

4; 8 about as long as 5. Length of insect, without ovisac, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Ovisac moderate, white, distinctly ribbed.

Hab.—Embudo, New Mexico, Sept., 1897, on sage-bush (*Artemisia*), together with *Dactylopius lichtensioides*, Ckll. (new to N. M., empty sacs only found), and *Lecaniodiaspis artemisiæ*, Ckll., MS. (♀ scale 3 mm. long, reddish ochreous, tuberculate, dull, thoracic region with two prominent transverse crests; antennæ apparently absent in adult, in younger examples represented by small rounded bristly prominences, without visible joints.)

At Embudo I found also *Orthesia nigrocincta*, Ckll., on *Gutierrezia* high up on the cliff. With the two new species just described by Prof. Tinsley, and the present insect, New Mexico now possesses five species of *Orthesia*. *O. artemisiæ* is nearest to *O. annæ*, but the latter has the lamellæ less definitely formed, and differs also in the antennæ.

BOOK NOTICE.

INSECT LIFE: AN INTRODUCTION TO NATURE STUDY AND A GUIDE FOR TEACHERS, STUDENTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN OUT-OF-DOOR LIFE.—By John Henry Comstock, Professor of Entomology in Cornell University and in Leland Stanford Junior University. With many illustrations, engraved by Anna Botsford Comstock. New York: D. Appleton & Company; pp. 349, with six plates and many figures. Price, \$2.50.

In this little book Prof. Comstock has given us a treatise, not only of practical value to teachers and amateurs, but also one that the professional worker will find very handy to have just within reach, in order to settle some minor point that may suddenly present itself. Best of all, however, is the fact that the work is correct—a feature quite in contrast with some of the ordinary text-book entomology. There need be no hesitation about recommending this book to anyone, as its style, while not especially technical, is even more or less poetical, yet is never flippant or slipshod in expression. The illustrations are fine, and are not simply pictures, but help to simplify the text—almost anyone who is at all versed in entomology will at once recognize the Katydid on the cover. There is just one fault to be found with the book, and it is very doubtful if this is to be attributed to the author, and, this is the title. A fascinating title may help to sell a novel, or some such work as that, but publishers should learn that this is not true with such books as this. However, it is no discredit to the author that his book should be found better than its title. For the present, and until there is something much better, I shall recommend this book to those who wish for a simple and accurate introduction to the difficult study of entomology.

F. M. W.