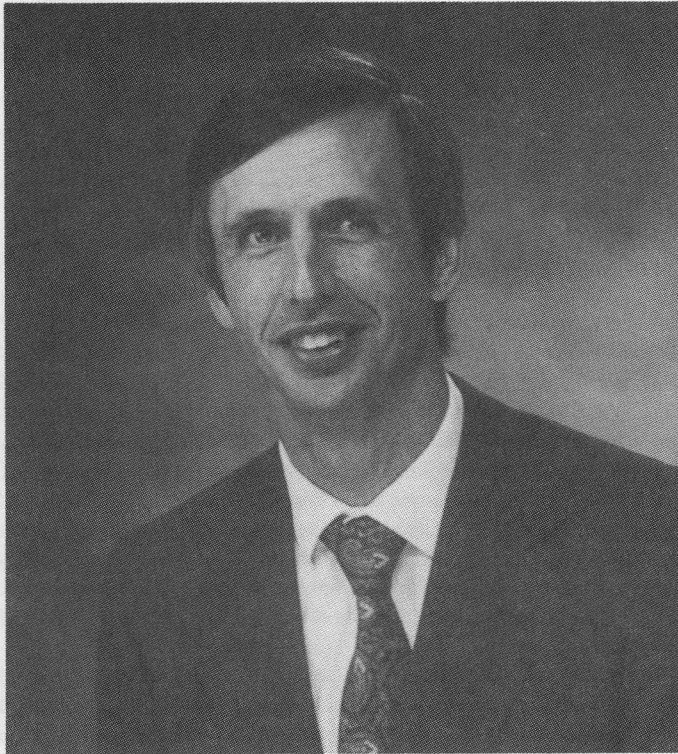


LEPIDOPTERA NEWS

June 1997

No. 2

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS 1997: Dr. J. D. Turner



I am honored to be elected President of the Association for Tropical Lepidoptera. However, I do not consider this just an honorary position and I plan to take an active role in ATL activities.

As members of this association we are united by our interest in Lepidoptera and by our desire to preserve their habitat. Much has been written about the problems of exponential increase in human population compounded by the impact of global warming and air and water pollution on a limited and diminishing tropical and subtropical habitat.

We cannot halt this progressive habitat loss but we can organize to salvage sufficient habitat in various locations around the world for pursuit of our common interests.

The ATL, in conjunction with FAUTRON (a local Brazilian conservation group), has been successful in efforts to preserve rain forest habitat in an area near Cacaupora in Rondonia, Bra-

zil. In addition, a field station laboratory and a housing dormitory for scientists' prolonged study has been established at this location, providing sufficient income to be self-sustaining. Although the total desired acreage has not been attained and a number of operational problems persist, the Rondonia project must be considered a success. Using the Rondonia experience, I propose that ATL support the establishment of similar reserves for Lepidoptera habitat preservation (and therefore other invertebrates) all over the world, encompassing different life zones in many countries. In these areas, research facilities and living quarters may be developed as in Rondonia, as part of a program of sustainability and to encourage study and research. This goal can be attained but only with the widespread support of the ATL membership.

The ATL membership is geographically and professionally diverse, and we have the potential to utilize this diversity in establishing habitat reserves and field stations. For example, we need professional lepidopterists' and entomologists' advice in identifying the best locations for reserves. We need persons experienced in law, international business, engineering, writing grant proposals, and fund-raising to carry out the project. Importantly, we need a commitment of time from a large number of the membership of ATL to successfully establish these worldwide reserves.

We need to coordinate with other organizations involved in habitat preservation in the establishment of field laboratories, reeducating them as necessary, on the importance of the habitat preservation and not restriction of collection for the preservation of a species of invertebrates.

A limiting factor in any conservation project such as proposed is funding. Currently, there are a number of conservation groups who purchase and/or manage land tracts for the purpose of habitat preservation. However, only a portion of money donated to these projects through these agencies actually goes to the project itself. For example, only 74% of money donated to the Nature Conservancy (Sierra Club 61%, National Audubon Society 70%; *The Giver's Guide*, by Phillip Mackey) actually goes for project programs. Even a donation through a major university, e.g., the University of Florida, results in a 10-15% overhead cost. Most of these types of organizations do a good job with donated monies, [Continued page 3]

1998 ATL Photo Contest: entries due by March 15, 1998. Revised, now \$750 in cash prizes!

Photo Contest entries are due each year on the same date, March 15. Also, Grand Prize!

ATL EXPEDITIONS: 1998 – VENEZUELA, August: first trip in over a decade to this diverse country!

LEPIDOPTERA NEWS

Editor: J. B. Heppner
Assoc. Editor: Thomas C. Emmel

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JOURNAL SEPARATES (1990-95 only): \$1 first page, 25¢ each added page. Specify author, volume, and page numbers. Past journal issues: \$10 each (1990-92), \$15 each (1993-96). *TL News*: \$5 per year.

EXPEDITIONS:

VENEZUELA (Maracay, Barquisimeto, Merida): expected Aug 1998

TO OUR READERS

In this issue we have the ATL Presidential Address, and on an important subject. Members need to be more committed to action, since it is among us and other fellow lepidopterists that more knowledge is available on Lepidoptera than among any other people in the world. If we do not voice our opinions for conservation of unique habitats for butterflies and moths, who else will? Dr. Turner presents a special case with donations to ATL, in that all monies go to targeted projects. Although the current ATL conservation site is restricted to Rondonia, this is only the first site. As Dr. Turner points out, we need our members to let us know where the other critical sites are around the world that no one else has yet protected. You may know of a special area, perhaps only an acre or less, that supports a vital population of Lepidoptera species that should be protected. And, include your donation with your proposal to start the ball rolling! Send us pictures of the site, if you have them, and a description that can be printed in our newsletter.

J. B. Heppner
Executive Director

NOTES

1. **1998 Annual Meeting:** April 17-19, in Gainesville.
2. **1998 Annual Photo Contest - Revised!**

Members are welcome to enter up to 4 photographs (8x10 in) in each of three categories: butterflies, moths, and immatures. We now accept photos of temperate or tropical species. Prizes now total \$750 (\$150 first place, \$75 second place, \$25 third place), plus an added special Grand Prize for the top point winner. Winners are announced at the Annual Meeting and published in *Tropical Lepidoptera* or *Holarctic Lepidoptera*. Deadline is March 15, 1998; likewise each year. Entry fees are \$1 per photo to cover return shipping and handling.

Note that photographs must be of living specimens (not posed dead specimens), of correct size (9x12 size will be cut down to 8x10 inches), data sheet must be attached to the back of each entry, and a 3x5 inch photo must also be included for each entry (not 2.5 x 4 inches!). Outside of the USA, use photo sizes as close to American standards as possible.

3. DUES

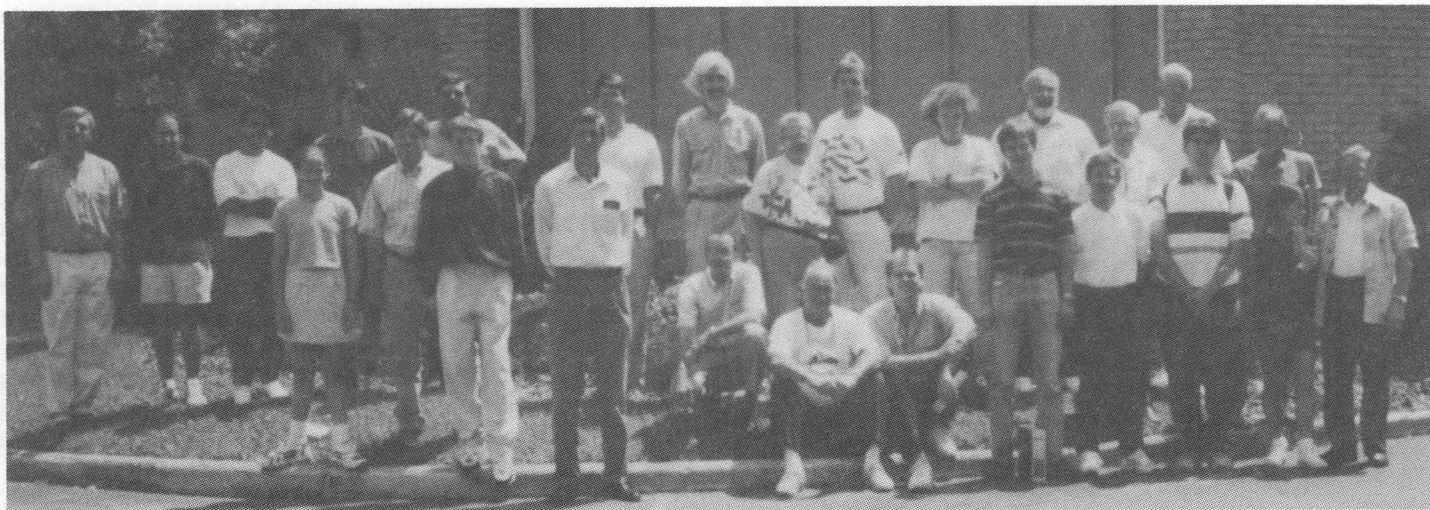
The dues structure remains the same for members making timely payment (before the end December for the next year): still at \$65 for both journals. Single journal (either *Holarctic Lepidoptera* or *Tropical Lepidoptera*) dues remain at \$40 per year. It is \$75 only as our cover price and for members not paying on time. Please help us out by paying on time this autumn! Donations are always appreciated (your canceled check can be used to verify donations). Life membership is also available: you get both *Holarctic Lepidoptera* and *Tropical Lepidoptera*, plus all supplements, at no further cost (including airmail for members outside of the USA!).

4. **Credit Cards:** ATL accepts all major credit cards (Master Charge, VISA, and American Express) for payments from **non-USA members only**. The one exception is for life membership payments, so now USA members can also pay for a life membership with a credit card.

5. **ATL Home Page:** internet ATL Home Page was revised as of May 15, 1997. See it at <http://www.troplep.org>. Check on the latest information on ATL and ATL publications. Also, find numerous links to other Lepidoptera web sources and ATL information about museums, societies, book dealers, publishers, and suppliers, as well as ATL book series.

We hope to add contents summaries (with abstracts) for each issue of the ATL journals, from 1990 on, in the near future, with a color figure of the cover photo.

6. **Literature Summary - 1996:** the annual literature summary will appear in the December 1997 newsletter rather than the December 1996 issue, and likewise each year hence, so inclusion is more complete.



Left to right (Gainesville, unless noted): Dan Petr (Keene, Tx), Jaret Daniels, Enis Alsan (St. Petersburg, FL), Margaret Turner (Huntsville, AL), Erik Rundquist (Ashland, Or), Boyce Drummond (Florissant, Co), Marc Minno (back), Jeffrey Turner and J. D. Turner (Huntsville, AL), Shawn Larson, Tom Emmel, Peter Eliazar (back), Mrs. Adams (Dalton, Ga), Jean Filiatrault (Largo, FL), James Adams (Dalton, Ga) (back), Michael Parsons, Keith Willmott, Andrei Sourakov (front), Mark Scriber (East Lansing, Mi) (back), Jeff Slotten, Gene Gerberg, Jim Taylor (Savannah, Ga) (back), Hugo Kons, Vanessa Heppner, George Austin (Las Vegas, NV) (back), John Heppner.

1997 ANNUAL MEETING

Our Annual Meeting in Gainesville, Florida, organized this year by Dr. Thomas C. Emmel, was held April 4-6, 1997. As evident from the group photograph (above), we had a larger group this year than last year, with about 30 participants. Presentations this year included a number of interesting and informative talks. Papers presented included the following:

James K. Adams (Dalton College, Dalton, GA)

The Limacodidae of Mexico, and the higher classification of the family

George T. Austin (Nevada State Museum, Las Vegas, NV) and

Thomas C. Emmel (Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL)

Complex butterfly diversity of central Rondonia, Brazil

Boyce A. Drummond (Florissant, CO)

Tigers among the nightshades: foodplant ecology of ithomiine butterflies

T. C. Emmel and Jaret C. Daniels (Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL)

Conservation biology, captive propagation, and experimental reintroduction of the Schaus swallowtail

Dan Petr (Keene, TX) and **T. C. Emmel** (UF, Gainesville, FL)

Conservation of "big" butterfly phenomena in the Americas: large biodiversity, large assemblages, large size

Andrei Sourakov (Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL)

Life histories of the satyrid butterflies

J. D. Turner (Huntsville, AL)

Reproductive behavior and ant relationships of riordinids in Rondonia, Brazil

Keith R. Willmott (Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL)

Notes on Ecuadorian butterflies and their biogeography

In addition to a Board of Director's meeting, Saturday night included a banquet and evening slide fest, highlighted by an illustrated talk by Michael Parsons, entitled *Coloration and mimicry in tropical butterflies*. The Sunday program included a tour of the Boender Endangered Species Laboratory and its captive breeding of the Schaus swallowtail. Later, butterfly gardens were toured at the home of Patti and Milt Putnam and at the Kanapaha Botanical Garden.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (continued)

but they all charge a percentage of each donation off the top for various administrative and other costs. As reaffirmed at the Board of Directors meeting this April, **all** ATL donations go completely to the specified project. Money donated for projects such as the Rondonia Rain Forest Fund and grants to graduate students for research projects go totally for that purpose without "overhead" extraction. What better way to support a cause of interest to you than through the ATL. What better way to support the future of a field of interest to us all than to provide a research grant for a graduate student or to give funds to a rain forest preservation project.

Funds to support such an ambitious program may seem to be the limiting factor, but the most important ingredient for success is the commitment by the ATL membership. Just over a year ago, I gave a talk on butterflies and rain forest preservation to a first grade class in Elkton, Tennessee, a small town in the mid-

southern portion of the state. During the course of the discussion, I mentioned the efforts to purchase land and provide a field station with living quarters in the Cacaulandia area of Rondonia, Brazil. Three of these young students spent their summer vacation making small craft items which they sold at the end of the summer, netting \$129. They sent the entire amount to the ATL Rain Forest Fund. This project will succeed only if the membership of the ATL will show the same commitment as these young students have demonstrated. Complacency by professional and amateur lepidopterists (and entomologists) cannot continue. Please join me in volunteering your ideas and action in an effort to help preserve habitat for our common interest.

J. D. TURNER

310 Cole Drive, Huntsville, AL 35802

(205) 883-9131 (home), (205) 533-3388 (work)

e-mail: jnjmj@aol.com

AMATEURS AND LEPIDOPTERA

Recently, I had the opportunity to obtain a copy of the fine book, *New Zealand Butterflies*, by George Gibbs. This 1980 book is already rather rare, perhaps due to a small print run. I was intrigued by the coverage of this book, since in its 207 pages and 197 color figures, only 23 species of butterflies are treated, being the total known fauna of this far-off island nation! Each species is treated in depth, with many detailed drawings and photographs of both adults and larvae (even SEM views of greatly magnified structures on larvae or adults). It occurred to me how wonderful it would be if we could have such detailed coverage of our butterflies and moths in the USA, as well as in other regions, as is available in New Zealand (note that ATL is trying to do this with the LSDS series!). Lastly, this book was written by an amateur!

Yes, amateurs are our main source of basic knowledge of the biologies and natural histories of butterflies and moths. Yet, at every turn it seems various governmental authorities actively are negating the importance of amateur contributions to science. We now have multitudes of permits required almost everywhere, now even in the national forests in the USA. Trying to find the pertinent address or official for each area one wants to collect in can be cumbersome, time consuming and plain annoying. Try to obtain all needed permits for a 3-month summer cross-country tour around the USA! The same is true in Europe: e.g., in Spain one needs a permit from every one of the many provinces of Spain to collect in each area, not to mention any special nature reserves which require additional permission. The same is true in many other countries.

We all know insect populations are so different from mammals and birds that it is almost needless to worry about a few amateurs collecting some insects (included in this are roaches, ants and mosquitoes, as well as butterflies). Every visitor to a national park or nature reserve steps on numerous ants, kills mosquitoes, and may even impale some butterflies on their car radiator while driving through the reserve. One could even kill a protected Apollo butterfly in Europe, or a Schaus swallowtail in Florida, simply by driving through areas where these may be flying! So, visitors can step on, kill and maim countless insects while just walking through a park or during a picnic, yet the scientifically knowledgeable amateur is not allowed to touch one single specimen of anything for science! If you collected a mosquito for a scientific collection it would be illegal without a permit, yet you can kill any number with a flyswatter or bug spray during your picnic! We have entered the absurdity of a bureaucratic Alice in Wonderland mentality worldwide, at least in terms of bureaucratic controls of science and the pursuit of knowledge.

Species needing protection can be put off limits for collecting, other than with proper permits, but why the insane pursuit of our amateur collectors when all knowledgeable scientists have testified that there is no case of any real damage being done to an insect population by amateur collecting! A few instances of greedy commercial collectors taking 500 or 1000 specimens of a rare species from a remote hilltop are an exceedingly rare exception.

A friend of mine in Venezuela is now working with his government to try to get a sensible permit procedure for insect collecting. What can be done? One example I have considered is letting amateurs collect like hunters, with a national hunting license (stipulated in regard to what species are protected) and a modest fee (perhaps \$50 per visit or year). Amateurs would need the hunting permit and also be required to be on a group trip with a scientific advisor or otherwise under some kind of scientific supervision. The native scientific supervisor would make sure the provisions of the permits are met and check specimens to see that limits were not

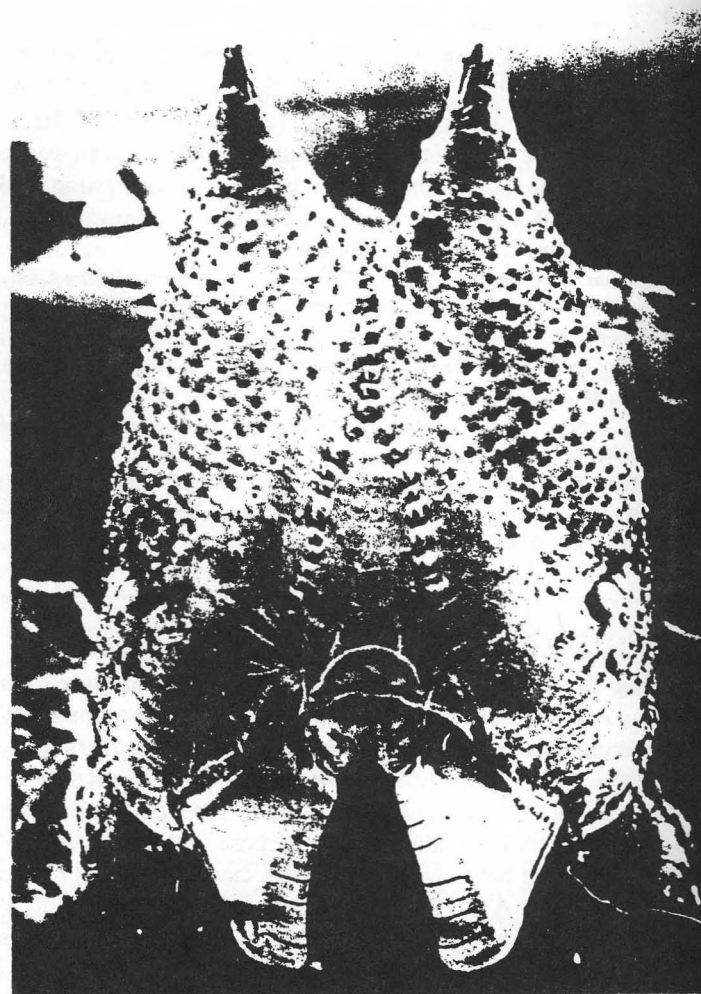
exceeded (perhaps up to 24 specimens per species) and that anything exceedingly rare or possibly new for the country be given to the main museum in the country. The supervisor would then sign an exit permit and the amateur collectors could show this to customs officials at their departure from the country. Rather than try to make permitting so complex and cumbersome (often documents must be submitted in the native language rather than English in some countries now), this method would not only make amateur collecting legal, just like big game hunting is now permitted, but would also be a modest source of revenue for the host nation or museum.

My long digression into permitting problems is a reflection of what many amateurs now must face and consider. Hopefully, the recent years of increasing regulation can move toward a more sane approach to amateur collecting. Even though some persons now only watch or photograph butterflies, we still need specimens to study, and the many amateur-collected specimens still greatly enhance the collections of many museums around the world.

J. B. HEPPNER

Florida State Collection of Arthropods
Gainesville, Florida

THE LOST WORLD — NEW ZEALAND?



Hollywood movies this summer include *The Lost World*: more dinosaurs eating their way through human visitors! Yet live "monsters" are all around us, if we look closely. Note the bizarre larval head of the endemic New Zealand satyrine, *Dodonidia helmsii* (from Gibbs. 1980. *New Zealand Butterflies*), as shown in the figure above (28x). Luckily for us, these larvae do not get as large as illustrated!

HAZARDS OF BUTTERFLY COLLECTING: THE LOST SHEEP, GHANA, AUGUST 1996

In August 1996, I did something that I never, ever, thought I would do. I led a 14-strong tour group through Ghana. Not just any old tour group, mind you, but one of dedicated American entomologists. Our friends in London were laying bets on the probability of my coming back with sanity intact. But the Ghana Wildlife Department was very keen on the first ever ecotourism tour to Ghana, so when the call came, I had to respond. After all, I had first mooted the idea some three years ago in order to establish my street credibility with the Department. The old World War I recruitment poster materialized in front of my eyes, with the Director (Gerry Punguse, aka Bushman number one) in the place of Lord Kitchener: "Ghana conservation needs YOU!"

So there I was, at Accra Airport, to receive my group, British Airways contriving to bring them in seven hours late. An inauspicious start. But things looked up. We had a fine hotel. The first day in Aburi Botanical Gardens went well. The second day on the Atewa Range at Kibi was sensational. Any visit to the Atewa forests is sensational, since it is one of the finest remaining rainforests in all of West Africa. The group as a whole notched up more than 200 species that day (there may well be 700 species in all at this site).

The third day was designed for contrast. We went to the Shai Hills, a conservation area on the Accra Plains. This is part of the Dahomey Gap, a tongue of savannah that separates the West African forest zone from that of Nigeria, and a major biogeographical feature. Instead of the lush forest of Atewa, this is savannah, complete with

troops of baboons and herds of gazelle. Butterflies are not thick on the ground in the West African savannahs, though 90% of the species are not found in the rainforest, but I am happy to report that the educational aspects of the visit were appreciated.

We re-assembled at 1400h at the bus. We did the usual head-count — this seems to be one of the most important aspects of leading a tour-group. We were one short. Elaine was missing. We waited half an hour. No Elaine. We sent the group back to Accra and began a search. Only a handful of rangers were available, and by nightfall we had to stop without success.

Elaine was a sensible person, with considerable experience in tropical countries. We thought that she should be able to cope — unless she had been incapacitated. The warden, James Oheimi, arrived towards dusk from Accra. It was comforting having a good friend on hand, but after dark, nothing could be done as far as the search was concerned.

James was excellent. He took us to the nearby army training base. We were promised a company of soldiers for tomorrow's search. The police were notified. The chief promised community support if needed.

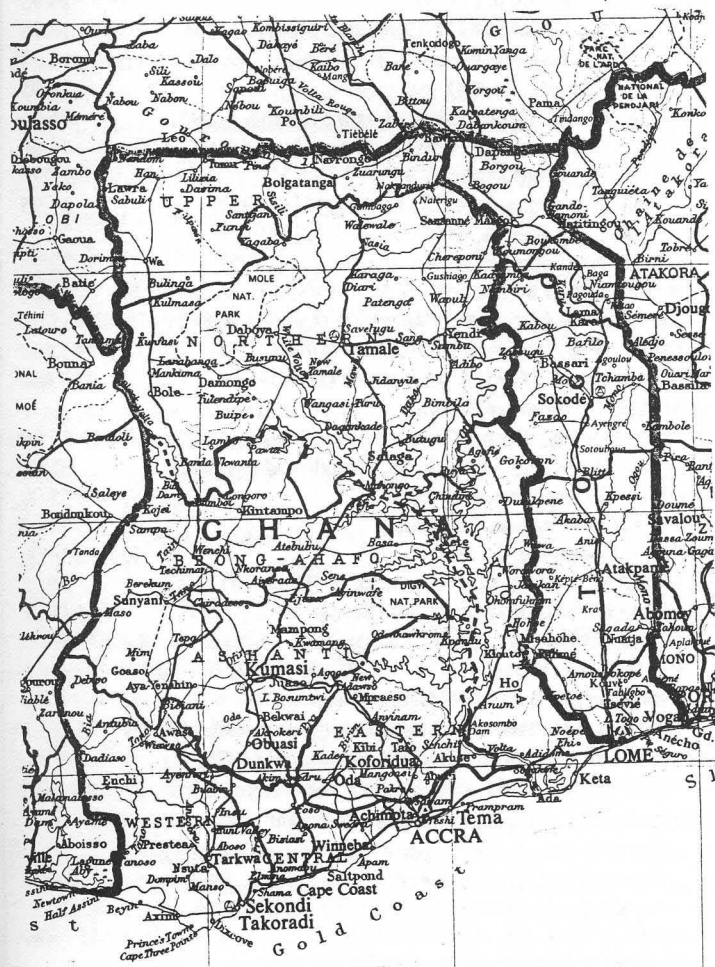
We then returned to Accra, with the aim of chartering an aircraft first thing in the morning. It was a glum crew in the car that evening: Dr. Tom Emmel, the U.S. tour leader, Dr. Malcolm Stark, the Ghana ground coordinator, and myself. We headed for the restaurant where the group was scheduled for dinner. No Elaine. We got a thumbs-up from members of the group. They thought we had found Elaine? I shook my head, and gave a thumbs-down. It was a few moments until it became clear that she had returned!

She had actually done well, apart from getting lost. After becoming aware that she was lost, she tried climbing a small peak to check if she could find some bearings. She could not but she did see a road in the far distance, and headed for there. A quarry truck took her to a main road. She asked for the 'ranger post', but no one understood what she was talking about. Taxis and buses stopped, and pretty soon she was surrounded by hundreds of people, and lots of conflicting advice. So she decided to go back to Accra — then she could phone and call off the flap . . . logical to an American. Well, in the outback of Africa, things are not always that simple. For one, you cannot phone Shai Hills from Accra. Then the taxi suffered punctured tires twice on the way back to Accra — and had no spare tire. When the taxi eventually arrived, the hotel could not be located (no one thought to look in the telephone directory; they do this well in Ghana, though in many African countries the directories are a decade old).

When she finally reached the hotel, our assistant there immediately packed her into another taxi, and the two went back to Shai Hills. We must have crossed paths in the dark somewhere along the line. By 2200h we were all reassembled, and I had a very stiff drink. The next morning I was back at Shai Hills to thank the Army, the police, etc. James acknowledged that he had actually shed a tear when Elaine turned up that night.

But all is well that ends well. The combined tour clocked up about 450 species, half of Ghana's known butterfly fauna. We had no further traumas (or is that traumae?). Everything went well, but then Ghana is one of the nicest and most friendly countries that I know. And, believe it or not, the Nigerian Conservation Foundation has now press-ganged me into doing a similar tour to Nigeria: "Ecotourism would do so much for conservation in Nigeria!!" Watch this space!!

TORBEN B. LARSEN
358 Coldharbour Lane
London SW9 8PL, England



ATL 1997 ANNUAL PHOTO CONTEST

We had 60 entrants in 1997. The following is the list of the winners (point total is to the right):

BUTTERFLIES

First Place (\$100): Andrei Sourakov , Gainesville, Florida	364
<i>Tomares romanovi</i> (Lycaenidae), Armenia	
Second Place (\$50): James Young , Hong Kong	362
<i>Delias hyparete hierte</i> (Pieridae), Hong Kong	
Third Place (\$10) tie: Noriyuki Hishikawa , Sapporo, Japan	346
<i>Parnassius hardwicki</i> (Papilionidae), India	
Andrei Sourakov , Gainesville, Florida	346
<i>Hypolycaena</i> sp. (Lycaenidae), Ghana	

MOTHS

First Place (\$100): Chris Conlan , San Diego, California	354
<i>Automeris rubescens</i> (Saturniidae), Mexico	
Second Place (\$50): Chris Conlan , San Diego, California	352
<i>Automeris tridens</i> (Saturniidae), Costa Rica	
Third Place (\$10) tie: Chris Conlan , San Diego, California	348
<i>Automeris io draudiana</i> (Saturniidae), Mexico	
Kirby Wolfe , Escondido, California	348
<i>Dirphia crassifurca</i> (Saturniidae), Colombia	

IMMATURES

First Place (\$100): Kirby Wolfe , Escondido, California	367
<i>Automeris larra</i> (Saturniidae) larva, French Guiana	
Second Place (\$50): Chris Conlan , San Diego, California	360
<i>Othone verana</i> (Saturniidae) larva, Mexico	
Third Place (\$10): Chris Conlan , San Diego, California	354
<i>Acherontia atropos</i> (Sphingidae) larva, England	

Congratulations to all the winners! We hope in 1998 that more members will send entries for the ATL Photo Contest. The ATL Board of Directors has agreed to raise the prize structure for 1998, but also added a new fee of \$1 per photo entered (maximum of \$12 for 12 photos). The new fees help offset mailing costs, thus entrants will not be required to submit return postage for their photographs. The new prizes in each of the three categories will be \$150 for 1st place, \$75 for 2nd place, and \$25 for 3rd place. Also, ATL members should remember that we now accept photographs of northern hemisphere species, as well as tropical species. Judges were Dr. Ross H. Arnett, Dr. Thomas C. Emmel, Dr. Dale H. Habeck, and Dr. John B. Heppner. In 1998, corporate sponsors may also contribute to a Grand Prize, given for the highest point score.

Pointers: each photo is judged in 10 criteria, each with a maximum of 10 points possible per judge. Thus, 400 points is the maximum available score. Winning photos invariably have been extremely sharp, bright, and with a pleasing background. Species with brilliant colors tend to score higher than dull species: this does not preclude northern species from winning, since there are many factors in a winning photo. Clear evidence of a live specimen (e.g., an extended haustellum sipping water, etc.) will score higher in the action category. Check each entry for the best cropping before you order your enlargement. Good luck in 1998!

The deadline each year remains March 15. Remember, 1998 prizes total \$750 and there will also be additional monies in a Grand Prize for the photo with the highest point score.

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ATTACIDAE OF AMERICA [Saturniidae] (Lemaire)

1. Attacinae [Saturniinae] (1978)	65.00L
2. Arsenurinae (1980)	85.00L
3. Ceratocampinae (1988)	95.00L

BUTTERFLIES OF ALBERTA (Acorn) (1993)	13.95
BUTTERFLIES OF BAJA CALIFORNIA (Brown et al.) (1992)	25.00
BUTTERFLIES OF CALIFORNIA (Comstock, 1927) (1989)	27.50c
BUTTERFLIES OF COSTA RICA. Pt.1 (DeVries) (1987)	95.00c/32.50
Pt. 2. Lycaenidae (1996)	90.00c/29.50
BUTTERFLIES OF THE FL KEYS (Minno/Emmel)(1993)	31.50c/18.95
BUTTERFLIES OF HOUSTON/SE TEXAS (Tveten)(1996)	45.00c/19.95
BUTTERFLIES OF KENYA (Larsen) (1991)	195.00Lc
BUTTERFLIES OF MALAY PENINSULA (Corbet et al.) (1992)	60.00Lc
BUTTERFLIES OF MANITOBA (Klassen) (1989)	21.95
BUTTERFLIES OF TEXAS (Neck) (1996)	21.95
CHECKLIST OF THE LEPIDOPTERA OF AUSTRALIA (1996)	120.00c
FLORIDA BUTTERFLIES (Gerberg/Arnett) (1989)	11.95
FLORIDA'S FABULOUS BUTTERFLIES (Emmel) (1997)	14.95
FLORISSANT BUTTERFLIES [Colo] (Emmel/etal)(1992)	35.00c/14.95
GUIDE BOOK TO INSECTS IN TAIWAN (Wang)	

2. Day-Flying Moths (1993)	16.95
4. Lymantriidae (1993)	16.95
6. Giant Silkmoths & Carpenter Moths (1994)	16.95
7. Arctiidae (1994)	18.95
8. Noctuidae (1994)	26.95
9. Bomb., Thyat., Lima., Lasio., Sphing. (1995)	26.95
10. Brahm., Eupt., Cyclid., Drep., Notodont. (1995)	26.95
12. Zygaenid Moths (1995)	18.95
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SHIPPING HANDLING: \$2 first book, \$1 each added book (outside USA, add another \$1 for each book).

Lepidopterorum Catalogus only: \$2 for first 80 pages (e.g., 5 parts each with viii+8 pp. = 80pp), \$1 each added 40 pages (outside USA, add \$1 for first 80pp and another \$1 for each added 40pp) [NOTE: Fasc. 124 ships at bookrate of \$4, for 3 volumes].

BOOK NEWS

OECOPHORINE GENERA OF AUSTRALIA. II: The Chezala, Philobota and Eulechria Groups (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae)
by I. F. B. Common. 1997. 407pp. CSIRO, Canberra, Australia
(*Monographs on Australian Lepidoptera*, No. 5). Price: \$120.00.

Dr. Common continues his monographic work on the Oecophorinae genera of Australia. This second part treats 84 genera (including 39 new genera), listing 842 included named species and notation of 800 undescribed species. There are 160 new combinations. With 2,000 species already named in this subfamily, Australia far exceeds any other region of the world in this family of micro-moths (although some in Australia actually are very large for Microlepidoptera). The work is well-illustrated with numerous black-and-white figures of adults, plus genitalic and other morphological details. The previous part, on *Wingia* species, was published in 1994.

LEPIDOPTERORUM CATALOGUS (New Series)

Fasc. 55. Acrolepiidae, by Reinhard Gaedike. 1997. 20pp. ATL.
The new series provides world coverage for each family, with Fasc. 55 treating the 95 known species of Acrolepiidae. Included are photographs of 15 typical species, distribution map and faunal summary, notes, hostplants for each species where known and hostplant index, complete bibliography, references to available papers on biology and illustrations for each species, and indexes to genera and species names. The type locality and known distribution are also noted for each species, plus type localities are also given for each synonym.

ATL member price is \$2.50, plus shipping (non-members: \$7.50).

DECLINE AND CONSERVATION OF BUTTERFLIES IN JAPAN IV
edit. by B. Tanaka and Y. Arita. 1996. 240pp. Lepid. Soc. of Japan, Osaka (*Yadoriga Spec. Issue*). Price: ?

This part actually was published before Part 3. Also a compendium of articles on butterfly conservation, with 18 articles, some also on areas in Southeast Asia. In this part, most of the articles are in Japanese (with brief English summaries).

REVISION DER GATTUNG HADENA SCHRANK, 1802

by H. Hacker. 1996. 775pp (incl. 31 color pl.). Schwanfeld, Germany. (*Esperiana*. Vol. 5). Price: DM 300.00? (ca. \$185.00).

This monographic revision of the large genus *Hadena* (Noctuidae) includes mostly Palearctic species, but also a few in the Nearctic. The genus is divided into 7 subgenera, 3 of which are newly defined. Out of 364 available names, 134 species are considered valid (including 45 new species and 45 new subspecies), resulting in numerous new synonyms. Some species and genera are excluded from *Hadena*. The 31 color plates show mostly type specimens, and nearly all species are illustrated. Line drawings show genitalia and distribution maps. The work is extensive for the Palearctic, less so for the few Nearctic species, since relevant types were not studied: all available types for Palearctic species were studied, however. The only unfortunate aspects of the work involve the exceedingly high cost and the text being written in German, which will reduce its audience.

MEETINGS

1997 **Lepidopterists' Society**: July 9-13, New Haven, Connecticut, USA — 50th Anniversary Meeting!

1998 **Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica**: March 22-26, Malle (Antwerp), Belgium

Association for Tropical Lepidoptera: April 17-19, Gainesville, Florida, USA

NOTICES

DEALERS WANTED: supplies of dried and live insects wanted from Africa, Asia, and South and Central America. Any interesting species wanted on trade basis; legal supply only. Send stock list or interests to: Dutch Entomological Breeding Centre "Erato", Louis Armstrongrode 25, NL-2717CH Zoetermeer, Netherlands. Tel/FAX: (31-79) 352-0022.

REMEMBER! If you do not send us your address changes, your copies of the journals may get lost (in the USA, our journals are sent 3rd class mail, which is thrown away by the postal service if the address is wrong!).

FORTHCOMING BOOKS – 1997

LEPIDOPTERA OF TAIWAN

1997

Vol. 1 – Part 1: Introduction, by J. B. Heppner and H. Y. Wang

The introductory part for this series follows the catalog already published in 1992. This part covers the history of Lepidoptera work in Taiwan from early days up to the current Lepidoptera survey, begun in 1981. A key to families is provided in English and Chinese. This part includes 60 color plates. Future parts will cover all species in detail.

Member price is \$81.50 (non-member price: \$125.50).

CLASSIFICATION OF LEPIDOPTERA

1997

by J. B. Heppner

This work is being readied as a separate book. The planned supplement (Suppl. 3 of *Tropical Lepidoptera* Vol. 4, 1993 [1996]) is only the key to families (\$10.00 for ATL members).

Member price is \$24.50 (non-member price: \$42.50).

LEPIDOPTERORUM CATALOGUS (New Series)

1997

edited by J. B. Heppner

The new series began in 1989 with the publication of Fasc. 118 Noctuidae (Poole) [now 124], after a 50 year interlude since the original series ended in 1939. In 1997, we continue with several small families: Acanthopteroctetidae, Acrolepiidae, Cecidosidae, Cercophanidae, Glyphipterigidae, Heterobathmiidae, Lacturidae, Neotheoridae, Ochsenheimeriidae, Opostegidae, and Oxytenidae. Epermeniididae (48) came out December 30, 1996; Acrolepiidae (55) came out May 12, 1997.

Member prices will be nominal (\$1.50 to \$4.50 each, depending on size); non-member price: \$4.50 to 7.50 each).

Since most persons who ordered parts 1-22 as a unit in the past may well want the entire series, we have sent the new issues (48 and 55) upon publication. Unless we are notified otherwise, we will continue this until the \$10.95 originally paid for is used up; or, send us a note on what parts you want. Let us know if your order has not been received.

HOST RECORDS WANTED

A Natural History Museum (London, England) project is gathering Lepidoptera hostplant records. Wanted are any previously unpublished hostplant records for Neotropical butterflies. All records will be fully credited. Photographs (slides) of larvae and pupae of Neotropical butterflies are also wanted: please send photo lists.

Send photo lists to:

Stephen Hall, 15 Chatsworth Crescent, Allestree, Derby DE22 2AP, England
(e-mail: 101772.3305@compuserve.com).

Send host records to (request instructions first):

Dr. George Beccaloni, Entomology Dept., Natural History Museum, Cromwell Rd., London SW7 5BD, England

(e-mail: g.beccaloni@nhm.ac.uk)

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We receive so many requests for past journal issues and book orders that often there is quite a backlog of unfilled orders. Please be patient; the books will be sent. Also, remember that books sent surface mail to distant lands can take up to 6 months to arrive!