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A New Coastal Oregon Location for *Meloe franciscanus* (Coleoptera)

Ron Lyons

In 2013, the Bulletin had a short note on Pinto and Westcott's (2011) discovery of *Meloe franciscanus* in coastal Oregon near Waldport. Saul-Gershenz (2015) requested specimens from Oregon. In 2017 she completed her doctoral study of this species.

While walking a trail on the east side of the foredune at Bullards Beach State Park in Coos County, I noticed a single male meloid beetle in a relatively open area along the trail (Figure 1) on February 23 and again on March 10 (Figures 2 and 3). Using my pictures, John Pinto identified this beetle as *Meloe franciscanus* and indicated that this was the third Oregon location record.

Prior to this year, whenever I have found a meloid beetle in the dunes here in Coos County (Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area near Bluebill Lake, Bullards Beach State Park and the Lost Lake section of the New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern), it has been *Meloe strigulosus* (Figure 4). This year, I found 3 adults in Bullards along or close to the trail mentioned above. I also found some first year larvae, or triungulins, on the sand. (John Pinto confirmed the triungulin identification.)

While other species in this genus have been reported from Oregon, only *Meloe angusticollis* has also been found near the coast—Harbor and Langlois in Curry County (Pinto and Selander 1970).

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Figure 1: Looking south along the foredune trail where *Meloe franciscanus* was seen. The actual area for both sightings was near the dead log seen on the right hand side of the trail. Photo by Ron Lyons.

Figure 2. *Meloe franciscanus* 10 March 2018. Photo by Ron Lyons.

Figure 3. Close-up of the head and thorax of *the Meloe franciscanus* individual shown in Figure 2.

Figure 4. Close-up of the head and thorax of *Meloe strigulosus* photographed in Bullards Beach State Park, April 30, 2018. Note the differences between this area of *Meloe strigulosus* compared to the same area of *Meloe franciscanus*. Photo by Ron Lyons.

Spring Tick Encounters along the South Coast

Ron Lyons

Ticks are arthropods that most of us are interested in avoiding rather than studying. However, most of us have, at one time or another, encountered ticks while hiking around. In May this year I began finding ticks along the foredune trails at Bullards Beach State Park on the north side of Bandon in Coos County, Oregon. (As of the end of June, I was still finding them.)

Searching around the internet brought up a link to the website of the Tick Encounter Resource Center at the University of Rhode Island, <http://www.tickencounter.org/>. Information for avoiding, removing and identifying ticks (photo charts) as well as news items regarding ticks, is available on the website.

To see what is going on in our area click on the Current Tick Activity tab on the home page. This will bring up a page with information for the Northeast and mid-Atlantic states. At the top of this page there are links to pages for the various regions of the country. The Pacific Region information covers California, Oregon and Washington.

The Center runs a citizen science project to map tick activity across the United States. The submission form is easy to use and allows you to attach a photograph of the tick you encountered. The website even has some pointers on how best to photograph your tick. They provided a quick and informative response for the picture that I supplied with my report.

The tick I was finding at Bullards Beach was confirmed to be *Dermacentor variabilis* (American Dog Tick) which I had determined from their identification chart. I found the first ticks on May 20. On June 15, I spotted 6 ticks, 3 in one small area (about 1 linear foot of trail) and 2 on the same grass stem nearby. All the ticks have been near the end of a blade of grass hanging out over the trail, about a foot or so off of the ground.

Top right: female *Dermacentor variabilis* May 20, 2018. Bottom right: male *Demacentor variabilis* May 22, 2018. Both ticks were photographed at Bullards Beach State Park by Ron Lyons.

Norman "Norm" H. Anderson (March 17, 1933 – January 13, 2018) *Cary Kerst*

Norman Anderson died peacefully at home with his wife, Margaret, by his side on January 13, 2018. Norm was born to Herbert and Kathleen Anderson in the small village of Edam, Saskatchewan, Canada, on St. Patrick's Day, 1933. Along with his brother Aaron and sisters, Elaine and Sallie, he spent his early childhood in a log cabin. Norm's grandchildren loved to hear how he rode a horse to the one-room school.

Life in the depression years on the prairie 100 miles northwest of Saskatoon would not have been easy. When Norm was eight, his family lost their farm, piled their four children and belongings into their pick-up truck and headed to British Columbia, where they lived on a small dairy farm near Langley. Norm's younger brother, Albert, was born two years later. After graduating from Langley High School, Norm attended the University of British Columbia, where he enrolled in agriculture obtaining a BSA in 1955. A summer job at Summerland Experiment Station in the Okanagan Valley introduced him to entomology, which became his major at university and a life-long passion.

It was in Summerland that he met a statistician, Margaret Hall, who had emigrated from Scotland in 1955. They were married in September 1956, and came down to Oregon State University (OSU), where Norm completed his Master's Degree in 1958 with Jack Lattin. His thesis was titled, "The Distribution and Biology of Some Anthocoridae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) in the Pacific Northwest." He worked as a Research Officer for the Canada Department of Agriculture. Thus, a number of his early publications dealt with the biology and control of orchard pests.

Norm completed his PhD in 1961 at Imperial College, London with a thesis on "Life-histories of some British *Anthocoris* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera): with special reference to food requirements and feeding habits." In 1962, after becoming the father of twins, Norm and Margaret returned to Corvallis and OSU where Norm became a faculty member in the Entomology Department and would remain through the rest of his professional career. His main interest was aquatic insects, especially caddisflies.

An initial focus of Norm's research was the downstream drift of aquatic insects especially on the beautiful Metolius River. It was during this work that he noted that there were some nights where drift was greatly reduced and discovered that the reduction was due to moonlight. In 1966, he published a paper in Nature describing this phenomena. This became his most requested paper during the time.

During this period, he received NSF grants to fund his research and to build an aquatic laboratory building at the Oak Creek Facility. Many of Norm's students worked on the distribution and biology of the insects of Oak Creek at this lab in McDonald State Forest.

At OSU, Norm developed an aquatic entomology course which proved very popular with Fisheries and Wildlife students. The course was oriented towards the importance of insects to fisheries, use of keys, and identification of immature stages. Students were required to do field collecting and submit a collection of identified specimens for completion of the course. This course continues to be taught in the Department of Integrative Biology.

Norm experimented with rearing caddis in the cold room in his laboratory. He achieved success with several species. The most amazing achievement was with *Clistoronia magnifica* (Banks) which he was able to maintain in the laboratory for 14 years and 30 generations. In the Entomology Department Newsletter, Crowell (1989) states, "We looked into Norm Anderson's office the other day and saw him hunched over a pan of what looked like a bunch of old rotten leaves floating around in some murky water. He was picking out some elongate brown things and dropping them into another pan where they appeared to wake up and start crawling around. These were, we were informed, larvae of *Clistoronia*, a trichop with a bit of history in Norm's lab."

Norm was involved from the beginning with studies related to the Coniferous Forest Biome Project of the International Biological Program (IBP). The Stream Team came together at OSU to develop research proposals as part of the IBP. They did some of the pioneering work on the role of wood in streams, processing of allochthonous material in streams, and the part played by aquatic insects.

Norm was on sabbatical leave from June 1971 to June 1972 with his family at the Freshwater Biological Association River Laboratory at Wareham, Dorset, England. His research related to the IBP research that he was involved with at OSU and focused on the production ecology of caddisflies in a small chalk stream. He also noted, "As there was no slow-pitch softball at the lab, I played soccer and darts to keep fit" (ECN 4, 1971–1972).

Norm in his office in 1974. Photo courtesy of the OSU Stream Team.

In 1976, "The Distribution and Biology of the Oregon Trichoptera" was published as Technical Bulletin 134 of the OSU Agricultural Experiment Station. In this publication, Norm summarized the state of knowledge and distribution of the 280 species of caddis known from Oregon at that time. This publication still serves as an important resource for type localities and distribution information for researchers working on Trichoptera.

1979 found Norm on sabbatical leave in New Zealand with his family where he worked on aquatic insects associated with wood in streams, a continuation of his IBP focus at OSU. He reported "It's a good type of research because streams tend to be in scenic areas. Unfortunately New Zealand blackflies have declared open season on all North American aquatic entomologists" (ECN 10, 1979).

Norm began monitoring the return of insect life to the streams on Mt. St. Helen's after the 1980 eruption. He published papers and technical reports on the recovery of streams following the eruption, and spoke at a number of universities in Europe on this topic during a sabbatical in 1987.

One finds scattered through Norm's list of publications, topics such as a description of the life history of a terrestrial caddisfly, *Philocasca demitia*, and subjects related to aquatic mites and beetles, disturbance ecology, and productivity. Norm collected aquatic insects throughout his career at OSU and developed cooperative relationships with colleagues around North America to assist with identification of specimens. Many of the specimens were donated to the Oregon State Arthropod Collection (OSAC). Several thousand vials of specimens remain to be incorporated into OSAC and will be an important resource for future research.

After retirement, he continued to go up to his office almost every day. During the winter term, aquatic entomology was taught. Norm liked going to the laboratory sessions in the afternoon so he could help students working through keys and identifying specimens. He thoroughly enjoyed this continued interaction with students, and if you visited, you would hear students calling, "Hey Norm" wanting his help.

After his retirement, he studied the insects that inhabit the temporary streams that run through their property in North Corvallis. For 15 years, he monitored the insects in these seasonal streams giving the streams names such as Outgate Beck and Oak Burn from his British heritage. During these years, he published five papers on Plecoptera in his seasonal streams with Ken Stewart (University of North Texas). At least a couple of new species of aquatic insects were described from these streams including a mayfly, *Ameletus andersoni*. Visitors to Norm and Margaret's home, Anderson Acres, could expect a tour of the streams among the beautiful old oaks on the hillside above the house. When he was unable to make it up the hill any longer, Norm installed an emergence trap on a trickle just below the house and was pleased to find some stoneflies emerging.

Norm was an avid OSU Beaver fan especially of the football and basketball teams, and later, of the women's basketball team. He kept bees for over 40 years that produced what was proclaimed to be the best honey anywhere. The lucky visitor was sent home with a jar of Anderson Acres honey. Norm was an avid gardener and looked forward to planting his spring vegetables. He was quick to show off his vegetables to visitors.

Studying the insects that live in Oregon streams and rivers was a great occupation for the father of four children. The family spent happy weekends camping and bug-hunting in a blue Volkswagen bus. Norm and Margaret's children could tell a mayfly larva from a stonefly larva before they even started school. Later he would share his love of small stream creatures with his nine grandchildren (Anderson 2017). Norm had a close relationship with many of his graduate students, several of whom came by to visit during his last weeks. He enjoyed and valued his association with the Stream Team and with other colleagues.

Norm is survived by his four children, Richard Anderson (Nancy Bocek), Judith Bender (Bob), Susan Frisby (Barry) and Karen Stephenson, and also by his nine grandchildren, Casey and Jena Anderson, Alex and Chris Bender, Cameron, Connor, and Sarah Frisby, and Fiona and Gillian Stephenson. And by Margaret, his loving wife of 61 years.

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Norm and his rearing room (1968). Photo courtesy of the OSU Stream Team.

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* The bibliography presented here is based largely on the publication lists included in the Norman H. Anderson Papers 1955–2000 deposited in the Oregon State University Special Collections and Archives Research Center, Corvallis, Oregon.The recent material was provided by Cary Kerst.

Norm Anderson at work in 1977. Image courtesy of the OSU Stream Team.

Norm Anderson and the emergence trap at his home, May 2014. Photo by Cary Kerst.

Graduate Students advised by Norm Anderson

prepared by Cary Kerst

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Norm Anderson in the blast area at Mt St. Helens in 1980. Image courtesy of the OSU Stream Team.

Remembering Norm Anderson

Robert M. Hughes (Fellow, American Fisheries Society and Society for Freshwater Science)

Norm was a key member of my PhD Committee and I enjoyed all the time I spent with him from his Aquatic Entomology course to my final defense and manuscript preparation followed by subsequent chats at Stream Team meetings. He had a brilliant mind as well as a very open and friendly manner. I am fortunate to have known him.

Martin Dieterich (Institute of Landscape and Plant Ecology University of Hohenheim) Splendid memories of great times.

Arriving in Corvallis as a PhD student in early May 1987, I remember when Norm picked up my wife, our daughter and myself at the downtown bus station. We then spend delightful introductory weeks at the Anderson's residence, when I tried to launch my prospective PhD on temporary streams by looking for appropriate sites; at the same time my wife took advantage of Margaret Anderson the best to have guide into the local social fabrics. The topic, ecology of temporary streams—no more details added—was certainly not the one envisaged by Norm, and, apparently, showing him the mostly dry channels or trickles I had considered to pick as research sites in MacDonald Forest close to the OSU campus did not contribute to enormously raise the spirits. But Norm was experienced enough not to dampen the enthusiasm of his new students by insisting on completely different routes.

Some readers may know that this turned into one of the possibly rare occasions where an initially somewhat skeptical major professor picked up his student's ideas and continued sampling temporary trickles for years to come after this PhD student had left and gone back to Germany. The separation in 1992 proved to be somewhat difficult, because understandably Norm was eager to claim part of the work he had increasingly identified with and supported so much. But as may not be expected differently this was solved without lasting impact on what had turned into a friendship.

During the past couple of years and mostly due to a lack of appropriate funding and project opportunities in the aquatic sector, my work has more turned to Central European agricultural systems with a strong focus on conservation issues. But the stream attachment so much shaped by Norm and other members of the OSU Stream Team remains—and the attachment to small streams in particular. At least I have retained the possibility to guide students during their thesis work on small lotic systems. What also has remained is the attachment towards community based approaches that in agricultural systems continues to yield results that are shaped by large variation in the data sets, kind of precluding themselves from empirical and high level statistical analysis. But the advice resulting from these studies being so much sought by practitioners. And often I feel in Norm's position—then, I tried to focus on advanced statistics at the time that was news to him. Now I have my students deal with the current advanced statistics and the popular R program to come up with all kinds of analysis. Analysis I had kind of required, but do not really have a clue how the computational work has been accomplished. I also remember Norm and his struggle with even less advanced computer technology, that in my case has translated into a struggle with current communication technologies—eye phone is certainly not my way of life and I even lack but do not miss my rarely used mobile that, after having been forgotten in the pocket of my field pants, recently has undergone a sorrow and automated laundry exercise.

We are happy to have had another opportunity to visit our Corvallis friends including the Andersons in 2016 and take Norm's granddaughter Gillian on a trip to Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Norm and the Anderson family have been, and continue to be, important and shaping factors of my and my family's lives.

Gerald Krantz (Professor Emeritus, Oregon State University Department of Integrative Biology)

When Norm retired at the end of the last century, I had the good fortune to acquire him as a roommate in Cordley 4002. Although our understanding of each other's areas of expertise was limited (however, Norm did make a significant splash in acarology before he discovered aquatic insects, including coauthoring a study with me on the biology of an undescribed species of algophagid mite from Crater Lake in 1993!), we nevertheless found endless topics to explore and enjoy. I miss him every day.

David Lytle (Professor of Integrative Biology, Oregon State University)

Norm Anderson began teaching his Aquatic Entomology course at Oregon State University in 1963. Even after I took the reins in 2002, Norm continued to take an active role in the course, serving as a mentor to me as well as the students. With about 20 to 30 students per year enrolling in the course, Norm trained well over a thousand students in aquatic entomology. Many of these students went on to become fisheries managers, aquatic scientists, and some of them went on to academic jobs. So Norm's impact on our understanding and management of river and stream ecosystems was substantial. In the classroom, Norm brought the wisdom of decades of field experience, along with personal stories relating to the natural history of aquatic organisms. He was dangerously adept at identifying specimens by sight—students would beckon "Uncle Norm" to their microscopes to get help with the tough identifications. Not satisfied with learning from dead specimens in vials, Norm would bring trays of live aquatic insects into the classroom (including the eponymous mayfly *Ameletus andersoni*) so students could observe them swimming, breathing, and sometime preying on each other. Norm had an impact on all of us, and we will miss his stories, his knowledge, and his presence.

Judith Bender – From an Entomologist's Daughter

As a child I would go to school on Monday and we would gather in the playground and my friends would ask " What did you do this weekend?" and I would say " Went collecting…what did you do?" I thought everyone went collecting on the weekends, or, if not everyone, at least the lucky ones. What could be better than exploring alpine streams, turning over rocks and looking for caddiflies, dropping wiggly specimens into little vials of strong smelling alcohol?

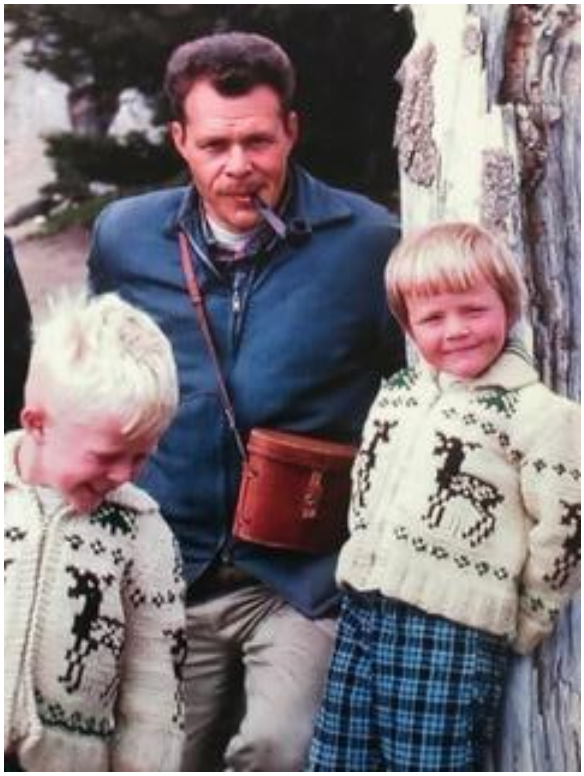
For my family, entomology was a family affair, and my Dad was an endlessly patient teacher, sharing his love of the natural world in a genuine, matter of fact way. Puddles were inspected, trees studied, specimens tallied.

Other children had dogs or cats for pets, I had jars of spiders, ant farms, caterpillars. One year we ordered some plump green caterpillars which could only eat certain leaves. I would ride my bike to a nearby willow tree and collect leaves for them. One day a woman came running out of her house, and scolded me for vandalizing her tree. I innocently explained I was gathering food for my caterpillars—I'm not sure she was convinced, but thought it was a creative excuse. I was somewhat relieved when they turned into cocoons and didn't need to be fed anymore. And then the very exciting day came when they emerged into massive *Cecropia* moths, which flew toward the window and climbed up our drapes.

Employment was a little different in our family, too. While my friends were flipping burgers and picking strawberries, I had a summer job "threading pine needles." This involved a large pile of pine needles, which you stabbed at with a needle and thread, until you'd assembled a chain, the resulting "leaf pack" used in stream research projects. It was boring work, but I could read while doing it. I probably still have a copy of "Gone with the Wind" in my bookshelf, full of dry pine needles.

My Dad did many years of research studying caddisflies on the Metolius River. Little did I know when I was child, playing in the campgrounds near the headwaters, I would get to bring my own children back to the same spot. My husband and I bought a family cabin in Camp Sherman, and the Metolius River is one of my very favorite places. I think of my Dad when a golden stonefly lands on our deck, or a swallowtail buttlerfly floats by, and feel grateful for the man that took took his children, and then his grandchildren, collecting in this beautiful river.

Thanks Dad.



Richard, Norm and Judith. Photo courtesy of Judith Bender.

Margaret Anderson

Norm and I met more than sixty years ago at Summerland Experiment Station in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. After we were married in 1956, we came down from Canada to what was then Oregon State College, where Norm did his Master's Degree. Jack Lattin was his major professor and Norm was Jack's first student.

Norm returned to OSU in 1962 as an aquatic entomologist, which turned out to be a great career for the father of four children, and eventually nine grandchildren because they all loved dabbling in streams and rivers looking for caddisflies and other small critters.

This last twenty plus years, after Norm retired, he was totally happy following the lives of the insects that live in the intermittent streams that run through our place on 60th Street. He went up to his office in Cordley almost every morning, even last year when he was no longer able to drive and I had to take him and pick him up.

Norm did not embrace computers. He was an old fashioned naturalist. But it was on Facebook that Cameron, one of our grandsons, caught Norm's life perfectly in a few sentences. Here's what Cameron wrote on January 13th:

"My granddad passed away today. His earthly presence, his humor, his knowledge, his quirks are now memories. As much as I will always treasure these memories of things we have lost in his death, I even more treasure what he gave me through his life. He taught me a love of nature and science, an understanding of the value of hard work, an appreciation for the smallest and creepiest of God's creatures, and the honest joy that comes from working a garden or maintaining a fire. It hurts to know that our next firm handshake will be a lifetime away, but I am looking forward to it."

Margaret and Norm. Image courtesy of Tracey Anderson.

Accessing University Theses

Ron Lyons

Before the advent of the internet and different search tools, it was difficult to learn of research being done at various universities by graduate and graduating students unless one was personally involved in some way or knew someone who was. One usually became aware of this work when the student presented it at a meeting or published his or her research in a recognized journal.

Nowadays, with all the personal pages of faculty and student researchers, it is somewhat easier to find out about current and ongoing research. However, theses often do not show up in an internet search; they are recorded in the library catalogs of the relevant institutions (these catalogs by themselves are not indexed by the various search engines). A number of libraries have made various theses available electronically through their own websites, reducing the need to search out and borrow the hardcopies.

You won't find everything—recent theses are easier to come by since they are immediately available in digital form from the author, but older material is increasingly available, having been digitized from the hardcopy by the institution. (While recent theses may be embargoed in digital form for a certain period after the author graduates to allow him or her time to publish their results, the theses are still available in hardcopy from the relevant institutions.)

Why should one check out theses? All theses represent the culmination of the work done by the author. Some theses never get published anywhere. Of those that do, authors who use their thesis as the basis for one or more papers often leave out the grungy details when the paper is published, simply because refereed journals often have a page charge that is not trivial—more pages equals more cost to the author(s) and/or the sponsoring institution(s). With that in mind, consulting the thesis behind a paper can often be useful and enlightening, especially if you are unfamiliar with the subject area. On the other hand, the author may have revised some part of his or her analysis and/or conclusions prior to publication, so there may be some differences.

All the theses of Dr. Anderson's students shown on page 5 are available for download from the Oregon State University Library and can be accessed by performing a internet search or searching the library's catalog directly. The library's home page can be found at <http://osulibrary.oregonstate.edu/>. If you use the library site, first click on "Advanced Search" to bring up a new page. Set the search scope to "At OSU Libraries only" and execute your search from this page.

A Unique Approach to Pest Management

Martin E. Adams, Paleoinsect Research

Subsequent to my discovery of the remains of *Cimex* (Hemiptera: Cimicidae) from the Paisley Caves site in southern Oregon (Adams and Jenkins 2017; see also Adams 2017), I was doing some research on the host preferences of various species of the Cimicidae and came across a late 19th-century article on *Haematosiphon inodora*, also known as the Mexican chicken bug. This is a well-known pest of poultry farmers in Mexico and the American southwest, and there are several sources in the literature that document this parasite infiltrating human dwellings and biting the occupants therein, particularly those within close proximity to infested chicken coops. Townsend (1894: p. 41) first reported this, noting that the bugs—to which he referred, using the Mexican colloquialism, as corucos—generally "spread from roosts to dwelling-houses, where it proves more formidable than the bedbug [*Cimex lectularius*]." He further stated that they had been known to heavily infest military posts in southern New Mexico, and described the rather unique way in which the soldiers dealt with these pests:

> "I am informed that the corucos often swarm in immense numbers in houses, coming up through the floors and cracks. In such cases it is almost impossible to get rid of them, the easiest and most economical way being to desert the house. They have been known, according to one informant, to swarm in military posts in former times in southern New Mexico to such an extent that the soldiers were ordered out and formed in two lines, one line with brooms to sweep the corucos en masse up against an adobe wall, where the other line stood ready with trowels and mud and plastered them into the wall alive—a novel but effective means of riddance!"

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Onthophagus taurus (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae)

Ron Lyons

LaBonte (2016) lists *Onthophagus taurus* (Bull Headed Dung Beetle) as a recent arrival in Oregon. Hoebeke and Beucke (1997) indicate this Eurasian species was intentionally released in California in the 1970s. They provide pictures to help identify the various *Onthophagus* species including *Onthophagus nuchicornis* which occurs in Washington. Additional images can be found on the BugGuide website, <http://www.bugguide.net/node/view/3670/bgpage>. MacRae and Penn (2001) provide additional locality records.

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Major male form of *Onthophagus taurus* photographed 2018 February 5 in Coos County, Oregon at Bullards Beach State Park. Photo by Ron Lyons.

Scheduled Lepidoptera Activities remaining in 2018

Butterfly Field Trips for Northern and Central California

Paul Johnson provided the following list of field trip/counts of interest to butterfly enthusiasts. In some cases the dates were still uncertain or had not been set yet. If you are interested in participating in any particular event, please email the contact person **beforehand** for updates and information.

Location	Date	Contact Person	Email	Highlights
Butterfly Valley	5 July	Chris Tenney	tenneyx2(at)mac.com	3rd year of count – 62 species in 2017
Mt. Lassen	14 July	Joseph Smith	foxglove1985(at)yahoo.com	
South Lake Tahoe	15? July	Will Richardson	will(at)tinsweb.org	National Park – 80 species in 2017
White Mountains	25 July	Chris Tenney	tenneyx2(at)mac.com	Highest elevation count in California
Glass Mountain	27 July	Kristie Nelson	storm_petrel(at)hotmail.com	2nd year of count – 50 species in 2017
Yosemite	30 July	Sarah Stock	sarah_stock(at)nps.gov	12 national high species counts in 2013

North American Butterfly Association (NABA) Eugene-Springfield Chapter

The field trip and meeting schedule for the Eugene-Springfield Chapter including the results from some of their past outings can be found on their website at <http://www.naba.org/chapters/nabaes/>.

According to the information from the "Upcoming NABA Events" document the following butterfly counts are scheduled:

July 1, Sunday – Eugene Fourth of July Count
July 14, Saturday – Frissell Ridge and Iron Mountain

Please check their website for changes and/or additions to the event schedule as well as the event details.

Other Oregon Butterfly Counts

According to the information from the "Upcoming NABA Events" link on the NABA Eugene-Springfield home page, the following non-NABA butterfly counts are also scheduled:

Friday, July 6 – Metiolus

Washington Butterfly Association (WBA)

Information on WBA activities can be found on their website, <http://wabutterflyassoc.org/>. Their events can be found at <https://wabutterflyassoc.org/field-trips/356-2/>.

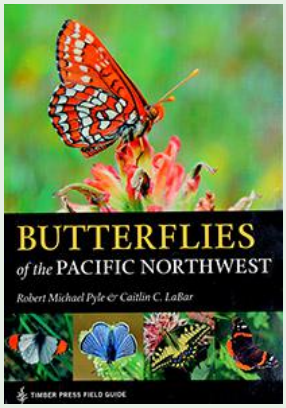
The Annual Butterfly Study Weekend will be held July 13–15 in White Salmon, Washington.

40th Northwest Lepidopterists' Workshop

The 2018 Northwest Lepidopterists' Workshop will be held at Oregon State University in Corvallis on the weekend of October 13-14, 2018. The program will appear in the Fall Bulletin.

The groups of emphasis in 2018 will be:

- Butterflies: *Phyciodes*, *Chlosyne* and Hesperiidae (skippers)
- Moths: Sphingidae



NEW – Butterflies of the Pacific Northwest

This new butterfly book by Robert Michael Pyle and Caitlin C. LaBar, now available from Timber Press, updates and enhances Robert Pyle's "The Butterflies of Cascadia" published in 2002 by the Seattle Audubon Society.

The Timber Press website says: "Easy to use and beautifully illustrated with more than 600 color photographs and nearly 200 maps, Butterflies of the Pacific Northwest is a must-have for nature lovers in Washington, Oregon, western Idaho, northern California, and British Columbia."

For more information, please visit <http://www.timberpress.com/books/butterflies_pacific_northwest/pyle/9781604696936>.