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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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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, Polychrysta 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 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