

from *rugifrons*. In the majority of specimens taken there is an apical lunule well defined, and sometimes the marginal dot appears. Other specimens are immaculate, and, were it not that they occur with those that are marked, would be placed as *C. unicolor*.

Vulgaris and *repanda*, the former of the typical size, were also taken at this locality.

In passing from Hamlet to the seacoast, 115 miles, one journeys directly through the pine district, which extends nearly the whole distance. There is little doubt that this form of *C. scutellaris* can be taken at numerous points over the entire field. At Montague, 17 miles from the coast, on sandy patches beneath the pine trees, although the weather was unfavourable, two specimens of the same insect were taken, having the apical lunule and small marginal dot.

Vulgaris was common here, the larger number of specimens being of the normal size.

The ocean beach opposite Wilmington was wholly bare of the genus. Goldsboro' was the last collecting point on the trip. *Sexguttata* was taken here in the woods for the only time since leaving High Point. It appears to be absent in the pine belt. Here also occurred *modesta* and *vulgaris*, both in the roads, the latter of the dwarfed form found at Charlotte.

BOOK NOTICE.

THE COMMON SPIDERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—By J. H. Emerton ; Ginn & Co., Boston, Mass., 1902 ; 8vo., pp. 225, figs. 501.

This is a most welcome addition to the few books on the spiders of the United States. It is based on the author's previous papers on the New England spiders that have appeared during the past twenty years in the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy. Some species from the Southern States have been added, so that the work describes about 200 of the commoner spiders of the North-eastern United States, and Canada. There is an excellent introduction, which we wish were longer, and a short, general treatment of each family. Under the family each species is described in simple yet distinct language, and each species is figured. The abundance and excellence of these figures greatly enhance the value of the book, and make the determination of many of our common spiders a very easy matter. There are also many fine photographs of spider-webs, which indicate, as only photographs can, the beauty and complexity of these delicate structures. The classification adopted is that used by Blackwall many years ago, and the generic and specific names are sometimes out-of-date. The book is nicely gotten up, well printed, and with an appropriate cover-design representing a remarkable new genus of blind Thomisidæ.

NATHAN BANKS.

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