

termitophilous. Of these, 87 are Coleoptera, distributed by families as follows:—Carabidæ, 5; Staphylinidæ, 59; Pselaphidæ, 5; Silphidæ, 1; Lathridiidæ, 1; Histeridæ, 7; Scarabæidæ, 6. The other orders of insects are not so well represented as the beetles, numbering thus:—Hymenoptera, 6; Lepidoptera, 2; Diptera, 2 (doubtful); Pseudoneuroptera, 4; Rhynchota, 3; Thysanura, 1. The Arachnoidea are present with 4 species.

After this presentation of the standing of different groups comes a bibliography of over 550 titles of books and papers containing more or less extensive notices of the inhabitants of ants' and termites' nests, and this is again succeeded by a list of species classified on a double system. Each family is taken up in order, and the species contained in it are arranged under different heads, as myrmecophilous or termitophilous. When the name of the host is known it is given, together with a reference to the source of information, and the author has inserted notes wherever they seemed necessary for the elucidation of difficult or disputed points. The list occupies nearly 150 pages, and is a marvel of careful study and long research.

Next in order is a supplement of 19 pages, containing descriptions of new species of these interesting little insects—among them several from the collections of Messrs. Schwarz and Pergande, who have done so much to advance our knowledge of North American forms. The work is closed by an alphabetical index, which admits of instant reference to any family or genus mentioned in the body of the book.

In conclusion, we must offer to Dr. Wasmann our sincere thanks and hearty congratulations on the completion of this comprehensive and valuable contribution to entomological literature. H. F. W.

DILIGENCE REWARDED.

Ever since Mr. Elliott disclosed the fact that *Platysamia Columbia* was to be found in this locality, a sharp lookout has been kept by the collectors here on the Tamarack trees, of which there are several clusters in this vicinity, for cocoons of that moth.

In the early part of December, 1894, Messrs. Balkwill and Rennie made the much looked for discovery, and in a short time had secured twelve, and on their next visit to the same locality, nine more; whilst they saw several that were well out of reach. They report them to be generally situated high up in the trees. On the smaller trees they are attached upright to the trunk, whilst on the larger ones, some were found on the branches, and seldom more than one on a tree. This is a good illustration of the advantage derived from knowing what to look for, and where to look for it, as they are far from being conspicuous objects.

J. ALSTON MOFFAT, London, Ont.

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