petiole, shorter segment 2 of the abdomen, which in brasiliensis occupies 3/4 of the surface and is sculptured broadly distad, the median carina of the propodeum is broader and the pedicel longer, the tibiæ darker being brown. Compared with types of the named species except microgaster. Three ring-joints. Pedicel slightly longer than funicle 1.

Differs from the genotype in its dark femora, scape, etc. Described from three females labelled "Ceroplastus novaesci, Santiago, Chile, M. J. Rivera, Letter March 15, 1910."

Types.—Catalogue No. 19320, U. S. N. M., two females on tags (one a paratype). Parapsidal furrows half complete from caudad. Median groove of scutum delicate, only at proximal third.

Errata.—In my article "Geometrid Notes" in the Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XLVII No. 5, pp. 155-158, I wish to make the following corrections:-

P. 157, line 24, for "paratype" read "paratypes".

P. 157, line 28, for "saawichata" read "saanichata".

P. 158, line 29, for "fuscata" read "furcata".

P. 158, line 34, for "saawichata" read "saanichata".

L. W. SWETT.

BOOK REVIEW.

Key to the Families of North American Insects.—An Introduction to the Classification of Insects. By Charles T. Brues, Assistant Professor of Economic Entomology, Harvard University, and A. L. Melander, Professor of Entomology, State College of Washington, Boston, Mass., and Pullman, Wash. Published by the Authors, 1915. 137 pp., 18 plates.

This little book brings together a complete analytical key to the orders and families of North American insects compiled from the works of the most recent authorities in the various branches of systematic entomology. Such a work has been a great desideratum among teachers of entomology in view of the rapid changes in the classification of insects which have been brought about in recent years as a result of the labours of an ever-increasing army of workers in this field.

The book "has been prepared to meet the requirements not alone of college courses in systematic entomology, but also of