

become half grown. The insect has but one brood in the year. Mr. Edwards also remarked that *Lycaena violacea* feeds upon many different food plants.

The meetings of the Entomological Sub-section were throughout very interesting and profitable, and the "brethren of the net" separated with regret, the hope being expressed by all that they might be privileged to meet again next year in Montreal.

BOOK NOTICE.

Butterflies: Their Structure, Changes and Life Histories. By Samuel H. Scudder.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this beautiful book, a well printed octavo volume of 322 pp., illustrated with 201 figures. The work is divided into thirteen chapters, the first six of which treat of the structure of butterflies in all the stages of their growth from the egg to the perfect insect. A chapter is devoted to the internal organs of caterpillars and another to the transformation of these organs during growth. The remaining chapters deal with the life histories of these attractive insects and the changes which they undergo under varying circumstances. Following these is an appendix containing instructions for collecting and preserving insects, etc., a list of the common and scientific names of butterflies, and a list also of the food plants of their caterpillars, all written in a plain and popular style. It is a great pity that a work of this character, coming from so well known and talented an author, and containing as it does so much useful and valuable information, should be marred by the introduction of a series of new names for our butterflies which to the great bulk of the Entomologists of America seems to be a most unreasonable imposition and against which there is a general feeling of revolt. That any author should persist in carrying the rules of priority so far as to resurrect old documents the authority of which is of the most questionable value, and on the strength of these insist on the changing of nearly all the names of our butterflies, is a tax on the patience of the practical man which few can endure, and a serious bar to the progress of our favorite science. Neither do we think that the introduction of a large number of newly invented common names will add in any degree to the popularity of Entomology; it were far better, in our opinion (with few exceptions), to use the specific name of the insect for this purpose, which is as easily learnt and conveys a more definite idea than is possible with such common names as those given by this author.