

GAHAN, A. B. Aphidiinae of North America: Bulletin No. 152, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, College Park, Md., March 11, 1911, pp. 147-200. The study of parasitic insects is every year becoming more important and such results as are published in the above Bulletin are extremely useful. The author treats of 48 species of this subfamily of the Braconidae. Five new species are described and in order to point out characters, correct errors in former descriptions, obviate the confusion in certain cases resulting from the numerous descriptions of the same species under different names, as well as to bring the descriptions all together in a convenient form for reference, a redescription is included of all the established species of which authentic specimens could be obtained. Eight species are stated to occur in Canada.

HAMPSON, SIR GEORGE F. (Bart.). Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalaenae in the British Museum, Vol. X, Noctuidae. 1910, 829 pp., plates CXLVIII—CLXXIII; volume received 27th January, 1911, plates received 7th June, 1911. In this large volume 1,222 species belonging to 136 genera of the subfamily Erastrianae, are classified. "The subfamily is homogeneous in appearance but is not very well defined structurally, being intermediate in characters between the Trifid and Quadrifid sections of the Noctuidae, and having very close affinities on the one hand with the Aeronectinae, and on the other hand with the Acontinae, Noctuinae, and Hypeninae." The moths of the subfamily Erastrianae are confined, to a large extent, to the tropical and warmer temperate regions. Records of only sixteen species which occur in Canada are given, but in the volume are several other species which are to be found within the Dominion. The beautiful plates which accompany this volume are of the usual high character.

HOPKINS, A. D. Contributions Toward a Monograph of the Bark-weevils of the genus *Pissodes*; U. S. Dept. Agric., Bureau of Entomology, Technical Series, No. 20, Part I; issued January 7, 1911. This further contribution to our knowledge of forest insects is very welcome. These bark-weevils are important enemies of pine, spruce, and fir trees, and such information as is given in this part is of much economic value. The results of the anatomical studies, as given in detail, are of much interest. Thirty species are recognized from North America: twenty-three of these are described as new, six of which are from Canada.

MOULTON, DUDLEY. Synopsis, Catalogue and Bibliography of North American Thysanoptera, with descriptions of new species; Technical Series No. 21. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, pp. 56; issued June 13, 1911. His synopsis and catalogue of the Thysanoptera will be found of much value to students of these insects; 118 species are listed, 10 of which are described as new. Six full page plates appear in the Bulletin.

SKINNER, HENRY. The Larger Boreal American Hesperidae, including *Eudamus*, *Erycides*, *Pyrrhopyge*, and *Megathymus*. Reprint from Transactions of the American Entomological Society; Vol. XXXVII, No. 3, issued August 18, 1911; pp. 169-209, with one colour plate. This most useful paper will be much consulted by students of diurnal lepidoptera. The original description of each species is given, together with notes on distribution, etc., and where known, the food plants of the larvæ, descriptions of caterpillar and chrysalis, together with critical notes which will help the student to determine the species. Canadian records are included of three of the species. An interesting note at the end of the paper is that referring to *Eudamus electra* Lint., which was described from a specimen collected at Hamilton, Ont. It now seems as if this specimen of *electra* is the male of