

secticides is rarely possible on an effective scale, and it is necessary in most cases to resort to such simple expedients as hand-picking, destruction of affected parts, the use of bait and light traps, bag-nets, etc. Considerable experimental work is being done, however, in the use of insecticides and the introduction and dissemination of parasitic and predaceous insects is also receiving much attention.

The report is beautifully illustrated by 35 coloured plates of very fine quality, each showing the life-history of a single species of insect.

### RECENT CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS.

(Continued from page 356.)

THE ORTHOPTERA ((COCKROACHES, LOCUSTS, GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS) OF NOVA SCOTIA; WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SPECIES AND NOTES ON THEIR OCCURRENCE AND HABITS.— By Harry Piers, Curator of the Provincial Museum of N. S. From *Trans. N. S. Inst. Sc.*; vol. XIV, pp. 201-356, with 4 plates. Halifax, N. S., 1918.

It is gratifying to note the growing interest in systematic entomology in Nova Scotia. Through the combined efforts of Messrs. Piers and C. B. Gooderham considerable information has been gathered on the distribution and habits of the native species of Orthoptera, a group of which until recently little has been known in the Maritime Provinces.

The fauna is very sparse, only 26 species having been recorded, although two others are included as being practically certain to occur in the Province. This is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that the Transition Zone is said to be represented in the Province, and many other species range throughout this zone in eastern North America. Possibly intensive collecting in a larger number of localities will reveal a fair number of additional forms, though the author believes the total number will never exceed about 35.

In Part I, which contains general matter introductory to the study of the Orthoptera, there is also a valuable historical account of our knowledge of the Nova Scotia species, in which the author

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