

cussed and approved of by Entomologists in general. We do not, however, wish to disparage the work ; it is certainly a valuable compendium, and we cordially recommend it to our readers who are beginners in Entomology. The book is well written and excellently illustrated throughout, and must prove a great help to the science by furnishing young students, in a convenient form, with information that hitherto they could not readily procure.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

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THE BUTTERFLIES OF THE EASTERN UNITED STATES AND CANADA, with special reference to New England, by S. H. SCUDDER. Imp. 8 vo. Cambridge, pp. 1-40 and 105-208, Part I, 1st Nov., 1888.

For some months Lepidopterists and Librarians have been anxiously awaiting the appearance of Mr. Scudder's monumental work on the Butterflies of New England, which, as is well known, has been constantly engaging the attention of this keen observer and careful student for the last 20 years. Through the courtesy of the author we have been favoured with advance sheets and plates of Part I, which is to appear on 1st Nov., 1888. From the well known high character of Mr. Scudder's past work, doubtless much will be expected by the scientific world of this long promised book. Judging from the number under consideration we believe few will be disappointed. No work has ever appeared, in any branch of science, where such thorough and complete information is given of the objects discussed, nor which has been so copiously and accurately illustrated. An Introduction treats, with the greatest detail, of the general structure of butterflies from the egg to the imago, and includes a chapter upon their classification. This is followed by a systematic treatise in which "not only every species," (embraced within the scope of the work) "but also every genus, tribe, sub-family and family is described and discussed with a fullness never before attempted, except in individual cases, including in each instance not merely the perfect form, but, when possible, the egg, the caterpillar at birth and in the succeeding stages, and the chrysalis, together with the distribution, life-history, habits and environments of the insect, in which a great accumulation of new facts and observations is embodied."

In the Part before us we have pages 1 to 40 of the Introduction covering the structure of the egg, the caterpillar and the chrysalis, and the beginning of the description of the perfect insect. There is then a break and the pagination continues again at page 105, where the second section