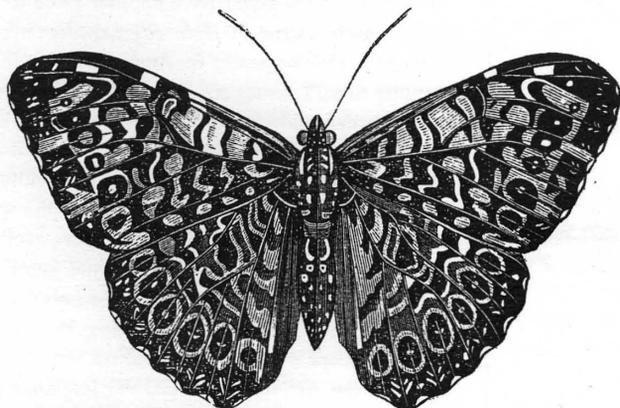


# ASSOCIATION FOR TROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA

## NOTES

March / June 2005



### FSCA LEPIDOPTERA MOVE

As of April 25, 2005, the Division of Plant Industry, of the Florida Dept. of Agriculture & Consumer Services, and the McGuire Center for Lepidoptera and Biodiversity, of the Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, both in Gainesville, Florida, formally signed the agreement to house the department's Lepidoptera from the Florida State Collection of Arthropods within the new McGuire Center. This more than doubles the Lepidoptera specimens now housed at McGuire Center, with the addition of the nearly 2 million adult and larval Lepidoptera of the FSCA. The agreement is similar to what the FSCA has had already for many years with Florida A & M University, where some of the aquatic insect groups (Trichoptera, Plecoptera, Ephemeroptera) have been housed on their campus in Tallahassee, Florida (Odonata remain at DPI in Gainesville). The FSCA is the official name of the State of Florida insect collections, in total with about 8.8 million processed and curated specimens of insects from all regions of the world.

The move of FSCA Lepidoptera to McGuire Center is an exciting opportunity to better curate these specimens, to have more space, and to have more staff curators for the vast numbers of Lepidoptera being brought together. Moving the FSCA Lepidoptera will also vacate space at DPI and provide much-needed expansion room (including about 7000 insect drawers) for the other insect groups (beetles, bugs, flies, bees, and wasps, etc.). The DPI/FSCA Lepidoptera curator, Dr. John B. Heppner, will be moving his office over to McGuire Center as well, joining new McGuire Center staff already there with expertise in various groups, including Drs. Thomas Emmel (McGuire Center director), Keith Willmott, Andrei Sourakov, Jackie Miller, and Lee Miller, on butterflies, and Paul Goldstein on Noctuidae and DNA analyses, plus Charlie Covell (formerly professor at the University of Kentucky, Louisville) on Geometridae, Dale Habeck (formerly professor at UF) on larvae, and Jim Nation (formerly professor at UF) on lepidopteran basic biology. Many Lepidoptera students, post-docs and visiting researchers are also present at McGuire Center, quickly filling available offices. (cont. p. 3)

### INTERNET PUBLICATION?

We all know the internet was originally begun by scientists to exchange messages around the world more easily and economically than by telephone. It also now serves as an amazing vehicle of information, as long as one can verify that any information found at some website is actually accurate (some persons continue believing the false assumption that everything on the internet has to be true!). What the internet was never meant to be was some form of publication other than perhaps notes among scientists, but certainly not for formal scientific literature.

What follows may all seem trivial or perhaps unimportant to many readers who are among our amateur enthusiasts, but the matter of what names we use for each plant and animal is a subject that has been dealt with for over 200 years, and is not something without importance, at least in terms of making sure the names are correct. Thus, we now have a *Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (current edition valid since 1999), organized by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, which itself is part of the International Congresses of Zoology group of world scientists active on these committees.

Over the last few years, some so-called internet "journals" have been started for scientific papers. If authors choose to have their papers in such a format, most likely without peer review, that is their choice, but it is not something to be done for formal papers. Most internet sites that claim to be a "journal" have no peer review anyway, and will print anything submitted that is in their range of interest.

One new site, the so-called "journal" titled *Zootaxa* (under [www.mapress.com/zootaxa](http://www.mapress.com/zootaxa)), claims to be a peer-reviewed journal and within the requirements of the ICZN Code on Zoological Nomenclature rules for publication of scientific names. The only reason I note this particular "journal", since there may well be 100s of others, is that some well-known authors have begun using this venue to post "papers" on the internet precisely to describe new species of Lepidoptera. *Zootaxa*, it can be noted, typically posts all papers submitted to them within about a (cont. p. 3)

# ATL NOTES

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March / June 2005

No. 1-2

## TO OUR READERS

Anyone who has done publishing will understand what many of our members do not, that schedules and plans are not 100%. We had three issues of our journals ready for this winter but unforeseen problems with images and texts have stalled them longer than announced. At least with this issue of *Notes* you have another issue of *Tropical Lepidoptera* in hand. Another issue of *Holarctic Lepidoptera* is in press and a further issue will also be ready in August, plus a third issue in the autumn. Another two *TL* issues are also coming along for autumn release. I hope members can understand the many problems in getting issues out even though some will think there is nothing to it and all should be out on time. Anyway, by year's end this year we really will be just about caught up with our cover dates and once that is done we will resume our normal schedule of twice yearly issues for each journal. Likewise for *Lepidoptera News*, our black and white journal

Disappointed that the *Notes* issues only have news from your editor? Yes, if none of you send in anything, then nothing else is available to publish except what we can organize here.

Note the ANNUAL MEETING for late September this year, again co-hosted with the Southern Lepidopterists' Society. The European Lepidoptera society (SEL) has its biennial meeting this year about the same time, so we likely will not see any members attending our meeting this year but we hope so in 2006, so those in Europe make your plans now (we will try to avoid meeting during the World Cup soccer finals in Germany in June/July 2006!).

J. B. Heppner  
Editor

## RECENT PASSINGS

Stanley S. Nicolay, 4 Dec 2004, in Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA  
Jacques de Tonnancour, 13 Jan 2005, in Quebec, Canada

## ANNIVERSARIES

100 years: birth of H. G. Amsel, lepidopterist, 1905, Germany  
100 years: birth of J. F. G. Clarke, lepidopterist, 1905, Canada/USA

## ATL ANNUAL MEETING - 2005

September 29 - October 2: Gainesville, Florida

Post-meeting trip: Guatemala, 2-9 Oct 2005 \$1,475 per person

## ATL TRIPS: 2005-06

Taiwan, 1-15 Jul 2005 (sold out)  
Guatemala, 2-9 Oct 2005 (few seats available)  
Chile, 28 Jan-11 Feb 2006 (seats available)  
Japan, 20-30 May 2006 (seats available)

## MEETINGS

SEL, 7-9 Oct 2005, Rome, Italy  
5th Asia-Pacific Congress of Entomology, 18-21 Oct 2005, South Korea  
Lepidopterists' Society, 2-7 Aug 2005, Sierra Vista, Arizona  
15-18 Jun 2006, Gainesville, Florida

## 2004 ELECTIONS (100 ballots sent in)

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15 June 2005

## FSCA LEPIDOPTERA MOVE (from p. 1)

While the public exhibits at McGuire Center are complete and extensive, including a large butterfly house, and staff are in their offices, the actual process of organizing all the incoming Lepidoptera collections will be a huge task that will take many months yet. Many new donations and other collections are coming in as well, so by the end of 2005 McGuire Center will be housing about 6 million Lepidoptera specimens, the largest such accumulation in the entire New World, and worldwide second only to the Lepidoptera collections at the museums in Munich, Germany (ca. 7.5 million Lepidoptera), and London, England (ca. 9 million Lepidoptera). Ultimate McGuire Center specimen capacity is estimated at about 23 million pinned specimens in the 3 floors of museum space. The collections at the former Allyn Museum of Entomology, in Sarasota, Florida, were already moved to McGuire Center last year. FSCA Lepidoptera specimens are now just starting the short 175 foot move from the back door of the DPI building over to the back door of the new McGuire Center. While the distance is short, the actual transfers are expected to take about 8-10 weeks.

Due to these moving activities and the general upheaval, FSCA Lepidoptera loans will not be possible for the next 6-12 months, as the collections are moved and reorganized in the new collection rooms at McGuire Center. Any emergency requests may be sent in for special consideration, but generally it will not be possible to honor loan or information requests for Lepidoptera until the collections are reorganized at McGuire Center. Further donations of specimens, however, will continue to be accepted and processed for the FSCA by the Entomology Section at DPI, as has been usual in past years.

J. B. Heppner  
Lepidoptera Curator, FSCA

## INTERNET PUBLICATION? (from p. 1)

week to 10 days after the editor receives a paper, so clearly beyond any possibility of having an actual peer review of any kind (if authors are required to provide their own reviews ahead of time, then that is not what peer review is all about). Likewise, *Zootaxa* and whatever other such sites there may be, clearly have been started as businesses to obtain the fees the authors and readers have to pay in some cases for each paper, and not because of some grand desire to freely bring knowledge to the world. If authors are looking for free publication, there remain many reputable printed journals that have no page charges, and some others that will waive such fees for authors lacking funds, so internet publication is not a need because authors may lack funds for publication.

When the current Code was being finalized before 1999, drafts were sent to most all scientists around the world, or printed in various newsletters, to obtain comments on the various changes proposed. As far as I am aware, the Code drafts clearly stated that no internet publication of new names would be valid. In fact, there was a great deal of comment against any such idea of internet publication for new names. However, whatever cabal of individuals has control of the ICZN and the new Code, was able before its official printing to alter this slightly and allow internet publication of new names as long as printed copies were deposited in various libraries (minimum of 5). This bait-and-switch maneuver that has now resulted in the 1999 Code has not given us the stability the ICZN promulgates, but has instead opened the gates to utter chaos for the nomenclature of scientific names.

Radical elements in the scientific community no doubt welcome internet publication, thinking it the latest trend and "modern", particularly those without formal taxonomic training but who like to dabble in describing new species from time to time. But they are deluding themselves about this 'brave new world' they are trying to create. I see no problem in posting biological papers on website "journals" if authors wish to do so, but it is an entirely different matter in regard to scientific names of plants and animals: these are in a way legal names for us to use for all time in the future and must be handled with utmost care.

The problem with allowing internet postings of new names is simply that no one could keep track of all the new names that could be involved, resulting in complete chaos for our nomenclatural system. To call this publication is a misnomer in regard to the internet, which can only correctly be called "postings", like a notice on a bulletin board, even if it is widely available to those who happen to know the site address. Those involved with *Zootaxa*, both authors and editors, likely think otherwise, but that is only because they deal with one internet site. Anyone with a computer and website can start naming whatever they like according to this view, without checking types, etc., and continue naming everything in sight. The rest of us would then (assuming one accepted such names under the Code) have to figure out what they had and what would be the correct names their synonyms might actually refer to. Just contemplate the ultimate internet venue that will result: 1000s upon 1000s of websites all over the world, all with active describers naming anything they like, and according to the new Code all legal as new names provided they follow the basic steps detailed in the Code. Why send papers to a website journal like *Zootaxa* when one can have one's own website and do the same thing for free? Anyone could describe anything as new, even the elephant, and we would have to deal with all these new names, assuming one could even locate where all these new names might be on the internet (or does the reader think "google" can replace BIOSIS and the *Zoological Record*?). We already have enough hackers causing havoc elsewhere; do we want this also for our scientific nomenclature?

The solution is, of course, very simple. All internet postings of new names should be invalid even if within the current Code. In the same context, some persons cite and use information written in student dissertations, because one of the leading document firms, Dissertaion Abstracts, will print any recent dissertation off their microfilm archives. Some claim this is publication, but most of us do not. In any case, even the ICZN Code will not accept new scientific names from dissertations, and this is even from text printed on paper, let alone an internet posting! Yet, now we have a new Code allowing internet names to be valid. Clearly there is a schizizophrenia of thought here with the ICZN that some radical element within its ranks was able to get into the new Code.

What can be done now to salvage reason before the system breaks down is to declare all internet postings of new names to be invalid, basically *nomina nuda*, until such time as their authors actually print their new names in some formal journal printed on paper. This is not a matter of protecting some "old" technology, but simply the way to maintain our standards for scientific names. New names are the legal names we use for new species of plants and animals and, as such, need to be handled in a formal way, not just posted on the internet. As noted earlier, if authors wish to have other biological papers posted on the internet, let them do what they like, just so long as no new names are involved, since these will be invalid.

There already is a long list of new names in Lepidoptera proposed in *Zootaxa* (even a new family Prodidactidae), and possibly other internet postings, that can all be noted as *nomina nuda*. In particular, all recent papers on Lepidoptera I have seen in *Zootaxa* have all the new names invalid anyway, since the specifics of the Code are not followed, inasmuch as every such internet paper must clearly specify in each individual paper which libraries the "paper" will be deposited in (ICZN Art. 8.6), and these libraries (minimum of 5) must be named within the paper. It is not valid to simply have a list of deposit libraries on the website or in general terms for the internet journal. The Code specifies that "each article" must clearly list the libraries where the paper will be deposited (this requirement only refers to internet postings of new names and not for new names in real printed journals). Without such a statement in each internet paper, these internet postings do not qualify as validly published new names under the new Code, even if one accepts internet publication. *Zootaxa* in particular claims that they print their "issues" as well, yet what they clearly do is print on demand of each author (this is even stated on their website), and this specifically also

does not constitute publication according to the Code, since on-demand printing is specifically invalid for new names (Art. 9.7), even if deposite libraries are specified.

To my mind, the 1999 Code needs immediate revision, preferably at the next Zoological Congress, to the effect that no internet posting of new names will be valid. Additionally, it would be of great service to all of us if a formal requirement for all new valid names would be added to a new Code, that such papers would have to be deposited with BIOSIS so they can record the new names in *Zoological Record*. As it is, BIOSIS must be funded from donations to enable it to search the world for new names from among an ever increasing number of printed journals, let alone trying to find anything on the internet. A deposit requirement (not just any 5 random libraries around the world) specifically with BIOSIS, would completely solve the search problem of finding new names in the literature every year that are validly published.

J. B. Heppner, FSCA

## NEW BOOKS

### *LEPIDOPTERA OF LITHUANIA: Annotated Catalogue*

by P. Ivinskis

2004. Inst. Ecology, Vilnius Univ. 379pp (7 x 9.5 in). Cloth.

This catalog treats all Lepidoptera recorded for Lithuania, one of the Baltic countries just north of Poland. It includes distribution maps for many of the species, and for all listings there are notes on flight period and recorded hostplants. The text is in English and Lithuanian. The Lepidoptera total 2,455 species recorded for Lithuania, an increase from the 2200 species reported on by the same author in his checklist of 1993.. On the cover endsheets there are interesting historical notes on several of the most famous Lithuanian lepidopterists and entomologists.

### *FAUNA OF PYRALIDAE OF WUYISHAN NATURE RESERVE IN CHINA*

by J.-S. Wang, S.-M. Song, Y.-Y. Wu, and T.-M. Chen

2003. China Sci. & Tech. Press, Beijing. 328pp, 4 pl. (7 x 10 in). Paper. This study is part of the Wuyishan Research Series, being a report on the fauna of pyralid moths of this mountain range in Fujian Province, in eastern China. All the Pyralidae are treated, including the Crambinae and all the Pyraustinae found there, totaling 398 species. While the text is in Chinese, there are line drawings of the male genitalia of each species. Many of the species are also illustrated on the 4 fine color plates.

## ATL BOOK SERIES

### *ATLAS OF NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA*

In preparation, but Papilionidae catalog was printed in *Lepid. News*.

### *ATLAS OF NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA*

Checklist: Part 1. Micropterigoidea - Immoidea

1984. 112p, cloth \$45.00 (18.50 for members)

Checklist: Part 2. Hyblaeoidea - Pyraloidea - Tortricoidea

1995. 243p, paper \$65.00 (19.95 for members)

Checklist: Part 4A. Hesperioidea - Papilionoidea **NEW**

2004. 464p, paper \$95.00 (35.00 for members)

Checklist: Part 4B. Drepanoidea - Bombycoidea- Sphingoidea

1996. 87p, paper \$35.00 (14.95 for members)

Vol. 124. Bibliography of Butterflies and Skippers

1995. 463p, paper \$95.00 (32.50 for members)

### *ATLAS OF PALEARCTIC LEPIDOPTERA.*

Parts in preparation.

### *LEPIDOPTERA OF TAIWAN*

Vol. 1. Part 1: Introduction and Color Synopsis **2005**

2005. 215p, 76 pl., paper \$195.00 (81.50 for members)  
(price includes Pt. 3 and catalog supplement)

Vol. 1. Part 2: Checklist

1992. 276p, paper \$65.00 (21.50 for members)

Catalog Supplement 1. **2005**

2005. 80p. \$20.00 (8.00 for members)

Vol. 1. Part 3: Faunal distribution and Hostplant Index in prep.

### *LEPIDOPTERORUM CATALOGUS*

Since 1911, the only authoritative catalog for world Lepidoptera.

Fasc. 7. Neopseustidae (Davis). 1997. 8p. \$4.50 (1.50 ATL)

Fasc. 11. Prototheoridae (Davis). 2004. 8p. \$4.50 (1.50 ATL)

Fasc. 29. Amphitheridae (Heppner) 2005. 12p. \$5.50 (2.00 ATL)

Fasc. 44. Scythrididae (Passerin d'Entreves & Roggero) 2005. 80p.  
\$45.00 (15.00 ATL)

Fasc. 48. Epermeniidae (Gaedike). 1996. 16p. \$7.50 (2.50 ATL)

Fasc. 56. Acrolepiidae (Gaedike). 1997. 16p. \$7.50 (2.50 ATL)

Fasc. 62. Tineodidae (Heppner). 1998. 8p. \$4.50 (1.50 ATL)

Fasc. 63. Oxychirotidae (Heppner). 1997. 8p. \$4.50 (1.50 ATL)

Fasc. 94. Hedyliidae (Scoble). 1998. 16p. \$7.50 (2.50 ATL)

Fasc. 100. Libytheidae (Heppner). 2005. 12p. \$5.50 (2.00 ATL)

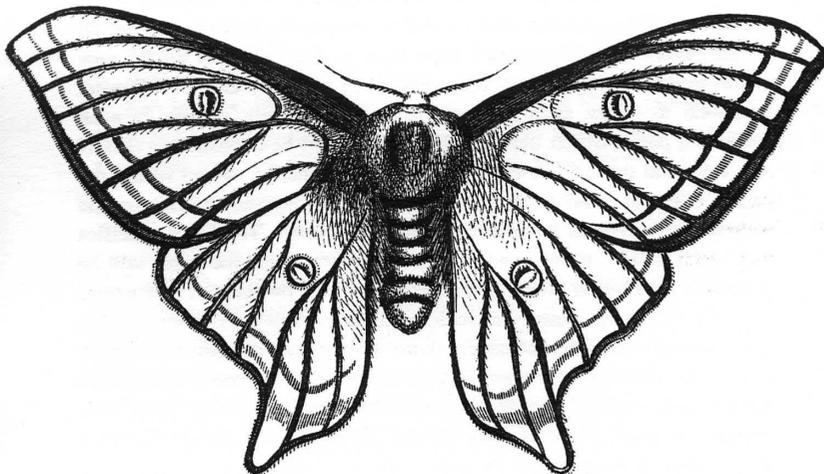
Fasc. 106. Carthaeidae (Heppner). 2005. 8p. \$4.50 (1.50 ATL)

Fasc. 125. Noctuidae (Poole). 1989. 1314p. \$150.00 (50.00 ATL)

## Association for Tropical Lepidoptera

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