quently find myself wading through a lengthy general description of features that I suspect are also widely distributed outside the taxon in question, yet are unqualified by diagnostic remarks. In this particular book, the real diagnosis is usually found in the 'Remarks' and 'Similar species' sections and in the text figures; these are of sufficient quality to be truly diagnostic, the features indicated with 'Peterson' pointers, with the excellent illustrations of genitalia in support.

The book is well designed and printed in clear type, and the color values of the plates appear accurate. I can fully recommend it, and expect it to be indispensable in maximising accuracy in future identifications of European Eupitheciini.

## LITERATURE CITED

HOLLOWAY, J.D. (1997) The moths of Borneo: family Geometridae, subfamilies Sterrhinae and Larentiinae. Malayan Nature Journal 51: 1-242.

XUE, D. & SCOBLE, M.J. (2002) A review of the genera associated with the tribe Asthenini (Lepidoptera: Geometridae: Larentiinae). Bull. nat. Hist. Mus. Lond. (Ent.). 71: 77-133.

JEREMY D. HOLLOWAY, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, U.K.

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society 58(3), 2004, 184-185

LAS MARIPOSAS DE MACHU PICCHU. GUÍA ILUSTRADA DE LAS MARIPOSAS DEL SANTUARIO HISTÓRICO MACHU PICCHU, CUZCO, PERÚ, by Gerardo Lamas. Published by the Fondo Nacional para Areas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (PROFONANPE), Lima, Peru. [iv] + 221 pages, 1 map, 569 color images (34 color plates). Softcover, glossy paper, 21.0 x 29.7 cm, 2003. ISBN 9972-778-10-X. Available for US \$25.00 (not including postage), from PROFONANPE, Fondo Nacional para Areas Protegidas por el Estado; Prolongación Arenales 722, Lima-18, Perú. Phone: (511) 212-1010; Fax: (511) 212-1957; e-mail: prf@profonanpe.org.pe; www.profonanpe.org.pe.

Claiming over 3800 species of butterflies, Peru arguably hosts the greatest diversity of butterfly species of any nation on Earth (Lamas 2000). While this new book treats only a small fraction of Peru's species, it treats a fascinating cross-section of Peru's butterfly diversity, of mid- and high-elevation Andean species.

Entirely in Spanish, the twelve-page introduction includes a brief historical review of natural history studies at Machu Picchu, including details of all previous lepidopterological expeditions to the area. A brief description of habitats found at Machu Picchu accompanies notes on butterfly morphology, diversity and biogeography in Cuzco and surrounding

Departments. The introduction concludes with information on the book's color illustrations, various sources of related information available on the internet, and acknowledgments.

Following the introduction, 69 pages are dedicated to detailed accounts for 194 genera and 377 butterfly species recorded at Machu Picchu. All taxon names include authorship and date of description, and taxonomy generally follows Lamas (in press). For each included genus, a brief summary of its total diversity and distribution is provided, and in a few cases, references to detailed revisions are included. For each species, notes on identification, distribution, habitats and foodplants at Machu Picchu are provided, along with citations to other publications where taxa have been cited as occurring at Machu Picchu.

The first 6 color plates include 54 images of live butterflies and larvae (of two papilionids), taken in the wild by David H. Ahrenholz. The following 28 color plates include 488 images of pinned specimens, representing all 377 species currently recorded from Machu Picchu. For most species, only one image is provided, though a few species that display strong sexual dimorphism are represented by multiple images. Images are not life size, but each includes a 1 cm scale bar to give an idea of true size.

Following the color plates is a brief two-page bibliography and four appendices. The first appendix is dedicated to descriptions of new taxa. A total of 13 new subspecies are described, in the Pieridae (2), Riodinidae (1), Satyrinae (3), Biblidinae (1), and Ithomiinae (6). The second appendix includes a list of all species recorded at Machu Picchu, indicating the distribution of each at 6 elevational intervals, from 1500 m. to over 4000 m. elevation. The third appendix includes a list of 1373 butterfly taxa currently recorded from the Department of Cuzco, and highlights 278 species that are expected to eventually be found at Machu Picchu. The fourth appendix provides specimen label data for each of the 488 illustrated pinned specimens.

This is perhaps the first book to treat and illustrate the entire known butterfly fauna of any single South American locality. Due to its large size, it is not really a field guide, but nevertheless, this book belongs on the bookshelves of anyone interested in Neotropical butterflies, whether or not they have intentions of traveling to Machu Picchu or elsewhere in Peru. Some of the illustrated taxa are not illustrated elsewhere, and the excellent quality of the illustrations make the book visually quite appealing. Considering its low price, this book is a bargain; the 108 color images of correctly determined skippers, alone, make

the book well worth the cost. All information in the book is accurate, the taxonomy and nomenclature is up-to-date (though about mid-2002), and I was unable to find any errors. In conclusion, I strongly recommend this book.

## LITERATURE CITED

Lamas, G. 2000. Estado actual del conocimiento de la sistemática de los lepidópteros, con especial referencia a la Región Neotropical, pp. 253-260, 3 tabs. In: Martín-Piera, F., J. J. Morrone & A. Melic (Eds.). Hacia un Proyecto CYTED para el Inventario y Estimación de la Diversidad Entomológica en Iberoamérica: PrIBES 2000. Zaragoza, Sociedad Entomológica Aragonesa.

Aragonesa.

Lamas, G. (Ed.). In press. Checklist: Part 4A. Papilionoidea - Hesperioidea in: Heppner, J. B., (Ed.). Atlas of Neotropical Lepidoptera. Scientific Publishers, Gainesville, Florida.

ANDREW D. WARREN, Department of Zoology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331 USA.