

ever, of extreme value and will, it is hoped, lead to greater zeal in collecting so that many additions may be made. Unfortunately, entomologists are few in Toronto, and comparatively little systematic collecting has been accomplished outside of two or three of the better known orders, and even in these the work has been confined largely to certain families. It is, however, such lists as these which furnish the foundation upon which to build. Altogether 2,448 species are listed, as follows:

Orthoptera . . . . .	61
Dermatoptera . . . . .	1
Plecoptera . . . . .	2
Ephemera . . . . .	12
Odonata . . . . .	60
Hemiptera . . . . .	92
Neuroptera . . . . .	8
Trichoptera . . . . .	5
Coleoptera . . . . .	1076
Lepidoptera . . . . .	619
Hymenoptera . . . . .	263
Diptera . . . . .	249
	2448

At the end of the lists references are given to the more general descriptive works, useful in identification.

ARTHUR GIBSON.

"ENTOMOLOGY WITH REFERENCE TO ITS BIOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS."

REVIEW OF DR. FOLSOM'S REVISED ENTOMOLOGY.

Dr. Folsom's Entomology is familiar to all students of the subject, holding as it does a place of its own in the field of Entomology. The revised edition, while no larger than the previous editions, presents many new and interesting facts. The Chapter on Evolution has been omitted and one on Transmission of Disease by Insects substituted.

Most text books of Entomology consider it as a subject in itself ignoring its relation to, and dependence upon, the wider