

in a place of permanent preservation, I feel that it should be done for the benefit of future students and the advancement of science.

At present the student of systematic entomology must perforce select some limited group, the literature of which he can obtain, and faithfully divorce himself from the pursuit of knowledge in other groups.

This is well and proper for the worker who has gone far enough to become enamored with his specialty and to recognize the limitations necessary, but there are many young students enthusiastic and active whose ardour would carry them through bravely, if but they could pass through the doubtful stage which comes with the conviction that there are many insects which cannot be determined.

Failure to name his collection, or a disheartening search through all the books at his command without getting any clue to the affinities of his specimens, dampens his ardour and quenches his zeal.

The necessary training for the more serious entomological work and that which must in large part be given by means of carefully arranged courses of study, should, I believe, embrace methods in systematic entomology—of studying the complex life-histories of insects, and of working out the problems of minute anatomy and embryology that so constantly confront us. A thorough knowledge of insect anatomy is essential and should be acquired before the student attempts original work on morphology or revisional work in classification. Above all, the student should become impressed with the importance of accuracy, both in study and in statement, and it should be the crowning glory of this as well as all scientific work to develop in the student the keenest perception of the fact that scientific work means truthful work.

The equipment to carry on such instruction is not essentially expensive, and the cost of equipment should not deter any well-endowed institution from providing thoroughly for good work. The item of books will figure largely, but these may be selected as needed and no immense outlay is required at once.

One of the most difficult problems met by the teacher is to supply satisfactory guides to his students in classificatory work, and I believe every working entomologist will concede the desirability of a condensed manual for the determination of the families and genera of the insects constantly met in his work. The question is, how can such a manual