

# The Great Lakes Entomologist

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Volume 9  
Number 4 - Winter 1976 *Number 4 - Winter*  
1976

Article 12

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December 1976

## Mites of Moths and Butterflies, Asher Treat. Cornell University Press, 1975. \$35.00.

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### Recommended Citation

Husband, Robert W. 1976. "Mites of Moths and Butterflies, Asher Treat. Cornell University Press, 1975. \$35.00.," *The Great Lakes Entomologist*, vol 9 (4)  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22543/0090-0222.1288>  
Available at: <https://scholar.valpo.edu/tgle/vol9/iss4/12>

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and splits up species groups within each genus. This is irritating, in that information concerning related species is more difficult to extract. Staying with the phylogenetic format throughout would have been easily accomplished, and would have added to the value of the work.

The distributional maps are likewise in the alphabetical format, and they are numbered as in the annotated list making them easy to refer to. In actuality, even though distributional maps are inadequate for describing population limits, the maps here aid outsiders to Quebec in determining the rough limits of species distributions. The maps could have been even more useful if a short geographic summary had been included, thus allowing interpretation of the various species distributions.

Mr. Larochelle states in his preface that the carabid fauna of Quebec is well known. However, the lists of species doubtfully recorded for Quebec, and species which could be found in Quebec, contain 139 and 99 entries respectively. Thus it would appear that much basic work on the Quebec carabid fauna remains to be done.

The follow-up to this catalog containing more extensive ecological observations should be a fine contribution. However, I feel the information in this work could have been incorporated into such a study without the necessity of a separate volume. As it stands, at the \$15.00 selling price, this work will satisfy only those people specifically interested in the ground beetles of Quebec.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- Lindroth, Carl H. 1955. The carabid beetles of Newfoundland. *Opusc. Entomol. Suppl.* 12:1-160.  
 Lindroth, Carl H. 1963. The fauna history of Newfoundland illustrated by carabid beetles. *Opusc. Entomol. Suppl.* 23:1-112.

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MITES OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES, Asher Treat. Cornell University Press, 1975. \$35.00.

Don't let the price tag frighten you. This is a book you will turn to again and again, in fact every time you pick up a moth or butterfly and wonder if it is one of those on which Asher Treat found mites.

The quotation on the fly leaf gives an insight into the enthusiasm and curiosity, as well as the thoroughness of Asher Treat. "Whether in the field, at home, or in a museum collection, the search for mites on insect hosts is an adventure as exciting as any treasure hunt. Every insect, looked at closely enough to reveal a mite, is an exotic island whose bays and coves may harbor a lurking pirate or the telltale traces of some hidden thief."

A major asset of this book is the depth of treatment of moth-mite associations. Dr. Treat has been focusing on these associations for more than 20 years. Professional scholars and naturalists should be stimulated by the challenge of Dr. Treat to study specific aspects of mite-moth associations. The book contains all the information a budding moth-mite biologist needs to get started. This includes a thorough discussion of techniques, an excellent reference section and an extensive index. The keys are within the capability of most biologists who are familiar with mites, although a phase contrast microscope would be necessary in my opinion. Non-acarologists will find the illustrations particularly helpful in preliminary identification of the mites of moths. Dr. Treat tells how to go about getting confirmation of identifications.

The book should not be considered exclusively of interest to lepidopterists. Many of the mites described by Dr. Treat are found on bumblebees, Orthoptera, beetles and other insects. Many more mites await discovery, description and study. For example, mites of

the family Podapolipidae should be found on Lepidoptera. Dr. Treat and I have discussed this possibility but none have been found so far. *Mites of Moths and Butterflies* comes at an appropriate time to aid new workers in the study of insect mites. The literature cited and historical survey alone should be worth the price of the book. I recommend this book to anyone interested in the little creatures carried by insects.

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THE WORLD OF MOTHS. Michael Dickens and Eric Storey. Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1974. 128 p., 103 plates. \$6.95.

This little book will undoubtedly please the amateur collector and rearer of the exotically and exquisitely colored species such as found in the Saturniidae and Sphingidae. Of the 103 colored photographic plates, 69 illustrate species from these two popular families. Each species is figured on a white background in sharp and vivid color. One species is figured on a page, except for *Epicopeia polydora*, which includes a figure of its mimetic model *Papilio rhetenor*. There is a brief text for each species citing the scientific name, family, common name, wingspan, range, habits and habitat, larval foodplants, sexual dimorphism, variations, and similar species. The differences in the size of moths figured, and lack of any scale, detracts from the book and may confuse its users. For example, the Spanish Moon Moth, *Graellsia isabellae* (10-12 cm) is shown as large on plate 39 as the Golden Plusia, *Polychrysis moneta* (3.5-4 cm) on plate 94.

After a preface stressing conservation and education in the study of moths, and brief acknowledgments, the introduction includes sections on life-history, rearing moths, structure and senses, light traps and lamps, education and conservation, classification, regions of the world, and explanation of text notes. The authors admit they have borrowed information from many well-known sources in preparing the book. Yet, there are no specific literature citations anywhere in the text, nor is there any bibliography. The authors consistently omit the author's name after each species which tends to detract from the book as a scientific reference. Following the British custom, there is an index to the common names used with each plate.

While there is little new information here to offer the scientist, the book will undoubtedly enjoy some appeal to the many amateurs who avidly collect and rear moths, especially those from exotic regions. In addition, this book will match the authors' earlier publication *The World of Butterflies*, which was completed in this same format.

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THE MAYFLIES, OR EPHEMEROPTERA, OF ILLINOIS. B. D. Burks, 1975 reprint of Bulletin of the Illinois Natural History Survey, Vol. 26, 1953. Entomological Reprint Specialists, Los Angeles, California, viii + 216 p., 395 figs. \$15.00.

The continuing demand for general references and aids to identification of Ephemeroptera has undoubtedly prompted the recent reprinting of *The Mayflies . . . of Illinois*. A two-page preface by George F. Edmunds, Jr. dealing with taxonomic and nomenclatural changes since the original 1953 publication has been added and will serve as an adequate aid to those unfamiliar with changing concepts in mayfly systematics. The reprinting is of high quality with the large number of figures having been excellently reproduced in this hard-bound edition.

Although over 20 years old, this treatise remains as one of the most cited works dealing with North American mayflies, primarily because it is one of the few works