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BOOK REVIEWS

**THE MOTHS OF BORNEO: Part 5. Lymantriidae
Part 8. Castniidae, Callidulidae, Drepanidae, Uraniidae**
by J. D. Holloway

Malayan Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. 1998, Pt. 5 (188pp, 396 fig., 12 pl.); 1999, Pt. 8 (155pp, 317 fig., 10 pl.) (17 x 25cm). In *Malayan Nature Journal*, 52:1-155, plus plates; and 53:1-188, plus plates). Each ca. \$45 paper. ISBN 983-40053-1-8/983-99915-8-2.

These two new works continue the excellent series by Holloway on the moths of Borneo, although the area of coverage mainly pertains to Sabah and other parts of Malaysian Borneo (the vast areas of Indonesian Borneo are still largely uncollected). The books contain finely photographed color plates and each has over 300 genitalia figures, making the species treated reliably identifiable for much of Southeast Asia. The five families treated in these two parts include a number of common, widespread and well-known species, particularly including many economic species in the Lymantriidae. There is only a single Castniidae in the region covered by the series, in the genus *Tascina*, and only 8 sp. in Callidulidae. Drepaniidae (108 sp., including Cyclidiidae and Thyatiridae) and Lymantriidae (297 sp.), however, include many species. For Uraniidae, Holloway follows the cladistic anomaly adopted by some authors recently, of placing the Epiplemae (63 sp.) in Uraniidae (17 sp.), this due to some common characters that should be superfamily level, yet mainly because regimental cladists cannot accept any concept of differential rates of evolution, whereby Epiplemae have, of course, greatly evolved from Uraniidae ancestors. Likewise, Holloway puts Cyclidiidae (2 sp.) and Thyatiridae (4 sp.) in Drepanidae in Part 8.

The books continue Holloway's excellent treatment of each species, often including taxonomic and nomenclatural notes on species from nearby areas. The only annoying aspect of the books is their lack of pagination for the halftone genitalia figures: since they are not named as plates and the pages are not paginated, one must list them as figures in a bibliographic reference, or as unnumbered pages or plates. Each con-

tains a bibliography and index. Part 5 also contains an errata page for Parts 8-9, and Part 8 has an errata page for Parts 10-11. For Lymantriidae, Holloway names 3 new tribes, but due to his treatment of all species within a nominate subfamily following Ferguson's views for North American Lymantriidae, his tribes should probably be elevated to subfamily level or as tribes in a newly restricted Orgyinae. It is unclear to me if one can even have a family with only tribes and without a subfamily classification as well: to have a tribe one must have at least 2 and also a subfamily, which then also needs to have at least 2 subfamilies under the family name (so how can one have only a single subfamily for all Lymantriidae?).

Lepidoptera students of the Oriental region cannot do without these treatments, being further enticed to purchase the works by their relatively low cost. The books are printed as separate parts of the series, but technically are volumes in the *Malayan Nature Journal*. The color plates and genitalia figures of Epiplemae are particularly valuable, since this family has been little studied or illustrated, thus now making most of the Southeast Asian species identifiable without resort to inspection of the types. Holloway names a number of new species and new genera, and has a host of new combinations and new synonymies, as a result of his studies of the fauna, so the books are essential for anyone working on Southeast Asian fauna.

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BUTTERFLIES OF TAIWAN

by Jun-Yen Lee and Hsiau-Yue Wang

1999. Ilan County Museum of Natural History, Ilan, Taiwan. 266pp (12 x 21cm). Price? (cloth). ISBN 957-02-4702-9.

This small book is a field guide (evidently for butterflies) to the butterflies and skippers of Taiwan, as number 2 in a series by the Ilan County Museum of Natural History. The book is in Chinese but there is no text for the species. After a one-page preface and a 2-page "watching calendar," there follows the remainder of the book which involves only full-color pages illustrating most of the 400 butterfly species known for Taiwan. Each page has one or more species illustrated with color photographs of museum specimens, usually showing both wing surfaces of both sexes. Unfortunately there are no scientific names on the species pages, only the Chinese common names (ironically, the only English is the word "underside" placed as needed). Running page-headers give the Latin name of the family and subfamily only, with a page edge color patch that is color-coded by family. Scientific names can be found in the species checklist at the end of the book, but only page numbers are referenced, making it unclear in many cases which species is referred to for those pages where more than one species is illustrated: this is particularly confusing among the smaller species of blues and skippers, where several species are shown on one page (are the checklist names in order for each page? One can only guess). There are a few pages illustrating aberrations and gynandromorphs of some Taiwan species.

At the end of this popular field guide, one finds notes and illustrations on Amathusiinae authored by Lee, with Chinese text on 3 species: two newly recorded for Taiwan, with the Chinese description of one new subspecies for Taiwan (*Faunis eumeus wangi* Lee). The amathusiine

species are illustrated again in the main part of the book, which gives another example of the confusion of verifying the correct name of species: the checklist lists only one name for page 110, yet half of the *Faunis* figures are also on 110, running to this next page from their listed page 109. It is unfortunate that the authors would put such a scientific appendix in a popular book of this kind written strictly for the local market, and even more so that they would have the description of a new subspecies, and with text that is not in a modern European language (or with an English summary) as is recommended by the *Code on Zoological Nomenclature*: the only English text involves notes on the origin and deposition of the holotype and paratypes to make the description valid.

The book is well bound and the color figures are excellent. The cover is interesting in having a holographic spot pattern (in rainbow colors) embedded in the paper used, depending on the light angle. For those interested in Taiwan butterflies, it is something to have available, but it is unclear how the book may be obtained. There did not appear any notation in the book or cover as to its price.

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