CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN PLANTS. PART III: APETALÆ, by John Macoun, M. A., F. L. S., F. R. S. C., Montreal. 1886.

The last publication issued by the Geological and Natural History Survey forms the third part of Prof. Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants. Part I., POLYPETALÆ, and Part II., GAMOPETALÆ, have already been noticed in these pages. Part III., APETALÆ, carries the work on to the end of the Exogens and completes Volume I.

The value of this important work, which is quite indispensable to every student of Canadian Botany, is much enhanced by the Addendum and comprehensive Index of the whole volume, contained in the present Part. In the former we find corrections and additions to the information recorded under each species in Parts I. and II., so as to bring our knowledge of the whole of the plants mentioned down to date, and in the latter not only are the orders, genera and species given, but every synonym also appears.

In the publication of this work Prof. Macoun confers a lasting benefit upon the scientific world. No living Botanist has the knowledge of Canadian plants which he has acquired. Possessed of a keen faculty of observation which almost amounts to an instinct, he has had the advantage of travelling extensively and of collecting and studying in their native habitats most of the plants which have been found growing spontaneously in Canada. Moreover, by generously assisting all who apply to him for information, he has secured the hearty co-operation in his work of all the active Botanists in Canada, so that the "Catalogue of Canadian Plants" is not only a record of his own vast experience, which extends over a period of more than 30 years of constant study, but also includes the work of all other collectors and Botanists who have investigated or written upon the Flora of the Dominion.

So closely are the studies of Botany and Entomology associated together that some knowledge of Botany is actually a necessity to the Entomologist; particularly is this the case in the interesting work of investigating the life-histories of insects. It frequently happens that a very slight knowledge of the affinities of a given plant may save from starvation valuable larvæ which have been transmitted to a distance from the place where their proper food-plant occurs. Most larvæ will subsist upon plants of the same genus or others closely allied to them.

A good instance of this is presented in the numerous *Coliades*, all of