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Ronald S. Wilkinson

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interlock. Tips thus increased in average distance from the ground. As the ground under the planting became more shaded, it probably absorbed less solar energy (Reifsnnyder and Lull 1965). With tips becoming more remote from the ground and ground heat reserves declining, the larval habitat would have grown cooler each year.

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BOOK REVIEW

CENTURIE DE LÉPIDOPTÈRES DE L'ÎLE DE CUBA (1832). Felipe Poey y Aloy. Hampton, Middlesex, England: E. W. Classey, 1970. xii, 4, [54] pp. \$30.00. Entomological Reprint Specialists, Los Angeles, California.

Felipe Poey (1799-1891) was born in Havana. After receiving his higher education in Europe, he practiced law at the French court, and was a founding member of the Societe Entomologique de France in 1832. In April of that year he began publication of the *Centurie*, which, as the full title implies, was to contain descriptions and figures of one hundred species of Cuban Lepidoptera. The work was to be issued in fascicles of ten species each, but only two of these "decades" ever appeared, and the *Centurie* was abandoned after publication of the second fascicle in July. Poey had, however, described eighteen new species. In August he returned to Cuba, having given up the practice of law. His decision was a lucky one for Cuban natural history, for he eventually became director of the Zoological Museum of Havana, and wrote on topics ranging from ichthyology to geology.

The *Centurie* is now a scarce and costly book, lacking even in some of the larger university collections of entomological literature. The very attractive Classey reprint will fill some of these lacunae, although its relatively high price will place it beyond the means of many private individuals. Unfortunately this is the result when a small press run and colored plates combine to cause high production cost, and a publisher with limited resources can hardly be blamed for the situation.

There is an introduction by the well-known entomological bibliographer C. F. Cowan, including a brief sketch of Poey's life and sections on the dating and arrangement of the *Centurie*. Poey's four-page advance prospectus of the work is included, and the twenty colored plates are faithful copies of Poey's originals, if not always of the original specimens; for, as Cowan reminds us, white and red paints used in the hand coloring of plates have often blackened with age. In the case of *Arctia jussiaeae* (appearing in most surviving copies of the original to be a black moth, although it was originally painted in white), this has been corrected, but in minor cases the publisher has quite understandably chosen not to emend the colors.

R. S. Wilkinson