

On p. 22 the supra-anal plate (of the locust) is said to be the tergum of the tenth abdominal segment. It is really the eleventh, as is correctly indicated in the figure on the same page.

The family name used for the grouse locusts is Tetrigidae, since the author objects to the confusion which is likely to arise from the use of both names Acrydiidae and Acrididae (the latter being the family to which the ordinary locusts belong). If, as stated on p. 187, the name Acrididae were derived from the Latin *Acridium*, its proper spelling would be Acridiidae, and it would indeed be objectionable to use both this term and Acrydiidae, since *Acridium* is merely an amended spelling of *Acrydium*. But the name Acrididae is not derived from *Acridium* but from *Acrida* (an Old World genus) and if *Acrydium* is employed for the typical genus of grouse locusts, instead of *Tetrix*, the family name Acrydiidae and the subfamily name Acrydiinae must likewise be used, to conform with the established rules of nomenclature.

In the section on p. 745, entitled "Area and Life Zones Covered," the Hudsonian Life Zone as defined as equivalent to the entire Boreal Region of Merriam, and the Boreal Fauna is stated to be the fauna of this zone. According to Merriam the Hudsonian is the middle zone of the three into which the Boreal Region is divided, the others being the Arctic and Canadian; and although, as far as Orthoptera are concerned, there would be little need of these divisions, they are, on the whole, quite as distinct as the zones of the Austral Region.

Mr. Blatchley's definitions of the areas included in the other zones also differ from those generally accepted, but as the limits of the zones are not easily definable, such matters depend to a large extent upon personal preference and judgment. It is unfortunate, however, to select as typical of the Alleghanian fauna *Chorthippus curtipennis*, and *Melanoplus fasciatus*, since these species are distributed throughout the Canadian Zone well into the Hudsonian, if not to the Arctic. Two of the three representatives of the Carolinian Fauna, *Chloactis conspersa* and *Melanoplus femur-rubrum*, are also in no respect characteristic of this fauna, both ranging through the Transition well into the Canadian Zone.

On the whole Mr. Blatchley has shown very good judgment, in our opinion, in his decisions as to the status of various forms described as species. *Tetrix crassus* Morse is, e. g., very properly assigned to the synonymy of *Acrydium ornatum* Say, and *A. hancocki* (Morse) is placed as a variety of this species; while *Oe canthus quadripunctatus* Beutenm. is correctly placed as a variety of *O. nigricornis* F. Walk. He has not, however, accepted the present writer's decision in reducing *Podisma variegata* Scudd. to a race of *P. glacialis* Scudd., although this has been amply proven. In fact *variegata* grades by infinitesimal steps into *canadensis*, and if there is a line to be drawn anywhere it is between *canadensis* and *glacialis*.

It must not be thought that the points criticised affect seriously the usefulness of Mr. Blatchley's book, which we feel sure will prove a most valuable work of reference for all students of this interesting order for many years to come.

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