

The author here reviewed commits all these errors, and his book would have been better without them. As examples of mistakes in observation, we may point out the following: April Insect Chart., Fig. 1. The figure is said to represent one of the Trichoptera, which it illustrates with a caudal appendage having two pairs of branches, something no North American insect of any order has. May Insect Chart, Fig. 14. A crane-fly is drawn with netted venation a character which the artist should have restricted to his browns, duns and drakes, August Insect Chart, Fig. 14. This "fluffy spinner," said to be one of the Diptera, but is drawn with only four legs (all insects having six). The original of this sketch probably was a *Pterophorid* moth. The author speaks a number of times of his faithful representations of the insects and especially of getting the colours true, but to those accustomed to good entomological illustrations, these are crude, and the colours, as reproduced unsatisfactory.

Now, as to reasons for not adopting the classification of scientists Mr. Rhead says: "European entomologists have divided insects into various orders; each season finds them making new classifications so conflicting as to bewilder the lay mind," (p. XVII). Taxonomy has had to bear many reproaches, but this is the first we recall, to the effect that the insect orders are changed each season. Other reasons given by the author for disregarding scientific classifications are expressed in the following sentences: "I was asked by an angling expert who was examining my drawings, 'Why don't you give the proper Latin names to each fly?' My answer was, 'I would do so, but no entomologist has yet made any effort to classify American trout insects into orders or divisions, families and species as has been done in France and England.'" (p. 102).

It appears, therefore, that the works of Hagen and of Banks, culminating in the latter's catalogue of the Neuropteroid Insects (1907), which includes all the browns, duns and drakes of Rhead, go for nothing, so far as this author is concerned. Similarly, the works of Osten-Sacken, and of Alexander and the Aldrich Catalogue of Diptera (1905) take care of all of his spinners and other flies, but he knows it not.

Our author makes the remarkable statement also that "Inquiries from various State entomologists failed to locate a single volume or treatise on trout-stream insects" (p. VII). He surely did not inquire of his own State entomologist, for the fact is, that New York State issued long before the date of Rhead's work two very valuable and well illustrated reports on this very subject. These are Needham and Betten's "Aquatic Insects in the Adirondacks" (1901), and "Aquatic Insects in New York State," by Needham, MacGillivray, Johannsen and Davis (1903). The shorter papers bearing more or less on trout stream insects, and publications on kindred topics are numerous.

Another work entitled "Fishing with floating flies" (S. G. Camp, 1913), varies somewhat from the book reviewed in nomenclature of insects, calling the May-flies duns and the caddis-flies sedges. It has the commendable feature, however, of quoting most of its entomological material from a standard work, namely Kelllogg's "American Insects" (1905).—W. L. MCATEE.