

Volume 42, Number 3 Autumn 2000

NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

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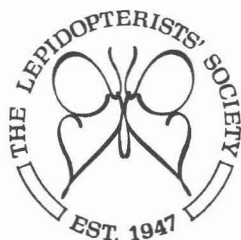
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NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 42, No. 3 Autumn 2000



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The Lepidopterists' Society is a non-profit educational and scientific organization. The object of the Society, which was formed in May 1947 and formally constituted in December 1950, is "to promote internationally the science of lepidopterology in all its branches; to further the scientifically sound and progressive study of Lepidoptera, to issue periodicals and other publications on Lepidoptera; to facilitate the exchange of specimens and ideas by both the professional worker and the amateur in the field; to compile and distribute information to other organizations and individuals for purposes of education and conservation and appreciation of Lepidoptera; and to secure cooperation in all measures" directed towards these aims. (Article II, Constitution of The Lepidopterists' Society.)

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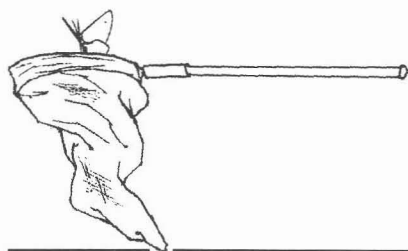
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First Announcement

2001 Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society

To be held July 26-29, 2001 at Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon. Commercial shuttles will be available from Portland and Eugene to Corvallis. Further details will be available in forthcoming issues of the News and on the Lepidopterists' Society web site. A symposium on classic field sites is contemplated. Please plan now to attend. See www.furman.edu/~snyder/snyder/lep/ for more information.

Cover: A large congregation of Black-veined Whites, *Aporia crataegi* (Pieridae) puddle beside a picturesque stream near Legostaev, Iskitim District, Novosibirsk Province, West Siberia, Russia on June 13, 1994. Photo © 1994 by Oleg Kosterin. Used by permission.



Mailbag...

Dear Editor,

I presume that Mr. Lemann will get numerous responses to his inquiry about pitcher plant moths, but just in case...

He didn't mention what species of pitcher plants are involved, or what geographical area, but North America has (at least) two well-documented noctuid moths whose larvae are host-specific on pitcher plants:

On *Sarracenia flava*:

Exyra nigrocaput (Morrison) [synonym: *Exyra ridingsii* (Riley)], *Exyra semicrocea* (Guenee), and *Tarachidia semiflava* (Guenee)

On *Saracenia minor*:

Exyra semicrocea (Guenee) and *Tarachidia semiflava* (Guenee)

On *Sarracenia purpurea*:

Exyra nigrocaput (Morrison) [synonym: *Exyra ridingsii* (Riley)] and *Exyra rolandiana* Grote

There is a fourth species of *Exyra* (*fax* (Grote)), type locality Georgia, which may feed on a pitcher plant but I have no information on this at hand.

On *Sarracenia* species:

Papaipema appassionate (Harvey)

The usual place to begin a search for hostplant records of North American butterflies and larger moths is Tietz, H.M. 1972. **An Index to the Described Life Histories, Early Stages and Hosts of the Macrolepidoptera of the Continental United States and Canada.** 2 vols. Allyn Museum of Entomology, Sarasota, distributed exclusively by Entomological Reprint Specialists, Los

Angeles (whose e-mail address happens to be the same as mine!).

I believe that Dr. Gaden Robinson of The Natural History Museum, London, hosts a website with worldwide larval hostplant records for the Lepidoptera, but I don't have the URL at hand (it's www.nhm.ac.uk/entomology/hostplants/ - Ed).

I'm sending a copy of this response to Mo Nielsen in Michigan, who has reared at least two of these moths from purple pitcher plant and may be able to give him additional information.

Hope this helps.

Julian P. Donahue

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bugbooks@aol.com



Dear Editor,

Sometime ago I noticed that a larva had penetrated a styrofoam box. I thought it had only made a hole but, curious, I decided to put it within a glass container with chips of styrofoam. To my surprise after several days it pupated and some time afterwards a micromoth (5mm) emerged. Was the larva digesting styrofoam (which I think is polystyrene)? Can anybody tell me about similar experiences?

Miguel E. Chumpitasi

echumpi@sol.racsaco.cr



Dear Editor

In the Autumn '97 issue of the News (Vol. 39, No. 4) you printed a rather terse letter of mine in which I chastised the use of the term "Odd Couples" as a headline to a photograph of a male-male pairing in the tropical Tasar Silkmoth, *Antherea mylitta* (Saturniidae). "I thought it was going to account for two separate species getting it on - that clearly would have 'odd behavior' wouldn't you agree?," I wrote. I accused you of "rampant homophobia," a phrase I regret now after your rebuttal clearly demonstrated an absence of malice. I appreciated that.

Beam ahead to the present. Lake Peña Blanca, AZ. Late July 2000. In the morning light, looking around the perimeter of our site, my friend came across this male-male pairing of *Hyles lineata* and an as-of-yet-unnamed Sphingid. Two different genera! My



friend, a Ph.D. in entomology, said he'd never seen anything like it. It doesn't take a scientist to deduce the mishmash and rolling exchange of pheromones that is created at the unnatural event of a sheet and a lamp in the desert. So, why isn't this seen more? Fascinating. Got me to thinking...has anyone ever seen this away from a light? Observed

continued on pp. 69

Minutes of the 2000 Annual Business Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society

1. President John W. Brown called the annual business meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society to order at 11:16 a.m. on July 30, 2000, in Room A, Winston Hall, Wake Forest University, Winston-Salem, NC.

2. President Brown first called on Secretary Ernest Williams to provide a summary of the meeting of the Executive Council. Secretary Williams reported the following:

a. The Executive Council (EC) met from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 27, and conducted its business very efficiently. Most of the meeting was comprised of reports from officers, editors, and committees.

b. The Society is in significantly better shape financially than it was a year ago, with additional income from the recent increase in dues and the change to a larger-format journal, which has reduced publication costs. We have lost a few members because of the dues increase, but as a Society we are financially better off by about \$20,000.

c. Next year's meeting will be at Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR, and everyone at the banquet heard an invitation to it from Andy Brower. We have not yet finalized a choice of location for the 2002 meeting, but that choice will be communicated as soon as it is decided. There are several good possibilities for next year as well as for following years.

d. The techniques manual, written mostly by Dave Winter, will be out any day, and we expect this to be a very successful publication. As the costs come in, we'll be able to set the final post-publication price.

e. Editors of the Society's publications are appointed for three-year terms, and

the EC considered two editorships at this meeting. We are pleased to announce the reappointment of Phil Schappert for another three years as editor of the News. We are also pleased to announce a new editor of the Journal. Carla Penz, of the Milwaukee Public Museum, will work with Deane Bowers during the latter half of 2001 to take over the editorship of the Journal in 2002. We appreciate the past efforts of both Phil and Deane.

f. Secretary Williams pointed out that on several occasions during the course of the EC meeting, the importance of the Society's webpage came to the fore. The web is becoming the primary source of information for most people, and as a case in point, the EC heard that 9 out of 10 new members of the Society used the membership blank from the webpage, not from our attractive brochure. Members of the Society should look at the webpage to ensure that we're communicating what we wish to the outside world.

g. Finally, with extensive discussion about the need for and use of any official listing of scientific names, the EC approved forming a committee "to draft a position statement on the rules and guidelines by which taxonomic decisions are made and to examine the possibility of developing a list of scientific names for North American butterflies."

3. Some discussion followed the above report. In response to a question about the last item, Felix Sperling explained some of the recent history about attempts to standardize scientific names of butterflies and why the Society may wish to contribute to this on-going endeavor. Questions were also raised

about publication of the Journal, which recently has been behind schedule. We expect the Journal to be catching up; issue 3 for the year 2000 will be mailed this fall, and issue 4 may be as well. Concern was expressed by members present about having the News and Journal published on schedule. The EC agreed with this concern, and several people spoke about the plans to get the Journal back on schedule.

4. President Brown next called on Kelly Richers for a statement of Resolutions (attached) about this year's meeting. Kelly's Resolutions were well-received.

5. President Brown then spoke briefly about the Society, pointing out that we are a volunteer organization and wishing to thank those people who have taken on the most difficult ("ugly") jobs of the Society: Phil Schappert, for writing and editing the News; Deane Bowers, for editing the Journal; Dave Iftner, for keeping us straight financially; and Bill and Mindy Connors, for hosting the meeting this year.

6. President Brown then asked for a moment of silence to remember those members of the Society who have metamorphosed away during the preceding year.

7. Finally, incoming-President Bob Robbins was called forward to receive the antennae and gavel of office from out-going President John Brown. These antennae are attractive and more lycaenid-shaped than we have seen recently.

8. New President Robbins, who will serve until July, 2001, made brief remarks and adjourned the meeting at 11:41 a.m.

*Ernest H. Williams,
Secretary*

Resolutions of the Year 2000 Lep. Soc. Meeting at Wake Forest University, July 26-30, 2000

Near the end of July to Wake Forest we came
With butterfly nets like moths to a flame.
From the Great Smokey Mountains where traps were set
And goals of new records—over twenty—were met.

By car and by flight over mountains and plains,
Lepidopterists gathered, no we are not insane.
For months on end the Conners had labored,
Mindy and Bill and their student neighbors.

Dave Wagner and Charlie Covell both helped out
While Susan Wells set meeting matters about.
The Ramada Inn and Luter Hall were invaded
And late into night moth catches were graded.

John Brown chaired the meeting and as prez made the grade
As reports from committees and budgets were made.
The Lep Soc is healthy, bank balances higher,
With plans for the internet, and books for the buyer.

Ron Leuschner this year sold lots of back issues,
And Donahue's database avoided all miscues.
Our Journal is speeding up with its time line
And the News under Schappert is having a fine time.

At Thursday's reception, as dinner we ate,
With wonderful company and beer that was great,
The students who helped might think we are strange
As we dragged in from collecting looking like we had mange.

Exhibits and sales added much to our pleasure
Especially since we could all view them at our leisure.
Some picked pigs on Friday, others collected,
It's interesting to see which one you selected.

On Saturday evening we all came together
To an exceptional banquet out of hot humid weather.
Tosio Kumata won the Jordan award
Working on Gracillariidae without getting bored.

Becky Simmons presented the Clench award paper.
Just look at how far her genetics can take her.
John Brown showed the wrong slide accidentally on purpose
Or is that Jona Browni? Our prez wouldn't fool us.

Bob Robbins prepares to take over the reins
John's hair is gone, we hope Robert's remains.
So as we disperse to our natural places
Look west to Corvallis to remeet these same faces.

Our membership gives all thanks and high honor
To all the hard workers, and especially the Conners.

Kelly Richers
(Official Resolutions Committee)

Announcement...

Basic Techniques Manual (Memoir 5) is now available

Basic Techniques for Observing and Studying Moths and Butterflies

by William D. Winter.

This 350-page book (with added 82 pages of Appendices) is packed with information for study of Lepidoptera no matter what the reader's interests are. The introductory chapter tells where and when to look for butterflies. Best bets are sites with a variety of interesting vegetation or patches of nectar-yielding flowers. Disturbed areas, edge zones (roadsides, railroad verges) and small openings in the forest are likely spots. Since each group of species has its own habits and flight times, it is best to try different times, seasons and habitats. This is only a small sample of the wealth of information in this book—you will want to read the details for yourself.

Other chapters describe photo techniques, gardening for butterflies, and collecting methods. The latter subject is expanded to show how to derive maximum scientific information within proper environmental guidelines. Both the beginner and experienced student of Lepidoptera will find this book to be a valuable reference. It is due to the dedication of Bill Winter (and his son, who completed the manuscript after Bill's death) that this book is now available.

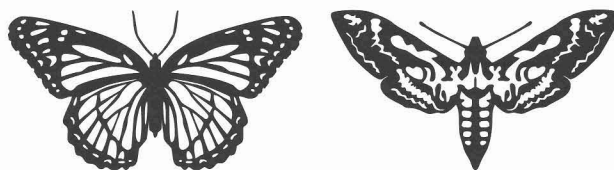
To get your copy, send check or Money Order made payable to "The Lepidopterists' Society," to:

Ken Bliss, Publications Mgr.
P. O. Box 1366
Edison, NJ 08817

Specify: Memoir 5, Basic Techniques Manual

Price: \$25.00 (Members), \$40.00 (Non-members)

Add Postage/Handling of \$4.00 (US and Canada) or \$6.00 (Other Countries). BE SURE to include Postage/Handling as no order can be sent without this.



Mailbag...continued from pp. 67

in rearing? Two different **genera**? Any studies out there?

Mr. Editor, I'm a fair man. In that spirit, I present to you truly an "odd couple."

Liam O'Brien,
1358 West L St., Benicia, CA 94510

Antibiotics for Butterflies and Moths?

Mel Lynn

8 Sullivan Way, East Brunswick, NJ 08816

As an amateur lepidopterist for many years and a professional clinical microbiologist, I read the article by Robert D. Weast (*News of the Lepidopterists' Society*, Vol 42: 40, Summer 2000) on the use of the antibiotic ciprofloxacin (Cipro) for rearing *Saturniidae* larvae with both avocational and vocational interest. Anyone who has raised any type of living animal or plant crop recognizes the potential nuisance or disaster that microbes can have on colonies. Antibiotics have been used extensively to control infections in both humans and livestock for more than half of the 20th century. However, the predominant lifeform of this planet (*i.e.*, bacteria) have let us know that the ease with which we have used antibiotics to control them is about over.

The older members of the Society may remember when penicillin, the first antibiotic to be developed, was clinically useful for controlling many human bacterial infections. Penicillin became less useful as bacteria evolved in the antibiotic-era environment, and became resistant to that antibiotic. Remember when a shot of penicillin cured syphilis and gonorrhea? Now, there are very few infections that penicillin will cure. Younger members may recall receiving amoxicillin, a version of penicillin that was developed to meet the challenge of these resistant organisms. This anti-

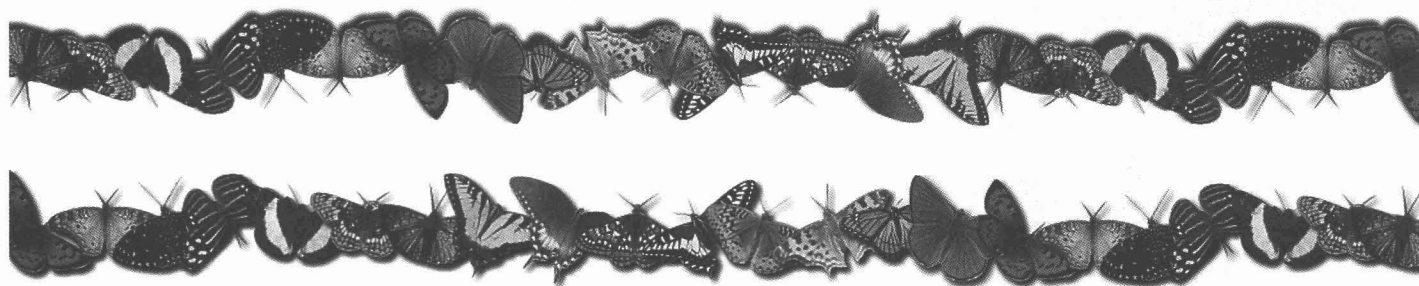
biotic has also become relatively useless in the past decade. Cipro is member of the quinolone class of antibiotics that was developed to meet this more recent challenge. And so it has gone, with successive generations of antibiotics until the current time when infections are being commonly encountered worldwide **that are resistant to all current antibiotics**. Bacteria evolve resistance to antibiotics and transfer this resistance to other bacteria, even those of other genera. Bacteria have mechanisms for passing resistance to several antibiotics at a time!

The pharmaceutical industry is constantly developing new antibiotics at a high rate, but we are now being out-run by the spread and development of resistant organisms. We are currently on the brink of what many microbiologists are calling the post-antibiotic era, where many people will die of infections for which we have no treatment. Interested readers should search the internet for articles describing this phenomenon.

There are several reasons that have been postulated for this increase in the rate of resistance. One is the use of non-clinically useful antibiotics to raise livestock. When bacteria develop resistance to these, they may also be resistant to clinically useful antibiotics of the same class. Whether this is the case depends on whether one speaks to

microbiologists or farmers. However, any professional trained in microbiology will recognize the high danger in Mr. Weast's proposal. I will not speculate on how Mr. Weast has access to Cipro, which is only legally available by medical prescription, but to use a clinically important antibiotic to raise butterflies or moths is a practice that should be condemned by all. This would be bad enough if done in a closed system, but Mr. Weast proposes to aerosolize Cipro in the open field! I will absolutely guarantee development of bacteria resistant, not only to Cipro, but to other antibiotics in the other clinically useful quinolone class of antibiotics as well. I hope that no humans who come in contact with Mr. Weast's plants or butterflies develop an infection for which there are few or no treatment options.

I encourage the Society to issue a statement that the use of antibiotics to raise butterflies or moths is contraindicated, especially antibiotics that provide the armamentarium for treating serious infections in humans. If we do not stop the indiscriminate use of antibiotics, we may wish to review the leading causes of death at the beginning of the 20th century because that will prepare us for how our loved ones will die. If you think I am exaggerating, please discuss this issue with anyone you know who is involved in treating hospital infections.



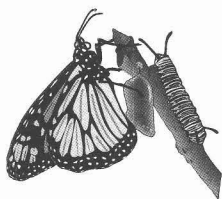
Announcement...**2000 Season
Summary Submissions**

It is once again that time of year to start gathering your notes on your field season. You can submit your data to the Zone Coordinator in any format that is *mutually acceptable to both parties*. The only caveat is that the Zone Coordinator must be able to obtain the following information for **each** taxon you submit, regardless of the format; Zone Number, Contributor Name (if you already have a name code from previous years, please make it clear to the Zone Coordinator), State/Province, County/Region, Specific Locality, Date(s), Family, Genus, Species, Subspecies (if appropriate), and Comments (optional). The Zone Coordinators will still accept reports on the 1996 Input Form (see the July 1996 issue of the *News*, pp.81). **The submission deadline to the Zone Coordinators will be December 15, 2000.**

We encourage each of you to look back over the past collecting season and share your data. Emphasis should be placed on new STATE and COUNTY records, range extensions, attitudinal and seasonal observations, and new host plant associations.

We will continue to use the taxonomy as set forth in *Atlas of Western United States Butterflies including Adjacent Parts of Canada and Mexico* by Stanford & Opler (1993) and *Distribution of the Butterflies (Papilionoidea and Hesperioidea) of the Eastern United States* by Opler (1995). All butterfly submissions will be converted to that taxonomy (with inclusion of new taxonomy as set forth in recent major works; i.e., *The Butterflies of Alberta* by the Zone Coordinators). Moth taxonomy should continue to follow the M.O.N.A. series except where major treatments (i.e., Poole's Noctuidae) have been published.

The Season Summary offers a great opportunity for each of us, whether professional or amateur, to make a

**Metamorphosis...**

The Society has learned of the death of the following members. Our condolences to their families.

Gerhard Hesselbarth

of Diepholz, Germany, 8 February 2000. Mr. Hesselbarth had been a member of the Society since 1951, just four years after it was founded, and became a Retired member in 1988.

Dr. Stanley Temple

of Wilmington, Delaware, a member of the Society since 1977.

Benjamin Harrison Landing, M.D.

of Woodland Hills, California, on 28 June 2000. Dr. Landing (born in Buffalo, New York, 11 Sept. 1920) had been on the faculties of Harvard and the University of Cincinnati medical schools, and more recently was a professor of pathology and of pediatrics at the University of Southern California School of Medicine. His research has focused on genetic metabolic diseases, with emphasis on mechanisms by which cells and organs carry out their genetic instructions. He majored in entomology at Harvard University, where he was a student of Drs. Frank Carpenter, Charles Brues, and Carroll Williams, and had pursued an avocational and academic interest in Lepidoptera ever since. He traveled globally to lecture in more than 50 countries, and seized every opportunity to sample the local butterfly faunas on

five continents. He was not just a collector—his fertile mind sought explanations for the “big picture” of what he observed in the field: why do butterflies occur where they do and behave as they do? His thought-provoking and novel hypotheses, presented at numerous Pacific Slope and national meetings, invariably generated spirited discussions. Dr. Landing published over 350 articles and chapters, and in 1984 he published a collection of 11 of his essays and hypotheses as a book entitled *Factors in the Distribution of Butterfly Color and Behavior Patterns—Selected Aspects* (200 p., self-published; distributed by Entomological Reprint Specialists). Dr. Landing had been a member of the Society since 1977. He is survived by his wife Dorothy (“Dottie”) and four children from his first wife. Dahms (1997, *Perspectives in Pediatric Pathology* 20: 1-13) published a thorough summary of Dr. Landing's life and medical and scientific careers. Donations to the Benjamin Harrison Landing Memorial Research Fund (payable to “Regents of the University of California”) may be mailed to Dr. William R. Shankle, 614-1/2 Acacia Ave., Corona del Mar, CA 92625.

Julian P. Donahue

contribution to the science of lepidopterology.

Thanks for contributing.

*Jim Tuttle,
Season Summary Editor,*

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Tucson, AZ 85749
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"A Certain Spot in the Forest"

Paul Manton

10 Flower Street, Hicksville, NY 11801

It defies the limits of credulity still.

To wit: Springtime's first Common Blue (*Lycaena argiolus*) traversing the dirt pathway close to the ground and sprite-like, like a photo flash-induced spot. What is the little, and rather inconspicuous, Common Blue compared to the stately Cecropia moth (*Hyalophora cecropia*) or a baroque Great Spangled Fritillary (*Speyeria cybele*) in the net? But what is a Cecropia moth or a Great Spangled Fritillary in the vernal stirrings of life when so much of the land is stark and other lepidoptera mere potential? A verdant little fen or meadow in this world is worth more wonder than all the acreage in some distant and unknowable and unobtainable utopia.

To wit: The Mourning Cloak (*Nymphalis antiopa*) is first seen fluttering about the tawny gray and hazy scarlet buds of St. Patrick's Day. How I fancy its quaint name in merry old England, Camberwell Beauty. It is an infrequent visitor to Britian, but its first recorded appearance in 1748, in that selfsame hamlet just outside London, was sufficient to christen it with its poetic moniker. It is extraordinary to contemplate how this thing of subtle beauty with those creamy wingtips and speckles of shimmering purple actually survives the cruelest winters in adult hibernation. Here too, what the author/naturalist Edwin Way Teale dubbed "the strength of the frail."

To believe that the Camberwell Beauty can ride out any winter is to believe that no Dark Age can ever fully extinguish the luminosity; that just beyond midnight is a golden dawn.

Part 2 of 2. Part 1 appeared in *News of the Lepidopterists' Society* 42(2): 60-61.

A few days ago, I bicycled past my butterfly meadow and mused upon fleeting Summer ebbing quietly in a rather anti-climatic manner. This was the last Summer of the 1900's. These days when the season spends itself are evocative of the obituary of a long-faded movie star. Somewhere in the trees, the last cicada called out to a silent world on this overcast and rather colorless September morning; no gay and jaunty pean, but a foreboding dirge. His lonesome love song went unanswered, I suspect. "Happy is the cicada's life," wrote the Greek poet Xanachrus in the Third Century before Christ, "for he has a voiceless wife." But this cicada was alone in the world, the last of his tribe. My heart sank for him.

A few days before, a bulldozer cleared yet another plot of ground at the edge of my dwindling field. It was near the pathway where Red Admirals (*Vanessa atalanta*) often alighted before giving chase to a passing bumblebee or dragonfly. I have collected butterflies and faded-edged memories in this meadow amid the gentle green waves and the chirps and peeps and clicks since a Summer day, a world ago, in 1968. In the thirty succeeding years, its three acres have experienced a protracted decline. Spot developers deem an undeveloped field tucked away unobtrusively behind backyards off a quiet side street ideal for throwing up a split-level or two.

Maybe my meadow lives on borrowed time as do we all.

Overlooked by the post-World War Two building boom and demographic tidal wave that transformed this neighborhood from a small farming community of fewer than three hundred people in 1940, to a quintessentially suburban housing development with some 17,447 households by 1953, its

place in local history is secure. The field has been known locally as the "Old Motor" since the 1940's because it was the site of the famous 1908-11 Vanderbilt Cup Races. A driver in the race, say the winner of the 1908 competition, George Robinson who finished with a record-breaking speed of 63 mph, could have sat at the Starting Line—approximately where a big milkweed patch grew in the late 1960's—and saw such notables as Henry Ford, J. P. Morgan, and William K. Vanderbilt up in the grandstand. The spectacles were an ideal forum for showcasing the state-of-the-art in horseless carriage technology.

After the races, the Vanderbilt Motor Parkway, as the road was called, failed as a toll road and to make sure that it stayed that way, Robert Moses bullied Vanderbilt into selling it off for back taxes. In due course, its paved surface became pocked and overgrown by the weeds and shrubs and bramble of decades-long neglect. It was a bumpy, ill-tended road in later times; employed mostly by members of the Long Island Aviation Country Club of which Charles A. Lindbergh was a frequent guest.

By 1968, the races were a forgotten memory, the wooden grandstand where tycoons and scores of spectators cheered on their favorite daredevils was long gone, and the roaring crowds who milled to and fro about the sidelines by the thousands were replaced by crickets and katydids and children playing in the adjacent suburban backyards. Vegetation had almost completely engulfed the defunct speedway in the 50's and 60's and fences, hedgerows, and shade trees isolated it off the beaten pathway. The name Old Motor and its history was nearly forgotten as newcomers to town in the late 60's began to replace those original GI's, war

brides, and their Baby Boom issue. We local boys who hung out in the Old Motor while older brothers went to Vietnam, College, or Canada, knew only bits and pieces about the ancient motor cars that rumbled through here kicking up dust clouds or about the primitive flying machines, or about the non-descript potato and dairy farms that once thrived in the area. This was the capital of supposedly featureless and ahistorical suburbia. This was Levittown. Still, as fragmentary as those bits and pieces were, we held fast to them. They were the legends we pondered as we collected butterflies.

In recent years there has been a reproachment to local history. Seeming almost as a contradiction of terms where older, established communities with rich colonial legacies are concerned, there is a thriving Levittown Historical Society and it has been fighting an uphill battle to preserve this site for over a decade. The erection of an historical marker near the Old Motor in 1997, to coincide with Levittown's 50th Anniversary, did much to crystallize public interest and awareness.

But progress moves forward. Only time will tell if that gentle grassy slope

where I netted my first Buckeye (*Junonia coenia*) doesn't become someone's driveway or if those clumps of Queen Ann's lace visited by a fluttering Black Swallowtail (*Papilio polyxenes*) one rather hot July afternoon a few decades ago, doesn't end up a paved-over right-of-way. The Buckeye's swift flight and the Swallowtail's blur has not diminished one bit in my mind, though. It is simply a case of what Nabokov styled "the act of recalling a patch of the past" which he shared with his father and his readers. "There was a certain spot in the forest," he wrote, "a footbridge across a brown brook, where my father would piously pause to recall the rare butterfly that, on the seventeenth of August, 1883, his German tutor had netted for him. A thirty-year old scene would be gone through again. We all have "a certain spot in the forest" in our lives.

They all have an eternal quality that is both real and psychological. Maybe the Old Motor will be built upon. But then the Underwing moths (*Catocala* sp.) will rest under the eaves of garages instead of on stumps and thickets and Painted Ladies (*Vanessa cardui*) will zigzag over manicured lawns rather than a patch

of dogbane swaying in the breeze.

One day only the historical marker will remain to give hint to passers—by that there was once something of interest at this site. But the Old Motor will still be there—just in another time—and those faded-edged memories and fragments of memories will seem like the surreal dream of a few nights ago, now half-forgotten in the hurley-burley of the week's eventfulness. Time will move forward to 2008 and 2014, and 2023. Someday when I am lost in a distracted angst, a passing Monarch butterfly will sail by. On its brilliant wings it will carry me backward away from funerals and lost acquaintances and the disappointments and dashed hopes of all the Paul Pilgrims of this world and away from the aching sense that everything that gave childhood structure was anchored by a rope of sand. And by way of the butterfly, I will draw upon the wellspring of nature's "eternal youthfulness" and my spirit will be lifted and set free from its chrysalis.

"...for somehow they flutter erratically through our lives like stray but familiar thoughts."

Miriam Rothschild.

Observation of Unusual Behavior of male *Synanthedon exitiosa* (Say), Sesiidae.

John Holoyda

5407 N. Oketo Ave., Chicago, IL 60656-1746

I made the following observation in River Grove, Cook Co., Illinois during fieldwork that was underway on July 15, 2000 employing Gempler's Co. Trécé Apple Crown Moth lure (ACM). The lure is composed of the following organic components: Z,Z-ODDA/E,Z-ODDA/Z,E-ODDA/E,E-ODDA = 94.5/2.3/2.3/0.9%. The last two components are unfamiliar and their properties are being researched.

Synanthedon exitiosa, the peachtree borer, were attracted to the pheromone at approx. 1pm CST. I was hoping to attract less common species, however, none were netted. At approx. 1:30pm I happened to notice a male *S. exitiosa* resting upon the top of an approx. 10cm long x 6cm wide leaf. My attention was drawn away for a few seconds and when I glanced back at the leaf I saw that the specimen appeared to have flown away.

While trying to net another Sesiid that was hovering about 10cm above the ground I noticed that the male that I had previously observed on the top of the leaf now appeared to be resting, hanging upside down, on the underside of the leaf! Apparently it had "flipped over" within the few seconds that it took me to pass by. It was positioned centrally on the leaf both when on the upper and under surfaces. To the best

continued on pp. 85



The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf

M. Alma Solis, Editor

Chasing Monarchs: Migrating with the Butterflies of Passage

by Robert Michael Pyle. 1999. Houghton Mifflin Co. Hardcover, 208 pp. ISBN: 0-395-82820-1. \$24.00.

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

When asked to write a review of Bob Pyle's *Chasing Monarchs*, the following lines came to mind from Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado*:

"...so adventurous a tale, which may rank with most romances."

Bob Pyle truly captured the feeling of landscape and natural history of western North America during his driving adventure to and from over the Great Divide. More specifically, Pyle reveals fascinating aspects of Monarch biology and behavior and that there is still a great deal to discover about this butterfly that stirs such feeling in so many people.

While conveying some of the intriguing and beautiful aspects

of natural history during his travels, Pyle also celebrates the many people along the way who have observed, studied, appreciated, and spoken up for monarchs. *Chasing Monarchs* is a reminder that taking an interest in and having concern for the natural world is not just limited to professional biologists and conservationists who toil away in museums, universities, and conservation organizations, but to anyone who derives joy from discovering caterpillars on their parsley to walking through fields of asters, goldenrods, and, of course, milkweeds.

Conserving Monarchs is very much on Pyle's mind. *Chasing Monarchs* includes an appendix of further reading and re-

sources. Anyone wishing to pursue the subject further will find this very useful, I know I have.

If you have not had a chance to read *Chasing Monarchs*, I heartily recommend you do; "...so adventurous a tale..." should not be left unread. If you have already read the book, take some time and re-read and share with friends some of your favorite passages in celebration of this year's southward Monarch migration.

Nathan Erwin,

Manager, Insect Zoo, National Museum of Natural History,
Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D.C. 20560

A Field Guide to Western Butterflies

by P.A. Opler, illustrated by A.B. Wright. 1999. Houghton Mifflin, Boston. Paperback, 1.13 x 7.24 x 4.55, 540 pp., color illustrations, maps. A Peterson Field Guide at bookstores. ISBN 0-395-79151-0. \$24.00.

The first Peterson field guide to butterflies, the "eastern" one by Bill Klots, was published in 1951 and became an instant classic. It was a landmark not only in the field guide series but in American natural history publishing, insofar as it effectively turned a charismatic group of organisms

into a definitive exemplar of ecological and systematic principles. It launched many careers and life-long passions. It took 35 years for a similar "western" book to appear (J. W. Tilden & A. C. Smith, 1986, *A Field Guide to Western Butterflies*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 370 pp.) and

by most accounts it was far less successful. Both the long delay and the lack of success reflect the much greater complexity of the western fauna and its ecological, climatic and biogeographic context. The Tilden and Smith book also had the misfortune of appearing at a time of great

instability in butterfly nomenclature, and its illustrations were not up to the standard of the eastern volume.

By 1992, Klots' book was seriously out of date (though still wonderful!), and Houghton Mifflin commissioned Paul Opler to produce what amounted to an entirely new eastern field guide. It only took 13 years for Tilden and Smith to become seriously dated, and given its other inadequacies the publisher seems to have expedited its replacement. Once again, Paul Opler has done the task; once again, the innovations in format and emphasis that marked the eastern book can be seen here.

This is, overall, a handsome and easy-to-use book, replete with photos from life, range maps which distinguish "permanent" from "casual" distributions, and 44 plates outstandingly drawn by Amy Bartlett Wright which capture the animals mostly in lifelike poses, rather than as set specimens. The skippers and hair-streaks are actually distinguishable! Due to the size of the fauna covered, the introductory matter has been made quite succinct, occupying only 32 pages. There is a "life list" at the back.

This brief review is no place to pick nits, but given Opler's history in California it is odd to

see the entire Bay-and-Delta (disjunct) portion of the range of the Yuma Skipper omitted from both the map and text (p. 449). Similarly, half of the very odd distribution of *Polites themistocles turneri*, which may be the West's rarest butterfly, is missing from the map on p. 442, though mentioned in the text on the next page. But the equally weird disjunctions of the related Mardon and Draco Skippers are correctly plotted.

This book largely ignores subspecies. That's one of the reasons it works.

Arthur M. Shapiro

Center for Population Biology,
U.C. Davis, Davis, CA 95616

Recently Published Books

Insectorum Theatrum

by George Thomson. 2000. Hardcover, 66 pp. illustrated throughout, 210 mm X 297 mm. Available from: Dr. George Thomson, 2 Ravenhill, Lochmaben, Lockerbie, Scotland, DG11 1QZ, georgethomson@dia1.pipex.com, £65.00 (Postage £2.50, Rest of Europe £4.00, USA and Canada £5.00).

Insectorum Theatrum—the Theatre of Insects—was the first book on insects published in Britain and the earliest book on natural history, other than the herbals. It has associations with some of the greatest Renaissance naturalists and other historical figures of the sixteenth century. Although much has been written about this fascinating book, in academic journals and elsewhere, a thorough study of the *Theatrum* and the surviving manuscript, with a comprehensive identification of the moths and butterflies has never

been done. This new publication, designed and privately printed by the author, is a limited edition of 500 copies. It introduces the many facets of the *Theatrum's* story, information about the writer, Thomas Moufet, contributors, and illustrators. It provides detailed identification of the species and includes an English translation by John Rowland published in 1658, and a facsimile of the original Latin section on moths and butterflies. Finally, it includes an interesting section entitled "The earliest surviving specimen of a butterfly?"

Identification Guide to Butterflies Protected by the CITES Convention and the European Union

by J. E. Tormo & V. Roncero. 2000. Laminated Hardcover, 112 pp including indices, 13.5" x 10" (340 x 252 mm). Available

from Erich Bauer, Antiquariat Goecke & Evers, Sportplatzweg, 5, D-75210 Keltern, Germany, www.insecta.de, Telephone: 49(0)7236-7174, FAX: 49(0) 7236-7325. [book not received]

This work presents a list of butterfly species protected by CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora) and the European Union. All species are figured in color, together with those species that are similar to them in appearance. The text is cross-referenced to 19 high quality 4-color plates of all species figured life-size. The specimens figured are from private collections, as well as from the collections of the British Museum (Natural History) in London. The comprehensive and informative text is printed in parallel in Spanish and English. This volume is a guide for all those concerned with Customs and



other law enforcement agencies, and will serve as a reference for museums, universities and libraries, professional and amateur naturalists, and conservationists throughout the world.

Handbook of Palaearctic Macrolepidoptera, Volume I: Sesiidae (Clear-Wing Moths)

edited by Y. Arita, O. Gorbunov, Z. Lastuvka, K. Spatenka & I. Tosevski. 1999. Hardcover, 592 pp. Available from Gem Publishing Company, Brightwell, Wallingford Oxon, United Kingdom, OX10 0QD. info@gempublishing.co.uk, Telephone: 44-1491-833882, FAX: 44-1491-825161. £120.00 (Postage & Packing, UK 1st copy £5, further copies £3, Overseas 1st copy £10, further copies £5).

This volume covers all 309 species of this family presently known from the Palaearctic. Owing to more refined collecting techniques, including the use of artificial sex pheromones, the analysis of the Palaearctic sesiid fauna has advanced considerably over the last ten years resulting in the description of many new species and the discovery of many previously unknown life histories. The text has been prepared by an international team of five authors and represents the results of ten years active research in the field and laboratory. It includes synonymic lists, a descriptive section, full data on male and female genitalia, bionomics, and habitat and distribution. Distribution maps for all species supplement the text. Most species are illustrated by watercolor illustrations prepared by eminent European illustrators. The genitalia of both sexes are illustrated for nearly all species.



Mariposas Argentinas: Guía práctica e ilustrada para la identificación de las principales mariposas diurnas y nocturnas de la Provincia de Buenos Aires

by Andrés E. Varga. 2000. Published by the author. 148 pp. Paperback, 20 X 28 cm. ISBN: 987-43-1671-3. Approximately U.S. \$60.00. Available from the author: Calle Italia 650, San Miguel (C.P.1663), Pcia. Buenos Aires, República Argentina. www.mariposadelmundo.com, museo@mariposadelmundo.com, FAX: (54) 11-4664-2108.

See book review in this issue.

Mariposas del Ecuador, Vol. I. Géneros

by Francisco Piñas Rubio, S. J. & Iván Manzano Pesántez. 1997 (1st edition). ISBN: 9978-77-056-9. Available from Centro de Publicaciones, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Av. 12 de Octubre, entre Patria y Veintimilla, Apartado N° 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador. Telephone: PBX 565-627 ext. 1140 and 1122, FAX: 509-680. [book not received]

Mariposas del Ecuador, Arctiidae: Arctiinae y Pericopinae

by Francisco Piñas R., Suzanne Rab-Green, Giovanni Onore, & Iván Manzano P. 2000. ISBN: 9978-77-083-6. This publication can be obtained through exchange or from: Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Av. 12 de Octubre y Roca, Aptdo. 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador. email (for Giovanni Onore): gonore@puceuo.puce.edu.ec [book not received].

A World for Butterflies, Their Lives, Behavior and Future

by Phil Schappert. 2000. Key Porter Books Limited, www.keyporter.com, www.aworldforbutterflies.com, 320 pp. 300 photographs, 8 1/4x 10 3/4. Available from Key Porter Books Limited, 70 The Esplanade, Toronto, Canada, M5E 1R2. ISBN:1-555263-07. \$45.00 CAN (hardcover)

Divided into 5 chapters, A World for Butterflies asks, then answers, five basic questions about butterflies: What are butterflies? How many kinds of butterflies are there? Where do they live? How do they live? What can we do to help them survive into the twenty-first century? The first chapter deals with the life cycle, body form and structure, the difference between butterflies & moths and butterfly conservation. The second chapter is about the origin of butterflies, taxonomy, classification, and nomenclature, as well as the families of butterflies worldwide. The third chapter is on population biology and geographic distribution of butterflies. The fourth chapter is on ecology, behavior, and interactions with the environment. Finally, a chapter on the causes of butterfly endangerment, selected case studies, and suggestions for involvement such as habitat restoration. "Together, the text, photos, and captions should provide hours of enjoyment for everyone—from the amateur naturalist to the undergraduate studying life sciences. Later, you can visit www.aworldforbutterflies.com for further insights, information, and links to sites around the world."

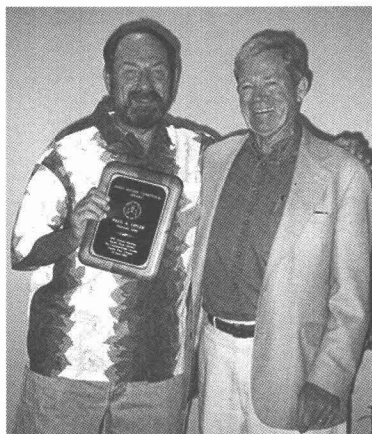
Hawkmoths of theWorld: An Annotated and Illustrated Revisionary Checklist (Lepidoptera: Sphingidae)

by Ian J. Kitching and Jean-Marie Cadiou. 2000. Published by The Natural History Museum, London, and Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London. 226 pp, 8 color plates with 64 photographs. Cornell University Press Sage House, 512 E. State Street, Ithaca, NY 14850. ISBN 0-8014-3734-2. \$95.00. (Cloth)

Hawkmoths are the largest members of the order Lepidoptera. As caterpillars, they have muscular bodies with side stripes and a tail "horn." As adult moths, they use their long tongues to drink nectar from flowers while hovering. This book begins with a detailed introduction that covers morphology, biology, hawkmoths as pollinators, rarity, conservation, higher-level classification of hawkmoths, distribution, faunas, previous catalogs and checklists, and methodology (i.e. species concepts). The bulk of the text is the checklist of all nominal genus-group and species-group taxa of Sphingidae, including aberrations and individual forms known to the authors, and a Notes section pertaining to the checklist. The extensive notes are numbered consecutively and cross-referenced in the checklist by emboldened numbers in parentheses placed after the name of the taxon to which they refer. There is an extensive list of literature cited. Four new taxa (2 species and 2 subspecies) are described in the Appendix. This is followed by an Addenda, Subject Index and a Taxonomic Index.



Miscellaneous Meeting Notes



Evi Buckner sent me these photos taken at the Pacific Slope Section Meeting Banquet where Paul Opler was named "Man of the Year." She also included a copy of a letter from Hazel Tilden, who apologized for not making it to the meeting this year. Mind you, she had a decent excuse: she "rolled (her) big brown van off Hi 5, just below Medford." She reported that "It is demolished, and I am banged up a lot, but nothing that shouldn't heal with time." I assume that we'll be seeing a meeting report sometime (hint, hint).

Ever the faithful correspondent, Evi also sent me a scan of a report by Michihito Watanabe, a school teacher from Japan, on the 1999 Arizona meeting that appeared in a Japanese publication. Evi writes that Mr. Watanabe “found out about the meeting on the Lep Soc website, and registered through the website.” Evi thinks that it’s “quite an honor to have such a long article about our Society Meeting in a Japanese write-up” and I agree.

Phil Schappert



Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 11 September 2000.

"Lost" Members

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

Miguel E. Chumpitasi (**Moravia, San Jose, Costa Rica**); Soowon Cho (**Berkeley, CA**); Bernard Laguerre (**Le Havre, France**); Homer Walker (**Moore, OK**); Michael J. Weissmann (**Westminster, CO**).

Please notify Julian Donahue, Bugbooks@aol.com, if you can provide a current address.

Corrections and Minor Changes to the 1998 Membership Directory

(make appropriate changes in *Alphabetical List of Members*):

Faulkner, David K.: new P.O. Box number is "121390"

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)

Click, Lindy (Arborist): 801 Elks Road, Richmond, IN 47374-2526.

Cordero Macedo, Carlos Rafael: CEAMISH, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Av. Universidad #1001, Colonia Chamilpa, Cuernavaca, Morelos 62210, **México**.

Felker, Susan B.: 3447 Black Ridge Road SW, Floyd, VA 24091-4026.

Garwood, Kim: 1003 East Concho Street, PMB 454, Rockport, TX 78382-2766.

Hall, Jason P.W. (Dr.): Department of Entomology, National Museum of

Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560-0127.

Hardaway, John F.: P.O. Box 11742, Columbia, SC 29211-1742.

Harvey, Donald J.: Dept. of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, MRC 127, Washington, DC 20560-0127.

Kawahara, Akito: 106 Cook Street, Ithaca, NY 14850-4610.

Kelley, Stephanie (Ms.): 11605 East Winner Road, Independence, MO 64052-4051.

Klein, Michael W.: P.O. Box 4326, San Diego, CA 92164-4326.

Koontz, Rosalyn A.: 166 Merrimont Drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27106-4931.

Lyons, Joel: 1432 Magazine Street, New Orleans, LA 70130-4224.

Marble, Weslene: 853 Holley Road, Farmington, ME 04938-5248.

Miller, J.D.: 1024 Surrey Trace Drive SE, Tumwater, WA 98501-8619.

Phipps, Colin: P.O. Box 14206, Tallahassee, FL 32317-4206.

Radulescu, Andrei: Str. Lotusului, nr. 4, bl. 257, et. 4, ap. 20, Timisoara 1900, **Romania**.

Rock, William B., Jr.: 5109 North East River Road, Chicago, IL 60656-2676.

Rudolph, D. Craig: USDA, Forest Service, Southern Research Station, P.O. Box 7600, Nacogdoches, TX 75962.

Shanks, Jessica: 1493 19 5/8 Street, Cameron, WI 54822-9674.

Streng, Dennis L.: 1504 Butternut Avenue, Richland, WA 99352-2713.

Zolnay, Meghan: "Butterflies Alive!," 14 Lovell Drive, Plainsboro, NJ 08536-2539.

Address Changes

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

Bers, George: 3119 Paseo Culzada, Escondido, CA 92029-7428.

Bliss, Kenneth: 28 DuPont Avenue, Piscataway, NJ 08854-2435.

Cock, Matthew J.W. (Dr.): CABI Bioscience Centre Switzerland, 1 Rue des Grillons, CH-2800 Delemont, **Switzerland**.

de Mordaigle, Rodolphe C.: Box 3030 K76471, Susanville, CA 96127-3030.

Dole, John M.: 1502 Miriam Avenue, Garner, NC 27529-4312.

Doyle, L.F. Boker: P.O. Box 842, Katonah, NY 10536-0842.

Eckersley, T.C. (Prof.): 200 Paladin Drive, Westminster, SC 29693-6212.

George, Jeremiah N.: 2104 Vanderbilt Lane, Redondo Beach, CA 90278-3021.

Hill, Ryan I.: 3106 Duval Street, Apt. 208, Austin, TX 78705-3070.

Klein, Thomas W. (M.D.): P.O. Box 3581, Hailey, ID 83333-3581.

Lucas, Vincent P.: 3735 Fieldstone Blvd. #903, Naples, FL 34109-0745.

Lutz, Martha Victoria Rosett: 302 Richards Street, Iowa City, IA 52246-3520.

McNally, Philip S.: 23296 Buckland Lane, Lake Forest, CA 92630-3701.

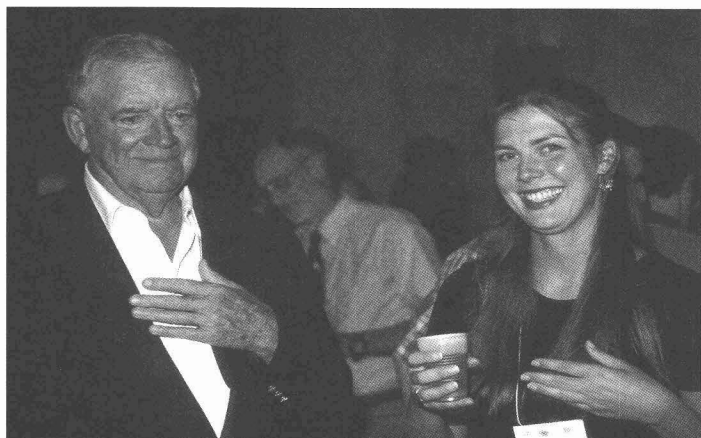
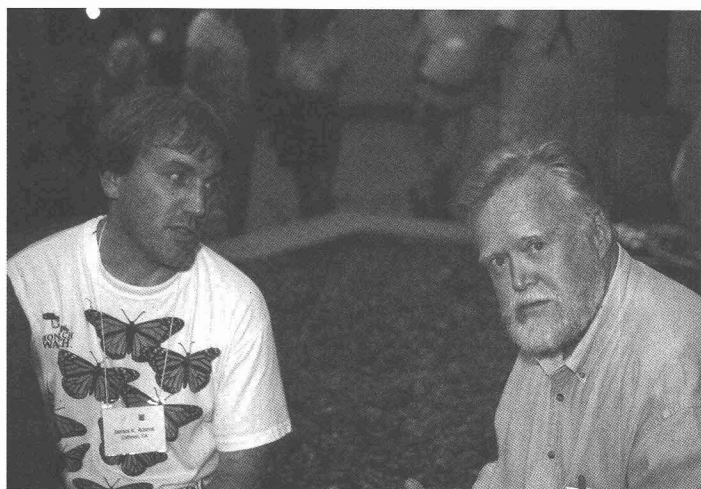
Mello, Mark J.: Lloyd Center, 430 Potomska Road, South Dartmouth, MA 02748-1326.

Millis, Gretchen Maxeiner: 1201 East Florida Avenue, Apt. 33B, Urbana, IL 61801-6090.

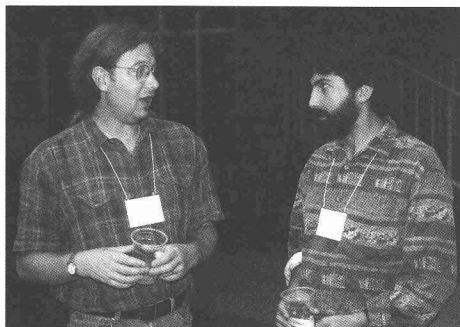
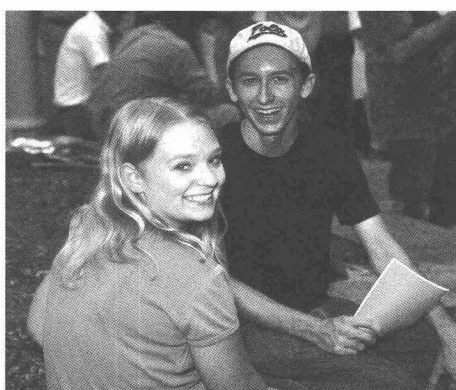
Overton, Max: 1007 Portland Avenue, Collinsville, IL 62234-3636.

Peng, Zhong-liang: P.O. Box 18, 52# Chadaokou Road, Nanchang, Jiangxi,

continued on pp. 81



Photos from LepSoc 2000 at Wake Forest



Left to right from top: James Adams and Chip Taylor; Some down-home pickin' at the Pig Pickin'; *Out of the Net* columnist Jim Taylor with Alana Edwards ("we pledge allegiance to..."), that's Secretary Ernest Williams in the center background; Jane Ruffin and out-going (and outgoing) Prez. John Brown; The Connors, Mindy and Bill, hosts extra-ordinaire; Stephanie Kelly and Bret Boyd; Andy Brower and Paul Goldstein (is that beer I see?); Perennial meister-of-ceremonies Charlie Covell and Steve Kelly. All photos by "Ranger Steve" Mueller except "pickin'" by Charlie Covell. More photos on pp. 84.





Out of the Net...

by Jim Taylor, 1_iron@msn.com

Each quarter when I begin *Out of the Net* I rely on a store of URLs which I have gathered over the last several months—a cache consisting of sites I have run across and some suggested by readers. Most of the suggestions from others in the pot this time were sites the sole purpose of which is the selling of insects, equipment, software, and Lord knows what else. I ask that if you see a great site, by all means share. It makes me happy to receive suggestions because I know someone out there is reading this, and it is one less item I have to find on my own. Trying to come into reviewing a commercial site, however, is a waste of your time and mine. I am not about to spam my readers—either of them—by pointing them at a site where nothing happens but a sales pitch. Please, no more.

Tom Dimock has e-mailed me a couple of times about Topozone.com, a site which features topographic maps. I finally got around to checking it out, and it is as advertised. From the home page, you can bring up a topo for an area by city (or county) and state. The resulting map can be moved left, right, up, down, or diagonally until your particular point of interest is centered. I tried Chatham County, Georgia (where I live), and the depiction was easy to read and printed neatly on one sheet of paper. Of course, Chatham is not that big a County. I also tried Louisville, Kentucky, (where I went to school) and was able to find Belknap Campus. The resolution wasn't quite sharp enough that I could see Charlie Covell.

Those of you who tramp about in the woods and up and down mountains and particularly through swamps may find this site to be of great value. Personally, I was the despair of my map-reading

instructor in basic training during the Korean War, and I frequently got turned around trying to find the mess hall or the latrine.

Let us press on. When I was a little kid, I had an interest in everything that crawled or flew. I pinned (straight pins, cigar box) spiders, sow bugs, and anything else with more legs than my dog. Indeed, I was partial to beetles (they didn't wear out as fast as moths and butterflies). I grew up in rural, extreme western Kentucky at a time when keeping cows and horses in town wasn't uncommon. Our next door neighbor had a cow he housed at night in a garage-modified-into-a-barn and staked out in a vacant field across the street in the daytime for a little free grazing. One of my major amusements was looking in the field for tumble bugs rolling a ball off to bury. I would snatch the ball away and laugh myself silly at the resulting panic. You could restore it and take it away several times before the ball wore out or the bugs got tired of playing and stalked off to start a new one. (Hey, it was the depths of the Great Depression, and there wasn't too much else funny happening.)

Which is a long introduction to a great site for Lepidopterists who like other bugs, too. The home page of www.insectclopedia.com offers the categories Species, Research, Insect Control, Communication, Resources, Schools, Associations, Identification, Pests found in, and Hobbies. At the bottom is a search area bounded by butterflies—and they flap their wings.

Under "Species (A to Z)" there are only three moths listed: Gypsy, Luna, and Sunflower, but butterflies are well represented. While there are pictures, taxonomy, distribution, etc. here, better

still there are links to other sites. A click on the Luna Moth yields, among other information, about a dozen links to other Saturniidae URLs.

The "Pests found in" section is divided into crops, forests, and gardens, and there are more moths to be found here—the tent caterpillars, for example. If you are concerned about and view these creatures as pests, the "Insect Control" section offers names of manufacturers, pesticides, supplies, etc. Under "Identification," the bug-ID section lists a few dozen sites which might help, but don't expect a massive and all-inclusive key. On-line checklists are listed.

The "Hobbies" section is worth some attention. It has two subsections: "Collectors" and "Cuisine." Under "Collectors" there are pointers to on-line sites dealing with aspects of collecting—there is even one for the wimpy: **Butterflies Through Binoculars**.

As usual, however, the "Cuisine" holds the most fascination. Don't forget, I am a child of the early 1930's when putting something on the table was a major concern. The links here take you to all sorts of tasty places. One of the more elaborate is "The Bay Area Bug Eating Society." Let this quote from the home page introduce you:

Bay Area Folks...join together in the ENJOYMENT and FUN of eating bugs. Once you start, you will take to HEART the WONDER and EXCITEMENT of A PURE & NATURAL PROTEIN PACK of CRUNCHITY GOODNESS. But, WATCH OUT! Before long, your friends, your relatives, YES, even your high school sweetheart will be clamoring about your footsteps to

RELISH IN YOUR GLORY. That's because NO ONE CAN RESIST the toe TAPPIN', hand CLAPPIN', exoskeleton SNAPPIN' SATISFACTION of Entomophagy. HEY! What are you waiting for? GET YER OWN BUG!

(Parenthetically, I wonder what NABA thinks about folks who not only catch bugs, but gobble them down as well, smacking their lips as they do so?) The site includes bug eating stories and pictures, as well as recipes, FAQs, and nutritional information.

Another cuisine site listed is "Bug Cuisine: Insect Recipes." This one contains instructions on how to prepare bee grubs in coconut cream, chocolate covered crickets, dragonfly nymphs, dry-roasted insects, garlic butter fried insects, grasshopper fritters, parched locusts, popcorn crunch, and (not for the faint-hearted) Toffee Surprise. This recipe includes, in addition to the usual brown sugar, butter, and chocolate chips, a goodly dollop of live mealworms, available at your neighborhood bait shop. I suspect the confection is appropriately named.

Finally, a fairly new search engine is **ask.com**. It is touted as having answers to just about everything, and I gave it a try for you. It is presided over by Jeeves, a P. G. Wodehouse-type creature wearing a striped coat and a superior air. I elected to ask the cyber butler for "moth information." The returns were fairly extensive. Jeeves reported he had found answers to "the following questions:"

1. "Where can I find advice on controlling the garden pest (blank)?"

The "blank" is a drop-down menu of about fifty pests, among them bagworms, sod webworms, tent caterpillars, and the like. (While here I am printing out the "Moles" answer because my lawn is beginning to look like 1916 Verdun.)

2. "Where can I learn about the insect or arachnid (blank)?"

The drop-down menu again covers about fifty insects and spiders, among them, "moth." A click there takes you

to "Bug Mugs," where micro-photographs and rap sheets of the twelve "most wanted bugs" reside—among them an owlet.

3. "Which species of (blank) live in the U.S. state of (blank)?"

The first drop-down consists of two choices: butterfly or moth; the second, the various states. I tried "moth" and "Georgia," and was sent the Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center.

4. "Where can I find a concise encyclopedia article on (blank)?"

This drop-down covers a lot of stuff beginning with the letter, "M." There is supplied a succinct paragraph—more than a dictionary would present, but less than an encyclopedia—on the moth. To the right and below on the screen is more information from mostly pay sources; after all, old Jeeves must be recompensed.

One last thing to keep you current; the eye pattern question has not been answered by anyone with any horsepower—so I'll ask another. I was pinning a couple of *Urodus parvula* not long ago and noticed something I had not caught before. As you know, ole parv has black, wraparound wings and eats (down here) oaks for a living. What I saw was the left wing overlapping the right on one specimen - and vice versa on the other. Can it be that left- and right-handedness is present, or is this random? Were I to tally by species with wings that overlap, would the count be random or predominantly one way? And which way? (As those of us who are lefties know, everyone is born left-handed, and you remain left-handed so long as you are without sin.)

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 investi-



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Members...continued from pp. 78

P.R. China.

Rice, David L., III: 455 Crossgates Blvd., Apt. 214, Brandon, MS 39042-2561.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.: 916 Tuxworth Circle, Decatur, GA 30033-5626.

Schroeder, Stefan (Dr.): Auf dem Rosenhügel 15, D-50997 Koeln, Germany.

Shepherd, Mary H.: 1190 Oak Avenue, Fillmore, CA 93015-9622.

Smith, Michael J.: 110 Rawlings Court, Folsom, CA 95630-4846.

Springer, James P.: 11 Lenape Trail, Warren, NJ 07059-6850.

Turner, Tom (Dr.): 12 Kingfishers Cove, Safety Harbor, FL 34695-5014.

Waldrep, Richard L.: 42 Far Corners Loop, Sparks, MD 21152-9262.

Warren, Andrew D.: Department of Entomology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-2907.

Weber, John, Jr.: 22382 Glacial Ridge Trail, Nevis, MN 56467-4018.

Young, Michael E. (Major): PSC Box 2400, Little Rock AFB, AR 72099.

Zirlin, Harry: 235 Rock Creek Lane, Scarsdale, NY 10583-7438.

gating 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.

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The Marketplace

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS: If the number following your advertisement is "421" then you must renew your advertisement before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.

Books/Videos

For Sale: **Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society**, 1972-1974 and 1976-1999. In good condition. \$100.00. Payment by money order or personal check. Thomas S. Williams, Sunnyside Village, 5149 Menno Place Sarasota, FL 34232-0000. ⁴²³

For Sale: **J. Lepid. Soc.**, vols 22 (1968)-53 (1999), including Suppl. to vols. 23 (1,2,3), 25 (1,2,3) and 33; and Commemorative Volume, 1977. Best offer by March 13, 2001. Also, **J. Res. Lepid.**, vols. 22 (1983)-31 (nominally 1992) + 27 Volume Index, 1962-1988 (89); will be sent to first respondent for cost of shipping. D. A. West, 607 Giles Rd., Blacksburg, VA 24060. (540) 552-2023. Fax: 552-1040. ⁴²³

For Sale: **D'Abrera Butterflies of the Neotropical Region, Part 1, Papilionidae and Pieridae**. Excel-

lent condition with library stamp to fly-leaf. \$200. Tony Moore, 162 Uxbridge Rd., Sutton, MA 01590, **Amoore@infonet.tufts.edu** ⁴²²

Livestock

For Sale: Cocoons of *Actias luna* and *Automeris io*. Also pupae of *Papilio glaucus* and *P. troilus*. SASE for prices. Larry J. Kopp, Rd. 1, Box 30, Klingerstown, PA 17941-9718. ⁴²³

Cocoons of *Actias luna*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, available fall/winter 00/01. Visit **www.wingart.com** for more info or SASE to Alan Vosefski, P.O. Box 10527, Virginia Beach, VA 23450, (757) 468-2861. **Alanv@peoplepc.com**. ⁴²³

Captive bred Philippine butterfly pupae for sale, available all year. Imogene Rillo, P.O. Box 2226, Manila 1099, Philippines. Fax: (632) 824-02-22. **Clasinse@mindgate.net** ⁴²³

Wanted: Cocoons and specimens of *Urbanus proteus* and *Appias drusilla*. Dried and papered ok if in very good to excellent condition. 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 for living pupae. Dried specimens do not need a 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. ⁴²³

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*,

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 re-

solved 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, Hyattsville, 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 restricting 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.

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

Wanted to buy: Exchange: rare and common *Colias*, Pierids, *Papilio* and Dynastidae of US and Canada. In exchange for them, I can send various butterflies and beetles of Japan, Korea and China. *Phoebis avellaneda*, *Papilio machaonides*, *Battus devilliersi*, *Parides gundlachianus*, *Papilio garamas* and *Agrias rodriguezi*. In exchange, I can send various rare *Parnassius* and *Colias* of Himalaya, Tibet and China, also rare *Papilio* of Sikkim, Assam, Indonesia and China. Shin-ichi Ohshima, Shimohideya 707-99, Okegawa, Saitama, Japan. Fax: (+81) 48 787 0290. o_shima@nifty.com ⁴²³

For exchange: Butterflies and moths (*Hyalophora cecropia*, *Antheraea polyphemus* and *Callosamia promethea*) from eastern North America for exchange with interested collectors from other countries. Contact: Prof. Bob Ratterman, Department of Natural Sciences, Jamestown Community College, 312 North Barry Street, Olean, NY 14760. RobRatterman@mail.sunyjc.edu. ⁴²³

For sale: solid oak custom display cases for viewing lepidoptera and and other arthropods from both sides. Butterfly and moth displays, custom framing of this lepidoptera of your choice. Visit www.wingart.com for details or SASE to Alan Vosefski, P.O. Box 10527, Virginia Beach, VA 23450. (757) 468-2861. Alanv@peoplepc.com. ⁴²³

Framed specimens of lepidoptera for display, especially colorful showy species. Coll., wanted to buy. Darrell

Arnold, P.O. Box 1653, Novato, CA 94948-1653. ⁴²³

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

Equipment

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; Lep-trap@aol.com ⁴²³

Help Needed

Wanted: Seeds of the following plants, Pellitory-of-the-wall or Wall Pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*), *Aristolochia rotunda*, *Aristolochia pistolochia*, and Crotons or Goatweed (*Croton capitatus* and *C. monanthogynus*). Randy Robinette, 7302 Midland Trail Rd., Ashland, KY 41102-9294. ⁴²³

Help Offered

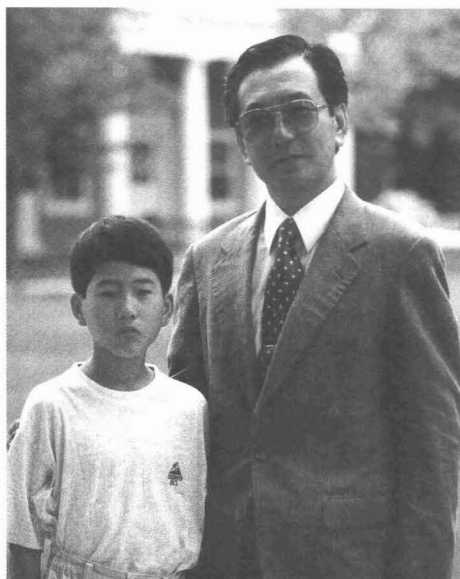
Wish to collect legally in Costa Rica? We can help you obtain your Official Collecting Permit for the time of your stay. You would be allowed to collect in all the country (except National Parks). Costa Rica rain forests are unique in what you can get: species originally coming from the north (Mexico) and the south (South America). Moth collectors: we can rent you a portable generator. Miguel E. Chumpitasi P.O.Box 1106-2150 Moravia, San Jose, Costa Rica or phone (506) 236-1447. echumpi@sol.racsa.co.cr ⁴²³

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

Miscellaneous

For sale: Small amount of dormant rootstock of *Aristolochia clematidis* (very hardy winter plant). SASE to Randy Robinette, 7302 Midland Trail Rd., Ashland, KY 41102-9294. ⁴²³

Continued on pp. 81.



More Photos from LepSoc 2000



Left to right, top to bottom: Mamori Watanabe and son, Sosumu; Robert Dirig and Akito Kawahara; Reed Watkins, Brian Scholtens and George Balogh; an effervescent June Preston (as always); Mark Epstein, Floyd Preston and Sara and John Burns; Francie Chew and Bill Miller; Susan Weller and Karolis Bagdonas; The Connors and the Millers (Bill, Jackie, Mindy and Lee, "intercouple-ated"); Sara Burns and an obviously depressed Astrid Caldas; Mark Epstein and Don Harvey (Don is demonstrating the ancient technique of "the shoulder pinch of laughter"). Left: Jordan Medal award winner Tosio Kumata and his lovely wife. All photos by "Ranger Steve" Mueller except for "Watanabe and son" by Charlie Covell.

Noctua pronuba in Colorado!

Andrew D. Warren

Department of Entomology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331-2907

While this record of *Noctua pronuba* (L.) from Colorado was recently reported in the 1999 *Season Summary of the Lepidopterists Society* (p. 22: Tuttle, ed. 2000), many potentially interested individuals don't religiously scan the entire Season Summary the way I do, and may not have noticed the entry.

Noctua pronuba was first documented in eastern North America in 1979 at Halifax, Nova Scotia (Neil 1981), and has since been expanding its range very rapidly (see Passoa & Hollingsworth 1996). The collection of a single male specimen of this species in Douglas County, Colorado on August 1st, 1999 has pushed its known North American distribution much farther west than was previously known; Wisconsin (see Lafontaine 1998) and near Chicago, Illinois (Albu 2000).

The specimen was taken at a MV and UV lights just after sundown at a housing development (Bell Mountain Ranch) north of the town of Larkspur. Situated between Denver and Colorado Springs, along Interstate I-25, the Larkspur area is one of the most rural areas that remain along this busy highway corridor. The site where moth collecting was conducted is a paved cul-de-sac, for perhaps five very large houses. The cul-de-sac is situated at the

base of Hunt Mountain (at about 6600', not 7272' as stated in the Season Summary), and is surrounded by a ridge hosting various habitat types: short-grass prairie, Gambell's oak woodland, Ponderosa Pine - Douglas Fir Forest, and a wet meadow below with *Salix* and *Populus*. Since no houses yet appeared at this site (but mailboxes, streetlights, and fire hydrants were all in place), the MV and UV lights were clearly exposed to all habitat types. The site was chosen as a moth-collecting site for its diverse vegetation and comparative lack of disturbances and invasive plant species. Because of the undisturbed nature of the site, it seems surprising that it is where this exotic pest was met with.

One can only speculate on how this individual arrived at this site. Several nights of moth collecting at the site weeks before and after the collection of the *pronuba* failed to yield another specimen. The single specimen appears to have originated in the area, since it is in perfect condition and shows no signs of wing wear. I suspect that the species is already established at some nearby site along Colorado's Front Range and that this specimen probably did not itself migrate any great distance. The lack of records for this species between central Colorado and

the Chicago area is intriguing. If this species is actually absent from most of the Great Plains states, the Colorado stock was most likely transported there by human-related activities. It also seems possible that the species is already established between Colorado and the Great Lakes states and has simply avoided detection. Hopefully, fieldwork in the next 10 years will resolve this question.

Thanks are extended to Paul A. Opler (Loveland, CO) for determining the specimen of *pronuba*, and Joel Cox (Englewood, CO) for help moth collecting on several nights in 1999 in Douglas County.

Literature Cited:

- Albu, V. 2000. *Noctua pronuba*: expansion continues... *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*. 42(1): 11.
 Lafontaine J. D. 1998. Noctuoidea, Noctuidae (part). In Dominick, R. B. et al. *The Moths of America North of Mexico*. Fasc. 27.3. The Wedge Entomological Research Foundation. 348pp.
 Neil, K. 1981. The occurrence of *Noctua pronuba* (L.) in Nova Scotia: a new North American record. *Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society*. 35(3): 248.
 Passoa, S. and C. S. Hollingsworth. 1996. Distribution, identification and rate of spread of *Noctua pronuba* (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) in the northeastern United States. *Entomological News*. 107(3): 151-160.
 Tuttle, J. 2000. 1999 Season Summary. *News of the Lepidopterists' Society*. 42(supplement S1): 1-80

Sesiidae...continued from pp. 73

of my ability it certainly seemed to be the same male.

Although based upon only a single observation, I offer the following possible explanation for the "flip over:" Without pheromone lures, Sesiids are rarely encountered, regardless of whether they are male or female, yet

the ACM lure can attract many in a single afternoon. The females are not lured and are rarely seen. The "flip over" behavior of a Sesiid at rest, combined with their very rapid flight when active, may be an additional reason—aside from mimicry—why male Sesiids are rarely seen without the use of pheromones. "Hiding" under a leaf may be normal resting behavior for

some Sesiids. The resting behavior of this particular male may explain why very common Sesiids, like *Synthadon exitiosa*, are rarely observed in the field.

This type of Sesiid behavior should be (and will be) explored further.



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

Active (regular)	\$ 45.00
Affiliate	10.00
Student	20.00
Sustaining	60.00
Contributor	100.00
Institutional Subscription	60.00
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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:

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

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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 knowledgeable 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	gone by...!
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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