

has been able to establish the identity of the species recorded by Francis Walker (Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., 1869-71). This part also contains an account of the life zones of Nova Scotia with the distribution of the Orthoptera within these, useful information on climatic conditions of the Province in relation to the time of hatching and other phenomena of seasonal distribution, and some interesting comparisons between the faunas of Nova Scotia and other regions in Eastern North America, more particularly New England.

Part II contains keys to the families, genera and species, with descriptions of each form and full notes on distribution, both general and local. There are also many interesting notes on habits haunts, stridulation, etc. A very full account is given of the variations in Nova Scotian specimens of the common field cricket, *Gryllus pennsylvanicus* (*G. assimilis*).

The following minor errors may be noted here:

P. 256. *Nomolettix cristatus* has been reported from Go Home Bay, Georgian Bay, Ont., in addition to the Toronto record (39th Ann. Rep. Ent. Soc. Ont., 1909, p. 113.)

P. 297. The macropterous form of *Melanoplus fasciatus*, stated to be known only from Michigan, has been reported also from Lake Simcoe (Can. Ent., XXXI, p. 32), Fort William and the Temagami District Ont. (l. c., XLI, pp. 142, 207).

P. 325. The genus *Ceuthophilus* is now referred to the sub-family Rhabdiphorinæ, not the Stenopelmatinæ.

P. 336. Concerning *Nemobius carolinus* it is stated that the present author "does not report it from Ontario (1904), although his common *N. angusticollis* seems to be a somewhat related form." The latter name has been placed in the synonymy of *N. carolinus* (Walker, Can. Ent., XLI, p. 211).

The paper is illustrated by four plates and several text figures, characters of all the species being shown.

DRAGONFLIES (ODONATA) OF ALBERTA.—By F. C. Whitehouse.

Published by the Alberta Natural History Society, Red Deer, March, 1918. 16 pp. 44 figs.

We welcome this first entomological contribution from the Alberta Natural History Society, and hope that many more will