

entomologists. A number of forest insects are common to both countries. Our great regret is that, being written in the Swedish language, its contents will not be accessible to all who would wish to study it with care. The latter desire and the nature of its contents may, however, induce some to add another language to their vocabulary, for the excellence of its treatment would almost warrant such a venture.

After preliminary chapters on the characters and organization of insects, their development, and the general methods of control, the author takes the different orders, commencing with the Coleoptera, and describes those families and their members that are injurious to the forests, or useful as parasitic or predaceous enemies of forest insects. His treatment is somewhat along similar lines to that of Taschenberg in his "Praktische Insektenkunde." In the longest chapter, namely, the Coleoptera (Skalbagga), the following families are dealt with: Carabidae, Staphylinidae, Silphidae, Histeridae, Cantharidae, Cleridae, Elateridae, Buprestidae, Lymexylonidae, Anobiidae, Coccinellidae, Cerambycidae, Phytophaga, Curculionidae, and Irididae, the last, of course, is treated the most extensively. The chief injurious species (or useful species as the case may be) in each family are considered individually and a description sufficient to enable the insect to be identified is given; the larvæ, habits and methods of control are also described in most cases. The excellent series of illustrations, largely original photographs, constitute a valuable feature of the volume. Where the insects are of serious importance, special attention is devoted to them, for example, the Nun Moth, *Lymantria monacha* L., whose introduction may we be spared, is given eleven pages; the Gipsy Moth hardly receives two pages!

A special chapter is devoted to gall-making insects and *Eriophyes*, and after a useful chapter on control measures, the book concludes with a table giving keys to the various insects according to the trees and parts of the trees they attack. We cannot say more than that we wish we had a similar work on our own forest insects. Perhaps the author will make his book more accessible to English-speaking readers by translating it some day, a task of which we know he is capable.

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