

young, the distribution of species, etc.; and the third will be devoted to descriptions of the orbweaving fauna of the United States, with coloured illustrations of a number of species. The whole will form one of the most complete works of the kind in the English language. Entomologists will need to have long purses if they wish to possess all the literature of the day, and to procure for themselves such costly and beautiful books as Scudder's and Edwards's Butterflies and McCook's Spiders. We trust that all who can possibly afford it will aid the authors in their self-sacrificing enterprises by subscribing for their books, but those who cannot do so should use their influence with their local Scientific Societies and Public Libraries and induce those in charge to purchase these valuable works for the general benefit. We are glad to say that the Public Library in Toronto and our Entomological Society have set a good example in this respect and rendered these works available for many of our readers.—C. J. S. B

REPORT ON INSECT AND FUNGUS PESTS. No. I. By Henry Tryon, Assistant Curator of the Queensland Museum. Published by the Department of Agriculture, Brisbane, Australia, 1889. 1 Vol., 8vo., pp. 238.

We have perused with great interest this first work that we have seen on the Economic Entomology of Australia. Some of the pests referred to are very familiar to us here, for instance, the Codling Moth and the Woolly Aphis of the apple tree, while others are species closely allied to those which are very destructive with us. The report takes up different fruits, vegetables and field crops that are most commonly cultivated in the colony, and describes the insects which especially attack them; as far as possible the life history of each pest is given and remedies are suggested. The work is very carefully and thoroughly done, and will, no doubt, be of great value to the fruit growers and farmers in that part of the world. Its usefulness would of course be greatly enhanced by illustrations of the insects treated of, but evidently there were difficulties in the way of procuring these that could not at first be overcome. Future reports will doubtless be made popular in this way. The author deserves much credit for the valuable book he has produced. We trust that the Queensland Government will give him all the assistance and encouragement possible in the prosecution of his studies in practical entomology, and enable him to continue a work that is of the utmost economic importance.—C. J. S. B.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON. By Lionel de Nicéville, Calcutta. Vol. 3. 12+503 pp. 6 pl. 1890. 80.

Some three years or more ago, we noticed a work on the above subject by Marshall and de Nicéville, of which two volumes had been published, the last by de Nicéville alone. A third volume of over 500 compact pages has just come to hand, the most notable thing about which, at least to a dweller in temperate regions, is that it is wholly concerned with the Lycaenidae, of which eighty-two genera and over four hundred species are described. Such wealth in these pigmies among butterflies is a striking fact. The author, however, beyond the generic collocation has made no attempt to classify this immense assemblage, contenting himself with only distinguishing certain groups of genera by the name of one of the included genera, as the "Thecla group," etc., which groups are characterised in a general but not formal way in the body of the work. These agree tolerably well with the groups Doherty had previously characterised from the egg alone, but are about twice as numerous and are established mainly upon the