

the case of several species of *Pontania*. It is suggested that the curious power of the excrement of such sawfly larvæ to induce cell proliferation is possibly due to their having swallowed tissues still containing these enzymes, which have retained their stimulating power, even after having passed through the intestinal tract of the larva.

The work, which should be in the hands of every student of insect galls, is beautifully illustrated by thirteen heliotype plates from photomicrographs of sections of the various galls described in the text. There are also a few good text figures.

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LEPIDOPTERA OF NORTH AMERICA. Parts IV., V. and VI. By Dr. Wm. Barnes and Dr. J. H. McDunnough.

Three more parts of this valuable publication, by Dr. Barnes and Dr. McDunnough, have appeared, bearing dates of July, 1912. Part IV. is entitled, "Illustrations of Rare and Typical Lepidoptera," and contains 27 plates, reproduced by half-tone process from photographs, which present in all 506 figures. Most of these are of moths which have not previously been figured, and a large percentage are the actual types, so the usefulness of the work to students will be realized. The text, 54 pages, and index is mostly an explanation of the figures, with locality of the specimens shown, but in some cases additional notes are given.

Part V.—"Fifty New Species: Notes on the Genus *Alpheias*"—contains 44 pages of text, three half-tone plates showing 62 figures of types and cotypes of the species described, one plate of genitalia and one of venation. The new species are from Arizona, California, New Mexico, Texas and Utah.

Part VI. is of 13 pages "On the Generic Types of N.A. Diurnal Lepidoptera," and deals with one of the many phases of the vexatious muddles which entomological nomenclature, at present, is in, but it seems probable that the International Congress of Entomology will be able before long to overcome many of the difficulties that make it so easy to keep generic and specific names in a constant state of chaos.

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