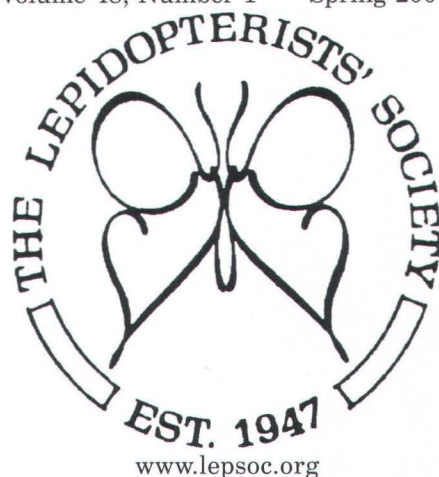


NEWS

OF THE

LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 48, Number 1 Spring 2006



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NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 48, No. 1 Spring 2006



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

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Front Cover:

A Long-tailed Metalmark (*Rhetus arcus thia*, Riodinidae) captured by camera in Ocampo, Mexico on November 20, 2004 by nature photographers Kim Davis and Mike Stangeland. Just one of an ever-growing list of images on the Mariposas Mexicanas website. See the article and many more photos beginning on pp. 27.

Three New USA Butterfly Records (Pieridae, Nymphalidae) from the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas

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The purpose of this note is to document and illustrate three butterfly (*Papilionoidea*) species, new to the United States, which were found and photographed in Hidalgo Co., Texas during December 2005. These include: *Pieriballia viardi* (Boisduval, 1836) : Pieridae: Pierinae; *Dynamine postverta mexicana* d'Almeida, 1952 Nymphalidae: Biblidinae; and *Pteronymia cotytto* (Guerin-Meneville [1844]) Nymphalidae: Ithomiinae. No examples of any of these were collected in the United States, but the photographs shown here (and others, not shown), are sufficient for unquestionable identifications.

***Pieriballia viardi* (Boisduval)**

One female individual of this common Mexican species was located and photographed (Figs. 1-3) at Bentsen State Park/World Birding Center in the butterfly garden on 6 Dec. 2005 by James Booker, Mary Gustafson, Jan Dauphin, Mike Stangeland, Kim Davis and others.

This is a strongly sexually dimorphic species. The female is a fairly good mimic of *Heliconius charithonia* (Linnaeus, 1767); in flight, at least. The color of the forewing bands in the female varies from greenish-yellow to orange-yellow. The male may be difficult to distinguish from *Ascia monuste* (Linnaeus, 1764), in flight, or when resting with wings closed. In northeastern Mexico, *P. viardi* is known from Tamaulipas, as far north as Galeana Canyon and Canon del Novillo, and also in Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi (pers. obs., also see Luis et al. 1997). The larval

hosts are *Capparis* sp. (*Capparidaceae*) (DeVries, 1987), which do not occur naturally in south Texas. However, some of these plants, and related genera, are used as ornamentals in the region.

***Dynamine postverta mexicana* d'Almeida**

Three individuals of this butterfly were found in Hidalgo Co., Texas in December 2005. The first, a male (Fig. 6), was found by Terry Fuller at NABA International Butterfly Park, Mission, Texas on Dec. 3, 2005. It was photographed by him, David Hanson, and Phil Schappert. The same individual was also sighted the following day at the same location by Willie Sekula. The second individual, a female (Figs. 4,5), was found by James Booker at Bentsen State Park/World Birding Center, Mission, TX., on Dec 7. It was documented in photos by Booker, Jan Dauphin, and others. The third individual, was found by Benton Basham at Edinburg World Birding Center, Hidalgo Co., TX, on Dec 29, 2005. This species was also included as having occurred in the United States by Pyle, (1986), but this record was undocumented (see Opler & Warren, 2002).

This butterfly has long gone by the name of *Dynamine mylitta* (Cramer, 1779), but it has been recently recognized that *postverta* (Cramer, 1779) has priority over *mylitta* (Lamas, 2004). It is widely distributed in the Neotropical region, including Mexico (most tropical and sub-tropical habitats), Central and South America, and Cuba. The subspecies, *mexicana*

d'Almeida, occurs throughout Central America, and in northeastern Mexico, and flies in Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi States, within 150 miles of the US border (pers.obs., also see Luis et al. 2003).

The larval hosts in Costa Rica are *Dalechampia* sp. (*Euphorbiaceae*) (DeVries, 1987), but like its close relative, *Dynamine dyonis* Geyer, 1837, it may also utilize *Tragia* sp. of the same family. *Dynamine dyonis* is a periodic wanderer to southern Texas, occasionally breeding, and occasionally straying as far north as Collin County, just north of Dallas (pers. obs.)

***Pteronymia cotytto* (Guerin-Meneville)**

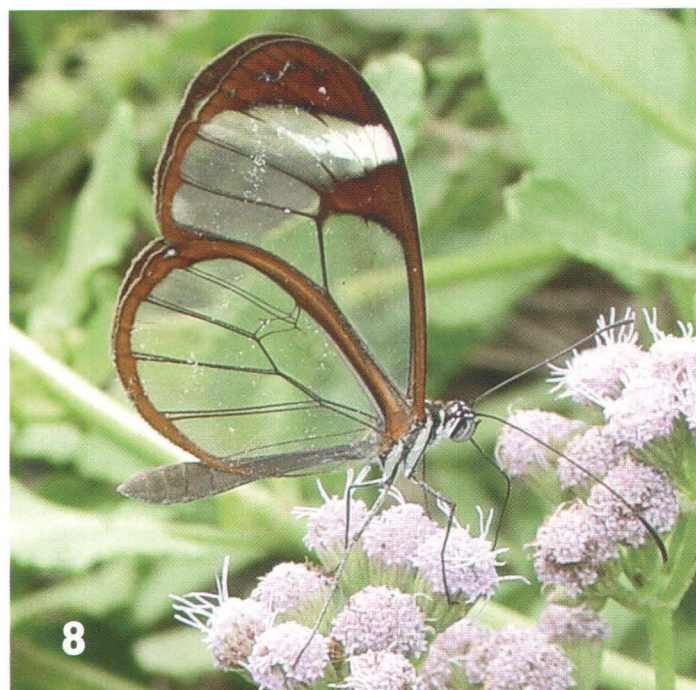
One female individual of this butterfly was found and photographed (Figs. 7,8) by Jan Dauphin at NABA International Butterfly Park, Mission, Texas, on Dec. 7, 2005. It was subsequently observed and photographed by many others.

Pteronymia cotytto is very similar in appearance to *Greta morgane* oto, but readily distinguished by the different venation, especially visible on the hindwing.

It occupies a similar range in Mexico to *G. morgane* oto, as well as several other species mentioned below, occurring as far north as southern Tamaulipas, Mexico (pers. obs.). Most of these species utilize various larval hosts in the ***Solanaceae***, especially *Cestrum* sp. (DeVries; 1987).

We have illustrated three similar species including: *Pteronymia artena*

continued on pp. 6



Three New U.S. Butterfly Species

Fig. 1- 3: *Pieriballia viardi*, Bentsen State Park/World Birding Center, December 6, 2005. **Fig. 4 & 5:** a female *Dynamine postverta mexicana*, Bentsen State Park/World Birding Center, Mission, Texas, December 7, 2005; **Fig. 6** a male at NABA International Butterfly Park, Mission, Texas, December 3, 2005. **Fig. 7 & 8:** *Pteronymia cotytto*, photographed by Jan Dauphin at NABA International Butterfly Park, Mission, TX. on December 7, 2005.

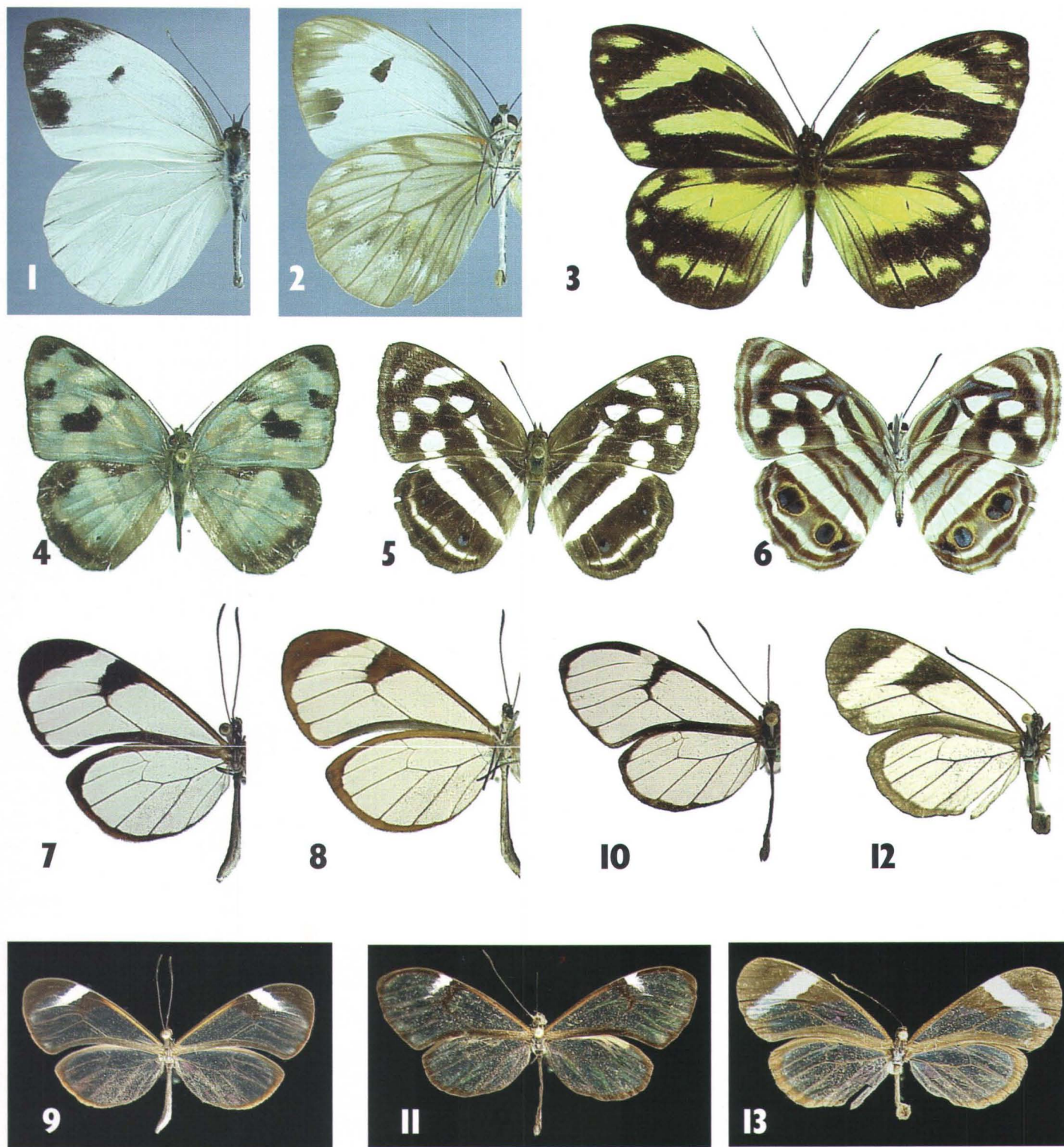


Fig. 1 & 2: *Pieriballia viardi* (male); **Fig. 3:** *P. viardi* (female); **Fig. 4:** *Dynamine postverta mexicana* (male); **Fig. 5:** *D. postverta mexicana* (female); **Fig. 6:** *D. postverta mexicana* (ventral); **Fig. 7 - 9:** *Pteronymia cotytto*; **Fig. 10 & 11:** *P. artena*; **Fig. 12 & 13:** *Oleria paula*.

Three U.S. Records..from pp. 3

(Hewitson, 1855) (Figs. 10,11); *Oleria paula* (Weymer, 1883) (Figs. 12,13); and *Greta annette* (Guerin-Meneville, 1844), (see Dauphin, et. al, 2005). Any of these probably have a similar chance of occasionally straying to extreme southern Texas, as do *G. morgane oto* and *P. cotytto*, but it is unlikely that any could breed successfully in the lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. These species are also illustrated in Garwood & Lehman; (2005) and at Warren et al. (2006).

Comments

The lower Rio Grande Valley of extreme south Texas continues to produce outstanding records for Lepidoptera. Over the past half-decade, 12 butterflies, new to the United States, have been discovered in this region. We believe that the main reasons for this include the tremendous growth in numbers of butterfly enthusiasts, either living in, or regularly visiting the area; the development of many large and small butterfly gardens, and the dissemination of information (not always accurate) over the internet. Other factors may include a succession of mild winters, which may (or may not), be tied to global warming.

However, other factors, which remain unknown to us, could also be at work. Certain neotropical butterflies are easily bred in captivity and livestock is readily available from various sources. For example, we have noted an article (A. Warren pers. com.) by Steven Hall, (1996), in which the species *Greta morgane oto* is discussed. According to this paper, this species is frequently bred in Costa Rica and widely exported to butterfly houses, world-wide. With the proper permits, anyone can obtain such livestock.

Therefore, we recommend that the records for *Pteronymia cotytto* and *Greta morgane oto* be considered as

"accidentals" defined as not arriving in the United States by natural means. The individuals found in the United States of both of these species were very fresh individuals, which should not be the case, unless they were breeding locally, or were transported. We wish to add, however, that we have no doubt that the circumstances concerning the discovery and photographic documentation of these species in the United States are valid. We question only the means by which these two butterflies arrived at their destinations in the United States. If additional examples, or evidence of breeding naturally in the area is found, then the status would change.

The records of *Pieriballia viardi* and *Dynamine postverta mexicana* are accepted as "strays" or "vagrants". The periodic occurrence of both of these was predicted earlier by the authors (Bordelon & Knudson, 2003) and some of the individuals were worn, as befitting strays. There are probably another 20-30 species of Mexican butterflies that could turn up in extreme south Texas in subsequent years, provided that the current climatic regime remains stable.

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to thank the following persons for providing information, photographs, and comments: Jan & David Dauphin, Terry Fuller, David Hanson, James Booker, Mike Stangeland, Kim Davis, Benton Basham, Phil Schappert, Mike Quinn, and Andrew Warren (who has reviewed this article at the authors request).

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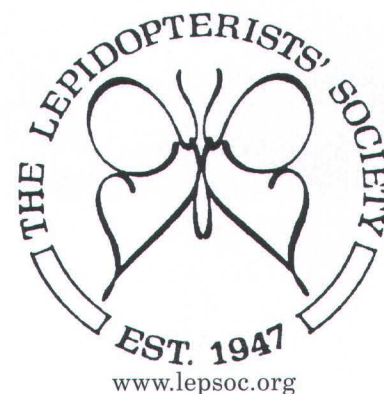
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Another View on Recreational Collecting

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Like all Societies, we represent a plurality of views and interests—no two of us will agree on all matters, even those lepidopterological. The strength of our Society depends, to a large measure, on our willingness to embrace a diversity of backgrounds, interests, and opinions. My views on collecting, particularly with regard to its acceptability, differ somewhat from those recently expressed in the *News*...and I offer them in the spirit of inclusiveness. First, I wanted to address the issue of “recreational collecting,” which has been defined as anything outside of the seven purposes listed in the Society’s statement on collecting Lepidoptera:

PURPOSES OF COLLECTING (consistent with the above):

1.1 To create a reference collection for study and appreciation.

1.2 To document regional diversity, frequency, and variability of species, and as voucher material for published records.

1.3 To document faunal representation in environments undergoing or threatened with alteration by humans or natural forces.

1.4 To participate in development of regional checklists and institutional reference collections.

1.5 To complement a planned research endeavor.

1.6 To aid in dissemination of educational information.

1.7 To augment understanding of taxonomic and ecologic relationships for medical and economic purposes.

There are problems with this distinction: collecting activities that fall within the purview of the Society’s

statement are often recreational and activities that fall outside the guidelines are often not recreational.

I and many of my colleagues enjoy collecting and find it recreational, especially when we are joined by friends, students, or our families. Sometimes I collect for the sheer enjoyment of being outdoors and to be “in pursuit” of something that I haven’t seen before. A sense of the satisfaction that I get from collecting is conveyed in the preface of my recent caterpillar guide: “I am not sure what brings me more pleasure: the hunt, rearing, or photography. I enjoy reading about a species, researching its foodplants and habits, planning a trip, and then searching for its caterpillar.”

When mulling over the acceptability of recreational collecting it is important to consider the parallels with hunting or fishing. Several of the great tiger reserves of India were established by tiger hunters. Edward James Corbett, India’s greatest tiger hunter, gained deep respect for these magnificent cats—over the course of his life he worked to create the Association for the Preservation of Game in the United Provinces and to establish India’s first national park in the Kumaon Hills (for tigers). Other examples of the hunting/conservation paradox are US National Wildlife Refuges, which were established with revenues provided by Federal Duck Stamps, a program whose legislation was written and pushed forward by our nation’s sportsmen. Since 1934 sales of Federal Duck Stamps have generated more than \$700 million for wetland conservation, with most going to the acquisition of more than 5.2 million acres of habitat for NWR system. Trout Unlimited spends millions each year to protect watersheds through their clean-

ups, lobbying and other legislative efforts, dam removal initiatives, outreach programs, and myriad other projects. In this country and elsewhere, it is often the collectors/hunters that ends up working the hardest for the preservation and long term survival of the creatures that have, for so long, been the object of their attentions.

The metamorphosis from hunter (-gatherer) to steward is certainly not universal, but nearly so. Ehrlich, Eisner, Emmel, Gall, Klots, Pyle, Wilson, and many other stalwarts of invertebrate conservation started off as collectors. At the time they started collecting as children, I suspect their motivations fell outside of the Society’s collecting purposes and burgeoned out of curiosity, awe, and an appreciation for the beauty of moths and butterflies. Or perhaps their collecting was simply a manifestation of our species’ long evolutionary history as hunter-gathers. Regardless, taking a longer view, we should be circumspect about chastising others simply because they enjoy insect hunting and collecting...out of their ranks will come many ardent conservationists and their specimens will join others in our public institutions.

There are other collecting activities that fall outside of the Society’s guidelines that I regard as acceptable.

My fascination with insects began the day my parents bought me a microscope—having an opportunity to examine an insect alive or dead under a microscope is a wonderful introduction to invertebrate biodiversity. While a watching or catch-and-release approach is certainly to be encouraged, I question the wisdom of admonishing or shaming a child for

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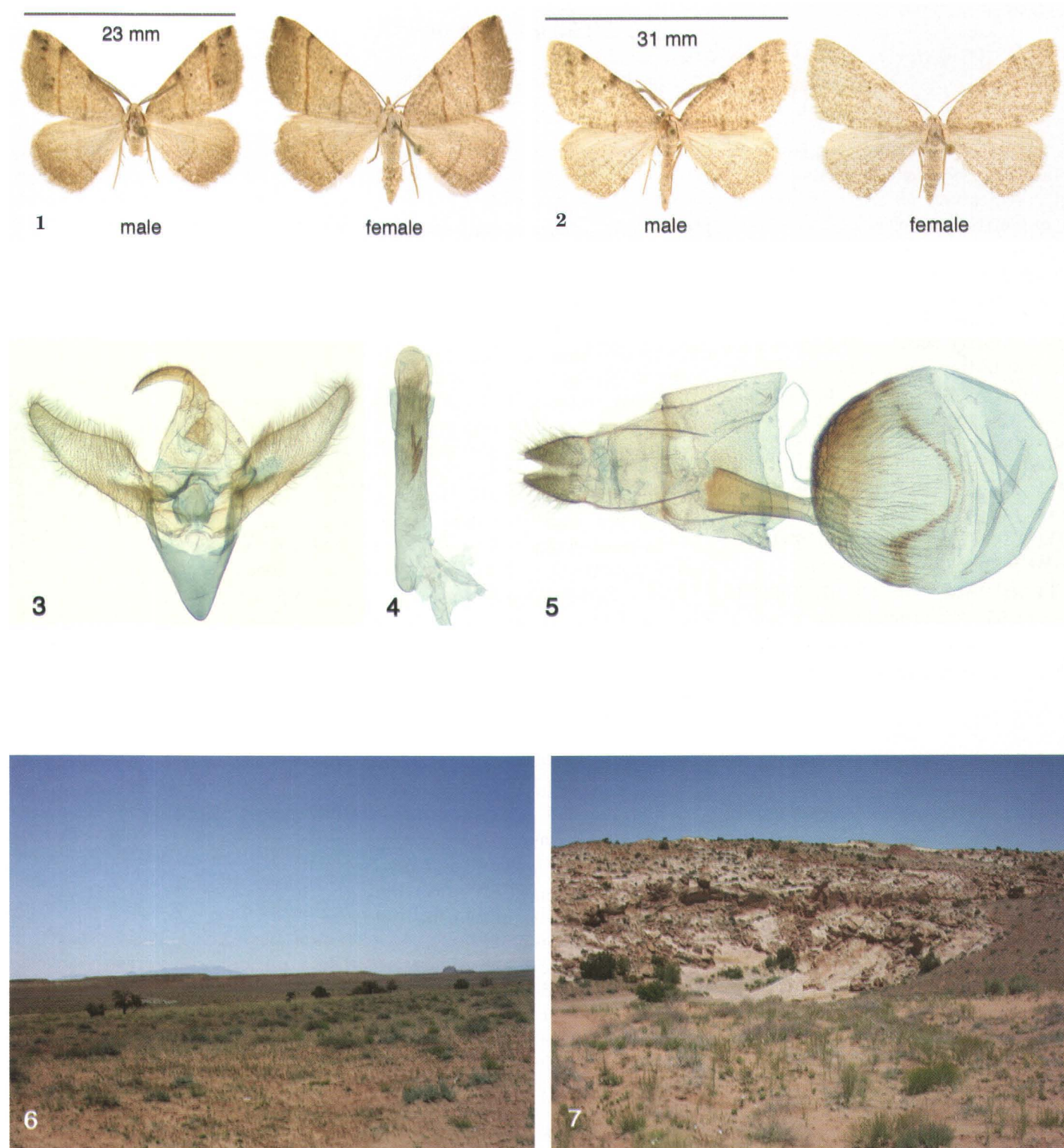


Fig. 1 Typical specimens of *D. b. bifilata*. **Fig. 2** *D. b. ruthiaria* showing range of variation. **Fig. 3** Male genitalia of *ruthiaria* less aedeagus. **Fig. 4** Aedeagus. **Fig. 5** Female genitalia of *ruthiaria*. **Fig. 6** San Rafael Reef area on 27 May, 2004 looking east with La Sal Mts. on the horizon, and juniper bushes in the foreground. **Fig. 7** Same, view to west of canyon with juniper bushes in background and *Ephedra* in foreground.

An Interesting Geometrid from Eastern Utah

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Despite its arid and inhospitable appearance for most of the year, the San Rafael Reef-Goblin Valley area in Emery Co., Utah supports some very interesting moths in the spring. Recently described noctuids include *Schinia sanrafaeli* Opler, *Copablepheron opleri* Lafontaine, *Protygia pectinata* Lafontaine, and *P. rufescens* Fuaske & Lafontaine. Several moth species normally associated with desert regions of California and Nevada also occur, one of which is the little known geometrid *Drepanulatrix bifilata ruthiaria* Sperry, 1948 [TL "Charleston Mts., Nevada"; actually Mt. Charleston, Spring Mts., Clark Co., NV]. As shown by Figs. 1 & 2, this subspecies shows little

resemblance to typical *D. b. bifilata* (Hulst) from the Rocky Mountain region [TL "Colorado"]. The genitalia (Fig. 3-5) of *ruthiaria* are identical to those of *bifilata*.

I have collected *D. b. ruthiaria* from late April to late May, depending upon annual environmental conditions. The moth's biology is unknown. The reported larval hosts (Scoble, 1999) of *D. b. bifilata* are *Cercocarpus* sp. (Rosaceae) and *Quercus* sp. (Fagaceae). Neither plant occurs where I have collected *ruthiaria*. The only woody plants in the immediate vicinity are *Artemisia* sp. (Asteraceae), *Ephedra* sp. (Ephedraceae), and *Juniperus* sp. (Cupressaceae). I suspect that juniper may be the host since I have taken the

moths only in UV-light traps placed in close proximity to juniper bushes.

Ron Leuschner (Manhattan Beach, CA) and Larry F. Gall (New Haven, CT) kindly provided bibliographic materials.

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View...continued from pp. 6

killing and perhaps dissecting an insect because such activities may not fit comfortably into one of the seven purposes outlined in our Society's collecting policy. Having specimens in a shoe box, some with antennae, some without, wings and legs akimbo, to pore over at night, examine under a lens, can and will capture a child's mind. I venture that more than a few systematists in our Society spawned thusly. Tricky business this.

When I visit Costa Rica, I often hire a member of the local community to help me collect. The people who have assisted me did so to earn a living, so their motivation for collecting fell outside the purview of the Society's "Statement on Collecting Lepidoptera." But without exception, the individuals that I have employed came away with a deeper respect and understanding for insects and their habitats—two of the

three still save specimens for me. Their motive for collecting was monetary gain, but the end result was that they developed a greater appreciation for invertebrates and their specimens are contributing to scientific knowledge.

Activities such as butterfly farming or professional guiding that promote the livelihoods of families and/or result in the preservation of primary or secondary rainforest may also fall well outside the Lepidopterists' Society's stated purposes for collecting. Whether the butterflies are taken for scientific study, for butterfly houses, by and for insect dealers, by recreational or scientific collectors, or even for use in art or other commodities may be moot. If such activities are carried out sustainably, ethically, and result in the long term welfare of the supporting habitats (e.g., as opposed to being cleared for agriculture or industry),

then much is gained.

As a systematist and curator, I see great value in specimens that are carefully prepared and labeled, especially if such collections are imbued with habitat, behavioral, or other life history data. It matters little whether such specimens are taken by a recreational, amateur, professional, or scientific collector. The scientific, educational, and/or conservation values of the specimens are equivalent.

Rather than focus on whether collecting is recreational or not, I would encourage all to focus on weightier matters such as whether collecting is done sustainably and ethically, or if a given collecting effort will, in the long view, contribute to habitat and species preservation or promote greater appreciation for Lepidoptera and other invertebrates.

Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 27 February 2006.

"Lost" Members

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

Bettman, David J. (Boulder, Colorado)

Kassarov, Luka (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania)

Lopez Robio, Andres (Medellin, Colombia)

Mery, Benoit (Honfleur, France)—still lost!

Tsakiridis, Angelica Anatolie (Evanston, Illinois, USA)

Minor changes/corrections to entries in 2004 Membership Directory:

Debinski, Diane M.: change address to "253 Bessey Hall"

Eastwood, Rod: correct street address is 46/12 Tauris Road

Fredritz, Kim: is now Kim Kaufman (she has married fellow member Kenn Kaufman)

New and Reinstated Members:

members who have joined/renewed/been found/or rescinded their request to be omitted since publication of the 2004 Membership Directory (not included in the 2004 Membership Directory; all in U.S.A. unless noted otherwise)

Aibar Abregu, Paola (Ms.): Las Campanillas 175, Lima 32, Peru.

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Dushanko-Dobek, Anne: 105 New England Avenue, Apt. D6, Summit, NJ 07901-1806.

Fuller, Edward R. (Dr.): RR 4, Tweed, Ontario K0K 3J0, Canada.

Goodden, Robert Crane: Worldwide Butterflies, Lower Penquite, St. Ive, Liskeard, Cornwall PL14 3NE, England.

Harrington, Tom: 28 Anton Road, Apt. D, Storrs, CT 06268-1184.

Henderson, Lauren (Ms.): 916 Sunset Drive, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150-3507.

Koehn, Leroy C.: 522 Stillwater Drive, Winterville, NC 28590-9704.

Lawrie, David D.: 10820 78 Avenue, Apt. 307, Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1P8, Canada.

Manning, Gail: 2800 Escada Drive, Apt. 107X, Dallas, TX 75234-6376.

Marrone, Gary M.: 3308 Colony Loop, Fort Pierre, SD 57532-2247.

Meyer, Richard P. (Ph.D.): 6601 Frenchglen Court, Bakersfield, CA 93309-7868.

Moore, Paul B.(Dr.): 42 Mountainside Road, Warwick, NY 10990-2240.

Morewood, Wm. Dean (Ph.D.): 1342 Ambridge Way, Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3T4, Canada.

Mueller, Steven J.: Ody Brook Enterprises, 13010 Northland Drive, Cedar Springs, MI 49319-8433.

Olson, Dean: 564 Lakeridge Drive, Shoreview, MN 55126-2321.

Petit, Jean-Claude: La Font, F-05600 Eygliers, France.

Redhead, Todd: 117 Lakeshore Road East, Unit 172, Mississauga, Ontario L5G 4T6, Canada.

Selfridge, Jennifer: Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources, Tawes State Office Building, E-1, 580 Taylor Avenue, Annapolis, MD 21401-2352.

Shepherd, Mary H.: P.O. Box 1255, Goleta, CA 93116-1255.

Stillwaugh, Don, Jr.: 3620 Fletch Haven Drive, Tarpon Springs, FL 34688-8706.

Sullivan, Patrick H.: 4906 South Bannock Avenue, Sierra Vista, AZ 85650-9718.

Tormo M., Jose Enrique: Padre Recaredo de los Rios, 40 Bgw 16, E-03005 Alicante, Spain.

Tuttle, James P.: 57 Inkerman Street, St. Kilda, Victoria 3182, Australia.

Wysham, Tom: 27456 Carmelo Way, Winters, CA 95694-9023.

Journal of the LepSoc Online

All articles of the Journal, except those published in the most recent five years, are now available online as searchable *pdf* files. These *pdf* files are best viewed with Adobe Acrobat Reader 7. If you have a reference to a specific article, you may use the browse feature to navigate to the appropriate *pdf*. Articles from all but the first few volumes of the Journal follow a standard naming convention

that will help you locate the correct file: year-volume(issue)first page- last name of first author. Alternatively, you may perform a full-text search on all online pdfs (over 3,000 articles spanning 50+ years) using the Search feature. This interface performs a Google search of the full text and returns a list of the articles most closely fitting your search terms.

The files can be accessed by going to the Lepidopterists' Society webpage at (<http://lepsoc.org>). A special thanks to David Lohman for undertaking this very worthy project.

Lepidopterists' Society Election Results 2005

A total of 501 valid ballots, excluding those that were completely blank, were received by the stated deadline of January 15, 2006. The names of the successful candidates are in **boldface** below. Write-in votes were considered valid only for members in good standing in the Society.

President-Elect

William E. Conner474
write-in:

Andrew V. Z. Brower.....1

Vice Presidents

(three; no more than one per country)

William E. Miller (USA)469

Yen Shen-Horn (Taiwan)429

Thomas J. Simonsen (Denmark)435

write-ins:

Keith S. Brown, Jr. (Brazil).....1

David L. Wagner (USA).....1

Executive Council, Members at Large

Michelle DaCosta350

John H. Masters355

Michael G. Pogue345

Michael S. Singer338

write-ins:

Harry Pavulaan.....1

Kilian Roever.....1

Michael Sabourin.....1

Secretary

David D. Lawrie480

write-in:

Julian P. Donahue1

Treasurer

Kelly M. Richers488

Constitutional Amendment

Yes.....431

No.....29

Respectfully submitted,

Ernest H. Williams, Secretary

The Humboldt Field Research Institute Announces...

2006 Lepidoptera Seminar in Maine

LEPIDOPTERA FOR NATURALISTS: BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS

June 4 - 10, 2006

This seminar will present a broad overview of butterflies and moths and their natural history and is of special interest to naturalists, field biologists, new researchers, and volunteers interested in working with natural heritage programs. Topics which will be covered include field and lab identification characters for families as well as local species, whole specimen preparation, micro-dissection essential for identification purposes, rearing techniques, and ? The major families of macrolepidoptera will be introduced using specimens. Night field trips are planned to observe and collect moths for study and to learn field identification characters.

There will be a comprehensive discussion of references for studying butterflies and moths in the Northeast, emphasizing how naturalists can make significant contributions to the study of lepidoptera through observation, photography, and collecting.

Dr. Brian Scholtens (scholtensb@cofc.edu) received his PhD from the University of Michigan in 1990. He has been on the faculty at the College of Charleston in Charleston, SC since 1992, where he is an associate professor. He has also taught "The Biology of Insects" for more than 10 years at the University of Michigan Biological Station. His research interests are the conservation biology of threatened and endangered insects and the systematics and faunistics of Lepidoptera. He is currently involved in projects working on a threatened locust species on the dunes of the Great Lakes, an endangered water beetle in the Great Lakes region, and a major

survey of all species in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, where he is one of the coordinators of the Lepidoptera survey effort.

OTHER ENTOMOLOGY SEMINARS AND ONE SPIDER SEMINAR AT EAGLE HILL IN 2006

Aquatic Entomology for Naturalists
June 4 - 10, 2006 Fred SaintOurs

Coleoptera: Beetles for Naturalists
June 18 - 24, 2006 Dr. Donald S. Chandler

Guild of Natural Science Illustrators (GNSI) 2006 Workshop:

I. Painting Butterflies and Moths with Acrylics and Color Pencil, and

II. Painting Watercolor Botanicals on Vellum

June 25 - July 1, 2006

Dolores R. Santoliquido and Carol Woodin

Arachnids: The Natural History, Ecology, and Behavior of Spiders
June 25 - July 1, 2006 Dr. Linden Higgins

Chironomids: Classification, Morphology, Identification and Lifecycles
August 13 - 19, 2006 Dr. Leonard C. Ferrington, Jr.

Development of Electronic Natural History Identification Guides
October 2 - 6, 2006 Fred SaintOurs

SYLLABI ARE AVAILABLE.

For more information, please contact the Humboldt Institute, PO Box 9, Steuben, ME 04680-0009. 207-546-2821. Fax 207-546-3042

E-mail - office@eaglehill.us

Online registration and information - <http://www.eaglehill.us>

In support of field biologists, modern field naturalists, and students of the

natural history sciences, Eagle Hill offers specialty seminars and workshops at different ecological scales for those who are interested in understanding, addressing, and solving complex ecological questions. Seminars topics range from watershed level subjects, and subjects in classical ecology, to highly specialized seminars in advanced biology, taxonomy, and ecological restoration. Eagle Hill has long been recognized as offering hard-to-find seminars and workshops which provide important opportunities for training and meeting others who are likewise dedicated to the natural history sciences.

Eagle Hill field seminars are of special interest because they focus on the natural history of one of North America's most spectacular and pristine natural areas, the coast of eastern Maine from Acadia National Park to Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge and beyond. Most seminars combine field studies with follow-up lab studies and a review of the literature.

Additional information is provided in lectures, slide presentations, and discussions. Seminars are primarily taught for people who already have a reasonable background in a seminar program or in related subjects, or who are keenly interested in learning about a new subject. Prior discussions of personal study objectives are welcome.



www.lepsoc.org

A VICTORIAN "TAKE" ON THE MORALITY OF COLLECTING

Arthur M. Shapiro

Center for Population Biology, University of California, Davis, California 95616

"British Butterflies" by W.S. Coleman is perhaps the first "Field Guide" ever published (1860), appearing in a one-shilling paperbound edition with black-and-white plates, designed to fit in the pocket, as well as a more expensive clothbound edition with the plates in color. It is still common in antiquarian bookstores, and I recently found a copy for sale in Berkeley. It contains a discussion of the morality of collecting.

This is just as much a Victorian issue as a contemporary one. The Victorian age was simultaneously the heyday of sport shooting and big-game hunting and the apogee of mawkish sentimentalism about animals (and much else). It is evident from Coleman's discussion that butterfly collecting was considered controversial in his time. He begins by alluding to the famous case of Lady Glanville, who was charged with mental incompetency due to her butterfly collecting:

"Now [the entomologist] may collect butterflies, or other flies, as he pleases, without bringing down a commission *"de lunatico"* on his head, but still the goodness of his heart is sometimes called in question, and he has to encounter the equally obnoxious charge of cruelty to the objects of his

admiration—that, too, from intelligent and worthy friends....

"So I will briefly try to act as apologist for the *"brotherhood of the net,"* myself included. In the first place, I will state roundly my sincere belief that insects cannot feel pain. This is no special pleading, or *"making the wish father to the thought,"* but a conviction founded on an ample mass of evidence, on my own observations and experiments, and strengthened by analogical reasoning....

"Insects, when mutilated in a way that would cause excessive pain and speedy death to vertebrate animals, afterwards perform all the functions of life - eating, drinking, etc., with the same evident gusto and power of enjoyment as before....

"After all that can be said on this subject, there will still probably be misgivings in the mind of many, both as to the question of insect feelings, and also as to our right to shorten their existence, even by a painless death.

"As to the first point, we have now the means [chloroform] of giving any insect an utterly painless quietus, be it capable of feeling pain or no. In regard to the second, I think few will deny that man enjoys a vested right to make use of any of the inferior animals, even to the

taking of their life, if the so doing ministers to his own well-being or pleasure, and practically everyone assumes this right in one way or another....

"Then, if all this be right, are we not justified in appropriating a little butterfly life to ourselves, and does not the mental feast that their after-death beauty affords us at least furnish an equal excuse for their sacrifice with any that can be urged in favor of any animal slaughter, just to tickle the palate or minister to our grosser appetites?"

The argument that man has an absolute right to the use of animals is not justified by Coleman because it was indeed nearly a universal tenet at the time. It was grounded in Hebrew scripture and specifically in the *"natural theology"* of William Paley. There is a good discussion of it in (among other places) Chapter 5 of *"The Heyday of Natural History"* by Lynn Barber (Jonathan Cape, London, 1980). It is much more in contention today than it was among the Victorians, with prominent professional philosophers of our time strongly denying that there is any such right.

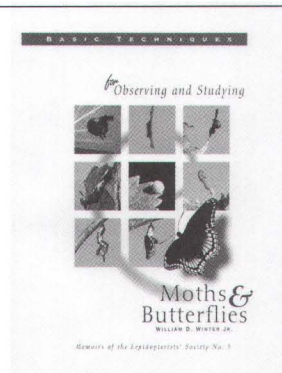
Announcement...

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. Both beginners and experienced students of Lepidoptera will find this book to be a valuable reference.

To get your copy, send Check/Money Order for \$29.00 (Members), \$44.00 (Non-members), postpaid (Canada and Mexico add \$6.00; others add \$10.00), made pay-able to "The Lepidopterists' Society," to: Ken Bliss, Publications Mgr. 28 DuPont Ave. Piscataway, NJ 08854



Go To An Annual Meeting?

Ernest Williams

Dept. of Biology, Hamilton College, 198 College Hill Road, Clinton, New York 13323-1295 ewilliam@hamilton.edu

The Society will hold its annual meeting in Gainesville, Florida, during June 14-18. Should you go? That's easy to answer: if possible, yes! People with a wide range of interests in leps gather at these meetings – a comfortable mix of amateurs and professionals – and those who go learn a little (or a lot), meet some very interesting and like-minded folks, and have a generally good time. Field trips simply add to the fun, whether the trip is with cameras or nets.

The first meeting I went to was in Laramie, Wyoming, in 1982. By that time, I had belonged to the Lep Soc for a few years, although I had never given much thought to going to a meeting. But I happened to be near Laramie that summer, and, being interested in leps, I thought I'd see what a Lep Soc gathering is like. The experience was enlightening and enjoyable; I remember especially hearing noted lepidopterists speak, seeing Cliff Ferris's extensive collection, and watching Lincoln Brower dance at the Cowboy Bar! Since then, I've gone to as many annual meetings as possible. The Gainesville meeting will be my 20th. Thinking back,

I find that quite astonishing, but Lep Soc folks become friends, people you're glad to see each time.

The meetings have been growing in attendance. The attached figure shows the number of attendees who signed the registration book for each meeting. The actual number of people in attendance has been higher than these counts indicate because some of those present haven't signed the book. Still, these counts are good representations of the number of people present.

Some patterns stand out in these attendance records. Last year's meeting was the largest ever, bolstered by the joint sponsorship of the Southeastern Arizona Chapter of the North American Butterfly Association (SEABA). The 2006 Gainesville meeting is being cosponsored by the Southern Lepidopterists' Society and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera. Can attendance this summer possibly top the 2005 record?

The largest meetings have been out west: Tucson, AZ, in 1991 (162 signed the book); Sierra Vista, AZ, in 1999 (185) and 2005 (237); and Fort Collins,

CO, in 1993 (151). The trend of high numbers all being out west was broken by the Society's 50th anniversary meeting at Yale in New Haven, CT, in 1997 (175). Gainesville in June should appeal to many people and so should appear on the list of the best attended meetings.

The Society's archives are now housed in Florida at the site of this summer's meeting. The original registration book is there, and it shows 48 attendees at the very first annual meeting, which was held in 1950 at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The first two pages have the original signatures / autographs of some pretty well known lepidopterists present for that initial meeting: Charles Remington, Alexander Klots, Harry Clench, Fred Rindge, Eugene Munroe, Paul Ehrlich, L.P. Grey, Lincoln Brower, Stan Hessel, and others.

Many of us have signed the registration logs for these meetings over the years, adding our names to the records of friends made through a mutual interest in butterflies and moths. Many more will be added this summer.

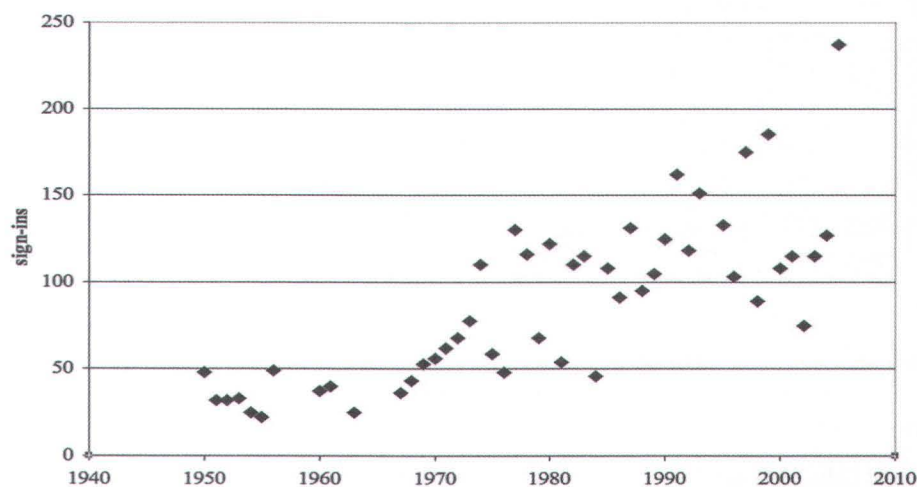


Fig. 1. Number of attendees who signed the registration book at annual meetings of the Lep Soc, from 1950 through 2005

2006 Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society

co-hosted with the Southern Lepidopterists' Society and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera

**McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida.
June 14-18, 2006**

The McGuire Center and the University of Florida invite you to the 57th Annual Meeting of the Lepidopterists' Society in conjunction with the Southern Lepidopterists' Society and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera. It is now time to prepare for these joint meetings of the above societies at the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center in Gainesville, a city noted for its green canopy of magnolias, oaks, and pines in north-central Florida. The meeting will be one day longer than the usual to accommodate the many special events scheduled during these meetings.

The tentative schedule will include separate field trips for photographers/watchers and collectors on June 13th and 14th, and a potential moth field trip on the evening of June 15th. Please note that the number of participants associated with each field trip will be limited. On June 14th, there will be a late afternoon reception and a visit to Butterfly Rain Forest at the McGuire Center, and slide-fest (limit of seven slides/person) that evening. The formal presentations and poster sessions will run June 15th through the morning of June 18th and an author's book signing on the afternoon of June 17th. Other special events will include a barbecue on June 16th, banquet on June 17th, and the business meeting on June 18th. In addition to the above events, 4-H leaders and teachers are invited to participate in a special workshop sponsored by the Education Committee of the Lepidopterists' Society

in conjunction with the Project Wings on Tuesday, June 13th, preceding the meetings. Information for this workshop will appear the McGuire and Lepidopterists' Society websites. So we recommend that you register and sign up for these meetings early!

Registration information and further updates will be available on the Lepidopterists' Society website (www.lepsoc.org) and also on the following pages of this issue of the *News*, the *Southern Lepidopterists' News*, *Lepidoptera News* (ATL), and various list serves. Rooms have been reserved at four hotel/motels within or near to the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center. Please see the list and associated amenities provided under housing below. Please note that registrants should make room reservations as early as possible directly with these firms, and all room blocks will be released prior to the dates of the meetings.

Individuals interested in the formal program should contact either Drs. Thomas C. Emmel (tcommel@flmnh.ufl.edu) or Jacqueline Y. Miller (jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu). For local arrangements, please contact Jacqueline Miller. Plans have been made for pre- and post-meeting trips for local collecting. In addition, post-meeting trips to Madagascar and Costa Rica are also planned.

We look forward to seeing you in Gainesville in June 2006!

Thomas C. Emmel and Jacqueline Y. Miller

Local Arrangements:

Travel:

Gainesville is located approximately 82 mi. southwest of Jacksonville, 110 mi. northwest of Orlando, and 120 mi. northeast of Tampa. Gainesville does have a local airport and if arriving by air, we suggest that you check the options for less expensive flights, especially for international flights. There are Gainesville airport shuttles for two of the host hotels, and please make arrangements directly with the hotel in advance. Airport shuttle service is available from Orlando. Please contact Lake Limo (1 800 448 2808; www.lakelimo.net). Also check the car rental costs for comparative prices.

Directions to the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center: Take Exit 384 (Archer Road) off I-75 and go east to 34th street. Turn left off Archer. Go north and turn left at the third stoplight. The Hilton Hotel and Conference Center Complex is on your left. For those coming from the south, take Exit 382 (Williston Road) to the stoplight, turn left to the next stoplight (34th St.). Turn left and go north until 34th crosses Archer Road and follow directions listed above. The Hilton University of Florida Hotel and Conference Center is located at 1714 SW 34th Street. The McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity is located to the east (right) off Hull Road in the Cultural Plaza. There is ample free parking at the Conference Center. All formal sessions will take place at the Hilton Hotel Conference Center.

continued on pp. 18

Registration

**for 2006 Joint Meetings of the Lepidopterists' Society,
Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera**

**Hilton University of Florida Conference Center and the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity,
Gainesville, Florida 14-18 June 2006**

Last name: _____, First name and initial _____

Other registered family/group members _____

Street address or P. O. Box: _____

City: _____ State/province and postal code: _____ Country _____

e-mail _____ Phone _____

Institution or affiliation for name tag: _____

List housing selection _____ Will require shuttle to meeting events _____

Registration fee includes breaks, program, and other registration materials.

1) Number of persons x \$95 (before May 15, 2006; after May 15th, \$110) \$ _____

2) Number of students x \$70 (before May 15, 2006; after May 15th, \$85) \$ _____

3) Southern Barbecue, Friday evening, includes dinner and non-alcoholic beverage,
\$25 per person, reservations (Deadline June 1st) \$ _____

3) Annual banquet includes tax and gratuity, buffet with vegetarian options,
\$25 per person, (Deadline, June 1st) \$ _____

Payment for banquet and barbecue due no later than June 1st

Field trips, \$6 for lunch and beverage per person. Limited space \$ _____

Total enclosed \$ _____

Make check payable to: LepSoc2006 Conference and mail to Dr. Jacqueline Miller, LepSoc2006, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710. Registration cancellations after 1 June will be subject to a \$25 cancellation fee; otherwise, refunds will be considered on an individual basis. NOTE: At the time of the conference, registration capability will be limited to the formal sessions only. Event tickets, if any, may be limited.

Field Trip Registration

Last name: _____, First name and initial _____

Street address or P. O. Box: _____

City: _____ State/province and postal code: _____ Country _____

e-mail _____ Phone _____

Note: A signed liability release form (see pp. 118) is required for all field trip participants (see below)

I (we) plan to attend a field trip on June 13th (box lunch \$6 per person) \$ _____

I (we) plan to attend a field trip on June 14th (box lunch \$6 per person) \$ _____

I (we) plan to attend a field trip following the meeting on June 18th _____

I am interested in a trip where collecting is a major activity _____

I am interesting in a trip where photography/observation is the main activity _____

There is no charge for the above field trips. A box or bag lunch and beverage will be available for \$6. Mail completed form and check to LepSoc2006, Dr. Jacqueline Miller, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710. Participants will be asked to car-pool in their own vehicles. Current plans for local collection thus far include a trip to the area in Apopka close to the University IFAS Station, the Ordway Research Station northeast of the University, and the Goethe Forest west of Gainesville. Other opportunities for local collecting are under investigation.

Call for Contributed Papers

**2006 Joint Meetings of the Lepidopterists' Society,
Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera**

14-18 June 2006

**Hilton University of Florida Conference Center and the
McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Gainesville, Florida**

Name: _____

Address or P. O. Box: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ email: _____

Please check : ☐ Poster ☐ Student Paper ☐ Powerpoint ☐ 35 mm Projector

Please type both title and abstract, and limit the abstract to 125 words or less

Title:

Abstract:

Due to the anticipated heavy attendance at these meetings, only one Contributed Paper may be submitted per person. Each Contributed Paper is limited to a total of 15 minutes (12 minutes for the formal presentation and three minutes for questions). The deadline is 1 May 2006 for Contributed Papers, and this completed form, including the title and abstract must be received by the deadline for inclusion in the printed program. To expedite this process, please send and email a Word or Text file of your title/abstract to Jacqueline Miller (jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu) when you send this completed form to:

Dr. Jacqueline Miller, LepSoc2006, McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32611-2710.

Contributed Papers are scheduled for 15-18 June 2006 with most of these scheduled 15-17 June. We hope to have a preliminary schedule of the presentations available on the LepSoc website on or before 1 June. All formal presentation sessions will be held at the Hilton University of Florida Conference Center with posters set up in a separate room. Other activities will occur at the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity across the street.

In addition to LCD and 35 mm slide projectors, an overhead transparency projector can be made available. Arrangements for the latter and other special equipment should be made well in advance of the meetings in order to keep equipment costs to a minimum.

Local Arrangements...*continued from pp. 15*

Arrangements have been made shuttle transport to the Conference Center for the selected off-site hotels. Buses will run one hour prior to the start of the formal sessions in the morning, and then again one hour following the meetings in the evening. The shuttle will also be available for transport to the evening barbecue.

Housing & Food:

Approximately 50 + rooms have blocked at the Hilton and three other hotels/motels are located conveniently on SW 40th Boulevard, north of Archer Road. Since all events will be held at the Hilton Conference Center, we recommend that registrants stay there, where a block of rooms at a special rate has been arranged. Please note the cut-off dates for each, and registrants should make all reservations directly with the selected hotels. Please check below for amenities included.

There are a number of hotels/motels in Gainesville, Florida, but rooms blocks have been reserved at four of these, and direct shuttle service for the meeting dates will be provided to these only.

Hotel	Phone	Rate	Airport Shuttle	Breakfast	Pool	Cut Off Date
Hilton	(352) 371 3600	\$109/dbl	x		x	5/15/06
Country Inn & Suites	(352) 375 1550	\$99-105	x	full	x	5/15/06
Comfort Inn West	(352) 264 1771	\$80-90		CB	x	5/17/06
Cabot Lodge	(352) 375 2400	\$70		CB	x	5/31/06

Please fill in the space on the registration form where you plan to stay during the meetings. Since registrants will be staying in several hotels, it will be easier to locate you in case of an emergency or if another registrant wants to contact you. In addition, we were able to obtain financial support through Alachua County and the Visitors and Convention Bureau, which is based on room occupancy. This will enable us to provide extra amenities during the course of these meetings, but it is important that you let us know where you are staying.

Meals are not included in the registration fee. Albert's Restaurant is available in the Hilton, and there is a restaurant on the lower level of the Harn Museum in the Cultural Plaza across the street. There are number of small restaurants within walking distance and off of Archer Road. A list of local restaurants will also be provided.

Campgrounds:

There are several campgrounds in the area, but none directly in Gainesville. Please check the website (www.lepsoc.org) for additional information.

Field trips

Field trips are planned for Tuesday and Wednesday (June 13th and 14th) and an evening moth trip on June 15th led by Jeff Sloten. A post meeting local trip is planned if there is sufficient interest. There will be trips for observation and photography as well as collecting, so please check the Lep. Soc. website for additional information. Registration for the trips is listed on a separate form and includes a liability release that must be submitted no later than May 20th. These trips will be on a first-come basis, and we cannot guarantee that there will sufficient space for everyone. Box lunches will be available at the cost of \$6 for all field participants, but participants are responsible for their own sunscreen, raingear, and water. Florida is noted for high humidity and warm temperatures. We suggest that attendees plan accordingly.

Two other post-meeting trips are planned to Madagascar and Costa Rica. Please contact Expedition Travel, Inc., and call Court Whelan at (352) 871 2710 for further information.

Parking

Parking at the Convention Center will be free. However, parking on the UF campus is a challenge. If you do plan to visit the McGuire Center prior to or following the meetings, please let us know in advance so that we can make arrangements for free parking passes. Depending on various events at the Cultural Plaza, parking should not be a problem on the weekend.

Local Attractions:

There are many local attractions on campus. The Florida Museum of Natural History at Powell Hall, the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, Harn Museum of Art, and the Phillips Center for the Performing Arts are located in the UF Cultural Plaza. In addition, there are many natural sites including the Devil's Millhopper, Payne's Prairie, and San Felasco Hammock nearby as well as many historical sites in Gainesville proper. Additional information is available on the Gainesville Visitor Bureau website (www.visitgainesville.net) and will be available in the registration packet.

McGuire Collections

Those who wish to examine specimens for research projects should make arrangements three weeks in advance of these meetings with Senior Collections Manager, George Austin (gaustin@flmnh.ufl.edu). Please indicate which groups or surveys you would like to examine so that we can organize the locations of these specimens and optimize your time.

Awards and Banquet Door Prizes

The banquet is one of the highlights of the Annual Meeting. The Harry K. Clench Award for Students and other potential awards are presented that evening. In addition, there are door prizes presented following the Presidential presentation. Donors who would like to donate door prizes are encouraged to contact Dr. Charles Covell directly (ccovell@flmnh.ufl.edu).

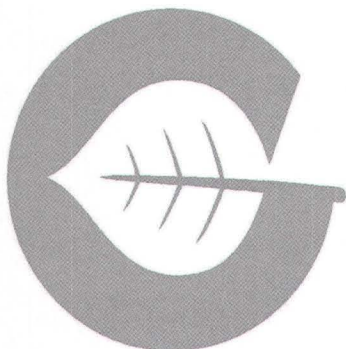
Release from liability

I release the Lepidopterists' Society, the Southern Lepidopterists' Society, and the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera, their officers, and the field trip leaders from any liability that may result from my participation in field trips connected with the 2006 combined meetings of the above societies at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. I understand that I may be driven in a private vehicle and that there are potential hazards on any field trip. I assume all responsibility, personal and financial, for any accidents or other personal injury or loss on any field trip in which I participate.

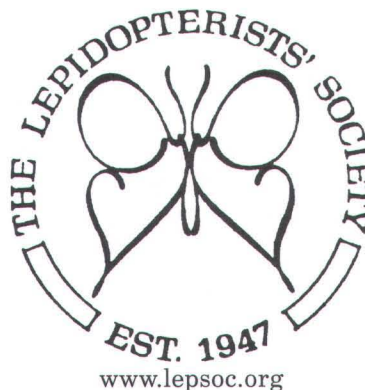
Name (printed) _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Please check the Society website (www.lepsoc.org) as updates will be posted there on a regular basis.



www.visitgainesville.com



www.lepsoc.org

The Marketplace

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS: If the number following your advertisement is "473" then you must renew your advertisement before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.

Books/Videos

Now available direct from the author: Charlie Covell's **Field Guide to Moths of Eastern North America**. Slightly revised (improved black and white plates; introductory updating chapter added). Republished 2005 by Virginia Museum of Natural History. \$40.00 postpaid (media mail) in North America. Contact Charlie at: 207 NE 9th Ave., Gainesville, FL 32601-4378. (352) 846-2000, ext. 251, covell@louisville.edu 473

For Sale: Hewitson's 5 Volume "Exotic Butterflies." Good condition, but somewhat foxed. Will be available for examination at the annual meeting in Gainesville. Contact me previously at Reisele@aol.com or Robert C. Eisele, 10620 SW 27th Avenue, J-9, Ocala, FL 34476. 481

The Worlds Butterflies on Film. Ongoing series of top quality films available in VHS (PAL or NTSC) at US \$12 each + freight. 100's of species vividly illustrated in Peru, Malaysia, Ghana, Kenya, Philippines, South Texas, Europe. Kenya also available on DVD. Many happy US Customers already. Quick delivery from UK. Contact John Banks at johnbanks@cinebutterflies.com - or see full details on website - Cinebutterflies.com or mail to John Banks, 28 Patshull Road, London NW5 2JY, UK 481

New issues of Papilio (New Series): #12 Taxonomic Studies and New Taxa of North American Butterflies (includes a new butterfly entirely new to most of western U.S.), by five authors, ~70 p. & color plates, \$12.; #13 Phyciodes (Phyciodes): More Progress, J. Scott, ~40 p., \$7.; #14 Butterfly Hostplant

Records 1992-2005, J. Scott ~84 p., \$10.; #15 Building the California Academy Drawer, 46 p., \$6.; #16 Portable (Six Drawer) Cabinets for California Academy Drawers, 10 p., \$1.50; #17, Proposals for a New Insect Study, Commerce, and Conservation Law, 20 p., \$3.50. Available April. #12-17 \$36, #1-17 \$67 postpaid in U.S. (add \$2 abroad), James Scott, 60 Estes St., Lakewood, Colorado 80226-1254. 481

Livestock

For Sale: Cocoons/ova of *Hyalophora cecropia*. Send SASE to Alan M. Vosefski, 3320 Old Kirkwood Dr., Virginia Beach, VA 23452. Enquiries may be made to 757-498-3168 or avosefski@yahoo.com. 473

For Sale (USA only): Cocoons/ova of *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Callosamia promethea* and *Hyalophora cecropia*.

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.**

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.**

Note: All advertisements must be renewed before the deadline of the third issue following initial placement 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. **Renew it Now!**

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

Send all advertisements to the Editor of the News!

The Lepidopterists' Society and the Editor take no responsibility whatsoever for the integrity and legality of any advertiser or advertisement.

Disputes arising from such notices must be resolved by the parties involved, outside of the structure of The Lepidopterists' Society. Aggrieved members may request information from the Secretary regarding steps which they may take in the event of alleged unsatisfactory business transactions. A member may be expelled from the 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.

French insect's dealer for 40 years look for
Material from North America
Buy or exchange
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B.P. 11
79500 MELLE - FRANCE
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email : souciou@club-internet.fr

Send SASE to Karl Ploran, 110 Route 20, Chester, MA 01011-9642, or call 413-354-7852 any evening, 6-9 pm, Eastern Time. 473

Eggs/Cocoons of northeastern North American Saturniidae, available at various times. *Actias luna*, *Automeris io*, *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Callosamia angulifera*, *Callosamia promethea*, *Citheronia regalis*, *Hyalophora cecropia*, *Hyalophora columbia*, *Samia cynthia* and various butterflies and Sphingidae. Bill Oehlke, Box 476, Mointague, PEI, C0A 1R0, Canada, (902) 835-3455, oehlkew@islandtelecom.com 481

Equipment

Light Traps, 12 volt DC or 110 volt AC with 18 inch length (15 & 25 Watt) and 24 inch length (20 & 40 Watt). All with 365 Quantum black light bulbs. Rigid vane assembly of stainless steel, aluminum or plexiglass. The traps are portable and easy to use. Rain drains and beetle screens to protect specimens from damage. For info contact; Leroy C. Koehn, 522 Stillwater Drive, Winterville, NC 28590-9704; Tel: 252-321-8645; Email: Leptraps@aol.com 481

Bait Traps, 15" Diameter, 36" tall collapsible traps with cloth top and plastic coated nylon screen and supported with 3/16 steel rings. A plywood platform is suspended with eye bolts and S-hooks. The bait container is held in place by a retainer. Three types are available: Flat Bottom, Invert funnel and Tropical. For info contact; Leroy C. Koehn, 522 Stillwater Drive, Winterville, NC 28590-9704; Tel: 252-321-8645; Leptraps@aol.com 481

Flourescent Collecting Lights: UV Night Collecting Light. Units are designed with the ballast enclosed in a weather tight cast aluminum enclosure and the flourescent bulbs in a clear shatter proof tube in 18 inch length - 15 & 25 Watts and 24 inch length - 20 & 40 Watt in both 12 Volt DC and 110 Volt AC all with 365 Quantum black light bulbs. A 110 Volt AC - 24 inch 40 Watt Quantum Black Light unit designed with a preheat rapid start ballast for use in the tropics. Leroy C. Koehn, 522 Stillwater Drive, Winterville, NC 28590-9704; Tel: 252-321-8645; Leptraps@aol.com 481

Mercury Vapor Collecting Lights: 160 Watt & 250 Watt MV Self Ballast bulbs with medium base mounts. Light weight and idea for trips out of the country. Leroy C. Koehn, 522 Stillwater Drive, Winterville, NC 28590-9704; Tel: 252-321-8645; Leptraps@aol.com 481

Specimens

Offered for sale or exchange: Charaxes, Papilionidae and many more African

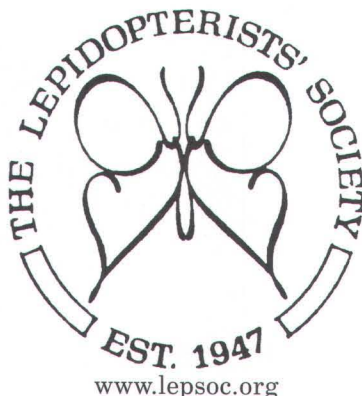
lepidoptera. Numerous aberrations, sexual mosaics and gyandromorphs also available. List and pictures on request. Wanted: South America *Prepona*. Giancarlo Veronese, viale Venezia 138, 33100 Udine (Italia). gc.veronese@virgilio.it, Fax: ++39/0432-23 2654. 481

Research Notices

I am looking for papered specimens with complete collection data for the following species of *Precis* and *Junonia* for an undergraduate project studying the species relationships and color pattern evolution in these genera: *ceryne*, *cuama*, *antilope*, *pelarga*, *rauana*, *tugela*, *milonia*, *coelestina*, *archesia*, *limnoria*, *genoveva*, *evarete* (from localities other than Florida), *nigrosuffusa*, *hadrope*, *artaxia*, *sophia*, *chorimene*, *adulatrix*, *intermedia*, *touhilimasa*, *vestina*, *ansorgei*, *cymodoce* and *goudoti*. Specimens need not be A1 perfect, and we do have some funds available to pay for specimens and shipping. Please contact: Jeffrey Marcus, Department of Biology, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green KY 42101, USA. (270) 745-2043, jeffrey.marcus@wku.edu 472

Miscellaneous

World's Largest Saturniidae Site: a private online membership depicting over 1300 species of worldwide Saturniidae. State by state, country by country checklists, flight times, rearing data, etc.. One time life time membership fee of \$40.00 U.S. Details at: <http://www.silkmoths.bizland.com/indexos.htm> 481

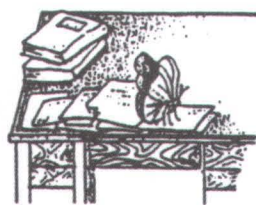


Butterfly and Moth Collecting Expeditions to Central America and Alaska



Five or more collecting expeditions each year to Alaska's North Slope and to both rainforest and cloudforest locations in Neotropical Central America. All tours are thoroughly planned, guided and visit to known localities. Comfortable lodges, usually with private accomodation, are utilized for overnighting. Group sizes are small, usually with six or less, in order to maximize the collecting experience.

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From the Editor's Desk

Dale Clark

One issue: What a Long Trip It's Been!

If you listen closely, you'll be able to hear Phil Schappert chuckling gleefully all the way from the Stengl Lost Pines Biological Research Station outside of Austin, Texas.

I had no idea of the amount of work that went into each issue. Oh, Phil had tried to warn me, but did I listen? Not at all. How hard could it be, after all? All I had to do was learn a new computer program or two and put everyone else's work into a readable format. I'll let you be the judge of how well I've learned that lesson, with this, my first solo issue. No doubt I'll be picking it apart for some time to come.

Despite the bumps in the road (all of which were my own fault), I can't tell you how exciting it is for me to have this first issue under my belt and in your mailboxes. It's been a long time coming, the seed having been planted long ago.

I'd been a member of the Lepidopterists' Society for several years and was looking for a way to become more involved way back in 1991 but didn't quite know how. On a trip to southern California I met up with Ron Leuschner, who graciously took me out to various collecting locales for not one but two whole days! Not only was I thrilled to find butterflies that had never before graced the inside of my net, but I was equally impressed that someone in the Society (a former President, no less) had taken the time to show some no-nothing guy from Texas the sites. Ron had encouraged me then to become more involved with LepSoc and I had

every intention of doing so and returned home with renewed determination. However, my "real" life got too busy for my "hobby" life and things took a different path.

Flash forward fifteen years and I saw another opportunity. When I read that Phil was going to be stepping down from his job as Editor of the NEWS the desire to get involved fired up again. But who the heck was I to be thinking of stepping into such a position within the Society? I had no degree in entomology. I'm not a scientist (although I occasionally pretend to be one). What were my credentials that would make Phil even consider me as a likely candidate? I had none -- except a desire to get more involved. So after running the idea past some people whose opinions I respect, I decided to give it a shot.

And here I am...with my first issue finally finished. I may not be a scientist but I can type!

That's one of the things I like so much about this group of people -- it's a society in more than just name. And there is a place in it for everyone: professional and amateur.

So the first issue of my stretch as Editor is history and I'm already working on the Summer issue. And that's where you can come in, professional and amateur alike. These pages don't fill themselves. After all, it's your Society.

Let me hear from you.

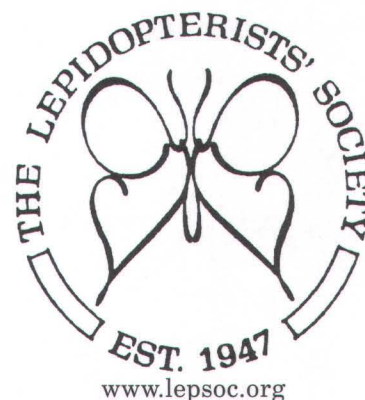
Announcement

Butterflies of Colorado: The Heliconiinae

Mike Fisher's new part to his Colorado Butterflies series. 7.2. on the Heliconiinae [Heliconiini and Argynniini (Speyeria, Boloria, etc.) has recently been printed and is now available to order (see below). For those who did not order Part 7.1 on the Satyrinae it is also available for \$18.00.

7.2 Colorado Butterflies. Part 2. Heliconiinae and Danainae. 2005. Michael S. Fisher. 129 color photographs. 62 pages, 28 maps, soft-cover, perfect bound. (\$27.00). In this second section, 24 species of heliconiines and 3 species of danaines are discussed with at least a page dedicated to each species and its described subspecies. Each species' variation within Colorado, and outside, where relevant, is discussed and the problems of name application, species definition, and type localities is also discussed. Additionally, *Boloria kreimhild*, previously reported for Colorado, is discussed and illustrated.

Prices include postage under normal circumstances. Make check or requisition to the order of Gillette Museum Publications and mail to: Dr. Paul A. Opler, Department of Bioagricultural Sciences, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 U.S.A.



Two *Phyllodonta* Species from Southern Arizona (Geometridae)

Clifford D. Ferris

5405 Bill Nye Avenue, R.R.#3, Laramie, WY 82070

Bruce Walsh

Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Rice University, Houston, TX 77005

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JOHN ABBOT REVEALED

John V. Calhoun

977 Wicks Drive, Palm Harbor, Florida 34684-4656

During the past two decades we have learned much about the life and work of pioneer naturalist-artist John Abbot (1751-ca.1840), mostly through the biographies of art historian Vivian Rogers-Price and Pamela Gilbert, former librarian at The Natural History Museum, London. Nonetheless, very little is known about Abbot's appearance. What we know is based on a miniature watercolor silhouette completed during Abbot's lifetime. This portrait, measuring approximately 10.0 cm x 9.0 cm (4.0 in x 3.5 in) is included at the front of a leather-bound volume of Abbot's drawings once owned by London jeweler John Francillon. It is now deposited in The Natural History Museum, London. American entomologist Samuel H. Scudder examined this portrait during a visit to London in 1871. He later asked George Willis to create a copy, which was reproduced for the frontispiece to the first volume of *The Butterflies of the Eastern United States and Canada, with Special Reference to New England* (Scudder 1888-1889). I also had the opportunity to personally examine this drawing in 2004. I found that the later reproduction depicts a slightly more angular face than the original and is not a "faithful copy" as Scudder claimed. Unfortunately, the copy is usually figured in biographical sketches about Abbot. The original drawing was figured by Rogers-Price (1997) and Gilbert (1998).

The likeness in London is believed to be a self-portrait. In 1888, William F. Kirby, then assistant curator of entomology in the British Museum, told Scudder, "There is no memorandum on the portrait itself that it was painted by Abbot, but I should suppose that there is no reason to doubt the tradition is correct" (Houghton Library, Harvard University). It is matted behind a

removable cover page with an oval window. The caption on the cover page, written by Francillon, reads, "John Abbot of Savannah./Georgia./America." The illustration is undoubtedly a self-portrait, as the style is consistent with Abbot's work. It is unknown if Abbot actually lived in Savannah when he completed it. He moved to Savannah from Burke County, Georgia in 1806, but he traveled there to mail his packages to Francillon. The volume of drawings that contains the portrait is dated 1804, but evidence suggests that some of the drawings were completed after that date. It was probably rendered between 1804 and 1810.

The portrait has a cartoonish quality, or "peculiar physiognomy" as described by Scudder (1888), who also wrote, "there seems to be not a little humor in the quaint features and figure, and the spare form hardly gives the figure of robust health which the face would indicate...it represents him in the thinnest of southern costume." There are several dark spots on the drawing, which W. F. Kirby suggested was the result of it being "touched up with white lead, which has lost its color." It portrays a gracefully aging man with heavy-lidded blue eyes and short-cropped graying hair. He wears a white linen shirt, light blue waistcoat and unusually colorful yellow frock coat with blue and red pinstripes. According to a representative at the Museum of Costume (Bath, England), this style of clothing dates to the 1780s and 1790s, which is consistent with the presumed date of the portrait. Based on average heights at the time, it is reasonable to assume that Abbot was about 1.7 m (5.5 ft) tall.

Using Abbot's self-portrait as a model, I commissioned prominent sculptor Robert S. Brown, Jr. to create a clay bust. This difficult project was begun

in April 2005. After several consultations to ensure a plausible depiction, it was completed in January 2006. A few features in the drawing were adjusted to produce a more realistic and proportionate countenance. The final piece (Figs. 1-3) measures roughly 27 cm (10.6 in) in height. It is the only such likeness of Abbot in the world and brings to life a benevolent Englishman of quiet resolve. Like his self-portrait, the many years of pioneer living are etched upon his face, as are the lines and childlike smile that suggest an affable demeanor. It portrays an indefatigable naturalist and gentle artist in the prime of his creative life. John Abbot was a modest man who would never have imagined the future importance of his work. He would most certainly be honored, though slightly embarrassed, for his likeness to be so openly revealed to the world.

Literature Cited

- Gilbert, P. 1998. John Abbot: birds, butterflies and other wonders. Merrell Holberton, London. 128 pp.
- Rogers-Price, Vivian. 1997. John Abbot's birds of Georgia. Selected drawings from the Houghton Library, Harvard University. Beehive Pr., Savannah, Georgia. I-xlii, 25 pl.
- Scudder, S. H. 1888. John Abbot, the aurelian. Can. Entomol. 20:150-154 (reprinted in Nineteenth Ann. Rpt. Entomol. Soc. Ontario 1888:48-50).
- _____. 1888-1889. Butterflies of the eastern United States and Canada. 3 vols. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1958 pp., 89 pl.



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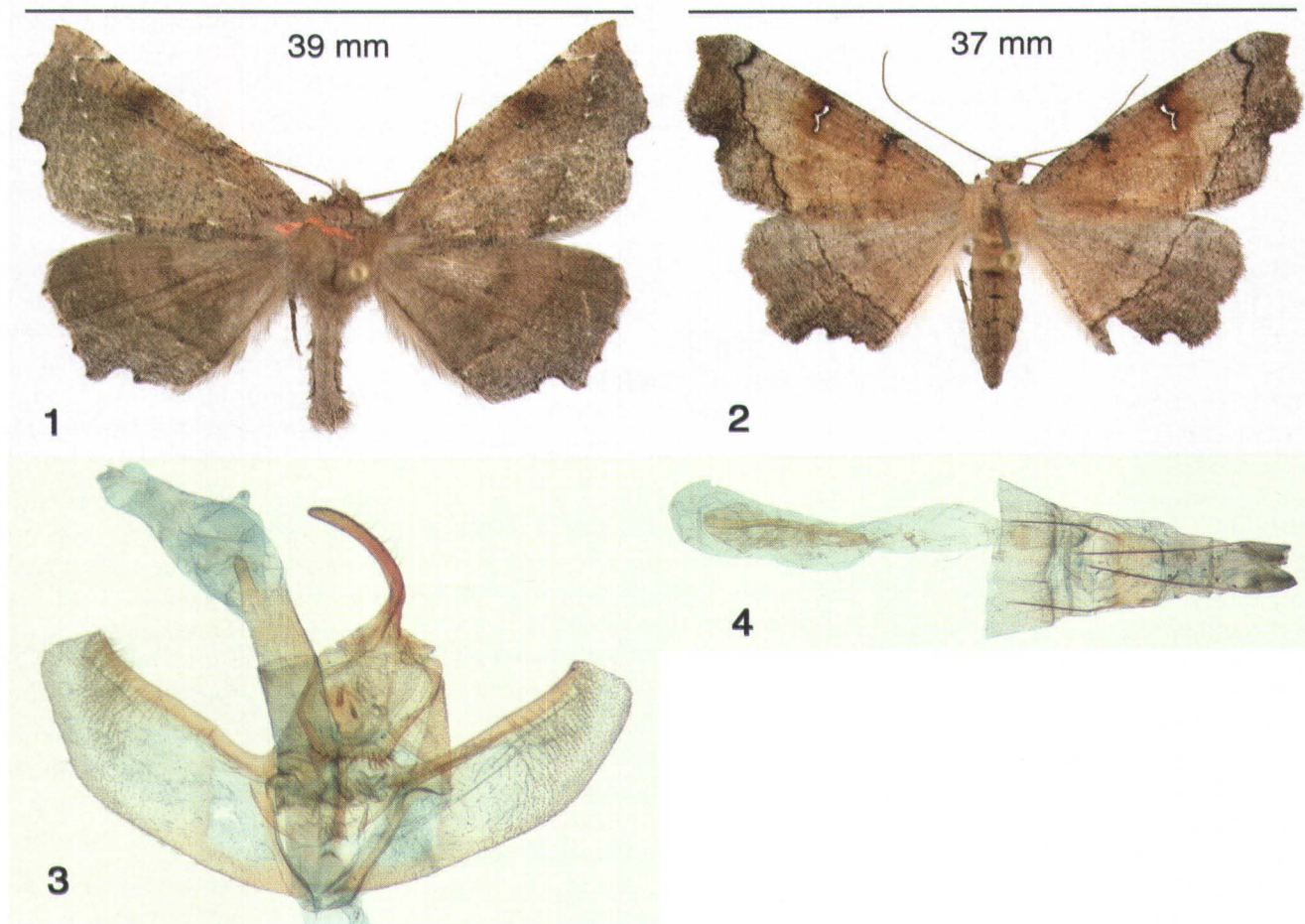


Fig. 1 Typical male specimen of *P. peccataria*, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Mts., Pinery Canyon, 6000', 13 April, 2005. **Fig. 2** Typical female specimen of *P. sarukhani*, Cochise Co., Chiricahua Mts., Swan Peak Trail off Onion Saddle, 7600', 11 August, 1990. **Fig. 3** Male genitalia of *P. sarukhani*. **Fig. 4** Female genitalia of *P. sarukhani*.



Metamorphosis...

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

Gregory, Gardiner Emerson (Dr.)

of Hicksville, New York, U.S.A., in Wallingford, Connecticut, on 15 December 2005. Dr. Gregory, cofounder of the Hicksville Gregory Museum, was a noted educator, photographer, mineralogist, and entomologist; he had been a member of the Society for 14 years (1986-1999). A native of Maine (born in 1917), he and his late wife Anne Church moved to Hicksville in the late 1950s. Paul Manton's article, "The Gardiner Gregory Lepidoptera Collection" in the spring 2004 issue of the News, gives more information on the lepidopterological aspects of a man

who had a significant impact on regional natural history education. Family members have requested that gifts in Dr. Gregory's memory be sent to the Hicksville Gregory Museum, 1 Heitz Place, Hicksville, NY 11801-3101. [condensed from information supplied by Paul Manton, Hicksville Gregory Museum]

Holzbach, John E.

of Youngstown, Ohio, U.S.A., in January 2005. John had been a member of the Society since 1979.

Announcement...

2006 Meeting of the Pacific Slope Section of The Lepidopterists' Society

The 2006 Pacific Slope Section meeting of The Lepidopterists' Society will be hosted by the Utah Lepidopterists' Society at the Great Basin Environmental Education Center, GBEEC, near the top of Ephraim Canyon, Sanpete County, Utah. The meeting will be held from Friday, 21 July 2006 through Sunday, 23 July 2006.

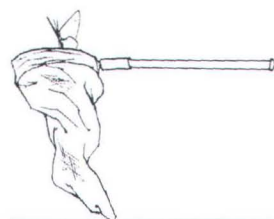
Papers submitted by ULS members will address the theme of "Aspects of Lepidoptera in Utah" where we will introduce the state on historic, physiographic, climatological, biological, and lepidoptera bases. Naturally, submitted papers outside of this theme will be highly appreciated as well.

A preview of Utah's biogeographical butterfly habitats is currently available online at www.utahlepsociety.org/habitat.html

Good collecting and observing are anticipated in the area of the camp, located in a forested basin at 8600 feet in elevation. There is also a nice diversity of butterflies and moths located in the nearby Wasatch Plateau, as well as at other nearby habitats.

Members of The Lepidopterists' Society living in the western U.S. will be contacted about the meeting. Others interested may contact Todd L. Stout, 1456 North General Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84116; by phone at 801-322-2049; todd_stout29@hotmail.com

Online registration information can be found at <http://www.utahlepsociety.org/pacificslope.html>



Mailbag...

Dear Editor,

The Chinese Hackberry Aphid, *Shivaphis celti*, is a recently naturalized pest of hackberry (*Celtis*) in the United States. First detected in Georgia, it is now widespread in the southeastern US and has turned up elsewhere, e.g. in the California Central Valley where it is proving to be a serious nuisance due to its massive honeydew production. In California it attacks Chinese but not European Hackberry, but it is reportedly infesting native species in the East. This situation offers potentially very interesting research opportunities. We cannot exploit them out here, alas. What is the interaction

between the Hackberry Butterflies (*Asterocampa*) and the aphid? Are infestations a deterrent to oviposition or feeding by the larvae? Do young larvae get stuck in caked honeydew? Do adults feed on the stuff? People who live in places where the butterflies and the aphid co-occur - let's hear from you!

Arthur M. Shapiro

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amshapiro@ucdavis.edu

Clyde F. Gillette & Todd L. Stout
ULS President & Vice President
www.utahlepsociety.org

HOW WILD MONKEYS EAT LARGE HAWKMOTHS

Peter Smetacek

The Retreat, Jones Estate, Bhimtal

Nainital, Uttaranchal 263 136, India email: peter@himagni.com

Insects constitute a part of the diet of North Indian Rhesus Macaques (*Macaca mulatta* (Zimmermann)). Butterflies and moths, dead or alive, are eaten rather as we do cookies. I have observed this on several occasions at my home at 1500 m in the Kumaon Himalaya west of Nepal at the address above.

In the case of large hawkmoths such as *Acherontia lachesis* (Fabricius), *Acherontia styx* (Westwood) and *Psilogramma menephron* (Cramer), the live moth is held by the thorax, with the head towards the palm of the

monkey's paw. Invariably, the last few segments of the abdomen are bitten off first and crunched up. The remainder of the abdomen constitutes two mouthfuls. Then half the thorax and the wings of one side are bitten off and eaten and finally the head, the remaining part of the thorax and a fore- and hindwing are stuffed into the mouth and masticated.

Some large hawkmoths such as *P. menephron* are armed with sharp spurs on their legs which they attempt to drive into one's fingers when they are handled. If they are disturbed at rest,

they turn to face the source of the disturbance and "attack" with their forelegs. Evidently, the monkey's "method" of beginning at the tip of the abdomen reduces the potential for painful jabs in the mouth from the moth's spurs.

In the case of the large longicorn beetles (Cerambycidae), which are well armed with spines, jaws and claws, the monkey plucks off the legs and stuffs the beetle rear-end first into its mouth, helping it in with an index finger and is then masticated and swallowed.

Bookmark it: *Mariposas Mexicanas*

Dale Clark

1732 S. Hampton Road, Glenn Heights, Texas 75154 daleclark@dallasbutterflies.com

There are many butterfly websites on the internet these days, ranging from the modest to the sublime. Far and away, at the highest end of the spectrum is "The Interactive Listing of Mexican Butterflies" (www.mariposasmexicanas.com).

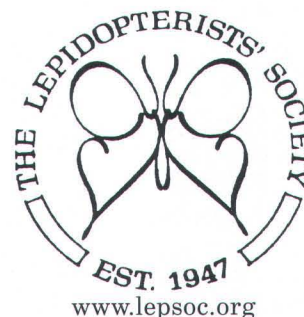
Filling a desperate need for accessible information on the butterflies and skippers of Mexico, which up to this point has been difficult at best for the average individual to find, this website is well on its way to fulfilling its long term goals. That purpose, taken directly from the website, states: "to provide a centralized data resource for the study and enjoyment of the Mexican Butterflies. Our advisors, supporters and contributors include professional lepidopterists, collectors, butterfly photographers, butterfly watchers and enthusiasts all coming together to

volunteer their efforts to create a community website that benefits everyone. We hope over time to have photos and information posted for as many species as possible including photos of: specimens, live adults, caterpillars, eggs, and food plants."

A listing of the 1,761 species is provided with links to many live photos as well as spread specimens, along with distribution notes, and food plant information. New photos are being posted on an almost daily basis thanks to the tireless work by website administrators Kim Davis and Mike Stangeland.

That would be a lofty goal if it stopped there, but also available is an extensive electronic resource library which allows the visitor to download from a significant list of research material in PDF format.

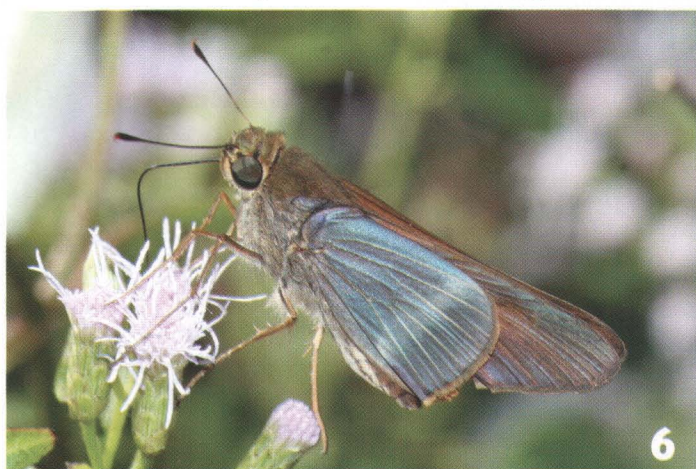
The authors of the website, Andrew Warren, Oregon State University, Dr. Jorge E. Llorente-Bousquets, M. en C. Armando Luis-Martínez, and M. en C. Isabel Vargas-Fernández, all of the Museo de Zoología, "Alfonso L. Herrera" Departamento de Biología Evolutiva Facultad de Ciencias Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, as well as the impressive list of Advisors, deserve our thanks for providing such a valuable resource.





Images from *Mariposas Mexicanas*

1) Many-banded Daggerwing (*Marpesia chiron marius*), Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 19-XI-04; 2) Nayarit Satyr (*Cyllopsis nayarit*), Yecora, Mexico, 22-IX-04; 3) Silver Emperor (*Doxocopa laure*), Los Troncones Canyon, Tamaulipas, 18-XI-04; 4) *Dione moneta poeyii* larva, (photo: Jim Brock); 5) Longwing Crescent (*Eresia philyra*), Los Troncones Canyon, Tamaulipas, 18-XI-04; 6) Evan's Skipper (*Panoquina evansi*), Tamaulipas. All photos by Kim Davis and Mike Stangeland. (see article on pp. 27)





More Images from Mariposas Mexicanas...

1) Variegated Fritillary (*Euptoieta claudia*) pupa, Box Canyon, Pima Co., AZ (photo: Jim Brock); 2) Stained Greenstreak (*Cyanophrys agricolor*) Ocampo, Mexico, 20-11-04; 3) Dirce Beauty (*Colobura d. dirce*) feeding at rotted fruit, Xilitla SLP, Mexico, 11-XI-05; 4) Mexican-M Hairstreak (*Parrhasius moctezuma*) Yecora, Mexico, 21-IX-05; 5) Frosted Flasher (*Astrartes alardus latia*), Hotel Taninul, SLP, Mexico, 23-XI-04; 6) Cream-banded Emperor (*Asterocampa idyja argus*), Yecora, Mexico, 20-IX-05.



Membership

The Lepidopterists' Society is open to membership from anyone interested in any aspect of lepidopterology. The only criterion 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
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Student	20.00
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Students must send proof of enrollment. Please add \$ 5.00 to your Student or Active dues if you live outside of the U.S. to cover additional mailing costs. Remittances must be in U.S. dollars, payable to "The Lepidopterists' Society". All members receive the **Journal** and the **News** (each published quarterly). Supplements included in the **News** are the Membership Directory, published in even-numbered years, and the Season Summary, published annually. Additional information on membership and other aspects of the Society can be obtained from the Secretary (see address inside back cover).

Change of Address?

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

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Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd.,
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Contact Julian Donahue for information on mailing list rental.

Missed or Defective Issue?

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

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Requests for Memoirs of the Society should be sent to Publications Manager, Ken Bliss (address opposite).

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Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society

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Submission Guidelines for the News

Submissions are always welcome! Preference is given to articles written for a non-technical but knowledgeable audience, illustrated and succinct (under 1,000 words). Please submit in one of the following formats (in order of preference):

1. Electronically transmitted file and graphics—in some acceptable format—via e-mail.
2. Article (and graphics) on diskette, CD or Zip disk in any of the popular formats/platforms. Indicate what format(s) your disk/article/graphics are in, and call or email if in doubt. Include printed hardcopies of both articles and graphics, a copy of the article file in ASCII or RTF (just in case), and alternate graphics formats. Media will be returned on request.

3. Color and B+W graphics should be good quality photos or slides suitable for scanning or—preferably—electronic files in TIFF or JPEG format at least 1200 x 1500 pixels for interior use, 1800 x 2100 for covers. Photos or slides will be returned.

4. Typed copy, double-spaced suitable for scanning and optical character recognition. Original artwork/maps should be line drawings in pen and ink or good, clean photocopies. Color originals are preferred.

Submission Deadlines

Material for Volume 48 must reach the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Date Due
2 Summer	May 12, 2006
3 Autumn	Aug. 11, 2006
4 Winter	Oct. 27, 2006

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

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And even more images from Mariposas Mexicanas...

1) Carousing Anteros (*Anteros carausius*), Los Troncones Canyon, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 17-XI-04; 2) Fine-lined Hairstreak (*Arawacus sito*), Ocampo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 20-XI-04; 3) a startling Purple-washed Eyed-Metalmark (*Mesosemia lamachus*) Gomez Farias, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 13-XI-05; 4) a female Sturnula Metalmark (*Calydna sturnula*), Tula Pass Road, Ocampo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 10-XI-05; 5) Blue-Eyed Sailor (*Dynamine dyonis*) Los Troncones Canyon, Tamaulipas, Mexico, 17-XI-04. All photos by Kim Davis and Mike Stangeland. Visit www.mariposasmexicanas.com to view hundreds more.

