

in many cases the actual types are shown. We quote the authors' remarks from the introductory chapter of Part I: "Owing to the relative rarity of many of the smaller species from the south and south-west, very few of our North American species have ever been figured. It has therefore seemed advisable to us to illustrate as fully as possible. In many instances we have been enabled to present a figure of the type specimen; in all other cases the specimen used for figuring purposes has been compared with the type either by ourselves or some competent authority." Some of the types referred to are in rather dilapidated condition and it is well that they have been photographed so that their appearance may be retained in a more permanent manner and it is to be hoped that the under surface has also been preserved photographically, although no under sides are shown in any of the figures. Probably this is because, in these groups, the markings of the under side are not of much value in differentiating between species.

While we have nothing but praise for this work, it is our duty to mention the slight and almost inevitable typographical errors, which have caught our eye. In Part I, page 33, lines 12 and 8 from foot of page, the genus *Prionoxystus* is spelled without the second o.; and also on line 12 from foot for *robinae* read *robinie*.

In Part II, in the explanation of Plates II and IV, the word *forma* is printed in italics, making it appear to be part of the specific names, while the text indicates that they are aberrations.

We hope that these parts will shortly be followed by many others dealing with groups badly in need of elucidation. The price of Part I is \$1.50 and of Part II \$1.00, and they are obtainable from the authors.

Since writing the above, Part III has come to hand, entitled "Revision of the Megathymidae," 43 pages. Price, \$1.25.

There has been much confusion in identification of the species of these "giant skippers," and also concerning the two sexes of several species, as well as through publication of wrong figures—and the seven half-tone plates of the butterflies, and of their structure, combined with the carefully-prepared text, should enable anyone to correctly identify the specimens they may be fortunate enough to acquire.

Other parts to follow in the near future will deal with "A List of Types in the Barnes' Collection," "Illustrations of Typical and Rare Specimens," and "Fifty New Species, Fully Illustrated."

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