

This interesting species is easily distinguished from any other North American species by its peculiar clypeus, which is obliquely truncate in front of the clypeal suture, the latter being strongly elevated, and also by the greatly swollen posterior femora and enlarged tibiae.

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#### BOOK NOTICE.

THE BIOLOGY OF DRAGONFLIES (ODONATA OR PARANEUROPTERA).—By R. J. Tillyard, M.A., (Cantab.) B.Sc. (Sydney), F.L.S., F.E.S. Cambridge, The University Press, 1917. \$4.50.

Since the publication in 1893 of Dr. Calvert's excellent "Catalogue of the Odonata of Philadelphia, with an Introduction to the Study of this Group of Insects," no general treatise on the biology of the dragonflies has appeared, and as Dr. Calvert's work is now long out of print and necessarily somewhat out of date, such a treatise has been much needed. Mr. Tillyard's book fills this need admirably. He has aimed "to present as full and complete an account of the biology of the Odonata as it is possible to offer in the present state of our knowledge of these insects," and he has spared no pains in carrying out this object. Every chapter bears the imprint of a thorough assimilation and careful sifting of the available data and a great deal of new matter has been added from the author's own extensive researches in many branches of the subject. With this wealth of material is combined a clearness and directness of diction, which, with the abundance of good illustrations and full glossary of technical terms should enable any biologist to follow the text without difficulty. A charm of novelty is added by the author's familiarity with the Australian fauna, from which he draws a large number of examples, in illustration of the various phenomena described.

Of the nineteen chapters ten are devoted chiefly to anatomical matters, including those on the external features, the wings, the larva or nymph, and the various organic systems. These are followed by chapters on a variety of subjects; embryology, coloration, classification, zoogeographical distribution, the geological record and bionomics; the last-named including a miscellaneous collection of facts, relating to habits, food, enemies, economic value, etc.