

NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 42, Number 4 Winter 2000

Inside:

**Presidential Commentary:
The Value of Lepidoptera
A Taxonomic & Publisher
Perspective on Seitz'
Macrolepidoptera
of the World**

**Monarch Experts Sound
Alarm on Situation in
Mexico**

**More LepSoc 2000
Meeting Photos...**

Beauty on the Wing

Karner, NY Update

***Phoebis philea* in Indiana**

Book Reviews...

Metamorphosis...

Announcements...

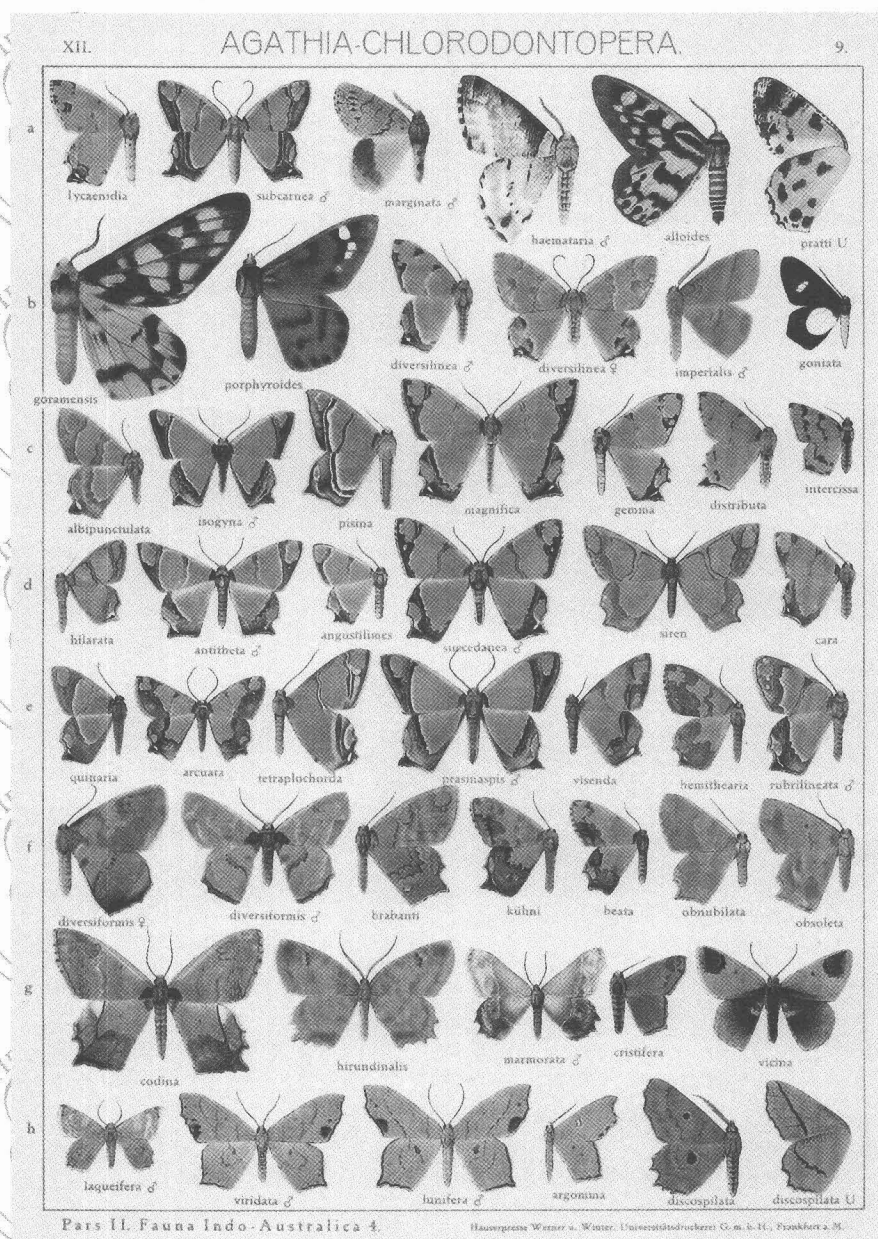
Letters...

Out of the Net...

Membership Update...

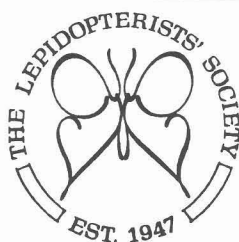
Advertisements...

...and more!



NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 42, No. 4 Winter 2000



Contents

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.)

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 back cover for instructions regarding subscriptions, submissions to, and deadline dates for, the News.

Periodicals Postage Pending at address above (Los Angeles, CA) and at additional mailing office (Lawrence, KS).

POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to **News of the Lepidopterists' Society**, c/o Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, 900 Exposition Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057.

Copyright © 2000 by The Lepidopterists' Society. All rights reserved. The statements of contributors do not necessarily represent the views of the Society or the editor and the Society does not warrant or endorse products or services of advertisers.

Presidential Commentary: The Value of Lepidoptera. <i>Robert K. Robbins</i>	92
Seitz' Macrolepidoptera of the World: Perspectives from a Taxonomist and a Publisher. <i>Richard S. Piegler & Eric W. Classey</i>	93
Monarch Experts Gather in New York: Sound Alarm on Monarch Situation in Mexico. <i>Kurt Johnson</i>	96
Metamorphosis....	97
Membership Update. <i>Julian Donahue</i>	97
The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf. <i>M. Alma Solis</i>	98
Recently Published Books.	98
For Children of All Ages.	99
Announcement: Macromoths of NW Forests and Woodlands.	99
More Photos from LepSoc 2000.	100
Karner Blue Update: Court Rules Against KB. <i>Kurt Johnson</i>	101
Programs at the Harvard Museum. <i>Kurt Johnson</i>	101
Out of the Net... <i>Jim Taylor</i>	104
From the Editor's Desk. <i>Phil Schappert</i>	105
The Marketplace.	106
Observation of Orange-barred Giant Sulphur, <i>Phoebis philea</i>, in Indiana. <i>Ernest M. Shull</i>	109
Basic Techniques Manual available.	109
Backpages:	
Membership Information, Dues Rates, Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society, Change of Address?, Our Mailing List?, Missed or Defective Issue?, Book Reviews, Submission Guidelines for the News	110
Executive Council.	111
Season Summary Zone Coordinators.	111

Issue Date: November 15, 2000

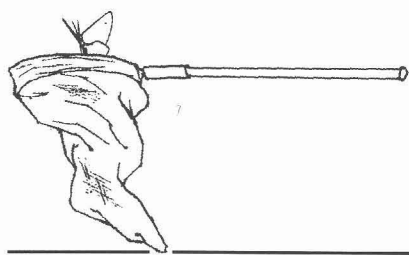
ISSN 0091-1348

Reminder...

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. A symposium on classic field sites is contemplated. Please plan now to attend. See www.furman.edu/~snyder/snyder/lep/ for more information. Registration forms and a call for papers will be published in the next issue of the News.

Cover: Plate 9 of Volume 12 of Seitz's **Macrolepidoptera of the World**, showing some Indo-Australian Geometridae. See the article by Piegler and Classey beginning on pp. 93 of this issue.



Mailbag...

Antibiotics Debate Rages...

Dear Editor,

Mr. Mel Lynn condemns the use of the antibiotic Cipro for use by lepidopterists. He is alarmed that their friends, or at least mine, will become endangered from drug resistant bacteria (**News** 42(3): 70, Autumn 2000). What a stretch. He said he will not speculate as to how I obtained this drug but through insidious inuendo he attempted to debase my integrity. I shall tell him. Select one of the following: a) an armed holdup of a drugstore; b) a nighttime break-in of a dispensary; c) a street purchase from a drug pusher; or d) a doctor issued a bona fide prescription when informed of its intended use.

Seriously, there is a grave, ever-present and ongoing problem with new, resistant strains of bacteria produced through the misuse of medication, but treating larvae in one's backyard pales to the big picture. This is akin to comparing a gnat to an elephant. Consider, for example, the medical profession. Because of patient compliance—the demand of the patients—doctors prescribe drugs for every sniffle and discomfiture. This, and the poor judgement of some users who stop taking the full number of dosages of medication once they “feel better” are two, among others, causes that can lead to drug resistant bacteria. The total number of such incidents probably occurs thousands of times each day in the United States alone, to say nothing of the world.

Mr. Lynn should develop a sense of perspective and direct his ire at real

causes of resistant bacteria. Most lepidopterists are intelligent and responsible—instead of condemning and trying to forbid fellow lepidopterists from rearing valuable larvae with medication, he should vent his energies elsewhere.

I received a thoughtful letter from Mr. Karl Ploran who states that a drug similar to Cipro is available from veterinarians. This drug, Baytril (enrofloxacin) is less pricey than the former and is used on pets and other animals. Check it out.

Robert Weast

5324 NW 78th Court,
Johnson, IA 50131



A Truly “Odd Couple”...

Dear Editor,

I take the liberty of offering you the enclosed slide documenting an attempted extraspecific copulation.

It shows a male fiery skipper, *Hylephila phyleus*, trying to copulate with a female of an orange skipperling, *Copaeodes aurantiacus*. The photo was taken in the Botanical Garden in Tucson, Arizona on August 10, 1999.

George O. Krizek, M.D.

2111 Bancroft Place, NW
Washington, DC 20008



The Value of Lepidoptera

Robert K. Robbins

Department of Entomology, NHB 127, NMNH, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560-0127

The Lepidopterists' Society and its members have been buffeted by changes in the "collecting climate" over the past decade. Going out on a weekend to a favorite spot and collecting butterflies as a casual hobby has become increasingly difficult and frustrating. Whereas once a collecting permit was needed only in national parks, now they are widely required, and obtaining them may be costly and difficult, sometimes even impossible. Whereas export permits for dead insects were virtually unheard of, they are now *de rigueur*, and more forms have to be filled out upon arrival in your home country. And from the Amazon Basin to the United States and Europe, specimens have been confiscated and "poachers" have been arrested and convicted. All in all, these changes are frustrating and counter-productive and hard to understand.

Most of us have known since we were youngsters that butterflies and moths have value. These insects fill us with a sense of awe, excitement, and passion that enriches our lives. It is a primary reason that we band together in the Lepidopterists' Society. But one does not have to be very old to realize that many folks have not, and do not, feel that Lepidoptera—or any other insects or wildlife for that matter—are significant or have value. And this general perception has had consequences. I suggest that it is a primary reason why our favorite butterfly habitats could be destroyed so easily in the name of "progress" and "improvement." It is why no one cared very much if you collected insects on their land. It is why entomologists were looked upon as a bit eccentric, unless of course they worked with agriculturally important Lepidoptera, in which case the significance could be

understood. The central theme of conservation efforts over the past three decades has arguably been that butterflies and moths and all other living species have value and that this value needs to be generally appreciated if we are to have any hope of stemming the destruction of natural habitats.

Financial value is probably the easiest way to convince the public at large that the natural world has value. Accordingly, we hear repeatedly about the benefits of ecotourism, the wealth of genetic information contained in the cells of the millions of rain forest species, pollination, and the maintenance of soil fertility and watershed quality. And governments are beginning to pay attention, as indicated by the Convention on Biological Diversity. There is also the Global Taxonomy Initiative, Diversitas, Species 2000, BioNet International, and many other global initiatives intending to make biological information about the natural world readily available to governments, conservation organizations, and others. Governments are beginning to listen, and although an oversimplification, **the immediate reaction of governments is to regulate this financially valuable natural resource.** That is why in some countries there are fierce battles between ministries that want the power to regulate this resource.

One consequence of the changing "regulatory climate" is pretty clear in hindsight. If butterflies and moths have value, then collecting them requires an explicit purpose, which can range from personal enjoyment of collecting to education to helping solve applied agricultural or medical problems. Although not all purposes are equally compelling, **having explicit reasons**

for collecting is your responsibility. A Society committee headed by Eric Metzler communicated this point to members in 1996 in their revised Society Collecting Guidelines. These guidelines contain much wisdom, and you might want to re-read them when they arrive again inside the membership list later this year.

Another consequence of the changing regulatory climate is that laws in some situations do not make sense. For example, many butterflies and moths collected by U.S. citizens in the 1980s—before the ramifications of the Lacey Act were widely understood—could not be deposited in museums without the museum being liable to prosecution. Society representative to the Association of Systematic Collections, Jackie Miller, worked long and hard to negotiate an amnesty with the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife to allow specimens collected before May 1991 to be deposited legally in museums.

A final consequence of the changing regulatory climate is a culture clash between Society members and government bureaucrats throughout the world. By and large, Society members are interested in regulations that best protect the natural world. By and large, government bureaucrats are interested in how best to regulate a valuable resource and to make sure that it is not exploited without permission. Although short-sighted, their immediate intent is not the protection and study of Lepidoptera. Resolving this clash in interests will be a lengthy process requiring persistent and rational negotiation, for which Eric and Jackie are successful Society role models. We will continue to strive for regulations that are in the best interests of both Lepidoptera and lepidopterists.

Seitz' *Macrolepidoptera of the World: Perspectives from a Taxonomist and a Publisher*

Richard S. Peigler and Eric W. Classey

Department of Biology, University of the Incarnate Word, 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Texas 78209, and
28 Chetwynd Mead, Bampton, Oxfordshire, OX18 2BJ, England

We think it is correct to say that most American lepidopterists do not know what "Seitz" means when they see the name cited in a bibliography. In short, it was a very ambitious project that attempted to cover all of the butterflies and macro-moths of the world, resulting in a multi-volume set of books, published in parts, with magnificent color plates, and which almost reached completion. The project was originated and edited by Dr. Adalbert Seitz and the text was authored by various experts of the times, with parts of the series published between 1906 and 1954. The work was directed and published in Germany, at Stuttgart, and was so important and massive that it withstood two world wars. Difficult to comprehend is the magnitude of the undertaking. Now, in the 21st century, we can marvel at the effort and organization that went into its production. A complete set covers more than a meter standing on a bookshelf.

The volumes are royal quarto in size (254 mm-330 mm) containing text and color plates, usually bound separately. The text was printed in separate German, English and French editions entitled *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, *The Macrolepidoptera of the World* and *Les Macrolépidoptères du Globe*; the German word can also be written as *Großschmetterlinge*. The original publisher was Fritz Lehmann in Stuttgart but the work was soon transferred to Alfred Kern Verlag, also of Stuttgart. The original agent for the English edition in Great Britain was Williams & Norgate but the agency and stock were soon taken over by the famous firm of naturalists, Watkins & Doncaster, and their stock was taken over by Eric Classey in 1950 when he

ceased to be the manager of that firm and set up as an entomological bookseller in his own right. The stock is long since exhausted but individual bound volumes of all editions, especially the English version, are often available from E. W. Classey Ltd. (Oxford House, Marlborough Street, Faringdon, Oxfordshire, SN7 7JP, England; email Bugbooks@classey.demon.co.uk; website www.abebooks.com/home/bugbooks). The original agent and distributor in the United States appointed by Alfred Kern when publication commenced was G. E. Stechert & Co. in New York. The French edition was originally merchandised directly from Germany (if there were any early French agents we have been unable to identify them) but, sometime in the 1930s, the renowned lepidopterist Eugène Le Moult became

the distributor through his publishing house in Paris, the Cabinet Entomologique. The translators of the English edition (from the original German) were Louis Beethoven Prout, the great specialist in world Geometridae, and Karl Jordan. The translations for the French edition were done by Armand Janet and, later, by Léon Polet. The bulk of the remaining stocks (unbound) of the French edition is held by Lydie Rigout who offers them through her business Hillside Books (1 Hillside Avenue, Canterbury, Kent, CT2 8ET, England; website www.insects.demon.co.uk). It should be noted that the color plates are identical for the German, English, and French editions.

The parts (German: Lieferungen) were sent to subscribers in paper wrappers and contained one or more sections of eight pages (a gathering or, in German: Bogen) and one or more color plates. When all the parts of a particular volume had been published the subscriber could have them bound, either in binding-cases available from the publisher or in bindings of their own choice. The publisher's bindings can be identified as being half brown morocco leather on the spine with green linen-board front and back covers and colored labels to identify the contents, red for Americana, blue for Palaearctica, green for Indo-Australica and yellow for Africana. As a logo for the series there is a gold image of *Himantopterus caudata*, a little zygaenoid moth from India with tailed hind wings, near the top of the tooled spine on each volume. Most volumes were bound in two, text and plates separately. The publisher subsequently issued bound volumes for sale and caution should be observed in

Die Groß-Schmetterlinge der Erde

— Eine systematische Bearbeitung —
der bis jetzt bekannten Großschmetterlinge
In Verbindung mit namhaftesten Fachmännern herausgegeben
von
— Prof. Dr. Adalbert Seitz —



STUTTGART
Fritz Lehmann's Verlag, Ges. m. b. Hflg.

Title page of German edition of Volume 1.

assuming that, because a volume is in publisher's bindings, it is necessarily "complete" in the bibliographical sense. This, because, if a subscriber had a volume bound himself or herself, he or she could obviously discard any pages (perhaps "advertisements") which were considered extraneous, especially the comparatively rare eight pages comprising all that was published of volume 17 (see under remarks on the various volumes).

The text consists mainly of brief descriptions and diagnoses of the families, subfamilies, genera, species, and subspecies (including new taxa) but no text figures or descriptions of immature stages. Synonyms are briefly cited in parentheses after a species name. At the end of each family is a list of all the names with citations to their original descriptions. From a taxonomic standpoint this monumental work stood alone for decades as the standard reference to quickly identify a specimen or to see the taxonomic treatment of a group. Of course it contains some errors and many new species have been described since the work was published, but the same can be said for the more modern taxonomic works. No work will ever be published on any group of plants or animals that is "the last word" which helps to keep natural history publishers and booksellers in business and book collectors happy as well as taxonomists in employment.

The whole series started with the Palaearctic volumes but parts of all volumes were being issued as they were ready and there was no question of completing one volume before another started. The general plan is as follows: Volumes 1-4 (Palaearctica) cover Europe, temperate and arctic Asia, and northern Africa, Volumes 5-8 (Americana) cover the whole of the Western Hemisphere, Volumes 9-12 (Indo-Australica) cover tropical Asia and Australasia and Volumes 13-16 (Africana) cover sub-Saharan Africa including Madagascar (cited on the title pages as the Ethiopian Region). Within

each of the four biogeographical regions, the same plan is followed for each taxonomic group, thus: Vols. 1, 5, 9 and 13 cover the butterflies (German: Tagfalter), Vols. 2, 6, 10 and 14 cover the "Bombyces and Sphinges" (German: Spinner und Schwärmer), a hotchpotch of families including Castniidae, Zygaenidae, Arctiidae (split into Syntomidae and Arctiidae), Lymantriidae, all Bombycoidea (including Saturniidae and Sphingidae), Lasiocampidae, Cossidae, Sesiidae, Notodontidae, Hepialidae, Psychidae, Drepanidae, Uraniidae, and several other small families; some of these have more recently been classified



Adalbert Seitz (1860-1938)

as "Microlepidoptera," a grouping no more scientific than Bombyces and Sphinges. Vols. 3, 7, 11 and 15 cover Noctuidae (German: Eulenartige Nachtfalter) and Vols. 4, 8, 12 and 16 cover Geometridae (German: Spanner). A final volume (17) was intended to cover general topics and was entitled "The Palaeeontology, Morphology, Biology and Geography of the Macrolepidoptera of the World," but apparently only eight pages of it were ever published and they are sometimes found bound up with one of the other volumes, especially Vol. 1. Dividing the volumes into biogeographical regions

ensured that most genera would be fully covered in a single volume but it is worth noting that Lepidoptera from the northern parts of China are found in the Palaearctica volumes and those of the southern parts of China in the Indo-Australica volumes. Taxonomists who specialize in a particular family may find it necessary to consult four different volumes. Four supplemental volumes were published, one for each of the Palaearctica volumes; for example, the supplement to Vol. 1 has 404 pages of text and 16 plates. The Vol. 2 supplement has 312 text pages, and 16 plates. These supplements are therefore quite substantial and significant. On the other hand, American and African Geometridae (vols. 8 and 16) had only just been started and are quite incomplete even in the German edition.

The French language edition is complete for the first four volumes comprising the Palaearctic region, as well as Vols. 5, 9 and 13 which cover the rest of the world butterflies but much less so for the remaining volumes. For example the text of Vol. 6 (*Bombyx et Sphinx américains*) ends abruptly in the middle of Lasiocampidae on page 600 and thus lacks text for the subsequent families such as Saturniidae, Sphingidae, Notodontidae, Sesiidae, Megalopygidae, Hepialidae, Cossidae etc. whereas the German edition of Vol. 6 runs to page 1452 and the English edition to page 1328 (with German index pages 1329-1452 occasionally bound with the English). For Vol. 10 (*Bombyx et Sphinx de la Région Indo-Australienne*) the text ends on page 663, but there are 910 pages in the German and English editions. The French edition of Vol. 7 (*Noctuelles américaines*) has only 156 pages of text as opposed to 412 in English and 508 in German, the latter also never completed. As the same color plates cover the volumes in each of the three languages even some of the volumes of which the text was not even started are deemed to have commenced publication, e.g. the French edition of Vol. 4 Supplement (*Géométrides palé-*

arctiques) consists of 26 plates but no text. Most French edition volumes are complete or almost complete in their plates: 195 plates for Vol. 6 and 104 plates for Vol. 10 (see Ehrman 1972, 1976; Rigout 1986).

The fine color plates undoubtedly account for the attraction that lepidopterists feel for this great series. Although a few species are shown with inaccurate or exaggerated colors and patterns, e.g. the saturniids *Caligula zuleika* and *Bathyphebia aglia*, almost all figures are faithful reproductions of what the real specimens look like. They are paintings reproduced by lithography and were state-of-the-art examples of German printing technology, using 14 colors.

There are probably no complete sets of *The Macrolepidoptera of the World* in any American or Canadian library. However, sets that approach completion, or are more than half complete, are in all of the major natural history museums and several universities, especially in New England, the Mid Atlantic States, the Midwest, Ontario, Florida, Colorado, Arizona and California. Other copies sit on shelves in private hands, sometimes not fully appreciated by non-scientific owners ("My grandfather collected butterflies and these are some of his old books."). In Europe many amateur lepidopterists own one or more volumes of Seitz but such is not the case in the United States!

Every author seems to cite Seitz differently. Some authors prefer to cite the "definitive" German edition, although its pagination is the same as in the English and French editions, and the translations are almost word-for-word. Since the parts for the German edition were published in advance of the others, their publication dates are the ones which are most critical to taxonomists, especially concerning new taxa. Citing the correct dates can sometimes be challenging. Griffin (1936) attempted to compile publication dates of all fascicles published in the German and English versions, using the

"date received" stamped on copies in the library of the British Museum (Natural History) [now the Natural History Museum]. However, there are many inaccuracies in the dates listed by Griffin (M. Weiler, personal communication). Proper and complete citation of families in the Indo-Australian volumes is given in the bibliography of Nielsen et al. (1996). In most cases, one must rely on the publication dates printed at the top of

the page at the beginning of each gathering. Unfortunately, many authors simply cite the year of publication given on the main title page yet every volume was issued in parts over several years. As examples of how these works can be cited, below are samples from three different volumes and the three different languages (Stichel 1906, Gaede 1928, Seitz 1928-

continued on pp. 108...

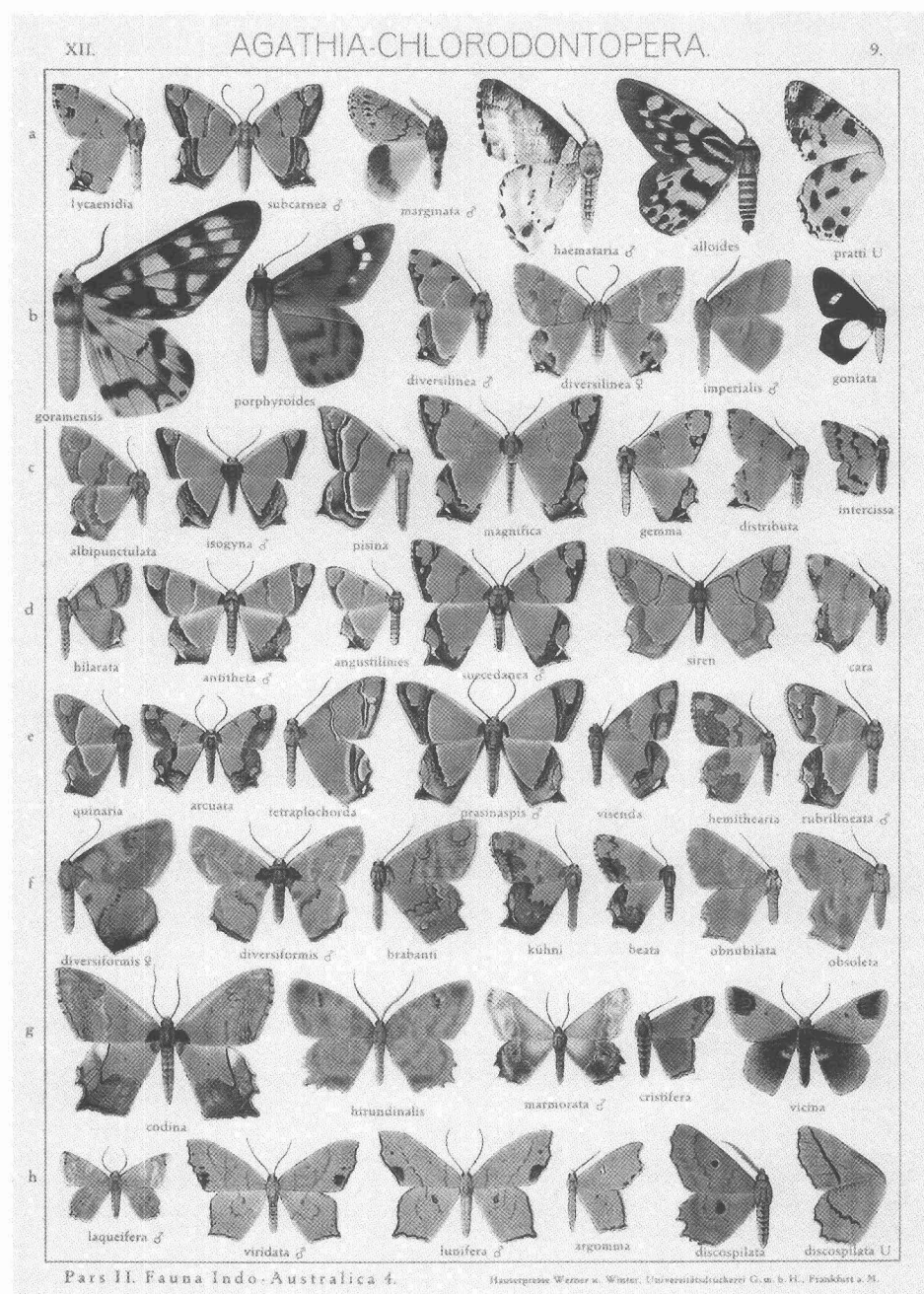


Plate 9 of Volume 12 showing some Indo-Australian Geometridae.

Monarch Experts Gather in New York: Sound Alarm on Monarch Situation in Mexico

reported by Kurt Johnson

Environmental Affairs, The Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn, New York

Monarch Experts Gather in NY

In a "one-two punch" supporting Monarch conservation, *The New York Times* published an urgent update by Dr. Lincoln P. Brower and other conservationists (September 12, Science Times, p. 1) warning of a critical crisis facing Monarch butterflies in Mexico and, within ten days, the New York City Parks Department hosted a "who's who" of Monarch authorities and conservationists in New York's Central Park echoing the announcement and proposing an aggressive response. The event was called "Monarch Watch 2000 in Central Park." URL's for the event and supporting organizations are posted below.

In speeches and printed statements, Drs. Lincoln Brower, Orley Taylor, Paul Opler, Robert Michael Pyle, and officials from the Mexican government and the World Wildlife Fund, declared it is "crunch time" for the now-famous Monarch overwintering grounds located in mountain fir forests of Michoacan State, Mexico. Supporting

the urgent message were representatives of numerous other conservation-oriented groups, including the Michoacan Reforestation Fund and Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Foundation (which both work on-site in Mexico) and the Audubon Society, Sierra Club, Linnaean Society, Metropolitan Biodiversity Center of the American Museum of Natural History, American Ethical Union and New York Butterfly Club. News and film coverage, sparked by Mastervision (an educational video company also providing supportive funding for the event) attracted reporters and camera teams from ABC, CBS, The New York Times and Newsday as well as media representing Mexico.

New York Parks Commissioner Henry Stern introduced the event, emphasizing its international importance. Alexander Brash, head of New York Urban Park Rangers, introduced Dr. Brower, noting he had first been inspired by Brower twenty years ago while still a young student. New York's Mexican consulate provided festive music and dancing while Dr. Taylor's Monarch Watch program and New York Urban Park Rangers helped New Yorkers tag and release Monarchs for their annual flight southward. The colorful festivities were soon overshadowed, however, by the gravity of the Monarch crisis described by event's featured speakers.

Monarch Crisis

Drs. Brower and Taylor, Monica Missrie of the World Wildlife Fund and Jorge Pinto, Consul General of Mexico in New York, emphasized that there is only one chance remaining to achieve a successful conservation solution for Monarch butterflies in Mexico. Without

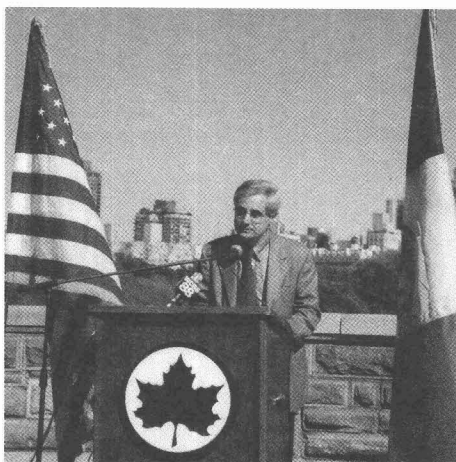
success, the species there (and thus possible in all of eastern North America) will perish—possibly in a sudden irreversible decline, perhaps within a decade, certainly within our lifetimes.



Dr. Lincoln P. Brower, noted Monarch butterfly expert, co-authored the new study which suggests that the Monarch overwintering grounds are in a crisis situation.

Reviewed were results of the first scientific study measuring deterioration of the Monarch's habitat in central Mexico over the last years. The study, by an international scientific team cooperating with the Mexican government, was authored by Dr. Brower and colleagues at the National Autonomous University of Mexico and the World Wildlife Fund.

Reviewed September 12 in The New York Times, the research showed that, within the Monarch roosting areas, barely more than half of what used to be intact forest now remains. At that rate of deterioration, the researchers estimated that, by 2050, nearly all original forest now used for Monarch roosting would be similarly degraded. More frightening, however, was the likelihood that forest thinning, com-



Consul General of Mexico in New York, Jorge Pinto, emphasized the important partnership of American and Mexican conservationists.

bined with complex niche requirements of the overwintering Monarchs, would make successful mass roosting by the species in Mexico impossible much sooner, perhaps within a decade.

Dr. Brower stated "From what I've seen there year after year, I predicted it would be bad and getting worse. But I didn't predict it would be this bad. The maps just floored me." Dr. Karen Oberhauser, a Monarch ecologist at the University of Minnesota interviewed by *The New York Times* noted "It's the first really important study. We didn't expect the change to be this great."

Dr. Orley Taylor, of Monarch Watch, said "Conservation of the Monarch migration is a now a significant concern. In good years as many as 500 million Monarchs in eastern North America migrate to Mexico...truly one of the world's wonders. Yet the continuation of this phenomenon is threatened by deforestation in Mexico...." Emphasizing the international context both the crisis and possible solutions, Dr. Paul Opler stated "Monarch conservation is a two-way street...it behooves us to give as much assistance to efforts in Mexico as we can from the United States." Dr. Oberhauser, in subsequent comments, noted

continued on pp. 102...



A tagged Monarch butterfly (courtesy of Monarch Watch).



Metamorphosis...

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

Dr. Sonja E. Teraguchi Richard Fall

of Cleveland Heights, Ohio. We have received delayed word of Dr. Teraguchi's death approximately two years ago. She had been a member of the Society in 1986-87, 1990, and 1998.

Founder & President of BioQuip, died of a massive heart attack on Nov. 1st. at the age of 72. Our Society and many of us have lost a devoted friend. A full obituary will appear in the next issue of the **News**.

Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 8 November 2000.

"Lost" Members

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

Alison Eichelberger (Lancaster, PA);
Linda C. Haulk (Sevierville, TN).

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

New and Reinstated Members:

new members are listed here by name only; their full address will be found in the 2000 **Membership Directory** being mailed with this issue.

Dillonaire, Jane
Donham, Kathleen R.
Johnson, M. Virginia (Ms.)
Morton, J.K. (Dr.)
Sunford, Roger K.

Address Changes.

Members who have recently moved are listed here by name only; their new address will be found in the 2000 **Membership Directory** being mailed with this issue.

Beebe, Warden W.
De Swarte, David H.
Cho, Soowon
Koehn, Leroy C.
Savignano, Dolores A.





The Lepidopterists' Bookshelf

M. Alma Solis, Editor

Recently Published Books

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

Guide to the Butterflies of Russia and Adjacent Territories, Volume 2: Libytheidae, Danaidae, Nymphalidae, Riodinidae, Lycaenidae

edited by V. K. Tuzov. 2000. Hardcover, 580 pp., 3 color photos, 88 color plates, 57 black & white line drawings, 219 x 295 mm. Available from PENSOFT Publishers, Acad. T. Bonchev Str. Bl. 6, 113, Sofia, Bulgaria, Tel./FAX: 359-2-704508, e-mail: pensoft@mbox.infotel.bg. ISBN: 954-642-095-6. \$170.00 (Postage U.S.A. \$14.00)

In this, the second of the two volume set "Guide to the Butterflies of Russia and Adjacent Territories," information is provided for the butterfly families Libytheidae, Danaidae, Nymphalidae, Riodinidae, and

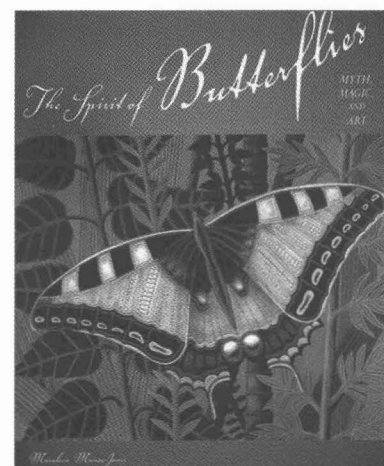
Lycaenidae, occurring in the area of the former Soviet Union. This comprises one-sixth of the world's landmass. Volume 2 retains the format of Volume 1 published in 1997, and has been compiled principally by the same authors of the previous volume (V.K. Tuzov, P.V. Bogdanov, S.V. Churkin, A.V. Dantchenko, A. L. Devyatkin, V.S. Murzin, G.D. Samodurov, A.B. Zhdanko).

Information is provided in Volume 2 for more than 870 species or subspecies, of which nine lycaenid species are described as new to science. Numerous taxonomic innovations, especially with regard to the Lycaenidae, are proposed. Volume 2 contains some additional information and several amendments to Volume 1, and includes a pertinent bibliography, comprehensive index, a full checklist of the butterfly taxa encountered, and an index to the host plants referred to in the text.

The Spirit of Butterflies: Myth, Magic, and Art

by Maraleen Manos-Jones, 2000. Hardcover, 136 pp., 175 illustrations, 150 in color, 9" x 11". Available from www.amazon.com. ISBN: 081-094-115-5. \$27.96 [not received]

This book combines myth, legend, poetry, and art to explore the ways in which humans have

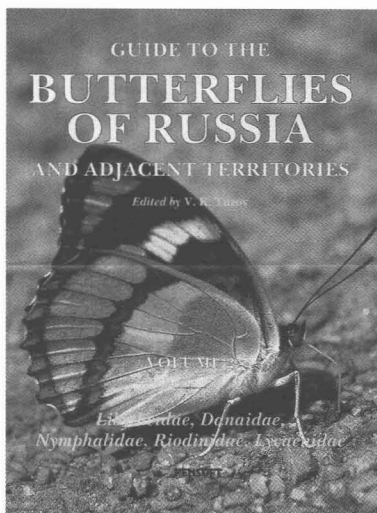


perceived butterflies. Butterfly goddesses have reigned in cultures as diverse as Minoan Crete and Toltec, Mexico. Butterflies have appeared in poetry by Blake and Neruda, in paintings by Bruegel, Picasso, and Warhol, and in the dances of Native Americans, Africans, and Japanese among others. This book researches and illustrates images ranging from ancient stone carvings to modern furniture, body tattoos, jeweled combs, and haute couture.

Elsevier's Dictionary of Butterflies and Moths

edited by M. Wrobel. 2000. Hardcover, 292 pp. ISBN: 044-450-433-8. \$131.00 [not received]

This dictionary gives an overview of the common names of many of the scientific names applied to the order Lepidoptera (the name of the family for each



entry of a genus, species, and subspecies) occurring in Europe, North America, South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia. Names used in French-speaking Canada are also included.

For Children of All Ages

The Family Butterfly Book

by Rick Mikula. 2000. Paperback, 176 pp., Storey Books. ISBN: 158-017-292-X. \$16.95.

Though many of us know that caterpillars turn into butterflies, this book explains the transformation from start to finish—egg to caterpillar to chrysalis to butterfly—and reveals where each stage can be found in the wilds of our own backyards. With color photographs and detailed illustrations, the book explains how to attract, safely catch and handle, and raise and support butterflies. It also discusses how to make habitats for butterflies and emphasizes the importance of basking sites, water sources, and shelter. It features many do-it-yourself projects that can be completed for under \$10.

Butterflies and Moths (Collins Gem)

by M. Chinery with D. Hosking and J. Hosking (Photographers). 2000. Paperback. Trafalgar Square. ISBN: 000-472-337-6. \$7.95.

Butterflies and Moths (Looking at Minibeasts)

by Sally Morgan. 2000. Library Binding, 32 pp. Thameside Press. ISBN: 192-929-880-3. \$22.60.

What Do You Call a Group of Butterflies? And Other Insect Groups (What Do You Call a Group Of Series)

by Emma Nathan. 2000. Library Binding, 24 pp., 7" x 9". Blackbirch Marketing. ISBN 156-711-359-1. \$15.95.

The Moth and the Flame (History Starts Here)

by Dylan Bolduc with J. Lyn Martin and Lyn Martin (Illustrators). 2000. Paperback, 24 pp., 8" x 10". Raintree/Steck-Vaughn. ISBN: 073-982-369-8. \$7.95.

From Caterpillar to Moth (How Things Grow)

by Jan Kottke. 2000. Paperback, 24 pp., 6" x 7". Children's Press. ISBN: 051-623-507-9. \$4.95.

Butterflies and Moths (True Books—Animals)

by Larry Dane Brimner. 2000. Paperback, 48 pp., 8" x 7". Children's Press. ISBN: 051-626-756-6. \$6.95.

Magnificent Monarchs

by Linda Glaser and Gay Holland (illustrator). 2000. Library binding, 32 pp., 9" x 9". Millbrook Press. ISBN 076-131-700-7. \$21.40.

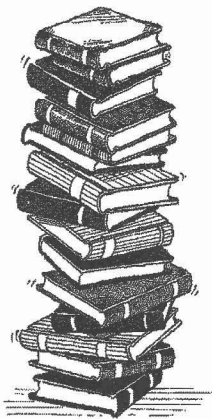
Announcement:

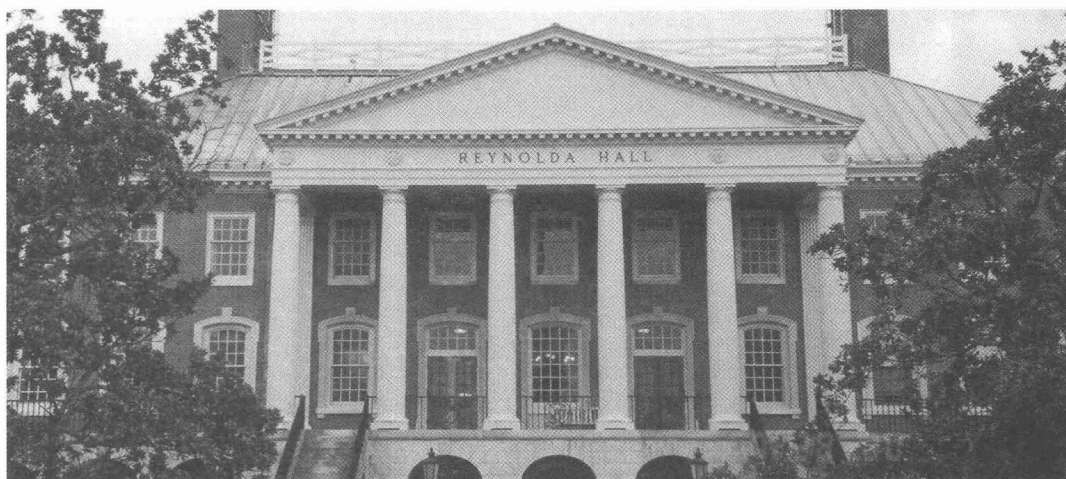
Macromoths of Northwest Forests and Woodlands

by Jeffrey C. Miller and Paul C. Hammond. 2000. USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, West Virginia. 133 pp.

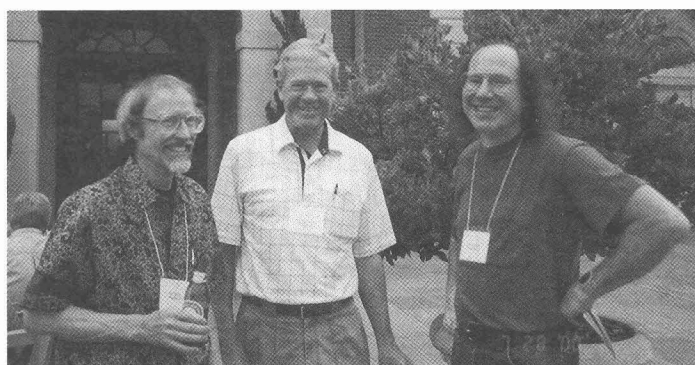
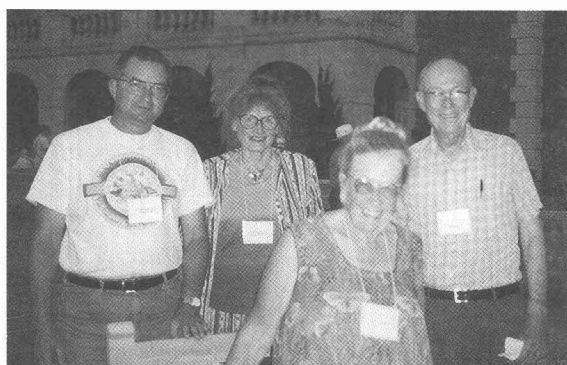
This book is intended to be an introductory illustrated guide to the macromoth fauna of western forest ecosystems. Regional emphasis is placed on the Pacific Northwest extending from central California to southern British Columbia, and east through western Montana and Wyoming. A total of 251 representative species are illustrated in color with an additional 300 species discussed in the text. The distribution, habitat, flight period, and larval foodplants are included for each species. A theme for the book is using Lepidoptera faunas as ecological indicators for assessing environmental impacts of land management programs, and for the analysis of biodiversity across forest landscapes.

Copies can be obtained free of charge by contacting either Richard Reardon, USDA Forest Service, Morgantown, WV (phone: 304-285-1566, email: rreardon@fs.fed.us); or the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program in Corvallis, Oregon (phone: 541-737-7612, email: cfer@fsl.orst.edu).





LepSoc 2000 at Wake Forest: more photos



Karner Blue Update: Albany Court Continues to Rule Against Nabokov's Karner Blue

Kurt Johnson

Environmental Affairs, The Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn, New York

Lynne Jackson, Secretary of Save the Pine Bush reports (Oct. 31, 2000) only bad news from Albany. The decision came down on Friday with our landfill case and Save the Pine Bush lost. The judge ruled that it is OK to build a landfill on an aquifer thus making all that pine bush land available to development. We want to appeal, but, just to copy the record may cost \$10,000.

We brought suit against the City for violations of the State Environmental Quality Review Act on a 12-acre office complex proposal. We lost on the Supreme Court level, and a couple of weeks before we were able to file our appeal, the developer began construction. We tried to get a stop work order, but, though the Judge liked our affidavits and briefs, he did not give us one.

As our lawyer notes sardonically "The Courts are not made for butterflies and poor people."

Harvard Museum Presents Butterflies—and Nabokov

Kurt Johnson

Environmental Affairs, The Ethical Culture Society, Brooklyn, New York

The Harvard Museum of Natural History (incorporating the former Museum of Comparative Zoology, Botanical Museum and Mineralogical Museum) is host to a new exhibition "Beauty on the Wing: the Double Lives of Butterflies" running from Sept. 29, 2000 to March 4, 2000. The exhibit greets visitors with a dazzling display of skillfully mounted and arranged butterflies from around the world. It then moves on to the "double lives" of butterflies—their fascinating immature stages and life histories. Based on work by Harvard's "Blue Butterfly" specialist Dr. Naomi Pierce, the exhibit boasts a fascinating live display of ants tending lycaenid caterpillar "cows".

The "Beauty on the Wing" program kicked off its special events with a celebration of the MCZ's famed former curator, literary superstar Vladimir Nabokov. On the evening of October 23rd, over two hundred guests enjoyed an evening with Dr. Charles Remington (personal friend of Nabokov while at Harvard, emeritus Professor of Genetics at Yale University and a co-

founder of the Lepidopterists' Society), Robert Michael Pyle (co-editor of **Nabokov's Butterflies** [Beacon Press 2000]) and Kurt Johnson and Steve Coates (co-authors of **Nabokov's Blues** [Zoland Books 1999; McGraw Hill 2001]). Dr. Remington reminisced about Nabokov, Bob Pyle read Nabokov, and Steve Coates and Kurt Johnson showed slides highlighting Nabokov's biography and scientific work, respectively.

The next day, Oct. 24th, Johnson, and Nabokov's biographer Brian Boyd, patched in by telephone from New Zealand, presented an hour-long discussion on Nabokov, scientist and writer, on National Public Radio's "The Connection". This program can be accessed on computer audio at www.theconnection.org. (go to "Archive", "Last Ten Shows", "Nabokov's Butterflies", "Listen Now"). "Beauty on the Wing" next hosts author Maraleen Manos-Jones on December 5th at 6 p.m. Maraleen is an environmentalist associated with the Michoacan Reforestation Fund, working on Monarch preservation in Mexico and author of the fascinating book **The Spirit of Butterflies: Myth, Magic and Art** (Abrams, 2000). The book traces the significance of butterflies in world cultures through the millennia. Lepidopterists living near or visiting Cambridge, MA, should make sure they take in the "Beauty on the Wing" exhibition.

It's a treat.

← More Photos from LepSoc 2000:

Top: Reynolda Hall, Wake Forest University; **2nd Row, left:** Charlie Covell and his young cadre of helpers; **2nd Row, right:** Ruth Ann Peacock, Pat & Eric Metzler, John Peacock and John Shuey; **3rd Row, left:** unknown, Toomas Tammara (standing), Astrid Caldas, Bob Robbins, Francie Chew and Bill Miller; **3rd Row, right:** unknown, Rebecca Simmons (Clench Award winner), Marc Epstein; Lazaro Roque, Susan Weller and Karolis Bagdonis; **Bottom Row, left:** Michael Holy, Suzette Slocomb and June & Floyd Preston; **Bottom Row, right:** John Burns, Jerry Powell and John Brown. All photos by Kit Stanford.



Monarchs...continued from pp. 97

this as well, saying "Monarchs also require habitat conservation in the United States and Canada; every Monarch that overwinters in Mexico comes from here, so we cannot simply look at the Mexican problem in isolation. We need to conserve breeding and migratory habitat as well."

Expanded Conservation Strategy

In response to the immediate crisis, Mexican representatives and Monarch specialists explained a more aggressive conservation strategy calling for, among other things, an expanded preserve totaling more than three times the size of current protected areas. Ms. Missrie noted that this new effort was needed because, since 1986 when the Mexican government created the current reserve, 44% of its high quality forest had still been destroyed, mostly due to blatant disregard of the reserve by the local population. She and Dr. Brower emphasized that the "achilles heel" of previous reserve strategy had been resistance from the local

address the needs of local residents. The new entity—the Monarch Butterfly Conservation Fund, to be administered by World Wildlife Fund and the Mexican Fund for the Conservation of Nature—will provide financial incentives for local residents to support the overall conservation strategy of the region. It is designed to streamline aid directly to the local area with minimal hierarchical interference. The new MBCS has been seeded with \$5 million initial funding but, Brower and Missrie stated, will require \$30 million to meet its ultimate goals. They emphasized that to achieve these financial targets worldwide public support is needed, but especially aggressive efforts from the lepidopterist and butterfly enthusiast community.

The new conservation strategy has been praised by Mexico's Ministry of the Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, noting that it more comprehensively addresses the biological needs of the Monarch as well as the social and political realities surrounding the reserve. The expanded reserve acreage, they said, more adequately covers known wintering sites and is intended to protect not only active roosting areas but the entire watersheds of which the fir forests form an integral part.

Lepidopterists Respond

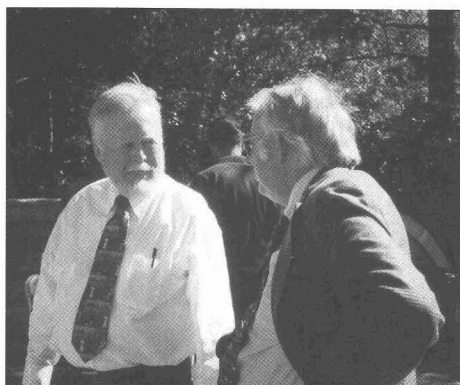
In discussions following the Central Park event, many lepidopterists emphasized that the current crisis requires butterfly lovers (the Monarch's closest ally) to each take personal part in information dissemination—using their own personal "networks", especially through emails and the internet, which are fast and inexpensive. However, comments I caught both before and after the Central Park gathering indicated that such an effort is going to require some extreme vigilance and energy. Heading out to Central Park, I was stopped briefly by a colleague. "Kurt", he said, "come on, what difference would it really make if this butterfly went extinct?". And, later, when I initiated followup communication with fellow lepidopterists, I was

surprised that two professionals on my contact list indicated it was inevitable the Mexican overwintering grounds would eventually "tank". Is this what we really want or expect?

Dr. Brower was asked this same question by a television reporter attending the event. He gave the answer he has become famous for: that world citizenry protects wonders like the Mona Lisa, the great cathedrals and the Crown Jewels. At face, their value might seem just as ethereal as a butterfly's, yet people believe these art treasures have inherent value. "Shouldn't natural wonders be accorded the same inherent value?" Dr. Brower asked. There was applause.



Richard Stadin, President of Mastervision (an event sponsor), and Marleen Manos-Jones of the Michoacan Reforestation Fund.



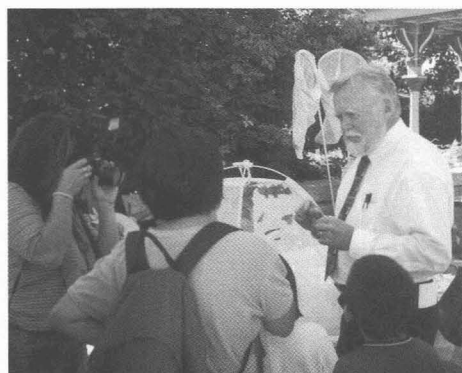
Drs. Orley "Chip" Taylor (left) and Lincoln P. Brower (right) discuss the Monarch crisis.

population. Their needs and demands, they said, must be met or there is little chance for a successful long term solution for the Monarch.

Brower and Missrie observed that not only is enhanced support needed for reforestation and preservation efforts currently effected by the Michoacan Reforestation Fund and Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Foundation, a hallmark of the new strategy is an entirely new fund established to

To facilitate lepidopterists disseminating information on the Monarch's urgent situation, websites are assembling succinct information, and colorful graphics, which can be copied into emails and easily disseminated (see the URL lists below). As information flow is essential to protecting the Monarch, Richard Stadin, President of Mastervision (producers of, among other documentaries, the *Audubon Society's Butterflies for Beginners*, *Audubon Society's Butterfly Gardening* and *Audubon Society's VideoGuide to Birds of North America*) has initiated Monarch Watch 2000 which will offer a variety of technological supports to the overall education effort.

Money is also going to be needed. As many people know, professional fundraisers themselves recognize how



Dr. Orley "Chip" Taylor and his Monarch Watch program headed up Monarch tagging with park visitors before the event.

difficult it is to raise money. Even for a favored cause, it is estimated only one-tenth of supportive people actually contribute funds to help. The reason usually is simple; they just don't get around to posting the donation in the mail. However, these same people readily spend as much or more than a small donation would require on lunch or a drink with friends or family. Given this reality, we must reinforce the notion that lepidopterists may be the key to saving the Monarch. Accordingly, we have to "get on the horn" and make Monarch conservation our urgent priority. Try it. Go to that email and send information out to everyone you know, urging them to provide support. It just might work.

All speakers at the Central Park event emphasized that the Monarch problem and solution is an international one. Dr. Taylor explained that, although preserving the overwintering sites in Mexico is fundamental to Monarch conservation, we still need to know more about Monarchs everywhere. Accordingly, he said "Our goals at Monarch Watch are not only to draw attention to these threats to the migration but also to evaluate the impact of overall human activities on monarch populations. If we are going to protect the monarch migration, we need to develop a baseline for the population, that is, to know the size of the population and to identify those factors that cause monarch numbers to decline or increase. The tagging program is helping us get these answers.

Each year, Monarch Watch issues 250,000 tags to schools and volunteers. These assistants, including tens of thousands of children, tag approx. 70,000 Monarchs each season. The data from recoveries of tagged Monarchs in the United States and in Mexico enable us to 1) Determine the origins of the Monarchs that reach Mexico; 2) Calculate the mortality of monarchs during migration, and 3) Estimate the overall size of the migratory population. In the future, data on population size and dynamics will be extremely important in determining whether the Monarch populations are declining or increasing as a result of human activities". Dr. Taylor emphasized that this was why illustrating tagging at the New York event was an important educational and conservation tool.

Dr. Robert Michael Pyle's written statement shared this view, noting that other issues regarding the Monarch are in play today as well. "While, the regrettable trend of scattering Monarchs hither and yon at weddings and other events", he said, "has only muddled our ability to study their true movements, this enlightened event can only help—help our understanding, help our community devotion to saving this great and endangered phenomenon, help the Monarchs themselves." The final paragraph of Dr. Pyle's statement also well summarized the feelings most lepidopterists have for the Monarch butterfly and illustrates the common ground that can must galvanize lepidopterists in aggressively supporting their conservation: "In 1976, shortly after the Mexican sites came to light", he said "the North American migratory Monarchs were declared the top priority in world butterfly conservation. That judgment has not changed, and has become much more urgent with recent disclosures of forest loss and chemical and genetic threats. This animal is truly the Monarch of the Americas, with an enormous potential to link Canadian, American, and Mexican conservation action. Long may the Monarchs reign over the skies and milkweed meadows of North America!"

Lepidopterists! Use These Information Resources and Contribute to the Listed Conservation Organizations:

Support and financial contributions to any of the organizations under (A [On-site Conservation]) and (B [Monarch Education and Research]) will directly aid Monarchs at their Mexican Overwintering Grounds

A. On-Site Conservation in Mexico

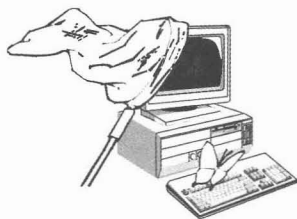
1. World Wildlife Fund: watch for particulars of a new WWF administered foundation organized with the Mexican government specifically for this purpose: "Monarch Butterfly Conservation Fund" at www.worldwildlife.org
2. On-site Support for Community Infrastructure: Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary Foundation at www.mbsf.org
3. Reforestation: Michoacan Reforestation Fund at www.michoacanmonarchs.com

B. Monarch Education and Research

4. Monarch Research, Education and Migration Tagging: Monarch Watch at www.MonarchWatch.org
5. Research on Overwintering Ground Deterioration: contact Monarch Butterfly Fund, Sweetbriar College through brower@sbc.edu
6. Monarch Education: Monarchs in the Classroom at www.mnarchlab.umn.edu

C. Information Dissemination

7. Monarch Crisis Information: Master-vision at www.mastervision.com/mw2000
8. Monarch Crisis and Other Endangered Species: Endangered Butterflies Website (American Ethical Union) at www.edutrek.net/endangeredbutterflies.html
9. Monarch Crisis and Other Endangered Species: The Children's Butterfly Site at www.mesc.usgs.gov/butterfly/butterfly.html and all included links



Out of the Net...

by Jim Taylor, 1_iron@msn.com

I'll start this column by shamelessly ingratiating myself with Our Beloved Editor, Phil Schappert, who has hauled off and written a book. You may read about it and its author at www.aworldforbutterflies.com. That, by the way, is the name of the book—"A World For Butterflies." (It has a subtitle as well, something like "A Tale of Two Cities," but I don't remember exactly.) The site describes the book, the author, and the World Series of 1920—in which, incidentally, Cleveland defeated Brooklyn. Instructions are there for ordering the book AUTOGRAPHED, although by whom it is not stated. I checked Phil's prices against Amazon, and he is more than competitive. Too, if you buy from him, you can have a good laugh at his handwriting.

Since this is an international organization, have a look at tpittaway.tripod.com/silk/satlist.htm, at which you'll find a list of Western Palearctic giant silkworm moths—many of which are pictured. You might also try "Moths and Butterflies of Europe" at web.tiscalinet.it/leps/. Here a table of contents begins with Family and (with clicks) works its way down to species. The pictures are great.

The Wedge Foundation now has a web site at www.moths.org. This is the good ole MONA folks, publishers of the authoritative fascicles of "Moths of North America north of Mexico." At this writing, it is embryonic (to be kind); perhaps when you read this in three or four months the site will have a little more pizzazz. In any event, the site now includes a list of the fascicles published so far, a description of each, the price, distributor, etc.

I hope www.yesnet.yk.ca/schools/jackhulland/index.html is still there

and intact when you get this. It is the site of an elementary school in Whitehorse, Yukon, and it has an interest for all of us who sometimes feel our schools are going to Hell sans handcart. Please take a look at the school. (I justified the inclusion of this site in this column by looking under "School projects," where the third graders are working with painted ladies.) Also, I urge one and all to take the virtual tour of the school and the community. If the climate were closer to my body temperature, it would make me want to be a Canadian.

Love this address. I received an e-mail from Matthew J. C. Barnes at (Matt's caps, not mine) Upper Cow Leys Farm, Piddington, BICESTER OXON OX6 0QE ENGLAND. I quote his note to me, in part:

I am putting together a modest colour-illustrated website on the Larger Moths of Belize at the URL www.tropical_moths.org...the sort of thing that might be of interest to members of the Lepidopterists' Society...My aim is not to present all definitively-determined specimens at this stage, but rather to make available in pictorial form the moth fauna of one small Central American country... I aim eventually to put up all 700 of the Belizean moth morphospecies I have at present that are mounted and more or less 'identified'... The site ... is currently hosted [with advertisements] ... 'free' ...[but] unless I can find an academic host I need as many 'hits' as I can get to persuade the host to keep the site up.

Folks, give him some hits; this is a site that should survive. Represented are about twenty Families and a host of

Sub-families and Genera. Clicking a Family entry produces a description of the Family and a Genus listing, etc. A click on an individual entry gets you a great photograph (with a mm scale), along with the distribution of the bug pictured, type locality, etc. This is a meticulous piece of work.

On the LEPLIST a little bit ago Mark Walker reminded us of "Bugbios, shameless promotion of insect appreciation" at www.bugbios.com. Here is the full text of Mark's posting:

A very talented and dedicated guy named Dexter Sear has created a colorful, visually stunning site that's perfect for kids and curious adults. It's broken down into four sections. Entophiles is a database of hundreds of insects, from Dragonflies to Walking Sticks. Look up each insect's common name, scientific name, description, and photo. Cedigest contains articles on Cultural Entomology, which studies how bugs affect human society. (Surprise! It's more than just bites and stings.) Class:Insectia explores different aspects of insects, such as studying moth wing patterns. It's a great resource for teachers and students alike. Finally, Entolinks is a list of other useful insect Web sites.

No sense in my writing a précis—Mark's is perfect. I would just urge you leppers (aren't you grateful for the second 'p'?) to look at the wing patterns.

Most of you know of YAHOO!—perhaps as a stock you own, perhaps as a home page (I use it for that), or perhaps as a search engine. If you are looking for bugs, try dir.yahoo.com/Science/Biology/Zoology/Animals_Insects_and_Pets/Insects/, a listing of

insects and sites on the internet. The category, "Butterflies and Moths" has 67 entries, but look at the beetles, antlions, etc., as well. There are also categories such as "Forensic Entomology," which covers such esoteric subjects as using evidence from cooperative maggots and the like to determine whether a body has been moved, estimating the "post mortem interval" (how about THAT euphemism) and so on.

Here you will also find directions to the "Yuckiest Site on the Internet" where you can test your dexterity with a mouse by playing "Whack-a-Roach," learn about belching, barfing, and blackheads, visit "Worm World," and many other activities which my grandchildren and I find highly entertaining (but my wife of forty-odd years views as disgusting). Worth the trip.

I looked back over my files (to see what URL's had been covered), and discovered that this is the sixteenth of these columns. I began in mid-1996 at the request of Maria Minno (it was she who came up with the title.) Maria and Marc, her husband, were editors of the News that year, and a bolt of lightning struck their computer as they were putting together the issue that was to include the first of these columns. Maybe God was trying to tell them something. Phil took over as Editor in 1997 (cleverly publishing the second column before the first) and has been picking on me ever since.

Over the four years, and not counting blasts from the Editor about the column, I have received a grand total of three emails and one letter. (The letter was addressed to 'Current Resident'.) That is an average of one fourth of a message for each column. In the columns I have asked you, the Sacred Communion of the Doctors of Philosophy in Entomology Assembled, two questions, neither of which has been answered. I ask: do you feel all this is worth the effort?



From the Editor's Desk

Phil Schappert

Hi all!

Or should that be "Hi Y'all!"? I've been in Texas for more than 3 years now and I'm still just gettin' used to the local lingo. The worst part is that, even after 3 years, as soon as I say "out" or "about" everyone around here looks at me strange and says, "just exactly where are you from, boy?" Interestingly, as long as I say, "I'm Canadian," it's ok (but if I just say, "north of here" then I get that strange look again). The best part of being in Texas, however, is that it generally doesn't get Canada's weather (this morning, chilly, verging on freezing, being the exception rather than the rule). On the other hand, morning's like this make me wonder if I haven't yet moved far enough south—maybe I should just keep going another 5 or 6 hours south until I'm down in that haven of butterflydom, the LRGV (Lower Rio Grande Valley for the uninitiated—hey that was me just a few short years ago). What d'ya think?

I've recently received word of a number of publications that are either ceasing publication, are having some "issues" (bad pun) or are significantly altering their schedules. Claire Hagen Dole, publisher and editor of **Butterfly Gardener's Quarterly**, is calling it quits after some 27 issues. Such a shame... The other major publication for us gardeners, NABA's **Butterfly Garden News**, is also having its share of problems. Laurel Sherwood, who has been doing such a wonderful job as editor, is searching for editorial assistance. If you can help then contact Laurel at nababgn@aol.com. It really would be a shame to lose both of the butterfly gardening publications! Finally, David Marriott has announced that **Monarch News**, the publication of The Monarch Program in California,

which has been a monthly since its inception (10 years or so!), will, with the next volume, become quarterly. I guess I'll have to look elsewhere for my monthly "Monarch fix!"

On a brighter note, this issue, my 16th (!), puts volume 42 to bed. It's hard to believe that I've been doing the News for four years now. It's even harder to believe that you who attended the 2000 meeting at Wake Forest (sorry that I couldn't be there, for sure) gave me the vote of confidence to continue on doing what I've been doing. Thanks, I'll try to live up to your expectations (or should that be "live down" to your expectations).

Despite the practice that I get doing the News, there are always typos, errors and mistakes that slip through. Here's more from the "batting 1000" dept:

Ray Stanford made me aware of two "minor" corrections to the previous issue: First, on page 69 of Vol 42(3). William D. Winter, Jr. M.D., always went by Dave, not Bill. Ray says "I believe that his father, William D. Winter, Sr., went by Bill, so Dave had to pick another name and he did so." Second, on page 84 of the News, the photo of "Mark Epstein and Don Harvey" is wrong for both! The left person is Marc Epstein, not Mark, and the other is Lazaro Roque, from the Galapagos field station.

You gotta give me part marks for consistency, however, I really blew the next one! Bob Ratterman placed an advert in the Marketplace in the last issue. Unfortunately, I gave the wrong email address for him. It should be BobRatterman@mail.sunyjc.edu not RobRatterman@mail.sunyjc.edu. Mea culpa, mea sorry!

Til' next time, *mi amigos!*

The Marketplace

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS: If the number following your advertisement is "422" 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 or Trade (USA only): Cocoons of *Antheraea harti*. Will trade for same of *Hyalophora cecropia*. Send SASE to Karl Ploran, 110 Route 20, Chester, MA 01011-9642, 413-354-7852 (evenings, 7-9 pm EST). ⁴²⁴

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* (Saturni-

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.

idae; 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

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. BobRatterman@mail.sunyjcc.edu. 423

For sale: solid oak custom display cases for viewing lepidoptera 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

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. Chumpitani P.O.Box 1106-2150 Moravia, San Jose, Costa Rica or phone (506) 236-1447. echumpi@sol.racsa.co.cr 423

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

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



Insectes Mondiaux

Yves-Pascal Dion

www.insect-trade.com

271, Léo-T-Julien
Charlesbourg, Québec
Canada G1H 7B1

tél: (418) 841-3587 / fax: (418) 841-2024
ypdion@ccapcable.com

Seitz...continued from pp. 95

1930). Dr. Michael R. Weiler of Salt Lake City is currently assembling a detailed compendium of all of the pages and plates that were published in this series and their publication dates.

Who was Professor Seitz (1860-1938)? He was at various times a medical doctor in the Navy, a university lecturer and director of the zoological garden in Frankfurt am Main (Kudrna & Wiemers 1990). Biographical sketches and obituaries of Seitz were published by Kleinschmidt et al. (1930), Draudt (1938), Franz (1938a) and Noack (1939) and a bibliography of his publications (which totalled at least 300) was given by Franz (1938b).

In his preface to Vol. 1 Seitz outlined how the project was conceived. On a visit to Australia in 1887 by Seitz, William Macleay first suggested the idea which was supported the following year when Seitz visited Emilio A. Goeldi, Director of the Zoological Museum in Rio de Janeiro. Goeldi and Seitz were probably motivated by the similar work of Staudinger (1888) on butterflies of the world containing 100 hand-colored plates. (We know that Goeldi owned that work by Staudinger because Peigler bought a set from a bookdealer in Colorado Springs in 1996 with bookplates showing it had formerly been owned by F. Martin Brown and Emilio Goeldi and with a bookdealer's stamp from Rio de Janeiro.) Within a few more years the project began to seem feasible after publication of major catalogs on Lepidoptera by Kirby (1892) and Staudinger and Rebel (1901) and improved technology of color reproduction. After nearly 20 years of collecting in Australia, South America, India, China, Japan and several excursions to Africa, Seitz visited major museums in Europe to garner support and participation of numerous professional lepidopterists and some artists. From North America he obtained assistance of A. S. Packard, Ellison Smyth and A. R. Grote and later William Schaus. The first parts were published in October 1906 and Seitz

stated in that first preface (dated 10 June 1909) that there was agreement for the entire series to be completed and published by the end of 1912!

Seitz was dismayed by excessive splitting of taxa and strongly expressed his concerns in his preface to the Supplement to Vol. 2, dated December 1933. He wrote that the situation "has become almost intolerable" and that a quarter of the entire volume had to be devoted to recently named forms and aberrations within the genus *Zygaena*. The situation today is better because the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature mandates that such names have no formal nomenclatorial standing, thus taxonomists are free to ignore them.

As mentioned above, Louis Beethoven Prout wrote the text of the volumes covering Geometridae and translated some other volumes from German to English. Eric Classey never met Seitz personally but well remembers Prout who worked in the Department of Entomology at the British Museum (Natural History) in London. Classey was also employed there from 1934 until the outbreak of World War II in 1939 and says, "Prout was a small, bent figure with a white beard, always in a hurry and, once he had left the museum premises, always with an umbrella whatever the weather. In 1943 whilst serving in the armed forces I heard to my distress that Prout had been killed when trying (in his usual hurry) to jump onto a moving bus outside the museum."

Adalbert Seitz was a visionary. Lepidopterists and librarians owe a great debt of gratitude to him for conceiving and carrying out this truly colossal project of treating and illustrating in color all of the known butterflies and larger moths of the world. The high level of success and near completion of the series is a testament to his perseverance and ability to motivate others who were taxonomists, collectors, curators, artists and publishers.

Acknowledgements

We thank Erich Bauer, Kathie Gully, and especially Michael R. Weiler for providing information used in this article. Indeed Weiler is to be credited with the rediscovery that a small portion of Volume 17 was actually published. Reinhard Gaedike (Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, German) sent the negative of the photograph of Adalbert Seitz, and Adela Gott (Multimedia Specialist, University of the Incarnate Word) prepared it for publication.

Literature Cited

- Draudt, M., ed. 1938. [tributes to Seitz by Draudt, Hering, Müller, von der Goltz, Warnecke, von Rosen, Franz and Kernen]. *Entomologische Rundschau* 55(24): 261-276.
- Ehrman, R. 1972. Un monument: le Seitz. *Bulletin de la Société Sciences Nat* 1: 2-3.
- Ehrman, R. 1976. Le Seitz: composition exacte de l'édition française. *Bulletin de la Société Sciences Nat* 11: 12.
- Franz, E. 1938a. Adalbert Seitz. *Natur und Volk* 68(7): 354-359.
- Franz, E. 1938b. Verzeichnis der von Prof. Dr. Adalbert Seitz veröffentlichten Arbeiten. *Senckenbergiana* 20(3/4): 279-286.
- Gaede, M. 1928. Familie Uraniidae, pp. 387-394, pl. 67, in A. Seitz, ed., *Die Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde*, vol. 14: Die afrikanischen Spinner und Schwärmer. Alfred Kernen, Stuttgart. 599 pp., 80 col. pls.
- Griffin, F. J. 1936. The contents of the parts and the dates of appearance of Seitz' *Gross-Schmetterlinge der Erde* (The Macrolepidoptera of the World), Lieferungen 1 to 130 Palaearctic and 1 to 575 exotic, vols. 1 to 16, 1907-1935. *Trans. Royal Entomol. Soc. London* 85(10): 243-279.
- Kirby, W. F. 1892. A synonymic catalogue of Lepidoptera Heterocera (Moths), 1: Sphingidae and Bombyces. Gurney & Jackson, London. xii + 951 pp.
- Kleinschmidt, O., K. von Rosen & A. von Herff. 1930. Herrn Prof. Dr. Adalbert Seitz zum siebenzigsten Geburtstag am 24. Februar 1930. Alfred Kernen, Stuttgart. 11 pp.
- Kudrna, O. & M. Wiemers. 1990. Lepidopterology in Europe, pp. 13-77, in O. Kudrna, ed., *Butterflies of Europe*, vol. 2: Introduction to Lepidopterology. AULA-Verlag, Wiesbaden. 557 pp., 4 col. pls.
- Noack, H. 1939. Erinnerungen an Professor Seitz. *Entomologische Rundschau* 56(10): 92-95.
- Nielsen, E. S., E. D. Edwards & T. V. Rangsi, eds. 1996. Checklist of the Lepidoptera of Australia. Monographs on Australian Lepidoptera, vol. 4. CSIRO, Canberra. xiv + 529 pp., CD-ROM.

Rigout, J. 1986. Adalbert Seitz: Les Macrolépidoptères du globe. Bulletin de la Société Sciences Nat 49: 1-4.
 Seitz, A. 1928-1930. Famille des Sphingidae, pp. 523-576, pls. 60-68, in A. Seitz, ed., Les Macrolépidoptères du globe, vol. 10: Les Bombyx et Sphinx de la région Indo-Australienne. Cabinet Entomologique E. Le Moût, Paris. 663 pp., 104 col. pls.
 Staudinger, O. 1888. Exotische Tagfalter in systematischer Reihenfolge mit Berücksichtigung neuer Arten, 1. Theil in

O. Staudinger & E. Schatz, eds., Exotische Schmetterlinge. G. Löwensohn, Fürth. 2 vols., 333 pp., 1 folding map, 100 col. pls.
 Staudinger, O. & H. Rebel. 1901. Catalog der Lepidopteren des palaearktischen Faunengebietes. R. Friedländer & Sohn, Berlin. xxxii + 411 pp.
 Stichel, H. 1906. Genera *Doritis* and *Parnassius*, pp. 18-36, pls. 10-16, in A. Seitz, ed., The Macrolépidoptera of the world, vol. 1: The Palaearctic Rhopalocera. Fritz Lehmann, Stuttgart. 379 pp., 89 col. pls.

Announcement...

Basic Techniques Manual available...

Basic Techniques for Observing and Studying Moths & Butterflies

by William D. Winter.

Lep. Soc. Memoir #5 is a 350-page book (with 82 pages of Appendices) 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 disturbed areas, edge zones (roadsides, railroad verges) and openings in the forest. Since each group of species has its own habits and flight times, it is best to try different times, seasons and habitats.

Other chapters describe photo techniques, gardening for butterflies, and collecting methods. The latter subject is expanded to show how to obtain maximum scientific information within proper environmental guidelines. Both beginners and experienced students of Lepidoptera will find this book to be a valuable reference.

To get your copy, send check or Money Order (\$25.00 (Members), \$40.00 (Non-members) + \$4.00 (US and Canada) or \$6.00 (Other Countries) postage and handling, made payable to "The Lepidopterists' Society," to:

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

Observation of Orange-barred Giant Sulphur, *Phoebis philea*, in Indiana

Ernest M. Shull

402 N. Wayne St., North Manchester, IN 46962

The orange-barred giant sulphur occurs in the US primarily in the New World tropics of south Florida and south Texas. Infrequently, it strays northward to Nebraska, New York, Kansas and Indiana. Plate xxvi in my book, **The Butterflies of Indiana**, provides good pictures of both sexes of this species.

Blatchley (1891) recorded a single specimen from Jefferson County, collected by Mr. C.C. Hubard. A second record is from Cooper (1938) who collected an imago from a larva found in Shelby County. Klots (1951) includes Indiana in the range but provides no other information.

I have collected *Phoebis philea* in Tajir, Mexico (July 20-22, 1973) and I collected three females of this species in Rondonia, Brazil on Nov. 15, 1982. On September 13, 2000, much to my surprise, I saw a beautiful male *Phoebis philea* flying over *Buddleia* (butterfly bush) in North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana. I was within three feet of it but, unfortunately, did not have a net. I would have paid \$50 for a net at that time.

This sight record is more than a Wabash County record, it is probably only the third record for the state of Indiana. Possibly global warming is causing some tropical species to fly further northward?

Nabokov's Blues: The Scientific Odyssey of a Literary Genius

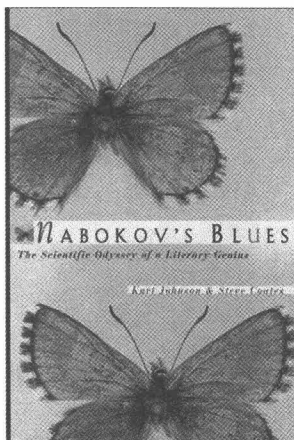
by Kurt Johnson and Steve Coates (Zoland Books), ISBN 1-58195-009-8

retail \$27.00; www.zolandbooks.com; at all bookstores and book websites

Recommended in reviews at...

Scientific American, Natural History, Nature Conservancy, American Scientist, National Geographic.com, Amazon.com, Publishers Weekly, Booklist, Library Journal, National Wildlife, Washington Post, New York Times, New Yorker, Boston Globe, Seattle Times, Harvard Magazine, London Review of Books, Chicago Tribune, Book Forum, New Criterion, New Republic, Bloomsbury Review, San Francisco Chronicle, California Wild, Microbiology Today, Cleveland Plaindealer, San Francisco Metropolitan, San Diego Union, Anniston Star, among others.

An especially inspiring read for the young lepidopterist...



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
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
Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
Entomology Section, University of Colorado Museum, Campus Box 218,
University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0334

Phone (303)492-5530,

FAX: (303)492-8699

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:

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)
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 43 must reach the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Date Due
1 Spring	Jan. 26, 2001
2 Summer	Apr. 27, 2001
3 Autumn	July 27, 2001
4 Winter	Oct. 26, 2001

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.

Executive Council

President

Robert K. Robbins
Dept. Entomol., NHB 127,
NMNH, Smithsonian Inst.,
Washington, DC 20560-0127
(202) 357-2353
robbins.robert@nmnh.si.edu

Past President

John W. Brown
Syst. Entomol. Lab., USDA,
c/o NMNH, MRC-168,
Washington, D.C. 20560-0168
(202) 382-1778
jbrown@sel.barc.usda.gov

Vice Presidents

Joaquin Baixeras
Inst. Cavanilles de Biodiv. y
Biol. Evol., Univ. of Valencia,
Apartat de Correus 22085,
46071 Valencia, Spain.
joaquin.baixeras@uv.es

Richard P. Fall
Bioquip Products, Inc., 17803
LaSalle Ave., Gardena, CA
90248-3678
bioquip@aol.com

Felix A. H. Sperling
Dept. Biol. Sci., CW405A Biol.
Sci. Centre, Univ. of Alberta,
Edmonton, AB, T6G 2E9, Canada
felix.sperling@ualberta.ca

Secretary

Ernest H. Williams
Department of Biology, Hamil-
ton College, Clinton, NY 13323
(315) 859-4387
ewilliam@hamilton.edu

Assistant Secretary

Julian P. Donahue
Natural History Museum
900 Exposition Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90007-4057
(213) 763-3363 (office)
(213) 746-2999 (fax)
donahue@caroli.usc.edu

Treasurer

David C. Iftner
8 Alpine Trail, Sparta, New
Jersey 07871, (973) 729-1350
iftner@worldnet.att.net

Assistant Treasurer

Kelly M. Richers
9417 Carvalho Court
Bakersfield CA 93311
(805) 665-1993 (home)
kerichers@lightspeed.net

Publications Manager

Ken Bliss
P. O. Box 1366,
Edison, NJ 08817
KBliss0568@aol.com

Editor, News of the Lepidopterists' Society

Phil Schappert
Integrative Biology, C0930,
University of Texas at Austin,
Austin, TX 78712-1064,
(512) 471-8240 (office),
(512) 471-3878 (fax),
(512) 237-3864 (home),
philjs@mail.utexas.edu

Editor, Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society

M. Deane Bowers
Entomology Section, Univer-
sity of Colorado Museum, Cam-
pus Box 218, University of
Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-
0334, (303) 492-5530 (office)
(303) 492-8699 (fax)
bowers@spot.colorado.edu

Editor, Memoirs of the Lepidopterists' Society

William E. Miller
Department of Entomology,
University of Minnesota, St.
Paul, MN 55108,
(612) 624-7493 (office)
mille014@maroon.tc.umn.edu

Book Review Editor

M. Alma Solis
(see address opposite)

Members-At-Large

George J. Balogh, Andrew V. Z.
Brower, Brian Scholtens, Marc
E. Epstein, Elizabeth A.
Munger, Orley R. Taylor, Jr.,
James K. Adams, Jeffrey R.
Slotten, Wayne F. Wehling.

Season Summary Zone Coordinators

Refer to Season Summary for
Zone coverage details.

Chief Season Summary Coordinator And Editor

Jim Tuttle
4285 N. Homestead Avenue
Tucson, Arizona 85749-9437
(520) 749-3119 (home)
jtuttle@fiaaz.net

Zone 1, The Far North:

Dr. Kenelm W. Philip
Institute of Arctic Biology
University of Alaska
P.O. Box 75700
Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-7000
(907) 479-2689
fnkwp@aurora.alaska.edu

Zone 2, The Pacific Northwest:

Jon H. Shepard
R.R. #2, S.22, C.44
Nelson, British Columbia
V1L 5P5 Canada
(250) 352-3028
shep.lep@netidea.com

Zone 3, The Southwest:

Ken Davenport
6601 Eucalyptus Dr., #325
Bakersfield, CA 93306-6856
(805) 366-3074 (home)
flutterflies@juno.com

Zone 4, The Rocky Mountains:

Dr. Ray E. Stanford
720 Fairfax Street
Denver CO 80220-5151
(303) 377-1332 (home)
rk.stanford@mindspring.com

Zone 5, The Plains:

Dr. Ronald Alan Royer
Division of Science
Minot State University
Minot, North Dakota 58707-0001
Office: (701) 858-3209
FAX: (701) 839-6933
royer@warpc6.cs.msu.nodak.edu

Zone 6, South-Central:

Charles Bordelon, Jr.,
8440 Washington Boulevard
Beaumont, TX 77707
(409) 866-8163 (home)

Zone 7, Ontario And Quebec:

Alan J. Hanks
34 Seaton Drive, Aurora,
Ontario L4G 2K1 Canada
(905) 727-6993 (home)
A.Hanks@aci.on.ca

Zone 8, The Midwest:

Leslie A. Ferge
7119 Hubbard Avenue
Middleton, Wisconsin 53562-3231
(608) 836-9438
ferge@chorus.net

Zone 9, The Southeast:

Brian G. Scholtens
Biology Department
College of Charleston
Charleston SC 29424-0001
(803) 856-0186
scholtensb@cofc.edu

Zone 10, The Northeast:

Mark J. Mello
P.O. Box 87037
South Dartmouth, MA 02748-0701
Phone: (508) 990-0505
mmello@ma.ultranet.com

Zone 12, Mexico & the Caribbean:

Isabel Vargas Fernandez
Museo de Zoologia,
Facultad de Ciencias,
Univ. Nacional Autonoma, Mexico,
Apartado Postal 70-399,
Mexico 04510 D.F., Mexico
ivf@hp.fcencias.unam.mx



The Lepidopterists' Society

c/o Allen Press
P.O. Box 368
Lawrence KS, 66044

Nonprofit Organization U.S. Postage PAID Permit No. 116 Lawrence, Kansas

