

BIOPHILATELY

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Sparrows

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The purpose of this journal is to provide members with informative articles dealing with biological topics and to publish listings covering the new **zoological** and **botanical** issues of the world, identified and classified to the best of our ability.

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PLEASE NOTE: Material for the next issue should be in the hands of the editor by 15 February 2026.



FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Chris Dahle, BU 1269

Winter finally arrived in Iowa over the weekend. We now have about a foot (30cm) of snow on the ground. And it is supposed to get really cold for a while. A good time to stay indoors and work on the stamp collection. For the last few years the collection has been ignored. I was a Director of the ATA since I was appointed in 2018 to fill an unexpired term. Then I stood for election and served two full terms, with my duties coming to an end at the annual meeting of the ATA in August at the Great American Stamp Show.

Much of my philatelic time is taken up with exhibiting. I spend time revising and remounting my exhibits, as well as thinking about a new one that is still percolating in my mind. I also judge two or three shows each year. Preparation for each show can take a couple of months. Members of the AAPE (the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors) are asked to provide critiques of exhibits, title pages and synopses. All this keeps me busy throughout the year.

In this issue we have another article by Lokeswara Rao, the retired Indian Forestry Service Officer, writing about sparrows. Vladimir Kachan is a prolific author of butterfly articles and we present another of his.

Once again I must ask those members who have not recently paid their dues to please do so. You can check the list in the September issue to see if you are in arrears.

I just discovered that the New York Botanical Garden Library has several collections of botanical stamps. There are short biographies of the donors and brief descriptions of the collections. Many of them are of mushroom stamps. The web site has links to stamp collections at Harvard's Farlow Reference Library of Cryptogamic Botany and the Helen Fowler Library of the Denver Botanic Gardens. On the reference page are links to **Biophilately** from 2003 to the present.

Please be sure to renew your membership in the Biology Unit. There is a form on the last page if you send your dues by mail. You can also use PayPal by sending to dues@biophilately.org.

Wishing you all a wonderful holiday season.

Chris

DUES RATES (US\$)

On-line membership \$20

ADVERTISING RATES

Full page insertion \$25

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Please see the Biology Unit web site (www.biophilately.org) for membership applications. Several payment options are available. Send applications and payments payable to the Biology Unit of ATA to Chris Dahle, 1650 Koehler Dr NW #240, Cedar Rapids, IA 52405

SECRETARY'S CORNER

Please welcome Robyn Adams #1926 of New York.

Dues for 2026 are paayable now.

News of Note**Stamping Ground Debuts**

In October, the American Topical Association (ATA) released a new on-line Community for collectors called Stamping Ground. It is a meeting place for collectors to share their interests by posting discussion topics or events, a place where collectors can readily access dealers of Topical material, where Study Units can exchange files or other information with their members. The site has already attracted 224 members. Access to Stamping Ground is not limited to ATA members. You can log on more easily, however, if you are an ATA member with a profile on the ATA web site.

Stamping Ground is administered by the ATA. But if you start your own group, you can administer that yourself, setting up permissions and access for the group. A group for the Biology Unit has been set up and your editor is currently administering it. Michael Kogan, our Paleontology editor, who also runs his own web site, has set up a Paleontology group.

Once you log on, the home page shows a Dashboard containing a Community Tour, a Newsfeed, Recent Topics, My Groups, My Bookmarks, Trending Tags and Upcoming Events. The Menu Bar offers you the following options: Groups, Dealers/Sponsors, Discussions, Directories, Resources, Events and Quick Links. The groups that you can sign up for are divided into three groups, ATA Chapters, ATA Study Groups and Others. There is a list of Groups which you can browse or search. You can see how many members each group has, and whether it is Public or Private. On the Dealers/Sponsors page you will be able to filter the dealers by category such as Postal History or First Day Covers or Literature. The Discussion page is separated into eight different categories, as well as Recent Topics and Trending Tags lists. The Directory tab will bring up a list of Members (50 per page) or a list of Dealers/Sponsors. In the Resources menu you will find videos and Quick Links. On the Events page the choices are Browse by Category and Events Schedule, a chronological list. The Quick Links take you to different parts of Stamping Ground.

Biology Unit Group on Stamping Ground

The Group that has been set up is currently a Private group. This means that you need to be approved for inclusion. The reason for this is so that the **Biophilately** journal can be uploaded to the web site without everyone having access to it. The editor would like to know if this is the best use of the Group. It is easy for the administrator to change it to a public group.



Sparrows on Stamps and Conservation of Sparrows

M.Lokeswara Rao IFS(Retd) BU#1916

Principal Chief Conservator of Forests and Head of Forest force(Retd.) Bangalore, India

Sparrows are small, seed-eating birds belonging to the Passeridae family. The House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) is the most common and widely distributed species. Characterized by their conical bills, sparrows are found in diverse environments, including urban areas and farms. These social birds are



India Post Sparrow Maximum Card and Postcard

often seen in flocks and exhibit a remarkable ability to adapt to various habitats. Sparrows, which feed on seeds and

small insects, are commonly seen in urban areas with buildings and houses.

Sparrows hold diverse cultural significance, representing symbols of divine providence, commonality, love, and even, in some cases, vulgarity. In the Bible, sparrows serve as examples of God's care and provision for even the smallest creatures. In the Gospel of Matthew, Jesus uses sparrows as an



World Sparrow Day 2025 India Post Chhattisgarh circle Postcard depicting five species of Sparrows: Sind Sparrow, Russel Sparrow, Spanish Sparrow, Eurasian Tree Sparrow, and House Sparrow.

illustration of divine providence, inspiring the well-known hymn "His Eye is on the Sparrow." Often seen as symbols of commonality, sparrows represent the everyday and the mundane. In some cultures, such as ancient Greece, sparrows were associated with Aphrodite, the goddess of love, due to their perceived lustfulness. Conversely, in certain cultures, a sparrow flying into a home is considered a symbol of good luck and happiness.

Beyond their cultural symbolism, sparrows play an important role in controlling insect populations and serve as indicators of environmental health. The Eurasian tree sparrow (*Passer montanus*) has even inspired cultural expressions, such as the traditional Japanese dance,

Suzume Odori. Sparrows are also represented in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs as a symbol for small, narrow, or bad. References to sparrows can be found in literature, including Shakespeare's Hamlet and Chaucer's works, often drawing upon the birds' symbolic associations. In some cultures, sparrows are associated with vulgarity or lewdness, likely stemming from their perceived promiscuity. However, the house sparrow's adaptability and competitiveness sometimes negatively impact native species in certain regions. Across history, sparrows have also been kept as pets in various cultures, notably in ancient Rome, and in some regions, they were and still are consumed as food. The disappearance of sparrows can serve as a warning sign of environmental degradation, as they are sensitive to pollution and habitat loss. Interestingly, Old World sparrows are associated with the Greek goddess Aphrodite for their perceived lustfulness, a trait also noted by later writers like Shakespeare.

Classification: Old World vs. New World Sparrows

The bird families Passeridae and Passerellidae are commonly known as Old World Sparrows and New World Sparrows, respectively, and are primarily differentiated by their physical characteristics.

Old World Sparrows (Family Passeridae) Old World Sparrows, also known as true sparrows, belong to the family Passeridae, which includes the genus *Passer*. This family comprises 43 species divided into 8 genera. Old World sparrows are typically small, plump birds, predominantly brown and grey, with short tails and short, thick, powerful beaks. Therefore, the scientific name for the most common household sparrow species is *Passer domesticus*.

New World Sparrows (Family Passerellidae) New World Sparrows belong to the family Passerellidae. They exhibit significant differences from Old World Sparrows and were previously grouped with the Old World buntings under the family Emberizidae. However, phylogenetic analyses of nuclear and mitochondrial DNA after 2017 revealed no close relationship to the buntings, leading to their classification as a separate family within Passeriformes. In appearance and habit, New World Sparrows are more closely related to finches than to Old World Sparrows, often displaying distinctive head patterns and conical beaks. Similar to Old World Sparrows, they are typically brown or grey in color. The New World sparrow family, as recognized by the International Ornithological Congress, includes 138 species divided into 29 genera.

Some of the Most Stunning Sparrow Birds in the World

Russet Sparrow (*Passer cinnamomeus*): Measuring around 14 cm in length, males exhibit a rich rufous (reddish-brown) plumage with grey underparts, while females have a paler, more subdued coloration. They inhabit open woodlands, forest edges, and human settlements in parts of East Asia.



India Post Inland letter and Postcard depicting Russet Sparrow and stamps of Gambia #861 and Japan Russet Sparrow

Spanish Sparrow (*Passer hispaniolensis*): Slightly larger, measuring 15-16 cm in length. Males feature a chestnut crown, white cheeks, and heavily streaked black and brown upperparts, while females resemble house sparrows but are more heavily streaked. They are found in open habitats, such as farmland and grasslands, across parts of Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East.



India Post 2025 Postcard depicting Spanish Sparrow and stamps of Malta #1055h and Yugoslavia #1568 Spanish Sparrow
India Post Spanish Sparrow inland letter

Sind Sparrow (*Passer pyrrhonotus*): A smaller sparrow, about 13 cm long. Males have a grey crown, chestnut nape, and a small black bib, whereas females are paler with a distinctive pale supercilium (eyebrow line). They are predominantly found in riverine habitats, such as reed beds and tamarisk shrubs, in the Indus Valley region.



India Post 2025 inland letter and Postcard depicting Sind Sparrow

Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*): A small sparrow measuring approximately 12.5-14 cm in length. Both sexes exhibit a rich chestnut-brown crown and nape, distinctive black cheek spots on white faces, and a black bib. They are commonly found in woodlands, farmlands, and urban gardens across Europe and Asia.



India Post Postcard and inland letter Eurasian Tree Sparrow



Eurasian Tree Sparrow stamps from different countries: Taiwan #3820; Czech Republic #3838a; Belarus #589; Cambodia #1600; Bulgaria #482; Belgium #1218; Estonia #435; Estonia #948b

White Crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) is a species of passerine bird native to North America. A medium-sized member of the New World sparrow family, this species is marked by a grey face and black and white streaking on the upper head. It breeds in brushy areas in the taiga and tundra of the northernmost parts of the continent and in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific coast.

White Throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*): With striking white and yellow head markings, this eye-catching sparrow is a favorite among birdwatchers in North America, known for its melodious song. It is a passerine bird of the New World sparrow family Passerellidae, breeding in northern North America and wintering in the southern United States.



White Crowned Sparrow stamp from Cook Islands #854



White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) from different countries. Tuvalu #25b; USA #4891; Canada #496; Grenada #1545b; Dominica #2168a.

Yellow-Throated Sparrow (*Petronia xanthocollis*): Also known as the Chestnut-shouldered Petronia, this sparrow is about 13 cm long. Males have a distinctive yellow throat patch during the breeding season, greyish-brown upperparts, and pale underparts. Females are similar but lack the yellow throat patch. They inhabit open woodlands, scrublands, and urban areas across the Indian subcontinent.



Yellow-Throated Sparrow (*Petronia xanthocollis*) postcard from India



Cape Sparrow (*Passer melanurus*) from Lesotho #629; Central African Republic #1319

Cape Sparrow (*Passer melanurus*): Also called the mossie, this member of the sparrow family Passeridae is native to southern Africa. Known for its black-and-white face and rich chestnut wings, its lively presence is often seen in grasslands and urban areas.

Rock Sparrow (*Petronia petronia*): The sole member of the genus *Petronia* within the sparrow family Passeridae. This striking bird has speckled brown plumage and a pale yellow throat, thriving in rocky landscapes and adding a touch of elegance to mountainous regions.



Rock Sparrow (*Petronia petronia*) from Bulgaria #4828 and Madeira #124.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*): A species of New World sparrow in the family Passalidae. It is widespread, fairly tame, and common across most of its North American range.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) stamp from Montserrat #582a

Rufous Collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*): This sparrow has a very wide distribution, ranging from Mexico and the Caribbean islands to Tierra del Fuego in South America. Adults are 13.5-15 cm long and weigh 20-25 g, with a stubby grey bill, a grey head with broad black stripes, rufous naped and breast sides, and black-streaked buff-brown upperparts.



Rufous Collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) stamps from Aruba #429d; Chile #1271; Tanzania Mi3285; Netherlands Antilles #1039; and Argentina #1880.

Desert Sparrow (*Passer simplex*): found in the Sahara Desert of northern Africa. The desert sparrow has two subspecies which occur in some of driest parts of the Sahara Desert in Northern Africa. This species is becoming scarce as a result of habitat destruction. The desert sparrow is not afraid to come near humans and sometimes builds nests in muddy walls.



Desert Sparrow (*Passer simplex*) from Morocco #652.



Iago Sparrow (*Passer iagoensis*) stamp from Cape Verde #850

Iago Sparrow (*Passer iagoensis*), also known as the Cape Verde or rufous-backed sparrow is endemic to the Cape Verde archipelago, in the eastern Atlantic Ocean near western Africa. Females and young birds have brown plumage with black marks above, and a dull grey underside, and are distinguished from other species of sparrow by their large, distinct supercilium.

Red Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) this taxon breeds in the taiga of Canada and Alaska and winters in central and eastern North America. This is the brightest colored group.



Red Fox Sparrow, (*Passerella iliaca*) stamp SP&M #884.

Sudan Golden Sparrow (*Passer luteus*) is a small species of bird found in sub-Saharan Africa. It is a famous cage bird, and in aviculture, it is known as the golden song sparrow. The Arabian golden sparrow and this species are sometimes considered one species, as the "golden sparrow".



Sudan Golden Sparrow (*Passer luteus*) from Burkina Faso #1099; Niger #695; Chad Mi2563A and Mi2564A

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*): A member of the sparrow family Passeridae found in most parts of the world. It is a robust sparrow, typically about 14-18 cm long. Males have grey crowns, black bibs, and chestnut-brown backs, while females and juveniles display more subdued brown and grey tones. These highly adaptable birds thrive in urban and rural areas worldwide, often living in close association with human habitation. One of about 25 species in the genus *Passer*, the house sparrow is native to most of Europe, the Mediterranean Basin, and a large part of Asia. Its intentional or accidental introduction to many regions, including parts of Australasia, Africa, and the Americas, makes it the most widely distributed wild bird.



India Post 2012, Special Cover with Sparrow stamps and pictorial postal cancellation of sparrow and inland letter.

The house sparrow is strongly associated with human habitation and can live in urban or rural settings. Though found in widely varied habitats and climates, it typically avoids extensive woodlands, grasslands, Polar Regions, and hot, dry deserts far from human development. For sustenance, the house sparrow routinely feeds at home and public bird feeding stations but naturally feeds on the seeds of grains, flowering plants, and weeds. However, it is an opportunistic, omnivorous eater, commonly catching insects, their larvae, caterpillars, invertebrates, and many other natural foods.

India Post released House sparrow stamp in 2010 and special covers in 2012, 2016 and a special pictorial sparrow cancellation for the Save the Sparrow campaign was released in 2021. Because of its

numbers, ubiquity, and association with human settlements, the house sparrow is culturally prominent. It is extensively, and usually unsuccessfully, persecuted as an agricultural pest. It has also often been



India Post 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2021 Special Cover with cachet of pictorial postal cancellation of Sparrow. and 2025 Postcard of house sparrow and two pictorial postal cancellation of house sparrows

kept as a pet, as well as being a food item and a symbol of lust, sexual potency, commonness, and vulgarity. Though it is widespread and abundant, its numbers have declined in some areas. The animal's conservation status is listed as least concern on the IUCN Red List. However, due to the loss of nature and biodiversity in recent years, spotting house sparrows in the city has become more difficult. Apart from the house sparrow, there are other twenty-six distinct species of sparrow. All these species are spread across three continents namely Asia, Africa and Europe. India post released special cover different covers on the occasion of World Sparrow Day.



Kyrgyz Republic released 2023 Kyrgyz Express Post stamp: "Bird of the Year (IV). The House Sparrow" Minisheet. Maximum Card and First Day Cover with cachet of nest with eggs of House Sparrow

In 2023 the Kyrgyz Republic released Kyrgyz Express Post stamp: "Bird of the Year (IV). The House Sparrow" maximum card and First Day cover and Minisheet. Different countries released stamps of House sparrow.



House sparrow stamps from Ascension #643; Belarus #465; Bulgaria #4827; Cape Verde #852; Czech Republic #; Faroes #350; Caribbean Netherlands; Belgium #1446; Alderney #301; Bosnia & Herzegovina #674; France #5454b; Estonia #435; Bangladesh #772a; Denmark #1012; Bahrain #372g.

The Urgent Need for Sparrow Conservation

Sparrows, once a ubiquitous sight in our gardens and cities, are facing a silent crisis. Their populations are rapidly dwindling in many regions, primarily due to habitat loss, increasing urbanization, the widespread use of pesticides, and various other environmental pressures. This decline is not merely an ecological concern; it profoundly impacts the intricate web of life and even our own quality of life.

Why Sparrows Are Indispensable

Ecological Pillars: These small birds are far more crucial than they appear. Sparrows play a vital role in maintaining ecological balance by naturally controlling insect populations and actively contributing to plant pollination. Without them, our ecosystems would suffer.

A Shared Heritage: For centuries, sparrows have been interwoven with human culture and urban environments, their cheerful chirping a familiar soundtrack to our daily lives. Their disappearance diminishes the richness of our shared natural heritage and the vibrancy of our communities.

Global Action for a Local Bird

Recognizing the urgent need to protect these common yet essential birds, global sparrow conservation efforts are intensifying. These initiatives focus on raising public awareness, creating safe havens, and promoting sustainable practices to ensure sparrows can once again thrive. World Sparrow Day, observed annually on March 20th, serves as a powerful global reminder of this critical mission, encouraging collective action and engagement.

Key Strategies for Sparrow Survival

To reverse the decline and foster healthy sparrow populations, several key conservation strategies are being implemented:

Habitat Restoration: A cornerstone of conservation, this involves planting native flora, establishing secure nesting sites, and thoughtfully incorporating traditional building elements that naturally offer

nesting opportunities.

Minimizing Pesticide Use: Promoting organic farming and drastically reducing the use of harmful pesticides is crucial. This protects the vital insect populations that serve as a primary food source for sparrows, ensuring their sustenance.

Public Engagement and Community Action: Raising awareness about the plight of sparrows and actively involving communities in conservation activities, such as the installation of artificial nest boxes, is paramount.

Creating Urban Sanctuaries: In urban areas where natural habitats are scarce, providing artificial nest boxes, readily accessible bird feeders, and reliable water sources can help sparrows overcome habitat loss and find essential food and shelter.

Empowering Through Education: Engaging children in bird conservation through educational programs that introduce them to the fascinating world of birds and the importance of protecting wildlife can instill a lifelong sense of environmental responsibility.

Individual Impact: Even seemingly small individual actions can collectively make a significant difference. Planting more native greenery, consciously reducing pesticide use around homes, and creating inviting nesting spaces in your own surroundings directly contribute to sparrow protection.

Celebrate World Sparrow Day!

World Sparrow Day, celebrated annually on March 20th, offers a perfect opportunity to amplify awareness and inspire global participation in these vital conservation efforts. Join us in protecting these cherished members of our natural world.

2025 Experience Nature - Flora Sint Eustatius

On 10 August 2025, PostNL will issue Experience Nature – flora Sint Eustatius, a sheet featuring 10 stamps in 10 different designs. The stamps have a denomination of 1 for mail up to 20 grams within the Netherlands. The price for a sheet of 10 stamps is €13.10. This stamp sheet about the butterflies of Sint Eustatius is part of the multi-year series Experience Nature dedicated to the Caribbean Netherlands from 2024-2026. Each year, the series features four stamp sheets, each with 10 different stamps.

The stamps depict plants and animals found in this part of the Netherlands. The islands in this region boast an extraordinary biodiversity by Dutch standards, with thousands of plant and animal species. In 2025, attention will be given to the birds, butterflies, underwater world, and flora of the island of Sint Eustatius. PostNL has already issued 3 stamp sheets in the series this year, about the birds (2 January), the butterflies (10 March), and the underwater life (9 June) of the island. On the final stamp sheet of 2025, Experience Nature – flora of Sint Eustatius, the spotlight is on the following trees and plants: flamboyant tree, kapok tree, Tourist Tree, Columnar Cactus, sea grape, Giant Airplant, Eyelash Orchid, cocoa tree, coral vine, and Strangler Fig.



Source: <https://www.wopa-plus.com/en/stamps/product/&pgid=104324>

The curiosities of the Blue Morpho butterfly

Vladimir Kachan, Belarus

Butterflies are fascinating natural specimens, and their colors fill us with admiration and wonder. These creations of incredible beauty at all times amazed people with their incredible variety of colors, bizarre shapes and intricate designs. If pigments allow butterflies to look like living flowers, then optical scales turn them into flying jewels. The Blue Morpho butterfly is renowned for its vivid blue wings and



Figure 1 - Stationery card of Argentina 2010 depicting **Morpho helenor** butterfly in flight.

graceful presence. The Blue Morpho butterfly, belonging to the genus *Morpho*, includes over 29 accepted species and 147 accepted subspecies. Blinding blue morpho butterfly sun catcher! The blue wings of the morpho butterfly reflect sunlight, making them visible from a great distance. Their large size and the often brilliant-blue of their wings put butterflies from the *Morpho* genus among some of the most spectacular insects in Central and South America. These butterflies have a characteristically slow flight, as if they were staggering, because they are native to tropical areas with a lot of vegetation, so they constantly change course (Figure 1). The blue morpho butterfly, specifically *Morpho helenor narcissus*, a flying marvel, was declared a national symbol of Costa Rica in April 2022. The crystal blue wings of the *Morpho helenor narcissus*, with a span of up to 15 centimeters, shimmer like diamonds (Figure 2). This butterfly is the most popular species internationally and is recognized worldwide as an ambassador of environmental beauty, “transmitting messages such as freedom, peace, beauty and awareness of the citizen in favor of nature.”

The vibrant blue of Morpho butterflies is not due to pigments, but rather to the intricate nanostructures on their wing scales. These structures interact with light to create an iridescent effect that changes with viewing angle. Only male

was declared a national symbol of Costa Rica in April 2022. The crystal blue wings of the *Morpho helenor narcissus*, with a span of up to 15 centimeters, shimmer like diamonds (Figure 2). This butterfly is the most popular species internationally and is recognized worldwide as an ambassador of environmental beauty, “transmitting messages such as freedom, peace, beauty and awareness of the citizen in favor of nature.”



Figure 2 - Miniature sheet of Costa Rica 2012, #647, with image of National butterfly **Morpho helenor narcissus**



Figure 3 - Essay of Honduras 1997, #C1000, featuring a male **Morpho peleides** butterfly

Morpho butterflies display its blue metallic shimmer, to communicate with females (Figure 3). Additionally, only the dorsal part is blue, and the ventral part is brown. This adaptation aids the butterfly in camouflaging and protecting itself from predators upon landing with closed wings. During Morpho butterfly flight, it appears as a sporadic presence, and its unpredictable trajectory makes it challenging to anticipate its path. The name Morpho could be

originated from the illusion they create of appearing and disappearing from alternating from blue to brown.

Morpho peleides is one of the largest butterflies in the world with wingspan up to 20cm. They are known for their iridescent blue upper wings and brown, eye-spotted undersides (Figure 4).



Figure 5 - Imperforate stamp of Ecuador 1970, #C463, with a turquoise iridescent **Morpho peleides** butterfly.

Pilots flying over the rain forest can occasionally see brief flashes of blue as these butterflies travel above the forest canopy. The scales on its wings are arranged in a way that diffracts and reflects light, creating the iridescent blue sheen. But the color is not always bright blue. Depending on the angle of light the blue can appear more turquoise or aquamarine (Figure 5).

The Amazon Rainforest is home to a mystifying array of wildlife, but none more dazzling than the *Morpho menelaus* butterfly.



Figure 6 - Entire postal of France 2010 depicting the **Morpho menelaus** butterfly among the natural attractions of Guyana.

are noteworthy for their diversity of function, including being hydrophobic, lightweight, sturdy, thermally regulated, and bright blue iridescent. Due to its characteristic blue color, *Morpho menelaus* is considered valuable among collectors and was widely hunted in the 20th century.



Figure 8 - North Korea proof 2002, #4225d, with image **Morpho rhetenor** butterfly shining with its phenomenal blue structure.

Magnificent *Morpho rhetenor*, also called blue morpho is a very beautiful butterfly from South America. The distribution extend from Peru to Colombia and from Guyana to Suriname (Figure 7). The wingspan is about 14.0 – 17.0 cm. Only the wings of the male are blue. This highly prized metallic blue *Morpho rhetenor* has long slender wings and changes colors when tilted at an angle or under light. They shines by phenomenal, blue structure color. This butterfly has the most brilliant blue of all butterflies (Figure 8). Butterfly Blue Morpho always flies at a great height and energetically, mounting



Figure 4 - Souvenir sheet of Grenada 1997, #2687, featuring **Morpho peleides** butterfly iridescent blue upper wings and brown, eye-spotted undersides.

One of the most sought after species of insects, this neotropical butterfly is nothing short of a showstopper. It is said that the shine of their wings becomes so bright when traveling in swarms; it causes onlookers to shield their eyes (Figure 6). Their wingspan can reach 18 cm.

The wings of the *Morpho menelaus*



Figure 7 - Color proof of France 1976, #1446, depicting a Guyana virgin forest and the **Morpho rhetenor** butterfly in flight.



Figure 9 – Entire postal of Romania 1966 featuring butterfly **Morpho rhetenor eusebes**.

the striking electric blue color, which it shares with other species of its genus, this butterfly has a white patch that forms a sort of collar on all four wings. The white stripes on the wings give this butterfly a unique charm (Figure 10). This is a stunning, breathtaking butterfly species that is the epitome of elegance and beauty.

Butterfly *Morpho cypris* from Central and South America with wingspan up to 15 cm is a true gem,



Figure 11 – Original artist drawing for postage stamp of Lebanon 1965, #C433, captured the ethereal beauty of the **Morpho cypris** butterfly.

that all the other colours appear faded or dull in comparison. This insect above all other butterfly species is considered by many to be the most beautiful butterfly in the world. Like other members of the genus, adults do not visit flowers, but rather prefer fermenting fruit and sugary saps (Figure 12).

There is also a species of butterfly known as the “white morpho butterfly”. It is a very rare



Figure 13 - Stamp of Argentina 2017, #2817, with image of white **Morpho epistrophus argentinus** butterfly.

species that has iridescent white wings that appear purple in color when viewed from certain angles. *Morpho epistrophus* is a Neotropical butterfly found in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina (Figure 13). Using its proboscis, an extended mouthpart used as a straw they mostly feed on the juices of fermenting fruits, leaves, fungi and decomposing animals. What's more, Morphos have taste sensors on their feet and their antennae serve as both tongue and nose, so they can taste and smell the air!

The morpho butterfly is one of the most beautiful butterflies in the world, recognizable by its large blue wings (Figure 14). Fascinating in many ways, the

from 3 to 6 meters with an undulating flight. The *Morpho rhetenor* butterflies are visible from a quarter of a mile away, seeming almost to shine when sunlight penetrates the tropical forest canopy and bounces off their wings (Figure 9).

A few species of Morpho butterflies have a distinctive white stripe pattern on their structurally colored blue wings. The *Morpho helena* an extremely rare butterfly species, only a limited number inhabit South America. It possesses stunningly blue wings that shine like jewels with a metallic luster. In addition to



Figure 10 - Postage stamp of North Korea 2007 featuring **Morpho helena** butterfly with error – missing country, value and text.

unequaled in its brilliance throughout the whole of nature. The color of the male butterfly's wings is like a blue diamond, with a dazzling luster and silvery-white bands, and therefore another name is Venus butterfly (Figure 11). According to the fall of the light the blue of this incomparable insect shows a more violet or more greenish gloss and the delicate white band a yellowish tone or more of a tinge of rose colour. The blue is of such ethereal purity and such intensive lustre



Figure 12 - Pair stamps of Ecuador 1970, #795, featuring the **Morpho cypris** butterfly with many errors.

morpho has interested researchers for decades and never seems to run out of secrets to surprise us. The examples of innovations inspired by the wings of this butterfly are very numerous, and make the morpho butterfly a champion of biomimicry! This butterfly contains many treasures of natural ingenuity, which inspire and amaze scientists. Its wings, for example, have five distinct functions on their own: to fly, to warm up, to seduce females, to evacuate water and to prevent bacteria and dust from attaching themselves to them!

The morpho butterfly has a unique way of flying. To flap the wings, it is important to be able to control the flow of air generated with each beat in order to direct its flight. The morpho butterfly uses the circulation of lymph for this, the equivalent of blood



Figure 14 - Stationery card of China 2002 with image the Giant Blue Morpho, butterfly **Morpho didius**, whose wings are famed for their brilliant aquamarine sheen.



Figure 15 - Stationery card of China 2002 depicting **Morpho deidamia neoptolomus** butterfly in flight.

alternately contracting muscles in its wings, which will allow it to warm up to the right temperature. However, the morpho butterfly being cold-blooded, he can adjust his scales in order to emit infrared waves and release heat when it's too hot, and on the contrary to inhibit their emission when it's cold. to preserve solar energy (Figure 16). This phenomenon is of interest to researchers for the design of more profitable photovoltaic solar panels, which avoid the all too common problem of overheating. This example of biomimetic innovation also offers us the possibility of designing screens that consume less energy, self-regulating fabrics for textiles, photodetectors or infrared sensors.

The reason why the morpho butterfly is so popular with researchers is probably its beautiful blue color. Brilliant iridescent colouring in male morpho butterflies enables long-range conspecific communication. The morpho butterfly owes its color to a phenomenon, linked to the structure of its wings. The Morpho butterfly wings contain rare 3D geometrical structures, which are effectively responsible for their bright blue irradiance colors (Figure 17). We're talking about structural color. This structural color is due to the periodicity of the ridges that hollow the wings of the morpho butterfly, as well as a stack of lamellae that overhangs them. This has the effect of interfering with light, and only reflecting blue. The study of structural colors is part of a field of physics called photonics, which is very popular and rich in examples of applications in biomimicry. For example, in order to fight against counterfeiting, molds have been developed from the iridescences of the morpho butterfly.

in insects. When the lymph is sent in large quantities to the wings, they stiffen. The morpho butterfly then uses this phenomenon when it flaps its wings downwards in order to generate a pushing force (Figure 15). On the contrary, when its wings go up, the lymph withdraws and softens them, which allows the morpho butterfly not to be propelled downwards. This technique has been transposed to modern technologies, in particular on small drones with flapping wings imitating this principle to fly.

It is important for the morpho butterfly to be able to warm up its body in the early morning before soaring into the air. It does this by



Figure 16 - Imperial stamp Togo 1965, #511, with image **Morpho aega** butterfly.



Figure 17 - Stationery card of Liberia 2022 with **Morpho leonte** butterfly.

Another example is using this structure for detect gas. Indeed, the wings of the morpho butterfly shine a different color depending on the liquid or gas in which they are immersed due to the speed of propagation of light within it. This feature can be used in conjunction with a camera to detect the presence of gases and their concentration.

The scales that cover Morpho butterfly wings fit together like tiles, which when it rains creates a movement of the water drops in one direction, towards the outside of the wings. This is called superhydrophobicity: the water folds in on itself rather than interacting with the nanostructures of the wings whose surface is very weak,

and glides over them without wetting them. The drops do not adhere to the wings of the morpho butterfly (Figure 18 - Imperforate stamp Togo 1970 featuring the stunning *Morpho portis* butterfly). They slip, and take away the bacteria and dust that are there. This phenomenon not only shields the body but also ensures that the weight of the droplet does not



Figure 19 - Stamp of Guyana 1978 with fascinating blue morpho butterfly and overprint 1987 with new denomination.

impede its ability to take flight, as well as guaranteeing the cleanliness of the wings.

Biomimicry was quick to take inspiration from this ingenious mechanism to create self-cleaning surfaces, such as glazing reproducing the texturing

of the wings of the morpho butterfly by 3D printing techniques, which are much more economical than conventional glass (Figure 19 - Stamp of Guyana 1978 with fascinating blue morpho butterfly and overprint 1987 with new denomination).

The applications of materials to Morpho also inspired nanoarchitectures can expand the existing selectivity and sensing capabilities for application in medical diagnostics, environmental monitoring, and food testing. Nature is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for researchers, allowing them to manufacture new functional materials.

The author is always ready to share his philatelic research with interested philatelists by email: vladimir.kachan.1958@gmail.com



Figure 18 - Imperforate stamp Togo 1970, #759, featuring the stunning **Morpho portis** butterfly



BOTANY

Editor

Christopher E. Dahle BU 1269



Denom	Common Name	Botanical Name	Family	Code
ARGENTINA				
		2025 #2786, 2795, 2800 surcharged		
3041	1500p on 1p	Peach, <i>Prunus persica</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A S
3042	1500p on 1p	Carrot, <i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	V A S
3045	3000p on 8p	Eggplant, <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Solanaceae	Fr A S
AUSTRALIA				
		2025 July 21 (Greetings) Set/6, Perf 14		
5923	\$1.70	Stylized flowers in envelope		Fl A S
5926	\$1.70	Native flowers: waratah, <i>Telopea</i> sp.	Proteaceae	Fl A
		Bottlebrush, <i>Callistemon</i> sp.	Myrtaceae	Fl A
		Wattle, <i>Acacia pyracantha</i>	Fabaceae	Fl A
		Banksia, <i>Banksia</i> sp.	Proteaceae	Fl A
		Set/6, SA, Die cut 11¼		
5929	\$1.70	Stylized flowers in envelope		Fl A S
5929a		Booklet pane of 10		
5932	\$1.70	Native flowers (as above)		
5932a		Booklet pane of 10		
		2025 August 5 (Ferdinand von Mueller, botanist) Set/2, SS/2		
5940	\$1.70	Portrait, museum, flower, <i>Kunzea muelleri</i>	Myrtaceae	Fl B
5941	\$1.70	Flower, herbarium, plan, <i>Gentianella muelleriana</i>	Gentianaceae	Fl B
5941a		Souvenir sheet of 2 #5940-41		
		2025 August 12 (Ptgs by Margaret Preston) Set/3, SS/3		
5942	\$1.70	Flannel flowers, <i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	Asteraceae	Fl B
		Sturt's Desert Pea, <i>Swainsona formosa</i>	Fabaceae	Fl B
		Banksia, <i>Banksia</i> sp.	Proteaceae	Fl B
		Bottlebrush, <i>Callistemon</i> sp.	Myrtaceae	Fl B
		Christmas Bells, <i>Blandfordia</i> sp.	Blandfordiaceae	Fl B
5943	\$1.70	Protea, <i>Leucodendron</i> sp.	Proteaceae	Fl B
5944	\$1.70	Christmas Bells, <i>Blandfordia</i> sp.	Blandfordiaceae	Fl B
5944a		Souvenir sheet of 3, #5942-44		
BELARUS				
		2025 February 11 (Carnivorous Plants) Set/4		
1424	(2.70r)	Butterwort, <i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	Lentibulariaceae	Fl V A
1425	(2.70r)	Sundew, <i>Drosera rotundifolia</i>	Droseraceae	Fl V A
1426	(2.70r)	Bladderwort, <i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	Lentibulariaceae	Fl V A
1427	(2.70r)	Waterwheel plant, <i>Aldrovanda vesiculosa</i>	Droseraceae	Fl V A
		2025 May 28 (Strawberries) Set/2		
1442	(2.70r)	Berry and flower, <i>Fragaria vesca</i>	Rosaceae	Fl Fr A
1443	(2.70r)	Berries in basket, Same species		Fr A
BRAZIL				
		2024 April 23 (Unconventional Food Plants) Set/6		
3524		Block of 6		
3524a	(2.55r)	Roselle, <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Malvaceae	Fl A

BRAZIL (continued)

3524b (2.55r)	Taioba, <i>Xanthosoma taioba</i>	Araceae	V A
3524c (2.55r)	Szechuan buttons, <i>Acmella oleracea</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
3524d (2.55r)	Cocoyam, <i>Xanthosoma riedelianum</i>	Araceae	V A
3524e (2.55r)	Blade-apple cactus, <i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Cactaceae	V A
3524f (2.55r)	Malabar spinach, <i>Basella alba</i>	Basellaceae	V A

BULGARIA**2023 December 22 (Flora)**

Set/2

5087 90s	Crocus, <i>Crocus vernus</i>	Iridaceae	Fl A
5088 1.35L	Poppy, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Papaveraceae	Fl A

2024 September 13 (Conference on Rare Diseases & Orphan Medicines)

5110 3.30L	Roses, <i>Rosa x hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl A SS Z
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2024 November 13 (Stylized Flowers)

Set/4

5116 90s	Spring		Fl A S
5117 1L	Summer		Fl A S
5118 1.90L	Fall: pears & leaves, <i>Pyrus communis</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A S

2025 March 7 (Fruit)

Set/2

5133 95s	Pomegranate, <i>Punica granatum</i>	Punicaceae	Fr A
5134 1.50L	Fig, <i>Ficus carica</i>	Moraceae	Fr A

CZECH REPUBLIC**2025 September 3 (Opera singer)**

Single

4000 31k	Sona Cervená and rose, <i>Rosa x hybrida</i>	Rosaceae	Fl B
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ISRAEL**2025 September 2 (Festivals)**

Set/3

2423 4s	Sukkot: wheat, <i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Poaceae	Fr B
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NEPAL**2025 June 4 (Animals, Fish, Insects and Plants)**

Set/8

1180	Vert strip of 8		
1180g 10r	Broad-leaf mustard, <i>Brassica juncea</i>	Brassicaceae	V A
1180h 10r	Mandarins, <i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Rutaceae	Fr A

JAPAN**2024 September 18 (Autumn Greetings)**

Set/10

4764	Sheet of 10		
4764b ¥85	Pine cones & acorns, <i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pinaceae	Fr A
	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Fagaceae	Fr A
4764d ¥85	Berries on vines, <i>Vitis sp.</i>	Vitaceae	Fr A
4765	Sheet of 10		
4765b ¥110	Wagon with gourds, <i>Cucurbita sp.</i>	Cucurbitaceae	Fr B
4765d ¥110	Wreath of leaves		V A
	2024 September 25 (Greetings: Flowers in Daily Life)	Set/10	
4766	Sheet of 10		
4766a ¥85	Daisies, <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
	Cornflowers, <i>Centaurea sp.</i>	Asteraceae	Fl A
4766b ¥85	Anemone, <i>Anemone coronaria</i>	Ranunculaceae	Fl A
4766c ¥85	Floral wreath		Fl B
4766d ¥85	Unidentified flowers		Fl B
4766e ¥85	Narcissus, <i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Fl A
4767	Sheet of 10		
4767a ¥110	Unidentified flowers		Fl A
4767b ¥110	Wreath of berries		Fr B
4767c ¥110	Blackberry, <i>Rubus sp.</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A
4767d ¥110	Dandelion seed, <i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Asteraceae	Fr A
4767e ¥110	Poppies, <i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	Papaveraceae	Fl A

NORFOLK ISLAND**2025 January 1** (Norfolk Island Nature) Set/2, SS/2

1190	\$1.50	Moreton Bay fig, <i>Ficus macrophylla</i>	Moraceae	T A
1190a		Perf 14 x 14 ³ / ₄		
1191	\$3	Norfolk tree fern, <i>Sphaeropteris excelsa</i>	Cyatheaceae	V A
1191a		Perf 14 x 14 ³ / ₄		
1191b		Souvenir sheet of 2 #1190a-91a		

RUSSIA**2023 May 25** (Wood carving) Set/4

8508		Shet of 4		
8508c	30r	Apple, <i>Malus x domestica</i>	Rosaceae	Fr A

UNITED STATES**2025 September 13** (Christmas) Set/4

6033	(78c)	Amaryllis flowers, <i>Hippeastrum x hybridum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Fl A
6034	(78c)	Holly wreath, <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Aquifoliaceae	V A
6035	(78c)	Evergreen branch and fruit, <i>Abies sp.</i>	Pinaceae	V A
		Pear, <i>Pyrus communis</i>	Rosaceae	Fr B
		Cherries, <i>Prunus avium</i>	Rosaceae	Fr B
6036	(78c)	Cardinals on mistletoe, <i>Viscum album</i>	Santalaceae	V B
6036a		Block of 4 #6033-36		
6036b		Booklet pane of 20, 2 each #6033-36		

UZBEKISTAN**2024 February 2** (Ornamental plants) Set/4

1050		Sheet of 4		
1050a	19,000s	Carolina allspice, <i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Calycanthaceae	Fl A MS
1050b	19,000s	Yulan magnolia, <i>Magnolia denudata</i>	Magnoliaceae	Fl A MS
1050c	23,000s	Flamingo flower, <i>Anthurium andraeanum</i>	Araceae	Fl A MS
1050d	23,000s	Water lily, <i>Nymphaea odorata</i> subsp. <i>odorata</i> (= <i>Castalia odorata</i> f. <i>rosea</i>)	Nymphaeaceae	Fl AMS



Nature Protection: Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb Administration)

Nature protection in the Republic of Srpska is well covered by laws and strategies on paper, but the main challenges are in practice financing, enforcement, and balancing development with conservation goals.

Source: <https://www.wopa-plus.com/en/stamps/product/&pid=105333#>

*Ed: The stamps depict close-up photographs of **Picea omorika**, the Serbian spruce, native to the Drina River valley in western Serbia and eastern Bosnia & Herzegovina.*

New Plants in the Philatelic Herbarium

By Christopher E. Dahle, BU 1269

Pterocarpus erinaceus FABACEAE

Common name: African rosewood, Senegal rosewood, African teak, kino tree

Synonyms: *Drepanocarpus senegalensi*, *Echinodiscus erinaceus*, *Lingoum erinaceum*, *Pterocarpus adansonii*, *P. africanus*, *P. senegalensis*

Generally deciduous tree 12-15 m. Leaves alternate imparipinnate, to 30 cm. Inflorescence panicle, flowers yellow. Fruit indehiscent pod, disc-like to 7.5 cm, winged. Open forest and wooded savanna in the Sahelian region of Africa.



United Nations, New York Scott #1360. Issued on 26 April 2025 in a block of 4 for the Endangered Species series. Designed by Rorie Katz. Printed in offset lithography by Joh. Enschedé Stamps Security Printers B.V. (Netherlands).

Nardostachys jatamansi CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Common name: Jatamansi, Spikenard

Synonyms: *Fedia grandiflora*, *F. jatamansi*, *Nardostachys chinensis*, *N. gracilis*, *N. grandiflora*, *Patrinia jatamansi*, *Valeriana jatamansi*

Herbaceous perennial 5-50 cm. Rosulate leaves narrowly spatulate or linear, 3-25 x 0.5-22.5 cm. Cauline leaves elliptic to obovate. Flowers in clusters late June to August. Corolla purple-red, pink or magenta. Used in Ayurvedic medicine. Grows on rocky slopes in Himalayan region to Southwest China at 3,600-4,800 m.



United Nations, Geneva Scott #1766. Issued on 26 April 2025 in a block of 4 for the Endangered Species series.

Kunzea muelleri MYRTACEAE

Common name: Yellow kunzea

Synonyms: *Kunzea ericifolia*, *K. glabriuscula*

Shrub 0.3-0.8 m. Stems produce adventitious roots. Leaves opposite, paired, linear 2.5-4.5 mm x 1 mm. Flowers, 2-3 at ends of branches, pale yellow, 24-35 stamens, in November to January. Grow in alpine and subalpine heath in rocky areas of southeastern Australian mountains.

Australia Scott #5940. Issued on 5 August 2025 in a set of 2 and a souvenir sheet of 2 commemorating botanist Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896). Designed by Jason Watts of Australia Post Design Studio. Printed by offset lithography on gummed Tullis Russell Red Phosphor paper by RA Printing, with 50 per sheet.



Gentianella muelleriana GENTIANACEAE

Common name: Mueller's snow gentian

Synonym: *Chionogentias muelleriana*

Herbaceous perennial 15-40 cm. Leaves sub-linear to linear 10-40 x 4-8 mm. Inflorescence terminal, 2-15 flowered. Corolla white to cream with green to violet veins, in spring. Grow in alpine areas of southeastern Australia.

Australia Scott #5941. Issued on 5 August 2025 in a set of 2 and a souvenir sheet of 2 commemorating botanist Ferdinand von Mueller (1825-1896).





***Xanthosoma taioba* ARACEAE**

Common name: Taioba

Tuberous perennial geophyte to 1m. Leaves 2-4, petioles 25-65 cm, leaf blade 25-50 x 18-55 cm, cordate while young, sagittate in mature plants. Inflorescence 1-3 per axil. Spadix 16.5-17 cm. Native to eastern and southern Brazil.

Brazil Scott #3524b. Issued 23 April 2024 in a set of 6 Unconventional Food Plants. Designed by Lidia Marina Hurovich Neiva. Printed by offset lithography on chalky gummed paper by Casa da Moeda do Brasil in a print run of 16,000. Printed in panes of 12 in a run of 8,000.



***Acemella oleracea* ASTERACEAE**

Common names: Toothache plant, Szechuan buttons, paracress, buzz buttons, ting flowers, electric daisy, agrião, jambú

Synonyms: 11

Annual herb to 40 cm. Leaves ovate to deltate 5-10 x 4-8 cm. Capitula solitary elongated-conical, discoid, florets 400-600, corollas yellow.

Brazil Scott #3524c. Issued 23 April 2024 in a set of 6 Unconventional Food Plants.



***Xanthosoma riedelianum* ARACEAE**

Common names: Cocoyam, mangará, mangarito, malanga, tiquisque

Synonyms: *Acontias riedelianus*, *Xanthosoma riedelianum* var. *brancoanum*

Tuberous perennial 0.6-1 m. Petiole 25 cm. Leaves sagittate 15 cm, anterior lobe 10-12 cm, posterior lobe 4 cm. Native to southeast Brazil in Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo.

Brazil Scott #3524d. Issued 23 April 2024 in a set of 6 Unconventional Food Plants.



***Pereskia aculeata* CACTACEAE**

Common names: Barbados gooseberry, blade-apple cactus, leaf cactus, rose cactus, lemonvine.

Synonyms: 23

Shrub 3-10 m. Stems spiny. Leaves lanceolate to ovate 4.5-11 x 1.5-5 cm. Spines 2 per areole, recurved, 4-8 mm. Flowers up to 70 in lateral panicles, whitish, fragrant, 2.5-5 cm diameter. Native to eastern coast of Brazil.

Brazil Scott #3524e. Issued 23 April 2024 in a set of 6 Unconventional Food Plants.



***Basella alba* BASELLACEAE**

Common name: Malabar spinach

Synonyms: 15

Herbaceous climber to 10 m. Succulent. Leaves ovate 5-13 x 2.5-8 cm. Inflorescence axillary or terminal spike. Flowers white to dark purple. Probably indigenous to tropical Africa.

Brazil Scott #3524f. Issued 23 April 2024 in a set of 6 Unconventional Food Plants.



***Calycanthus floridus* CALYCANTHACEAE**

Common names: Carolina allspice, eastern sweetshrub, spicebush

Synonyms: *Beureria florida*, *Butneria florida*

Shrub 1-3 m. Leaves ovate to elliptic, 5-15 x 2-6 cm. Flowers aromatic, tepals brown-purple, produced June-July. Grow in rich mountain woods from New York to Florida and Mississippi.

Uzbekistan Scott #1050a. Issued 2 February 2024 in a minisheet of 4 featuring ornamental plants. Designed by D. Mulla-Akhunov. Printed by lithography.



FUNGI

Editor

Paul A. Mistretta, BU 1681



Ed. Note: Occasionally in this section and also in the Herpetology section, we will note a species that is known to be poisonous or venomous by marking it with a ☠ symbol. One should not infer that other species that are not so marked are non-poisonous or non-venomous or safe to handle/eat.

New Issues

Scott #	Denom.	Common name; Scientific name	Family name	Code
BELARUS				
2024 August 2			(M)	
1398a	M	Cep, penny bun, porcino; <i>Boletus edulis</i>	Boletaceae	A
1398b	M	Bitter bolete, bitter Tylopilus; <i>Tylopilus felleus</i>	Boletaceae	A
1399a	M	Golden chanterelle; <i>Cantharellus cibarius</i>	Cantharellaceae	A
1399b	M	False chanterelle; <i>Hygrophoropsis aurantiaca</i>	Hygrophoropsidaceae	A
1400a	M	Honey fungus; <i>Armillaria mellea</i>	Physalacriaceae	A
1400b	M	Sulphur tuft, clustered woodlover; <i>Hypholoma fasciculare</i>	Strophariaceae	A
1398	2 x M	Se-tenant pair - 1398a & b		
1399	2 x M	Se-tenant pair - 1399a & b		
1400	2 x M	Se-tenant pair - 1400a & b		
GREAT BRITAIN				
2025 July 3			(M)	
4668	2nd (87p)	Chicken of the woods; <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i>	Laetiporaceae	A
4669	2nd (87p)	Clustered bonnet; <i>Mycena inclinata</i>	Mycenaceae	A
4670	2nd (87p)	Scarlet waxcap; <i>Hygrocybe coccinea</i>	Hygrophoraceae	A
4671	2nd (87p)	Morel; <i>Morchella vulgaris</i>	Morchellaceae	A
4672	2nd (87p)	Scarlet elf cup; <i>Sarcoscypha austriaca</i>	Sarcoscyphaceae	A
4673	1st (£1.70)	Penny bun; <i>Boletus edulis</i>	Boletaceae	A
4674	1st (£1.70)	Amethyst deceiver; <i>Laccaria amethystina</i>	Hydnangiaceae	A
4675	1st (£1.70)	Collared earthstar; <i>Geastrum michelianum</i>	Geastraceae	A
4676	1st (£1.70)	Fly agaric; <i>Amanita muscaria</i>	Amanitaceae	A
4677	1st (£1.70)	Turkey tail; <i>Trametes versicolor</i>	Polyporaceae	A
JAPAN				
2024 September 18			(M)	
4764e	¥85	2 generic conks on stump below chipmunk's tail		C U
NEW ZEALAND				
2025 June 4			(M)	
3210	\$4.20	2 stylized mushrooms and hyphae among icons representing Biodiversity		C S
3212a[b]	\$4.20	as for Sc#3210		C S
1312a	\$17.30	1 of 4 stamps in a SS [Sc#3212a-d]		C S
AUSTRALIA				
2025 August 5 (Botanist/Mycologist)			(P)	
5940	\$1.70	Ferdinand von Mueller		A
5941a	\$3.40	SS with 1 ea Sc#5940 and Sc#5941		A

Look Alikes

TURKISH REPUBLIC OF N. CYPRUS				
2023 March 16			(M)	
3210	3.50L	Mushroom-like ceramic sculpture by Mümine Ozdemirag Yagli		B

Caveat Emptor (Part 19)

Paul A. Mistretta (BU1681)

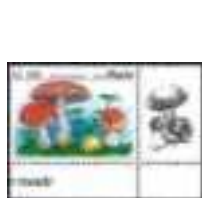


Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Angola – 4SF & SS <M> SF - Kz300 ea, SS – Kz1200 [Sc#1536-1539 & 1569] (Fig. 1)

Benin – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 750F ea SF, MS/2 – 2500F & 3500F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 2)

Benin - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 750F ea SF, MS/2 – 2500F & 3500F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 3)

Benin - MS/4d & MS/2d [confirmed] & 6SS [suspect] <M & E> MS/4 – 750F ea SF, MS/2 – 2500F & 3500F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 4)



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

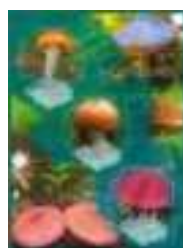


Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

Benin – SS <D> 1200F (Fig. 5)

Botswana - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – P20.50 ea SF, MS/2 – P68 & P100, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 6)

Botswana – 2MS/3d & 6SS <M & E> MS#1 – 2 x P20.50 + 1 x P68, MS#2 - 2 x P20.50 + 1 x P100, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 7)

Burkina Faso - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 30F, 400F, 60F & 100F, MS/2 – 200F & 300F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 8)

Burkina Faso - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 30F, 400F, 60F & 100F, MS/2 – 200F & 300F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 9)



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14

Burundi - MS/4d, MS/2d & <M & E> MS/4 – 90F ea SF, MS/2 – 1500F & 3000F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 10)

Burundi - MS/4d, MS/2d [confirmed] & 6SS [suspected] <M & E> MS/4 – 90F ea SF, MS/2 – 1500F & 3000F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 11)

Burundi - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 90F ea SF, MS/2 – 1500F & 3000F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 12)

Burundi - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 90F ea SF, MS/2 – 1500F & 3000F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 13)

Cameroun - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 300F ea SF, MS/2 – 900F & 950F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 14)



Fig. 15



Fig. 16



Fig. 17



Fig. 18



sFig. 19

Cameroun - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 300F ea SF, MS/2 – 900F & 950F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 15)

Cape Verde - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 150\$ ea SF, MS/2 – 300\$ & 400\$, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 16)

Cape Verde - 2MS/3d & 6SS <M & E> MS#1 – 150\$ ea SF, MS/2 – 300\$ & 400\$, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 17)

Cape Verde - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 150\$ ea SF, MS/2 – 300\$ & 400\$, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 18)

Cape Verde - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 150\$ ea SF, MS/2 – 300\$ & 400\$, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 19)s



Fig. 20



Fig. 21



Fig. 22



Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25

Central African Rep. - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 4 x 850F, SS – 3300F (Fig. 20)

Central African Rep. - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 4 x 850F, SS – 3300F (Fig. 21)

Central African Rep. - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 4 x 850F, SS – 3300F (Fig. 22)

Chad - MS/2of4d <M & E> MS – 2500A ea SF [MS – 10000A]; <M>s & orchids [2/4]] (Fig. 23)

Chad - MS/2of4d <D & E> MS – 2500A ea SF [MS – 10000A]; <M & E>s & owls [2/4] (Fig. 24)

Comoros, Union of - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 650FC ea SF, MS/2 – 2500FC & 3500FC SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 25)



Fig. 26



Fig. 27



Fig. 28



Fig. 29



Fig. 30

Comoros, Union of - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 650FC ea SF, MS/2 – 2500FC & 3500FC SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 26)

Comoros, Union of - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 650FC ea SF, MS/2 – 2500FC & 3500FC SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 27)

Congo, Rep. - MS/2d & 2SS 2000F ea SF, (Fig. 28)

Congo, Rep. - MS/3d <M> 450F, 650F & 950F (Fig. 29)

Congo, Rep. Dem. - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 650FC ea SF, MS/2 – 2500FC & 3500FC SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 30)



Fig. 31



Fig. 32



Fig. 33



Fig. 34



Fig. 35



sFig. 36

Congo, Rep. Dem. - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 650FC ea SF, MS/2 – 2500FC & 3500FC, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 31)

Congo, Rep. Dem. - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 650FC ea SF, MS/2 – 2500FC & 3500FC SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 32)

Djibouti - cMS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <D & E> MS/4 – 500FDJ ea SF, MS/2 – 650FDJ & 700FDJ, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 33)

Djibouti - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <D & E> MS/4 – 500FDJ ea SF, MS/2 – 650FDJ & 700FDJ, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 34)

Djibouti - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <D & E> MS/4 – 500FDJ ea SF, MS/2 – 650FDJ & 700FDJ, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 35)

Djibouti - MS/4d & SS <D & E> MS – 240FD ea SF, SS - 940FD; <M> & insect, hand or a frog [Sc#1399 & 1417] (Fig. 36)



Fig. 37



Fig. 38



Fig. 39



Fig. 40

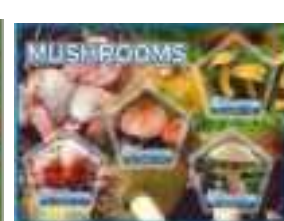


Fig. 41

Djibouti - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 240FD ea SF, SS - 950FD [Sc#1533 & 1570]

Egypt – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 35EGP, 36EGP, 37EGP & 38EGP, SS - 39EGP (Fig. 38)

Gabon - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 300F ea SF, MS/2 – 90 & 950F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 39)

Gambia - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – D75 ea SF, MS/2 – D100 & D175, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 40)

Gambia - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – D75 ea SF, MS/2 – D100 & D175, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 41)



Fig. 42



Fig. 43



Fig. 44



Fig. 45



Fig. 46



Fig. 47

Ghana - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – GH¢4.50 ea SF, MS/2 – GH¢10 & GH¢20, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 42)

Guinea, Rep – MS/4d & SS <M> MS - 12500FG ea SF, 50000FG (Fig. 43)

Guinea, Rep - MS/4d & SS <M> MS - 12500FG ea SF, 50000FG (Fig. 44)

Guinea, Rep - MS/1of4d <D> 12500FG ea [MS – 50000FG]; Scout & <M> (Fig. 45)

Guinea, Rep - MS/4d & SS <M> MS - 12500FG ea SF, 50000FG (Fig. 46)

Guinea-Bissau – MS/5d & SS <M & E> MS – 640FCFA ea SF, SS 3300FCFA (Fig. 47)



Fig. 48



Fig. 49



Fig. 50



Fig. 51



Fig. 52

Guinea-Bissau – MS/5d & SS <M & E> MS – 640FCFA ea SF, SS 3300FCFA (Fig. 48)

Guinea-Bissau – MS/5d & SS <M & E> MS – 640FCFA ea SF, SS 3300FCFA (Fig. 49)

Guinea-Bissau – MS/1of5d <D> 640FCFA [MS – 3200FCFA]; Scout & <M> (Fig. 50)

Guinea-Bissau – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 850FCFA ea SF, MS/2 – 2800FCFA & 3000FCFA, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 51)

Guinea-Bissau – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 850FCFA ea SF, MS/2 – 2800FCFA & 3000FCFA, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 52)



Fig. 53



Fig. 54



Fig. 55



Fig. 56



Fig. 57

Haiti - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 2 x 15G & 2 x 20G, MS/2 - 25G & B50G, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 53)

Haiti - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 2 x 15G & 2 x 20G, MS/2 - 25G & B50G, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 54)

Ivory Coast – MS/4d & SS <M> MS – 300r, 500r, 700r & 900r, SS – 2470r (Fig. 55)

Ivory Coast - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 600F ea SF, MS/2 – 2500F & 3000F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 56)

Ivory Coast - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 600F ea SF, MS/2 – 2500F & 3000F, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 57)



Fig. 58

Fig. 59

Fig. 60

Fig. 61

Fig. 62

Lesotho – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – M7 ea SF, MS/2 - M10 & M20, , SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 58)

Lesotho - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – M7 ea SF, MS/2 - M10 & M20, , SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 59)

Lesotho - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – M7 ea SF, MS/2 - M10 & M20, , SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 60)

Liberia - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 200\$ ea SF, MS/2 - 500\$ & 700\$, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 61)

Liberia - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 200\$ ea SF, MS/2 - 500\$ & 700\$, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 62)



Fig. 63

Fig. 64

Fig. 65

Fig. 66

Fig. 67

Liberia – MS/6d <M> 2 x \$100, 2 x \$200 & 2 X \$300 [Sc#3267] (Fig. 63)

Madagascar, Rep. – MS/2of4d <M> 2500A ea SF; Butterflies & <M>s (Fig. 64)

Madagascar, Rep. – SF <M & E> 2500A (Fig. 65)

Malawi – MS/6d & 6SS <M & E> MS – K700 ea SF, SS – ea K450[Sc#863-869] (Fig. 66)

Maldives – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MA – 20MVR ea SF, SS – 60MVR (Fig. 67)



Fig. 68

Fig. 69

Fig. 70

Fig. 71

Fig. 72

Maldives – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 20MVR ea SF, SS – 60MVR (Fig. 68)

Maldives - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 20MVR ea SF, SS – 60MVR (Fig. 69)

Maldives – MS/4d <M> MS/2d & SS <M> MS/4 – 20MVK ea SF, MS/2 – 30MVK & 40MVK, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 70)

Mali - SS <E> 1800F; Butterfly, <M> in selv (Fig. 71)

Mali - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 500F ea SF, MS/2 – 1800F & 2800F SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 72)



Fig. 73

Fig. 74

Fig. 75

Fig. 76

Mali - MS/4d, MS/2d [& 6SS not confirmed] <M & E> MS/4 – 500F ea SF, MS/2 – 1800F & 2800F, [SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs] (Fig. 73)

Mali - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 500F ea SF, MS/2 – 1800F & 2800F SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 74)

Mozambique – 4SF, 1SS & 4MS/4s <D & E> SF & MS – 116MT ea SF, SS – 300MT (Fig. 75)

Mozambique - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 116MT ea SF, SS – 300MT (Fig. 76)



Fig. 77



Fig. 78



Fig. 79



Fig. 80

Mozambique – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 66MT ea SF, MS/2 – 175MT & 190MT, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 77)

Mozambique – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 66MT ea SF, MS/2 – 175MT & 190MT, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 78)

Mozambique – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 66MT ea SF, MS/2 – 175MT & 190MT, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 79)

Mozambique – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 60MT ea SF, MS/2 – 175MT & 190MT, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 80)



Fig. 81



Fig. 82



Fig. 83



Fig. 84



Fig. 85

Namibia – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – N\$4.30, N\$5.70, N\$6.60 & N\$7.70, MS/2 – N\$7.50 & N\$8.70, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 81)

Namibia – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – N\$4.30, N\$5.70, N\$6.60 & N\$7.70, MS/2 – N\$7.50 & N\$8.70, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 82)

Niger – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 800F ea SF, SS – 3300F (Fig. 83)

Niger – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 800F ea SF, SS – 3300F (Fig. 84)

Niger – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 800F ea SF, SS – 3300F (Fig. 85)



Fig. 86



Fig. 87



Fig. 88

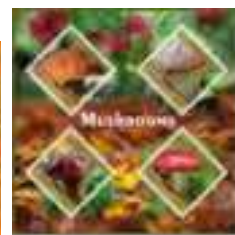


Fig. 89



Fig. 90

Niger – MS/1of4d & SS <M & E> MS – 800F ea SF, SS – 3300F (Fig. 86)

Niger – MS/14d & SS <M & E> MS – 800F ea SF, SS – 3300F (Fig. 87)

Niger – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS – 750F ea SF, SS – 1500F, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 88)

Rwanda – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS – MS/4 - 200F, 400F, 600F & 800F, MS/2 – 1000F & 2000F, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 89)

Rwanda – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS – MS/4 - 200F, 400F, 600F & 800F, MS/2 – 1000F & 2000F, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 90)



Fig. 91



Fig. 92



Fig. 93



Fig. 94



Fig. 95

Rwanda – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS – MS/4 - 200F, 400F, 600F & 800F, MS/2 – 1000F & 2000F, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 91)

Sierra Leone – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS – MS/4 – Le6000 ea SF, MS/2 Le8500 & Le9500, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 92)

Sierra Leone - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – Le9800 ea SF, SS – Le40000 [Sc#4625 & 4645] (Fig. 93)

Sierra Leone – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – Le9800 ea SF, SS – Le40000 [Sc#4842 & 4862] (Fig. 94)

Sierra Leone - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – Le9800 ea SF, SS – Le40000 [Sc#5051 & 5071] (Fig. 95)



Fig. 96



Fig. 97



Fig. 98



Fig. 99



Fig. 100

Somalia – 2MS/3d & 6SS <M & E> 2300ShSo, 3200ShSo & 3900ShSo ea MS, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 96)

Somalia - 2MS/3d & 6SS <M & E> 2300ShSo, 3200ShSo & 3900ShSo ea MS, SS – 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 97)

South Sudan, Republic of - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS – 1.5SSP, 2.5SSP, 3.5SSP & 4.5SSP, MS/2 5.5SSP & 6.5SSP, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 98)

St. Thomas & Prince - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS - Db31 ea SF, SS - Db124 (Fig. 99)

St. Thomas & Prince - MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS - Db31 ea SF, SS - Db124 (Fig. 100)



Fig. 101



Fig. 102



Fig. 103



Fig. 104



Fig. 105

St. Thomas & Prince - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – Db19000 ea SF, MS/2 – Db86000 & Db96000, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 101)

St. Thomas & Prince – MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 - Db19000 ea SF, MS/2 - Db86000 & Db96000, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 102)

St. Vincent, Grenadines - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 10¢ ea SF, MS/2 – 20¢ & 30¢, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 103)

St. Vincent, Grenadines - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 10¢ ea SF, MS/2 – 20¢ & 30¢, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 104)

St. Vincent, Grenadines - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 10¢ ea SF, MS/2 – 20¢ & 40¢, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 105)



Fig. 106



Fig. 107



Fig. 108



Fig. 109

Tanzania - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 20/. ea SF, MS/2 – 25/. & 50/., SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 106)

Togo – 2MS/4d & 4MS/2d <M & E> 800F ea SF (Fig. 107)

Togo – MS/4d & SS <M & E> MS – 800F ea SF, SS – 3300F (Fig. 108)

Uganda - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 2500/. ea SF, MS/2 – 3000/. & 4000/., SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 109)



Fig. 110



Fig. 111



Fig. 112



Fig. 113

Uganda - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 2500/., ea SF, MS/2 – 3500/., & 4000/., SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 110)

Zambia - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 25k ea SF, MS/2 – 50k & 100, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 111)

Zambia - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 25k ea SF, MS/2 – 50k & 100, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 112)

Zimbabwe - MS/4d, MS/2d & 6SS <M & E> MS/4 – 2\$ ea SF, MS/2 – 7\$ & 10\$, SS - 1 ea as for SFs in MSs (Fig. 113)

Treasurer's Report

Christopher Dahle, Treasurer

This report covers the period from 1 June 2024 to 31 May 2025. The printing and postage costs are for 11 life members (who do not have computers) and several others who have requested print copies and paid a \$25 mailing fee. Other expenses are processing fees and web fees.

Income

Donations	\$ 390.00
Dues	
new	\$ 109.00
renew	\$ 749.00
Total Income	\$1,248.00

Expenses

Credit Card fees	\$ 4.00
Domain name	\$ 17.95
PayPal charges	\$ 19.03
Postage Canada	\$ 10.04
Postage Foreign	\$ 99.09
Postage US	\$ 65.59
Printing	\$ 116.57
Supplies	\$ 10.56
Web site	\$ 101.49
Total Expenses	\$ 423.32

Donors:

We thank those who have made donations to the unit over the past year:

Bono, Burness, Gorman, Law, Lindstrom, Morel, Morris, Stumpenhous, Vancutsem, and Wilson



MAMMALIA

Editor
Michael Prince, LM 68



New Issues

Scott #	Denom.	Common name; Scientific name	Family name	Code
ALGERIA				
2024 July 4 (National Liberation Camel Caravans Transporting Weapons)				
1928	100d	Bactrian Camel, <i>Camelus bactrianus</i>	Camelidae	
AUSTRALIA				
2025 February 18 , (Cats and Dogs)				
5867	\$1.50	Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae	
5868	\$1.50	Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae	
5869	\$1.50	Domestic Dog, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae	
5870	\$1.50	Domestic Dog, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae	
5871	\$1.50	Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae	
5872	\$1.50	Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae	
5873	\$1.50	Domestic Dog, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae	
5874	\$1.50	Domestic Dog, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae	
BELARUS				
2024 January 11 (Young Animals)				
1373	(2.16r)	Domestic Goat, <i>Capra hircus</i>	Bovidae	
2024 May 15 (Bison)				
1373	(2.46r)	European Bison, <i>Bison bonasus</i>	Bovidae	
1394	(2.46r)	Same species	Bovidae	
2024 November 22 (Bear and Panda)				
1415	(2.94r)	Brown Bear, <i>Ursus arctos</i>	Ursidae	
1416	(2.94r)	Giant Panda, <i>Ailuropoda melanoleuca</i>	Ursidae	
2025 May 19 (Animals that have disappeared in Belarus)				
1436	(2.70r)	Wolverine, <i>Gulo gulo</i>	Mustelidae	
1437	(2.70r)	†Aurochs, <i>Bos taurus primigenius</i>	Bovidae	
1438	(2.70r)	Wild Cat, <i>Felis silvestris</i>	Felidae	
1439	(2.70r)	Russian Desman, <i>Desmana moschata</i>	Talpidae	
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA (Serb Admin.)				
2024 October 25 (Farm Animals)				
733	10pf	Domestic Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	Bovidae	
734	20pf	Domestic Pig, <i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i>	Suidae	
735	1.10m	Domestic Cow, <i>Bos taurus taurus</i>	Bovidae	
737	3.30m	Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	Felidae	
739	7m	Domestic Horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>	Equidae	
CZECH REPUBLIC				
2025 September 3 (Adult and Juvenile Animals)				
4001a	31k	Siberian Flying Squirrel, <i>Pteromys volans</i>	Sciuridae	
4001b	35k	Alpine Marmot, <i>Marmota marmota</i>	Sciuridae	
4001c	36k	Alpine Ibex, <i>Capra ibex</i>	Bovidae	
4001d	40k	Common Bottlenose Dolphin, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Delphinidae	
On labels & margin:				
		Alpine Chamois, <i>Rupicapra rupicapra</i>	Bovidae	
		Small-spotted Genet, <i>Genetta genetta</i>	Viverridae	
		Mediterranean Monk Seal, <i>Monachus monachus</i>	Phocidae	
		Barbary Macaque, <i>Macaca sylvanus</i>	Cercopithecidae	
		Short-beaked Common Dolphin, <i>Delphinus delphis</i>	Delphinidae	

CZECH REPUBLIC (continued)

Common Bottlenose Dolphin, <i>Tursiops truncatus</i>	Delphinidae
Siberian Flying Squirrel, <i>Pteromys volans</i>	Sciuridae

ESTONIA**2024 October 8** (Mink)

1039 €1.30	European Mink, <i>Mustela lutreola</i>	Mustelidae
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FINLAND**2024 November 6** Christmas)

1749 (€1.60)	Reindeer(Caribou), <i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Cervidae
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GREAT BRITAIN**2025 March 11** (Garden Wildlife)

4619 (85p)	Red Fox, <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Canidae
4623 (85p)	European Badger, <i>Meles meles</i>	Mustelidae
4625 (£1.70)	Western European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Erinaceidae
4629a (85p)	Red Fox, <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Canidae
4629e (85p)	European Badger, <i>Meles meles</i>	Mustelidae
4629g (£1.70)	Western European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Erinaceidae

Alderney**2025 April 23** (Blonde Hedgehog)

810 69p	Western European Hedgehog, <i>Erinaceus europaeus</i>	Erinaceidae
811 92p	Same species	Erinaceidae
812 £1.37	Same species	Erinaceidae
813 £1.47	Same species	Erinaceidae
814 £1.81	Same species	Erinaceidae
815 £1.90	Same species	Erinaceidae

Isle of Man**2025 May 8** (Manx National Heritage Exhibition)

2464h £1.90	Domestic Horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>	Equidae
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NEPAL**2025 June 4** (Animals, Fish, Insects and Plants)

1180a 10r	Achhami Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	Bovidae
1180b 10r	Lime Buffalo, <i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Bovidae
1180c 10r	Khari Goat, <i>Capra hircus</i>	Bovidae
1180d 10r	Parkote Buffalo, <i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Bovidae

RUSSIA**2023 July 17** (Voronezh Vasily Peskov Nature Reserve Centenary)

8525 100r	Eurasian Beaver, <i>Castor fiber</i>	Castoridae
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2023 July 28 (1943 Military Uniforms)

8528 30r	Rough Collie, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Canidae
8530 30r	Cavalry Horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>	Equidae

2023 May 15 (Perm Museum of Local Lore and Legend of Perm Bear Sculpture, Perm)

8505 25r	Brown Bear, <i>Ursus arctos</i>	Ursidae
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ST PIERRE AND MIQUELON**2024 July 6** (Souvenir Sheet of Islands)

1155 €4.00	Domestic Horse, <i>Equus caballus</i>	Equidae
	Orca (Killer Whale), <i>Orcinus orca</i>	Delphinidae
Margin:	Humpback Whale, <i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Balaenopteridae

SURINAM**2024 September 4** (America Issue – African Wildlife)

1710b \$297.50	Black Wildebeest, <i>Connochaetes gnou</i>	Bovidae
	Giraffe, <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>	Giraffidae

UNITED NATIONS**Vienna****2025 April 25** (Endangered Species)

743 €1.50	Pygmy Hippopotamus, <i>Hexaprotodon liberiensis</i>	Hippopotamidae
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ORNITHOLOGY

Editor

Glenn G. Mertz, BU 1455



New Issues

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
BELARUS				
2024 March 26 (Corvid Birds of Belarus) Set/4 A*				
1386	(2.46r)	Hooded Crow, <i>Corvus cornix</i> (Stamp has <i>Corvus corone cornix</i>)	Corvidae	
1387	(2.46r)	Eurasian Magpie, <i>Pica pica</i>	Corvidae	
1388	(2.46r)	Western Jackdaw, <i>Coloeus monedula</i> (Stamp has genus name of <i>Corvus</i> , but was changed to <i>Coloeus</i>)	Corvidae	
1389	(2.46r)	Rook, <i>Corvus frugilegus</i>	Corvidae	
2025 March 4				
1432	(2.40r)	Black-tailed Godwit, <i>Limosa limosa</i>	Single + label Scolopacidae	A*
CZECH REPUBLIC				
2025 September 3 (Animals with their Young) Set/4 C*				
4001	40k	Yellow-legged Gull, <i>Larus michahellis</i>	Laridae	
GREAT BRITAIN				
2025 March 11 (Garden Wildlife) Set/10, SA+ labels A*				
4620	2nd (85p)	Eurasian Blackbird, <i>Turdus merula</i>	Turdidae	
4269b	1st (£1.65)	Same species		
4622	2nd (85p)	Eurasian Blue Tit, <i>Cyanistes caeruleus</i>	Paridae	
4629d	1st (£1.65)	Same species		
4626	1st (£1.65)	European Robin, <i>Erithacus rubecula</i>	Muscicapidae	
4626h	1st (£1.65)	Same species		
MAURITIUS				
2022 March 12 Single A*				
1210	50rs	Mauritius Kestrel, <i>Falco punctatus</i>	Falconidae	
2022 May 20 (Extinct Birds) Set/3 A*				
1211	5r	†Mauritius Wood Pigeon, <i>Columba thirouxi</i>	Columbidae	
1212	20r	†Mauritius Blue Pigeon, <i>Alectroenas nitidissimus</i>	Columbidae	
1213	32r	†Rodrigues Parakeet, <i>Psittacula exsul</i> (Also known as Newton's Parakeet)	Psittaculidae	
2023 October 9 (Extinct Birds) Set/3 A*				
1224	7r	†Rodrigues Pigeon, <i>Nesoenas rodericanus</i>	Columbidae	
1225	25r	†Mauritian Turtle-Dove, <i>Nesoenas cicur</i>	Columbidae	
1226	32r	†Broadbill Parrot, <i>Lophopsittacus mauritianus</i> (Also known as Raven Parrot)	Psittaculidae	
2023 November 2 (Diplomatic Relations Mauritius & India 75y) SS/2 A*				
1227	16r	Indian Peafowl, <i>Pavo cristatus</i> (LS)	Phasianidae	
		Mauritius Kestrel, <i>Falco punctatus</i> (RS)	Falconidae	
ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON				
2024 July 6 (Map) SS/1 C*				
1155	€4	Bald Eagle, <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Accipitridae	

TURKISH REP. NORTHERN CYPRUS**2024 September 30**

(Birds & Insects controlling spread of pine Processionary Moth) Set/4 A*

8753 0.50L Great Tit, *Parus major*

Paridae

876 5L Eurasian Hoopoe, *Upupa epops*

Upupidae

Author's Comments.

This list is very small this time around for two reasons. One, is I am no longer listing stamps by Stamperija, and two, Scott Publishing has lagged behind assigning stamp numbers to many stamps, due to probably unable to get copies of these stamps from a number of dealers who forward them to Scott Publishing and the recent shutdown by the U.S. government ending tariff exceptions on dollar values under \$800.00. Dealers are already finding it harder to get issues from many countries that they would normally order to meet the needs of their collectors. One other reason, is many dealers do not do business with a number of countries due to problems with the postal administrations with many of them, and also little call for stamps from countries who have abusive problems issuing too many issues to soak the stamp collectors of the world of their money.

Glenn G. Mertz

Zoey can't hardly wait for the next issue of **Biophilately!**



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New Birds in the Philatelic Aviary

By Charles E. Braun, BU 1364

New Birds



GRAY-BACKED FISCAL, *Lanius excubitorius* Laniidae

Djibouti, 2024, not yet cataloged, 1100fr

Length: 10 inches, sexes similar, resident. Gray above and white below, with a gray crown and nape and a black face, wings and tail.

Habitat: Thorn-scrub, savanna, grassland and woodland.

Range: Mauritania to southeastern Sudan and Malawi.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 13.



ALPINE ACCENTOR, *Prunella collaris* Prunellidae

Cambodia, 2000, 2035, 15000r Previously on a Nagaland local

Length: 7 inches, sexes alike, migratory. Black-streaked gray-brown above and chestnut below, with a gray head and breast.

Habitat: Breeds on mountain slopes and meadows; winters in rocky and scrubby areas, roadsides and gardens.

Range: Breeds from southern Europe to Taiwan and northern Myanmar;

winters from Portugal to Myanmar and northeastern China.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 9.



ROSE-CROWNED FRUIT-DOVE, *Ptilinopus regina* Columbidae

Sierra Leone, 2015, 3476c and SS3496, 6000 Le Previously on a Grunay local

Length: 9 inches, sexes similar, resident. Green, with a red forecrown, gray head, neck and breast and upper breast and an orange lower breast and belly.

Habitat: Forest.

Range: Flores to the Tanimbar and Aru Islands, Indonesia, and coastal northern and eastern Australia.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 4.



WHITE-TIPPED IMPERIAL-PIGEON, *Ducula luctuosa* Columbidae

Guinea, 2024, not yet cataloged, 7200fr

Length: 17 to 19 inches, sexes similar, resident. White, with black-edged silvery-gray wings and a blackish lower tail.

Habitat: Open woodland, forest edges and cultivated areas.

Range: Sulawesi and nearby islands, Indonesia.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 4.



PUERTO RICAN MANGO, *Anthracoceros aurulentus* Trochilidae

Djibouti, 2024, not yet cataloged j, 200fr

Length: 4.5 inches, resident. The male (below) is bronzy-green, with a metallic green chin and throat and a velvet-black upper breast; the female (above) is gray below, with a pale white belly and spot behind the eye.

Habitat: Coastal gardens, clearings and secondary growth and shrubby hillsides.

Range: Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

TSCHUDI'S WOODNYMPH, *Thalurania furcata tschudii* Trochilidae Subspecies

Djibouti, 2024, not yet cataloged e, 200fr

Length: 4 inches, resident. The male (below) is dark bronzy-green above and violet below, with glittering green throat, dark dusky-bronze crown and nape and a blue undertail; the female (above) is bright green above and gray below.

Habitat: Humid forest, forest edge, taller second growth, plantations and gardens.

Range: Eastern Ecuador and neighboring Peru.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**BRAZILIAN WOODNYMPH, *Thalurania furcata eriphile*** Trochilidae Subspecies

Djibouti, 2024, not yet cataloged e, 200fr

Length: 4 inches, resident. The male (below) is dark bronzy-green above and violet below, with glittering green frontlet and blackish crown; the female (above) is bright green above and gray below.

Habitat: Humid forest, forest edge, taller second growth, plantations and gardens.

Range: Southeastern Brazil, adjacent Paraguay and northeastern Argentina.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**SNOWCAP, *Microchera albocoronata*** Trochilidae

Djibouti, 2024, not yet cataloged g, 200fr

Length: 3 inches, resident. The male (lower birds) is reddish-purple above and purplish-black below, with a glistening white crown; the female (upper bird) is metallic green above and grayish-white below.

Habitat: Wet forest, forest edge and second growth.

Range: Caribbean slope from southern Honduras to central Panama.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**AMETHYST-THROATED MOUNTAIN-GEM, *Lampornis amethystinus margaritae*** Trochilidae Subspecies

Guinea, 2024, not yet cataloged, 7200fr

Length: 5 inches, sexes similar, resident. Green above and dusky gray below, with a dusky gray auricular, white postocular stripe, violet-purple throat and a bronzy rump.

Habitat: Humid evergreen and pine-oak forest and forest edges.

Range: Southwestern Mexico.

Reference: del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott and J. Sargatal, Eds. Handbook of the Birds of the World, Volume 5.

**SCOTT'S ORIOLE, *Icterus parisorum*** Icteridae

Central African Republic, 2024, not yet cataloged, 1200fr

Length: 8 to 9 inches, migratory. The male (shown on the stamp) is black above and yellow below, with a black head to upper breast, yellow shoulders and one white wingbar; the female has yellowish mottling on the face and upper breast, no yellow shoulder, three wingbars and a streaked back.

Habitat: Breeds in dry foothills and wooded canyons; winters in dry areas.

Range: Breeds from western Texas and Utah to southern California and western Mexico; winters in western Mexico.





HERPETOLOGY

Dick Roman LM 83



Ed. Note: Occasionally in this section and also in the Fungi section, we will note a species that is known to be poisonous or venomous by marking it with a symbol ☠. One should not infer that other species that are not so marked are non poisonous or non venomous or safe to handle/eat.

Correction

Listed in **DOMINICA**

2815 25c Hispaniolan Vine Boa, *Chilabothrus ampelophis* Boidae, Boinae A
Country should be **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** where this snake was discovered and named in 2023.

New Issues

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
ANDORRA, Spanish Admin				
541	€5.50	Asp viper, <i>Vipera aspis</i> ☠	(<i>Vipera aspis</i>) Viperidae	A
ARGENTINA				
3035ab	SS 3000p	Stylized zodiac snake	2025 March 19 (Year of the Snake)	
ARMENIA				
1444	500d	Stylized zodiac snake	2024 December 5 (Year of the Snake)	
AUSTRALIA				
5905	\$1.50	Totemic stylized lizard	2025 June 10 (Bark Paintings of Arnhem Land)	
5907a	SS \$1.50	Same species	2025 June 10 (Bark Paintings)	
5908	\$1.50	Totemic stylized lizard		
5910a	booklet	Same species		
BELARUS				
1423	3.24r	In a tree stylized zodiac snake	2025 January 15 (Year of the Snake)	
BULGARIA				
5109	90s	Medical snake	2023 December 11 (Pleven Medical University, 50y)	
5132	1L	Drawing of snake	2025 February 25 (Year of the snake)	
CHINA, TAIWAN				
4754	\$6	Stylized zodiac snake face to right	2024 December 2 (Year of the Snake)	
4755	\$6	Stylized zodiac snake face to left		
4756	SS \$15	Stylized zodiac snake		
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC				
5106	\$1.20	Snake drawing	2024 November 22 (The Intelligent Snake Brings Auspiciousness)	
5107	\$3.00	Snake drawing		
			2025 January 5 (Year of the snake)	
5113	\$1.20	Stylized zodiac snake		
5114	\$1.20	Two snakes stylized zodiac snake		

CHINA (continued)

- 5113a SS \$1.20 Stylized zodiac snake
 5114a SS \$1.20 Stylized zodiac snake
 5114b Booklet pane with progressive proof labels
 5114c Booklet pane of 8 Stylized zodiac snake

CHRISTMAS ISLAND**2023 January 23** (Year of the Rabbit)

- 631h 80c Stylized zodiac snake
 632h 80c Stylized zodiac snake

CROATIA**2025 June 13** (Zagreb Zoo centennial)

- 1401 A Drawing of snake

CZECH REPUBLIC**2025 September 3** (Adult and Juvenile Animals)

- 4001 MS lower margin Drawing of sea turtle

DOMINICA**2024 July 19** (Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, 40y)

- 2829a SS \$5.00 Stylized turtle drawing

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**2024 July 24** (Dominican Academy of Medicine, 50y 2021)

- 1768 50p Medical snake

2025 April 30 (Reptiles)

- | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|----------------|---|
| 1806 | 60p | Jaragua golden trope, <i>Tropidophis leonae</i> | Tropidophiidae | A |
| 1807 | 75p | Jaragua forest lizard, <i>Guarocuyus jaraguanus</i> | Diploglossidae | A |

FINLAND**Åland****2024 October 13** (Year of the Snake)

- 491 €4.50 Stylized zodiac snake

FRANCE**2025 January 18** (Year of the Snake)

- 6787 ss €1.39 Red stylized zodiac snake
 6788 ss € 2.10 Green stylized zodiac snake

GHANA**2023 April 13** (Iguanas)

- | | | | | |
|-------|------|--|-----------|---|
| 2999a | 14ce | Open mouth, Green Iguana, <i>Iguana iguana</i> | Iguanidae | A |
| 2999b | 14ce | Facing right, same species | | |
| 2999c | 14ce | Mouth closed, same species | | |
| 2999d | 14ce | Mouth closed hind legs visible, same species | | |
| 2999e | 14ce | Facing left, same species | | |
| 3000 | SS | 30ce Open mouth, same species | | |

GREAT BRITAIN**2025 March 11** (Garden wildlife)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--|------------------------------|---|
| 4621 | 2nd | Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i> | Ranidae | A |
| 4624 | 1st | Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> | Salamandridae, Pleurodelinae | A |
| 4629c | 85p | Common Frog, <i>Rana temporaria</i> | Ranidae | A |
| 4629f | £1.65 | Smooth Newt, <i>Lissotriton vulgaris</i> | Salamandridae, Pleurodelinae | A |

Isle of Man**2025 January 8** (Year of the Snake)

- 2440a £1.10 Harmony, stylized zodiac snake
 2440b £2.75 Prosperity, stylized zodiac snake
 2440c £3.50 Hope, stylized zodiac snake
 2440d £3.69 Renewal, stylized zodiac snake

Guernsey**2025 January 6** (Year of the Snake)

- 1812 65p Stylized zodiac snake
 1813 88p Stylized zodiac snake
 1814 £1.20 Stylized zodiac snake

Guernsey (continued)

- 1815 £1.36 Stylized zodiac snake
 1816 £1.68 Stylized zodiac snake
 1817 £1.74 Stylized zodiac snake
 1817b SS Six stamps, different perf, stylized zodiac snake

Jersey **2024 October 3** (Jerrais Phrases)

- 2735 £2.15 Un crapaud, Horned toad, species of Iguanidae A
 2753 £1.65 Gold stylized zodiac snake
 2754 SS £4.00 black stylized zodiac snake

GRENADA**2023 December 28** (Geckos)

- 4485a \$2 Drawing of gecko
 4485b \$2 Drawing of gecko
 4485a \$2 Drawing of gecko
 4485d \$2 Drawing of gecko
 4486 SS \$7 two drawings of geckos

2023 December 28 (Crocodiles)

- 4487a \$1 Drawing of crocodile
 4487b \$2 Drawing of crocodile
 4487c \$3 Drawing of crocodile
 4487d \$4 Drawing of crocodile
 4487a \$5 Drawing of crocodile
 4487f \$6 Drawing of crocodile
 4488a SS \$7 Drawing of crocodile
 4488b SS \$8 Drawing of crocodile
 4493a SS \$5.00 Drawing of turtle

HUNGARY**2025 January 21** (New Year 2025 year of the snake)

- 4713ab SS 1180fo Stylized zodiac snake

IRELAND**2025 February 20** (Snake drawings)

- 2462 W Snake drawing bright blue
 2463 W Snake drawing bright blue
 2464 W Snake drawing red
 2465 W Snake drawing pink
 2465a booklet Snake drawings

MACEDONIA**2024 November 14** (Turtles)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|--|--------------------|---|
| 1001 | 11d | Western Caspian Turtle, <i>Mauremys rivulata</i> | Geoemydidae | A |
| 1002 | 20d | European Pond Turtle, <i>Emys orbicularis</i> | Emydidae, Emydinae | A |
| 1003 | 50d | Hermann's Tortoise, <i>Testudo hermanni</i> | Testudinidae | A |
| 1004 | 100d | Mediterranean Spur-thighed Tortoise, <i>Testudo graeca</i> | Testudinidae | A |

MAURITIUS**2024 April 8** (World Health Organization, 75y)

- 1232 25r Medical snake

NETHERLANDS**2024 April 22** (Mathematical & Geometric Patterns in Nature)

- 1681a MS Reunion Chameleon, *Furcifer pardalis* Chamaeleonidae A
 Other common name: Panther chameleon
 1681 MS 1 same species

2024 June 10 (Marine life of Bonaire) MS/10

- 1683i €1.09 Turtle (Latin name in margin)

NEW ZEALAND**2025 January 15** (Year of the Snake)

3183	\$2.30	Stylized snake in tree	Z
3184	\$3.60	Child with plate and stylized snake	Z
3185	\$4.90	Stylized snake on tree root	Z
3186	\$7.20	Child with guitar and stylized snake	Z
3186a	SS	One each of same 4	

2025 July 2 (Native frogs)

3214	\$2.90	Archey's frog, <i>Leiopelma archeyi</i>	Leiopelmatidae	A
		Note: an archaic species		
3215	\$4.20	Hamilton's frog, <i>Leiopelma hamiltoni</i>	Leiopelmatidae	A
3216	\$4.70	Hochstetter's frog, <i>Leiopelma hochstetteri</i>	Leiopelmatidae	A
3217	\$5.50	†Markham's frog, <i>Leiopelma markhami</i>	Leiopelmatidae	A
		†Aurora frog, <i>Leiopelma auroraensis</i>	Leiopelmatidae	A
		†Waitomo frog, <i>Leiopelma waitomoensis</i>	Leiopelmatidae	A
		Note: three extinct New Zealand frog species		
3217a	SS	one each of #3214-3217		

PHILIPPINES**2024 February 10** (Year of the Dragon)

3976	100p	Stylized zodiac snake	
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2024 December 20 (Year of the Snake)

4013a	SS	16p	Facing left, stylized zodiac snake
4013b	SS	45p	Facing left, stylized zodiac snake
4014	SS	200p	Stylized zodiac snake

ROMANIA**2024 November 12** (Animal mimicry)

7140	5L	European Tree Frog, <i>Hyla arborea</i>	Hylidae	A
7140a	SS	Same species		

ST LUCIA**2024 July 19** (Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, 40y)

1305a	SS	\$5.00	Drawing of turtle
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ST VINCENT**2023 December 28** (Crocodiles)

4281a	\$1	Drawing of crocodile
4281b	\$2	Drawing of crocodile
4281c	\$3	Drawing of crocodile
4281d	\$4	Drawing of crocodile
4281a	\$5	Drawing of crocodile
4281f	\$6	Drawing of crocodile
4282a	SS	\$7 Drawing of crocodile
4282b	SS	\$8 Drawing of crocodile

2023 December 28 (Reptiles)

4283a	\$1	Green anole, <i>Anolis carolinensis</i>	Dactyloidae, Iguania	A
4283b	\$2	Common Bluetongue skink, <i>Tiliqua scincoides</i>	Scincidae	A
4283d	\$3	Eastern bearded dragon, <i>Pogona barbata</i>	Agamidae, Amphibolurinae	A
4283d	\$4	Florida box turtle, <i>Terrapene carolina</i>	Emydidae	A
4283e	\$5	Komodo Dragon, <i>Varanus komodoensis</i>	Varanidae, Platynota	A
4283f	\$6	Common Leopard Gecko, <i>Eublepharis macularius</i>	Eublepharidae	A
4284a	SS	\$7 Common Leopard Gecko, <i>Eublepharis macularius</i>	Eublepharidae	A
4284b	SS	\$8 American Bullfrog, <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	Ranidae	A

Note: presumed for Caribbean stamp

4291a	\$5	Drawing of turtle
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SLOVENIA**2025 January 31** (Josip Gulikoza, Comic book character)

1624 B Cartoon drawing of snake

SPAIN**2024 July 10** (Francisco Ibanez (1936-2023) comic strip writer)

4791 €5.50 Drawing of turtle

SURINAM**2024 July 3** (Frogs)1709a \$97.50 *Nymphargus truebae* Centrolenidae A
Caption: *Cochranella truebae*1709b \$120 Fleischmann's glass frog, *Hyalinobatrachium fleischmanni* Centrolenidae A1709c \$10 *Ranitomeya reticulata* Dendrobatidae A1709d \$97.50 E *Centrolene callistommum* Centrolenidae A**2024 September 4** (America issue)

1710a E Realistic turtle drawing

THAILAND**2023 January 4** (Year of the Rabbit)

3209 3b Stylized turtle drawing

2023 April 2 (Songkran Festival)

3212 5b Stylized drawing

3215a SS Stylized drawing

2023 December 18 (New Year)

3260 5b Drawing of turtle

UNITED STATES**2025 January 14** (Chinese New Year)

5952 73c Stylized zodiac snake

5952a SS 73c Stylized zodiac snake

UNITED NATIONS**New York****2025 January 17** (Year of the snake)

1352 \$1.65 Stylized zodiac snake

1353 \$1.65 Stylized zodiac snake

2025 April 25 (Endangered Species)1361 \$1.65 Ball python, *Python regius* Boidae, Boinae A**Vienna****2025 April 25** (Endangered Species)742 €1.50 Red-Eyed Tree Frog, *Agalychnis callidryas* Hylidae A

**ANIMALS; DOGS & CATS; HORSES; INSECTS; BUGS
 BUTTERFLIES; MALARIA; FLOWERS & PLANTS; ORCHIDS
 MUSHROOMS; MARINE LIFE; FISH; TURTLES; REPTILES
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Ichthyology

by Harvey Robbins, BU#1897



Scott#	Denom	Common name/Scientific Name	Family/subfamily	Code
AUSTRALIA				
2025 May 20 (Endangered fish) Set/3, SS/3 & Bklt pane of 10, SA				
5899	\$1.50	Running River rainbowfish, <i>Melanotaenia nsp.</i>	Melanotaeniidae	A
5900	\$1.50	Red-finned blue-eye, <i>Scaturiginichthys vermeilipinnis</i>	Pseudomugilidae	A
5901	\$1.50	Swan galaxias, <i>Galaxias fontanus</i>	Galaxiidae	A
5902	\$1.50	like #5899 SA (4 in bklt)	Melanotaeniidae	A
5903	\$1.50	like #5900 SA (3 in bklt)	Pseudomugilidae	A
5904	\$1.50	like #5901 SA (3 in bklt)	Galaxiidae	A
2025 June 10 (Bark paintings of Arnhem Land) Set/3, SS/3 & Bklt/10, SA				
5905	\$1.50	Stylized fish (L), other totemic animals by David Malangi		S
5906	\$1.50	Stylized fish (C), between rows of crabs by Tom Djäwa		S
5908	\$1.50	Like #5905 SA		S
5909	\$1.50	Like #5906 SA		S
BRAZIL				
2024 September 22 (UPAEP-Environment-Fish) MS/4				
3530a	2.55r	Butterfly peacock bass, <i>Cichla ocellaris</i>	Cichlidae	A
3530b	2.55r	Cascudo, <i>Hypostomus affinis</i>	Loricariidae	A
3530c	3.55r	Twospot tetra, <i>Astyanax bimaculatus</i>	Characidae	A
3530d	3.55r	Needlejaw, <i>Acestrorhynchus lacustris</i>	Characidae	A
BULGARIA				
2024 April 26 (Fish primer, 200 years by Petar Beron) Single				
5094	90s	Author, book but shows a stylized whale		R
2024 May 17 (Europa-Underwater flora & fauna) Set/2, SS/2, Bklt/6 + 2 Labels				
5098	1.35L	Brown meagre, <i>Sciaena umbra</i> (U)	Sciaenidae	A
		Goby, <i>Gobius sp.</i> (L)	Gobiidae	A
5098b	(Bklt pa)	Turbot, <i>Scophthalmus maximus</i> (on label)	Scophthalmidae	Z
5099	2.7L	Striped red mullet, <i>Mullus surmuletus</i> (U)	Mullidae	A
		Atlantic stargazer, <i>Uranoscopus scaber</i> (L)	Uranoscopidae	A
5099b	(Bklt pa)	Garfish, <i>Belone belone</i> (on label)	Belonidae	Z
CHINA REPUBLIC (TAIWAN)				
2025 August 4 (Fairy Tales by Hans C. Andersen) Set/4				
4783	\$8	Stylized fish around 'The Little Mermaid'		S
COCOS ISLANDS				
2025 May 20 (Corals) Set/5, SS/10				
433f	SS 10	Fish (unidentified) to left of title (432a-e and 433a-e)		U Z
CROATIA				
2024 September 5 (Old album covers) Set/3				
1358	€1.32	Shark on t-shirt of singer (2nd from L) on Morski Pas album cover		U
2025 April 1 (Fish) Set/3, Bklt/10				
1380	(€0.65)	Brown trout, <i>Salmo trutta</i>	Salmonidae	A
1381	(€0.65)	Common carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Cyprinida	A
1382	(€0.65)	Wels catfish, <i>Silurus glanis</i>	Siluridae	A

- FRANCE** **2024 November 2** (French idioms) Bklt Pane of 12, SA
 6739 (€1.29) Stylized salmon & in French: 'There is no smoked salmon without fire' Salmonidae S
- GREAT BRITAIN** **2024 March 12** (Mary Anning, fossil collector/palaeontologist) MS/4, SA
 4484c (£1.25) Ray-finned fish, †*Dapedium politum*, partial fossil †Dapediidae R
2025 May 22 (Chronicles of Narnia—in part) Set/10, SA
 4660 (£18.20) Child looking over side of Narnia at stylized fish in ocean (on label) S Z
- Guernsey** **2025 April 23** (Places to visit) Set/4
 1822 69p Stylized fish in sea on map of Lihou Island & part of Guernsey S
- Isle of Man** **2025 May 8** (Leonard McCombe photos) Blk/8
 2464c £1 Man looking out window of fishing boat R
- JAPAN** **2024 September 4** (78th Japan Games-Saga) Set/10, SA
 4761b ¥110 Goldfish, *Carassius auratus auratus* (inflatable, Karatsu Kunchi Festival) Cyprinidae S
2024 September 11 (Teddy Bear mascot of Japan Post) Set/5, SA
 4762j ¥85 Posekuma with fishing pole R
- NEW ZEALAND** **2025 June 4** (The Foundation of Life-soil) Set/4, SS/4
 3212 \$5.50 Fish skeleton (LL), 'People and the Land' S
 3212a (SS) Fish skeleton (R) S Z
- ROMANIA** **2024 September 20** (Corals) Set/5 plus labels
 7123 5L Royal angelfish, *Pygoplites diacanthus* (UL above *Diploria* coral) Pomacanthidae C
 Flame angelfish, *Centropyge loricula* (UR above *Diploria* coral) Pomacanthidae C
 Blue-cheeked butterflyfish, *Chaetodon semilarvatus* (R above coral) Chaetodontidae C
 Tabs surrounding sheet of #7123a contain the following fish:
 a Pilot fish, *Naucrates ductor* (L) Carangidae Z
 b Spotfin butterflyfish, *Chaetodon ocellatus* (L) Chaetodontidae Z
 c Threeband damselfish, *Chrysiptera tricolor* (L) Pomacentridae Z
 d Peppermint angelfish, *Centropyge boylei* (L) Pomacanthidae Z
 e Flame angelfish, *Centropyge loricula* (R) Pomacanthidae Z
 f Batfish, *Platax sp.* (R) Ephippidae Z
 g Queen angelfish, *Holacanthus ciliaris* (R) Pomacanthidae Z
 7124 10L Butterflyfish, *Chaetodon sp.* (LL) by *Acropora* coral Chaetodontidae C
 Tabs surrounding sheet of #7124a contain the following fish:
 a Clown triggerfish, *Balistoides conspicillum* (L) Balistidae Z
 b Peppermint angelfish, *Centropyge boylei* (L) Pomacanthidae Z
 c Lionfish, *Pterois sp.* (L) Scorpaenidae Z
 d Spotfin butterflyfish, *Chaetodon ocellatus* (L) Chaetodontidae Z
 e Copperband butterflyfish, *Chelmon rostratus* (L) Chaetodontidae Z
 f Threeband damselfish, *Chrysiptera tricolor* (L) Pomacentridae Z
 g Powder blue tang, *Acanthurus leucosternon* (R) Acanthuridae Z
 h Butterflyfish, *Chaetodon sp.* (R) Chaetodontidae Z
 i Flame angelfish, *Centropyge loricula* (R) Pomacanthidae Z
 j Queen angelfish, *Holacanthus ciliaris* (R) Pomacanthidae Z
 7125 12L Lionfish, *Pterois sp.* (above *Acropora* coral) Scorpaenidae C
 Surgeonfish (UR above *Acropora* coral) Acanthuridae C
 Butterflyfish, *Chaetodon semilarvatus* (LR) Chaetodontidae C
 Wrasse (at top of *Acropora* coral) Labridae C
 Queen angelfish, *Holacanthus ciliaris* on label (top) Pomacanthidae Z
 Tabs surrounding sheet of #7125a contain the following fish:
 a Flame angelfish, *Centropyge loricula* (L) Pomacanthidae Z

ROMANIA (continued)

b Queen angelfish, <i>Holacanthus ciliaris</i> (L)	Pomacanthidae	Z
c Orange clownfish, <i>Amphiprion percula</i> (R & L)	Pomacentridae	Z
d Red discus, <i>Symphysodon discus</i> (L)	Cichlidae	Z
e Tang (R & L)	Acanthuridae	Z
f Spotfin butterflyfish, <i>Chaetodon ocellatus</i> (R)	Chaetodontidae	Z
Tabs surrounding sheet of #7126a (13L) (<i>Zoanthus</i> coral) contain the following fish:		
a Queen angelfish, <i>Holacanthus ciliaris</i> (L)	Pomacanthidae	Z
b Gray angelfish, <i>Pomacanthus arcuatus</i> (L)	Pomacanthidae	Z
c Golden trevally, <i>Gnathanodon speciosus</i> (L)	Carangidae	Z
d Powder blue tang, <i>Acanthurus leucosternon</i> (L)	Acanthuridae	Z
e Red discus, <i>Symphysodon discus</i> (L & R)	Cichlidae	Z
f Queen angelfish, <i>Holacanthus ciliaris</i> (R)	Pomacanthidae	Z
g Batfish, <i>Platax sp.</i> (R)	Ephippidae	Z
h Peppermint angelfish, <i>Centropyge boylei</i> (L)	Pomacanthidae	Z

2024 November 12 (Animal homochromy and mimicry) Set/4 + label

7142 13L	Bristle-tail filefish, <i>Acreichthys tomentosus</i>	Monacanthidae	A
7142a (MS5)	As above in sea grass, on adjacent label	Monacanthidae	Z

RUSSIA

2023 May 30 (Republic of Buriyatia Centennial) SS/1

8510 120r	Cyprinid (line drawing) UR	Cyprinidae	U Z
	Northern pike, <i>Esox lucius</i> (line drawing) R	Esocidae	Z
	Grayling, <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> (line drawing) LR	Salmonidae	Z

ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON 2024 July 6 ('Le Caillou', Map of islands with flora/fauna) SS/1

1155 €4	Atlantic cod, <i>Gadus morhua</i> (on map LR)	Gadidae	B
	Fishing boat with nets extended to sides (on map R), Fishing dory (L)		RZ

ST. VINCENT

2023 December 28 (Fish of the Caribbean) MS/6, SS/2

4287a \$1	Blue tang, <i>Acanthurus caeruleus</i>	Acanthuridae	A
4287b \$2	Atlantic flying fish, <i>Cheilopogon melanurus</i>	Exocoetidae	A
4287c \$3	Caribbean reef shark, <i>Carcharhinus perezi</i>	Carcharhinidae	A
4287d \$4	French grunt, <i>Haemulon flavolineatum</i>	Haemulidae	S
4287e \$5	Great barracuda, <i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Sphyraenidae	S
4287f \$6	Lionfish, <i>Pterois sp.</i>	Scorpaenidae	A
4288a \$7	Parrotfish, (heads only)	Labridae	S
4288b \$8	Parrotfish, (heads only), diff.	Labridae	S

SPAIN

2024 May 22 (Regional cuisine) SS/1

4776 €4.60	Fish steaks on beans in Mar Menor cauldron (Fishermen's stew)		R
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2024 June 28 (Cartoon art by Flavita Banana) SS/1

4788 €5.50	Stylized fish in evolutionary chain of animals to artist at apex		S
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SURINAM

2023 October 3 (North American spiny-rayed fish) Sht 14 (2 ea) plus central label

1683 \$34	Flier, <i>Centrarchus macropterus</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1684 \$40	Largemouth bass, <i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1685 \$50	Yellow bass, <i>Morone mississippiensis</i>	Moronidae	A
1686 \$60	Striped bass, <i>Morone saxatilis</i>	Moronidae	A
1687 \$70	Yellow perch, <i>Perca flavescens</i>	Percidae	A
1688 \$90	Walleye, <i>Sander vitreus</i>	Percidae	A
1689 (\$300)	Shadow bass, <i>Ambloplites ariommus</i>	Centrarchidae	A

Central label between blocks of 7:

Chocolate catfish, <i>Acanthodoras spinosissimus</i>	Doradidae	A
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SURINAM (conntinued)**2024 September 4** (UPAEP 24, Environment) Set/2 plus central label

1710a (\$150.50)	Scissortail sargeant, <i>Abudefduf sexfasciatus</i> (UL)	Pomacentridae	C
	Blue-cheeked butterflyfish, <i>Chaetodon semilarvatus</i>	Chaetodontidae	B
	Yellowtail damselfish, <i>Microspathodon chrysurus</i>	Pomacentridae	C
	Moray eel, <i>Gymnothorax</i> sp. (partly obscured)	Muraenidae	C

2024 October 2 (North American fishes) Set/12 (2 ea) plus 3 labels of local marine fish

1712a \$7.50	Pirate perch, <i>Aphredoderus sayanus</i>	Aphredoderidae	A
1712b \$20	Alaska blackfish, <i>Dallia pectoralis</i>	Esocidae	A
1712c \$30	Banded pygmy sunfish, <i>Elassoma zonatum</i>	Elassomatidae	A
1712d \$40	Blackbanded sunfish, <i>Enneacanthus chaetodon</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712e \$50	Bluespotted sunfish, <i>Enneacanthus gloriosus</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712f \$60	Green sunfish, <i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712g \$70	Pumpkinseed, <i>Lepomis gibbosus</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712h \$80	Warmouth, <i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712i \$90	Longear sunfish, <i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712j \$100	Spotted sunfish, <i>Lepomis punctatus</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712k (\$150.50)	Mud sunfish, <i>Acantharchus pomotis</i>	Centrarchidae	A
1712l \$950	Trout-perch, <i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Percopsidae	A

Labels between blocks of 12:

a	Black guatavere, <i>Cephalopholis fulva</i> (head only)	Serranidae	A
b	Barred hamlet, <i>Hypoplectrus puella</i> (head only)	Serranidae	A
c	Red hind, <i>Epinephelus guttatus</i> (head only)	Serranidae	A

THAILAND**2023 December 18** (New Year 2024) Set/4

3258 5b	Amur carp (koi), <i>Cyprinus rubrofuscus</i> , representing 'wealthy' Cyprinidae		A
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TURKEY**2024 May 9** (Europa-Underwater flora & fauna) Single

3846 20L	Great white shark, <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> (T)	Lamnidae	B
	Pilot fish, <i>Naucrates ductor</i> (by snout of shark)	Carangidae	B
	Scorpionfish, <i>Scorpaena</i> sp. (porcus?) (L)	Scorpaenidae	B
	Ornate wrasse, <i>Thalassoma pavo</i> (C)	Labridae	B
	Redcoat, <i>Sargocentron rubrum</i> (front half only, LR)	Holocentridae	B
	Mediterranean moray, <i>Muraena helena</i> (head only, LC)	Muraenidae	B

TURKISH REP. NORTHERN CYPRUS 2024 May 6 (Europa-Underwater flora & fauna) Set/2

870a 17L	Devil firefish, <i>Pterois miles</i> (C) in sea bottom scene	Scorpaenidae	A
	Grouper, <i>Epinephelus</i> sp. (LL) in sea bottom scene	Serranidae	B
870b 17L	Tiny fish around coral with octopus and nautilus in sea bottom scene		U

UNITED NATIONS**Geneva****2025 April 25** (Endangered species) Blk of 4/3

767 1.90fr	Short-snouted seahorse, <i>Hippocampus hippocampus</i>	Syngnathidae	A
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UNITED STATES**2025 May 23** (Baby animals) Bklt 20 (2 ea)/1 slf/adh

6009 (73c)	Stylized fish by foot of baby seal		S
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WALLIS AND FUTUNA**2024 June 5** (Traditional fishing) Single

869 190fr	Fish hanging from waist of traditional fisher in shallow water with spear		U
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INVERTEBRATES

Editor

Peter Voice, BU1891



This list compiles every marine invertebrate and select freshwater and terrestrial invertebrates (snails, land crabs, etc.) published in the Linn's Stamp News Updates from the September 2025 to the November 2025 issue.

New Listings

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name		Family/Subfamily	Code
AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY		2025 August 6 (Antarctic krill)		Set/4, SS/4	
L273	\$1.70	Humpback Whale eating krill			A
L273a	Perf. 14x14¾				
L274	\$1.70	Antarctic krill		Euphausiidae	A
L274a	Perf. 14x14¾				
L275	\$3.40	Crabeater Seals eating krill			A
L275a	Perf. 14x14¾				
L276	\$3.40	Chinstrap penguin eating krill			A
L276a	Perf. 14x14¾				
L276b	Souvenir sheet of 4, #L273a-L276a				
GREAT BRITAIN		2025 March 11 (Garden Wildlife*)		Set/10	
4628	1st	Garden snail	Species not listed		A
4629j	1st	Garden snail	Species not listed		A
ROMANIA		2024 November 12 (Animal mimicry**)		Set/4	
7141	6L	Mimic Octopus, <i>Thaumoctopus mimicus</i>	Octopodidae	A	
7141a	Sheet of 5 + label				
SURINAM		2024 September 4 (America issue)		Set/2	
1710a	E	Turtle, fish, and corals		Mix	C
TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS		2024 May 6 (Europa)		Set/2	
870	17L	Various species of underwater fauna and flora, Horiz. Pair, #a-b		Various	A
UNITED NATIONS					
Geneva		2025 August 14 (No Nukes)		Set/1	
768	1.90fr	Stylized octopus holding rockets		Indeterminate	S

Notes

*Garden Wildlife set included 9 other designs including birds, mammals, bumble bees, and amphibians. 4629 is a miniature sheet with all 10 stamps + 10 labels. On date of issue, both 4628 and 4629j sold for £1.65.

**The animal mimicry set of Romania (Scott #7140-7143) also includes the European tree frog on the 5L stamp (*Hyla arborea*), the seagrass filefish on the 13L stamp (*Acreicthys tomentosus*), and the snowy owl on the 25L stamp (*Bubo scandiacus*).



Upcoming issues of interest

Belgium issued two sets of stamps on October 13th of interest. The first is a set of stamps depicting micro-animals. Not only are the animals tiny, so are the stamps which are 1 cm by 2 cm in dimension. The sheet has 5 stamps that include 1) *Daphnia pulex*, a water flea (a branchiopod arthropod), 2) *Philodina sp.*, a rotifer, 3) *Cyclops strenuous*, a copepod arthropod, 4) *Caenorhabditis elegans*, a roundworm, and 5) a tardigrade. All these tiny invertebrates are mm-scale animals that require a microscope to see clearly.

The second set depicts land snails. Five different mollusks are shown including *Pomatias elegans*, *Helicodonta obvoluta*, *Succinea putris*, *Alinda biplicata*, and *Capaea nemoralis*.





ENTOMOLOGY

Editors

Don Wright BU 243
and Jose Reis BU 1889



New Listings

Scott#	Denom	Common Name/Scientific Name	Family/Subfamily	Code
ANDORRA-SPANISH				
	€5.43	Dragonflies		
ARMENIA				
		2024		
c	500d	Oriental hornet, <i>Vespa orientalis</i> , L.	VES, Vespinae	
ARUBA				
		2023		
688d	320c	Honey bee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> , L.	API, Apinae	
AUSTRIA				
		2025		
	120c	Eastern baton blue, <i>Pseudophilotes vicrama</i> , Moore	LYC, Polyommatainae	
BELARUS				
		2025		
e	1r	Violet copper, <i>Lycaena helle</i> , Denis & Schiffermuller	LYC, Lycaeninae	
f	2r	Great green bush-cricket, <i>Tettigonia viridissima</i> , L.	TET, Tettigoniinae	
k	M rate	Stag beetle, <i>Lucanus cervus</i> , L.	LUC, Lucaninae	
m	M rate	Brown spruce longhorn beetle, <i>Tetropium fuscum</i> , Fabr.	CER, Spondylidinae	
CURAÇAO				
		2025 September 30		
a	77c	Florida white, <i>Appias drusilla</i> , Cramer	PIE, Pierinae	
b	€1	Tropical buckeye, <i>Junonia evarete</i> , Cramer	NYM, Nymphalinae	
c	372c	Lyside sulphur, <i>Kricogonia lyside</i> , Godart	PIE, Coliadinae	
d	534c	White peacock, <i>Anartia jatrophae</i> , Johansso	NYM, Nymphalinae	
e	372c	Gray ministreak, <i>Ministrymon azia</i> , Hewitson	LYC, Theclinae	
f	534c	Blue cracker, <i>Hamadryas feronia</i> , L.	NYM, Biblidinae	
CZECH REP.				
		2024 May 7		
	E(44k)	Great diving beetle, <i>Dytiscus marginalis</i> , L.	DYT, Dytiscinae	
		2024 June 12		
	42k	<i>Limenitis</i> sp.	NYM, Limenitidinae	
GAMBIA				
		2023		
	250d	Butterfly		
GREAT BRITAIN				
Jersey				
d	£1.65	Honey bee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> , L.	API, Apinae.	On flower
GRENADA				
		2023		
a	\$6	<i>Prepona pheridamas</i> , Cramer	NYM, Charaxinae	
Margin: <i>Prepona praeneste</i> , Hewitson			NYM, Charaxinae	
b	\$6	Giant swallowtail, <i>Papilio cresphontes</i> , Cramer	PAP, Papilioninae	
c	\$6	Amber phantom, <i>Haetera piera</i> , L.	NYM, Satyrinae	
d	\$6	White angled-sulphur, <i>Anteos clorinde</i> , Godart	PIE, Coliadinae	

HUNGARY		2025	
1610ft	Butterfly. East Rock Band		
ISRAEL		2024	
3.60s	Stylized Butterfly. Also on attached label		
KYRGYZSTAN		2024	
50s	Bush cricket, <i>Saga pedo</i> , Pallas	TET, Saginae	
75s	Tiger beetle, <i>Cephalota galathea</i> , Thieme	CAR, Cicindelinae	
150s	Mazaris longhorned wasp, <i>Mazaris longicornis</i> , Kuznezov	VES, Masarinae	
300s	Southern swallowtail, <i>Papilio alexanor</i> , Esper ♀	PAP, Papilioninae	
300s	<i>Kirgizobia bohnei</i> , Danilevsky	CER, Lepturinae	
JAMAICA		2025	
\$120	Jamaican satyr, <i>Calisto zangis</i> , Fabr.	NYM, Satyrinae	
\$120	Panton's fritillary, <i>Atlantea pantoni</i> , Kaye	NYM, Nymphalinae	
\$120	Jamaican kite, <i>Protographium marcellinus</i> , Doubleday	PAP, Papilioninae	
KOSOVO		2025	
a 30c	<i>Potamophylax kosovaensis</i> , Ibrahim	LIMN, Drusinae	
b 50c	<i>Drusus dardanicus</i> , Ibrahim	LIMN, Drusinae	
c 80c	<i>Tinodes lumbardhi</i> , sp. nov.	LIMN, Drusinae	
d 90c	<i>Rhyacophila siparantum</i> , sp. nov.	RHY, Rhyacophilinae	
LATVIA		2025	
€2.30	Stylized Butterfly		
MALAWI		2025	
10k on 9k	<i>Pseudacraea boisduvalii</i> , Doubleday	NYM, Limenitidinae	
10k on 65k	<i>Papilio pelodurus</i> , Butler	PAP, Papilioninae	
230k on 105k	Fiery acraea, <i>Acraea acrita</i> , Hewitson,	NYM, Heliconiinae	
630k on 65k	<i>Papilio pelodurus</i> , Butler	PAP, Papilioninae	
800k on 110k	Forest queen, <i>Euxanthe wakefieldi</i> , Ward	NYM, Charaxinae	
870k on 105k	Fiery acraea, <i>Acraea acrita</i> , Hewitson	NYM, Heliconiinae	
1000k on 105k	Fiery acraea, <i>Acraea acrita</i> , Hewitson	NYM, Heliconiinae	
MOLDOVA		2024	
5L	Bush cricket, <i>Saga pedo</i> , Pallas	TET, Saginae	
5.10L	<i>Onconotus servillei</i> , Fischer-Waldheim	TET, Tettigoniinae	
8.50L	Forest caterpillar hunter, <i>Calosoma sycophanta</i> , L.	CAR, Carabinae	
13.50L	European rhinoceros beetle, <i>Oryctes nasicornis</i> , L.	SCA, Dynastinae	
		2025 March 31	
a 1st	Miami blue, <i>Cyclargus thomasi</i> , Clench	LYC, Polyommatainae	
b 1st	Painted lady, <i>Vanessa cardui</i> , L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	
c 1st	Manuel's skipper, <i>Polygonus savigny</i> , Latreille	HES, Pyrginae	
d 1st	Long-tailed skipper, <i>Urbanus proteus</i> , L.	HES, Pyrginae	
e 1st	Cloudless sulphur, <i>Phoebis sennae</i> , L.	PIE, Coliadinae	
f 1st	Lime swallowtail, <i>Papilio demoleus</i> , L.	PAP, Papilioninae	
g 1st	Tropical buckeye, <i>Junonia evarete</i> , Cramer,	NYM, Nymphalinae	
		2025 June 10 (Camping)	
5x1st	Camping		
Margin M:	25 tiny <i>Nymphalis polychloros</i> , L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	
		2025	
a 1st	Blue pansy, <i>Junonia orithya</i> , L.	NYM, Nymphalinae	

MOLDOVA (continued)

b	1st	BUTTERFLY,	Papilionidae
c	1st	BUTTERFLY,	Lycaenidae
2025 October 6 (Children's Welfare)			
a	1st	Stylized INSECT, at top	
2025 October 24 (5x1st)			
b	1st	DAMSELFLY,	Calopterigidae
Margin:		UL: ANT,	Formicidae
		LL: LADYBIRD BEETLE,	Coccinelidae
		MOTH,	Lepdoptera
		LR: INSECT	
		UR: 2 ANTS,	Formicidae
		LADYBIRD Beetle,	Coccinellidae
		<i>Lycaena dispar</i> , Haworth ♂	LYC, Lycaeninae

NEW ZEALAND**2025 March 25** (Native Pollinators)

a	\$3.60	<i>Leioproctus pango</i> , Donovan	COLL, Colletinae
b	\$4.90	Flower longhorn beetle, <i>Zorion guttigerum</i> , Westwood	CER, Cerambycinae

2025 November 5 (Biosecurity Protection)

\$4	Brown marmorated stink bug, <i>Halyomorpha halys</i> , Stal	PEN, Pentatominae
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NORWAY**2025**

Inland 50g	Butterfly silhouettes
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POLAND**2023** (Beneficial Insects)

a	3.90zl	Beetle	
b	3.90zl	Latticed worm & slug hunter, <i>Carabus cancellatus</i> , Illiger	CAR, Carabinae

2024 February 21

4720a,g	3.90zl	Atlas moth, <i>Attacus atlas</i> , L.	SAT, Saturniinae
4720b,h	3.90zl	Skeletonized leafwing, <i>Zaretis itys</i> , Cramer	NYM, Charaxinae
4720c,e	3.90zl	Orange oakleaf, <i>Kallima inachus</i> , Boisduval	NYM, Nymphalinae
4720d,f	3.90zl	Green birdwing, <i>Troides priamus</i> , L.	PAP, Papilionidae

2024. (Butterflies & Moths)

a	3.30zl	Atlas moth, <i>Attacus atlas</i> , L.	SAT, Saturniinae
b	3.30zl	<i>Charaxes affinis</i> , Butler	NYM, Charaxinae
c	3.30zl	Orange oakleaf, <i>Kallima inachus</i> , Boisduval	NYM, Nymphalinae
d	3.30zl	Priam's birdwing, <i>Troides priamus</i> , L.	PAP, Papilioninae
e	3.30zl	Orange oakleaf, <i>Kallima inachus</i> , Boisduval	NYM, Nymphalinae
f	3.30zl	Priam's birdwing, <i>Troides priamus</i> , L.	PAP, Papilioninae
g	3.30zl	Atlas moth, <i>Attacus atlas</i> , L.	SAT, Saturniinae
h	3.30zl		

2024 March 27

c	3.90zl	20 <i>Danaus chrysippus</i> , L. Around hot air balloon	NYM, Danainae
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2024 April 26 (Beneficial Insects)

a	4.90zl	Seven-spot ladybug, <i>Coccinella septempunctata</i> , L.	COC, Coccinellinae
b	4.90zl	Migrant hawk, <i>Aeshna mixta</i> , Latreille	AES, Aeshninae

2024 August 11

4.90zl	Honey bee, <i>Apis mellifera</i> , L.	API, Apinae
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2025 April 30 (The Beauty of Poland)

4.90zl	Apollo, <i>Parnassius apollo</i> , L.	PAP, Parnassiinae
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2025 May 9

a	4.90zl	African moon moth, <i>Argema mimosae</i> , Boisduval	SAT, Saturniinae
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POLAND (continued)

- b 4.90zl Garden acraea, *Acraea horta*, L. NYM, Heliconiinae
 c 4.90zl Flame-bordered charaxes, *Charaxes protoclea*, Feisthamel NYM, Charaxinae
 d 4.90zl Cream-striped owl, *Cyligramma latona*, Cramer EREB, Erebiniae

RUSSIA

2025 April 30

- a 24r *Mimathyma schrenckii*, Menetries NYM, Apaturinae
 b 24r Dragon swallowtail, *Sericanus montela*, Gray PAP, Parnassiinae
 c 24r *Luehdorfia puziloi*, Erschoff PAP, Parnassiinae
 d 24r *Epicopeia mencia*, Moore, EPIC, Epicopeinae

ST. VINCENT & GRENADINES

2023

- c \$1 Yellow-rimmed eighty-eight, *Callicore texa maimuna*, Hewitson NYM, Biblidinae

2024 April 5

- a \$1 Caribbean crazy ant, *Nylanderia pubens*, Forel FOR, Formicinae
 b \$2 Caribbean fruit fly, *Anastrepha suspensa*, Loew TEP, Tephritinae
 c \$3 Hercules beetle, *Dynastes hercules*, L. SCA, Dynastinae
 d \$4 *Nasutitermes corniger*, Motschulsky TER, Nasutitermitinae
 e \$5 *Sternocera aequisignata*, Saunders BUP, Julodinae
 f \$6 *Aspisoma ignitum*, L. LAM, Lampyrinae
 \$7 & \$8. Stylized Odonata

Caption L: DRAGONFLY R: DAMSELFY

SERBIA

2025 March 5 (Joy of Europe)

Set/8 + 7 Labels)

- a-b Label Bumble bee, *Bombus* sp. API, Apinae
 f-g, Label BEES, Around girl's head API, Apinae.

SLOVAKIA

2025

3.50€.

Lepidoptera

UNITED NATIONS

2025

- d €1.70 Stylized Butterfly

UNITED STATES

2025 May 23

- 6010 (73c) Stylized LADYBIRD BEETLE & rabbit COC, Coccinellinae
 6012 (73c) 2 stylized FLIES & Teddy bear, Diptera

2025 August 16 (Non-Machinable mail rate)

- 6031 (\$1.27) Luna moth, *Actias luna*, L. SAT, Saturniinae.

BEYOND THE CATALOGS:

Stamps not recognized by standard catalogs and many are of doubtful validity. Stamperija Issues: For further details, contact editor Don at aa2f@arrrl.net

Central African Rep., CA-23,0118a&b, 2023, 6x650fr & 3600fr. Bees

CA-24,0153a&b, 2024, 4x1000fr & 3600fr. Butterflies

CA-24,0240a, 2024, 1800fr. Dragonfly in beak

CA-24,0241a&b, 2024, 2x1800fr. Butterflies

CA-23,0422a&b, 2023, 3x1200fr & 3600fr. Bees

CA-24,0347a&b, 2024, 3x1200fr & 3600fr. Butterflies

CA-24,0348a&b, 2024, 3x1200fr & 3600fr. Wasps

CA-24,0349a&b, 2024, 3x1200fr & 3600fr. Insects

Chad. TCH-12,0***d, 2012, 1200fr. Bambi with stylized Butterfly

- Djibouti**, DJB-24,0169b, 2024, 1100fr. Butterflies
 DJB-24,0175a,b2, 2024, 300fr & 1100fr. Bees
 DJB-24,0415a, 2024, 6x200fr. Butterflies
- Guinea**, GU-24,0250a, 2024, 25,100fr. Cicada in beak
 GU-24,0260a1&2, 2024, 2x25,100fr. Butterflies
 GU-24,0261a1&2, 2024, 2x25,100fr. Butterflies, Moths
 GU-24,0262a1&2, 2024, 2x25,100fr. Wasps & moths
 GU-24,0263a2, 2024, 25,100fr. Bee
 GU-24,0264a1&, 2024, 2x25,100fr. Insects
 GU-24,0268a1, 2024, 25,10fr. Butterfly with cat
 GU-24,0270a2, 2024, 3500 & 20,000fr. Butterflies
 GU-24,0316a, 2024, 10x7200fr. Butterflies
- Guinea-Bissau**, GB-23,0125a&b, 2023, 5x850fr & 3600fr. Moths
 GB-23,0414b, 2023, 3600fr. Dragonfly & dinosaur
 GB-23,0419a, 2023, 4x1000fr. Butterflies
 GB-23,0421a, 2023, 4x1000fr. Beetles
 GB-23,0502b, 2023, 3600fr. Beetles
 GB-23,0856, 2023, 6x600fr. Mosquitoes
 GB-24,0252a1&2, 2024, 2x1800fr. Insects
- Liberia**, LIB-24,0265a, 2024, \$400. Scouts & butterfly
 LIB-24,0267a&b, 2024, 3x\$400 & \$1200. Butterflies
 LIB-24,0268a&b, 2024, 3x\$400 & \$1200. Beetles
 LIB-24,0269a&b, 2024, 3x\$400 & \$1200. Insects
 LIB-24,0270a&b, 2024, 3x\$400 & \$1200. Ants
- Sierra Leone**, SRL-23,0303a&b, 2023, 6x18Le & 104Le. Butterflies
 SRL-23,0500a&b, 2023, 4x35Le & 135Le. Flies
 SRL-23,0752a,b1&2, 2023, 135Le. Butterflies
 SRL-23,0760a,b1&2, 2023, 4x35Le & 2x135Le. Moths
 SRL-24,0265a&b, 2024, 3x 40Le. Butterflies
 SRL-24,0267a&b, 2024, 3x40Le. Butterflies
 SRL-24,0268a&b, 2024, 3x40Le. Insects
 SRL-24,0269b, 2024, 135Le. Wasps
 SRL-24,070a&b, 2024, 3x40Le. Ants
 SRL-24,01060a&b1&2, 2024, 135Le. 6x35Le. Flies
 SRL-24,01062a&b1&2, 2024, 135Le. Insects
 SRL-24,01063a&b1&2, 2024, 135Le. Bees
- Togo**, TG-24,0269a, 2024, 3x40Le. Bees
 TG-24,01078, 2024, 4x1000fr & 3600fr. Butterflies
 TG-24,01079a&b, 2024, 4x1000fr & 3600fr. Bees
 TG-24,01080a&b, 2024, 4x1000fr & 3600fr. Insects
 TG-24,01083a, 2024, 6x600fr. Butterflies
 TG-24,01084, 2024, 6x600fr. Butterflies
- Ukraine**, UKR-2418a, 2024, F & U Rates. Insects



PALEONTOLOGY

Editor

Michael Kogan, BU 1863



Scott Numbers assigned to the previously reported stamps

RUSSIA 2023.05.15 "300th Anniversary of Perm city" reported in Vol. 73(1), got the Scott #8505, Scott Update October 2025

RUSSIA 2023.05.15 "300th Anniversary of Perm city", Surcharged Souvenir Sheet "Coats of arms of subjects and cities of the Russian Federation. Perm region" reported in Vol. 73(1), got the Scott #8506, Scott Update October 2025

New Issues



POLAND 2025 09 30 "Dinosaurs"

Pzl 4,90 - *Camptosaurus*

Pzl 4,90 - *Europasaurus*

Pzl 4,90 - *Compsognathus*

More details: https://www.paleophilatelie.eu/description/stamps/poland_2025.html

TAIWAN 2025 11 07 "Dinosaurs and their eggs"

15 - *Titanosaurus*

15 - *Hadrosaurus*

15 - *Oviraptors*

15 - *Therizinosaurus*

---- Stamps of Stamperija ----

Note: Since 2012 the agency issues too many stamps per year on behalf of a dozen of their clients for every possible popular topic, prehistoric animals. In most of the cases these stamps have no relation to the issuing country. Reconstructions of the prehistoric animals are often not accurate.

These stamps are not recommended for serious collectors and are undesired at serious philatelic exhibits.



Stamperija usually announces new stamp issues with a delay of several months, but recently the delay has become much longer. The "new" stamps announced over the past three months actually date back

to early 2024, and only a few have been officially issued.

GUINEA 2024 07 05

Meteorites M/S 2 x2

Prehistoric water animals M/S 1 x4

Flying dinosaurs [*1] M/S 1 x4

GUINEA-BISSAU 2024 07 05

Fossils M/S 2x2

Flying dinosaurs [*1] M/S 1 x4

Prehistoric water animals M/S 1 x4

Note: The Mini-Sheets of “Flying dinosaurs” and “Prehistoric water animals” contains two stamps of Guinea and two stamps of Guinea-Bissau



LIBERIA 2024 06 25

Fossils M/S 3, S/S 1

SIERRA LEONE 2024 06 25

Fossils M/S 3, S/S 1

Postmarks

Germany 2025 10 24 “Ice Age in the Alb” – commemorative postmark design for the “Danibria 2025” stamp show in Ulm. Pair of Neanderthals and pair of woolly mammoth shown on the postmark.

Poland 2025 09 30 "Dinosaurs" - FDC – skull of *Camptosaurus*



Taiwan 2025 11 07 “Dinosaurs” – FDC – all five dinosaurs from the Mini-Sheet were depicted on the postmark.

Future issues

- ??12.2025 Peru - "Prehistoric Animals".
- Tentative, perhaps will be postponed to the next year: Kyrgyzstan - "Prehistoric fauna of Kyrgyzstan".

Notes:

[*1] Flying dinosaurs is the wrong term, as dinosaurs per definition are terrestrial animals. The flying reptiles called Pterosaurs. Flying dinosaurs is not the correct term to apply to the animals shown on these stamps. The animals pictured are pterosaurs. Pterosaurs are a group of flying reptiles in the Archosauria. Reptiles in the archosaurs include crocodiles, dinosaurs, and pterosaurs.

If you know about any recent or future Paleontology related stamp not listed above, please send a short message to our Associated Editor Mr. Michael Kogan admin@paleophilatelie.eu or per post to the magazine, address is on the beginning of the magazine.

Images and description of all stamps, postal stationeries and postmarks mentioned above can be seen on the following website : <http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/year/2024.html> and

<http://www.paleophilatelie.eu/year/2025.html>

<https://www.paleophilatelie.eu> is the most comprehensive resource about Paleontology and Paleoanthropology in Philately, the place where Paleontology and Paleoanthropology meets Philately. Currently this website shows images of over 1000 stamp sets and over 1600 postmarks, as well as some other philatelic materials from almost 200 countries and territories. The website contains many hundreds of articles related to this topic and many examples of philatelic exhibits



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