

should be numbered—at least with one number for a species—and where any specimen is sent, not obtained from the immediate vicinity of the sender, it should invariably be labelled with the locality where it was taken. If the collection is accompanied by the dates of capture of the different specimens, or a general table of the exact times of appearance and disappearance of the butterflies in the region where they were captured, the collection would have a double value. Specimens of the parasites of butterflies are also desired when it is known what species they attack—or the chrysalids from which the parasites have been bred can be sent; these also will be named and can probably be returned with the others.

Specimens in all cases should be pinned *strongly* in small light boxes, lined on the bottom with cork, pith, or soft wood; these boxes should then be wrapped in paper and packed in a larger box with an abundance of dry stuffing, such as crumpled paper, shavings, or coarse straw—not too tightly crowded, but so arranged as to leave from one and a half to two inches of stuffing around the *whole* interior of the outer box. If these directions are regarded little danger need be feared.

Collections sent to me by the first or middle of October next will be returned by the first or middle of the following January; for the safety, however, of my own collection, and of others entrusted to me, it will be necessary to return at once and unnamed, any collection showing traces of having been attacked by Museum pests.—SAMUEL H. SCUDDER, Boston Society of Natural History, Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass.

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### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*Record of American Entomology for the Year 1868.* Edited by A. S. Packard, jr., M.D., Salem. Naturalist's Book Agency. (8vo. pp. 60. Price, \$1.)

Every American Entomologist must have felt from time to time the want of some ready means of "keeping track" of what his fellows have published in the various scientific periodicals of the day. He need now be troubled no more, as the "Record" before us is intended to supply the want year by year, and to afford a convenient index to all that is written about American insects. This first volume of, we trust, a long series, contains references to four hundred and two new species of insects from North America, and four new false scorpions, and to articles and notices by forty-five different writers. This is certainly a gratifying record, especially when it is observed that, with two exceptions, no notices are included of papers published in European journals, copies of them not having been obtained in time. In future it is intended to refer to all American papers of the current year, and to European publications of the preceding year, in order to make the "Record" as complete and useful as possible. The