

by numerals indicating months, the latter by abbreviations of locality names, in most cases single capital letters. Two of such treble columns occupy each page, and although a considerable amount of information is thus presented there is no appearance of crowding. Eight hundred and twenty species are listed, and it will be remembered that the "micros" are not included.

A comparison of this list with Winn's Quebec list brings out some interesting facts. The butterflies of Alberta (116 species) outnumber those of Quebec (84 species) by more than one-fourth of their number, while in all the other groups the Quebec list leads. There are more than twice as many Sphingidae in Quebec than in Alberta (33:15), five times as many Saturnioidea (10:2), and six times as many Sesiidae (12:2), while the differences in the Arctiidae (including Lithosiidae and Nolidae—37:34), Noctuidae (488:428) and Geometridae (193:167) are relatively slight.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING AND PRESERVING INSECTS.—By J. H. McDunough. Circular No. 12, Entomological Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

This circular gives brief directions for the ordinary methods of collecting and preserving insects and will be found useful, particularly to the novice. A description of the collecting outfit is followed by instructions for collecting the various orders of insects, preserving, mounting and shipping entomological specimens, and for their arrangement in the collection.

FROM THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE:—

*The Pear Psylla*.—By W. A. Ross. Vol. 5, No. 12, Dec., 1918. A brief account of the injuries caused by this pest, its life-history, natural and artificial control. It is illustrated by a plate on which the various stages and work of the insect are shown.

*The History of the Codling Moth in British Columbia*.—By R. C. Treherne. Vol. 6, No. 1, Jan., 1919.

Since 1905 at least 12, probably 13, distinct outbreaks of the codling moth have occurred in British Columbia at widely separated points, a marked increase in their numbers having taken place since 1912, coincident with a noted rise in the fruit yielding capacity of the orchards of this Province. Vigorous action has been taken by the Provincial authorities to eradicate these outbreaks, the Dominion Entomological Branch acting in an advisory capacity during the past three years. At the close of 1918 codling moths are believed to exist in small numbers in the vicinity of Vernon, Okanagan Landing and Victoria, but have been nearly or quite exterminated from the other localities where outbreaks have occurred.

The operations undertaken wherever outbreaks are reported are described, including the procedure followed in the disposal of fruit in infested areas.

*The Rose Midge in Ontario*.—By Wm. A. Ross. Vol. 6, No. 2, Feb., 1919. A brief account of this pest, which has been known in Ontario only since 1914. Its life-history, the nature of its injuries, the varieties of roses attacked and methods for its control and prevention are described.