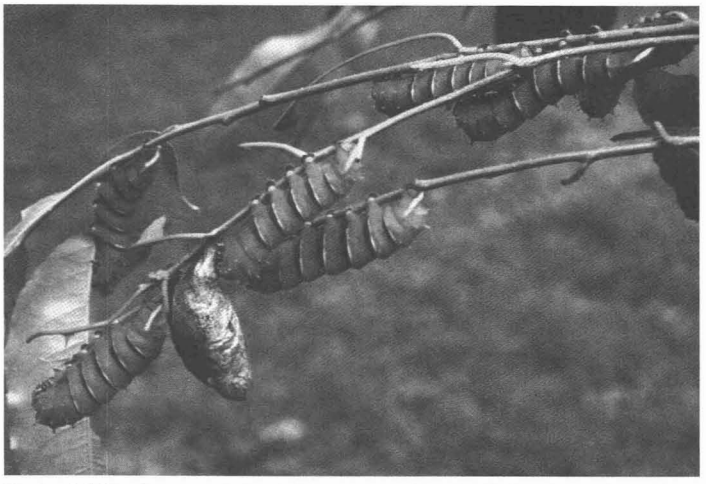
*Robert D. Weast*

*5324 NW 78 Court, Johnston, Iowa 50131*

If you have experienced disease while rearing larvae you might consider using the antibiotic cipro (ciprofloxacine) as a preventative measure. I tested the effectiveness of this drug in two separate trials and have had very promising results.

In the **News of the Lepidopterists' Society**, Vol. 38, No. 6, October-December 1996, p. 219, I cited the work of those who had used various antibiotics to combat disease of lepidopterous larvae (q.v. References). *[Note: The bulk of the references for that article were inadvertently omitted from that issue, see the end of this article for a complete list of the missing references—Ed.]* I researched pharmaceutical literature and found that cipro was listed as a powerful wide-spectrum antibiotic that attacked the precise diseases identified by these researchers. Ceflin (ceftiroxime) was indicated for a single pathogen unaffected by cipro. Briefly, I crushed tablets of 250 mg of cipro and 250 mg of ceftin and mixed these with 8 ounces of water. The upper and undersurfaces of host plant leaves as well as the larvae were sprayed with this mixture. *Eupackardia calleta* (Westwood) and *Rothschildia lebeau forbesi* (Benjamin) were the two species used in the trial. Untreated control groups experienced severe mortality whereas treated groups manifested minimal disease. I reared 220 *calleta* and 440 *forbesi*.

This present study is a follow-up of that work. In 1999 I treated both species with cipro, combining a crushed 250 mg tablet with 7 ounces of water. I sprayed the leaves and larvae each time the sleeves were moved to new foliage. I omitted using ceftin. Again, the results were outstanding. I reared 250 *calleta*, 150 *forbesi* and 90 *Rothschildia cincta* × *forbesi*. There was no apparent mortality except for the few inevitable accidents and the usual stinkbugs that took a small number. A control group of about 200 *calleta* larvae that were not given cipro experienced 100% mortality before reaching the third instar. A similar untreated group of *forbesi* exhibited disease and all but 24 died. These larvae appeared undernourished and produced small cocoons. Larvae treated with cipro appeared healthy, grew rapidly and were apparently free of disease. Fifty percent of the pupae were of average size, 25% were large and 25% were small.



Rothschildia cincta × forbesi *larvae reared at high density using Cipro. Photo by Bob Weast.*

The 90 hybrids of *cincta* × *forbesi* were medium to large in size. Five of these continued to feed an extra week and became enormous, spinning huge cocoons. About 5% of all of the treated stock (*calleta*, *forbesi* and hybrids) died within their cocoons, either as larvae or pupae. This is a fairly common mortality rate among Saturniidae, perhaps it is caused by a virus? By using cipro I was able to rear larvae at high densities, but in fourth and fifth instars the sleeves had to be moved daily to new branches of the host. Sleeves swarming with large larvae devour enormous amounts of foliage. I recommend the use of cipro for those breeders who experience disease among their stock. It is easy to apply and well worth the effort and expense.

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# *MONA* is 30 Years Old in 2000

*Eric H. Metzler, Secretary*

*The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation*
*1241 Kildale Sq. N., Columbus Ohio 43229-1306*

In September 1970, Richard B. Dominick and Charles R. Edwards drafted the introduction to the first fascicle of the venerable *Moths of America North of Mexico* series of publications. Affectionately known as *MONA*, that first monograph, Fascicle 21 Sphingoidea, Hawkmoths, by Ronald W. Hodges began an ambitious publication project that successfully continues to document that portion of the lepidopteran fauna, known as moths, of the Nearctic Region plus Greenland.

In 30 years of publication, the *MONA* series has documented the occurrence of 2,381 species from the region. Three hundred thirteen species and 23 subspecies were described as new to science in the series. Larger showy and popular moths such as the sphinx moths and giant silk worm moths are included as well as some of the smallest moths, the Cosmopterigidae.

In its conception *MONA* was meant to be an authoritative replacement for the long out of date W. J. Holland's *The Moth Book*, originally published in 1903 and reprinted in 1968 by Dover. The highly popular and, until 1968, much sought after Holland provided some color illustrations, brief annotations about the species, and briefer taxonomic notes. Yet the number of species in Holland was limited, and nearly all species of smaller moths could not be identified with this, the only guide to moths in North America.

The idea for *MONA* needed time to develop, and eventually a nucleus of people including R. B. Dominick, C. R. Edwards, D. C. Ferguson, J. G. Franclemont, R. W. Hodges, E. R. Hodges, E. G. Munroe, E. W. Classey, B. Harley and others joined their knowledge, enthusiasm, and tenacity to publish the first *MONA* fascicle. Five years after the first monograph was published, a public non-profit foundation, the Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, named in honor of Dominick's home in South Carolina, was formed to continue the vision of Richard Dominick, who unexpectedly died after just a few years and after only a few monographs were published.

Now in its 26th year, the foundation continues to publish the highly acclaimed series. The Entomological Society of America awarded Ronald W. Hodges its prestigious Thomas Say Award in 1990 for his leadership with the *MONA* series. Published reviews of the monographs in the *MONA* series have been highly complimentary.

Upcoming fascicles include the the tribe Macariini (Geometridae) and the genus *Catocala* (Noctuidae). The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation is actively searching for competent authors of monographs for the series. In addition, the board of directors of the foundation desires to publish suitable monographs beyond the scope of the *MONA* series. Interested authors should contact the Foundation at: The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, 85253 Ridgetop Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97405- 9535, USA.

The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation gratefully thanks its subscribers, its supporters, the persons who provide data and energy to assist the authors, and the users of the monographs. Were there not a need, the project could not be sustained. Were there not an interest and dedication of moth collectors, the project would be impeded. Completion of the preliminary survey remains a major goal.

For further information contact:

Dr. Ronald W. Hodges, Managing Director, The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, 85253 Ridgetop Drive, Eugene, Oregon 97405-9535, (541) 684-0484, **rwhodges@continet.com**, or myself at (614) 888-3642 or **spruance @infinet.com**.

## Mailbox...*cont'd from pp. 39*

**Hesperiidae**

*Euphyes dukesi:* **Cass** should read Lenawee

**Pieridae**

*Nathalis iole:* Gogebis: **Hiawatha** NF should read Gogebic: Ottawa NF

I want the members to know of these unfortunate errors (a lapse on my part), especially my fellow MI lepidopterists! (Proof reading of the data, and yet...!)

Mogens C. Nielsen,

3415 Overlea Dr.,
Lansing, MI 48917

# Classic Collecting Campaigns: Greer, Arizona

*Kelly Richers*

*9417 Carvalho Ct., Bakersfield, CA 93311*

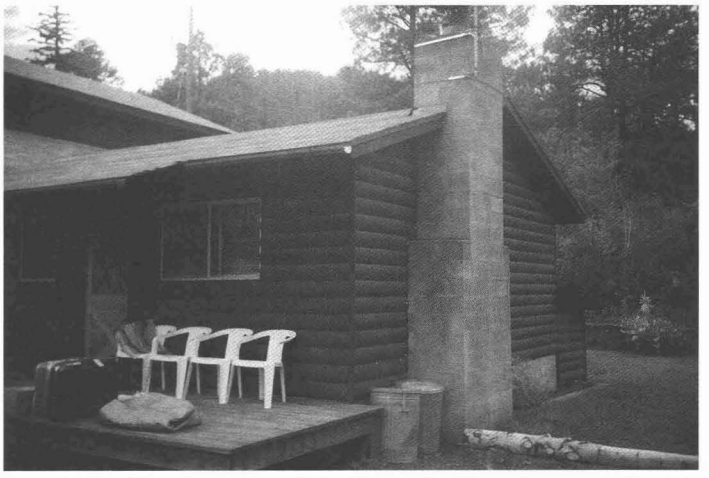
This article begins a series of descriptions of places that you may have heard about but never seen, or if you have seen them, perhaps some memories might be stirred. Any collectors I have ever met have always been on the lookout for new spots. So, beginning with Powell's Law of Distance (the collecting is always better the farther away you go), the first of several classic locations will be in Arizona, generally considered a long way away from most everyone. In the next several issues I hope to describe a little about Greer, Madera Canyon, Pena Blanca and Onion Saddle. When the articles about these are completed we will head to other areas.

If a person reads the fascicles of the **Moths of America North of Mexico**, several place names reoccur with regularity. One of the mysterious places of which I had heard was Greer, which was apparently located somewhere in the White Mountains of Arizona. Having lived in California for about 15 years after having lived in Pennsylvania for at least that many, I was familiar with the White Mountains east of Bishop, California, but not the White Mountains of Arizona.

On the other hand, anyone who has driven Interstate 10 through Arizona from New Mexico knows that it is all barren waste anyway, so Greer couldn't be that exciting, even if it could be found, which would be a trick as it does not show up on most normal maps. Being a moth collector, however, I have a number of abnormal maps, of course, so I found it, tucked away by the New Mexico border north of Alpine and east of Show Low, in the midst of Apache Co.

When Ron Leuschner (an old hand at moth collecting who humors me by collecting with me as I flail around) suggested a trip to Greer in 1997, I immediately accepted. We have learned to travel the desert, so we left his place at 1:00 in the morning to drive from Los Angeles to Phoenix before the heat got us. Our trip was the first week in August, which is ideal for Greer. The same winds that blow moisture up from Mexico to the Madera Canyon, Chiricahua Mountains and Garden Canyon area in Arizona also blow storms to the more northern Greer area. These rains arrive at the end of July and beginning of August, and are called *Chubasco* winds by people who have several beers in them and want to impress other people.

Remember the travel guides that say "such and such is easily reached by such and such a road"? Greer is not one of those places. Greer is not easily reached by anything, save possibly parachute. After leaving Phoenix, one is faced with a choice of how to get to Greer. No roads go there in any kind of a direct line, so you can drive around it from the south and hook back in like a fishhook from Alpine, going north on Rt 180 from I-10 to Springerville and west on Rt 260 to Rt 373, which is the short road to Greer. That is a long drive, and on a map, it looks like a much shorter drive if you drive to Globe, north to Show Low and east on Rt. 73 to Rt. 260. That is the route we took, and afterwards all I can say is that I have no idea how anyone ever found the Apache tribes in that maze of turns, twists, and forest. Yes, forest. The entire road from Show Low to the Greer turnoff is dense pine forest, except for the houses and casinos along the way, as you climb from 3000' to over 8000' elevation. Before getting to that, however, you are introduced to Rt. 60, which must follow an old mule deer path. A mule deer path of crazed mule deer, at that. For instance, to cross the Salt River, you drop over 1000 feet to get to the bridge and immediately climb out another 1000 feet on the other side, behind trucks loaded with lead weights, apparently. Or maybe salt.



*A typical cabin along the Little Colorado River (a stream by this point) with excellent collecting within feet of the cabin. Photo by Kelly Richers.*

By the time you get to the turnoff to Greer, Rt. 373, you are ready for it. The forest and open fields have whetted your appetite for more, and down that little road several tributaries of the Little Colorado River begin their wandering life. Trout fishermen can be seen occasionally, and the little community of Greer is nothing more than a number of cabins lining the road. Fritillary

*Continued on next page...*

# Metamorphosis...

## Ralph Macy, scientist and author, dies at 94

*(From an obituary that appeared in The Oregonian, Monday November 22, 1999).*

Ralph W. Macy, a prominent Portland scientist, educator and author of **Butterflies of the Northeastern States**, died Nov. 17, 1999, at age 94. A memorial service was held on Tuesday, Nov. 23, in Hillside Manor in McMinnville, Oregon.

Dr. Macy was born July 6, 1905, in McMinnville. A graduate of McMinnville High School and Linfield College, he received a master's degree and two doctoral degrees from the University of Minnesota. He began his career as a parasitologist with Champion Animal Food Co. and also taught zoology at the University of Minnesota and the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minn.

From 1942 until 1955, he was a professor at Reed College and served as chair of the college's biology department. He was also in charge of medical parasitology at the University of Oregon Medical School for several years.

In 1955, he became a professor of biology at Portland State University and later was department chairman. He retired as professor emeritus in 1972.

Dr. Macy worked on medical research projects in Finland, Egypt and Portugal and served as a chief investigator in the field of parasitology for numerous studies with several grants authorized by the U.S. government. He was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree by Linfield College in 1980 and was named the college's alumnus of the year in 1985.

A prolific writer, he was the author of three books, including **Wooden Sidewalks**, which recountsed his experiences coming of age in McMinnville during the first part of the 20th century. Dr. Macy served in many professional leadership positions, including terms as president of the Pacific Division of the Society of Systematic Zoology, the American Academy of Science and the Oregon Entomological Society.

He was a charter member of The Lepidopterists' Society, a charter Fellow of the American Academy of Microbiology, a trustee of the Northwest Scientific Association, and served on the board of trustees for OMSI. The Oregon Academy of Science presented him with a citation for outstanding services to the state of Oregon. He was a member of First Presbyterian Church of McMinnville. He married Laura Lee Smith in 1981.

He is survived by his wife; sister, Florence Foster of King City; two grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren. His first wife, Ruby "Billie", and daughter, Charlotte Asburry, died earlier.

Interment was at Evergreen Memorial Park in McMinnville. The family suggested remembrances to Friends of the Library in care of Macy & Son Funeral Directors in McMinnville.

Greer...*cont'd from previous page*

butterflies dart among the trees, and other butterflies can be seen in the meadows lining the stream. Right up until it rains. Which, I might add, it does with astonishing regularity in that area in early August.

Cabins can be rented at Road's End (Trails End Cabins, P. O. Box 224, Greer, AZ 85927, (520) 735-7513), and the cabin we rented turned out to be beautifully situated on the banks of the stream with ample room for several more than the two of us. Although the afternoon was getting on toward 3:00 p.m. when we arrived, there were butterflies in several areas where the road crossed the stream, where vegetation grew thickly.

Later that evening, August 2nd, we set up two sheets for collecting moths just beyond where the paved road ends. The stream is less than 100 feet from the road at that point, and with the appearance of the ghost moths the evening began. Virtually every moth from that area was new to my collection, and the collecting lived up to its reputation as a notable area.

The next day it rained. This is not an unusual circumstance for the area, and the day can often be saved by driving over the ridge toward Alpine, a long hour of driving for the possibility of some sun. Often there is none there either, as we discovered. The collecting that evening after the slight cold front moved through was completely different from the night before, and in many ways better. The cabin was comfortable, the atmosphere relaxing, and the collecting excellent.

Greer is located about 15 miles southwest of Springerville, at an elevation of roughly 8440'. Collecting is easy along the Little Colorado River, which crosses the road in several places, and moth collecting is excellent at the end of the paved road, at an elevation of about 8480'. However, success can be achieved by merely hanging a sheet from a rented cabin.

# So, You Want to be a *Chionodes* Expert
## (or how to get your money's worth out of the latest *MONA* fascicle)

*John A. De Benedictis*

*Department of Entomology, University of California, Davis, CA 95616*

Shortly after the release of the latest fascicle of *The Moths of America North of Mexico,* Hodges' (1999) revision of *Chionodes*, I overheard a fellow lepidopterist remark derisively that he'd paid $100 for 300 color photos of the same little brown moth. This confirmed my suspicion that some people treat *MONA* monographs as collectibles. After glancing at the pictures a few times, they stash their purchases away to languish on bookshelves unread and gathering dust.

Granted, you may not be able to identify many *Chionodes* species by comparing your specimens to the photos, but for me the monograph was eagerly awaited. I've already used it more than any other volume in the *MONA* series. This article may help those of you who are ready to take the plunge into the largely uncharted waters of microlepidopterology to get some real use out of the monograph for a few hundred dollars more than what you've already spent on the book.

First, collect some *Chionodes*. You can collect small caterpillars on various plants, rear them, and hope that they'll turn out to be *Chionodes*, but the fastest way to accumulate specimens is to run a UV or mercury vapor light ($20 to $200+) to attract adults. Offhand, I can't think of any endangered species that might fly to light, so you can probably collect every moth that comes in without fear of the law unless you are trespassing or collecting where it's illegal. Adults fly from spring through fall in most of the country. I amassed 1½ tightly packed Schmitt boxes ($50 per box) of adult *Chionodes* and related genera from my survey site in less than 200 collection nights. This took 10 years, but you can do it much faster if you collect more often than I did.

With scales covering the base of the haustellum and with an attenuated tip of the hindwing, Gelechiidae is perhaps the most easily recognized family of microlepidoptera. *Chionodes* is the genus that superficially looks just like *Aroga* and *Filatima* and like all those photographs in Hodges. Busck's (1939) "Reconsideration of the genus *Gelechia*" is a good article to start learning to recognize the genera allied to and including *Chionodes*. Maybe $5 or so from a used natural history book dealer, if you can find a copy.

You should probably spread your specimens or at least fluff out their wings to see the key taxonomic characters on the hindwings. At a nickel a pin and with the cost of additional spreading materials, figure at least two bits per moth. To use the *Chionodes* keys, careful genitalic dissections are essential. Plan on spending at least $45 for two pair of quality fine tipped forceps. If you want crisp edges on the abdominal pelt, use a pair of fine surgical scissors ($175 to $450) to cut carefully along the pleuron. However, you've already mutilated your perfect specimen by removing the abdomen, so ignore the ragged edges and spare the expense by using your forceps to tear open the side of the abdomen. Just be careful to preserve the last two pre-genital segments. You'll need them to key out your moths.

The dissection directions in Hodges are sketchy and inadequate. I devoted a few months of trying out various procedures I picked up from the literature and local experts before settling upon the methodology that works best for me. I use forceps, a small L-shaped spatula, probes made from minutens, and slides, cover slips, vials, watch glasses and other glassware (about $200 total). My chemical arsenal includes NaOH, water, ethanol, cellusolve, clorazole black E stain, methyl salicylate, glycerine, xylene, and Canada balsam (maybe $200 more).

You must use a binocular dissecting scope. Originally, I tried to avoid this expense by enrolling in junior college and cajoling a biology instructor into letting me use a scope to learn to dissect Lepidoptera genitalia for research credit. However, this evolved into a career change costing thousands of dollars for schooling, and eventually I bought a scope for home use anyway. I picked up a used scope with zoom on campus for $425, but you can probably find a marginally adequate one with 2 or 3 fixed-focus objectives for $200 or so. I've not yet invested in a fiber optics illuminator (about $400), but my gooseneck desk lamp ($10) gets in the way, so that's next.

Before sacrificing your *Chionodes,* get lots of experience on other species to refine your technique. Don't start with anything too small. They are hard to manipulate and it's difficult to recognize the internal anatomy. Nor start with anything too large. It takes far too long to soften the abdomens in caustic and there are gobs of disgusting partially rendered visceral material to deal with. Moderately small geometrids or large tortricids are good for starters.

Decide whether to retain your dissections in genitalia vials ($30 for 100) or mount them on slides for about the same cost. I use vials more than slides. It saves a few steps, it's easier to change from vials to slides than vice versa, and you can keep your preps with the pinned specimen. The downside is that it's less convenient to re-examine prepa-

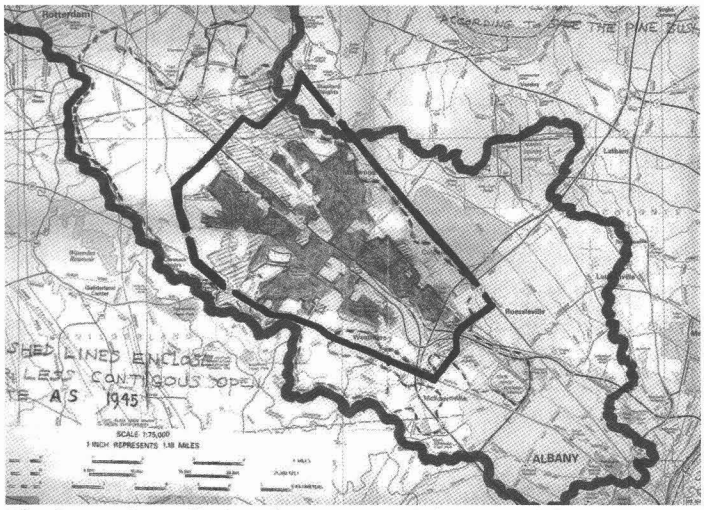
*Continued on page 53...*

# A Journey to Nabokov's Karner, New York—a Conservation Dilemma

*Kurt Johnson*

*Environmental Department, The Ethical Culture Society, 53 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, NY 11215*

A recent date to speak about Nabokov's blues in Albany, New York—the state's capital—afforded me a chance to visit what is left of old "Karner," New York.




*The former (wavy line) and current (shaded) extent of the Albany Pine Barrens at Karner, NY. The central polygon is the Pine Bush Commision's study area. Map drawn by John Wolcott, based on research conducted by John Wolcott and Jerry Mueller. Drawn in March, 1995. From the Save the Pine Bush website at* ***www.wizvax.net/lynjax/SPB.html****.*

Karner is the little hamlet that, in common parlance, has attached its name to Nabokov's famous endangered species *Lycaeides melissa samuelis*, the "Karner Blue." Karner got the nod for *samuelis*'s common name because Nabokov chose specimens of *samuelis* from Karner for his type series (the specimens he used to define his name and are thus considered the definitive series by the modern taxonomic rules). My visit turned up some fascinating trivia about Karner, Nabokov, and *samuelis*. But, along with the trivia, it also turned up some pretty frightening specters regarding the chances for the Karner Blue's long-term survival in New York.

My host in Albany was Save the Pine Bush (SPB), an activist organization that has been fighting for the preservation of *samuelis*'s Pine Bush habitats for more than two decades. I was met at the Albany-Rensselaer Amtrak station by Lynne Jackson, the current secretary of SPB—who was holding a copy of *Nabokov's Blues* in her hand so that I could easily recognize her. My comment to her as I got off the train mirrored what an old religious superior of mine used to say about the Bible. I said to Lynne, "You've been reading that scary book?"

Piling through about a foot of snow, Lynne took me in her 4-wheel drive Geo Tracker to meet John Wolcott, a founder and vice-president of SPB. Already the experience was becoming Nabokovesque (yes, a term recently coined among literati that seemed destined to take its place alongside "Kafkaesque" in literary jargon). John Wolcott, in a rather strange Nabokovian mirror reflection, actually looks like a slightly gray and gnarled version of Cornell University's Robert Dirig (the long term student of Nabokov's legacy at Cornell and author of several articles on Nabokov's butterflies, with whom I had shot pieces for a documentary film on Nabokov for French Cineteve about two years ago).

Was I going back in time?

John is not just an aficionado of Albany area history but a true expert on the changes that region has undergone in the last decades. His expertise, in fact, now seems to annoy some of the local politicos because he has had a tendency over the years, in editors' letters and other venues, to correct the errors in many of their public statements concerning "what used to stand where," "how old something is," and so on. Perhaps out of fear of embarrassment, local politicians and press don't contact John much anymore, a fact that caught me as somewhat reminiscent of Nabokov's own isolation in the decades following his departure from Harvard University. Nabokov had had to stand by, knowing quite well by the simplest of dissections that his Caribbean genera *Cyclargus* and *Hemiargus* were two very different groups of butterflies, while the "experts" in charge of lepidoptery at the time continued to lump them all back into Jacob Huebner's 1818 name *Hemiargus*, well into the 1990's (and some still do today!).

Over the more than 20 years Save the Pine Bush has been working on behalf of the Karner Blue, the nucleus of its some1000 members has welded into a community, if not a mutual support group, meeting as often as once a week. Theirs has been a legacy of lawsuit after lawsuit, invoking the endangered species status of Nabokov's *L. samuelis* to continually fight the never-ending attempts at commercial incursion into the remaining areas of dwindling Pine Bush habitat. In their most recent lawsuit, against expansion of the Crossgates Mall (called "The Maul" by SPB members), the Karner Blue itself

was a plaintiff, along with Save the Pine Bush.

Save the Pine Bush is not exactly a popular organization in the Albany region—an anathema to government agencies and developers, yet a hero to other local activists. School children and college students make up a large part of its year-to-year cheering section. The sad fact is that many residents of the state's capital couldn't care less about what a local judge recently called the "Blue Flies" that still survive among the scattered stands of pitch pines in and around the city limits.

*The Pine Bush in the mist. Photo by Doug Morse. From the Save The Pine Bush website at* ***www.wizvax.net/lynjax/SPB.html***

Members of SPB joke that the "players" in the fight to save or destroy the Karner Blue haven't changed much over the years. Indeed, it's become a cast of "the usual suspects", the same people appearing in the court room year after year—the same conservationists, the same developers, the same lawyers, the same expert witnesses, and, until recently, the same judges. There is also a more recent entry to the cast—officials of the state's "Albany Pine Bush Preserve Commission," a quasi-governmental organization the New York state government set up to handle the results of the never-ending lawsuits over Pine Bush terrain and also handle the management of those areas that have, after protracted legal battles, been set aside.

I met the present Executive Director of the Commission, Willie Janeway. With a background from the Nature Conservancy, Mr. Janeway, who introduces himself simply as "Willie", seems quite aware of the precariousness of his position as the "in between" man amongst the developers on one side and the Save the Pine Bush activists on the other. Willie, on cross-country skis, met us at the "Apollo Drive" Karner Blue site. Originally, a developer proposed that a go-cart/miniature golf course be built here.

This site is in between two sites of Karner Blues. Though the site is only 6 acres in size—probably the smallest development we ever sued over—it is extremely important. Also, when the developer bought this site, it was 4 acres of asphalt and 2 acres of sand dunes. Save the Pine Bush sued and the developer could not build that first season. Eventually, the site was bought for Karner Blue preserve. The developer agreed to remove the asphalt and the Commission has embarked on taking a parking lot and making it into Karner Blue habitat. I understand things are going fairly well. Willie has taken to calling this site "bulldozing for butterflies".

In a space between the roads and a hill, the Commission has bulldozed the land in hopes of removing the invading species and encouraging the return of Karner Blues. I think that's why Willie wanted to meet us there—to show where the Commission is turning asphalt into Karner homeland (hopefully). Tracking through the foot or two of snow covering the site, Willie explained how the pine-covered dunes at the preserve date back to the old dried-up lakebed of "Lake Albany" which receded 10,000 years ago, after the the last Ice Age to form the sand dunes and the Pine Bush. These ancient dunes afforded the original habitat into which the pitch pines, lupine and the Karner Blue eventually moved.

But the preserves are mostly surrounded now by a 20th Century landscape of cement, steel and glass; the remaining plots of pitch pine a weak mosaic, unevenly forested, irregular, and disjunctive—a perilous situation when trying to preserve what is essentially both a nomadic butterfly with a nomadic foodplant. Today, there are even new enemies: domestic invader plants from the citified areas nearby that, previously in evolutionary history, were never threats to Pine Bush habitat. Indeed, not only is the Karner Blue disappearing, the pitch pine themselves are disappearing as well.

Recent political changes have brought in a more conservative judgeship. SPB's directors comment that while it was relatively easy in the 1980's to win their cases on the merits alone, the same merits today seldom bring victories for Karner—the difference being the political appointee background of the particular judge. In the old days too, the developers used to at least talk to members of SPB. Back then they considered SPB members innocuous enough—local hacks perhaps, troublemakers, hippee throwbacks, or an annoying regional version of Greenpeace. But, over the years, and after losing millions of speculative dollars to SPB's pesky lawsuits, the developers have lost their cordiality and no longer speak to members of the conservation group. Litigation is carried out under the formal but uneasy truce lines drawn by the courtrooms and court procedures, in which the "usual cast" of characters meets contentiously again and again. Actually, the developers still make money since, eventually, if the land is purchased for preserve, the

State or The Nature Conservancy has to spend way too much to buy it. The developer still makes money from the

land sale, but is unable to proceed onto the really big bucks of a commercial or housing development,

After 22 years together, members of Save the Pine Bush have become like a family— and, most do not have families of their own. The married members explain that they could not both have children and the time to carry on their day-to-day monitoring of the Karner Blue's situation. Some have lost their jobs, directly or indirectly due to their advocacy for the Karner Blue. Consequently, some are now self-employed—with clienteles for their businesses far outside the Albany area—or retired. But, resources or no, their work for Karner goes on.

In speaking of Karner, New York, in a *New York Times* review of Alexander Klots' famous butterfly fieldguide of the 1950's, Nabokov wrote "I visit the place every time I happen to drive (as I do yearly in early June) from Ithaca to Boston and can report that, despite local picnickers and the hideous garbage they leave, the lupines and *Lycaeides samuelis* Nab. are still doing as fine under those old gnarled pines along the railroad as they did ninety years ago". Little now remains of the landscape of Karner, NY, that Nabokov remembered fondly in his notes. Even "Karner" seems an inappropriate name for his beloved blue. Mr. Theodore Karner, the founder of Karner, New York, was a developer himself and an old 19th Century map of the hamlet, pulled from John Wolcott's pocket while we lunched at a local diner, showed Mr. Karner's plan for selling off all of Karner Blue territory lot by lot. Luckily the plots did not sell or *L. samuelis* would have been extinct in New York long before Nabokov encountered it there.

Today, only two old houses from the original Karner village are left, separated by a grassed gap that used to be a street. The old railroad that Nabokov fondly remembered is also gone, its only semblance being an eroded embankment that used to hold up the tracks. The railway station, where Nabokov would have disembarked if he had come to visit by train, is now part of a rickety old storage building for what appears to be a junkyard or parking lot for worn out heavy machinery.

Karner, New York, is as good as gone, and perhaps the Karner Blues at these preserves may soon share its fate. Even Mr. Janeway, who might have reason to present a more glowing picture of the situation on the preserve, estimated that last years number of adults butterflies was perhaps only 500. Save the Pine Bush members say that in Nabokov's day the numbers must have been "millions".

The Karner Blue in New York, and Save the Pine Bush, are in constant need of help. SPB members confided in me they've often given up hope for the "big donations" that might keep the coffers for their lawsuits at adequate capacity. They now hope that a wider range of smaller donations, even the 10's and 15's of dollars, or the "singles and change" local high school student allies raise yearly, may help them continue to stem the tide of Pine Bush incursion.

The address for Save the Pine Bush donations [make checks to "Save the Pine Bush"] is Lucy Clark; Save the Pine Bush, Treasurer; 2348 Cayuga Road, Niskayuna, New York. In addition, copies of the book Nabokov's Blues, ordered by a letter to Lucy at the retail price ($27.00) [make checks to Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture Environmental Affairs] net SPB 20% profit; and a catchy Karner Blue cartoon, colored and framed by cartoonist Thomas McAnany (yes, you've seen him in the *New Yorker* magazine) and ordered by a letter to Lucy [make checks to Creative Services Corporation, and, lower left write "Karner Blue Cartoon"] at $30.00 nets SPB 25%. If you have questions inquire of SPB at pinebush@aol.com.

As I returned to Lynne and her husband Dan's home on the outskirts of Albany (a frame house whose narrow winding back stairs reminded me of my family's old farm house in Iowa) things "Nabobovesque" set in once again. This time it was a cupboard filled with chess trophies—the playing of the game being Dan's other love. I mentioned Nabokov's enchantment with chess and Dan told me he "had heard about that." But what struck me was the parallel of the chess trophies and the long saga of moves and countermoves (but far from a game) played by Save the Pine Bush for decades on behalf of Nabokov's little Karner Blue. It remains unresolved who will ultimately win that match.

**Addendum:** Dmitri Nabokov's January 17, 2000 Statement on Karner Blue Conservation

On the Occasion of Save the Pine Bush's January 26, 2000 Program on the book Nabokov's Blues and the fate of the Karner Blue: "My father, Vladimir Nabokov, made a point of not being a joiner and trying not to be a 'public figure'. He made an exception to this modus when it came to *L. samuelis*, whose habitat was already endangered in his lifetime. I am certain he would have been shocked and eloquent in his defense of what little remains of this precious survivor's Pine Bush habitats."

*Dmitri Nabokov*

*Montreux, Switerland*

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*Notice*

## DeVries and Penz Join Milwaukee Public Museum

Two outstanding lepidopterists, Dr. Philip J. DeVries and his wife, Dr. Carla Penz, have joined the staff of the Milwaukee Public Museum. Coming from faculty and research positions respectively at The University of Oregon, Phil heads up the Museum's new Center for Biodiversity Studies and Carla joins the Museum's Zoology Department as a curator.

Allen M. Young,

Vice President of Collections, Research and Public Program and Head, Zoology Department, Milwaukee Public Museum,

***young@ mpm.edu***

# The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf

*M. Alma Solis, Editor*

Anyone knowing of the publication of new titles of books, video, or audio tapes of interest to lepidopterists, and especially of books published outside the United States, are requested to send full particulars to the Book Review Editor, The Lepidopterists' Society, both for announcement in this column and to allow for timely review in the **Journal** or **News** of The Lepidopterists' Society.

Publishers are invited to send review copies directly to the Book Review Editor for consideration for review in the **News** or **Journal**. Members interested in reviewing books for the **News** or the **Journal** should send their requests or interests to:

Dr. M. Alma Solis
Systematic Entomology Lab., USDA, c/o National Museum of Natural History, MRC 127, Washington, D.C. 20560, (202) 382-1785 (office), (202) 786-9422 (fax)

E-mail: ***asolis@sel.barc.usda.gov***

## The Butterflies and Moths (Lepidoptera) of Kentucky: An Annotated Checklist

*by Charles van Orden Covell, Jr. ©1999. Softcover, 220 pages. Published by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, 801 Schenkel Ln., Frankfort, KY 40601-1403. $15.00 plus $2.00 shipping, $1.00 each additional book [make check payable to LEPBOOK].*

This book is a testament to Charles van Orden Covell, Jr.'s relentless pursuit of knowledge on the lepidopterous fauna of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. As Paul Opler indicates in the preface, this book probably does represent the most complete checklist published for any state in the U.S. For each species encountered up to 1999 in Kentucky, the book indicates all counties, as well as state parks and reserves, of known occurrence. For those species that are represented by five or fewer records, all detailed collection information is included. Known dates of flight are also given, earliest to latest in the year (though for winter moths, this means that the dates of the flight season are interrupted). Additional remarks are included for many on abundance and some other aspects of the species. The book represents decades of work (by Charles and many other people) to document the Lepidoptera of Kentucky, and Covell should be commended for putting so much information together into a single work. His acknowledgment section is perhaps the most complete I have ever seen in any book, and lists virtually anybody who has made contributions to any aspect of this monumental achievement. In case you can't tell, I like this book!

Besides the impressive species distribution accounts, the book has some additional strengths. In the introduction, Covell points out the importance of documenting species diversity in specialized habitats so that the habitats for species of interest may be preserved. This is re-emphasized in the section on conservation, where knowing the diversity of species may be particularly important when habitat alteration may occur, such as spraying for gypsy moths. His message is that collecting and conservation are clearly compatible, if utilized in an appropriate and responsible manner. The book has additional sections on the history of the study of Lepidoptera in Kentucky and the physiography of Kentucky. This gives the reader perspective on the kind of work that has been done in the state, as well as what still needs to be done and what sections of the state are the least known and may prove most fruitful in adding additional species to the state list. I had the good fortune of adding a species, *Schinia* (#11199), to the Kentucky list myself (though my records for three different years are discussed as records for two years).

Covell has kept up with most generic/specific name changes that have occurred in the nearly two decades since the publication of the Hodges et al. (1983, Check List of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico (*MONA*), E. W. Classey and The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, London, England.). As examples, the Delaware Skipper is appropriately placed in *Anatrytone*, the eastern *Eupithecia "herfordaria"* is correctly called *matheri*, and he has incorporated all of the appropriate generic changes and species additions from the *MONA* series, including Lafontaine's most recent fascicle on the Noctuinae (1998, The Moths of America North of Mexico. Fascicle 27.3. Noctuoidea: Noctuidae (part). Noctuinae (part - Noctuini). The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation, Washington, D.C.). He did miss at least two generic/specific changes in the Limacodidae, the Saddleback Caterpillar Moth (*stimulea* #4700) belongs in *Acharia*, not *Sibine* (Becker and Miller, 1988, The identity of *Sphinx brunnus* Cramer and the taxonomic position of *Acharia* Hübner (Lepidoptera: Limacodidae). Jour. Res. Lepid., 26: 219-

224), and in the Noctuidae, *concinnimacula* (#9050) is now included in *Malliatha*, not *Lithacodia* (Poole, 1989, Lepidopterorum Catalogus. Fascicle 118: Noctuidae, Part 2. E. J. Brill/Flora and Fauna Publishers, Leiden, the Netherlands). As for higher classification changes, he is a bit more conservative, though he does replace the noctuid subfamily name Heliothinae with Heliothentinae (per Hardwick, 1996, A Monograph to the North American Heliothentinae (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). Published by the author, Ottawa, Canada) without official ICZN recognition.

He has correctly kept the Limacodidae and Epipyropidae in the Zygaenoidea, unlike some other recent treatments that move them to the Cossoidea. However, he has also kept most of the rest of the higher classification (superfamily, family, and subfamily) from Hodges (1983) intact, even though our understanding of certain groups has changed dramatically. Indeed, Covell freely admits to *not* incorporating "some major rearrangements in the microlepidoptera" (pg. 11). To a lesser extent, there are some changes in the macrolepidoptera that he also has not included. His reason? "To incorporate them here would make the numbering system of Hodges...hopelessly confusing." Am I missing something? A checklist should reflect, as much as possible, our current understanding of classification of the group being treated, and to give a numbering system (which is just a convenience) priority over actual relationships is out of character with the care taken with the rest of the book. Hodges' "checklist represented our understanding of classification at the time, 1983," but a classification is fluid, and, as we learn more, we should expect changes to occur. Species and species groups *will* be moved, and any associated numbering system should be changed to reflect current understanding of classification. This is my main, and only major, complaint with the book.

I do have a few other specific comments about the book. He indicates for several species that the Kentucky records represent significant southward range extensions for the species indicated; included here are the crambid *Metrea ostreonalis* (#4789) and the noctuids *Merolonche dollii* (#9277) and *Lithophane lepida* (#9925). All three of these species have been collected and reported in Alabama and/or Georgia (Lepidopterists' Society Newsletter Season Summaries), so these records for Kentucky are not so surprising. He also indicates that for the geometrid *Idaea celtima* (#7109), the *one* Kentucky record represents a significant northern extension of this species' range. I doubt that one record is enough to constitute a range extension, but I confess I've said similar things when encountering new species in Georgia!

In the butterfly section, he indicates that the stray Large Orange Sulphur (*Phoebis agarithe* #4231) is presumably subspecies *maxima* (from southeastern U.S.), though this Floridian subspecies is not known to move large distances. It would seem perhaps more likely that this may represent the "Texas" subspecies *agarithe*, which is known to stray significantly. He also indicates that for the White Peacock (*Anartia jatrophae* #4443) "*the* North American subspecies is *guantanamo*" [my emphasis]; there are two very distinct subspecies in the U.S, *guantanamo* in the Southeast and *luteipicta* in Texas.

In the remarks under *Haploa clymene* (#8107) in the Arctiidae, he indicates that "females in this genus are entirely white and can best be identified by association with males in the field." This is not correct for *any* of the species in the genus, and never for *clymene* (or *colona*)! Females can be, but are not necessarily, white for *contigua* and *lecontei*, the other two species in the genus recorded from Kentucky. And finally, in the remarks for *Orthodes goodelli* (#10589.1) in the Noctuidae, there is a statement suggesting that "this species seems related to *Orthodes cynica* (#10587), but is retained here until final placement is published." This statement is confusing since it *has* been moved near *Orthodes cynica*. What has happened is that the species was officially moved (from *Polia*), which Covell also indicates, but his statement about retaining the species (in *Polia*) wasn't removed before publication of the checklist.

Although I have picked apart some minutiae in my above comments, overall the book is an outstanding compilation of a tremendous amount of distributional information on the lepidopterous fauna of Kentucky. The only other book I've seen that rivals the Kentucky checklist in comprehensiveness is Rings, et al. (1992, The Owlet Moths of Ohio: Order Lepidoptera, Family Noctuidae. Ohio Biological Survey Bulletin, New Series Volume 9, Number 2.), which covers only noctuids (of Ohio). Anyone with an interest in the fauna of the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, the Appalachians, the Northeast, the Southeast, or simply the eastern U.S. generally, will want a copy

of Covell's *Butterflies and Moths of Kentucky*. As Paul Opler states in the preface, "this checklist should serve as an example to those who would contemplate the effort needed to publish such a monumental work." Though there may be a few problems with certain aspects of the higher classification of Lepidoptera in the book, the bar has been set.

*James K. Adams*

*Dept. of Natural Science and Math, Dalton State College, 213 N. College Drive, Dalton, GA 30720*

## The Garden is In, The Plants are Up, Now What? Asked the Teachers. (Butterfly Garden Activities/Ideas/Tips for Teachers)

*by Virginia Kincaid. ©1998. 44 pp., spiral bound. Available from Virginia Kincaid, 10112 East Lake Drive, Oklahoma City, OK 73162, (405)722-3837,* ***Ragbfly@aol.com****. Price $20.00, shipping and handling $2.25. Checks and money orders are acceptable. School purchases are welcome.*

This handbook represents a commitment by teachers of the Dennis Elementary School in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma to build an "outdoor classroom" for the enjoyment and education of the student body and members of the community. The Dennis Elementary School Butterfly garden is a "model" ecosystem that teaches its users not only about natural beauty and interactions between plants and animals, but also about the fragility of the precious living things that inhabit it and that their presence should not be taken for granted, but guarded for future generations. Consequently, the butterfly garden is a tool that educates about the fragility of life on our planet.

Overshadowing the many awards organizers and keepers of the Dennis Elementary School Butterfly Garden have received are the many innovative programs that have resulted from its existence. A butterfly club will give guided tours of the garden to interested school groups, garden clubs, senior citizen centers, and other community organizations. There even has been a successful grassroots movement to make the Black Swallowtail Butterfly the official state butterfly of Oklahoma.

The handbook, a product of the butterfly garden, is divided into several parts. The major part constitutes the activities section where seasonal activities are arranged according to the time of the year that a given activity can be favorably accomplished. Maintenance activities include, planting times, mulch removal, and grooming. The planting of "special" plants like radishes, parsley, and dill, garden observations of other animals that include insects and vertebrates, and a variety of games make up the remainder of the activities of this section. The games included for elementary school children appear to be fun to play. In all, over 100 such activities are provided.

The major part also includes recipes. Over 15 recipes are listed, each one easy to make using suggested plants to be grown in the butterfly garden. In conjunction with the recipes section is a section called "Recipe Book." Twenty-one plants that could be grown in a butterfly garden are listed, and information about specific medicinal qualities are provided for each plant. Finally, a map of the Dennis Elementary School Butterfly Garden is provided with a list of the plant life. A checklist of the butterflies and skippers that have been observed in the garden is also provided.

The text is easy to read with a few spelling errors that do not detract from the quality of the work. I find this book an essential reference for teachers. I highly recommend this book for teachers who want to move their students outside of the classroom for purposes of enjoying the outdoors and to provide a "hands on" approach to learning about the interactions between plants and animals in their natural settings. Employing these activities to an already existing curriculum will certainly enhance the natural curiosity of the elementary students that participate in such programs.

*David Adamski*

*Research Associate, Department of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, NHB-127, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560.*

*Notice*

## Group Photograph from 1999 Annual Meeting

A few group photos from the Sierra Vista meeting are still available. Please send $5.00 check to Mrs. Evi Buckner, P.O Box 2227, Loveland, CO 80539-2227.

# Recently Published Books

## Nabokov's Butterflies: Unpublished and Uncollected Writings

*Edited and Annotated by Brian Boyd and Robert Michael Pyle, New Translations from Russian by Dmitri Nabokov. ©2000. Beacon Press,* ***www.beacon.org****. 800 pp., 30 color and 35 black and white illustrations, 7 x 5 inches. Available from Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108-2892,* ***Amazon. com****, or your local bookseller. ISBN: 0-8070-8540-5. $45.00 (Cloth).*

*(Note: See pp. 59 in this issue for a special offer for Lepidopterists' Society members - Ed.)*

This single volume explores Nabokov's contribution to both literature and Lepidoptera. It features Dmitri Nabokov's translation of his father's most exciting blend of literature and Lepidoptera, "Father's Butterflies," a forty-page afterword to *The Gift*. This appendix is released here for the first time in any language and is one of the longest pieces of Nabokov's fiction to appear since his death. Also newly translated from the original Russian are a dozen poems. Nabokov's entomological tale, "The Admirable Anglewing," for instance, is published here for the first time and his technical articles are made available to the general reader (the longer ones have been thoughtfully excerpted and annotated by Mr. Pyle).

In addition to the new material, this book offers an array of novels, stories, poems, interviews and diary entries, which, given the backdrop of his scientific writing, reveal themselves anew. It includes drawings by Nabakov and photographs of him in the field. The introduction by Mr. Boyd highlights the role literature and Lepidoptera played in Nabokov's life, from his boyhood in Russia where he caught his first butterfly at the age of seven to his years an an émigré in the Crimea, Berlin, France, the United States, and ultimately Switzerland. Writing of Nabokov's love of the particular and his habits of detailed observation, Boyd notes that Nabokov "thought that only the ridiculously unobservant could be pessimists in a world as full of surprising specificity as ours, and he arranged his own art accordingly."

Robert Pyle's introductory essay offers and unusual look at Nabokov, the scientist. Pyle reveals Nabokov's contributions to lepidopterology, traces his initial encounters with the species he collected and, in revisiting the bogs, fields, and mountainsides where Nabokov hunted, brings alive the magic of Nabokov's passion for butterflies. Pyle recounts the words of biology professor John Downey who, as a young man, encountered Nabokov on a Utah mountainside: "He was dressed, undressed might be a better term, in yellow track shorts, slit up the side, two low-cut canvas shoes, no socks, no shirt, and in place of a hat a handkerchief knotted in each corner and fitted to the top of his head like a French tam."

"Vladimir Nabokov knew," writes Pyle, "what all butterfly folk know: the rhapsodic thrall in which one may be held by butterflies and moths.... No simple whim, Nabokov's butterflies were the wings of a passion that many have known, but none have named as well as he: 'a momentary vacuum into which rushes all that I love.'"

## The Art and Science of Butterfly Photography

*by William Folsom. ©2000. Amherst Media,* ***www. AmherstMediaInc.com****, 120 pp, 100 full color and black & white photos, 11 x 8.5 inches. ISBN: 1-5842-8019-0. $29.95 (paperback).*

Starting with a basic discussion of butterfly anatomy, this book delves into the details of their habits and habitats, including where and how they live and where and when to look for specific species. The majority of the book is a thorough discussion of technique, including using auto or manual focus, exposure compensation, picking a lens, using multipliers, extension rings, filter, and flash, coping with movement, and controlling the background and light.

## Your Florida Guide to Butterfly Gardening: A Guide for the Deep South

*by Jaret C. Daniels. ©2000. University Press of Florida,* ***www.upf.com****, 112 pp., 176 color photos, 5 drawings, 7 x 10.25 inches. ISBN 0-8130-1790-4. $14.95 (paperback).*

This colorful book is the third in the "Your Florida Guide" series and offers a thorough look at Florida's most important butterflies and the plants they prefer for food, shelter, and egg laying. The illustrated guide helps you select plants for a yard where butterflies can live and return year after year. It includes planting diagrams, easy one-day con-

*Continued on pp. 53*

# Membership Update...

*Julian Donahue*

This update includes all changes received by 25 May 2000.

## "Lost" Members

*(publications returned: "temporarily away," "moved," "left no address," or "addressee unknown"):*

**Hisayoshi Kojima** (Los Angeles, CA, then Tokyo, Japan); **Waldrep, Richard L.** (Sparks, Maryland)

## New and Reinstated Members

*Members who have joined/renewed/or rescinded their request to be omitted since publication of the 1998 Membership Directory (not included in the 1998 Membership Directory; all in U.S.A. unless noted otherwise)*

**Able, Shannon:** 11903 Riverview Drive, Houston, TX 77077-3033.
**Arnold, Darrell:** P.O. Box 1653, Novato, CA 94948-1653.
**Bollino, Maurizio** (M.D.): Via Rapolla 24, I-73100 Lecce, **Italy.**
**Burkhart, Charles:** 670 West End Avenue, Apt. 3F, New York, NY 10025-7320.
**Burridge, Sarah V.:** 103 West 105th Street, Apt. 5B, New York, NY 10025-8834.
**Coatney, Kevin M.:** 90 Morlatton Road, Douglassville, PA 19518-9527.
**DeChaine, Eric:** Dept. EPO Biology, N122 Ramaley, Campus Box 334, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.
**Desautel, Brian:** 127 East Princeton Avenue, Spokane, WA 99207-1558.
**Edwards, Alana M.:** 3206 Palm Drive, Delray Beach, FL 33483-6217.
**Gates, Ronald:** 4331 South Quincy Place, Tulsa, OK 74105-4135.
**Ghorpade, Kumar** (Ph.D.): 1861 Bethel Street, Kalyana Nagar, Bangalore, Karnataka 560 043, **India.**
**Goldstein, Paul Z.** (Ph.D.): Division of Insects, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605-2496.
**Grinter, Chris:** 1955 Shore Acres Drive, Lake Bluff, IL 60044-1342.
**Henne, Don:** Dept. of Entomology, 402 Life Sciences Building, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.
**Ishii, Minoru (Dr.):** Entomological Laboratory, Graduate School of Agriculture and Biological Sciences, Osaka Prefecture University, Sakai, Osaka 599-8531, **Japan.**
**Jimenez Guarda, Patricia:** Elvira Santa Cruz 3840, Macul, Santiago, Reg. Metropolitana, **Chile.**
**Jones, Robert:** 1434 Jackson Street, Apt. 12, Oakland, CA 94612-4024.
**Koerner, Kent D.:** [address omitted by request]
**Landry, Johanne** (Mrs.): Insectarium de Montreal, 4581 Sherbrooke Est, Montréal, Québec H1X 2B2, **Canada.**
**Longhibler, Nancy:** [address omitted by request]
**Martin, Gail L.** (Mrs.): P.O. Box 262, Almond, NY 14804-0262.
**Moore, Roger K.:** 9 McDougal Street, Springhill, Nova Scotia B0M 1X0, **Canada.**
**Reed, Chip:** 224 Blackthorn Road NW, Calgary, Alberta T2K 3S3, **Canada.**
**Sage, Obie:** 5500 Orr Springs Road, Ukiah, CA 95482-9013.
**Sandker, Ernest L.:** 10473 North River Road, P.O. Box 291, Constantine, MI 49042-0291.
**Schneider, Jerry:** P.O. Box 212, Hardwick, VT 05843-0212.
**Soukup, Michael E.:** 1371 Dicus Mill Road, Severn, MD 21144-3504.
**Traas, Pamela F.:** 326 4th Avenue North, Safety Harbor, FL 34695-3633.
**Vitale, Fabio** (Ph.D.): P.O. Box 199, I-73100 Lecce, **Italy.**
**Vosefski, Alan:** 3428 Petunia Crescent, Virginia Beach, VA 23456-2813.
**Williams, Kirk, III:** 3 The Court, High Park, Gracepark Road, Dublin 9, **Ireland.**

## Address Changes

*(all U.S.A. unless noted otherwise)*

**Artz, Derek R.:** Dept. of Biology, 215 Cox Science Center, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124.
**Balcázar-Lara, Manuel A.** (Ph.D.): Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Colima, Apdo. Postal 25, Av. 25 de Julio #965, Col. Villas San Sebastián, C.P. 28000 Colima, Colima, **México.**
**Beiriger, Robert:** 16456 East Trafalgar Drive, Loxahatchee, FL 33470-4041.
**Cotton, Adam Miles:** 191 Moo 1, Tambon Nam Phrae, Hang Dong, Chiang Mai, Muang District 50230, **Thailand.**
**DeVries, Philip J.** (Ph.D.): Center for Biodiversity Studies, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233-1478.
**Dixon, M. Keith:** 2409 NE 288th Street, Turney, MO 64493-2744.
**Einem, Gerald E.:** Box 603, Tiverton, Nova Scotia B0V 1G0, **Canada.**
**Estes, William J.:** c/o Pazolski, 2532 South Edgewood Street, Philadelphia, PA 19142-3505.
**Gendron, William D.** (Bill): 335 East Grove Street, Pomona, CA 91767-1740.
**Johnson, Ian:** 18 Bathurst Walk, Iver, Bucks. SL0 9AZ, **England.**
**Kojima, Hisayoshi:** 201 3-2-1 Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 130, **Japan.**
**Matsumoto, Kazuma** (Ph.D.): Tama Forest Science Garden, FFPRI, Todoricho 1833, Hachioji, Tokyo 193-0843, **Japan.**

## Chionodes...*cont'd from page 44*

rations in vials than ones that are slide-mounted.

Excluding the time to collect the moths and to become proficient at making dissections, it took me about six weeks (evenings and weekends) to go through my conglomeration of gelechiids. My copy of Hodges rapidly became dog-eared from leafing back and forth among the keys, the species descriptions, the genitalic illustrations, and the color photos. Learning the species was an iterative process of sorting by external characteristics, dissecting a sufficient number of males and females from each group, keying them out, and re-grouping my moths. I gradually got a handle on the range of color, pattern, and genitalic variation within each species. Ultimately, I became confident that each group was composed of a single species that was distinct from the others and that the males were correctly associated with the females. Eventually, dissections became unnecessary except for flight-worn specimens and female *Ch. braunella,* which were perplexingly similar by facies to an *Aroga* and a *Filatima* species.

After later comparing my moths with specimens at Berkeley that Hodges used for his revision, I'm pleased to say that the keys generally worked. I correctly identified 8 of the 9 species from my local study site. The other turned out to be 1 of the 2 choices I could not decide between before comparing it to the Berkeley moths.

*Chionodes* has tied the geometrid genus *Eupithecia* (which demands similar identification skills) as the most speciose genus at my Lepidoptera survey site. All told, there were about 100 specimens of *Chionodes* (9 spp.), 50 *Filatima* (1 or 2 spp.), 40 *Aroga* (at least 4 spp.), 1 *Gelechia*, and a few other gelechiids from my study site. Distribution records for *Chionodes* (which, contrary to what is stated in the monograph, are not available on-line) suggest that similar or greater diversity can be found in much of the continent.

Recently, I discovered that I was able to help a local collector put names on all his *Chionodes* and *Chionodes*-like moths from another Lepidoptera survey not far from my study site without having to dissect any of them. Of course, I probably could have faked it by putting almost any name at random on the moths and still passed myself off as a *Chionodes* expert, but it's much more satisfying to be the real deal. Besides, the $100 I spent on the book and the $1000 plus I plunked down for implements and supplies would have been wasted, wouldn't it?

### Literature Cited

Busck, A. 1939. Restriction of the genus *Gelechia* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae), with descriptions of new genera. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 86 (3864): 563-608.

Hodges, R. W. 1999. Gelechioidea, Gelechiidae (part), Gelechiinae (part-*Chionodes*) *in* Dominick, R. B. et al. *The Moths of America North of Mexico,* fasc. 7.6. 1-339.

**Middagh, Tom:** 29232 280th Street, Worthington, MN 56187-6264 [correction of incorrect address published in last issue].

**Osborne, Ken H.:** 7451 Mount Vernon Street, Riverside, CA 92504-3721.

**Penz, Carla M.** (Ph.D.)**:** Department of Invertebrate Zoology, Milwaukee Public Museum, 800 West Wells Street, Milwaukee, WI 53233-1479.

**Schleyer, Axel** (Ph.D.): 2640 Monte Vista Avenue, El Cerrito, CA 94530-1534.

**Simonson, Sara E.:** 219 South Loomis Avenue, Fort Collins, CO 80521-2540.

**Walters, Ryan:** 6651 Paiute Court, Longmont, CO 80503-8661.

## Books...*continued from pp. 48*

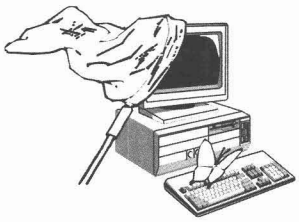
tainer projects, and full garden layouts designed for each of Florida's three major growing zones and suitable for gardens throughout the Deep South.

The author, an avid lepidopterist, persuaded his household to allow their garage to become a butterfly farm and raised many of the creatures pictured in the book. The full-color photographs show butterflies, their caterpillars, food plants, host plants, and garden designs. This book is published in cooperation with the Institute of Food & Agricultural Sciences.

### Heliothine Moths of Australia: A Reference Guide to Pest Bollworms and Related Noctuid Groups

*by M. Matthews. ©1999. CSIRO Publishing,* ***www.publish.csiro.au****, 332 pp., ISBN: 0-6430-6305-6. $90.00 (Hardcover).*

Heliothine moths are major agricultural pests worldwide attacking a wide range of food and fiber crops. This book provides general, concise summaries of the agricultural importance of heliothines, their biology, systematics, and morphology are given. An up-to date- summary of heliothine phylogeny, based on morphological and molecular information, provides a framework for organizing and interpreting biological information about all heliothine moths. The 38 Australian heliothine species are detailed with identification information and individual species treatments. All species are illustrated in color, and there are many color photographs of immature stages and live adults, additionally there are 351 black and white images. Nomenclatural information of interest to taxonomists appears in an appendix, and includes a full checklist and detailed information of type species. A CD-ROM packaged with the book contains a searchable database of all 14,800 Australian heliothine specimens examined. It also carries nomenclatural information and images of type specimens.



# Out of the Net...

*by Jim Taylor,* ***1_iron@msn.com***

Folks, most of this quarter's column is devoted to a truly grand event: the Plant Pest Diagnostics Center of the California Department of Food and Agriculture has birthed a *useful* and *intelligent* website. Midwives are Thomas D. Eichlin, Dennis E. Mayhew, Scott A. Kinnee, and Ronald E. Somerby (with photos by C. S. Papp and Scott A. Kinnee). You may worship at ***www.cdfa.ca.gov/plant/ppd/noctuid/***.

Now, moth-ers will immediately see this as a work rivaling the Hanging Gardens or the Pyramids or the Vince Lombardi Trophy; so they should skip the next paragraph or so while I give butterfly people some inkling of its magnitude.

Butterflies in the hand are easy to identify. Usually, moths are not. Sheer number is part of the problem—in the U.S. there are probably over 15,000 species. Indeed, many of the micros can be identified only by experts, and then frequently only by dissection. Seldom is color or wing pattern of much use (as it is in butterflies)—and that is why, I suppose, we don't have 4th of July Moth Counts.

Moths are divided into 70 or so families, depending upon the authority, and the Noctuidae account for about a third of the species. Further, since Noctuids are a prolific and brazen bunch, they probably account for most of the activity around your porch light at night. Noctuids vary widely in appearance. The subfamily count is about 18, again depending upon the authority, and are distinguished, one from another, mostly by body characteristics, some of which are hard to see and recognize.

I suppose the granddaddy of references on moths (in this country) is **Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States** by William T. M. Forbes, published by Cornell in four parts from 1920 to 1960. The third part, Noctuidae, is over 400 pages of smallish print and microscopic footnotes. The book contains keys to every species of Noctuid found, at publication time, in the northeast.

The value of these four volumes to me is that the species described range far beyond New York, so the keys and descriptions give me a boost in looking at some I find here in coastal Georgia. (By the way, one of the four volumes—the skinniest one—includes skippers and butterflies, along with six families of moths.)

Now that the butterfliers are up to speed, everyone please consider the site, which follows Forbes fairly faithfully. Forbes begins with a key of fifteen choices which separates the family into fourteen subfamilies, each with a key to genera, and then each genus with a key to species. The first choice is "Eyes hairy..." or "Eyes naked..." Guess what? The second choice at the website is precisely that (the first is the presence or absence of ocelli).

Now on to the good stuff. The site begins with 21 questions, most of which are as easy to answer as "hairy eyes" or "naked eyes." In reality, more than 21 questions are present; eight of them are multiple choice rather than a binary either/or, but nonetheless reasonably easy for this amateur to follow. Simply click your choice of radio button on each question. And by the way, you don't have to click every button; if you are unsure, just leave the question blank.

Click "Search," and the result is a list—short or long—of the bugs in the database which match the description. If there is no match, you are so informed. Better still, some (not all) of the moths in the list have pictures associated with them, and a click will bring up an image you can compare to what you have in your hand. For each bug in the base, whether pictured or not, is a condensed description of the moth—the answers to the 21 questions. (I was tempted to end this last sentence with an exclamation point, but as an old C++ programmer I am loath to use the NOT operator in connection with a truly a great site.)

There is an accompanying list of all Noctuidae represented so far, and (at this writing) there are nearly 700. Since the sponsor is the California pest control folks, I suspect the site is heavily weighted toward western bugs—particularly those that eat what humans eat or consider ornamental. The site promises to add to the base; I'd like to see them add all 14,000 or so remaining by, say, Labor Day. This year.

Just GREAT.

Okay, one last word on eye patterns in moths. Editor Phil, phrantic to get me off this topic, gave me a reference not long ago to an article in our own beloved Journal: *Taxonomic Significance of Reflective Patterns in the Compound Eye of Live Butterflies: a synthesis of observations made on species from Japan, Taiwan, Papua New Guinea and Australia* (vol. 27 pp. 161-175). I read it at FASCA in Gainesville last week, and it has nothing to do with the sort of patterns I have been asking about. The butterfly eye patterns discussed in the paper were "reflective spots that changed their position according to the direction of the observation." Mine stay right there regardless of angle.

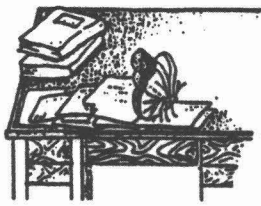
In the interest of looking at the problem from the inside, I sacrificed a rare and very valuable specimen, *Helicoverpa zea*, the corn earworm moth. The eye is a uniform tan with dark brown lines forming the random pattern—kinda like a dried mud flat complete with cracks formed by the shrinking mud. Using a 00 pin I performed a lens-ectomy on its right eye—nothing delicate about it; I just pried at it from the side at the head. The shell broke evenly around its perimeter and popped off much like half a Ping-Pong ball.

On the inside of the shell were dark brown structures appearing to rise from the inside of the eye to the surface of the large, tan areas. The "cracks," which appeared dark brown from the outside, were clear. And if I learn nothing further, that's all I'll have to say about it; but I really would like one of you biology majors to look at YOUR corn earworm under a better microscope than mine.

By the way, I put *H. zea* back in the collection sans one eye. Anyone care to donate a teeny eye patch? And maybe a very small Hathaway shirt?


CAROLINA
Tips
MAGNIFICENT WILD SILK MOTHS
Collecting Saturniid Cocoons

A beautiful recent publication from Carolina Biological Supply Co., **Magnificent Wild Silk Moths**, by member Valerie A. Passoa is free for the asking by calling 1-800-334-5551.



# From the Editor's Desk

*Phil Schappert*

Late again!

As hard as I try (maybe too hard), life never works out as I planned. The submission closing date for this issue was the end of April so it should have gone to the printer around mid-May—given a couple of weeks to edit, prepare, assemble, format and tweak. So why is it nearing the middle of June and I'm just finishing the issue?!?

When life is going well, *especially* if everything seems to be going along swimmingly, then you're due for the excrement to hit the ventilator (if you get my drift). Murphy *was* a disgusting optimist. The first link in the broken chain was an old SCSI internal ZIP drive that died in my DTP system. No problem, just install a new one, right?

Unh-unh...

Turns out that they don't make the internal SCSI drives anymore so I had no choice but to replace it with an external model (and the system already looks like some many-headed monster) or an internal IDE unit (this is probably starting to sound very arcane to anyone who's not computer savvy). Now, I've upgraded more than a few computer systems in my time so thought, "hey, this is going to be easy."

Wrong.

To make a long—and increasingly laden with acronyms—story short, when I restarted my system it dutifully recorded the presence of the new ZIP drive (Yay!) but refused to recognize the existing floppy drives, any of the I/O ports (no input/output ports means no printers or other external devices), or the SCSI card (Sorry, but your scanners don't live here no more!)

No matter what, or how hard, I tried I could not convince Mr. Gates' rarely-stalwart crew of bug-laden software (appropriate for us entomological types but still maddening) to recognize devices that I *knew* were there but it obviously didn't. A private aside to Mr. Gates: the recent court ruling is "too little, too late" (I seriously considered hiring a pie thrower but, alas, I'm too civilized to carry through on such a threat. Pity.)

So this issue has been done sans printed output (except via Acrobat files printed off of the Mac. I could do the entire News on the Mac but do you know how much fonts cost!?), using scanners on campus, my much-slower (aggravatingly so) office system, and various and sundry other "work-arounds." Anyone who works or plays with computers knows all about work-arounds.

Of course, the preceding diatribe notwithstanding, I could just have said that, since the submission closing date for the next issue was set for the end o July, during—as it turns out— the annual meeting this year (Winston-Salem, NC, July26-30—don't forget!), I purposely delayed this issue so that I could change the closing date for the next issue to the end of August—after the meeting—so that you could get all of your photos, articles and memories of the meeting to me in time for the next issue. (hint, hint)

Yeah, that's the ticket.

That was my plan all along. That stuff about broken computers and sundry other technical problems was just column filler—the *real* reason is the timing of the meeting and the next issue of the News. No, really.

Anyway, that's my story (and I'm sticking with it)...

Til' next time, *mes amis*!

# The Marketplace

***IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:* If the number following your advertisement is "414" then *you must renew your advertisement* before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.**

## Books/Videos

For Sale: **D'Abrera Butterflies of the Neotropical Region, Part 1, Papilionidae and Pieridae.** Excellent condition with library stamp to flyleaf. $200. Tony Moore, 162 Uxbridge Rd., Sutton, MA 01590, ***Amoore@infonet.tufts.edu*** 422

For sale: Partial personal entomological library including Comstock (orig. ed.), 3 vol. Set of Edwards and of Scudder. Send SASE for list. George T. Austin, Nevada State Museum, 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89107. 414

Tired of playing with butterflies? Study the beautiful flower moths. Both diurnal and nocturnal species can usually be found resting in the blossoms of their food plants. All moths and those larvae known are illustrated in a **Monograph to the North American Heliothentinae** by David F. Hardwick, with 279 pages and 25 full-page color plates. Prices: Canadian: perfect binding, $70 + $10 S & H, hard cover, cloth bound, $95 + $10 S & H; U.S.: perfect binding, $50 + $10 S & H, hard cover, cloth bound, $70 + $10 S & H. Available from Ms. Julia Hardwick, 533 Highland Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, K2A 2J5, Canada. Please make checks payable to D.F. Hardwick. 414

## Livestock

Wanted: Chrysalids of *Urbanus proteus* and *Appias drusilla*. Common in the southeastern US but not often reared, I am trying to complete a collection of butterflies common to the region. I have the necessary PPQ form 526 APHIS permit. Please fax (408) 927-0429 and note on top of page "Contact Jay at (408) 927-5884." Jay Gmerek, 6683 Mt. Hope Dr., San Jose, CA 95120. 422

For exchange: limited number of cocoons of *Hyalophora euryalus* (Saturniidae; eggs from wild female from Santa Ynez Valley). Also, pupae of *Euphydryas chalcedona chalcedona* (Nymphalidae) and *Philotes sonorensis* (Lycaenidae) available in spring. Interested in specimens of *Euphydryas phaeton ozarkei*, *Callosamia securifera*, *Citheronia sepulchralis* and others. SASE to Richard Priestaf, 833 La Roda Ave., Santa Barbara, CA 93111. 421

Cocoons and pupa for Spring 2000: *Actias luna*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Samia cynthia*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Automeris io*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Papilio glaucus*, *P. troilus*, *P. polyxenes asterius*. Send SASE to: Don Oehlke, c/o P.O. Pottersville, NJ 07979, 908-439-2462. 421

## Specimens

For Sale: Rarest of *Agrias*, esp. of the

The aim of the Marketplace in the **News of the Lepidopterists' Society** is to be consistent with the goals of the Society: "to promote the science of lepidopterology...to facilitate the exchange of specimens and ideas by both the professional worker and the amateur in the field,..." Therefore, the Editor will print notices which are deemed to meet the above criteria, *without quoting prices,* except for those of publications or lists.

No mention may be made in any advertisement in the **News** of any species on any federal threatened or endangered species list. For species listed under CITES, advertisers must provide a copy of the export permit from the country of origin to buyers. **Buyers must beware and be aware.** Advertisements for credit, debit, or charge cards or similar financial instruments or accounts, insurance policies and those for travel or travel arrangements cannot be accepted because they jeopardize our nonprofit status.

Only members in good standing may place ads. All advertisements are accepted, in writing, for two (2) issues unless a single issue is specifically requested and must be renewed before the deadline of the following issue to remain in place. All ads contain a code in the lower right corner (eg. 386, 391) which denote the volume and number of the **News** in which the ad. first appeared.

Advertisements must be under 100 words in length, or **they will be returned for editing**. Ads for Lepidoptera or plants must include full latin binomials for all taxa listed in your advertisement. **Send all advertisements to the Editor of the News.**

The Lepidopterists' Society and the Editor take no responsibility whatsoever for the integrity and legality of any advertiser or advertisement. Disputes arising from such notices must be resolved by the parties involved, outside of the structure of The Lepidopterists' Society. Aggrieved members may request information from the Secretary regarding steps which they may take in the event of alleged unsatisfactory business transactions. A member may be expelled from The Lepidopterists' Society, given adequate indication of dishonest activity.

Buyers, sellers, and traders are advised to contact your state department of agriculture and/or PPQAPHIS, Hyatsville, Maryland, regarding US Department of Agriculture or other permits required for transport of live insects or plants. Buyers are responsible for being aware that many countries have laws resticting the possession, collection, import, and export of some insect and plant species. Plant Traders: Check with USDA and local agencies for permits to transport plants. Shipping of agricultural weeds across borders is often restricted.

*phalcidon* group and others. Send SASE to: Henry Hensel, 145 Bellevue St., Edmundston, NB, E3V 2E2, Canada. Tel: (506) 735-3223. 422

For Sale: Butterflies from interior and arctic Alaska, especially *Boloria*, *Colias*, *Erebia* and *Oeneis*. Also a few species from the Northwest Territories. Commercial permits were obtained. Send SASE to Jack Harry, P.O. Box 25752, Salt Lake City, UT 84125. 422

Wanted to buy or exchange: A1 pairs of *Phoebis avellaneda*, *P. philea*, *Papilio machaonides*, *P. esperanza*, *P. garamas* (esp. *f. splendida*), *P. cacica*, *P. ascolius*, *Agrias aedon rodriguezi*, etc. Many Japanese, Chinese, Taiwanese and Neotropical butterflies and beetles for exchange. Send detailed list to Shin-ichi Ohshima, Shimohideya 707-99, Okegawa, Saitama (363-0025) Japan. Fax: (+81) 48 787 0290. 422

Sell, exchange, buy. Butterflies and insects of the world. Richard Souciou, La Martiniere, 79500 Melle, France, (33) 549291165, (33) 549271608 (fax), ***soucious@club-internet.fr*** 421

Exchange: butterflies from western Europe, Morocco, Turkey, and Pakistan. Interested in butterflies from North America, particularly Papilionidae, *Parnassius* and *Colias*. Jean Hanus, 2 rue de Belgrade, 3800 Grenoble, France. 421

For sale: Large selection of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera from Russia and other countries of former USSR. Ilya Osipov, Novogireevskaja 53-8, Moscow, 111394 Russia, tel/fax (7095)-301-25-14, ***www.osipov.org***, ***osipov@osipov.org*** 421

For exchange: North American *Catocala* in exchange for other *Catocala* species worldwide, in particular, those from the Southern United States. All inquiries will be answered. Dr. Ken Neil, P.O. Box 410,Canning, Nova Scotia, Canada B0P 1H0, ***irene.neil@ns.sympatico.ca*** 414

For exchange: Butterflies and moths from Spain for exchange with interested people from other countries. Contact: Manuel Carrasco González; Bda Andalucía, Bque 5- 5º C, 11540-Sanlúcar de Barrameda, Cádiz; España, ***jcuberog11@smail1.ocenf.org*** 414

For sale/exchange: Butterflies from Tibet, esp. species and subspecies of Parnassiinae (*P. hide, P. imperator, P. acco, P. acdestis, P. szechenyii, P. schultei, P. cephalus,* etc.), Pieridae, Satyridae, in first quality. Discount available, free packaging and posted by registered airmail. For price list and more information: Stanislav Kocman, Horymirova 4, Ostrava 3 700 30, Czech Republic, Europe, +420-69-345538. 414

Free pheomone moth lures for several types offered to foreign collectors for the purpose of collecting diurnal clearwing moths (Sesiidae). Nothing owed to me at any time but need duplicates and will also pay for Sesiidae collected. Lures offered free to collectors in South America, Africa, Europe and anywhere outside of U.S. Full simple instructions given and I will help with problems associated with lures. You will find that lures are "fun" and open a new dimension to collecting. American collectors are also invited to ask for free lures. Dr. John Holoyda, 5407 N. Oketa Ave., Chicago, IL 60656-1746. 414

## Equipment

Top quality entomological supplies. Drawers, trays, boxes, pins, spreading boards (the best and easiest), nets, and a lot more. Insect frames of unique designs. Prices are the lowest of the entire market (Canadian currency). We ship anywhere around the world. Yves-Pascal Dion, 271 Léo-T.-Julien, Charlesbourg, Quebec, Canada G1H 7B1, 418-841-3587, Fax: 418-841-2024, ***ypdion@ccapcable.com*** 414

For sale: Entomological pins of the highest quality. Price is approx. $1.80 for 100 pieces. Send for list, pin sample and information to: Stanislav Kocman, Horymirova 4, Ostrava 3, 700 30, Czech Republic, Europe. Tel./Fax: +420 69 345538. 414

For Sale: Light traps, 12 volt DC or 110 AC with 15 watt or 20 watt black lights. The traps are portable and easy to use. Rain drains & sorting screens protect specimens from damage. Free brochure and price list available. Also, custom built light traps and light fixtures: Mercury vapor, black light & black light dark in 15, 20 & 40 watt, and sun lamps. Together or in combination. Electrical controls, photoelectric switches, rain drains and sorting screen. Will design enclosures and include enclosure plans with purchase of fixture. To obtain a quote, your specifications are required. For information, contact: Leroy C. Koehn, 6085 Wedgewood Village Circle, Lake Worth, FL 33464-7371; Tele: 561-966-1655; ***Leptrap@aol.com*** 414

## Help Needed

I am searching for live and dead showy insects worldwide but especially from South America and Africa. Will buy or exchange them for livestock or specimens of butterflies, moths, beetles and dragonflies from various regions of Russia. Yuri Berezhnoi, P.O. Box 33, Sochi, Russia, Fax: +7-8622-945462, ***kingdom@sochi.ru*** 414

Wanted to buy: The following books are needed by a friend. Send condition, asking price and contact information and you will be contacted. Legion of the Night (sargent); Butterflies of Rocky Mountain States (Ferris/Brown); Butterflies of North America (Feltwell). Ron Leuschner, 1900 John St., Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608, ***ronleusch@aol.com*** 414

Wanted: Nevada butterfly records (all species), request for information not previously sent (species/date/location), these data being computerized for forthcoming book, all contributors will be acknowledged. George T. Austin, Nevada State Museum, 700 Twin Lakes Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89107. 414

## Help Offered

New Lepidoptera resource: "Russian Butterflies: Insects from Former USSR for Collectors." Web site and database for insects at ***www.osipov.org/insects***. Contact Ilya Osipov, Novogireevskaja 53-8, Moscow, 111394 Russia, tel/fax (7095)-301-25-14, ***osipov@osipov.org***, for further information. 421

Wish to collect legally in Costa Rica? Whether you decide to visit Costa Rica for pleasure or work we can help you obtain your Official Collecting permit for the time of your stay. You would be allowed to collect in all the country (except National Parks). Costa Rica rain forests are unique in what you can get: species from the north (Mexico) or the south (South America). Contact: Miguel E. Chumpitasi, P.O.Box 1106-2150, Moravia, San Jose, Costa Rica or phone/fax (506) 236-1447, ***echumpi@sol.racsa.co.cr***. 414

## Miscellaneous

Looking for companion to go on Field Trip to Ecuador, Sept. 1 to Sept. 15, 2000. Contact Leroy Simon, (352) 245-8351, 5975 SE 122nd Pl., Belleview, FL 34420. 422

Small personal butterfly collection (~30 Schmitt boxes, ~2 Xerox paper boxes with immatures in alcohol). Most are Nymphalids, especially *Asterocampa*, on which I did my dissertation. In addition, I have literature (reprints and books), drawings, manuscripts and journals (Ann. Rev. Entomol., 1980-1997; J. Lepid. Soc., 1978-present (incl. News); J. Res. Lepid., (1980-current); Mol. Biol. Evol., 1989-present and Syst. Zool, 1978-1991 + Syst. Biol., 1992-current). I can no longer maintain the collections and have no further professional interest in entomology. If you are seriously interested in any of the above, please call or write with details of your interests. I have yet to compile a list of butterfly species, reprints or books so I'm looking for specific requests or offers for the whole lot. Tim Friedlander, 14012 Great Notch Terrace, North Potomac, MD 20878, 301-294-3361. 414

## Research Requests

Publications concerning Midwestern Ichneumon wasps (Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae) are required in support of my studies of Sesiid moths. There appear to be a number of Ichneumon wasps that are sympatric with and almost indistinguishable from *Albuna fraxini vitriosa* (Sesiidae). I am investigating potential mimicry between the wasps and these moths. Comprehensive, detailed texts/papers with color pictures would be very useful. Postage prepaid and all literature/material will be returned to you. Contact: John Holoyda, 5407 N. Oketo Ave., Chicago, IL 60656-1746. 421



*Notice*

## New Membership Directory Alert

*Julian Donahue, Assistant Secretary*

The biennial Membership Directory will be published in November. You should act now if you have changed your e-mail address, have new telephone or fax numbers (especially if you have moved), if you want to add to or revise your list of interests, or if you want to request that all or part of your listing be omitted from the Directory (phone number, address + phone number, or elect to not be listed at all). Send all additions and corrections to:

Julian Donahue, 735 Rome Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90065-4040, USA; e-mail ***Bugbooks@aol.com***. For a copy of your current listing send a SASE, or request an e-mail reply.

*Notice*

## The Taxonomic Report: recent issue titles.

Hübner's *Helicta*: the forgotten *Neonympha*. R. R. Gatrelle. Vol 1(8), 15, July 1999.

*Celastrina idella* (Lycaenidae: Polyommatinae): a new butterfly species from the Atlantic coastal plain. D. M. Wright and H. Pavulaan. Vol. 1(9), 15 August 1999.

Three new Hesperioidae from South Carolina: new subspecies of *Euphyes bimacula*, *Poanes aaroni*, and *Hesperia attalus*. R. R. Gatrelle. Vol. 1(10), 24 December 1999.

A New Elfin Butterfly (Lycaenidae: Eumaini) from Northern China with Comments on the Nomenclature of Palearctic Elfins. K. Johnson. Vol. 2(1), 1 January 2000.

*Announcement*

# Nabokov's Butterflies

**Nabokov's Butteflies** is a new book published by Beacon Press which compiles previously unpublished and uncollected works by Vladimir Nabokov. Included are new translations from Russian by Dmitri Nabokov. The volume is edited and annotated by Brian Boyd and Robert Michael Pyle. This book documents the many ways that lepidoptera influenced and guided the life and writings of Nabokov, and includes plates of Nabokov's sketches and specimens he collected. The book has a list price of $45, but the Lepidopterists' Society is offering the book for $35 plus $3.50 shipping; a great bargain on a wonderful volume, and each sale earns $10 for the Society.

From the book jacket:

Literature and lepidoptera dance an elaborate *pas de deux* through seventy years of Vladimir Nabokov's life, from his boyhood in Russia to his life as an émigré in the Crimea, Berlin, France, the United States, and finally in Switzerland. An American literary giant, Nabokov also produced first-rate work as a scientist, and in his fiction and elsewhere eloquently advocated attention to the details of the natural world and promoted the delights of discovery.

**Nabokov's Butterflies** presents Nabokov's twin passions through an astonishingly rich array of novel selections, stories, poems, screenplay, autobiography, criticism, lectures, articles, reviews, interviews, letters, and notes, plus a wealth of beautiful and fanciful drawings by Nabokov and photographs of him in the field.

Here for the first time, newly translated from the Russian by Dmitri Nabokov, is Nabokov's most intense amalgam of literature and Lepidoptera, his forty-page afterword to The Gift—cut short by his switch from Russian to English and from Europe to America at the midpoint of his life—an immensely rich and revealing work. Here too are scores of fascinating letters to his mother, wife, and colleagues; the unexpected scientific articles; "The Admirable Anglewing," an intriguing entomological tale; a taste of the prodigious work he expended on his ultimately unrealized Butterflies of Europe; and then poems newly translated from the original Russian.

**Nabokov's Butterflies** is major literary event: not only in chronological scope but also in genre, no other volume of Nabokov's writing encompasses such variety. It is, as Dmitri Nabokov has said, a book that "would have warmed the cockles of Father's heart," and a must-have for admirers of the great novelist and all who appreciate the joys of Lepidoptera.

Orders can be placed by sending a check for $38.50, made out to the Lepidopterists' Society, to:

Brian Scholtens
710 New Market Dr.
Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464

*Announcement*

## Contributions to C.P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Biodiversity. Moths of western North America. 3. Distribution of Arctiidae of western North America, Part I.

Text, systematic list, bibliography, and maps by D. C. Ferguson, P. A. Opler, M. J. Smith, and J. P. Donahue is now available. $24.00, includes shipping. Quick mail extra.

This atlas includes a revised systematic list for western arctiidae by D. C. Ferguson, maps of all described western species compiled from most major North American museums and several private collections. Records from monographic treatments are also included. This is the first comprehensive treatment of western North American species. It does not include identification keys or images. Part 2, anticipated later in 2000 will include images of almost all described western species.

Send your order and payment made out to Gillette Publications to:

Dr. Paul A. Opler, Gillette Publications
Department of Bioagricultural Sciences
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523

*Notice*

## "Save Money, Don't Send me the Journal!"

*Julian Donahue, Assistant Secretary*

One member recently wrote this on his dues notice, painfully aware that the dues were increased this year as a result of rising costs. The option to choose which publications to receive, at varying prices, is offered by a number of entomological societies and has, in fact, been the subject of recurring discussion in the Society. The principal reason for rejecting the idea is that a fundamental *raison d'etre* of the Society is to serve as a meeting ground between "amateurs" and "professionals" in the field. If all members receive the same publications some "osmosis" is bound to occur, and we will all be better informed as a consequence. Another reason for not offering a choice of publications is more mundane: the added bookkeeping would be burdensome, and our present membership software would have to be modified, at a cost of several hundred dollars. It's more cost-efficient to send all publications to all members. Local schools, libraries, nature centers, and the like are starved for resources; surely a grateful recipient can be found for Society publications you no longer need.

# "A Certain Spot in the Forest"

*Paul Manton*

*10 Flower Street, Hicksville, NY 11801*

What pre-adolescent is not, like Thoreau at Walden Pond, who never really went far afield the creature comforts of Emerson's Old Manse, monarch of all he or she surveys? It may be an inner city vacant lot or a suburban backyard or a grove in the country where young minds of undampened enthusiasm revel in the exploits of cowboys and Indians, pirates, soldiers, astronauts, or Vikings. Children are endowed with a natural thirst for adventure, a need to spin yarns and legends about the spooky boarded—up old house in their neighborhood, and a desire to survey and collect every creature that inhabits their realm as conquerors of old returned from their triumphs with beasts from vanquished lands. In my case, it was a rippling meadow and dreams of the likes of David Livingstone in Darkest Africa and Henry Bates in Amazonia's "green inferno."

Such a fantasy can be dangerous if permitted to survive unrealized beyond the teen years. Paul Pilgram, the corpulent, slovenly, ill-health plagued shopkeeper in Nabokov's "The Aurelian" was such a frustrated man who lived in a life of quiet desperation. He had dreamed of escape from his shabby, *petit* bourgeois life in Weimar Berlin to exotic lands where he could net gorgeous tropical butterflies. But "what had been in his youth a delightfully exciting plan had now gradually become a dark, passionate obsession." The dream, defeated by life's circumstances, avenged itself by reducing Pilgram to a depressed and depressing man whose soul became drained of color as the Morphos and Swallowtails in his shop window were brilliantly hued. He had not, in his bleak urban environs, a magical place, an entomological Eden in which to dwell. And electronic ersatz reality lay in an unimagined future.

My own kingdom, where I collected butterflies, was the dusty, overgrown wayside of a long abandoned Long Island road where tall grass, wildflowers, and thickets had decades before usurped the extinct jalopies; those ancient motor cars that flicker by still in ragtime-accompanied silent films. I should refrain from dubbing my experiences "collecting," choosing the more eccentric and Victorian "entomologizing" in its stead. The former seems far too systematic and methodical for the dilettante observer to lay claim. They are more vignette than formal observation; disconnected gleanings on nameless bygone days rich in the stirrings of memory precisely because of their fragmentary nature.

To give these stirrings their due is to understand not only the Proustian obsession with recapturing the fleeting moments that have receded into the passing years, but also to appreciate the hopeless neurosis that spawned it. For poor anxiety-ridden Proust, asthmatic and tormented by the pangs of intense hypochondria, life was survivable not because of hope for the future, but because of hope for the past. Revisit an exact point in time and that point becomes a portal wherein one can enter a world one has once inhabited and survived. Such a calming certainty may explain why Proust could place such emphasis on vivid detail recollection affected by the most seemingly inconsequential stimuli while his whole persona was that of a twitchy and nervous man emotionally jarred by nothing more traumatic than the present.

His desire to affix his identity to something external drew him to nature. However, according to his biographer, Ronald Hayman, his "passionate intensity in looking at natural objects is comparable to that of poets such as Wordsworth and Hopkins, painters such as Monet and Cézanne, but behind it was a neurotic compulsiveness.

Nabokov called his own living for the past a "hypertrophied sense of lost childhood." His butterfly collecting was his vital connection to his family's estate confiscated in the Bolshevik Revolution and, by consequence, the bygone 19th Century. The pastures and fields of Rozhestveno were his Elysian Meadows. He, like his father who was also an avid entomologist, had the queer knack for recalling a past encounter with a particular uncommon butterfly in the field the way most of us remember where we were and what we were doing (and 1963, in general) when we first heard about J.F.K.'s assassination. Every reminisce was a fragment of a former world to be cherished against the past-less present and the future which is a mere abstraction devoid of memories, history, or artifact to give evidence of its reality.

It is not incidental that butterflies provided Nabokov with the same mnemonic mechanism as Proust's Madeleine. Many a naturalist's life is festooned with intimations of immortality; remembered experiences of nature that imbed themselves in the psyche. To grasp hold of a manifestation of natural phenomena and through unique personal observation render it inextricable from one's sense of self, is to triumph over the passage of time even as it inexorably claims mind and body in increments. "The eternal youthfulness of Nature answers all my own feelings of youth and preserves it," wrote Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

> "...as I turn from these men and women whom I watch gradually submerged under the tide of gray hairs—it seems a bliss I have never earned, to find bird, insect, and

> flower renewing itself every year in fresh eternal beauty, the same as in my earliest childhood. The little red butterflies have not changed a streak of black on their busy wings, nor the azure dragonflies lost or gained a shade of color since we Cambridge children caught them in our childish hands."

How generous is nature, indeed, in the bliss of "eternal youthfulness." It has given us, by way of the butterfly, the metaphor for every comforting thought that fortifies self-aware beings against the cold and dark and infinite gulfs of time and space. Alas, in the hands of Darwin's generation, the butterfly in its theme and variation of form and distribution and habit became an indelible documentation of the reality of evolution. Change, not stability. Randomness, not design. A microcosm not of eternal artistry, but of a passing instant, however lengthy in human terms. Nineteenth Century naturalists like Henry Bates and Alfred Wallace—no less than Charles Darwin—seemed to have captured and pinned on to a spreading board, the very soul of the butterfly.

Or did they? Every lepidopterist is necessarily a poet. But the physicist's analysis of hydrogen spectra does not degrade the beauty of a rainbow one iota more than the romantic should be concerned that all the lunar samples and geophysical calibrations will ever define a moon—lit summer evening. To acknowledge that happiness is serotonin in the brain, that love is the interplay of anatomy and hormones, or that the ties that bind are really selfish genes at work, does not lessen the depth of human experience. Ultimately, a stray childhood memory of a butterfly darting from bloom to bloom in a quiet wayside meadow is the only star to guide us as we sail into the inky black night of mortal eventuality.

To wit: The Cabbage White (*Pieris rapae*) lazily tumbling across the meadow and frequently backtracking as it hugs the contours of shrub and fencepost. My father, seeing a budding entomologist—defined in those days as "one who studies bugs and looks at them—gave me a 1936 copy of Frank E. Lutz' **Field Book of Insects**. I was utterly flabbergasted to discover that this ubiquitous little white butterfly with licorice-streaked wingtips was not found in America before the Civil War, but had, in fact, been introduced to Quebec and New York City in 1860 and 1868, respectively. Like Mediaeval scholars who had assumed the Creation to be static, it had not occurred to me, until then, that the natural world had its own chronicles and recorded history. Indeed, the Cabbage White, of European origin, has largely displaced the Veined White (Pieris napi), which had been a considerable agricultural pest on mustards, cabbages, and related plants in the early 19th Century.

To wit: The coasting Monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) over hedgerow; wheeling around to alight on milkweed. On especially breezy days it is seen sipping nectar from a red clover and holding fast the flower head like an orange and black banner bending and snapping crisply. I learned about the metamorphosis of the butterfly rearing the naked, zebra-stripped caterpillars even before junior high school. Seeing the process repeated summer after summer as I got older, family pets died, neighbors moved away, and grandparents who were vigorous youths when the aircraft was a box kite-like toy, faded, taught me that life is a juxtapositioning of the eternal and the ephemeral.

To wit: The elegant Tiger Swallowtail (*Papilio glaucus*) dipping and floating under blue sky and wisps of hooked-tipped cirrus clouds. A most elusive beauty. Once—I don't know when, maybe in 1971—I bolted across my meadow, leaped into the air, and with a "badminton save," netted one. It was as though I had captured a sunbeam or a snowflake. A few minutes in my coffee can/killing jar and it was ready for mounting and then exhibition in a cigar box my grandfather gave me; a proud trophy displayed like a coat of arms in full achievement. But something ethereal was lost. Suddenly it was not the same Tiger Swallowtail I had spied sailing across the field. It had been reduced to a mere scientific specimen to have for the possessing What a nine year old learns from such an experience, is that some of the most meaningful things in life are those that can not be captured or frozen in time, but must be enjoyed while passing through, however briefly, and then remembered forevermore with a fondness and melancholia.

To wit: The Five Spotted Hawkmoth (*Manduca quinquemaculata*) appearing and disappearing after dusk. Its flight defines eccentric orbits about the street lamp before vanishing into the velvet of the mid-summer's night. How different is this creature of the humid night air from us and how limited is the realm of human experience. It lives life on the wing, sipping nectar from flowers like a humming bird and, indeed, superficially resembles a humming bird. Back in the 1840's, Henry Bates was confounded to convince some Brazilian Indians of his acquaintance that hawk moths and their look-alikes were quite distinct. The Indians, it turns out, were just as aware of the metamorphosis of insects as Western naturalists. If a worm with a voracious appetite for leaves, and an equally prodigious production of droppings (called "frass" by entomologists), could settle down into an ornate sarcophagus only to emerge in winged splendor, the transformation to humming bird seemed a trifle modification.

Such curiosities play havoc with our innate sense of plausibility and the metaphorical. The transformation of the butterfly from Earth-bound caterpillar to ethereal beauty of the air was, to the pre-Darwinian theologian, a kind of reflection of Christ's Resurrection and the promise that one day all the world's tombs would be as empty chrysalides.

It defies the limits of credulity still.

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***Part 1 of 2.*** *Part 2 will appear in the next issue of the* ***News****...*

# Membership

The Lepidopterists' Society is open to membership from anyone interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. The only criteria for membership is that you appreciate butterflies or moths! To become a member, please send full dues for the current year, together with your current mailing address and a note about your particular areas of interest in Lepidoptera, to:

Kelly Richers,
Assistant Treasurer,
The Lepidopterists' Society
9417 Carvalho Court
Bakersfield, CA 93311

### Dues Rate

| | |
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| Active (regular) | $ 45.00 |
| Affiliate | 10.00 |
| Student | 20.00 |
| Sustaining | 60.00 |
| Contributor | 100.00 |
| Institutional Subscription | 60.00 |
| Air Mail Postage for News | 15.00 |

Students must send proof of enrollment. Please add $ 5.00 to your Student or Active dues if you live outside of the U.S. to cover additional mailing costs. Remittances must be in U.S. dollars, payable to "The Lepidopterists' Society". All members receive the **Journal** and the **News** (each published quarterly). Supplements included in the **News** are the Membership Directory, published in even-numbered years, and the Season Summary, published annually. Additional information on membership and other aspects of the Society can be obtained from the Secretary (see address inside back cover).

# Change of Address?

Please send permanent changes of address, telephone numbers, areas of interest, or e-mail addresses to:

Julian P. Donahue, Assistant Secretary,
The Lepidopterists' Society,
Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd.,
Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057.
***donahue@caroli.usc.edu***

# Our Mailing List?

Contact Dr. Donahue for information on mailing list rental.

# Missed or Defective Issue?

Requests for missed issues should be directed to: Ron Leuschner (1900 John Street, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-2608, (310) 545-9415, ***ronleusch@aol.com***). Defective issues will also be replaced. Please be certain that you've really missed an issue by waiting for a subsequent issue to arrive.

# Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society

Inquiries regarding **Journal** policy and manuscripts submitted for publication in the **Journal** are to be sent to:

Dr. M. Deane Bowers, Editor
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***bowers@spot.colorado.edu***

Editorial policy is outlined on the inside back cover of any issue of the **Journal**.

# Book Reviews

Send book reviews or new book releases for review, for either the **Journal** or the **News**, to:

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***asolis@sel.barc.usda.gov***

# Submission Guidelines for the News

Submissions are always welcome! When space becomes limiting, preference is given to articles written for a non-technical but knowledgable audience, illustrated, written succinctly, and under 1,000 words. Please submit your article or item in one of the following formats (in order of preference):

1. Electronically transmitted file in ASCII or other acceptable form *via* e-mail.

2. Article on high-density floppy diskette or Zip disk in any of the popular formats. You may include graphics on disk, too. Indicate what format(s) your article is in, and call if in doubt. Include a printed hardcopy and a backup in ASCII or RTF (just in case). All disks will be returned upon request.

3. Typewritten copy, double-spaced suitable for scanning and optical character recognition. Artwork should be line drawings in pen and ink or good, clean photocopies suitable for scanning. Originals are preferred.

4. Handwritten or printed (very legible, short pieces only please, <500 words).

# Submission Deadlines

Material for Volume 42 must reach the Editor by the following dates:

| Issue | Date Due |
|---|---|
| 1 Spring | you missed it! |
| 2 Summer | try again! |
| **3 Autumn** | **Aug. 25, 2000** |
| **4 Winter** | **Nov. 10, 2000** |

Reports for Supplement S1, the Season Summary, must reach the respective Zone Coordinator (see most recent Season Summary for your Zone) by Dec. 15. See inside back cover for Zone Coordinator information.

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Refer to Season Summary for Zone coverage details.

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