

appears to be a composite of two species, the head and thorax resembling an *Arphia* fairly closely, but the wings belonging unmistakably to *Circotettix verruculatus*. A number of photographs of habitats and several maps showing the distribution of certain species also appear as text figures.

The following somewhat misleading statements have been noted in the text:

On p. 22 the author states that Bemidji, Minn., where *Chloellis abdominalis* was taken, "is doubtless near the eastern extreme of the range of this species, which has hitherto been taken in Montana and North Dakota." This species has been recorded from several localities in Ontario and Northern Michigan, ranging eastward beyond Georgian Bay.

On p. 23 *Dichromorpha viridis* is stated to be "common throughout North America," whereas it has never been reported from any part of Canada.

On p. 26 *Mecostethus lineatus* is spoken of as a very rare insect, ranging from New England to Northern Indiana, Illinois and Iowa." In Canada it ranges northward at least as far as Anticosti Island, Temagami District, Ont., and Nipigon, Ont., and is abundant in almost all open marshes in Central and Southern Ontario.

On p. 30 *Gomphocerus clepsydra* is treated as a distinct species from *G. clavatus*, whereas it has for some years been generally regarded as a synonym of the latter.

These are minor matters and detract but little from the value of a useful and interesting account of this attractive group of insects.

SOME SOUTH INDIAN INSECTS AND OTHER ANIMALS OF IMPORTANCE.

By T. Bainbrigg Fletcher, Imperial Entomologist to the Government of India. Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, South India, 1914.

As a worthy sequel to "Indian Insect Life," published in 1910 by Maxwell Lefroy, we have this book on the commoner insects of South India, with particular reference to economic forms. It is the first book of its kind produced in South India, and only the second in the whole country, and as such deserves special credit.