



TROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA NEWS

March 1996

No. 1



Volcán Osorno and Lago Llanquihue, Chile.

CHILE 1995

Participants on this exciting December trip to southern Chile, the Lake District, were treated to spectacular mountains, volcanos, lakes and forests, and to many species of endemic butterflies and moths. Butterflies recorded for Chile total only 161 species but almost all of them are found only in Chile. Although connected to South America, Chile is actually somewhat like an island, since the Atacama Desert in the north and the north-south barrier of the Andes completely isolate Chile from the Amazonian rainforests and even from most of the faunas of neighboring Bolivia and Argentina. Many of the animals and plants of Chile have affinities to those of Australia, a legacy of the ancient Southern Hemisphere distribution when the continents were still joined as Gondwanaland.

After departure from Miami on December 8 and the 8 hour flight almost due south to Santiago (4117 miles), another 90 minute flight was needed to arrive at the southern Chilean city of Temuco (385 miles south of Santiago). At the Temuco airport, Prof. Andrés Angulo and his son Geno, plus our van driver, José Cires, met us for the 2 hour drive to the Lago Villarica area, Cautín Province, where the two towns of Villarica and Pucón are along the lake. The drive to Termas de Palguin was spectacular, as the great white cone of Volcán Villarica (2847m) grew steadily larger in size. This volcano overlooks Lago Villarica from the south and is to the north of the canyon home of the Termas de Palguin lodge (668m). The volcano still smokes and last erupted in 1984. [continued on page 3]

1996 Annual Meeting: April 12-14, in Gainesville, Florida. **ATL JOURNAL SALE!:** see page 2.

1996 ATL Photo Contest: entries due by March 15, 1996. \$480 in cash prizes!

Photo Contest entries are due each year the same date, March 15.

ATL EXPEDITIONS: **1996 — TAIWAN**, July: 400 species of butterflies; ca. 5,000 moth species

1996 — BRAZIL, October (Rondônia): 1,500 butterflies; ca. 20,000+ moth species

1997 — CHILE, February: return visit for Chilean summer species!

TROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA NEWS

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EXPEDITIONS:

TAIWAN Jun 28/29 - Jul 13, 1996 \$25 per yr * = \$75.00
BRAZIL (Rondônia) Oct 21 - Nov 4, 1996 \$35 per yr * = \$105.00
CHILE (Santiago, Concepción and the Lake District) Feb 1997 - 20% - 36.00
Total (for Vol. 1-6) \$ 144.00

TO OUR READERS

Thanks go to members who have sent notes and news to add to the newsletter. It is good to get some response, but please send more. In 1995, ATL continued production of the new *Holarctic Lepidoptera* journal for articles on northern species. Two more parts of the Neotropical catalog have come out, one being the large butterfly bibliography (Part 124). In 1996, we have the bombycoid part of the Neotropical catalog about ready (Part 4B). We hope to also make progress on the new North American catalog, integrating species numbers with family numbers for the LSDS system, as has been done for Taiwan and the Neotropics. Likewise, a start will be made for a similar treatment for the Palearctic. Check our Home Page for more information.

The ATL Home Page marks our entry into the new age of the World Wide Web of the Internet. Sometime in March should find the ATL pages at our location (<http://www.troplep.org>). With notes on ATL series, members can then order quickly any item via e-mail, or use our other FAX number for books: (352) 373-3249.

J. B. Heppner
Executive Director

NOTES

1. **1996 Annual Meeting:** April 12-14, in Gainesville.
2. **1996 Annual Photo Contest**

Members are welcome to enter up to 5 photographs (8x10 in) in each of three categories: butterflies, moths, and immatures. Prizes total \$480; winners are published in *Tropical Lepidoptera*. Deadline is March 15, 1996; likewise each year. There is no entry fee.

3. DUES

Members are thanked for sending in their dues payments on time! The added donations of some members are also greatly appreciated (your canceled check can be used to verify donations). Likewise, special thanks to a number of members who have become life members. Life membership is now even more a value, since life members get both *Holarctic Lepidoptera* and *Tropical Lepidoptera*, plus all supplements, at no further cost (including airmail for members outside of the USA).

4. **New telephone code:** Gainesville will be (352), not (904), in 1996.
5. **New e-mail for ATL!** jbhatl@aol.com. Send your messages and book orders fast and cheap via e-mail.

6. **ATL Home Page!** Look for our internet ATL Home Page, coming soon, 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.

Election Results - 1995

The 1995 ATL election results return the officers for Vice-President (Dr. Thomas C. Emmel) and Secretary/Treasurer (Dr. John B. Heppner) to office.

The President for 1996 is Dr. Torben B. Larsen, of England. The vote count gave him 93 out of the 122 voting; Dr. Razowski received 29 votes. We still have a low voter turnout. The ballot is mailed in September, so everyone could easily return the ballot before December 31. Please remember to vote next time!

ATL JOURNAL SALE

Back issues of *Tropical Lepidoptera*, from 1990-95, will be available at 20% off, through June 30, 1996. The issues are in Vol. 1-6. If you are missing these colorful and informative issues, now is your chance to save. Orders must be postmarked by June 30, 1996 for the sale.

Vol. 1-3 (1990-1992)	\$25 per yr	* = \$75.00
Vol. 4-6 (1993-1995)	\$35 per yr	* = \$105.00
	- 20%	- 36.00
Total (for Vol. 1-6)		\$ 144.00

* prices include *TL News* and mailing costs. The biennial Table of Contents booklets are also included. Supplements are extra.

DARGE Book: Saturniidae of Africa (see p. 8) ATL Sale: \$70.00



Fig. 2-5. Chilean scenes: 2) Mature monkey puzzle trees (Icalma road, Malleco Prov.). 3) Group at Termas de Palguin. 4) Native fuchsias.

CHILE [cont. from page 1]

The first week was spent at the rustic 60-year-old Termas de Palguin lodge, which has hot springs for both hot water and sulphur water. A 30m wide sparkling river adjoins the lodge, while the baths and swimming pool have hot water pumped from underground. This site is in a canyon with a fairly intact southern beech forest (*Nothofagus* sp.), some of the trees being very large. Many other native plants abound in this area, like the colorful Chilean flowering protea shrubs (Proteaceae); this plant family is typical of Australia! This area was excellent, with multitudes of small black satyrs and a few elusive minute blues. After a few days other satyrs appeared. All species found will have to be studied in detail since several of these Chilean satyrs look alike superficially (including such genera as *Neomaenas* and *Nelia*). There also were other nymphalids (*Vanessa terpsichore* and *Yramea*) and pierids (*Colias vauthierii* and *Tatouchila*), plus various skippers. Moths were abundant, especially noctuids and geometrids, but most came to lights before midnight due to the cold clear nights. Some of the primitive hepialid moths came to the lights: large brown species with silvery markings (*Callipielus* sp.).

During the first week, day trips were taken on a few days to other sites nearby and one long drive north to a mountainous area east of Temuco, in Malleco Province. It was here that a large araucaria forest was traversed, prior to a stop on a high plateau (ca. 1200m) near the border with Argentina; here were more interesting nymphalids and the elusive tiny blues (?*Nabokovia faga*), which would fly only about 2 inches off the ground and dive into low shrubs when frightened! Some difficulty was encountered in attempts to find higher altitude sites at the passes into Argentina. Our encounters at the border stations determined that the Chilean border guards would not allow any collecting within a so-called "frontier zone" next to Argentina (e.g., the 1884m Paso de Piño Hachado), supposedly to prevent interchange of faunas between Argentina and Chile: we will remember this for future trips (4000m elevations can be attained by road near to Santiago but in southern Chile the elevations are lower)! On the return to Palguin, a tunnel of over 3 miles in length was transited, going under large mountains called the "Sierra Nevada."

One of the treats for participants was seeing mature forests of monkey puzzle trees (*Araucaria araucana*), which are as ancient as the dinosaurs yet still live in one restricted region of Chile (another species is the Norfolk Island pine of the South Pacific). The unusual Chilean tree looks very different when mature,

growing to over 100 feet and with a trunk diameter of 3-5 feet. The older monkey puzzle trees are up to 2,000 years old and at this age most branches are only near the top of the tree, in contrast to the young trees that most persons are familiar with where branches occur on the trunk from the ground up.

Home base for the second week was a lakefront lodge further south, at Frutillar, Llanquihue Province, with a spectacular view of Volcán Osorno (2652m) from across Lago Llanquihue (see figure on page 1). Day trips were taken to various sites in Llanquihue and Osorno provinces. Large whites (*Mathania leucothea*) and the Chilean orange-tip (*Eroessa chilensis*) were found near Volcán Osorno. The orange-tips were among the more elusive Chilean butterflies, since they tended to fly in thick forest along a river canyon and were very wary of any movement. The few seen closeup were mostly nectaring on the wild fuchsia flowers, which grow abundantly in these Valdivian forests of Chile. Another interesting site was in the coastal mountains west of Osorno, with a forest of smaller trees, and with numerous satyrs and a few lycaenids. Chile is also a country of numerous flies (plenty of large colorful horseflies!) and beetles, so others interested in these groups are always welcome to join ATL expeditions. Odonata species are also mostly Chilean endemics. Mosquitos, however, are few and were not a problem!

The southernmost sites were at about 41° south latitude, near Puerto Montt, and at Lago Chapo, some distance east of Puerto Montt. The Puerto Montt region is the gateway to the large nearby island of Chiloé and to the southern Austral Highway, a gravel road meandering another 600 miles south to near Tierra del Fuego. Much of the Puerto Montt region is deforested and developed into farmland outside of national parks, so good sites are more difficult to find.

Since other species appear later in the Chilean summer, a future trip is planned for February 1997, to return to this fascinating land. The 1997 trip probably will be divided in sites so more of the coastal lycaenids and high altitude pierids can be found, nearer to Santiago, before a return to the Osorno and Palguin areas. A trip to the Austral Highway will require a further visit in order to explore the area from Puerto Montt south to Magallanes Province of very southern Chile.

A new book on Chilean butterflies is due to appear in 1996 (Peña *et al.*), with numerous color plates and life history photos. Cost is expected at about \$80. As more is learned of this book, information will be noted in our newsletter. J.B.H.

THE FILIPINO VIEW OF BUTTERFLY CONSERVATION

I was in the Philippines for three weeks in December 1994 and January 1995, my fourth visit there. For much of the time I was with a university professor friend, who reckons that he is one of only three true lepidopterists in the whole country. He was certainly helpful, advising me of sites to visit, accompanying me to several of them, assisting me in securing accommodation, paying my bus fares wherever I went with him and also paying for several meals — in short he was hospitality itself — but he does go about his butterfly studies in a very different way from mine.

Although he has done some important research and made several new discoveries relating to butterfly host-plants, and is as aware as any of us of habitat destruction and anxious to stop it, he is primarily a "collector," whereas my aim is to study and photograph butterflies alive in the wild. While I was with him it was frequently a case of my photographing a butterfly which immediately afterwards was caught in his net and killed.

Additionally, he is a strong advocate of "butterfly farming", and is director of a company which supplies stock to British and European butterfly houses. The stock is obtained from breeding ranches on several islands, including Palawan and Marinduque. Such a business has its risks — slight delays in transit have resulted in large numbers of butterflies emerging in their packing and being ruined; and pupae have been parasitised in spite of being captive-bred, with the results that last season two of his clients were unable to meet their bills, and another of his British clients went bankrupt a few years ago. Nevertheless, he finds the trade sufficiently lucrative to want to develop it further. To one British dealer alone, during the period May to July 1994, his company shipped a total of 8,565 pupae of 28 species, the value of which was around £2,000.

I went with him to see a "pastor" living in a remote village in north Luzon, who has very commendably set the local tribe up with a self-financing jam-producing co-operative, as well as providing schools for their children and many other services, and has secured the preservation of a large area of nearby forest. The pastor, however, is now considering butterfly-farming as another revenue-earning venture for the tribe and of course my friend sees

this as a commercial opportunity. He called on me to give some of the tribe a short illustrated lecture on butterfly farming. I showed a few slides taken some years ago in U.K. butterfly houses, and some of breeding establishments in the Philippines; however, I then went on to explain how I believe that there are also alternative ways of observing butterflies, in the wild, where it is possible to carry out rewarding studies on behaviour and biology, and on such themes as utilisation of shady versus sunny habitats, seasonal variation, mimicry, or adaptation to less suitable sites, including urban areas, by the more successful species.

The professor and his assistant gave the tribe a practical demonstration on how to "set" dead butterflies which could then be mounted in plastic cases and sold as souvenirs. He had brought a tin full of dead specimens for this purpose, amongst which could be recognised *Papilio rumanzovia*, two colour forms of *P. polytes*, *Catopsilia pomona*, *Hypolimnas bolina*, *Vindula dejone* and *Idea leuconoe*.

In a country such as the Philippines, where the rural population have to contend with a much lower standard of living than ours, and with typhoons, earthquakes and mosquitoes, as well as political instability, it is understandable that conservation for an aesthetic or scientific value takes a low priority. Butterflies are seen primarily as a "resource" to be exploited rather than as living organisms forming an essential part of a natural ecosystem; the chief benefit of any "conservation" would be seen as ensuring the continued supply of such a "resource." We should also bear in mind that it is ourselves — I mean collectively Europeans (particularly British) and Americans — who have created the demand for this "resource," by our willingness to buy specimens and to pay to see tropical butterflies in captivity.

When I try to make the point to the professor that I feel that if butterflies are to be seen as a "resource" it should be by way of benign "wildlife tourism," he keeps dropping very strong hints that if I next time bring a larger group of similarly-minded lepidopterists it might prove my point and he'd be only too pleased to assist — but when I keep on turning up on my own it scarcely strengthens my argument!

PETER B. HARDY
Cheshire, England

CATOCALA IN MISSISSIPPI

Records of *Catocala* species in Mississippi gathered for many years, up to the end of 1995, bring the total to 56 species (numbers to the right of each name refer to total specimen records for each species; lefthand numbers are from the MONA catalog):

8770	<i>C. innubens</i> (20)	8787.1	<i>C. atocala</i> (4)	8834	<i>C. amatrix</i> (82)	8867	<i>C. blandula</i> (1)
8771	<i>C. piatrix</i> (143)	8788.1	<i>C. luctuosa</i> (9)	8835	<i>C. delilah</i> (1)	8869	<i>C. alabamae</i> (10)
8772	<i>C. consors</i> (10)	8789	<i>C. ulalume</i> (96)	8840	<i>C. illecta</i> (24)	8872	<i>C. clintoni</i> (17)
8773	<i>C. epione</i> (118)	8790	<i>C. dejecta</i> (58)	8845	<i>C. messalina</i> (1)	8873	<i>C. similis</i> (30)
8774	<i>C. muliercula</i> (48)	8791	<i>C. insolabilis</i> (41)	8847	<i>C. gracilis</i> (26)	8874	<i>C. minuta</i> (5)
8779	<i>C. serena</i> (1)	8792	<i>C. vidua</i> (158)	8849	<i>C. andromedae</i> (90)	8876	<i>C. micronympha</i> (122)
8780	<i>C. robinsoni</i> (20)	8793	<i>C. maestosa</i> (229)	8851	<i>C. coccinata</i> (5)	8877	<i>C. connubialis</i> (71)
8781	<i>C. judith</i> (4)	8794	<i>C. lacrymosa</i> (228)	8855	<i>C. miranda</i> (3)	8878	<i>C. amica</i> (127)
8782	<i>C. flebilis</i> (80)	8795	<i>C. palaeogama</i> (46)	8856	<i>C. orba</i> (3)	8878.1	<i>C. lineela</i> (41)
8783	<i>C. angusi</i> (32)	8796	<i>C. nebulosa</i> (37)	8857	<i>C. ultronia</i> (71)	8878.2	n. sp. (nr. <i>amica</i>) (108)
8784	<i>C. obscura</i> (2)	8797	<i>C. subnata</i> (2)	8858	<i>C. crataegi</i> (1)	8879	<i>C. jair</i> (2)
8785	<i>C. residua</i> (1)	8798	<i>C. neogama</i> (58)	8859a	<i>C. pretiosa texarkana</i> (4)		
8785.1	n. sp. (nr. <i>residua</i>) (33)	8801	<i>C. ilia</i> (372)	8863	<i>C. mira</i> (1)		
8786	<i>C. sappho</i> (17)	8801.1	<i>C. umbrosa</i> (38)	8864	<i>C. grynea</i> (8)	BRYANT MATHER	
8787	<i>C. agrrippina</i> (187)	8832.1	<i>C. carissima</i> (176)	8865a	<i>C. praeclaras charlottae</i> (6)	Clinton, Mississippi	

TAMBOPATA — VARIETY & NUMBERS

I recently had the good fortune of an extended stay (26 Oct 1994 to 1 Feb 1995) at the Tambopata Nature Reserve, upper Amazonas of southeastern Peru. The reserve borders the Tambopata river, a large tributary of the Madre de Dios which flows into the Beni of Bolivia. Tambopata, along with nearby Manu also in southeast Peruvian upper Amazonas, and Rondonia in Brazilian Amazonas, have reputations of probably being the most species rich areas for butterflies in the world. Amazingly, all are flat lowland areas with little relief (Manu National Park contains high Andean areas but Pakitzá, where a record number of species have been taken and much field work has been done, is a flat lowland area).

Maybe the most astonishing fact about Tambopata Nature Reserve is that it is nearly 5,000 km from the Atlantic yet is only approximately 250m above sea level. Such is the immense scale of the Amazon basin! Less than 100 km from the nature reserve are the foothills of the Andes and then not far, rock and ice heights of 6000m! Some of the diversity of Tambopata and Pakitzá must be attributed to being close to the Andean foothills. But then what about Rondonia, far from the Andes?

I have spent hundreds of days searching for butterflies and other wonders in various rain forest regions around the world. In recent years, I have spent much time exploring lowland rain forest of the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica, and Guyana. While experiencing good variety and numbers at certain localities and seasons, these rich areas proved but a shadow of the staggering variety and numbers I saw at Tambopata.

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During many days exploring the Osa Peninsula's remote Llorona plateau, I collected about 20 satyrine species and have seen one individual "Taygetis." At Tambopata, I took approximately 50 satyrine species including about 15 "Taygetis." *Euselasia* (Riodininae), which have proved to be so seldom and spotty in the Guyana lowlands, yielded good numbers and numerous species at Tambopata. On one incredible sunny, hot November day at Tambopata, I estimate I saw close to 50 hairstreak species in the forest understory. In approximately 150 days on the Llorona plateau, I have taken perhaps 30 hairstreak species.

In all families and groups a similar pattern exists, with staggering variety and numbers at Tambopata: 5 to 10 species of both *Eunica* and *Adelpha* at a sunny lakeside site, *Perrhybris pamela* by the hundreds and the main component of mixed white (up to 6 species) feeding groups at water side, *Marpesia* butterflies by the thousands (mostly *M. chiron* and *M. crethon*), skipper varieties beyond belief (over 400 recorded species at the reserve so far) (see Lamas. 1994. *In Tambopata – Candamo Reserved Zone of Southeastern Peru: A Biological Assessment*).

All told, during my 3 month stay, I collected approximately 500 species, with approximately another 200 to 300 seen. Overall, the most variety and biggest numbers of adults seen on the wing were encountered during November and early December, which was a transition from dry to wet season. According to Dr. Gerardo Lamas (pers. comm.), the Sep-Nov period, which during a normal year would be late dry to early rainy season, is in general best for collecting. But even in December and January, the heart of the rainy season where periods of torrential rains alternated with bright sunny days, there still were very good variety and numbers. But if compared to the staggering variety and numbers of November and early December, one would have to say imago numbers fell off dramatically. On bright sunny January days, a highlight was several species of swordtail (*Eurytides*) in fair numbers coursing over and along the edges of Lake Cocococha, the largest of the reserve's oxbow lakes.

In cursorily going over the material I took, Dr. Lamas spotted a new *Eurema* and swordtail (*Eurytides callias*) to add to his list of 1,234 species known from the reserve. At least a few of the riodinines, hairstreaks, and skippers I took should add to the already immense number of records that Dr. Lamas estimates is only about 80% of the total fauna (Lamas, 1994).

Though butterflies are my primary lepidopteran interest, I also collected dayflying moths and whatever nocturnals I disturbed and could catch. Again, compared to other rain forest regions I have been to, the variety and numbers were staggering. There were days during my early stay at the reserve where diurnal moths were so plentiful I would have had to neglect all butterfly collecting to do them justice. Being a butterfly man, I never chased the moths to that degree!

I want to acknowledge and thank Dr. Lamas for his correspondence while I was at the reserve and his time and information when I visited him at the Natural History Museum, in Lima. Anyone interested in or contemplating a visit to Tambopata or other localities in southeast Peru, and I can't imagine a lepidopterist that wouldn't want a visit to this mecca of diversity, please don't hesitate to contact me. My stay at Tambopata was as a resident naturalist at the tourist lodge there, a program I'm sure more lepidopterists would be interested in if they knew it existed.

STEVE FRATELLO

West Babylon, New York

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Checklist, Part 5B: Noctuoidea (Noctuidae)		In prep.
Checklist, Part 6: General Index		In prep.
Vol. 124. Bibliography of Butterflies and Skippers	Over 10,000 references cover all known books and scientific papers on Neotropical butterflies and skippers. All references are annotated as to content. Indexes cross-reference all subjects and genera.	\$32.50 (non-ATL: \$62.95)
	1995. xiv + 463 pp. (8½ x 11 in). ISBN: 0-945417-31-4	

ATLAS OF NORTH AMERICAN LEPIDOPTERA

Series ISBN: 0-945417-00-4

SERIES EDITOR: Dr. J. B. Heppner	Plan: 125 vol., including color synopsis and LSDS species pages	In prep.
Introduction and Color Synopsis		\$10.95 (non-ATL: 19.95)
Checklist of North American Butterflies	All names for North American butterflies and skippers. Full synonymies are provided and a bibliography lists all pertinent literature.	1996. ca. 120 pp. (8½ x 11 in). ISBN: 0-945417-24-1 Fall 1996
Fasc. 95. Papilionidae	The first part of the LSDS species pages format will show all Nearctic swallowtail species in color. The text provides a summary of pertinent information for each species.	In prep.

ATLAS OF PALEARCTIC LEPIDOPTERA

Series ISBN: 0-945417-96-9

SERIES EDITOR: Dr. J. B. Heppner	Plan: 125 vol., including color synopsis and LSDS species pages	
Planned series to illustrate and catalog all temperate Eurasian Lepidoptera, including temperate regions of Japan. A new catalog (replacing the Staudinger/Rebel catalog of 1901) will be produced first, following the LSDS numbering format.		

LEPIDOPTERA OF TAIWAN

Series ISBN: 0-945417-75-6

SERIES EDITOR: Dr. J. B. Heppner	Plan: 10 vol., including color synopsis and LSDS species pages	
Vol. 1. Part 1: Introduction and Color Synopsis		\$81.50 (non-ATL: \$125.50)
Historical review of Lepidoptera studies in Taiwan and a general introduction to the series. The color synopsis will have about 60 color plates showing ca. 1200 species.	1996. ca. 200 pp (including 60 color pl). (8½ x 11 in). ISBN: 0-945417-76-4 Fall 1996	
Vol. 1. Part 2: Checklist	Catalog for Taiwan Lepidoptera. Index and bibliography. 3,976 spp.	\$21.50 (non-ATL: \$39.95)

1992. xlix + 276 pp. (8½ x 11 in). ISBN: 0-945417-77-2

LEPIDOPTERORUM CATALOGUS (NEW SERIES)

Series ISBN: 0-945417-50-0

The new *Lepidopterorum Catalogus* continues and revises the original series of 1911-1939. The new series lists all genera and species alphabetically, with an introductory section for each family.

SERIES EDITOR: Dr. J. B. Heppner	Plan: 125 parts	In prep.
Fasc. 1-22. Micropterigidae - Heliozelidae		\$50.00 (non-ATL: \$150.00)
Fasc. 124 [118]. Noctuidae	This fascicle catalogs all species of Noctuidae — the owlet moths and cutworms — in the world to 1988, in 3 parts and 1,314 pages.	(pending)
	1989. 1,314 pp., 3 parts (8½ x 11 in). ISBN: 0-916846-45-8	
Fasc. 124A. Noctuidae: Introduction	This supplement is a cross-index to all known hostplants of Noctuidae.	ca. 260 pp. (8½ x 11 in). ISBN: 0-945417-73-X

BOOK NEWS

SATURNIIDAE. Catalogue commenté et illustré des Lépidoptères Saturniidae de l'Afrique du Centre et de l'Ouest, avec des renseignements sur les espèces des autres régions de l'Afrique continentale, by Phillippe Darge. Cleney, France. 165pp, 13 color pl. \$90.00

The first of 8 volumes on the Saturniidae of Africa is now available. Part 1 covers the subfamily Ludiinae, with 69 species. Text is in French. There are distribution maps, genitalia drawings and color figures of all species treated. The special price for ATL members is \$70 postpaid; price in France is Fr.450. Orders from ATL (for \$70) or Mr. Darge (21 Grande Rue, F-21490 Clenay, France), for Fr. 450.

GUIDE BOOK TO INSECTS IN TAIWAN, by Hsiao Yue Wang

Taiwan Museum, Taipei, Taiwan (available in the USA from Flora & Fauna Books, P. O. Box 15718, Gainesville, FL, 32604. 10% discount)

Several books have now appeared in this series, mainly on moths. Lepidoptera titles for 1995 include the following:

9. Bombycidae, Thyatiridae, Limacodidae, Lasiocampidae, Sphingidae. 283pp. ISBN: 957-531-407-7. \$22.50

10. Brahmaeidae, Eupterotidae, Cyclidiidae, Drepanidae, Notodontidae. 237pp. ISBN: 957-531-423-9. \$22.50

12. Zygaenid Moths and Some Other Day-Flying Moths.

126pp. ISBN: 957-531-446-8. \$12.50

13. Noctuid Moths and Its Allied Species from the Neighboring Countries [part 1]. 199pp. ISBN: 957-531-450-6. \$18.50

14. Noctuid Moths and Its Allied Species from the Neighboring Countries [part 2]. 216pp. ISBN: 957-531-463-8. \$18.50

Excellent series of color books on Taiwan moths. Texts are in Chinese, except for the Latin names of the moths; bindings are paper bound. Vol. 13-14 have photographs of many non-Taiwanese holotype specimens of Noctuidae (such as from India, China, Borneo, etc.) that the author photographed in major museums in Europe and Japan.

ATLAS OF NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA

Vol. 124. Bibliography of Butterflies, by G. Lamas, R. G. Robbins, and W. D. Field. 463pp. Published December 4, 1995.

This bibliography to literature on Neotropical butterflies and skippers, from 1758 to 1994, contains annotated references for over 10,000 citations for the entire region from the U.S.-Mexican border south to Tierra del Fuego (includes offshore islands like Bermuda).

Member price is \$32.50 (non-member price: \$62.95).

MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES OF VERMONT: A Faunal Checklist

Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Vermont, Misc. Publ. 116. 95pp.*

Complete catalog of 1,799 species recorded for Vermont. Various species are illustrated in 4 color plates.

MAPLE FEEDING TORTRICIDAE OF THE NE. U. S.

Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Vermont, Misc. Publ. 117. 47pp.*

17 species are treated in text, maps and line drawings of adults. The 4 excellent color plates show all forms of each species. Oddly, one well-known maple feeder (*Episimus tyrius*), that also occurs in New England, is not included.

* Order both for \$12 (+ \$4 postage) from John Grehan, Entomological Research Lab., Univ. of Vermont, P. O. Box 53400, Burlington, VT 05405 (make checks payable to "University of Vermont").

MEETINGS

1996 Association for Tropical Lepidoptera: April 12-14, Gainesville, Florida, USA

Societas Europaea Lepidopterologica: May 3-7, Miraflores de la Sierra (Madrid), Spain

Lepidopterists' Society: June 14-17, Houston, Texas [Note: corrected dates]

XX International Congress of Entomology: August 25-31, Florence, Italy

1997 Association for Tropical Lepidoptera: April 3-4, Gainesville, Florida, USA

NOTICES

LOST MEMBERS! F. Bourlière, Paris, France. Lauri Luukonen, Vantaa, Finland. Mario Posla-F., San Jose, Costa Rica. Thierry Varenne, Draguignan, France. Lawrence R. Wills, New Plymouth, New Zealand.

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 - 1996

CLASSIFICATION OF LEPIDOPTERA, by J. B. Heppner

This "1993" supplement (Vol. 4, Suppl. 3) is about ready, but due to my other work and ATL duties, it will be printed in 1996. Each family has a diagnosis and a summary of known biologies, hostplants and pertinent literature. A 100 page bibliography provides citations for the major Lepidoptera literature since 1758, arranged by family, and for faunal regions and the general subjects of classification and biology. The book will have about 320 pages and an illustrated key to families, so most members will want to have a copy. The member price of only \$10 is valid to June 1996, thereafter \$24.50 (non-member price: \$42.50). **ATLAS OF NEOTROPICAL LEPIDOPTERA**

Checklist. Part 4B: Drepidoidea - Bombycoidea - Sphingoidea, by V. O. Becker, R. H. Carcasson, J. B. Heppner, and C. Lemaire

Part 4B of the Neotropical catalog classifies 2,483 species, including those in such popular families as Saturniidae and Sphingidae. An extensive bibliography cites virtually all papers dealing with the included families for the Neotropics. The catalog is expected in early 1996. Parts 1 and 2, treating all Microlepidoptera, already are available. Member price for Part 4B is \$14.95 (non-member price: \$29.95).

LEPIDOPTERA OF TAIWAN

December 1996

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. The main part of this volume comprises 60 plates of color photographs of selected species from Taiwan, about a third of the fauna being illustrated. Future parts will cover all species in detail. Member price is \$81.50 (non-member price: \$125.50).

DAMSELFLIES OF NORTH AMERICA

June 1996

by M. J. Westfall, Jr., and M. L. May

Although not on Lepidoptera, this monographic work treats one of the major predator groups and may be of interest to some members. The book complements one done forty years ago on dragonflies (Needham and Westfall, 1955). All 161 species of damselflies in North America are treated (includes the Greater Antilles and the northern Mexican states). The book is in final preparation and will total 650 pages, with 8 color plates. Price is expected to be \$69.50. Inquires to: Scientific Publishers, P. O. Box 15718, Gainesville, FL 32604, USA.

NEW JOURNAL: Insect World International

A new full-color popular insect magazine was issued in October 1995. The magazine will cover general topics related to insects and other invertebrates, including conservation, news, reviews, breeding information, photography, places to visit, junior section. Yearly cost is £19.50 in UK, or \$39.00 in USA (postal money orders or currency).

For subscriptions, write to Insect World International, P. O. Box 44, Droitwich, Worcestershire WR9 8YJ, England. Telephone or FAX at (44-1905) 776-051.