

ATLAS OF NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA



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NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA NEWS

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The completion now of several years of work on the Atlas project by the authors and editor, provides a useful time to begin a more extensive newsletter. Herewith then is the first small issue of what is designed not only for Atlas project information and news, but also for workers on the Neotropical Lepidoptera to use as a forum for reports on their research, current activities, research needs, travel reports of expeditions and field trips, etc.

The mailing list for this newsletter will be enlarged as is needed but a requested \$5 in dues will cover expenses plus mailing costs for each 4 issues. This forum is only an informal vehicle for more active communication among various researchers and students of the Neotropical fauna of Lepidoptera. All interested persons wishing to report something pertaining to the Neotropical Lepidoptera fauna or on the Atlas project, should submit their drafts to the editor.

Issues of the News are expected only at irregular intervals. No commercial notices will be accepted, nor will any papers be printed that ought to be submitted as formal research articles to journals. The editor reserves the right to determine the appropriateness of material for inclusion herein and any editing that may be necessary. Notes will be accepted in either English or Spanish, but Portuguese and French cannot be taken at this time. No Atlas project funds are to be used for this newsletter other than some minor costs, since the suggested dues will cover most expenses.

It is my hope that more active communication among the Atlas project authors, as well as all others interested in the Lepidoptera of the Neotropics, will foster more interest in the study of this vast fauna.

J. B. Heppner
Editor

ATLAS PROJECT UPDATE

Several years of work have brought us to a point where a large part of the Neotropical checklist is completed. Parts 2-5 are all about half done now, or better, and the completion of assignments by a few authors, will allow these parts to be published by our new publisher, E. J. Brill, of Leiden, Netherlands (in cooperation with Flora and Fauna Publications, of Gainesville, Florida), over the next 2-3 years. The geometroid-bombycoid part (Part 4) and the second microlepidoptera part (Part 2) are nearly finished but await final manuscripts from one or more of the authors. The large catalog of world Noctuidae by Robert Poole (USDA, ARS, c/o U. S. National Museum, Washington, D.C.), which will be published by Brill in the new series of the Lepidopterorum Catalogus, allows us to remove all Neotropical names therefrom. The work of Andres Angulo, Carmen Jana-Saenz, and John Lafontaine, plus the help of Robert Poole, brings the Noctuidae nearly to completion. Inasmuch as more than 7 years have now passed since the beginning of the Atlas project, it is hoped that all authors will now complete their agreed on assignments so the checklist can be completed, allowing the completion of Part 6, the index, also to be finished and that work can go forward more rapidly on the illustrated parts of the Atlas series.

Meanwhile, the actual illustrated Atlas parts for a few of the families, particularly Saturniidae, should be ready within about 2 years; Oecophoridae may also be a larger family ready for early printing; figures will be similar to the rough sample plate shown herein. In addition to these Atlas fascicles, work continues on an illustrated synopsis of the entire fauna as an introductory volume for the series: no authors have shown any interest in this volume, so the editor continues work on this alone.

It has been some time now since the last communication on the project, but I have been awaiting results of a grant proposal with the National Science Foundation, Washington, for a full 3-year funding of the project, to thus provide funding for authors to visit museums and start more active work on the main Atlas text. A recent NSF call, though, notified me that this year the grant has been declined. I will now read all reviewer comments and hopefully submit a new proposal later this year. Some smaller amounts of money have been received—from Bolivia most recently—but there is insufficient available to do much with thus far. It is primarily with the help of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods and my own time that the project continues, not to mention the great work of all the authors. Support from the larger nations, like Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina, would boost project funding considerably. Nonetheless, the work can continue as it has been but at a slow rate.

J. B. Heppner, Editor

NEWS SUBJECTS

Additions to the News can be submitted in the following suggested categories, plus anything else anyone would like to submit:

1. Recent literature, book reviews and bibliographic notes
Persons are invited to help in literature documentation for all new Neotropical Lepidoptera references by surveying their own national literature each year and submitting lists to the editor.
2. Collections
Notes on holdings of Lepidoptera collections, both public and private, particularly in terms of material from the Neotropics.
3. Techniques
4. Expeditions and collecting trips
5. Research interests and news
6. Research requests
7. Nomenclature and taxonomy.
8. Exchanges and needs
9. Biographies and personalia
10. Notes and discussions
11. Obituaries

Authors with computer equipment might submit copy in the format and column widths (full size = 110 mm, prior to reduction) used herein, to thus save time for the editor.

OBITUARY

Dr. Francisco Fernandez-Yepez

The well-known Venezuelan lepidopterist, Dr. Fernandez-Yepez, passed away on August 16, 1986, at his home in the El Limon district of Maracay, Venezuela. He was the long-time head of entomology at the Universidad Central de Venezuela, Maracay campus, and director of their insect museum. He was also a member of the review board for the Atlas project. His primary interest in Lepidoptera was with the family Sphingidae and he had been developing a book on sphingids of Venezuela, particularly of Rancho Grande, the research station above Maracay that he helped develop and maintain through the university. He will be greatly missed.

LEPIDOPTERORUM CATALOGUS (new series)

This new series of the well known Lepidopterorum Catalogus will be issued by E. J. Brill (in cooperation with Flora and Fauna Publications) as a revision and continuation of the original series. The original was published over many years up to the beginning of World War II, but never completed.

The new series will primarily be a synoptic catalog, giving only original citations and type-locality for each species. As authors may individually decide, full catalogs can also be issued if the work involved is completed.

Some small families are ready now and should be published in 1987. Likewise, at least a beginning is expected in 1987

in the publication of Robert Poole's world catalog of Noctuidae. The Noctuidae catalog is somewhat out of format for the series in being fully alphabetical throughout, rather than arranged phylogenetically by subfamily and genus, and there also are added features such as host plant lists, citations for published illustrations and revisions, and full distributions.

Authors interested in taking part in the new series for any family or group should contact the editor.

CORRIGENDA & ADDENDA

The following corrections and additions to Part 1 of the checklist have accumulated since 1984. Some are the new species added since then; most are corrections and missed names noted to me by various persons, in particular V. O. Becker, D. R. Davis, and J. Kyrki. This listing will be formally published and even added to in Part 2 of the checklist.

8. OPOSTEGIDAE

OPOSTEGA Zeller, 1839

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 17 | <i>trinidadensis</i> Busck, 1910 | Trinidad |
| 18 | <i>venticola</i> Walsingham, 1897 | Haiti |

9A. PALAEPHATIDAE

SESOMMATA Davis, 1986

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1 | <i>leuroptera</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 2 | <i>trachyptera</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |
| 3 | <i>holocapna</i> (Meyrick, 1931) (Tinea) [fr. 393] | Argentina |
| 4 | <i>paraplatysaris</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |
| 5 | <i>platysaris</i> (Meyrick, 1931) (Tinea) [fr. 407] | Argentina |
| 6 | <i>albimaculata</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |

METAPHATUS Davis, 1986

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 7 | <i>spatulatus</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |
| 8 | <i>ochraceus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 9 | <i>ichnius</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 10 | <i>cirrhus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 11 | <i>sinuatus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 12 | <i>adustus</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |

PLESIOPHATUS Davis, 1986

- | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 13 | <i>inarmigerus</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|

PALAEPHATUS Butler, 1883¹

Subgenus *Prophatus* Davis, 1986

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 14 | <i>dimorphus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 15 | <i>leucacrotus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 16 | <i>nielseni</i> Davis, 1986 | Argentina |
| 17 | <i>spinosus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 18 | <i>latus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 19 | <i>fusciterminus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 20 | <i>albiterminus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 21 | <i>striatus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 22 | <i>amplisaccus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |

Subgenus *Palaephatus* Butler, 1883

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------|
| 23 | <i>falsus</i> Butler, 1883 | Chile |
| 24 | <i>pallidus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 25 | <i>luteolus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 26 | <i>albicerus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |

APOPHATUS Davis, 1986

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|-------|
| 27 | <i>parvus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |
| 28 | <i>bifibratus</i> Davis, 1986 | Chile |

11. CECIDOSIDAE

- 2 *minutatus* (Brethes, 1916) (Eucecidosos)
- correct orig. comb. to (Eucecidosos)

12. ADELIDAE

CEROMITIA Zeller, 1854

- 1.1 *eccentra* Meyrick, 1921 Brazil (Pa)

13. PRODOXIDAE

PRODOXUS Riley, 1880

- *4.1 *y-inversus* Riley, 1892 USA (Az)
*4.2 *coloradensis* Riley, 1892 USA (Co)
var. *lautus* Cockerell, 1897 USA (NM)
var. *confluens* Cockerell, 1897 USA (NM)
rheumapterella (Dietz, 1905) USA (Co)
(*Incurvaria*)
*4.3 *ochrocarus* Davis, 1967 USA (Az)
*5.1 *pulverulentus* Riley, 1892 USA (Ca)
*5.2 *cinereus* Riley, 1881 USA (Ca)

MESEPIOLA Davis, 1967

- *5.3 *specca* Davis, 1967 USA (Az)

AGAVENEMA Davis, 1967

- *5.4 *barberella* (Busck, 1915) (Prodoxus) USA (Az)
*5.5 *pallida* Davis, 1967 USA (Ca)

PRODOXOIDES Nielsen & Davis, 1985

- 6 *asymmetra* Nielsen & Davis, 1985 Chile
asymmetra Davis, 1984, nom. nud.; missp.

15. TINEIDAE

ACROLOPHUS Poey, 1832

- 82.1 *indecora* (Walker, 1863) (Daulia) Dom. Rep.
104.1 *melanodoxa* (Meyrick, 1919) (Psephocrita) Fr. Guiana

CUBOTINEA Căpuse & Georgescu, 1977

- 243.1 *orghidani* Căpuse & Georgescu, 1977 Cuba

ERECHTHIAS Meyrick, 1880

- 258.1 *maculicornis* (Walsingham, 1897) Virgin Is. (St.
(*Ereunetis*), n. comb. Thomas)

OPOGONA Zeller, 1853

- 312.1 *antistacta* Meyrick, 1937 "London" [Jamaica?]
320.1 *sacchari* (Bojer, 1856) (Alucita) Mauritius
subcervinella (Walker, 1863) (Tinea) Mauritius
sanctahelenae (Walker, 1875) St. Helena
(*Gelechia*)
ligniferella (Walker, 1875) (*Gelechia*) St. Helena
plumipes (Butler, 1876) (*Laverna*) Rodriguez Is.

SYNCRBYLA Meyrick, 1915

- 361.1 *carphota* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana

TINEA Linnaeus, 1758

- 383.1 *decui* Căpuse & Georgescu, 1977 Cuba

XYSTROLOGA Meyrick, 1919

- 451 *nigrovitta* (Walsingham, 1897) (Tinea) Virgin Is. (St.
- correct missp. Thomas)

16. PSYCHIDAE

OIKETICUS Guilding, 1827

- 58.1 *moyanoi* Mallea, Macola, Garcia, Argentina
Bahamondes, and Suarez, 1972

19. LYONETIIDAE

PHILONOME Chambers, 1874

- 2.1 *euryarga* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
2.2 *rivifera* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana

LYONETIA Hübner, [1825]

- 4.1 *acrodora* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
4.2 *firmata* Meyrick, 1915 Peru
4.3 *iphigenia* Meyrick, 1932 Brazil (Pa)
5.1 *retroflexa* Meyrick, 1931 Peru
5.2 *semigrisea* Meyrick, 1932 Peru
5.3 *vallis* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
5.4 *zapyropis* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana

ERIOPTIS Meyrick, 1915

- 5.5 *harmodia* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
5.6 *hierodora* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana

OTOPTRIS Meyrick, 1915

- 5.7 *lioantha* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
5.8 *omphacina* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
5.9 *penetralis* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
5.10 *pissantha* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana

BUCCULATRIX Zeller, 1848

- 12.1 *amiculella* Zeller, 1877 Colombia
12.1 *ceibae* Zeller, 1877 Colombia
12.3 *cirrhographa* Meyrick, 1915 Ecuador/Peru
12.4 *criticopa* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
14.1 *hypsiophila* Meyrick, 1915 Peru
14.2 *inrepata* Meyrick, 1915 Ecuador/Peru
14.3 *instigata* Meyrick, 1915 Peru
14.4 *mellita* Meyrick, 1915 Peru
14.5 *nebulosa* Meyrick, 1915 Peru
15.1 *pertusella* Zeller, 1877 Colombia
15.2 *saccharata* Meyrick, 1915 Colombia
17.1 *tanyomorpha* Meyrick, 1915 Peru

20. GRACILLARIIDAE

ACROCERCOPS Wallengren, 1881

- 51 *atlantis* Meyrick, 1924 - correct missp.
59.1 *chrysometra* (Meyrick, 1926) (*Aristotelia*) Ecuador
92 *noelckeniella* (Zeller, 1877) - correct missp.
101 *sortis* Meyrick, 1915 - correct missp.
104 *trimetalla* Meyrick, 1915 - correct missp.

Phyllocnistinae

WYGODZINSKYIANA Hering, 1958

- 147.1 *amphilophii* Hering, 1958 Argentina

21. OECOPHORIDAE

Oecophorinae

Tribe Stathmopodini

- AMBLYSCOPA Meyrick, 1922
1720.1 *isophaea* Meyrick, 1922 Peru

- CAPANICA** Meyrick, 1927
- 1722.1 *astrophanes* Meyrick, 1917 Guyana
1722.2 *lamprolitha* Meyrick, 1917 Guyana
- CYPHACMA** Meyrick, 1915
- 1722.3 *chalcozela* Meyrick, 1915 Colombia/Ecuador/Peru
- ECHINOPHRICTIS** Meyrick, 1922
- 1722.4 *triphracta* Meyrick, 1922 Brazil (Pa)
- ENCAMINA** Meyrick, 1915
- 1722.5 *phleggyropa* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
1722.6 *semifervens* Meyrick, 1927 Brazil
- GNAMPTONOMA** Meyrick, 1917
- 1722.7 *leptura* Meyrick, 1917 Ecuador
- MACHAEROCRATES** Meyrick, 1931
- 1722.8 *tunicata* Meyrick, 1931 Paraguay
- MAGORRHABDA** Meyrick, 1932
- 1722.9 *elytrata* Meyrick, 1932 Peru
- PERCNARCHA** Meyrick, 1915
- 1722.10 *rhodosoma* Meyrick, 1915 Guyana
1722.11 *strategica* Meyrick, 1930 Brazil (Pa)
1722.12 *trabeata* (Meyrick, 1909) (Tinaegeria) Bolivia
- SISYROTARSA** Meyrick, 1937
- 1722.13 *caminopa* Meyrick, 1937 Trinidad
- TINAEGERIA** Walker, 1856
- 1726.1 *clitarcha* Meyrick, 1921 Brazil
- XESTOCASIS** Meyrick, 1914
- 1731.1 *lamprodoxa* Meyrick, 1922 Brazil

21A. LECITHOCERIDAE

ONEBALA Walker, 1864

- 1 *anisopa* (Meyrick, 1918) (Anacamptis)[620] Colombia
2 *daedalea* (Walsingham, 1911) (Dichomeris) [625] Mexico (Tab)
3 *elliptica* (Forbes, 1931) (Trichotaphe)[626] Puerto Rico
4 *ribeella* (Zeller, 1877) (Helcystogramma)[628] Panama
5 *rusticella* (Walker, 1864) (Gelechia)[629] Brazil (Am)
6 *stellatella* (Busck, 1914) (Dichomeris) [631] Panama

22. ELACHISTIDAE

ORTHIOSTOLA Meyrick, 1927

- 5 *citharoeda* Meyrick, 1928 Brazil (Pa)
6 *crotalista* Meyrick, 1928 Brazil (Am)
7 *lyroda* Meyrick, 1927 Colombia
8 *psaltria* Meyrick, 1928 Brazil (Pa)
9 *tympañista* Meyrick, 1928 Brazil (Am)

26. AGONOXENIDAE

COLONOPHORA Meyrick, 1914

- 0.3 *logistica* Meyrick, 1931 Argentina

27. COSMOPTERIGIDAE

SYNTOMACTIS Meyrick, 1888

- 42.1 *cervinella* Walsingham, 1897 Virgin Is. (St. Croix/
St. Thomas)
42.2 *chalcoptila* Meyrick, 1922 Peru

28. SCYTHRIDIDAE

APOSTIBES Walsingham, 1914

- 13 *aerata* Walsingham, 1914 Mexico (Gue)
14 *euthia* Walsingham, 1914 Mexico (Gue)
15 *mesopora* Walsingham, 1914 Mexico (Gue)
16 *nivisignata* Walsingham, 1914 Mexico (Gue)

29. GELECHIIDAE²

Dichomeridinae

DICHOMERIS Hübner, 1818³

- Oxybelia* Hübner, [1825]
Rhinosia Treitschke, 1833
Anorthosia Clemens, 1860
Trichotaphe Clemens, 1860
Rhobonda Walker, 1864, preocc. (Walker, 1863 [Choreutidae])
Vazugada Walker, 1864
Gaesa Walker, 1864
Tocmia Walker, 1864
Carna Walker, 1864, preocc. (Gistel, 1848 [Echinodermata])
Noeza Walker, [1866], preocc. (Meigen, 1800 [Diptera])
Acanthophila Heinemann, 1870
Sagaritis Chambers, 1872, preocc. (Billberg, 1820 [Crustacea])
Begoe Chambers, 1872
Epicorthylis Zeller, 1873
Malacotricha Zeller, 1873
Atasthalistis Meyrick, 1886
Tricotaphe Riley, 1891, missp.
Zalithia Meyrick, 1894
Pappophorus Walsingham, 1897
Malacotriche Busck, 1903, missp.
Malachotriche Busck, 1903, missp.
Arotria Meyrick, 1904
Croesopola Meyrick, 1904
Hypelictis Meyrick, 1905
Paristhmia Meyrick, 1909
Hylograptis Meyrick, 1910
Schematistis Meyrick, 1911
Paranoea Walsingham, 1911
Plocamosaris Meyrick, 1912
Machlotricha Meyrick, 1912
Holaxyra Meyrick, 1913
Carbatina Meyrick, 1913
Zomeutis Meyrick, 1913
Ilingiotis Meyrick, 1914
Pachysaris Meyrick, 1914
Deimnestra Meyrick, 1918
Daemonarcha Meyrick, 1918
Macrozancla Turner, 1919
Euryzancla Turner, 1919
Rhadinophylla Turner, 1919
Eurysara Turner, 1919
Iocharis Meyrick, 1921
Eporgastis Meyrick, 1921
Aphnogenes Meyrick, 1921
Uliaria Dumont, 1921
Taphrosaris Meyrick, 1922
Prophoraula Meyrick, 1922
Acribologa Meyrick, 1923
Ageliarchis Meyrick, 1923

- Myrophila Meyrick, 1923
 Brochometis Meyrick, 1923
 Neochrista Meyrick, 1923
 Semiomeris Meyrick, 1923
 Mythographa Meyrick, 1923
 Cymotricha Meyrick, 1923
 Sathrogenes Meyrick, 1923
 Cotyloscia Meyrick, 1923
 Sirogenes Meyrick, 1923
 Musurga Meyrick, 1923
 Thelyasceta Meyrick, 1923
 Oxysactis Meyrick, 1923
 Rhynchotona Meyrick, 1923
 Gomphocrates Meyrick, 1925, preocc. (Dumont, 1921)
 Catoptristis Meyrick, 1925
 Cymatoplex Meyrick, 1925, preocc. (Turner, 1910 [Lepidoptera])
 Catelaphris Meyrick, 1925
 Cerycangela Meyrick, 1926
 Epicharta Meyrick, 1926
 Orsodytis Meyrick, 1926
 Prasodryas Meyrick, 1926
 Xenorrhhythma Meyrick, 1926
 Thyrsomnestis Meyrick, 1929
 Desmophylax Meyrick, 1935
 Ereboscaea Meyrick, 1937
 Anorthodisca Gaede, 1937, missp.
 Chthonogenes Meyrick, 1938
 Cymatoplicella Fletcher, 1940, repl. name
 Neopachnistis Janse, 1954
 Leuopalpa Janse, 1960
 Picroptera Janse, 1960
 Parabrachmia Janse, 1960
 Deltolophos Janse, 1960
 Mimomeris Povolný, 1978
- 565 **acuminata** (Staudinger, 1876) (Mesophleps) Italy
 - add: lotella (Constant, 1893) (Ypsolophus) France
- 572.1 **ceramoxantha** (Meyrick, 1929) (Thyrsomnestis), transf. fr. 825 Colombia
- *574.1 **diva** Hodges, 1986 USA (Az)
- *577.1 **gausapa** Hodges, 1986 USA (Az)
- 582.1 **hypochloa** Walsingham, 1911 Mexico (Son)
 - trans. fr. Glyphidocera, 23-15
- 585.1 **lutescens** (Walsingham, 1911) (Paranoea) Mexico (Tab)
 - trans. fr. 639
- 586 **ligulella** Hübner, [1818] USA
 - add: pauciguttella (Clemens, 1863) USA (Pa)
 (Ypsolophus)
- 589 **delotella** Busck, 1909 USA (Az)
 mexicana Walsingham, 1911 Mexico (Son)
- *596.1 **solatrix** Hodges, 1986 USA (Az)
- *649.1 **alphito** Hodges, 1986 USA (Az)
- 655.1 **barnesiella** (Busck, 1907) (Trichotaphe) USA (Az)
- *655.2 **baxa** Hodges, 1986 USA (Ca)
- 665.1 **mica** Hodges, 1986 USA (Tx)
- *666.1 **mulsa** Hodges, 1986 USA (Az)
- 672.1 **setosella** (Clemens, 1860) (Trichotaphe) USA (Pa)
 costolutella (Chambers, 1872) USA (Ky)
 (Begue)
 eupatoriella (Chambers, 1872) USA (Ky)
 (Ypsolophus)
 dolabella (Zeller, 1873) (Nothris) USA (Tx)
- 672.2 **simpliciella** (Busck, 1904) (Trichotaphe) USA (Wa)
 hemiclina (Meyrick, 1929) (Trichotaphe) USA (Tx)
- *672.3 **sybilla** Hodges, 1986 USA (Az)
- HELICYSTOGRAMMA** Zeller, 1877
 Ceratographa Heinemann, 1870, preocc. (Gray, [1835] [Reptilia])
 Teuchophanes Meyrick, 1914
 Psamathoscopya Meyrick, 1937
- 618.1 **abortivum** (Walsingham, 1911) (Dichomeris), transf. fr. 528 Guatemala
- 619 **adaequatum** Meyrick, 1914 Guyana
 adequata (Clarke, 1969) (Onebala), missp.
- 621 **archigraphum** (Meyrick, 1929) (Onebala) Colombia
- 622 **carycastis** Meyrick, 1922 Brazil (Pa)
- 623 **cerinura** (Meyrick, 1923) (Brachmia) Brazil (Pa)
- 624 **chalyburgum** Meyrick, 1922 Brazil (Pa)
- 624.1 **chambersella** (Murtfeldt, 1874) (Gelechia)⁴ USA (Mo)
 subalbusella (Chambers, 1874) USA (Tx)
 (Gelechia)
 parvipulvella (Chambers, 1874) USA (Tx)
 (Gelechia)
 inaequepulvella (Chambers, 1875) USA (Mo)
 (Gelechia)
 subalbella (Walsingham, 1911)
 (Dichomeris), emend.
 subalbella Meyrick, 1925, emend.
- 624.2 **convolvuli** (Walsingham, 1908) (Trichotaphe)⁵ Canary Is.
 crypsilychna Meyrick, 1914 India
 dryadora Meyrick, 1918 South Africa
 effera (Meyrick, 1918) (Lecithocera) India
 emigrans (Meyrick, 1921) (Lecithocera) Barbados
- 624.3 **cornutum** (Busck, 1914) (Dichomeris) Panama
- 626.1 **juventellus** (Walsingham, 1897) (Ypsolophus)⁶ Jamaica
- 626.2 **luminosum** (Busck, 1914) (Dichomeris)⁷ Panama
 leucopleura (Meyrick, 1914) Guyana
 (Teuchophanes)
- 626.3 **lyrella** (Walsingham, 1911) (Dichomeris)⁸ Guatemala
- 627 **meconitis** (Meyrick, 1913) (Trichotaphe) Argentina
- 627.1 **melissium** (Walsingham, 1911) (Dichomeris)⁹ Panama
- 627.2 **perceptellum** (Busck, 1914) (Dichomeris) Panama
- 630 **sertigerum** Meyrick, 1923 Peru
- 632 **symbolicum** Meyrick, 1914 Guyana
- 633 **tegulella** (Walsingham, 1897) (Trichotaphe) Grenada
 servilis (Walsingham, 1911) (Dichomeris) Panama
- 633.1 **thesmiopa** (Meyrick, 1922) (Dichomeris)¹⁰ Brazil (Pa)
- 634 **trichocyma** (Meyrick, 1923) (Brachmia) Brazil (Am)
- 634.1 **trigonellum** (Walsingham, 1892) (Trichotaphe)¹¹ St. Vincent
- 634.2 **virescens** (Walsingham, 1911) (Brachmia)¹² Mexico (Gue)
- SCODES** Hodges, 1986
- *634.3 **deflecta** (Busck, 1909) (Dichomeris) USA (Az)
- 30. COPROMORPHIDAE**
- LOTISMA** Busck, 1909
- 3 **trigonana** (Walsingham, 1879) (Sciaphila) USA (Ca)
 kincaidiella (Busck, 1904) (Hemero-phila) USA (Wa)
- a) **durangoensis** Heppner, 1986 Mexico (Dur)
- 31. ALUCITIDAE**
- ALUCITA** Linnaeus, 1758
- 19 **stephanopsis** (Meyrick, 1921) (Orneodes) Brazil (Am)
 - corr. missp.
- HEXERETMIS** Meyrick, 1929
- 22.1 **pontopora** Meyrick, 1934 Brazil (Pa)
- PRYMNOTOMIS** Meyrick, 1931
- 24.1 **crypsicroca** Meyrick, 1931 Brazil (ES)

36. YPONOMEUTIDAE

ATTEVA Walker, 1854

- 6.1 *monerythra* Meyrick, 1926 Ecuador (Galapagos Is.)
- 8 *pustulella* (Fabricius, 1787) (Tinea)¹³ Surinam
punctella (Cramer, 1781) (Phalaena), Surinam
 preocc. (Linnaeus, 1761), rev. syn.
pastulella (Fabricius, 1787) (Tinea), Surinam
 orig. missp.
pustulella (Fabricius, 1794) (Tinea),
 corr. spell.
- 9.1 *zebra* Duckworth, 1967 Panama

LACTURA Walker, 1854

- 17.1 *quadrifrenis* Meyrick, 1936 Brazil (Pa)

URODUS Herrich-Schaeffer, 1854

- 35.1 *aphrogama* Meyrick, 1936 Brazil (RS)
- 70.1 *pamporphyra* Meyrick, 1936 Brazil (RS)
- 73.1 *procruidias* Meyrick, 1936 Brazil (RS)

40. HELIODINIDAE

LAMPROLOPHUS Busck, 1900

- 28 *dentifer* (Walsingham, 1909) (Embola) Mexico (Mor)
 - spell. corr.

SCELORTHUS Busck, 1900

- 36 *calcifer* Walsingham, 1909 Mexico (Mor)
 - spell. corr.

NOTES

1. The new family Palaephatidae incorporates the genus Palaephatus Butler, transferred from Tineidae and the number 330 (falsus).
2. In Gelechiidae Hodges (1986, Moths of America North of Mexico, Fasc. 7.1) has altered the subfamily classification to entail only 3 subfamilies: Gelechiinae, Pexicopiinae, and Dichomeridinae.
3. Dichomeris has been enlarged to include a large number of genera and the following species numbers should be placed under the genus:

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 518-519 | Anorthosia spp. |
| 525-527 | Cotyloscia spp. |
| 528-563 | Cymotricha spp. |
| 564-603 | Dichomeris spp. |
| 611-615 | Ilingiotis spp. |
| 616-618 | Myrophila spp. |
| 635-638 | Pachysaris spp. |
| 639 | Paranoea sp. |
| 640-643 | Plocamosaris spp. |
| 644 | Prophoraula sp. |
| 645 | Semiomeris sp. |
| 649-679 | Trichotaphe spp. |
| 680-686 | Vazugada spp. |
| 694 | Ageliarches sp. |
| 712 | Catoptristis sp. |
| 713 | Ceryangela sp. |
| 819 | Taphrosaris sp. |
| 825 | Thyrsomnestis sp. |
| 826 | Tocmia sp. |

The genus Deoclona (687-689) has been transferred to Oecophoridae and Onebala (genus) has been transferred to Lecithoceridae, with this group now given family status and placed after Oecophoridae.

4. Transferred from Brachmia (520).
5. Transferred from Brachmia (521).
6. Transferred from Untomia (496).

7. Transferred from 647.
8. Transferred from Brachmia (522).
9. Transferred from 543.
10. Transferred from 560.
11. Transferred from 561
12. Transferred from Brachmia (523).
13. The revised synonymy noted, changes the name for this common Atteva. Phalaena pastulella Fabricius, 1787, was later noted to be a spelling error by Fabricius (1794), so the name pustulella is taken from the 1787 date.

COLLECTIONS

Florida State Collection of Arthropods

Arthropod collections in Florida are largely consolidated as the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) in Gainesville, now the 5th largest insect collection in the U.S. In Tallahassee there is a branch collection, as part of the Center for Aquatic Entomology, and in Sarasota large holdings of butterflies are maintained at the Allyn Museum of Entomology (technically part of the Florida State Museum of Natural History, Gainesville). Dr. Howard V. Weems, Jr., head curator, has largely been responsible for the rather remarkable growth of the FSCA over the last 34 years since 1953 of a small state agriculture collection of about 30,000 specimens to the present collections of over 6.7 million curated specimens (includes the nearly 1 million Lepidoptera of the Allyn Museum), not counting untold added millions awaiting processing or in semi-permanent bulk alcohol storage. The other 8 FSCA staff, including Bureau of Entomology Chief, H. A. Denmark, have likewise contributed to the rapid development of the FSCA.

The Allyn Museum will merge collections with the present FSCA in Gainesville as soon as an added room is completed at the Gainesville facility to house the growing Lepidoptera collections. The Allyn Museum is formally a part of the Florida State Museum, but insect collections in Florida are coordinated by the Center for Arthropod Systematics as one State of Florida collection, and as space becomes available over the next 2-3 years, the collections in Sarasota will also be brought to Gainesville. Present total Lepidoptera holdings amount to nearly 2.2 million specimens, approximately half butterflies and half moths: this total includes the FSCA (plus collections being developed by Dr. T. C. Emmel, University of Florida) and the Allyn Museum (developed by the late Dr. A. C. Allyn and curated by Drs. Lee D. Miller and Jacqueline Y. Miller). Also, there are about 225,000 specimens of Lepidoptera larvae at the FSCA and the larval collection being developed by Dr. D. H. Habeck, University of Florida.

The Lepidoptera of the FSCA and the Allyn Museum are strongest in New World species but material is held from all areas of the world, particularly in butterflies. There are extensive collections of moths from Taiwan and Indonesia from recent field work, as well as the main strengths in the faunas of Florida, the southeastern U.S., and nearby areas of the circum-Caribbean region. The Allyn Museum also houses large holdings of Saturniidae, Sphingidae, and Castniidae. A recent acquisition (purchased by Dr. Weems, Jr.) has been the 40,000 specimen collection of Sphingidae, representing over 800 species, accumulated by Vernon Brou. This collection, together with sphingids already housed at the FSCA, as well as the material at the Allyn Museum, will total at least 750 drawers of Sphingidae when all these collections are curated.

The facilities at the FSCA presently include over 13,500 square feet of floor space for collections and offices, plus an added 4,800 square feet for an adjacent biological control laboratory. A total of over 14,000 drawers presently house the FSCA pinned collections (plus a large number of boxes), with another 9,600 drawers housing the Allyn Museum collection. Another 2,000 drawers will be added to the FSCA total during 1987. The Division of Plant Industry, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Affairs, housed in the Doyle Conner building, also maintains an extensive library of about 12,000 volumes, primarily entomological titles, plus an artist, photographic laboratory, and other facilities.

The Entomology Bureau of the FDACS, which maintains the FSCA, also has large holdings of entomological reprints on all orders of insects and spiders, including the recent acquisition of the H. E. Hinton library (purchased by the University of Florida). The adjacent University campus has library holdings of over 5 million books and papers, including a recently completed central science library of 600,000 books.

Under development are plans for adding over 21,000 square feet to the present FSCA to provide needed space and over 30,000 drawers for the Lepidoptera collections, including the Allyn Museum, as well as space for the new International Odonata Research Institute. A number of added staff and technician offices will allow the Allyn Museum staff and some of the University lepidopterists to also have offices by the collections. Likewise, a number of visitor offices and student cubicles will provide space for visitors, residents, specialists and students to work with the collections.

The FSCA has developed virtually entirely through State of Florida funding, although collections themselves have been greatly augmented through donations from numerous FSCA research associates, now numbering over 260, who over the years have donated over 2.5 million specimens, and including over 450,000 Lepidoptera. Persons interested in becoming an FSCA research associate should contact Dr. Weems, Jr. Other specimens have accumulated from FSCA staff collecting and additions from Bureau identification work. Over 250,000 specimens have been added annually in recent years, not counting specimens retained in bulk alcohol storage.

In 1986 a non-profit corporation was formed to add some private support for insect systematics and persons interested in this may complete the form added to the end of this issue.

Associated with the FSCA in Gainesville is the American Entomological Institute, formerly of Michigan. The AEI presently maintains a large collection of over 1 million pinned specimens, primarily parasitic Hymenoptera of the families Ichneumonidae and Braconidae. The AEI has been developed over many years by Drs. Henry and Marjorie Townes, and now continues its growth and research with the help of Drs. Virendra and Santosh Gupta.

The FSCA sponsors several publications in entomology. The main series are the "Arthropods of Florida and neighboring land areas" and "Occasional Papers of the Florida State Collection of Arthropods." Partial support is likewise given to three Lepidoptera series: the "Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera," "Lepidopterorum Catalogus," and "Lepidoptera of Taiwan;" the former two series being published by Brill, in conjunction with Flora and Fauna Publications, and the latter series by the Taiwan Museum, Taipei. The Florida State Museum publishes the "Bulletin of the Allyn Museum," first begun by Allyn Museum founder, the late Dr. A.C. Allyn. The AEI also sponsors entomological series, as well as helping to produce the journal "Oriental Insects."

J. B. Heppner
Curator of Lepidoptera, FSCA

European Museums and Neotropical Specimens

The following is a brief summary of various European collections visited personally or for which notes have been obtained. The primary goal here is to indicate the extent of Neotropical holdings of Lepidoptera, in this way encouraging more authors to make use of the material available in revisionary studies. Too often revisions are seen based solely on a few major collections or even only the material before the author in a particular museum or collection.

The European collections of entomology have been developed over the last 250 years and represent probably the largest concentration of specimens available for study, other than the New World collections. The following tabulation gives approximate figures for estimated total Lepidoptera holdings and the portion involving Neotropical species:

| | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| British Museum (Natural History), London | 9 M | 2 M-NL |
| Hungarian Natural Hist. Mus., Budapest | 1 | (few) |
| Inst. Pflanzenschutzfor., Eberswalde, DDR | 0.5 | (few) |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Landessamml. Naturk., Karlsruhe, BRD | 2 | (few) |
| Landessamml. Naturk., Munster, BRD | 0.5 | (few) |
| Mus. Reg. Sci. Naturali, Torino, Italy | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Museum Hist. Naturelle, Geneva, Switz. | 0.5 | (few) |
| Museum Natl. Hist. Naturelle, Paris, Fr. | 4 | 0.5 |
| Mus. Royal Afrique Cent., Tervuren, Belg. | 3 | (few) |
| Museum Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden, BRD | 0.5 | (few) |
| Muz. Hist. Nat. G. Antipa, Bucharest, Rom. | 0.5 | (few) |
| Natl. Mus. Nat. Hist., Prague, Czech. | 0.5 | (few) |
| Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, Austria | 3 | 0.5 |
| Naturhistoriska Riksmuss., Stockholm, Swe. | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Rijksmus. Nat. Hist., Leiden, Neth. | 3 | (few) |
| Senckenburg Museum, Frankfurt, BRD | 1 | 0.1 |
| Staatliches Mus. Naturk., Stuttgart, BRD | 0.5 | (few) |
| Staatliches Mus. Tierkunde, Dresden, DDR | 1 | (few) |
| Uebersee Museum, Bremen, BRD | 0.5 | (few) |
| Univ. Hamburg, Hamburg, BRD | 0.5 | (few) |
| Univ. Saarlandes, Saarbrücken, BRD | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Zool. Forsch. Mus. A. Koenig, Bonn, BRD | 1 | (few) |
| Zool. Inst., Leningrad, USSR | 1.5 | (few) |
| Zool. Mus., Humboldt Univ., Berlin, DDR | 2 | 0.5 |
| Zool. Samml. Bayer. St., Munich, BRD | 3 | 0.3 |
| Total collections of Lepidoptera | 44.8 M | 5.3+ M |

The total European Lepidoptera collections of the institutes and museums listed above come to nearly 45 million specimens, of which over 5 million involve specimens from the Neotropics. There also are a number of other collections not noted above which undoubtedly also maintain specimens from the Neotropics. Authors should consult these various holdings whenever comprehensive revisions are being undertaken.

NOTES

NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA FAUNA

The following listing of the known species and the estimated fauna, is taken from the first part of the Atlas' Neotropical checklist, published in 1984, with figures for corrections and additions included from earlier pages herein:

| Family | Described Species | Estimated Fauna |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Primitive moths | 141 | 170 |
| 1. Micropterigidae | 2 | 10 |
| 2. Heterobathmiidae | 2 | 10 |
| 3. Neopseustidae | 4 | 6 |
| 4. Neotheoridae | 1 | 2 |
| 5. Hepialidae | 131 | 140 |
| 6. Palaeosetidae | 1 | 2 |
| Monotrysia | 122 | 318 |
| 7. Nepticulidae | 13 | 100 |
| 8. Opostegidae | 18 | 30 |
| 9. Tischeriidae | 8 | 20 |
| 9A. Palaeophatidae | 28 | 40 |
| 10. Incurvariidae | 4 | 20 |
| 11. Cecidosidae | 4 | 8 |
| 12. Adelidae | 18 | 30 |
| 13. Prodoxidae | 14 | 30 |
| 14. Heliozelidae | 15 | 40 |
| Tineoidea | 740 | 1,880 |
| 15. Tineidae | 463 | 1,000 |
| 16. Psychidae | 74 | 95 |
| 17. Arrhenophanidae | 7 | 30 |
| 18. Amphitheridae | 1 | 5 |
| 19. Lyonetiidae | 46 | 150 |
| 20. Gracillariidae | 149 | 600 |
| Gelechioidea | 2,960 | 7,720 |
| 21. Oecophoridae | 1,752 | 3,500 |
| 21A. Lecithoceridae | 6 | 40 |
| 22. Elachistidae | 12 | 40 |
| 23. Blastobasidae | 113 | 400 |
| 24. Coleophoridae | 32 | 150 |
| 25. Momphidae | 29 | 50 |
| 26. Agonoxenidae | 49 | 100 |

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|
| 27. Cosmopterigidae | 112 | 400 |
| 28. Scythrididae | 16 | 40 |
| 29. Gelechiidae | 839 | 3,000 |
| Copromorpoidea | 121 | 290 |
| 30. Copromorphidae | 12 | 25 |
| 31. Alucitidae | 24 | 40 |
| 32. Carposinidae | 7 | 15 |
| 33. Epermeniidae | 3 | 10 |
| 34. Glyphipterigidae | 75 | 200 |
| Yponomeutoidea | 185 | 462 |
| 35. Plutellidae | 27 | 60 |
| 36. Yponomeutidae | 90 | 250 |
| 37. Argyresthiidae | 7 | 50 |
| 38. Douglasiidae | 1 | 2 |
| 39. Acrolepiidae | 21 | 40 |
| 40. Heliodinidae | 39 | 60 |
| Immoidea | 36 | 60 |
| 41. Immidae | 36 | 60 |
| Pyraloidea | 3,535 | 7,198 |
| 42. Hyblaeidae | 2 | 3 |
| 43. Thyrididae | 183 | 195 |
| 44. Pyralidae | 3,350 | 7,000 |
| Pterophoroidea | 135 | 250 |
| 45. Pterophoridae | 135 | 250 |
| Sesioidea | 301 | 820 |
| 46. Brachodidae | 13 | 20 |
| 47. Sesiidae | 193 | 600 |
| 48. Choreutidae | 95 | 200 |
| Zygaenoidea | 382 | 500 |
| 49. Zygaenidae | 131 | 175 |
| 50. Megalopygidae | 251 | 325 |
| Cossoidea | 510 | 795 |
| 51. Cossidae | 166 | 200 |
| 52. Epipyropidae | 4 | 25 |
| 53. Dalceridae | 80 | 120 |
| 54. Limacodidae | 260 | 450 |
| Castnioidea | 160 | 175 |
| 55. Castniidae | 160 | 175 |
| Tortricoidea | 676 | 2,000 |
| 56. Tortricidae | 676 | 2,000 |
| Papilionoidea | 7,553 | 8,425 |
| 57. Hesperiiidae | 1,786 | 2,200 |
| 58. Papilionidae | 119 | 125 |
| 59. Pieridae | 275 | 300 |
| 60. Lycaenidae | 2,575 | 2,800 |
| 61. Nymphalidae | 2,798 | 3,000 |
| Geometroidea | 8,080 | 12,451 |
| 62. Sematuridae | 35 | 36 |
| 63. Uraniidae | 6 | 7 |
| 64. Epiblemidae | 230 | 400 |
| 65. Geometridae | 7,804 | 12,000 |
| 66. Thyatiridae | 5 | 8 |
| Bombycoidea | 2,104 | 2,408 |
| 67. Eupterotidae | 3 | 4 |
| 68. Apatelodidae | 245 | 300 |
| 69. Mimallonidae | 250 | 275 |
| 70. Lasiocampidae | 707 | 900 |
| 71. Oxytenidae | 60 | 62 |
| 72. Cercophanidae | 30 | 32 |
| 73. Saturniidae | 809 | 835 |
| Sphingoidea | 397 | 400 |
| 74. Sphingidae | 397 | 400 |
| Noctuoidea | 17,146 | 24,675 |
| 75. Notodontidae | 1,650 | 1,900 |
| 76. Diopitidae | 500 | 550 |
| 77. Lymantriidae | 180 | 225 |
| 78. Arctiidae | 6,300 | 8,000 |
| 79. Noctuidae | 8,516 | 14,000 |
| TOTALS | 45,284 | 70,997 |

LITERATURE

1. Dr. Gerardo Lamas, is continuing the work, begun several years ago with W. D. Field, on a complete catalog of all references to Neotropical butterflies. Dr. Lamas, in charge of the entomological collections at the Javier Prado Museum of Natural History, Lima, Peru, is currently in Washington, for several months study at the USNM, primarily to complete the butterfly literature catalog. This major work will form volume 124 of the Atlas series, with a companion volume planned for the moth literature references. It is hoped that the butterfly part can be published within the next 2 years.

2. As volunteers agree to monitor literature on Lepidoptera papers in each nation in the Neotropics, as well as for other sources of literature on Neotropical Lepidoptera, this section can periodically list new publications pertaining to the fauna. This section should also include references to the economic citations on Lepidoptera pests, since many useful reports are published in economic entomology journals and various governmental publications which Neotropical workers should be aware of and may find useful.

RESEARCH NEWS

1. Dr. Vitor O. Becker, of EMBRAPA, Brasilia, Brazil, currently is on a one-year post-doctoral assignment at the USNM, Washington, D.C. He plans to study all USNM stenomine types and other Oecophoridae, and hopes to complete much of the work on a generic revision of Neotropical Oecophoridae. The generic revision will be the prelude to the planned illustrated Atlas fascicle on stenomines and other Oecophoridae.

2. Dr. Terry Erwin, Smithsonian Institution, and assisted by Michael Pogue, will extend specimen and data capturing of forest canopy insects in the Amazon to include the fragile Lepidoptera for the first time. Previous canopy fogging has been aimed at the beetle fauna and other hard insects. His assistant will now in particular segregate Lepidoptera samples so specimens will not be damaged. Previous work had been done near Manaus, Brazil, but is now conducted at the Tambopata Nature Reserve, near Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios, Peru. A biological survey was conducted in late 1979 by a team of scientists, including Lepidoptera collecting by Dr. J. B. Heppner, then at the Smithsonian, and Erwin and Pogue will add to the basis this survey formed for the local fauna.

The Tambopata area is an area of exceedingly high diversity, including nearly 1,200 recorded species of butterflies, as well as over 5,500 recorded species of moths, all in an area of only about 25 square km of virgin amazonian lowland forest (290 m elevation) on the Tambopata River.

Persons interested in visiting this site should contact Dr. Max Gunther, Director, in Lima, Peru, for details (write to Peruvian Safaris, S.A., Garcilazo de la Vega 1334, Lima, Peru).

3. Dr. Eugene J. Gerberg (Baltimore, Maryland) and Dr. J. F. G. Clarke (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.) are working on the butterfly fauna of the Cayman Islands. Thus far, about 40 species have been recorded.

LEPIDOPTERA OF FLORIDA

The first volume in the series, "Arthropods of Florida and Neighboring Land Areas," was published by the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, through the Florida Department of Agriculture, in 1965, entitled "The Lepidoptera of Florida," by the late C. P. Kimball. Although this volume covers the Florida fauna, a number of species also are found in the West Indies, with some ranging as far as Argentina. Thus, to some degree the book has been useful for the identification of some of the more widespread Neotropical species. Kimball illustrated 943 specimens, involving about 800 species. The Florida fauna now encompasses close to 2,600 species

known to occur in the state.

This year the final manuscript work should be completed on a revision of the 1965 book, although changed to a series of several parts. The new series will be edited by Dr. J. B. Heppner, FSCA, and largely also authored by him. The first part will be the altered version of Kimball's book, as an introduction to the Lepidoptera fauna of Florida and as a condensed checklist with range, flight time, and plant associations noted for each species. Publication may be in 1988, as the authors (J. B. Heppner and H. D. Baggett) can complete the manuscript. Later parts may have contributions by other authors. In addition to renewed publication of Kimball's 26 plates of illustrations, possibly as many as 26 additional plates will be included in the new version. The series is expected to be published over several years in 6 parts:

- Part 1: Introduction and checklist
- Part 2: Microlepidoptera
- Part 3: Pyraloidea and relatives
- Part 4: Papilionoidea
- Part 5: Geometroidea to Sphingoidea
- Part 6: Noctuoidea.

Part 2-6 will be detailed treatments of all species, with figures for each species and diagnostic keys for identification. Part 1 will also include a key to Lepidoptera families, a section on Lepidoptera habitats in Florida and the environmental factors in the state, and an extensive host plant index.

The 1965 volume by Kimball is still available and interested persons should send \$5.00 and their request, addressed to Dr. H. V. Weems, Jr., Florida State Collection of Arthropods, DPI, FDACS, P.O. Box 1269, Gainesville, Florida, 32602.

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"INSECTA MUNDI" will continue publication as in the past, except beginning in 1987 it will be issued quarterly. We plan to publish papers as soon as received, without further delays. Volume 1 is now complete and issues no. 3 and 4 will be mailed before the end of the year.

One notable addition is that copy will be set in type for each issue, IF we are provided with floppy discs of the article which can be edited in Gainesville (Wordstar, IBM compatible), or if the author follows editing instructions which we can provide (write for details). In these cases, typesetting is provided at no extra charge.

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NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA NEWS

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CENTER FOR SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, INC.

A new, non-profit scientific and educational corporation was formed in March 1986 to encourage support for systematic entomology and to stimulate cooperation and coordination among interested agencies and individuals. The goals of the Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc., which is chartered in the State of Florida, will be pursued by a 9-member Board of Directors supported by the membership. The Center will be a leadership organization for insect systematics.

Specific goals are to (1) develop the finest systematic entomology resources possible; (2) provide a clearing house for grants and donations; (3) establish research and travel grants; (4) handle endowments for individuals, corporations, or institutions; (5) actively stimulate increased support for insect systematics; and (6) establish a liaison with the Association of Systematic Collections, National Science Foundation, Society of Systematic Zoology, and related organizations. Copies of the charter and the bylaws are available on request.

All donations, including memberships, are tax deductible. Charter Membership will be open through December 31, 1987, but contributions made before December 31, 1986, are deductible on your 1986 taxes (advantageous before the new tax reform takes effect). Classes of membership are as follows:

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