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BUTTERFLIES OF THE WORLD, by H. L. Lewis, illustrations by Lionel Leventhal Ltd. 1973. xvi + 312 p., 208 color plates, 2 drawings, 1 map. Follett Publishing Co., Chicago. Price \$29.95.

There has long been a need for a general butterfly book which covers a broad geographic area. Mr. Lewis's book accomplishes this admirably, as the coverage includes all families of butterflies on a world-wide basis. More than 5,000 species of butterflies are represented in the color plates. The author has made the following geographic divisions: North America, South America including Mexico, Europe, Africa, Asia, Indo-Australia. For each region, he has figured representatives of each family including the Hesperioidea, which are all too often excluded from major works. The more common species from each region are figured along with many of the uncommon ones.

The book will be valuable to the amateur and serious collector alike. Its major value will be enabling the easy identification of an unknown specimen as to family, and in most cases, genus, if the specimen itself is not figured. At this point, one can refer to the existing regional works for in-depth study.

Considering the relatively low cost of the book and the number of color plates, the plates are of excellent quality. Some plates are slightly off in color, but on the whole, they are very good. Each plate contains a small map of the geographic area represented. This is a nice touch and provides a convenient reference.

The text portion of the work is not really a scientific treatise. It presents information about some but not all of the specimens shown in each of the plates. This includes scientific name, authority, English name in some instances, general geographic distribution, similar species, brood information, and larval foodplant in some cases. There is included a complete index. The book is in reality a pictorial encyclopedia of the world's butterflies.

Mr. Lewis is to be complimented on his choice of the species figured. The treatment is well-balanced for each geographic region. He has not restricted the figures to "showy" species and the plates present a good general coverage of fauna.

As with any work of this scope, there are some negative comments to be made about the book. The author should have had his manuscript reviewed by collectors or authorities familiar with each of the geographic regions. There are some problems with nomenclature and misidentification of species and genera.

In the treatment of North American families, there is no consistency concerning the use of generic and subgeneric names, or in the use of species and subspecies names. Examples are the use of *Strymon* without recognition of *Chlorostrymon*, *Euristrymon* etc., while *Icaricia*, *Agriades* etc. are used rather than *Plebejus*. There are many instances of this nature. In plate 15, for example, *Speyeria calgariana* and *S. callippe* are figured without any indication that two subspecies of the same species are involved. This is a common occurrence throughout the plates.

A "corrigenda" sheet accompanied the book, but a number of items are not included. Some specific examples are:

Pl. 12. *Papilio daunus* is used rather than *P. multicaudata*; *Dione* rather than *Agraulis* is used; the butterfly figured (Fig. 17) as *Libytheana carinenta* appears to be *L. bachmanii larvata* (Strecker). Both *L. carinenta* and *Danaus eresimus* (Fig. 18) should probably be considered casual for the geographic region (North America exclusive of Mexico) presented. No mention of this is made in the associated text.

Pl. 13. *Anartia amathea* (Fig. 3) is not found in the region designated as North America by the author according to the map on page x.

Pl. 14. The genus *Metamorpha* rather than *Siproeta* is used. Fig. 25. *Polygonia orcas* is presumably *oreas*.

Pl. 15. *Thessalia leanira* is shown as *Phyciodes leanira*. *Speyeria adiante* rather than *S. adiate* is used. There is some question about including the Hawaiian *Pyrameis tammeamea* (Fig. 3) in the region represented.

Pl. 16. As in Pl. 15, species and subspecies names of *Speyeria* appear randomly. *Vanessa carye* is used rather than *V.* or *Cynthia anabella*.

Pl. 17. The insect figured (Fig. 17) as *Colias hageni* is *Colias interior*. The former is a ssp. of *C. philodice*. Fig. 18 appears to depict the underside of *Colias scudderi* and not *C. interior*. Fig. 19, is *Colias eurytheme* and not *C. pelidne*. There is confusion between *Anthocharis* and *Euchloe* as the generic name in several cases. *Paramidea* is introduced as the generic name for *Anthocharis genutia*, and *Pontieuchloia* for the genus in *P. protodice*. *Neophasia terlootii* is misspelled as *N. terlooi*.

Pl. 18. Fig. 15. *Gnodia portlandia* in place of *Lethe portlandia*. Fig. 16. *E. cymele* should be *E. cymela*.

Pl. 19. Fig. 6. *Satyroides eurydice* is used rather than *Lethe eurydice*.

Pl. 19. *Plebejus (Icaricia) shasta* (Fig. 37) is assigned to *Lycaeides*. *Paramecera xicaque*, if from Arizona, should be *P. allyni*, (Fig. 6). Two extinct examples are shown in *G. xerces* and *G. x. fm. antiacis*.

Pl. 20. Fig. 12, *Glaucopsyche piasus daunia* is shown as *Phaedrotus* [sic] *sagittigera*. The associated text restricts the butterfly to the Rocky Mts. without mention of the coastal races. Fig. 17, *Plebejus aquila* [sic] = *aquilo*. Here *Plebejus* is used for *aquilo* when in Pl. 19, *Agriades* was used with *podarce*. The generic names *Lephelisca* and *Lymnas* are used rather than *Calephelis* and *Melanis*. All of the Strymoniti are treated as genus *Strymon*. *Strymon saepium* is shown as *Mitoura saepium*.

Pl. 22. *Hesperia ruricola* (Fig. 8) appears which is a *Nomen dubium*. Fig. 23, *Pholisora aepheus* [sic] = *P. alpheus*. Fig. 44, *S. zampa* = *pulverulenta* and the specimen shown is probably *S. evansi*. Fig. 25, *P. mejicanus*. The associated text states Canada to Texas for the range. Obviously *P. catullus* and *P. mejicanus* have been confused. The former is found from Canada to Mexico. The latter occurs in Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico.

Pl. 24. Fig. 7, depicts a *Troides* as *Papilio xanticles*. The butterfly shown appears to be *Troides rhadamantus* (Lucas) from the Philippines. A similar confusion occurs on Pl. 136 as noted in the "corrigenda".

Pl. 43. Fig. 27. *Dryadula phaelusa* [sic] = *D. phaetusa*.

Pl. 48. Figs. 10, 11 *Lycorea ceres* and *L. cleobaea* appear to be misidentified.

Pl. 74. The genus *Lymnas* rather than *Melanis* is used.

This reviewer has restricted the majority of his critical comments to the North American region, the area with which he is most familiar. In the text which accompanies Plates 12-22, many of the listed geographic ranges are either incomplete or incorrect. A few examples have been noted above. This is truly unfortunate when such works as Klots's *A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BUTTERFLIES* (1951), Ehrlich and Ehrlich's *HOW TO KNOW THE BUTTERFLIES* (1961), and many regional guides published in the past decade are available. The dos Passos Checklist has been available since 1964 for nomenclature, and several revisions have appeared. These shortcomings of Mr. Lewis's work detract from its overall quality and utility.

In some cases, European generic names have been applied to North American genera. It is not yet clear that these names correctly apply to our fauna.

Despite these failings, the book is still a useful reference, and one that many collectors will wish to own.

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