

index. This is a great misfortune, as the rising generation of entomologists who accept this book will have nothing by which to connect the new designations with those employed in the older literature.

Time and space will not permit us to discuss the larger field of the Heterocera. Many, no doubt, will be surprised at the arrangement of families, which places the Notodontidæ, Bombycidæ, etc., between the Noctuidæ and Geometridæ. The restoration of the Papilionidæ to the head of the Lepidoptera has been fully justified by Prof. Grote.

The preparation of this list has evidently involved a very large expenditure of time and labour, and we must all acknowledge that the author has placed us under a deep debt of obligation to him. The work, notwithstanding any criticisms that may be passed upon it, is an extremely valuable one, and will be found by its possessors to be most useful, and, indeed, indispensable. Though we may not agree with it on all points, we must admit its excellence and importance, and we beg to congratulate the author on his achievement, and thank him for what he has accomplished. Our hearty thanks are also due to the Smithsonian Institution for its generosity in issuing the work free of charge.

By a strange oversight the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST has been omitted from the periodicals in the list of works quoted, though it is referred to on nearly every page of the book.

ELEMENTARY STUDIES IN INSECT LIFE.—By Samuel J. Hunter, University of Kansas. Crane & Company, publishers, Topeka, Kansas. 1 vol., 8vo., pp. 344. (Price, \$1.25.)

We are glad to welcome a book from the West that aims at popularizing the study of Entomology. Prof. Hunter's object is "to induce the student to become acquainted, through personal observations in the field and laboratory, with some of the important biological problems presented by insects." He carries out his plan in a series of well-illustrated chapters dealing with the lives of some typical insects, their special senses and protective devices, those that live solitary or social lives, their instincts and their relations to plants; the are followed by short descriptions of injurious and beneficial insects, and of the principal orders, and some remarks upon their geographical distribution and their struggle for life. The remainder of the book gives instructions for forming a collection, for breeding specimens in order to observe their life-history and for laboratory work for the study of their structure. The volume is profusely illustrated with two plates and over 250 figures, most of which are original and excellent. It will no doubt be found of much service by beginners in the pursuit of Entomology and by teachers who are called upon to give instruction in Nature Study.

Mailed May 2nd, 1903.