

***Aporia crataegi transitoria*, nom. nov.**

by

B. J. LEMPKE

In 1953 I distinguished the subspecies of *Aporia crataegi* (L.) from the Netherlands as *A. crataegi transiens* (*Tijdschr. Ent.* 96 : 283, pl. 9, figs. 3, 4, 7, 8).

Recently Dr. E. REISSINGER kindly drew my attention to the fact that this name is preoccupied by *Aporia hippia transiens* Alpheraky (*Rom. Mém. Lep.* 9 : 89, 1897). As a new name is necessary for the Dutch subspecies I distinguish it as *A. crataegi transitoria*.

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Bradley, J. D., W. G. Tremewan & Arthur Smith. *British Tortricoid Moths. Cochyli-
dae and Tortricidae: Tortricinae*. With additional colour illustrations by Brian Hargreaves,
pp. I—VIII + 1—251, text figs. 1—52, black and white pls. 1—21, full colour pls. 22—47.
The Ray Society, London, 1973. Price £ 11.—.

The excellently executed, firmly bound royal format book is the first survey in full colour of the leaf rollers in England since over 70 years. It is designed chiefly for the amateur collector and field worker, as a means of easy and quick identification of species without all too technical methods, as e.g., the dissection of genitalia. For this purpose every one of the 142 British species recorded, with their more common colour varieties, is illustrated on 25 plates in full colour, the Cochyliidae, by Arthur SMITH, the Tortricidae, by Brian HARGREAVES. Besides, characteristic damage by the larvae to the various food plants is artfully illustrated in black and white by A. SMITH on 21 plates, for the first time in history!

Concise descriptions of wing colouring and markings are followed by remarks on variation, biology, with life histories, food plant preferences etc., and distribution. An alphabetical list of the food plants, each with a list of its enemies, a list of literature, comprising ten full pages, and an index to genera, species and forms of the insects conclude the general text.

The most important part of the book, its coloured plates, is of very high standard; especially those of the gaudy Cochyliidae turned out nicely; some plates of the less bright Tortricidae are somewhat too brownish and dull; but all the wing markings are done in finest detail.

This most useful book will be warmly received by amateur collectors, agricultural entomologists and taxonomists alike. Illustrations of several forms of each notoriously variable species of some Tortricidae will be a great help. The chance for identification by simple comparison with figures and descriptions of colour and markings will answer a great need. In a few difficult cases where the last word is still to the genital characters, the preliminary superficial identification will speed up the work greatly. An endeavour worth our sincere congratulations to the joint authors! — A. DIAKONOFF.
