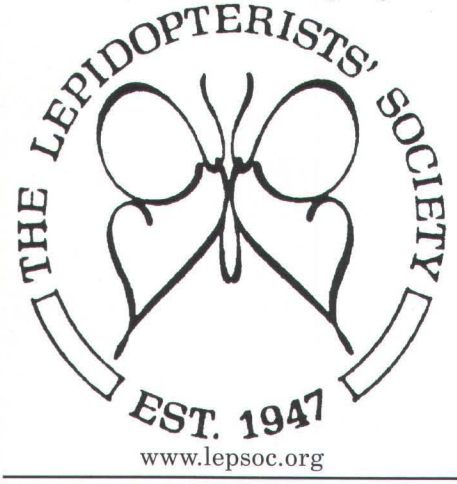
Volume 47, Number 1 Spring 2005



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NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Inside:

NEWS OF THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY

Volume 47, No. 1 Spring 2005

Contents

Issue Date: April 1, 2005 ISSN 0091-1348

Front Cover: *Greta morgane oto* (Frosty-tipped Clearwing).

Female. Bentsen State Park, Hidalgo Co., TX, 8 Dec. 2004, photograph by Jan Dauphin. A new US record, watch for an article about the many new US records which occurred in south Texas in fall 2004 in the next issue of the News...

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.

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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.

A New Banner for the United States: *Temenis laothoe* (Nymphalidae: Biblidinae).

Nick V. Grishin

Department of Biochemistry, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, 75390, grishin@chop.swmed.edu

Weather station records indicate that Earth's surface temperature has increased by more than 0.5°C (about 1F) in the past century (Hansen et al., 2001; Jones and Moberg, 2003). While the reasons for this may be debatable and the warming trend may negatively affect temperate species, it should facilitate the dispersion of tropical species with the consequence of more neotropical *Lepidoptera* entering the United States from Mexico.

Temenis laothoe (Cramer, [1777]) (suggested English name "Orange Banner"), was lured into a fermented banana bait trap placed by the author near Penitas, Hidalgo Co, TX on November 28, 2004 (Fig. 1, 2, see pp. 4). The specimen was a relatively worn female with the tornus of the left forewing entirely missing. No other individuals of this species were seen. Therefore, this may have been a solitary stray from nearby Mexico, in contrast to a locally raised offspring of a stray. It is the first reported occurrence of *T. laothoe* in the United States, although this species has been listed as "hypothetical" by Bordelon and Knudson (2003). The first US specimen has been deposited in the Texas Lepidoptera Survey collection (Edward Knudson & Charles Bordelon, 8517 Burkhart Rd., Houston, TX 77055).

The bait was prepared from the following ingredients, mixed in ½ liter of water: a dozen peeled mashed bananas, their skins, skin pieces from one Granny Smith apple, half a dozen red seedless grapes, ¼ lb of granulated brown sugar, and ½ teaspoon of powdered baking yeast. A glass of 2002 Italian Pinot Noir (12% alcohol by volume) was added on the second day. The bait was kept at room temperature (22°C/71°F) for about 72 hours and thoroughly mixed after a daily addition of more yeast. The above description is only approximate, and no specific protocol was followed, as the significance of the outcome was not clear at the time of bait preparation. The resulting highly fragrant substance was brown in color, with heavy foam formed on the surface.

The bait trap used was a cone type from BioQuip Products (catalog #1420C, ***www.bioquip.com***). It is a gray fiberglass screen cylinder, 36" high, 15" in diameter, held by metal rings and ropes. The 16" square plywood base is attached to the bottom of the cylinder, leaving an entry opening of 2". The inverted 12" cone, with 4" opening, erects from the bottom of the cylinder to facilitate trapping of insects flying up from the bait.

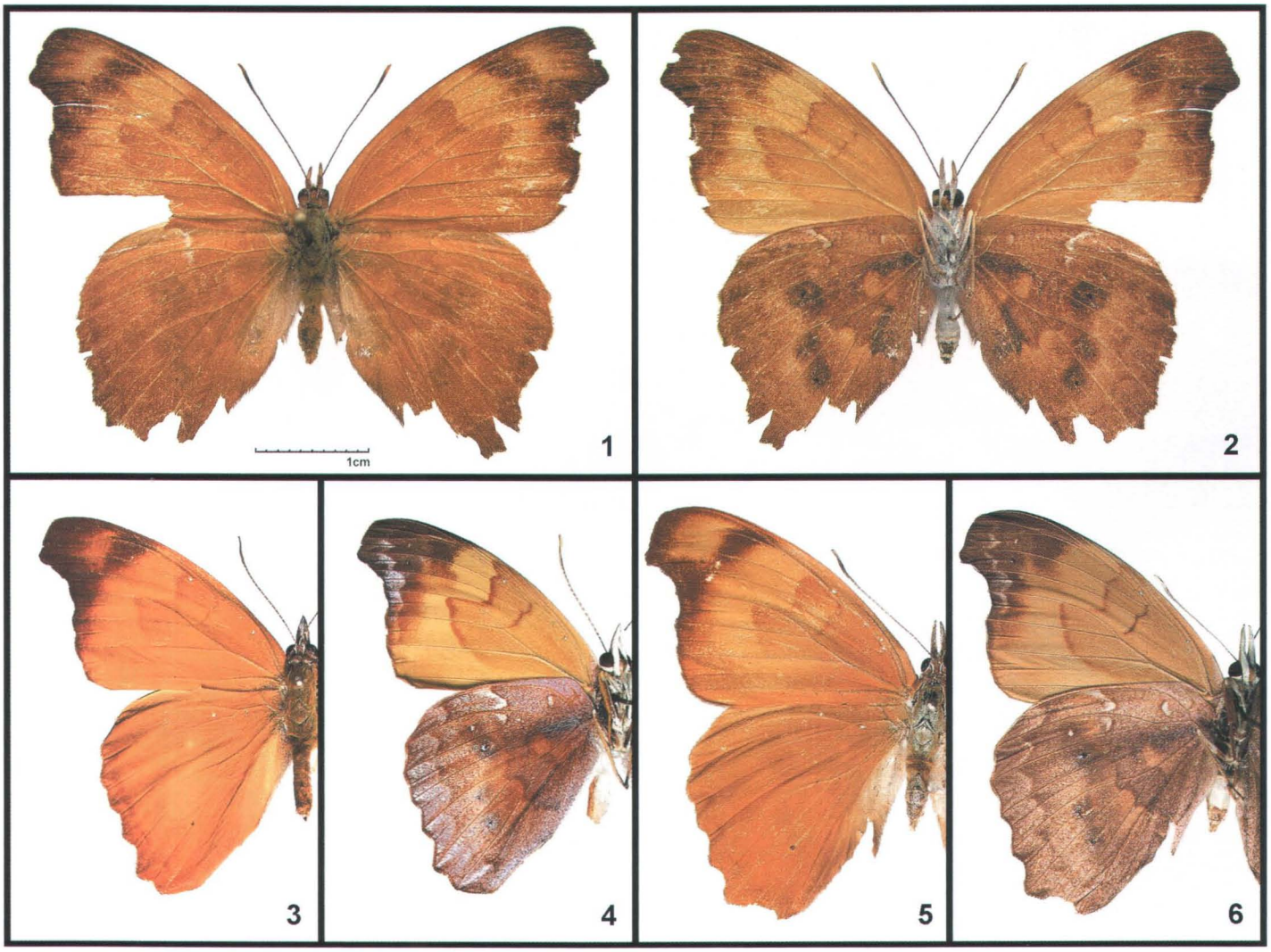
Two hundred and fifty (250) ml of semi-liquid bait in a 4.5" diameter and 1.5" deep plastic bowl was placed in the center of the plywood base and several banana skins from the bait were positioned around the dish on the plywood surface. The trap was hung on a tree branch by the railroad tracks near Penitas, elevation 135 feet, 1 air mile from the Mexican border, with the bait-filled bowl about 1 meter above the ground. At that particular location, the railroad tracks pass through the dense brushy vegetation, and both sides of the tracks are rich in flowers, including *Eupatorium odoratum* L. and *Lantana* spp. The Edinburg Settling Basin reservoir to the north of the tracks provides appropriate moisture levels year-round, and this site is well-known to attract showy neotropical Nymphalids, such as *Eueides isabella* (Stoll, 1781), *Heliconius erato* (Linnaeus, 1758), *Adelpha fessonia* (Hewitson, 1847), *Hamadryas guatemalena* (H. W. Bates, 1864), *Memphis pithyusa* (R. Felder, 1869), and *Doxocopa laure* (Drury, 1773), all being recorded there on November 26-28, 2004.

The bait trap was installed at 8:30am. When it was checked four hours later at 12:30pm, it contained only two butterflies, a male *Anaea aidea* (Guérin-Méneville, [1844]) and a female *Temenis laothoe*. Both were sitting quietly inside the trap cylinder, close to its top. The weather conditions were sunny and the temperature rose from 65F to 80F between 8:00am and noon.

A single species of *Temenis* Hübner, [1819] is known from Mexico (Luis et al., 2003; Maza and Turrent, 1985). This genus is closely related to *Epiphile* Doubleday, [1845] and is placed in the subfamily *Biblidinae* (Luis et al., 2003; Wahlberg et al., 2003). *Epiphile adrasta* Hewitson, 1861 is occasionally found in the United States with records from Hidalgo, Starr, and Willacy Counties (Opler et al., 1995). *Temenis laothoe* is distinct in appearance, having reddish-orange wings with a protruded subapical area of the forewing (Fig. 3-6, pp. 4); and it is hard to confuse with other species. The only other honey-yellow relative *Nica flavilla* Hübner, [1826] has round, not square, forewing apex and is smaller. *T. laothoe* is distributed from Mexico to Amazon Basin, and is a common species (De Vries, 1987).

Three *T. laothoe* subspecies have been reported from Mexico by Maza and Turrent (1985), namely *T. l. liberia* Fab-

continued on pp. 10



New to US: *Temenis laothoe*

1, 2, 5, 6: females; 3, 4: male. Odd- and even-numbered images show dorsal and ventral side, respectively. **1, 2:** USA, Texas, Hidalgo Co., nr. Penitas, 28-Nov-2004, leg. N.V. Grishin; **3, 4:** Mexico, Tamaulipas, Pico de Oro nr. Los Kikos, el. 19-Jan-1976, larval hostplant *Paullinia tomentosa* Jacq (*Sapindaceae*), leg. R.O. Kendall & C.A. Kendall; **5, 6:** Mexico, Tamaulipas, Pico de Oro nr. Los Kikos, 21-Dec-1976, leg. R.O. Kendall & C.A. Kendall. The Kendall & Kendall specimens are in the Texas A & M University collection, College Station. The scale is the same for all images.

Odd Couples...

Caught in the Act!

Photo by Susy Ruby

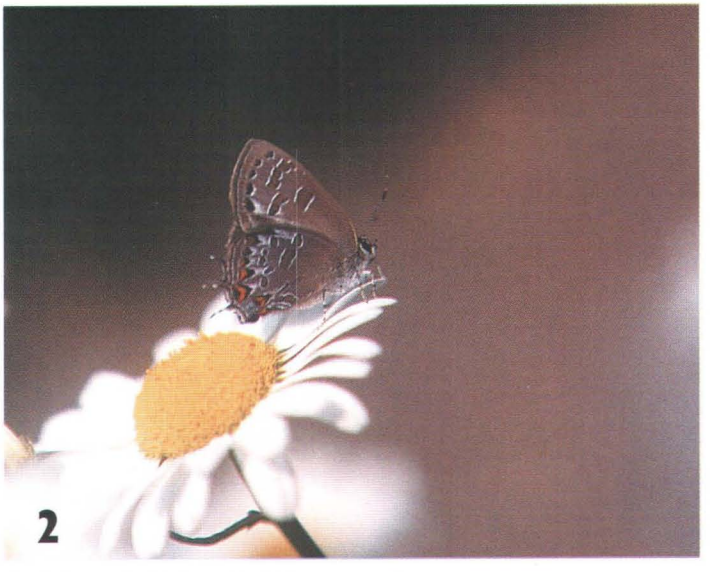
This photo of a rare attempted mating of a Red-Spotted Purple (*Limenitis astyanax*) and Viceroy (*Limenitis archippus*) was taken by Susie Ruby, a naturalist at Oxley Nature Center, Tulsa Co., Tulsa, OK on October 15, 2004 at 1:55 pm. The photographer only had time for this single photo before the pair broke apart. Nonetheless, it sure shows where all those known hybrids come from!

Appalachian Swallowtail visits Washington?

Above: Photos of *Pterourus appalachiensis* taken about 20 years ago near sea level northwest of Washington, DC. **A.** Pair of yellow "glaucus" swallowtails puddling along the Potomac River near Old Angler's Inn, Montgomery Co., Maryland, April 19, 1985. **B.** May 24, 1988, at Great Falls Park, Fairfax Co., Virginia, perhaps one mile from the first locality. The original purpose in taking the 2nd image was to photograph a "normal" *P. troilus*—the, as we now see, typical *P. appalachiensis*—was just an unwelcome intruder in the background of the shot! Photos by George Krizek, see the short explanation of these two photos on pp. 6.

Same but Different...

Right: On July 31, 2001, at about 10 am, I photographed a *Satyrium lipaprops* hairstreak on a garden daisy. The first photos were taken of the butterfly while I was facing the sun (see 1). In order to obtain a better exposure, I circled around the flower to photograph the hairstreak with the sun at my back. Even though I knew I was photographing the very same butterfly, it appeared that this side displayed a notably different pattern and coloration (see 2). Photos by John MacRoy. See his letter on pp. 12.



A Rare Beast...

Left: Specimen of *Consul panariste jansoni* (Charaxinae, female), a rare Costa Rican butterfly collected in Turrialba (Atlantic slope) in May 2002 Photo by Eduardo Chumpitasi.

Pterourus appalachiensis, Seen Northwest of Washington, DC

George O. Krizek

2111 Bancroft Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008

It is thought that the newly described species, *Pterourus appalachiensis* Pavulaan & Wright (Papilionidae), as its name implies, is limited to the Transition Live Zone of the Appalachian Mountains. However, while reviewing some of my 20-year old slides of butterflies I was surprised to find slides of two different typical *P. appalchiensis*, both of the characteristic "canadien-type" ventral forewing coloration. What is most surprising is that the photos (see pp. 5) were taken practically at sea level in the Upper Austral Life Zone about seven miles northwest of Washington, DC.

One of the photos shows a pair of yellow "glaucus" swallowtails imbibing water and mineral salts at a wet sandy bank of the Potomac River near a place called Old Angler's Inn, Montgomery Co., Maryland and was taken on April 19, 1985. The other was taken on May 24, 1988, at Great Falls Park, Fairfax Co., Virginia, perhaps one mile from the first locality. The original purpose in taking the 2nd image was to photograph a "normal" *P. troilus*—the typical *P. appalachiensis*, as we now see, was just an unwelcome intruder in the background of the shot! Just goes to show that one should never chase away the common species that may be obscuring your shot of your butterfly of interest—who knows but the common butterfly may be found to be a rare species in 20 or more years!

These two photos appear to provide good evidence that *P. appalachiensis* has occurred (may still occur?) in the immediate vicinity of Washington, DC.

Lepidopterists' Society Election Results 2005

A total of 523 valid ballots, excluding those that were completely blank, were received by the stated deadline of January 15, 2005. The names of the successful candidates are in **boldface** type below. Write-in votes were considered valid only for members in good standing of the Society. The candidate elected as president, Felix Sperling, takes office immediately as the President-elect. All other elected candidates will take office as of the Society's annual business meeting on August 7, 2005.

President-Elect

Felix A.H. Sperling. **471**

write-ins:

David C. Iftner. 1
Robert M. Pyle. 1

Vice-Presidents

(three; no more than one per country)

Timothy L. McCabe (USA). **321**
Curtis J. Callaghan (Colombia) 227
Giovanny Fagua (Colombia). 136
Jens Roland (Canada). **281**
Brian Scholtens (USA). 257
Paul Thiaucourt (France). 181

Executive Council, Members at Large

(3-year terms)

Richard A. Anderson. **254**
John V. Calhoun. **324**
Steve Roble. 185
Amanda Roe. **263**
Jadranka Rota. 142
Reginald P. Webster. 232

write-ins:

Ronald R. Gatrelle. 1
David C. Iftner. 1
John H. Masters. 3
David L. Wagner. 1

Jordan Medal Representative

Don R. Davis. **251**
John E. Rawlins. 181

Motion for Honorary Life Membership

(for Roy Kendall; passage requires 80% of the vote)

Yes. **475**
No. 15

Respectfully submitted,

Ernest H. Williams,

Secretary

First Record for the Saturniid *Sphingicampa hubbard* In Oklahoma

Rex E. Moore

University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, 1727 West Alabama, Austin Hall, Chickasha, Ok 73018

Sphingicampa hubbardi, a nocturnal silk moth (Saturniidae) has in the past been reported only in Southern Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Mexico. Generally the habitat is arid and the host plant is mesquite [*Prosopis* spp.]. A specimen of *Sphingicampa hubbardi* was collected in Oklahoma County under mercury vapor street lighting 29 September 2004.

In 2004 the Museum of Natural History at the University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma received a specimen from S. J. Whitehead, an undergraduate student. It was collected while working at a job site in Oklahoma County. The specimen was identified as a male *Sphingicampa hubbardi* (Dyar) and confirmed by Dr. John Nelson of Oral Roberts University.

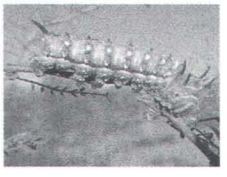
Sex was determined by the specimen having, "Antennae being quadripectinate for the proximal half to two-thirds with the remaining portion simple to the end which is a male characteristic for the species of the subfamily Citheroniinae. Other important characters include having forewings and hindwings colored very differently. The forewings are essentially cryptic and the hindwings flushed with crimson. The foretibia lack an apical spine" (Ferguson, 1971).

Sphingicampa hubbardi

This specimen extends the known range northward by 433 miles. This specimen represents the first sighting of this species in the State of Oklahoma (J. Nelson, personal communication).

Sphingicampa is a nocturnal moth and readily flies to mercury vapor lights. In Texas, flight activity occurs from May through November for mating. Eggs are often large, yellow or green in color, slightly flattened, ovoid, and usually unsculptured. Unlike the majority of the Saturniidae, Citheroniinae larva buries themselves in the ground for pupation in a hollowed chamber. There is no silk cocoon spun (Ferguson, 1971).

The final stage larva is described as bright green; head a slightly yellow green, surface punctate, with a yellow-white stripe running from near the ocelli to the vertex of each lobe.



The larva has outer horns colored green and inner horns tinged with rose. The horns have sharp pointed tips, colored white. Between the two pairs of horns on the second segment there is a transverse row of round yellow tubercles tipped with silver. (Comstock, 1947)

Future efforts are needed to determine if the species is established in the state. It is possible that this is a wandering migrant or possibly transported from southern regions by commercial transport. The host plant (*Prosopis spp.*) has become more prevalent in the western part of Oklahoma and has extended its range to the central part of the state over the last several decades. Mr. Whitehead did report several additional sightings following collection of the specimen.

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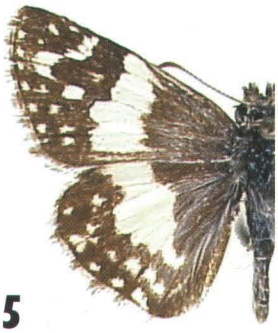
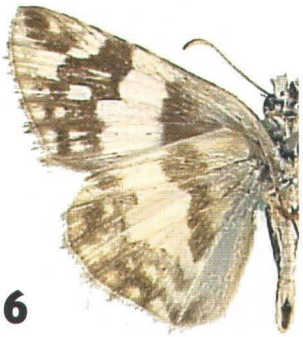
Moths of Southeastern Arizona. Sonoran Desert Naturalist 2004, ***arizonensis.org/sonoran/fieldguide/arthropoda/sphingicampa hub.html.*** Michael J. Plagens (source of photos, used by permission).

Notice...

Societas Europaea Lepidopterolica (SEL)

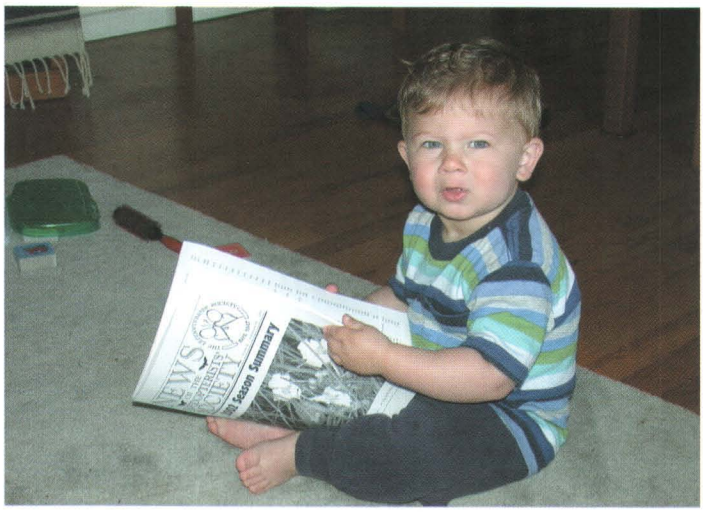
If you are interested in becoming a member of Societas Europaea Lepidopterolica (SEL) and receiving their Journal and Newsletter for 2005, please contact Eric Metzler at ***spruance@infinet.com*** or 1241 Kildale Sq. N., Columbus OH 43229. The dues include the journal, NOTA Lepidopterologica (4 times a year), a journal devoted to the study of Lepidoptera and the Newsletter (about once per year). The journal is published mostly in English or with English summaries. The Newsletter is multilingual. The dues for one year are EUR 35.00, and the amount in US dollars is dependent on the exchange rate. You should expect to pay about $50.00 per year for dues and transfer fee. Do not send any money until Eric asks for money!





Heliopyrgus sublinea (Schaus): new to TX & US.

1. Male, ups, Hidalgo Co., TX, Santa Ana NWR, 23 Oct., 2004. **2.** Male, uns, same data as 1. **3.** Female, ups, Tamaulipas, Mexico, Cd. Mante, 15 Oct. 1977 (Knudson). **4.** Female, uns, same data as 3. **5.** *Heliopyrgus domicella*, male, ups, Tamaulipas, Mexico, Jimenez, 11 Oct., 1976 (Knudson). **6.** *H. domicella*, female, uns, same data as 5. Photos 1, 2 by Janet Rathjen, 3–6 by Ed Knudson.



Above: Starting them young! Photo by Dana Ross. See his letter about this photo on pp. 12.

Above: Color version of photo shown in black and white, together with a key and names of participants, on pp. 11.

Heliopyrgus sublinea (Hesperiidae, Pyrginae): A New Record for Texas and the United States

[1]*Benton Basham,* [2]*Janet Rathjen,* [3]*Ed Knudson,* [3]*Charles Bordelon, and* [4]*Andrew D. Warren*

[1]*Texas Lepidoptera Survey, P.O. Box 8, Viola, TN 37394;* [2]*16414 Diana Lane. Houston, TX, 77062;* [3]*8517 Burkhart Rd., Houston, TX 77055;* [4]*Department of Zoology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331*

Heliopyrgus sublinea (Schaus, 1902) was first documented in the United States by Benton Basham and Janet Rathjen, who found one male individual at Santa Ana National Wildlife Refuge, on 23 October 2004. The skipper (1, 2, pp. 8) was found along the Resaca Trail, near the "old residence," just inside the levee, near the park entrance. Subsequently, a different individual of *H. sublinea* was found and photographed on 27 October 2004, by Dean & Sally Joe, also at Santa Ana NWR, near the "old cemetery." The third report of *H. sublinea* was received after news of the first two records had been circulated; Kim Davis and Mike Stangeland, photographed an individual at Frontera Audubon in Weslaco, on 22 October 2004.

All of these encounters were in Hidalgo County, Texas, and all individuals observed appeared to have been males. One or more additional sightings were also reported from the same region and time-frame, although were not confirmed by photos. No specimens were collected, but the various photos of *H. sublinea* taken by multiple individuals are, in this case, sufficient for an accurate determination.

Heliopyrgus sublinea, also known as the East Mexican White Skipper, is a locally common species in eastern Mexico, where it has previously been found within 45 miles of the Texas border (H. A. Freeman pers. comm.). It is closely related to *Heliopyrgus domicella* (Erichson, [1849]), to which *H. sublinea* is also superficially very similar. Both species display subtle sexual dimorphism; the males of both tend to have slightly reduced dark maculation on the wings. The most prominent difference between the two species is in the width of the white median bands on both wings, which are wider on *H. sublinea*. The basal dark areas on the dorsal wing surfaces of *H. sublinea* are narrower than on *H. domicella*, and are clothed with whitish scales, which have a bluish iridescence in sunlight. *Heliopyrgus domicella* have a larger dark basal area on the upperside of the wings, with less white overscaling, so the basal areas appear darker.

On the underside of the hindwing, the outer margin of the basal dark patch has a straighter border on *H. sublinea,* while on *H. domicella* this basal dark patch is indented in the middle, toward the base of the wing. The shape of this patch on *H. sublinea* is, however, variable, and rare individuals have the center of the patch indented as on *H. domicella*. *Heliopyrgus sublinea* adults also tend to be larger in size than those of *H. domicella*,.

The similarities between *H. sublinea*, *H. domicella*, and various species of *Heliopetes* Billberg, have led to some nomenclatural confusion in the past. Hoffmann (1941) did not report *H. sublinea* from Mexico. Draudt (1924- who never examined specimens) and Freeman (1951) were the first authors since Schaus (1902) to recognize *H. sublinea* as a species-level taxon. Evans (1953) considered *H. sublinea* to be a synonym of *Heliopetes macaira* (Mabille, 1883), even though he had not examined any specimens of *H. sublinea*. He later (1955: p. 478) revised this view, on the advice of E. L. Bell (*fide* H. A. Freeman), to consider *H. sublinea* as a species-level taxon, closely related to *H. domicella*.

Dos Passos (1960) and Freeman (1967) repeated the view that *H. sublinea* was a distinct species, unrelated to *H. macaira*, but retained it in the genus *Heliopetes*. The genus *Heliopyrgus* was erected by Herrera (1957), based mainly on genitalic characters, for *H. domicella* and the South American *H. americanus* (Blanchard, 1852) (Herrera did not examine *H. sublinea*). Being in Spanish, Herrera's (1957) paper remained unknown to most subsequent authors, and until recently, *H. americanus* and *H. domicella* have often been placed in *Heliopetes*. Austin & Warren (2001) reiterated Herrera's (1957) conclusions, and demonstrated that *H. sublinea* also belongs in *Heliopyrgus*. The male and female genitalia of *H. sublinea* were illustrated for the first time by Austin & Warren (2001: 12-13).

Heliopyrgus sublinea is apparently confined to eastern Mexico and extreme southern Texas. Schaus (1902) described *H. sublinea* from "Orizaba, [Veracruz], Mexico." Freeman (1951) reported *H. sublinea* from Monterrey, Nuevo León, and Freeman (1967) subsequently reported *H. sublinea* from the states of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí. *Heliopyrgus sublinea* is also known from the states of Campeche, Yucatán and Veracruz (H. A. Freeman, pers. comm.; Warren, unpublished). In Mexico, *H. sublinea* occurs mostly in dry tropical forests, thornscrub, and open, disturbed habitats. Adults have been recorded from most months of the year in Mexico, and most records there are from below 1000 meters elevation. *Heliopyrgus domicella* has a much wider range, occurring from northern

continued on next page

Temenis...*continued from pp. 3*

ricius, 1793, *T. l. hondurensis* Fruhstorfer, 1907 and *T. l. quilapayunia* R. G. Maza & Turrent, 1985. However, the name *liberia* given to the east-Mexican subspecies, which the US specimen belongs to, is a homonym preoccupied by *Papilio liberia* Cramer, 1777 that refers to an Indonesian Pierid currently placed in the genus *Saletara* Distant, 1885. Following Luis et al. (2003), our insect should be classified as *T. laothoe hondurensis*. It is re-corded from eastern Mexico including Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosí, while *T. laothoe quilapayunia* is distributed along the southwestern coastal Mexico states (Luis et al., 2003).

Reported larval hostplants for *T. laothoe* are *Serjania*, *Paullinia*, *Cardiospermum* and *Urvillea* (*Sapindaceae*) (De Vries, 1987). Plants from these genera, except *Paullinia,* have been recorded from south Texas (Correll and Johnston, 1996; Richardson, 1995), and *Urvillea ulmacea* H.B.K. grows in the immediate vicinity of the specimen capture. Immature stages have been described from El Salvador (Muyshondt, 1973). *Temenis laothoe* is a lowland riparian species and is found in tropical wet forests along both coasts up to 1,600 meters above see level, primarily near rivers and streams (De Vries, 1987; Maza and Turrent, 1985). It is multiple brooded, and flies throughout the year. Adults usually rest on tree trunks or vegetation, and feed on dung (De Vries, 1987). Apparently, rotting fruit and sap may attract them as well, since fermented bananas baited the sole recorded US individual.

Acknowledgments

The author is grateful to Jonathan P. Pelham and Andrew D. Warren for taxonomic discussions leading to the clarification of the confusion with subspecific names. Thanks to Charles Bordelon & Edward Knudson (Texas Lepidoptera Survey) for critical reading of the manuscript, and to Edward G. Riley (Associate Curator, Texas A & M University insect collection) for permission to photograph specimens under his care.

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Sublinea...*continued from pp. 9*

South America to Texas and Arizona (e.g., Evans 1953). We are unaware of any published life history information for *H. sublinea*. It is likely that the larval host(s) would be in the Malvaceae. The occurrence of *H. sublinea* in extreme southern Texas was anticipated by Bordelon & Knudson (2001), chiefly due to its proximate range in Mexico and habitat preferences. As several individuals were apparently present in Hidalgo Co., Texas, in October 2004, it is possible that *H. sublinea* will appear in Texas again. Considering the reports detailed herein from southern Texas, *H. sublinea* should be removed from the list of endemic Mexican butterfly species presented by Luis et al. (2003).

Acknowledgments:

We thank the late H. A. Freeman for information on H. sublinea, *and Nick Grishin and Jonathan Pelham for discussions.*

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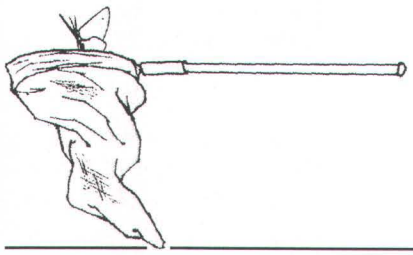


Mailbag...

Dear Editor,

I received a letter from Dr. P. Thiaucourt correcting three of the identifications of my photos on the back cover of the Summer 2004, 46(2), issue of the **News**. Readers should correct the caption on their copies to read: A. *Hapigia plateada*, Notodontidae. B. *Lirimiris* sp., Notodontidae. C. *Hapigia repandens*, Notodontidae.

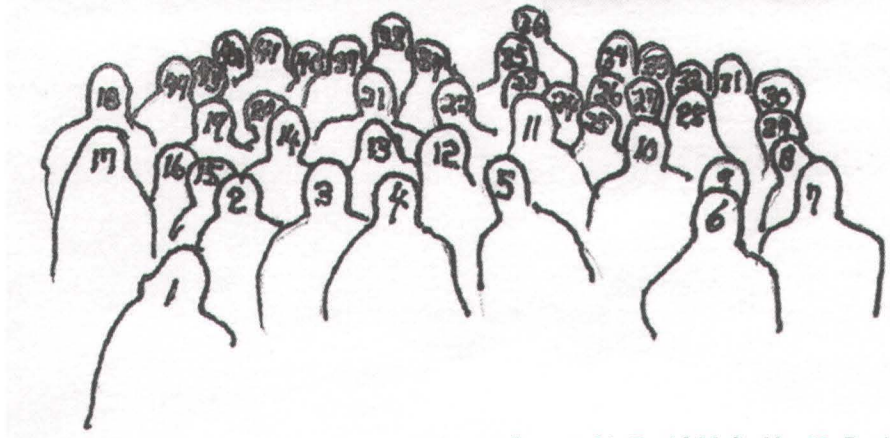
My apologies for the confusion.

Leroy Simon

5975 SE 122 PL,
Belleview, FL 34420

Dear Editor,

The Northwest Lepidoptera Group met for a workshop recently. Since many Lep. Soc. Members have never heard of our group I thought I would send along the enclosed group photo.



The attendees pictured are:

1. Robert Michael Pyle, 2. Thea Pyle, 3. Linda Everson, 4. Larry Everson, 5. Stewart Wechsler, 6. June Preston, 7. Steve Van Campen, 8. Paul Hammond, 9. Emma Van Campen, 10. John Lane, 11. Neil Bjorklund, 12. Melanie Bjorge, 13. Shawn Schmelzer, 14. Paul Severns, 15. Sue Covlin, 16. Patti Ensor, 17. Sue Anderson, 18. Jim Reed, 19. Andrea Peters, 20. Gary Peters, 21. Gary Lindberg, 22. Bill Neill, 23. Steve Kohler, 24. Dennis Deck, 25. Jim Dillman, 26. Don Rolfs, 27. Maurita Smyth, 28. Ann Potter, 29. Floyd Preston, 30. unknown, 31. David McCorkle, 32. David Lee Myers, 33. Richard Worth, 34. Richard Romeyn, 35. Andy Brower, 36. Bill Yake, 37. Andrew Warren, 38. Dan Thackaberry, 39. Jon Shepard, 40. Terry Stoddard, 41. Johnathan Pelham, 42. Kelvin Charvet, 43. Philip Charvet, and 44. Vern Covlin.

Larry Everson,

14970 SE Brightwood Ave.,
Milwaukee, OR 97267

more Letters on next page...

Segunda parte, Hesperioidea. Anales del Instituto de Biología. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México 12(1):237-294.

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THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY
EST. 1947
www.lepsoc.org

Mailbag...*continued from pp. 11*

Dear Editor,

I thought Society members might be interested in these photos (see pp. 5). On July 31, 2001, at about 10 am, I noticed a hairstreak (*Satyrium liparops*) taking in the morning sun on a garden daisy. The first photos were taken of the butterfly while I was facing the sun (see 1, pp. 5) and in order to obtain a better exposure, I circled around the flower to photograph the hairstreak with the sun at my back.

Even though I knew I was photographing the very same butterfly, it appeared that this side displayed a notably different pattern and coloration (see 2, pp. 5). I made no attempt to collect the hairstreak.

John MacRoy

1278 Kamery Rd.,
Olean NY 14760

Dear Editor,

I'm enclosing a a photograph of my son Zane, at 17 months (see pp. 8). I had just picked up the mail that day and he took an interest in the Season Summary right away. I like to think that he was fully engaged in the details and was thinking such things as, "Hmmm, interesting record!" or "No, no, no, it can't possibly be THAT taxon!"

Anyway, if you care to use it, please do. I thought it might be a classic cover photo for the SS issue. Sort of promotes the educational, next generation lepidopterist angle.

Dana Ross

2304 NW Garfield Ave.,
Corvallis, OR 97330

Dear Editor,

On June 8, 1999, I presented an educational "butterfly program" to the Churchville-Chili Middle School in the Rochester, NY area. A particular 5th grade class had recently received pupae of *Pterourus troilus* from Ward's Biological Supply Co. of Rochester.

At the time of my visit, four adults had emerged. Two were typical spring form adults but the other two were apparent aberrations. One of each form were really beat up but as a favor for mounting the good typical specimen for them, I was given the remaining "good" aberrant. The specimen pictured (see pp. 37) is now in the collection of Thomas W. Carr, Whitehouse, OH.

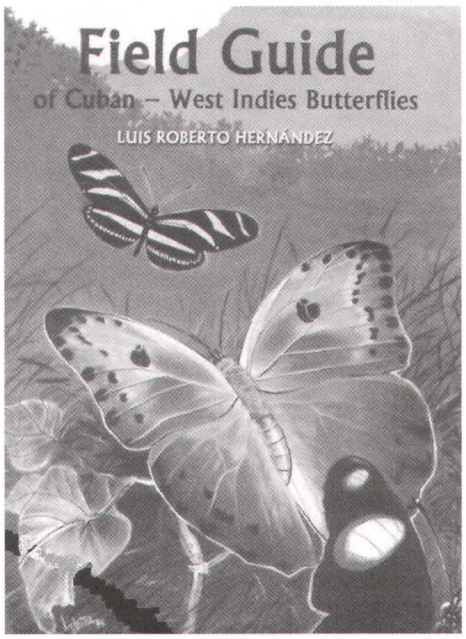
John MacRoy

1278 Kamery Rd.,
Olean NY 14760

New Book...

Field Guide of Cuban-West Indies Butterflies

by Luis Roberto Hernández, July 2004, 352 pp., 6" x 8.5" (15.3 cm x 21.5 cm), 31 accurate color plate drawings (based on fresh specimens), introduction, Cuban entomology studies, checklist, species accounts, bibliography, biologi-cal tables, keys to immature stages, index, ISBN 980-12-0793-0, price $30 USD plus $4.85 S&H = $34.85, Zulia University Publishing (Ediluz). Available directly from: **luisrob@ centennialpr.net** *or make check payable to: Dr. Luis R. Hernández, Darlington Bldg 607, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico 00682.*



This book is designed as a field guide and it provides data on the composition of the butterfly fauna of the Cuban Archipelago, in particular the most recent data on distribution, full data on synonyms, description of the imago and early stages of each species, their host plant, new records on fauna and habitat, range, sexual dimorphism, seasonal differences, color varieties, field marks and others biological aspects. Contains thirteen b/w plates of morphological structures, three b/w plates of geographic distribution and thirty one full color specimen (drawing) plates.

Presidential Profile...

James Adams

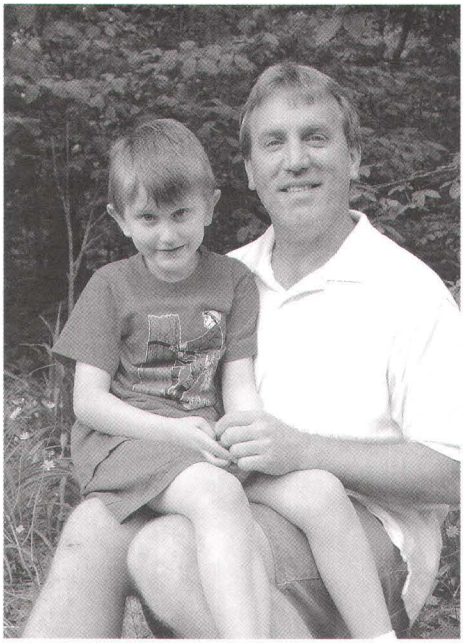
First, I want y'all (hey, I've been in Georgia long enough to use "y'all"!) to know that I am truly honored to be serving as president of the Lepidopterists' Society. I have found the experience enriching and enlightening, and have been delighted at the number of other interested lepidopterists who have helped me along so far. I hope to see many of you in Arizona this upcoming August for the annual meetings.

What follows is a biography in which I've tried to say little about my few accomplishments and much more about the formative experiences leading to my obsession with Lepidoptera. Hopefully, most of you can find something in my experiences that will bring back fond memories of your own!

For as long as I can remember, I have been interested in insects, particularly butterflies and moths. My mom Eleaner (whom many of you know) tells me that from time to time since the age of two, I have had a distinct urge to chase butterflies around. A significant part of my interest came from my mother, who passed on to me an appreciation for the natural world at a very early age. She even gave me a Monarch, Red Admiral and Zebra Swallowtail that my grandmother had collected around 1919, three specimens that are still in my collection. When my mom first put a net in my hand, I'm sure she was trying to get me to pay attention to the world around me. Little did she know that she was helping to create the "thing" I have become!

One of my first memories of butterflying is from Riverside Park in New York City. (Yes, there are butterflies even there!) At age five, I remember proudly and carefully spreading a specimen of the Spicebush Swallowtail, which soon fell prey to a pillow fight. Indeed, I don't have many specimens left from before 1970, when, at the age of ten, I learned how better to take care of them. The earliest specimen that remains from my early years is a specimen of *Hemileuca hera*, which I collected during a family trip out west in 1969.

I have many memories of looking for butterflies in my hometown of Liberty, MO, and particular encounters stand out: the occasional Regal Fritillary flying through town, the Henry's Elfins discovered around the cemetery at the town's institute of higher learning William Jewell College, the Harvesters which baffled me initially since I'd never seen the underside pictured, the first Sleepy Orange I'd ever seen (in the neighbor's yard at age 12), *Satyrium caryaevorum* hairstreaks found abundantly one spring half a block from my house, the American Coppers found one fall in a field that the next year was turned into a baseball diamond, the first and second Pipevine Swallowtails I'd ever seen on successive days in October one year. I'm sure we all have memories like these.



James and his son, Patrick. Photo by Jackie Seger, Calhoun Times.

My interest in moths began in earnest, when, at the age of thirteen, I got a chance to meet Mr. John Richard Heitzman of Independence, MO (less than 30 miles south of Liberty). When he gave me two Io Moths the minute I walked in the door, I realized that I was hooked on moths forever. My interest in moths was greatly facilitated by the fact that there was a large snack food factory at the edge of my hometown. Its location, and the numerous mercury vapor lights mounted on its walls, made this factory a great place to observe moths. One of the greatest thrills in my life was collecting a specimen of *Eudocima materna* (see Holland's Moth Book) there in 1978. Though it was probably transported in with foodstuffs, it was clearly a moth new to Missouri, which as it turns out was true of several other moths I collected there.

I have always been interested in things biological, and as result ultimately pursued collegiate degrees in Biology. I acquired both my undergraduate and graduate degrees from the University of Kansas in Lawrence, culminating with my dissertation on the defensive mechanisms of Arctiidae (Tiger Moths). During the last year of my studies (in 1989-1990), I had the good fortune of being hired to overhaul the university's Lepidoptera collections. I felt I knew enough to really help with these collections, and was able to convince the powers that be to hire me. The lep collections hadn't been fully curated in about eighty years. I found out all too soon, however, that curating a large collection was quite humbling – I quickly realized how little I really knew. However, as the university has a great library with numerous wonderful identification resources, I turned a humbling experience into an incredible learning experience. Though Tiger Moths (Arctiidae) had been my main lep "love" to this point, I soon developed

continued on next page...

Adams...*continued from pp. 13*

an appreciation for many other families, particularly the Noctuidae, thanks in no small part to an audio tape left by a visiting Eric Metzler (noctuidist extraordinaire whom I had not yet met at that time) summarizing his impressions/determinations of the numerous drawers of noctuids in the collection. Even now, when I go back to KU to visit, if I find specimens out of place I think "Who's been messing with *my* collection?"

I moved to Dalton, Georgia (very northwestern Georgia) in 1990 at which point I began teaching biology at Dalton State College and have been doing so ever since. I immediately began putting to good use my recently gained lepidopterous knowledge and started sampling and identifying the moth fauna of northwest Georgia. It was very exciting as much of the fauna was brand new for me. I also found out that very little work had been done in the area, which is an extremely interesting area at the southernmost extension of the Appalachians. It also turned out to be very frustrating, as much of what I encountered was unfamiliar and not illustrated in readily available guides. I was also initially a bit disenchanted by the lack of Tiger Moths (though in the fourteen years since 1990 I've found that the arctiid fauna is really quite rich here, you just have to do a lot of leg work to find them!). The lack of Tiger Moths, however, was partially made up for by the incredibly rich fauna of Slug Moths (Limacodidae; in the Zygaenoidea)—around 50 species of the family are found in the U.S. and 20+ can be found in my back yard. This certainly amazed me!! These zygaenoids are now one of my favorite groups. Over the years, with continued sampling and numerous visits to institutional collections and to knowledgeable people I have gotten a much better grasp on the identification of most of the macromoths of northwest Georgia. One of the most recent projects has been to make an ever growing portion of what I've learned available to interested parties on my *Georgia Lepidoptera* website (check it out at ***www.dalton state.edu/galeps***/). Most recently, I've been trying to sample some more specialized habitat types in Georgia, such as cane habitats, coastal habitats, remnant prairie habitats and higher elevation sites, with a lot of help from Atlanta lepper Irving Finkelstein. As a result, many species have continued to be added to the Georgia list.

As many of us with an interest in Lepidoptera can attest to, one of the most enjoyable ways of learning more about leps is to travel. Growing up, my parents always found a way to make sure we traveled quite a bit around the U.S. This trips, of course, lead to many more memorable encounters. During a family trip out west in 1969, I encountered my first California Sister ever in Yosemite National Park, my first Milbert's Tortoiseshell in the Black Hills of South Dakota in the early 1970's. A visit to Texas for the first time in 1974 led to first encounters with a number of memorable leps, including heliconians, Green Hairstreaks (*Cyanophrys*), the Malachite, *Myscelia ethusa* (Many-Banded Purple Wing), and the knock-out skipper *Astraptes fulgerator* (Two-Barred Flasher). My mother and I had our first alpine Lepidoptera experiences in 1976 in Colorado, with Parnassians as a highlight (my mom still loves those Parnassians). Again, I'm certain we all have many "first encounter" stories that we can share like this.

As my interest in moths increased, I started concentrating more and more on those night flying moths during travels as well. I remember starting to travel at night *on purpose*, just to get a chance to visit gas stations, convenience stores, and rest areas en route. I remember with great fondness my first Royal Walnut Moth encounter at a restaurant in Elsinore, Missouri, and getting pulled over later that same night for "casing a convenience store" in southeastern Missouri. The puzzled look on the policeman's face when I showed him the few moths I'd collected was priceless. Since the mid 1990's, I (and family members) have had the opportunity to take several trips through the western U.S., which gave me an opportunity to learn something about the moth fauna of the southwestern U.S. Besides visiting convenience stores, when I travel I try to choose motels in small towns—even better if I can get a motel on the outskirts of town. As a result, the lights of the motels often can be good for attracting moths, and I have frequently gotten permission from the motel owners to plug in my mercury vapor set-up in back of the motels. (I have plenty of recommendations to anyone whose interested!). And, as mentioned before, rest areas offer a marvelous opportunity to sample moths from remote areas. Even strong sodium vapor lighting can be good when this is the only light source for miles, as was true on a great moth night at some I-90 rest areas in western South Dakota in 2001. Kansas has a number of great rest areas across I-70, as do most of the plains states, but the best rest areas have to be in the state of Texas, as many of them are open on the top. As such, the moths can get inside the buildings and often stay there during the day. However, be prepared for some strange looks from people using the facilities, especially in those restrooms where there are no doors on the stalls!

Enough rambling. My enthusiasm for leps, in case you couldn't tell, seems unending. My wife, Kathy, and son, Patrick, are both interested to an extent in butterflies and moths as well, though clearly they are amused by my level of obsession from time to time. I find at this point that I spend much time in the field with a camera and not as much with the collecting gear, a progression which many of us have experienced, at least in whatever our local neighborhood may be. However you express your passion for leps, may you enjoy your experiences to the fullest!

2004 Karl Jordan Medal Recipient: Eugene G. Munroe

Jacqueline Y. Miller

McGuire Center for Lepidoptera & Biodiversity, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, P. O. Box 112710, Gainesville, FL 32614-2710, **jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu**

Dr. Eugene Munroe is truly a remarkable individual and a life-long enthusiast and student of Lepidoptera and all facets of natural history. Born on 8 September 1919 in Detroit, Michigan, he received a B. S. (1940) and M.S. from McGill University (1941), and a Ph. D. from Cornell University (1947). He married Isobel M. Douglas in 1944, and is the father of two daughters and one son.

Dr. Munroe began his professional career as a Lecturer and Research Assistant at the Institute of Parasitology, MacDonald College of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec (1946-1949). However, he has been primarily associated with the Canadian National Collection and served as a Research Scientist with the Systematics Unit (later Biosystematics Research Institute), Canadian Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1950-1966 and 1969-1979. In 1966-1969, he was transferred from Agriculture Canada to the Scientific Secretariat of the Canadian Government to become the Science Advisor (1965-67), and later the Principal Science Advisor and Head of Studies in the Privy Council (1967-68). Following his retirement in 1979, he continued with research and/or curatorial assignments at the Canadian National Collection and at several other institutions, including the Lyman Entomological Museum, McGill University, Department of Entomology, Cornell University, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Systematic Entomology Laboratory, U. S. D. A., National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, and Bernice P. Bishop Museum.

Exceedingly active in the scientific community, Dr. Munroe's contributions are far too many to mention here. Briefly, he has served in various capacities in the Lepidopterists' Society: Charter Member, President (1959), Vice-President (1973), Editorial Committee (1955-65), and Honorary Member (since 1972). He also served as President of the Canadian Entomological Society (1963-64) and Editor of the *Canadian Entomologist* (1958-1961). He is a Honorary Life Member and was awarded the Society's Gold Medal in

1982. In addition, Dr. Munroe served as a Member of the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (1961-1975). He was awarded the Queen's Jubilee Silver Medal from the Canadian Government in 1968. Dr. Munroe is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and a member of several scientific societies, including Fellow, Royal Entomological Society, Entomological Society of Quebec, Sigma Xi and a past member of the Entomological Society of Washington.

Dr. Munroe has published over 170 papers with a focus on Pyraloidea, other pioneering studies in the Caribbean, and biogeographic analyses of many lepidopteran groups. The Pyraloidea include a large number of agricultural and forest pests, many of which are notable for their taxonomic and nomenclatural problems. His scientific work includes type specimen catalogs and designations, species descriptions and faunistic and revisionary studies on the pyraloid fauna worldwide. He published five fascicles on the Crambidae in the MONA series (1972-1976). His research at the generic and species level is evident in two very significant catalogs on the Pyraloidea of the Western Hemisphere: *Checklist of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico* (1983) and *The Atlas of the Neotropical Lepidoptera. Checklist: Part 2.* (1995). This latter work includes numerous new combinations and synonymies with over 200 notes on these changes. Dr. Munroe summarized his broad knowledge on the Crambidae in a chapter with M. A. Solis in the *Handbook of Zoology* (1999). It is for these three more recent works that the Karl Jordan Committee for 2004 recognizes Dr. Eugene G. Munroe, a truly renaissance lepidopterist, whose accomplishments go far beyond those of a systematist and biogeographer.

Monograph of Heliodinidae available—FREE!

by Hsu, Yu-Feng and Jerry A. Powell 2004 (2005?). Phylogenetic relationships within Heliodinidae and systematics of moths formerly assigned to Heliodines Stainton (Lepidoptera: Yponomeutoidea). U. California Publ. Entomol. vol. 124; 159 pp. + 208 figs., 48 on 3 color plates.

Phylogenetic relationships among genera and species groups of world Heliodinidae are reconstructed using parsimony and character compatability. Heliodines Stainton, as formerly recognized (i.e., all the species with conspicuous red markings on the forewings) is shown to be polyphyletic. To accomodate the New World fauna, *Aetole* Chambers and *Embola* Walsingham are resurrected from synonymy, and three new genera are described. A descriptive taxonomy is provided for North and Central American and Caribbean species formerly assigned to Heliodines; 45 species are treated, 25 of which are described as new. The remaining genera of Heliodinidae s. str. are listed, and we provide diagnoses, illustrations of genitalia for representative species, literature references, and a catalog of all described species. Larval host plants are recorded for 33 species (14 newly discovered during this study), almost half the described world fauna; 30 (90%) of these are specialists on Caryophyllales, especially Nyctaginaceae. The remaining 3 are members of 3 genera that are not closely related, and they feed on plants in 3 unrelated Orders (Piperales, Apiales, and Myrtales). The phylogenetic analyses indicate these are derived adaptations from a Caryophyllales-feeding groundplan.

Our perennially delayed monograph of Heliodinidae has finally been published. An electronic version has been available since November, 2004, and the 'real' printed version as of February 2005. Among other sources of delay after this publication was in press, The University of California Press shifted their scientific Series publications to electronic publication, with the number of printed copies greatly reduced. Copies are no longer being sent to libraries on exchange. Instead, the publications are being made available to anyone for reading/downloading. More than 100 copies of the heliodinid paper have been downloaded as of Feb. 1, so maybe this notice will be redundant to most.

To access, use the following address: ***repositories.cdlib.org/ucpress/ucpe/vol_124*** or you can contact the UC Press main page and get to e-publication via links. Printed copies are available for the amazing price of $64.95 via phone at 1-800-822-6657. We purchased extra copies of the color plates, and if you do not have a color printer available or the quality is poor, send me a self-addressed and post paid envelope (J. A. Powell, Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720) with suitable backing to prevent folding, and I will mail you a set.

The indifference on the part of the Press about a publication date, resulting in the delay following "publication" until 2005, as printed in the volume, raises a question about the date of availability for purposes of priority. Just one more wrinkle in what seems like an endless period of transition until the great god IBM outlaws paper publication altogether...

Jerry Powell

New Book...

Butterflies of Oregon: Their Taxonomy, Distribution, and Biology

By Andrew D. Warren, 405 pages, 2 maps, soft-cover, perfect-bound.

This new monograph, published as part of the "Contributions of the C.P. Gillette Museum of Arthropod Diversity, Colorado State University," provides detailed accounts for all 171 species of Oregon's naturally occurring butterflies. Patterns of geographic and ecological variation are discussed in detail for each species. The distribution of each species is listed by county and discussed.

Several new taxonomic combinations are proposed, and three apparently undescribed butterfly species are identified. All names proposed in "Systematics of Western North American Butterflies" (Edited by Tom Emmel, 1998) that potentially apply to Oregon's butterfly species are discussed and evaluated. Over 550 species-level names, including trinomials, are mentioned, together with authorship and type locality information. Eighteen species that are considered to be likely candidates for future addition to the state list are summarized.

Especially detailed taxonomic and biological discussions are provided for the *Colias occidentalis-alexandra* group (5 1/2 pages), green *Callophrys* species (11 pages), the *Callophrys gryneus* group (over 8 pages), *Euphilotes* (15 1/2 pages), the *Plebejus idas-melissa* group (over 5 pages) and the *Chlosyne palla-acastus* group (8 pages). Available life history information for each species is summarized, including discussions of

continued on pp. 28

The Correct Type Locality for *Ochlodes sylvanoides santacruzus* Scott, the Santa Cruz Island Skipper

Ken Davenport

6601 Eucalyptus Dr. #325, Bakersfield, CA. 93306

James Scott described *Ochlodes sylvanoides santacruza* (=*santacruzus*) in Papilio New Series #1 (pg. 11) on November 25, 1981. Scott states "*santacruza* differs from ssp. *sylvanoides* in the darker chocolate brown VHW with its contrasting cream spots (dark brown with yellow spots in some males). Scott mentions coastal populations similar to Santa Cruz Island populations in Santa Cruz, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties) Scott stated the name "*santacruza*" might "possibly" apply to those three coastal populations of *O. sylvanoides*.

Scott chose the Central Valley of Santa Cruz Island (California) as the TL (type locality), many of the types were collected by Robert Langston, Jerry Powell.and C. D. Nagano. The problem here is that no county was given for Santa Cruz Island in that original description and with comparisons given for populations on the Santa Cruz County mainland, many readers (including this author) assumed that Santa Cruz Island type locality must be in Santa Cruz County.

In 1989, the Supplement to: A Catalogue/Checklist of the Butterflies of America North of Mexico by Clifford D. Ferris appeared. On page 11 the type locality given for *santacruzus* is "Central Valley, Santa Cruz Island, Santa Cruz Co., California."

While researching records of California butterflies I reviewed an article "The Rhopalcera of Santa Cruz Island" written by Robert Langston and published in *The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera* (1979 (81)), Vol. 18(1). It became obvious that many of these "*Ochlodes sylvanoides sylvanoides* (Boisduval)" records in Langstons paper were the same specimens James Scott used as "type specimens" in describing "*santacruza*" some eight years later. The problem here is that Langston's Santa Cruz Island is in Santa Barbara County, *not* Santa Cruz County. There are *not* two different Santa Cruz Islands in California. That means *Ochlodes sylvanoides santacruzus* has a disjunct distribution (if we include populations in Santa Cruz, Mendocino and Humboldt Counties as *santacruzus*) with populations in both southern and northern California. Populations in coastal areas and the Santa Lucia Mountains of Monterey County also resemble *santacruzus* in the opinion of this writer.

I subsequently contacted both Robert Langston and James Scott on this matter and it was confirmed that the correct type locality for *santacruza* (or *santacruzus*) is Central Valley, Santa Barbara County, California.

Two More Issues

First: In *The Taxonomic Report*, published by the International Lepidoptera Survey, there was a article "A Concise Update of the Information Provided in the Butterflies of Southern California (1973) by Thomas C. Emmel and John F. Emmel" written by this author (Ken Davenport). The Santa Cruz Island Skipper (*O. s. santacruzus*) was not included in that report on the butterfly fauna of southern California because of my mistaken belief that this was a solely a northern California skipper found in Santa Cruz County northward. This skipper now needs to be added to the southern California list.

Issue number two is that *Ochlodes sylvanoides catalina* Emmel & Emmel was recently described from Santa Catalina Island, Los Angeles County. See *Systematics of Western North American Butterflies* (1998), Thomas C. Emmel:" A new subspecies of *Ochlodes sylvanoides* (Lepidoptera: Hesperiidae) from Santa Catalina Island in the Channel Islands of California" by John F. Emmel and Thomas C. Emmel, pps. 313-316. That paper states *catalina* "differs markedly" from *santacruzus*. But James Scott believes *catalina* is likely a synonym of *santacruzus*. Others will have to decide.

Metamorphosis...

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

J.R. Hall

of Snohomish, Washington, on 13 July 2004. Hall had been a member of the Society since 1983 (notification from Cathy Stinson, Hall's daughter).

Noel L. La Due

of Sacramento, California, on 30 December 2004. Mr. La Due, a specialist in *Oeneis* of the world, had been a member of the Society since 1961.

W. Harry Lange

Professor Emeritus of the University of California, Davis. Dr. Lange, a specialist in the systematics of plume moths and aquatic pyralid moths, had been a member of the Society from 1954 through 2000.

S.S. (Stan) Nicolay

(Colonel, U.S. Marine Corps, retired), at his home in Virginia Beach, Virginia, of prostate cancer, on 4 December 2004, at the age of 87. Interment at Quantico Marine Base. Quantico, Virginia. Stan was a Charter Member of the Society, and became a Life Member in 1975. He served the Society as President 1976-1977, Treasurer 1968-1971, and was on the Nominating Committee in 1974 and 1982 (chair). Stan specialized in the taxonomy of Lycaenidae and Hesperiidae, and described a number of new taxa in the Society's *Journal*.

Joseph Smaglinski

of Reading, Pennsylvania, on 1 November 2001 (notification not received until November 2004). Mr. Smaglinski had been a member of the Society since 1958, specializing in North American butterflies and the noctuid moth genus *Papaipema*.

Gerald B. Straley

[delayed notification], of the University of British Columbia Botanical Garden, Vancouver, in 1997. Dr. Straley had been a member of the Society for 25 years, from 1964 through 1988.

Publications of the Amateur Entomologists' Society (AES).

An insert in a recent issue of the AES *Bulletin* offers several publications that may be of interest to our members: *Practical Hints for the Field Lepidopterist* (£ 22.80); *A Lepidopterists' Handbook* (£ 7.70); *A Guide to Moth Traps and Their Use* (£ 5.20); *Practical Hints for Collecting and Studying Micros* (£ 3.60); *An Amateur's Guide to the Study of the Genitalia of Lepidoptera* (£ 2.50); and the third edition of the classic *A Silkmoth Rearer's Handbook*, by B.O.C. Gardiner (£ 14.70). Prices in GBP Sterling. AES Publications, 1 Tower Hill, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4TA, U.K.; ***CravitzPtg@compuserve.com***; phone 01277 224610; FAX: 01277 262815. Add 10% for shipping outside the U.K.; Visa & MasterCard accepted.

Notice...

Honorary Life Members: A Corrected List

It's axiomatic that the most glaring typographical errors in a publication will occur in the title or some other equally conspicuous place. Such is the case with page 4 of the 2004 **Membership Directory**, where the entire page was dedicated to a list of the Society's Honorary Life Members. Not content with a mere typographical error, on that page I demonstrated a major and embarrassing lapse: I inexplicably published the list unchanged from the 2002 **Membership Directory**. In fact, there have now been six significant changes since 2002. Four of the Honorary Life Members are now deceased (Dr. Douglas C. Ferguson, 4 Nov. 2002; Dr. John G. Franclemont, 26 May 2004; Dr. Claude Lemaire, 5 Feb. 2004; and Dame Miriam Rothschild, 22 Jan. 2005), while Dr. Ronald W. Hodges (Oregon, U.S.A.) was elected an Honorary Life Member in 2004 and Roy O. Kendall was just elected an Honorary Life Member.

Here is the correct current list of our seven Honorary Life Members:

Dr. Lincoln P. Brower
Dr. Ian F.B. Common
Dr. Ronald W. Hodges
Roy O. Kendall
Dr. E.G. Munroe
Dr. Charles L. Remington
Dr. Frederick H. Rindge

My apologies to all for this egregious error. Please bring any other mistakes in the **Membership Directory** to my attention (I hope they are far more minor than this one). *Mea culpa.*

Julian P. Donahue,

Editor, 2004 Membership Directory.

'05 Meeting of the Lepidopterist's Society
with the Southeastern Arizona Chapter of NABA, and the Pacific Slope Section of the Lepidopterists' Society
Sierra Vista, Arizona, August 2-7, 2005

The "sky islands" and unbelievable rich insect fauna of southeastern Arizona beckon! It is now time to begin the registration process for the joint meeting of the societies at the Windemere Hotel and Conference Center in Sierra Vista, Arizona. The meeting will be one day longer than the usual Lepidopterists' Society meeting and will be comprised of scheduled events to peak the interest of all parties. We invite all persons interested in any aspect of Lepidoptera appreciation and study to attend.

The tentative schedule includes separate field trips for watchers/photographers and collectors on August 2nd and 3rd as well as at least one trip for dragonfly aficianados; reception and slide-fest on August 3rd, presentations and workshops from August 4th through morning of August 7th, mothing field trip on August 4th, authors' book signing and silent auction as well as barbecue on August 5th, banquet on August 6th, and business meeting on August 7th. Note that the number of participants will be limited on each field trip—first come, first served! Sign up early!

Invited speakers who have agreed to participate include Fred Heath, Ken Kauffman, and Robert Pyle. Several other excellent speakers have given us provisional consent.

Registration information is now available on the Lepidopterists' Society web site (www.lepsoc.org), on the following pages of this issue of the News of the Lepidopterists' Society, SEABA Newsletter, and various list serves. Those planning to attend may make room reservations now and we do recommend making them as soon as is possible. A block of rooms is reserved for attendees. Please mention that you will be attending the meeting in order to receive the negotiated rate of $69+tax single/double [$10 each for 3rd and 4th person in a room]. Those who stay at the Windemere may take advantage of a full buffet breakfast, happy hour, and athletic club. The toll-free number for the Windemere is 1-800-825-4656.

Persons interested in the program may contact the program chair Paul Opler (paulevi@webaccess.net). For questions about local arrangements, please contact Hank Brodkin (hbrodkin@cox.net).

Plans have been made for a post-meeting trip to Sonora, Mexico and a serious mothing trip to the Baboquivari Mountains.

We hope to see you there!

Hank Brodkin, Paul Opler and Evi Buckner-Opler

Local Arrangements

Travel:

Sierra Vista, Arizona is located approximately 70 miles southeast of Tucson, Arizona. Those arriving by airplane should fly to the Phoenix or Tucson International Airports and rent a vehicle for the drive to Sierra Vista. Although Phoenix is 130 miles north of Tucson, in most cases less expensive airfares will available to Phoenix, especially from Europe. There is commercial shuttle service from Phoenix and Tucson to Sierra Vista. Ask the Windemere (see below) for shuttle information. Directions to Windemere Hotel and Conference Center: from north and west at Tucson take Interstate 10 43 miles east to exit 302, take Arizona Highway 90 27 miles south to Sierra Vista. From east take Interstate 10 and take exit 302 and drive south to Sierra Vista. On reaching northern edge of Sierra Vista, take highway 90 bypass east and then state highway 92 south. The Windemere Hotel and Conference Center is at 2047 South State Highway 92 and will be on your left. There is ample free parking space at the Windemere. All meetings will take place at the Windemere

Housing & Food:

Since all events are at the Windemere, we recommend that all participants stay at the Windemere, where a block of rooms at a special rate has been arranged. The rate is $69+tax per room per night for up to 2 persons in a room. Third and fourth persons in a room are $10 additional for each person. Participants should make all arrangements directly with the Windemere (800-825-4656; e-mail: windemere@windemere-hotel.com). Amenities include free buffet breakfast, 4-7 PM social hour, and free pass to health club. Lunches and two evening meals are not accounted for in the registration fee. A restaurant is available at the Windemere and there are other restaurants in Sierra Vista, primarily on or adjacent to Fry Boulevard.

Field Trips:

Field trips will be planned for Tuesday and Wednesday, August 2nd and 3rd, respectively. We will try to plan for at least 2 trips each day including separate trips or routes for

...continued at bottom of pp. 20

Registration for 2005 Joint Lepidopterists' Society*-SEABA Meeting

at the Windemere Conference Center, Sierra Vista, Arizona

August 2-7, 2005

Last name: _____, First name and initial:_____

Other registered family/group members_____

Street address or P.O. box:_____

City or town:_____ State/province and postal code:_____

Country:_____ E-mail_____ Phone_____

Institution or affiliation for name tag_____

Registration fee includes breaks, program, postage, registration materials

1) Number of persons x $95 (by May 31, 2005), $110 after May 31st. ..... $_____

2) Number of students x $70 (by May 31, 2005), $85 after May 31st. ..... $_____

3) Southwestern Cookout Friday eve. , includes dinner and non-alcoholic beverage, *$25 per person, reservations* [***Deadline for cookout is July 20th***] ..... $_____

4) Annual banquet, includes tax and gratuity, Chicken parmesan $21.00 ..... $_____
Annual banquet, includes tax and gratuity, Spinach tortellini $21.00 ..... $_____

Note: reservations and payment for banquet due no later than July 20th

5) Field trips, $10 for lunch and beverage per person. Limited space. ..... $_____

TOTAL ENCLOSED. ..... $_____

Make check payable to: Lep Soc-SEABA Conference and mail to Dr. Paul Opler, Lep Soc-SEABA Conference, P.O. Box 2227, Loveland, CO 80539 U.S.A. Registrations cancelled by July 1st are subject to a $25 cancellation fee, afterwards refunds will only be considered on an individual basis! NOTE: At time of conference, registration capability will be LIMITED to registration for sessions only and few, if any, event tickets may be available!!!!

**Includes Pacific Slope Section of Lepidopterists' Society*

Local Arrangements, *continued from pp. 19...*

collectors and photographers/observers. This year we will have at least one trip emphasizing observation and photography of dragonflies. In order to limit crowding and environmental damage, each trip will have a limited number of participants. Registration for field trips will be accounted for on a separate form including a liability release that must be submitted **no later than June 1st, 2005**. Because field trips are on a first-come basis, we cannot guarantee that there will be space for all prospective attendees. Box or sack lunches ($10) will be available for field trip participants, but participants are responsible for their own sunscreen, raingear, and water. We recommend that all participants bring a fannypack and canteen as low humidity and warm temperatures can be expected.

The possibility of two post-meeting expeditions is likely. A non-collecting expedition may be planned to Sonora, Mexico and another trip to the Baboquivari Mountains for serious moth-collectors. Because participants would not have Mexican collecting permits, the trip would have to be limited to photograhers and observers. Such an expedition would involve a fee and the number of participants would be limited. All participants who drive will need Mexican car insurance which may be purchased on the web and every participant must have a valid passport. Visa can be obtained at the border crossing.

Local Attractions:

In addition to the natural diversity of southeastern Arizona. There are many tourist attractions that include historic Tombstone, the Arizona Desert Museum near Tucson, Chiricahua National Monument, and many more. Registration packets will include some tourist information. Additional information may be requested from the Windemere Hotel when making reservations, from local tourist offices or by searching the Worldwide Web.

...continued at bottom of pp. 22

Deadline for Receipt of Submissions: 30 May 2005

Call For Contributed Papers

Joint Meeting of The Lepidopterists' Society* and SEABA

2-7 August 2005

Windemere Conference Hotel, Sierra Vista, Arizona, USA

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail_____

____ check if a Poster ___check if a Student Paper

Title:

Abstract:

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

Submission Guidelines (please read carefully):

Due to anticipated heavy attendance at the meetings, only ***one*** Contributed Paper may be submitted per person. Each Contributed Paper is a ***total of 12 or15 minutes maximum***; allow 12 minutes for the talk itself, and 3 minutes for questions. The ***deadline is 30 May2005*** for Contributed Papers; this completed form, including title and abstract, must be received by the deadline in order to guarantee inclusion in the printed meeting program. Speakers are asked to remember that we will have quite a varied audience and that an extra effort toward complete explanation of especially complex topics is recommended.

To expedite production of the printed meeting program, when you submit this form please also e-mail a Word or Text e-file of your title/abstract to Paul Opler (paulevi@webaccess.net). Contributed Papers are presently scheduled for 4-7 August 2005, with most time slots being on Thursday 4 August, Friday 5 August and Saturday 6 August 2005. After 30 May 2005, we will begin confirming actual time slots for Contributed Papers with speakers.

A Powerpoint projector and 35 mm slide projectors are available for speakers, an overhead transparency projector can be available for an extra fee, but speakers should not plan for one. Posters will be accommodated in either a separate room or in the hotel hallway adjacent to the paper presentation room. Please contact us by 30 May 2005 if you are planning to ship a Poster or have other equipment needs. Speakers with additional equipment needs may be asked to bring such equipment. The organizations will provide its own projectors for the meeting and is not being charged by the conference center for equipment.

All sessions will be held at the Windemere Hotel and Conference Center.

Return Completed Forms To: Paul A. Opler, P.O. Box 222, Loveland, CO 80539 (paulevi@webaccess.net)

Field Trip Registration

Last name: _____, First name and initial:_____

Street address or P.O. box:_____

City or town:_____ State/province and postal code:_____

Country:_____ E-mail_____ Phone_____

Note: A signed liability release form is required for all field trip participants! [See below]

I (we) plan to attend a field trip on Aug. 2th [box lunch-$10 per person] ..... $_____

I (we) plan to attend a field trip on Aug. 3th [box lunch-$10 per person] ..... $_____

I (we) are interested in a trip where collecting is a major activity ..... _____

I (we) are interested in a trip where photography/observation is the main activity ..... _____

I (we) are interested in a trip on August 3 where dragonfly observation/photography is emphasized ..... _____

There is no charge for the above field trips. A box or bag lunch and water is available for $10. Mail filled out form and check to Dr. Paul Opler, Lep Soc-SEABA Conference, P.O. Box 2227, Loveland, CO 80539 U.S.A. Participants will be asked to car-pool in their own vehicles

There will be a no-cost field trip on August 5 during the evening/night for moth collectors and observation. Please indicate if you plan to attend_____

There is a one- or two-night post-meeting trip planned for serious moth collectors to the Baboquivari Mountains. Please contact Bruce Walsh for further information (jbwalsh@u.arizona.edu).

There is also a post-meeting trip planned to Sonora, Mexico for observers and photographers only because of permit problems. Participants will have to car-pool. Mexican car insurance and a tourist card or passport is required for all participants prior to the trip's departure. Arrangements are still in process, but please indicate your interest and e-mail address. The number of participants may be limited.

Release From Liability

I release the SEABA, the Lepidopterists' Society, its officers, and field trip leaders from any liability that may result from my participation in field trips connected with the 2005 annual conference in Sierra Vista, Arizona. 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_____ Signature_____ Date_____

Local Arrangements, *continued from pp. 20...*

Please contact Paul Opler (e-mail paulevi@webaccess.net, FAX 970/971-5634) if you have other questions about local arrangements. You may also contact the Windemere Hotel and Conference Center (1/800-825-4656, e-mail Windemere@Windemere-hotel.com, FAX (520) 458-1347 for room reservations or information about local tourist attractions.

Other Notes:

Authors: There will be a book-signing in the afternoon of Friday, August 5th. Please indicate if you have a book(s) recently published that you would be willing to sign at the session. BiopQuip will provide books for signing to the participants. Please notify us well in advance so that BioQuip may order books from your publisher.

All Participants: We will have a silent auction on the afternoon of Friday, August 5th and a door prize drawing after the banquet awards presentation and speaker. Please indicate if you have any books, equipment, or other materials to contribute to this auction [no specimens, please]. Proceeds will be split between the two societies.

I plan to contribute: _____

Name_____

E-mail/Phone _____

All Participants: There will be provision for a slidefest after the reception on Wednesay, August 3rd. Those who wish to show a series of up to 7 related slides on any topic of interest may do so. A slide projector will be available. Presentations will be in the order of receipt of this form.

I wish to give a slidefest presentation on the following topic and will have 7 or fewer slides

Name_____

E-mail/Phone _____

Suggestions for Megaprojects for the Lepidopterists' Society

James A. Scott
60 Estes St., Lakewood, CO 80226

Books for Identification:

Color Photos in Books Text on Internet.

Our current way of making bug books is wrong and hopelessly obsolete. Pick a bug book off your shelf, and turn to any page, and most likely there is something there that's completely out of date, or the whole book may be hopelessly old. If it has photos, they are likely to be b/w or there is so much space between photos that very few species are illustrated. Moth books like Moths of America have very few photos and only a small part of the fauna has been covered and the cost is huge. Here's exactly what we need.

Every published book on for example Neotropical Butterflies would always include two volumes. The first volume would be nothing but color photos, each side of each page would be crammed with nothing but color photos of every variant kind of butterfly that exists there, and the margins would be small, and only left or right wings and underside would be shown, so that 100 bugs of the smaller species could be shown on each page. There would be NO text, NO figure legends, NO index or any other text in this volume, only a single printed word beneath each illustrated specimen, such as the word "*iole*" and the male symbol underneath the *Nathalis iole* male.

This volume would have lasting value, as the endless changes in the names of genera and the sexed suffixes of species names and endless naming & lumping & splitting of ssp. would not affect the names much. Put the ephemeral arguments about the status of each name into the internet text, where the constant changes could be implemented continually and give the project lasting value. The text might be printed along with the plates at the start of the project, and then maybe occasionally later, but the text would be kept on the internet, where it would be updated now and then as resources permit.

The text would contain the full scientific name and location of figured specimen and synonymy and map and biology etc. As research proceeds, the text could be updated and thus the vol. 1 plates would continue to have lasting value. For the book on Neotropical Butterflies, the website could be one in which contributors could add or update portions, which would greatly speed its completion. The internet could include English and Spanish and maybe Portuguese versions of the text. A book like this, crammed full of photos of every phenotype, would be timeless enough to have good continuing sales, the publication of the volume of plates would provide up-front cash to continue the project, and the whole project would be inexpensive enough to get a much larger audience, who could print their own text from the internet.

Money is tight for today's bug books; most, such as moth books and state butterfly books, are money losers. Is there anyone who has worked on any large fauna such as Latin American butterflies, or N. A. moths, who would not want this kind of book? With your book of plates, and wireless laptop, you might actually be able to identify bugs in the field.

Hand-Held Identification Aid.

This device will be the main tool for identification when it is perfected in a few years or decades. It will consist of a pocket-sized electronic device, say 3x5x1" in size, that opens up to show an LCD screen and a little mini-CD reader. You will just pop in the CD for the bugs in your region, and on the screen will appear a drawing showing characters for identification. You will just touch the character you want, and choices will appear in the cells of a table of taxa versus characters, and you will keep touching the right character traits until you have properly identified your bug, when the screen will show a picture and map and summary of that species.

The data in the CD will be based on tables of characters and character states of all the taxa. It will thus force Lepidopterists to make such tables—which is a very good thing—because tables consisting of taxa on the left and characters on the top for instance, filled with the character state inside each box, are far more useful for identification than are keys. Keys too often result in gross misidentifications as one can go wildly awry at each choice in the key, whereas with tables one can simply inspect the bug and note the most distinctive traits and start there in the table, and one can compare every character with the bug using the table, which doubles as a description (no more endless descriptions that no-one ever reads).

All keys should be abolished. Keys for the bugs in one area cannot easily be transferred to another region or modified to include additional taxa, whereas tables are easily modified to add/subtract new taxa or new regions. Taxonomists must quit making keys and instead construct tables, as part of proper taxonomic practice and the transition to hand-held identifiers.

continued on next page

Ideas...*continued from pp. 23*

The Nokomis Project.

This project would be a combined conservation and wastewater treatment system. Each site would be built near a source of water-borne pollution, such as mine waste contaminated with heavy metals, waste from manufacturing plants, or sewage, etc. Pipes might bring wastewater to a standard sewage/effluent treatment pond/plant, then the treated water would flow onto a grid of water-loving plants such as cattails and sedge meadows, or special plants known to remove particular contaminants from the water (some mines now have grow-lights and special plants that absorb heavy metals from mine drainage), then the water would flow into a final grid of willows/meadows/cottonwoods, where violets would grow and support a population of the butterfly *Speyeria nokomis* (which would grow only at some sites).

A viable commercial implementation of the Nokomis Project would be run mostly by waste treatment companies, but inclusion of the butterfly would aid conservation, and would help the companies get a better public image, thus allow them to sign more contracts with the towns and mines etc. who produce waste. When you see a big sign "Nokomis Project Site #56" and a picture of the critter, you'll know that the goal of turning wastewater into natural habitat has been achieved.

Rearing Station for Arctic Lepidoptera.

Rearing has proceeded rapidly for most N.A. butterflies and popular moths, but has lagged in arctic and taiga species. I suggest we set up 50 or 100 net cages at some experiment station near Fairbanks etc., with the various hostplants growing within, and place live females for oviposition inside the cages, then sample the progeny. This project would produce valuable photos of immatures, pickled immatures, and data on natural life cycles, which are currently unavailable.

Nocturnal Moth Behavior.

Whole legions of taxonomists have lived and died without seeing their moth subjects alive in nature, except stupified on a blacklist sheet. The military has developed numerous excellent night-vision goggles, so let's recruit a horde of lepidopterists to don the glasses and walk out into the night and observe moth behavior. Amazing discoveries surely wait. Equip a few dozen members with goggles and cell phones after dinner at an annual meeting, and position them throughout a site, with some kickapoo joy juice for inspiration—who knows what would be discovered.

Reform Laws Governing Insects (and Plants).

This is a prime goal. The society should work for complete legal deregulation of all insects, with the exception that we need federal laws regulating the transport of live insects, because live insects can escape and become damaging pests. Currently, our laws involving bugs are a farce, because they were made for deer, and only peripherally and incorrectly are applicable to insects. While cars smash billions of U.S. insects every year, our idiotic bug laws prosecute a tourist from Germany for collecting 50 butterflies in Yellowstone.

Habitat preservation is the one and only crucial method to preserve our fauna (and flora), yet only the private Nature Conservancy helps preserve land. Instead of proper habitat-based conservation, governments seem satisfied with silly deer laws that require prosecution for collecting insects in parks and monuments, even though scientific evidence agrees that preservation of the habitat is the required method of conservation and collecting is almost always harmless. A female insect can lay hundreds of eggs, so the population can explode from year to the next; or it can crash due to weather etc.; yet our bug laws assume that insect populations can be "managed" as if they are teeny little cows to be lassoed and herded into corrals.

The "multiple use" management system used now in National Forests and Bureau of Land Management lands, must be applied to all federal lands, including parks and monuments. The federal Endangered Species Act must be scrapped and replaced. Weak subspecies are being treated as endangered or threatened real "species" by civil servants at the Endangered Species Office, who have almost zero scientific expertise on our fauna, while dozens of taxa equally vulnerable are ignored. Environmental "Nut" organizations such as the Sierra Club are allowed to sue the government, and such lawsuits combined with the low scientific competence of the civil servants, have completely paralyzed the government system of conservation.

The species considered for conservation purposes should be selected by scientific organizations and each proposal must include plans for conservation and required preservation of habitat, written by the experts. Volunteers should be recruited to rear and transplant rare insects to new sites (and for plants, propagation and planting at new sites should become the major priority). Because the U.S. Government is essentially bankrupt, federal money will be small, so conservation plans will have to include private cooperation with companies and local governments and The Nature Conservancy, etc., to preserve habitat. Lepidopterists must speak out against the environmental nut "tree huggers" who preach against the removal of a single forest tree; we must speak the truth that the best habitats for lepidoptera are generally early in the process of forest succession.

THE LEPIDOPTERISTS' SOCIETY
EST. 1947
www.lepsoc.org

Membership Update...

Julian Donahue

This update includes all changes received by 27 February 2005.

"Lost" Members

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

Kehrberg, Joshua (Wisconsin Rapids, WI)
Naumann, Stefan (Berlin, Germany)
Wu, Nan Xing (Delta, B.C., Canada)

Minor changes/corrections to 2004 Membership Directory:

Loeffler, Carol C.: replace "5 North Orange Street" with "P.O. Box 1773"
Strenge, Dennis L.: correct ZIP+4 is 99354-2713.
Turlin, Bernard: delete one "N" from e-mail address, which should be bernard.turlin@wanadoo.fr
Wolf, Randy: change ZIP Code to 99507-7058.

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)

Anderson, Sue: P.O. Box 1513, Sisters, OR 97759-1513.
Atwood, Harold: 602 Castlefield Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5N 1L8, **Canada.**
Atwood, Lenore (Mrs.): 602 Castlefield Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5N 1L8, **Canada.**
Boggs, Carol: Dept. of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, 371 Serra Mall, Stanford, CA 94305-5020.
Brewer, Robert H. (Ph.D.): 105 Beautybush Trail, Georgetown, TX 78628-4743.
Burnett, Robert Douglass: 566 Awosting Road, Pine Bush, NY 12566-5502.
Chu, Janet: 964 Ravenwood Road, Boulder, CO 80303-3055.
Davis, Kim: P.O. Box 2428, PMB 5862, Pensacola, FL 32513-2428.
Edwards, David L.: 63 Boulder Lane, Sand Springs, OK 74063-5361.
Gendron, William D. (Bill): 335 East Grove Street, Pomona, CA 91767-1740.
Gilligan, Todd M.: 860 Greenridge Road, Columbus, OH 43235-3416.
Haywood, Paulette: 4407 Briar Glen Circle, Birmingham, AL 35243-1721.
Hellebuyck, Victor J.: 1277 Lincoln Street, Sherbrooke, Quebec J1H 2H8, **Canada.**
LaBar, Caitlin (Ms): 5500 Tjossem Road, Ellensburg, WA 98926-8791.
Lapsley, Kevin S.: 46 Red Oak Way, Bridgewater, NJ 08807-2621.
Lindskoug, Anders (Taxidermist): Åsgatan 2, S-28023 Hästveda, **Sweden.**
McNamara, Joyce C. (Mrs.): 2003 81st Street NW, Bradenton, FL 34209-9565.
Moore, Rex E.: 1124 North 11th Street, Duncan, OK 73533-3702.
Neild, Andrew (Mr.): 101 Fountain Crescent, London N14 6BD, **England.**
Passoa, Steven C. (Dr.): 10603 Brettridge Drive, Powell, OH 43065-8306.
Rathjen, Janet: 16414 Diana Lane, Houston, TX 77062-5712.
Raworth, David A. (Dr.): Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, P.O. Box 1000 - 6947 #7 Highway, Agassiz, B.C. V0M 1A0, **Canada.**
Richards, John L. (M.D.): 9708 South 2740 West, South Jordan, UT 84095-3206.
Rustay, Christopher: 1824 Stanford Drive NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106-2538.
Schuiling, Mardene: 1414 Bixby Avenue NE, Bemidji, MN 56601-2615.
Stangeland, Mike: P.O. Box 2428, PMB 5862, Pensacola, FL 32513-2428.
Styer, David: P.O. Box 444, Moss Landing, CA 95039-0444.
Van Buskirk, Michael D.: 16585 Blanco Road, San Antonio, TX 78232-1920.
Wiklund, Christer (Dr.): Dept. of Zoology, University of Stockholm, S-10691 Stockholm, **Sweden.**

Address Changes

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

Amarillo-Suarez, Angela R.: Apartado Aereo 52656, Bogotá, **Colombia.**
Becker, Vitor Osmar. Reserva Serra Bonita, P.O. Box 001, 45880-970 Camacan, BA, **Brazil.**
Bers, George: 950 Iroquois Drive, Pleasant Hill, CA 94523-3124.ø
Boyd, Bret M.: 3725 NW 53rd Terrace, Gainesville, FL 32606-6934.
Catania, Aldo: "Rama-Rama" Plot 20, Triq Monsinjur Anton Cili, Zebbug ZBG 04, **Malta.**
Clayton, Dale L.: Dept. of Biology, La Sierra University, 4500 Riverwalk Parkway, Riverside, CA 92505-3344.
de Mordaigle, Rodolphe C.: K76471 B5-119, Box 8277, Lancaster, CA 93539-8277.
Fisher, Peter A.: 4 New Dominion Court, Whitby, Ontario L1P 1L5, **Canada.**
Gallusser, Stephanie (Ph.D.): Calle La Merced s/n, Tarapoto, **Peru.**
Gilford, Lawrence M. (M.D.): 1138 Slimak Road, Brookville, PA 15825-6428.
Henderson, Lauren (Ms.): P.O. Box 2667, Stateline, NV 89449-2667.
Manley, Thomas R. (Dr.): 9792 South Susquehanna Trail, Port Trevorton, PA 17864-9233.
Moore, Rex E.: 1523 South 14th Street, Chickasha, OK 73018-5403.
Morewood, Wm. Dean (Ph.D.): P.O. Box 39005, 2265 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1H 7X0, **Canada.**
Pavulaan, Harry: P.O. Box 1124, Herndon, VA 20172-1124.
Tuttle, James P.: 41 Dalgety Street, St. Kilda, Victoria 3182, **Australia.**
Villa, Roberto (Dr.): Via della Resistenza n. 4, I-40033 Casalecchio di Reno (Bologna), **Italy.**

The Marketplace

***IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS:* If the number following your advertisement is "463" then *you must renew your advertisement* before the next issue! Remember that all revisions are required in writing.**

Books/Videos

For Sale: An Index to the Described Life Histories, Early Stages and Hosts of the Macrolepidoptera of the Continental United States and Canada by H. M. Tietz. Vols 1 & 2. New. $15 + $4 s&h in USA). Contact: Dr. J. Y. Miller, P. O. Box 142650, Gainesville, FL 32614, ***jmiller@flmnh.ufl.edu***. Payment should be made to: University of Florida Foundation, Inc. 471

For Sale: **Moths of North America North of Mexico**. 20 uniformly well-bound volumes: Checklist; fasc. 5.1; 6.1; 6.2; 7.1; 13.1A,B; 13.1C; 13.2A,B; 15.2; 15.3; 15.4; 18.1; 20.1; 20.2; 21; 22.2; 25.1; 26.1; 27.2; 27.3. Available only as set. $2000 (surface shipping included). Paul R. Ehrlich, Center for Conservation Biology, Department of Biological Sciences, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-5020, Ph 650-723-3171 ,Fx 650-723-5920, ***pre@stanford.edu*** 463

Livestock

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*** 471

For Sale. Captive-bred Philippine butterfly pupae, year round. Imogene Rillo, P.O. Box 2226, Manila 1099, Philippines, (fax) 63 2 824-02-22, ***clasinse@mindgate.net*** 464

For Sale or Exchange. Many species from Iran. *Parnassius*, *Allancastria louristana*, *A. deyollei*, *Hypermnestra helios*, *Archon apollinaris*, *Anthocharis*, *Euchloe*, *Zegris*, *Colotis*, *Colias*, *Melitaea cast*, *M. consulis*, *M. arduinna*, *Coenonympha*, *Hypolephele*, *Erebia*, *Melanagia*, *Satyrus*, *Agrodiaetus* and others. Want S. Amer. and Afr. sp. Ahmad Karbalaye, P. O. Box 11495-175, Tehran, Iran, Tel&Fax: 0098-21-7635025, ***karbalaye@yahoo.com*** 464

For Sale (US Only). Cocoons and ova of *Hyalophora cecropia*. Send SASE to: Alan M. Vosefski, 3320 Old Kirkwood Dr., Virginia Beach, VA 23452, (757) 498-3168, ***alanv@peoplepc.com*** 464

For Sale. Live pupae of *Coloradia pandora lindseyi* B. & Benj. (a one-time offering) and *Hemileuca eglanterina* Bdv. (coastal ssp.), both for 2005 emergence. Frank Sala, 3493 Greenfield Place, Carmel, CA 93923, (831) 624-5677, ***fps@redshift.com*** 464

For Sale (USA only): Cocoons of *Antheraea polyphemus*, *Callosamia promethea* and *Hyalophora cecropia*. Ova available in spring. Send SASE to Karl Ploran, 110 Route 20, Chester, MA 01011-9642

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, charge cards or similar financial instruments or accounts, insurance policies and those for travel or travel arrangements cannot be accepted because they jeopardize our nonprofit status.

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

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

Send all advertisements to the Editor of the News.

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

Buyers, sellers, and traders are advised to contact your state department of agriculture and/or PPQAPHIS, 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.

or call (413) 354-7852 any evening, 6-9pm Eastern time. 463

Specimens

Collection for Sale. About 146,000 butterflies, mostly North American, (about 38,000 mounted, 108,000 papered, including 1000+ paratypes), plus 2864 alcohol vials of immatures, 9000 slides, 414 drawers, 77 cabinets, 2000 pressed plants, etc. Offers wanted. Foreigners welcome. A three-way arrangement would work (rich patron buys collection for wholesale price and donates to museum for tax deduction). James Scott, 60 Estes St., Lakewood, Colorado 80226-1254. 471

Wanted: A-1 papered *Nymphalis antiopa* f. *hygiaea*, *Vanessa cardui* f. *elymi*, *Euphydryas rubicunda* f. *foxi*, and any other semi-melanic "abberrants" of Lepidoptera. Unusual *Papilio* also wanted, esp. "smeary" types, mosaics, etc. Fred Bower, 288 Willow St., Spt. 53, Lockport, NY 14094. 471

Rich variety of Nymphalidae, Papilionidae from Africa available. List on request. Wanted: *Prepona* from South America. Giancarlo Veronese, Viale Venezia 138, 33100 Udine (Italia). ***gc.veronese@virgilio.it***, FAX: ++39-0432-343654. 471

For Sale or Exchange: Rare Chinese swallowtails such as *Papilio syfanius*, *P. krishna*, *Bhutanitis* sp. List on request. Pan Zhimin, 2-603 Dong Xia Zincun, Quanzhou Fujian, 362000 China, ***Coin_flyin@sina.com***. 471

For Sale: Wide selection of insects from the whole world. Low prices for hard to obtain species. More than 6000 species in the price list. Great information database for butterflies of Europe and Asia. All information at: ***www.rus-insects.com***. Dr. Ilya N. Osipov, 301 Heights La., Apt. 51C, Feasterville, PA 19053, Tel/Fax: (215)-354-9287, ***insects@osipov.org*** 463

Wanted: the following subspecies of *Heliconius*, *Naruda* and *Eueides*: *H. elevatus aquilina*, *H. ethilla jaruensis*, *H. ethilla eucoma*, *Naruda aoede lucretius*, *N. metharme metharme* and *Eueides lampeto lampeto*. People who have collected in Rondonia, Brazil, e.g. Tom Emmel trips, might have any or all of these forms. I am willing to trade or purchase. Ronald Flaspohler, 504 Glendale, Parchment, MI 49004, (269) 345-4653, ***flaspohler@wmich.edu*** 463

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. Also available with ballast enclosed in weather tight cast aluminum enclosure and flourescent bulbs in clear shatter proof tube. Rigid vane assembly of stainless steel, aluminum or plexiglass. Portable, easy to use, with rain drains and beetle screens to protect specimens. For info contact; Leroy C. Koehn, 202 Redding Road, Georgetown, KY 40324-2622; Tel: 502-570-9123; ***Leptraps@aol.com*** 471

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, 202 Redding Road, Georgetown, KY 40324-2622; Tel: 502-570-9123; ***Leptraps@aol.com*** 471

Get in the Swing of Things with a Society T-Shirt!

High Quality, 100% cotton, generous length, pre-shrunk, proudly displaying a 7-inch (18cm) diameter Society logo on the front. Have you noticed that the butterfly design of the logo is a pair of mirror-imaged stylized initials ("LS") of our Society?

Available in four adult sizes (small, medium, large and extra large) in either *Papilio glaucus* yellow (with black logo) or *Melanchroia chephise* (navy) blue (with white logo) for only $10 each, plus postage ($4 for first shirt, $2 for each additional shirt within the U.S. or to Canada).

Please indicate quantity, color and size desired and send, along with your check drawn on a U.S. Bank, in U.S. funds, to:

Kelly Richers,
Treasurer, The Lepidopterists' Society
9417 Carvalho Court,
Bakersfield, CA 93311-1846
U.S.A.

Oregon...*continued from pp. 16*

larval foodplants. Information on Oregon's butterflies has been traced to its original source, whenever possible, and over 1300 bibliographic references are cited. Indices of larval foodplant names and butterfly names are included.

The text has been carefully peer-reviewed by various researchers (as noted in the acknowledgments). No illustrations or color plates are included, other than on the covers, as this monograph is intended to serve as a companion to the following western butterfly books, among others: "The Butterflies of Cascadia" (by Robert Pyle, 2002), "Butterflies of British Columbia" (by Guppy & Shepard, 2001), "An Atlas of Oregon Butterflies" (by Hinchliff, 1994) and "The Butterflies of Oregon" (by Dornfeld, 1980). Although limited to butterfly species known from and predicted to occur in Oregon, various taxonomic and biological observations on the butterfly faunas of California, northern Nevada, Washington, Idaho, and elsewhere in North America are offered for many species.

Projected Publication date: 15 March, 2005. Cost: US $34.50. Cost includes 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.

Help Offered

Wish to collect legally in Costa Rica? I can help you obtain your Official Collecting Permit for the time of your stay. You would be allowed to collect anywhere (except National Parks). In Costa Rica you may collect species, in addition to residents, coming from the north (Mexico) and the south (South America). Moth collectors: we can rent you a portable generator. Eduardo Chumpitasi P.O.Box 1106-2150 Moravia, San Jose, Costa Rica or phone (506) 268-2768, ***echumpi@racsa.co.cr*** 471

Research Notices

I have been authorized to write the section of the *Lepidopterous Catalogus*, on the Papilionidae. The most comprehensive, analytical, authoritative, detailed text and plates of the birdwings to date is a book by: Onya, Takashi; 1983. *Birdwing Butterflies*. It is **most** important that I find an English translation, either partial or complete. Am willing to pay for single pages or $200 for a complete copy. Kent H. Wilson, P.O. Box 1097; Edmond OK, USA 73083-1097; 405-341-6696. 471

From the Editor's Desk

Phil Schappert

Hi all,

I have two items of importance for this issue:

New Associate Editor...

First, and foremost, our search for an Associate Editor for the current volume—and the future Editor—of the **News** has been successfully concluded.

The Editor for Volumes 48-50, and my "editor-in-training" for Vol. 47, is Dale Clark of the Dallas-Fort Worth "metroplex" here in Texas. Since Dale lives relatively close by, he and I have already met to discuss the duties of this position. As hard as I tried, I couldn't scare him off, so I guess you'll be stuck with him!

Dale will include a short introductory autobiography of himself in the upcoming Summer issue of the News. He will help to edit and produce the next two issues and will do the Winter issue solo. I'm looking forward to the change!

ATL Changes Horses in Mid-Stream, Subscribers Get Wet!

Recently, the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera (ATL) has changed its rules and subscribers have, unfortunately, been caught by the short hairs (if you get my drift).

I'm sure that many (most?) Lep Soc members are also members/subscribers of ATL—I'm a charter member myself and attended their first meeting in 1990. I was overjoyed that there would be an organization dedicated to my research interests: *tropical* butterflies and moths.

However, in late '93, along with TL 4(2) (Tropical Lepidoptera), a glossy flyer arrived announcing that a new journal, Holarctic Lepidoptera (HL), would soon begin publication. Members were not asked if they wanted this journal—personally I thought it strange that the Association for *Tropical* Lepidoptera would begin publishing on holarctic species—it was just summarily introduced with an editorial in the Spring 1994 **Lepidoptera News**. Since I was not interested, I never subscribed to HL but maintained my subscription to TL.

Flash forward to 2004. Mail received from ATL politely informs me that I am some $140 USD in *arrears!* Despite ATL's poor publication record, I had kept my TL subscription—and ATL membership—up to date, so what gives?

When I enquired, I was told that the arrears were for past volumes of HL (to which I never subscribed, or received!) and effective for 2005, "members" could no longer choose to receive only one of the ATL journals but must pay almost double to receive twice nothing (half of which I never wanted anyway).

Strange but true. Sad to say that my charter membership in ATL has now lapsed. Shame, really...

Editor Phil

An Expedition to Guyana's Acarai Mts.
Including Two New and One Undescribed Butterfly Species

Steve Fratello

11 First St., W. Islip, NY 11795, sfratell@suffolk.lib.ny.us

This article continues a series of manuscripts devoted to revealing some knowledge of the butterfly fauna of Guyana's remote, little explored montane regions (see **News** 45(4), 46(3) and 46(4) for previous installments). The Acarai Mts. are the southernmost of Guyana's mountains (see maps). Together with the Kanuku Mts. just east of Lethem and a few other ranges between the Kanukus and Acarais, these 'southern' (predominantly in Guyana's southwestern third) mountains are comprised of very ancient crystalline rock of the Guiana Shield.

In northeastern Guyana, sedimentary rock layers of the Roraima Formation, predominantly of sandstone, overlie the ancient rock of the Guiana Shield. The uneven erosion of the Roraima Formation has formed the famous tepuis—table-topped mountains of southeastern Venezuela and adjoining regions of Guyana and Brazil which are quite different geologically from the 'southern' mountains.

The tepuis of Guyana rise to heights over 2,000m (i.e. Mt. Roraima, 2772m); the highest summits of the various ranges of the 'southern' mountains are more modest, from approximately 1,000-1,200m, depending on the range. The more modest height of these 'southern' mountains mean less lower montane forest above 900/1,000m. Undoubtedly, fewer new species will be discovered in these 'southern' mountains than in the equally little explored tepuis with their much more extensive lower montane forests and also with some of the highest tepuis possessing small areas of upper montane forest.

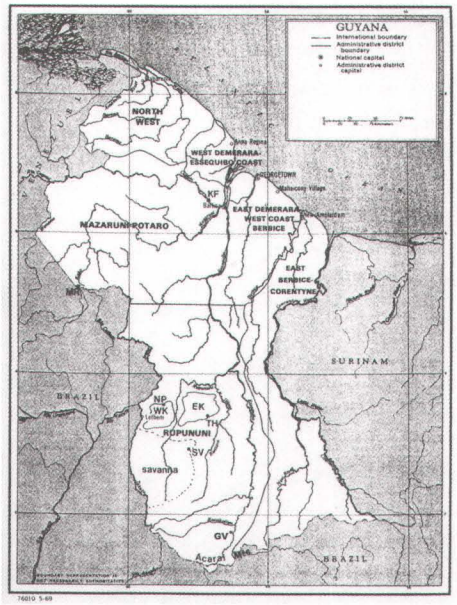
But preliminary investigations have revealed that the slopes and summit ridges of these 'southern' mountains have a much richer butterfly fauna than corresponding elevations in the tepui region and the richest so far has been the Acarais. My guess is that these 'southern' mountains contain good numbers of lowland and premontane Amazonian species that are not found in Guyana's northern lowlands and mountains. Lying astride the Brazilian border in southernmost Guyana and oriented basically east-west, the Acarai range (Fig. 1, 2, see pp. 32-33 for all figures) divides southward prevailing tributaries of the Amazon River system on the Brazilian side from the tributaries of Guyana's predominantly northward running river systems that flow to the not-too-distant Atlantic.

All of Guyana's mountainous areas are remote. None have access by roads (except a few minor ranges in northern Guyana which have logging roads); this fact necessitates treks, sometimes long, to approach and ascend the mountains. As Guyana's interior is nearly devoid of roads, the treks are usually preceded by charter flight and often boat travel to get 'close' to the destination. Our Acarai Mts. expedition followed this plan, as these mountains are very remote, actually in one of the most remote and little explored parts of the world.

Our expedition followed the exact route of a Smithsonian joint botanical/ornithological expedition from a few years prior. Their expedition was one of a very few to explore the Acarais and the first to explore biota of the high ridges. In fact, just as in a number of other Guyana montane expeditions in the last 10-15 years, there is little doubt that they were the first humans to visit these mountaintops.

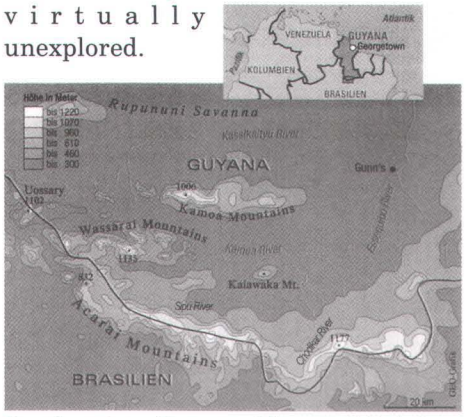
The first leg of their, and our, journeys was charter flights to Gunn's airstrip (GV on map below). The airstrip is on a small area of natural savanna, a disjunct savanna of the extensive Rupununi savanna to the northwest of Gunn's. The airstrip is a mile or so away from a Wai-Wai AmerIndian village on the west bank of the upper Essequibo River.

The Essequibo is Guyana's largest river; the modest-sized river we encountered seemed a world away from the mighty Essequibo a few hundred miles to the north. As for the Wai-Wai village, this was the only human habitation in hundreds of square miles of rainforest in southernmost Guyana. In the past there was a greater Wai-Wai presence in this part of Guyana; now, only this one outpost (excluding a recent minor settlement to the north) of their culture



Guyana: EK: East Kanukus, GV: Gunn's Village, MR: Mt. Roraima (2772m), WK: West Kanukus. KF, NP, SV and TH are locations from other expeditions. Map modified from Defense Intelligence Agency map.

remains in Guyana. To the southwest, southeast, northwest and northeast of this village, on both sides of the river—mostly trackless rainforest with wild mountain ranges that after a few recent scientific expeditions still remain virtually unexplored.



Southwestern Guyana. Map modified from Geo Wissen magazine map.

The second phase of the expedition was boat travel from the village to a river camp from which we would trek to the Acarais. The first plan was for us to have a motor-powered dugout take us to our destination and also have the motor for our return river journey. Plans changed—Ephon, the boat captain, would return with the powered dugout after a day of river travel; we and our supplies would continue on in the remaining dugout by paddle power and return this way also (Fig. 3, pp. 32).

This plan change was not welcome at first because of the extra time on the river and hard work paddling that this would entail. But this plan change was a fortunate one. Any boat travel on a rainforest river is great; an extra dimension of sublimity is added with the quiet of paddling. And it certainly would not hurt wildlife viewing along the river. Whether this had an effect on what transpired is unknown, but we did see a harpy eagle, the most powerful and one of the largest eagles in the world, and a crested eagle, a smaller cousin of the harpy but still a very large forest eagle, in tree tops along the river edge on two consecutive days as we paddled back to the village.

It took us a bit over two days by canoe to get to the previous expedition's river camp from where they headed inland to meet the foot of the Acarai range. This third and furthest river camp was on the Sipu River (see map at left) at an elevation of 900 ft. Prior to entering the Sipu we had passed the eastward flowing Kamoa River, which is the last of the major tributaries of the upper Essequibo. The eastward flowing Sipu could also be considered a tributary, but with the confluent Chodikar, it is probably better considered a headwater river of the upper Essequibo. From our Sipu River camp, we trekked approximately four miles south to the previous expedition's camp at the base of the Acarais.

Most of this walk was through alluvial swamp forest with a good stretch of vine forest and extensive growth of a large bambusoid as we neared a large white water creek on which our next camp was located. Except for a few tree fall areas, the previous expedition's trail was largely intact making it easy going for us. Also making it easy was the fact that dry season weather had accounted for a bone-dry alluvial swamp forest. The only remnant of moisture before we reached the white water creek was a shrinking tapir wallow very close to our river camp. Not far from where we first met the white water creek (still in a flat alluvial area), this creek was leaving the hills—from there on up a beautiful rocky, mountain creek. Our next camp was on this rocky creek where it left the hills, the elevation still 900 ft.

This camp gave us access to the first high Acarai ridge we would explore, the maximum elevation attained was approximately 3,000 ft. Probably the best collecting I have seen in Guyana was afforded in some tree fall light gaps on this high ridge. A spur trail high on the ridge (at 2,500 ft.) led down to our final camp in a high valley at approximately 2,000 ft. From this camp, a trail ascended another ridge (Fig. 1, 2, 4, pp. 32) to one of the highest points in the western Acarais—approximately 3,700 ft. (there is a higher peak in the western Acarais—approximately 3,850 ft. (1177m)—to the east of the ridges we climbed). Though collecting was good on this high ridge, it was not nearly as good as the phenomenal collecting we experienced on the other high ridge. On returning to our high valley camp from a sojourn up either of the ridges, on more than one occasion large jaguar prints were waiting for us on the bank of the small creek right next to our camp. Unfortunately, no one saw the great cat.

A trip I had wanted to make for a number of years, the butterflies seen and collected surpassed my wildest expectations. With very selective collecting at times, we took nearly 1,300 specimens (including 122 moths, most collected during the day) representing approximately 400 butterfly and skipper species. Certainly helping the collecting effort was the weather. Our expedition was from Oct 22-Nov 15, 2000 putting our trip at the end of Guyana's typical major dry season—Aug-Oct. During our entire 25 day trip, it rained only one day with good periods of bright sunshine on most of the days. I would guess this was a bit atypical, as we should have experienced some transition to Guyana's small or 'Christmas' rainy season (Nov-Feb). With five days of boat travel and one rainy day while in the field, we had 19 great collecting days.

In my extensive experience in the field during Guyana's major dry season, very good variety and numbers of riodinids, hairstreaks, skippers, satyrines, morphines, pierids, in fact all groups, is the norm. This trip certainly did not deviate from that pattern. Also positively impacting our collecting effort was the different habitats visited: alluvial swamp forest, river edge, vine forest, vine forest with bambusoids, hill slopes, mountain creek edge and the high Acarai ridges. From our Sipu River camp, we collected from our dugout canoe along the river edge, resulting in some great riodinids and hairstreaks captured, among others.

My assistant Romeo Williams, with his great eyes, snagged a *Morpho hecuba* Linnaeus resting in riverside foliage a

meter or so above the water as we paddled upriver. This giant is the New World tropic's largest butterfly (together with a couple of very close relatives) and is usually seen sailing 10 or more meters above the creeks and rivers that are its major flyways. Common in season, this is the only time I have seen the species close to ground level.

While paddling or gliding along the Sipu, I sure am glad my partners suggested exploring some large tree fall light gaps just back of the river edge. Fantastic collecting ensued including a number of species I had never seen before. Though collecting was great the whole trip, the only thing to surpass this phenomenal collecting was to be the collecting in certain light gaps on the high ridges.

Though collecting was great for various butterfly groups, I would have to say this trip was, above all, a 'riodinid' trip: 477 specimens were collected, representing approximately 150 species—an incredible number for this length trip. Among this staggering variety were approximately 25 *Euselasia* Hubner species, 20 *Mesosemia* Hubner species, 10 *Theope* Doubleday species, 9 *Symmachia* Hubner species, 6 *Argyrogrammana* Strand species, etc.

Hundreds of days collecting previously in Guyana (with partners and alone) had yielded 2 *Symmachia* species, this trip we took 8 species along a single high ridge, a few very rare in collections. As for *Argyrogrammana*, I had never seen these exquisite little jewels before; the high Acarai ridges yielded approximately 25 specimens and 6 species. The 'euptychiine' satyrines were another group yielding rich results—25-30 species. This result followed a pattern from two previous 'southern' mountain expeditions: West Kanukus (Feb-Mar 1999) and East Kanukus (Sep-Oct 2001)—both of these expeditions also had 25-30 'euptychiine' species collected.

Also of note were the different races/forms of familiar northern Guyana species, especially among *Heliconius* Kluk. The first clue, that we were in a somewhat different biogeographic province than the familiar, was botanical. The majestic *Mora excelsa* (Caesalpinioidea), which is so dominant in lowland alluvial forests in much of Guyana, was not to be seen (or if it was present, it was not common) as we motored and paddled up the uppermost Essequibo and then the Sipu. Also not seen were the extremely familiar blue-black wings with the striking crimson forewing band of *Heliconius erato* L./ *melpomene* L., so common along forest edges and in large tree fall light gaps in the Guyana I was familiar with. After a few days it struck me that these *Heliconius* might be masquerading in the *Heliconius xanthocles* Bates/ *aoede* Hubner facies complex (in Guyana, in southernmost Guyana also, with unrayed dorsal hindwings) as they do in some other parts of Amazonas. This proved to be the case.

The reverse of this pattern is true for *Heliconius elevatus* Noldner. In the Guyana I was familiar with, this species is also in the *H. xanthocles*/ *aoede* facies complex. But here in southernmost Guyana, *H. elevatus* has a striking black and white race/form. *H. erato*/*melpomene* and *H. elevatus* taken in the southeast Kanukus were the same/similar to the races/forms in northern Guyana. The southeast Kanukus are not too far from the Acarais, with no geographic barriers between them. What is the evolutionary history of southern Guyana, that would explain this difference between *Heliconius* races/forms and I'm sure numerous other dramatic biotic differences, with areas in proximity with no present geographic barriers between them?

The great success of this collecting expedition was due to the outstanding effort and hard work of my partners: the aforementioned Romeo Williams, Keith David, a University of Guyana biology student, and Silas and Thomas, our AmerIndian helpers from the Wai-Wai village. In all phases of the expedition: navigating and paddling our dugout, building 'bush' camps, drugging supplies, collecting and other tasks – I could not have asked for a better effort to go along with great comradeship. Romeo, my main assistant on all our montane expeditions, had the added task of wielding the chainsaw from the bow of our dugout to clear logs and branches from fallen trees that often blocked the narrow Sipu channel. With Romeo's dexterous work and the determined effort of all to clear obstructions and pull the boat through, we made our way upriver to our destination. Romeo, on a number of expeditions, and Keith, on our last expedition (East Kanukus), had proved themselves as very good collectors. Silas and Thomas were more than enthusiastic to help with the collecting effort.

This enthusiasm and their great 'forest eyes' led to many fine and important catches. And I wish I had the agility of all my partners when it came to collecting from an unstable canoe as we paddled the Sipu or as they collected from a precarious perch on a fallen tree. And our AmerIndian friends, with their zest for flesh, kept our camps well supplied with fresh haimara and other fish. To say that we feasted on fish this trip would be an understatement. And to say that this trip was the trip of lifetime would also be an understatement. But though we certainly enjoyed an aesthetic paradise, plentiful ticks and legions of tabanids constantly reminded us of our earthly connections.

An Unusual Undescribed 'Euptychiine'

We caught three specimens, two males and a female, of an unusual small satyrine (Fig. 5-7, pp. 32) that I had never seen before in the field or museum or book. Though its facies resemble true *Euptychia* Hubner (especially the *E. picea* Butler group), this species' unusual slightly elongate wings and sex brand (hair pencil?) on the dorsal hindwings, mid-costa, certainly makes one question placing it in that genus.

continued on pp. 34

Winter Butterflies of the Lost Pines

Phil Schappert

Stengl "Lost Pines" Biology Station, University of Texas, 401 Old Antioch Rd., Snithville, TX 78957

Let's face it—one of the best things about being a Canadian living in Texas is winter, or better, the remarkable lack of it as far as the butterfly fauna is concerned. Before my wife, Pat, and I arrived in central Texas in the summer of 1997, we had lived the first 40 years or so of our lives in Ontario. To be succinct, there are no butterflies in Ontario in winter. Period.

Not knowing what to expect of the climate in this part of the world we had contacted a Canadian grad student at UT and quizzed her on what we should bring with us. Should we bring our down-filled parkas? How about our mukluks and snow shoes? Will we need a block heater in the new car?

Much to our amazement she responded that, no, we wouldn't need any of those things (though at times we sure miss those parkas—but I'm getting ahead of myself). We were even more impressed when she told us that there seemed to be five seasons in Texas. "Five?" we asked. Her response was that we could expect spring, summer, hell, summer and fall but there was no winter to speak of.

The first winter we were here was an amazing eye opener for us. Three days after Christmas, Dec. 28, 1997, we went for a short hike in the back 200 and saw three butterfly species, one of which I had never seen before in my life! Our encounter that day with a winter form Sleepy Orange (*Eurema nicippe*) was a memorable event (for those who are wondering the other two species seen that day were a Red Admiral, *Vanessa atalanta*, and a Question Mark, *Polygonia interrogationis*).

Still, our experience that "winter" (we really had problems relating to what they called "winter" down here) was soon to be shattered. Remember that a wise man once remarked that climate is what you expect and weather is what you get. Just so you other northerners don't think it's all rosy down here—and, I'm sure, to keep us on our toes—we experienced our first major winter ice storm in December of 2000.

I remember it well because the event closed the University on the day my students were supposed to be taking their final Ecology exam (the result was an "instant" take-home exam—the students thought they were getting off lucky...but they were wrong!). The fact that our power went off and stayed off for more than 70 hours—we learned the value of a large fireplace when the temperature *inside* the house dropped to 5°C (40°F)—is another reminder that Texas can throw a few curves when it comes to weather and our expectations of same.

The point of this short article (by the way, nice of you guys to leave me a couple of empty plates and pages in this issue—again!—just as long as it doesn't happen again, eh?) is simple: Every winter day I thank all the powers that be that I'm not in Ontario freezing my keester off. Being a butterfly nut, the best way I know of to crow over this to you northerners who are reading this is to show you some pictures of some of the winter butterflies that I've encountered here at the station in the Lost Pines of central Texas.

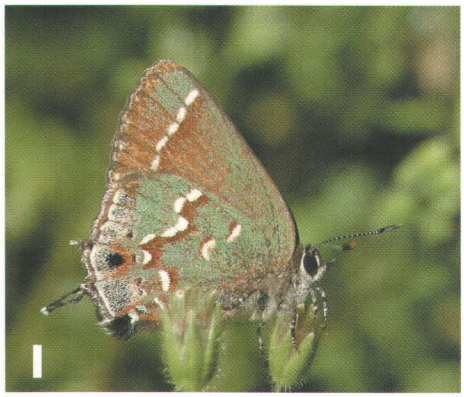
By winter, I'm referring to that period of time approximately between the winter solstice and the spring equinox (Dec. 21st and Mar. 21st (or thereabouts), respectively). To date this period has yielded a total of 37 species, roughly 38% of the 97 species that I have recorded here at the station so far. The total species list for the station is about 90% of those confirmed for Bastrop Co. in the last 10 years or so, and is about 72% of the possible 134 species on the potential/historical County list.

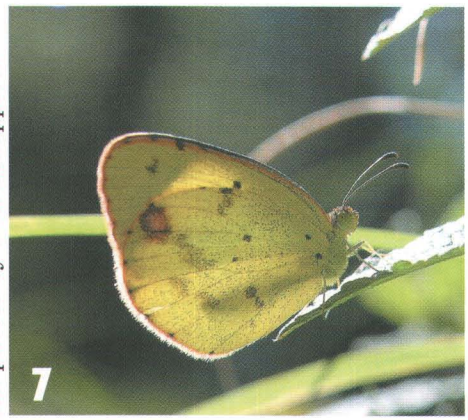
Most of the butterfly photos on pp. 33 and pp. 40 (the back cover) were taken (digitally) in the last two years and illustrate most of the common winter species, with a couple of unusual ones (for this region). Just so you don't get to thinking that winters are a bed of roses here, there are two photos (10 on pp. 33 (which I like to call "yaupon-sicles"), and 5 on pp. 40) taken after an ice storm on Feb. 24, 2003.

Some of the finds that impressed me more than most, over and above the Sleepy Orange that I've already mentioned, have included last year's steady stream of Zebra Longwings (*Heliconius charithonia*) that continued right up to Christmas, the Mourning Cloaks (*Nymphalis antiopa*) that have been "sapping" at one of the oaks in the yard all winter long, and the remarkable freshly-eclosed specimen of a Tropical Checkered Skipper, *Pyrgus oileus*, that I found just before Christmas last year.

Early spring finds include Henry's Elfins (*Callophrys henrici*) and the Falcate Orangetips (*Anthocharis midea*) that seem to be common only in even-numbered years (see News 43(2): 61 for my photos of Orangetip courtship that I took in 1998 and 2002).

Suffice to say that this Canadian much prefers the central Texas woodlands in the "winter." However, after experiencing just some of the excitement generated by all of the finds down in the LRGV (lower Rio Grande valley) last November, I do sometimes wonder if I've moved far enough south. That goes double on those few cold, icy, wintry days that we do sometimes get here!





All photos by Phil Schappert.

1. Juniper Hairstreak, *Callophrys gryneus*, 10 III 05, **2.** Henry's Elfin, *Callophrys henrici*, 7 III 05, **3.** Dusky-Ble Hairstreak, *Calycopis isobeon*, 8 III 05, **4.** Mourning Cloak, *Nymphalis antiopa*, 21 I 05, **5.** Question Marks, *Polygonia interrogationis*, at oak sap, 21 I 05, **6.** Goatweed Leafwing, *Anaea andria*, 17 III 05, **7.** Little Yellow, *Eurema lisa*, 11 XII 04, **8.** Dogface Sulphur, *Colias cesonia*, 11 XII 04, **9.** Sleepy Orange, *Eurema nicippe*, 28 XII 97, **10.** "Yauponsicles," icicles formed on Yaupon (*Ilex vomitoria*) leaves after an ice storm on 24 II 03.

Guyana...*continued from pp. 31*

The hostplants of true *Euptychia* are primitive plants: Selaginellaceae and Neckeraceae (DeVries, 1987). It will be interesting to see what the hostplant affinities are for this species and combined with systematic analysis, if it is a true *Euptychia* or closely related. I do not remember catching any of the three specimens and do hope I would have remembered catching this striking small satyrine! At least one of the specimens was taken in alluvial forest at 900 ft. and one or two at an altitude range of 900-2,500 ft. (from the base of the mountains to a high Acarai ridge, where in this altitude range—unknown). We were not the first to discover this species. Previously, my friend Andrew Neild had taken two males to the west in Amazonian Venezuela. Since the species is yet unknown in other parts of Amazonia, it might be a northern Amazonian endemic of rather restricted range.

A New *Mesosemia* Species

Within the gargantuan genus *Mesosemia*, there is little doubt that a number more species will be discovered in remote and little explored regions of Neotropical S. America. Such is the case with this beautiful, small blue *Mesosemia* (Fig. 8, 9, pp. 32) taken in the Acarais. The species possesses a very unique phenotype that makes it difficult (without systematic analysis) to place in one of *Mesosemia's* numerous species groups. The photograph gives little indication of the scintillating light blue (in nature, purplish blue in the photo) iridescence on the dorsal surface.

We took two males; as in many other *Mesosemia* species, especially blue species, there is a good chance this species will exhibit marked sexual dimorphism. In the early afternoon, I captured one in the low understory in a large tree fall light gap on a ridge-top at 3,000 ft. and was immediately very excited about the catch as I had never seen this species before. Uncertain memory says that this little gem perched a few times on top of leaves within a meter of the ground before it was collected. One of my partners took the other male at 900-2,500 ft. (base of the mountains to high ridge-top—same ridge that the other specimen was collected on but lower down). Only known from the Acarais at present, there is a chance this species is endemic to the mountains in this part of northern S. America.

A Spectacular New Hairstreak

Among the many great catches on this expedition, certainly the most amazing is this incredible hairstreak—*Lamprospilus* Geyer n. sp. (Fratello, in prep.) (Fig. 10, 11, pp. 33). Of the 2,000-3,000 hairsteak species worldwide, I believe only this new species and a few close relatives in the same genus have fenestrated patches/bands on their wings. *Lamprospilus genius* Geyer (a widespread Amazonian species) and a close relative (from southeast Brazil) (Fig. 12a, pp. 33) both have translucent patches and appear to be the new species closest relatives. The new *Lamprospilus* species from the Acarais has larger wing patches that are truly transparent (Fig. 12c, d). It also has two dark blue spots in the dorsal hindwing tornus that are lacking on its two closest relatives.

The larger *Lamprospilus decorata* Lathy (from the northern Andes) (Fig. 12b) has lighter blue spots in the dorsal hindwing tornus; but it has white (not fenestrated) median wing patches/bands and is less closely related, belonging to a small group of Andean species. *Lamprospilus nicetus* Felder (not figured), another north Andean species, has prominent translucent patches/bands and lacks dorsal blue spots. My guess is that the new species will prove to be a premontane/lower montane species endemic to the mountains in this part of northern S. America.

Silas caught this hairstreak perching at approximately five meters at the edge of a large tree fall light gap in mid-afternoon on a ridge-top at 3,000 ft. I was with Silas when he caught it but did not see it until he brought the net down. Silas and I were together the whole day on this ridge-top sharing our one net. We had many outstanding catches this day but this hairstreak certainly was the culmination. Not too much earlier I had taken the new *Mesosemia* species in this same light gap. This light gap was a phenomenal spot for us, visited on four separate days; though the last time there, I was alone and the sky was overcast, resulting in far less productive collecting. Though I consider the new *Lamprospilus* species our best and most important catch, this spot will mainly be remembered mostly for the variety of outstanding riodinids collected there. In fact, this might have been the only hairstreak taken there.

That brings us to pondering the function of this hairsteak's large transparent wing patches. After nearly a thousand days in the field in Neotropical rainforests, I believe strongly that the main function of transparency for the dominant clearwing butterfly group, the numerous clearwing ithomiines, is to make it hard for their predators to see them. At rest or flitting about slowly in the shady forest understory, they certainly are hard to see; so empirically, this theory makes great sense. With various lepidoptera (riodinids, moths of different families and others) occurring in facies complexes with clearwing ithomiines, there is little doubt that Mullerian and, to a lesser degree, Batesian mimicry is in play considering the toxic qualities of most of these lepidoptera.

How transparency and mimicry (one not to be seen, the other to advertise your presence), seemingly contradictory means of protection, have come to reside in the same organisms—is certainly an interesting evolutionary question. With the transparent satyrines (*Cithaerias* Hubner, *Haetera* Fabricius and a few other species), their different appearance and niche (low understory dwellers, often just above the forest floor) makes me believe strongly that their transparency is almost exclusively to render them

invisible to their predators. If these palatable butterflies (DeVries, 1987) gain protection as Batesian mimics, I believe this would be a very minor component of their protection umbrella. And I believe such would be the case of our new *Lamprospilus* species—its appearance, niche and flight habit accounting for its transparency not to be associated with Batesian mimicry, especially while in flight.

It's small size and angular wings give a very different appearance when compared to the rounded, elongate wings of the larger glasswing ithomiines and their look-alikes. As for niche, though it may visit the low understory to perch (we took it in the upper understory); the majority of its time, like most Neotropical forest hairstreaks, is probably spent in forest levels above the understory. And certainly it would be fast-flying like nearly all hairstreaks and unlike the clearwing ithomiines and their look-alikes (co-mimics and mimics). Even at rest, it seems unlikely that the clear patches and overall appearance of this hairstreak would make it part of the aforementioned mimicry complex but certainly could be considered for rendering this butterfly less visible to its predators. And only at rest could its appearance function thus; in this hairstreak's rapid flight, it would have little to no effect on making the butterfly less visible.

If it does have the added dimension of becoming less visible at rest, it still possesses the typical protective mechanism of resting hairstreaks—'false head' target in the HW tornal area consisting of spot(s) and hair-like tail(s) representing head and antenna. And pursuing our guesswork to its final stage, the diminished spot of the false head, in comparison to this spot on what seems its closest relative (*Lamprospilus* species from southeast Brazil), could be explained by the new species lesser need for this survival mechanism in light of its added protection of being less visible to predators.

Beyond sharing some of the excitement of this unbelievable expedition, if this manuscript inspires some intrepid souls to adventure and discovery as they further explore Guyana's 'southern mountains' (and nearby ranges in adjoining Brazil), I will be most happy. Future articles on the Acarai trip will entail notable records and photos from various butterfly groups. For this 'riodinid' trip, a list of all the species collected would be nice and also some records of species, that prior to this trip, were only known from the western Amazon. And certainly more information on the 'euptychiines' is in order. But well before these articles are worked on, the promised article on spectacular new riodinids from northern Guyana's Mt. Ayanganna (ca. 2050m) will be coming soon.

Acknowledgements

Under the auspices of the Smithsonian Biological Diversity of the Guianas Program, Dr. Vickie Funk and Dr. Carol Kelloff, two Smithsonian botanists who administer the program, made funds available for this great expedition. The superb job done by my partners Romeo, Keith, Silas and Thomas is the primary reason the expedition was so successful. Ephon, boat captain for the day and a half we had an engine, also did a fine job. I can't say enough about the work of all these men. My friends Andrew Neild and Dr. Keith Willmott, with their wealth of knowledge concerning Neotropical butterflies, were able to place the striking black and white Heliconius *as a race/form of* H. elevatus. *Andrew also gave additional information on the undescribed satyrine. Dr. Jason Hall, riodinid expert and Research Entomologist at the Smithsonian, corroborated that the* Mesosemia *species was a unique phenotype and also gave information on a number of riodinids collected on this expedition that had previously only been known from the western Amazon. I have great respect for Jason's passion for the subject, wealth of knowledge and determination in trying to unravel the systematic and other mysteries of this magical group. Dr. Robert Robbins, Neotropical hairstreak expert and Research Scientist at the Smithsonian, directed me to the new* Lamprospilus *species' closest relatives when I showed him the specimen. Dr. Robbin's help made it easy for me to place this new species among its closest relatives. Dr. Scott Miller, then Director of the Smithsonian Dept. of Entomology, generously allowed Smithsonian staff time and equipment for the specimen photos. Dr. Patricia Gentili-Poole, Museum Specialist, once again took the excellent digital photos. And for the opportunity and privilege of being part of this great expedition, I Thank our Great God.*

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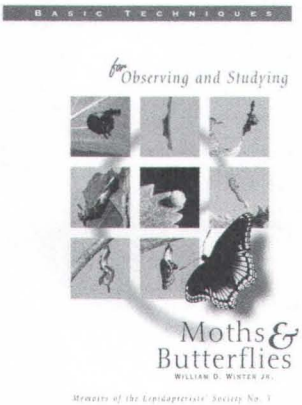


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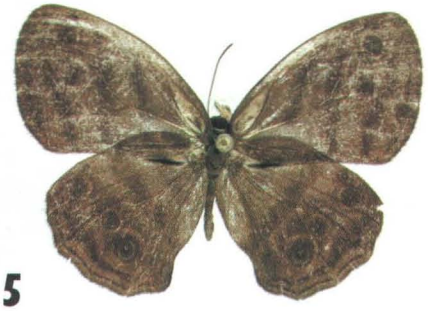
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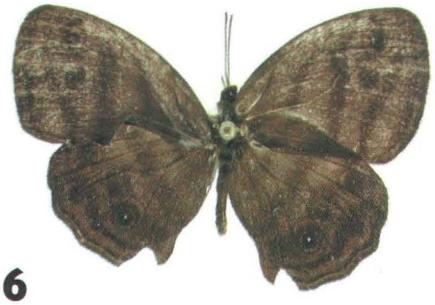
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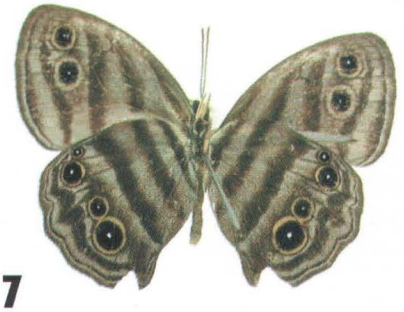
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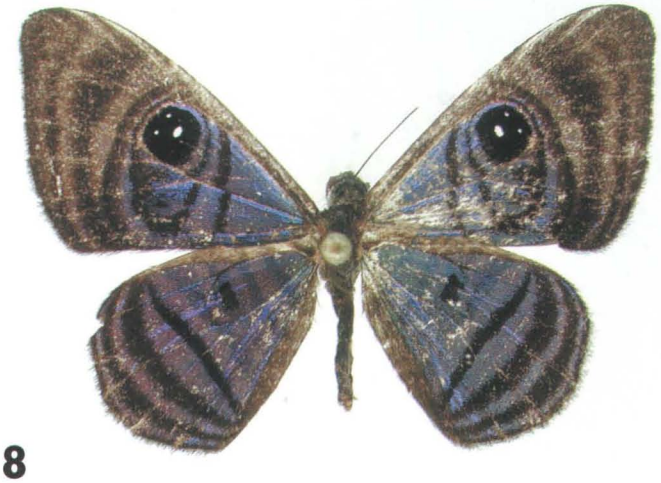
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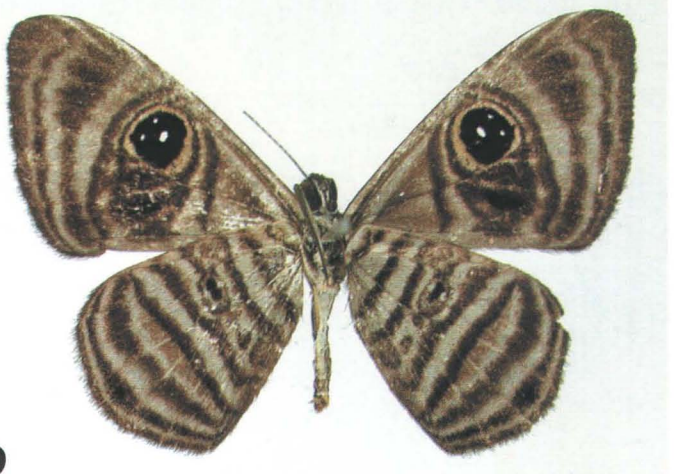
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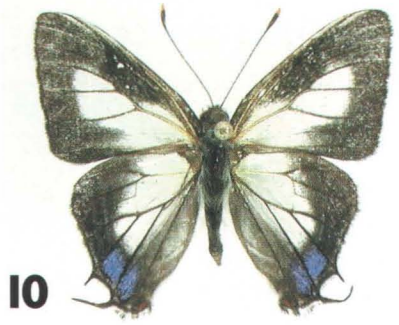

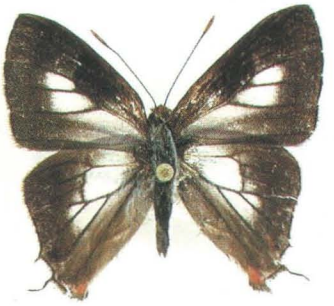

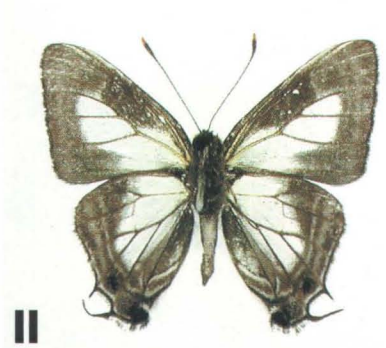

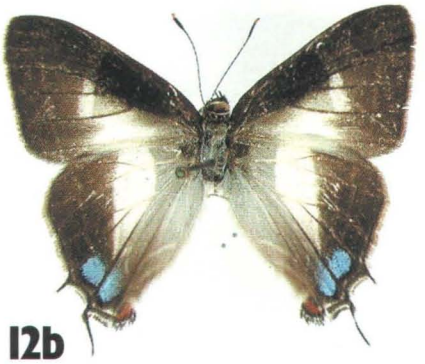

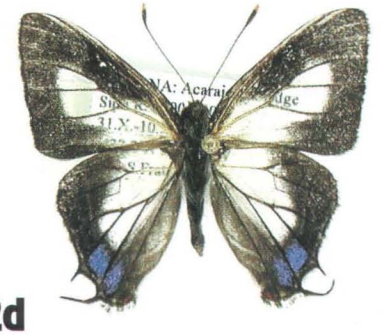

An Expedition to Guyana's Acarai Mts.

Including Two New and One Undescribed Butterfly Species

1. Looking west-southwest to some slightly higher ridges in the Brazilian distance. Photo taken at approximately 3,000 ft. from the second and highest ridge we explored. **2.** Looking east as ridge after ridge of unexplored Acarai Mts. stretch to the horizon under a flotilla of cumulus with striking lifting condensation level. Photo taken near same location as 1. **3.** On the Sipu River. (from front to back) Keith, Silas and Romeo. Thomas and I are in the bow. **4.** Rock pinnacle on the second and highest ridge we explored, photo taken at approximately 3,000 ft. **5.** Undescribed 'euptychiine', Male, ups, showing prominent sex brand on hindwings. **6.** Undescribed 'euptychiine', Male, ups. **7.** Same as Fig. 6, uns. **8.** New *Mesosemia* sp., Male, ups. **9.** Same as Fig. 8, uns. **10.** *Lamprospilus* n. sp. (Fratello, in prep.), Male, ups. **11.** Same as Fig. 10, uns. **12.** Composite *Lamprospilus* Photo, All Males: **a:** *L. genius*, Peru; **b:** *L. decorata*, E. Ecuador, **c:** *L.* sp., Southeast Brazil, **d:** *L.* n. sp., Acarai Mts., Guyana. Notice the scientific data on label of *L.* n. sp. is easily read through transparent wing patches. Photos 1-4 by author, 5-12 by Dr. Patricia Gentili-Poole. See the article beginning on pp. 29.

An aberrant *Pterorous troilus*.

Left: dorsal, Right: ventral. See the explanation in John MacRoy's letter on pp. 12.

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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 aand 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 **47** must reach the Editor by the following dates:

Issue	Date Due
1 Spring	missed it!
2 Summer	**May 20, 2005**
3 Autumn	Aug. 19, 2005
4 Winter	Oct. 28, 2004

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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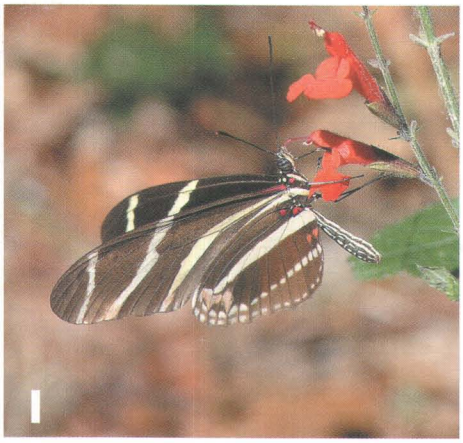

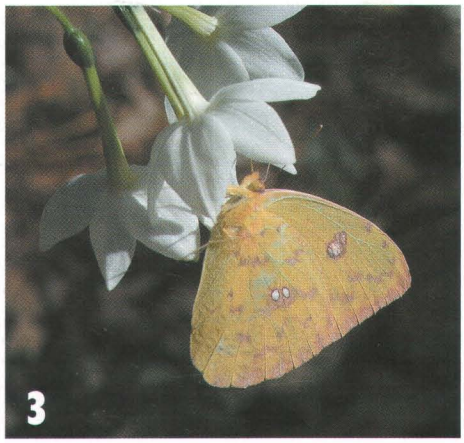

Winter Butterflies of the Texas Lost Pines...

1. Zebra Longwing, *Heliconius charithonia*, 11 XII 04, **2.** American Painted Lady, *Vanessa virginiensis*, 7 III 05, **3.** Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*, female, 27 XII 04, **4.** Queen, *Danaus gilippus*, 11 XII 04, **5.** Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) branches coated in ice after storm on Feb. 24, 2003, **6.** Cloudless Sulphur, *Phoebis sennae*, male, 10 I 05, **7.** Tropical Checkered Skipper, *Pyrgus oileus*, uns, freshly eclosed, 9 XII 04, **8.** Tropical Checkered Skipper, *Pyrgus oileus*, ups (same data as 8), **9.** Buckeye, *Junonia coenia*, 11 XII 04. All photos by Phil Schappert. See the article on pp. 32.