

By conciseness of language and the use of illustrations the senior author, who is responsible for parts I and II, has succeeded remarkably well in giving a good general view of all the orders. About three hundred different species of insects have been described and illustrated in this section.

Part III, consisting of almost one hundred pages, is devoted to laboratory exercises and outlines a fairly comprehensive course of study of the external and internal anatomy of types of the more common and important orders, giving special attention to a comparative study of the mouth-parts. Hints are also given on the proper methods of studying life histories. One of the most useful chapters in this division of the book consists of a series of keys to the various orders and families. Most of the keys are simple and easy to use, being based on characteristics that can readily be seen with a hand lens. In the case of the Lepidoptera and Diptera it was of course found necessary to use the wing venation in constructing a satisfactory key. In doing so the author has inserted diagrams of wings of most of the families included in the keys to these two orders. It is doubtful, however, whether it would not have been an improvement to have devoted a short chapter of four or five pages to a study of wing venation and the method of clearing wings of the Lepidoptera.

The remainder of part III outlines methods of collecting, preserving and studying insects, and many suggestions are given that will be helpful to all but the most experienced entomologist. This part does much to remedy a long-felt defect in entomological text books and will help greatly to give the book a wide circulation among students and teachers of entomology.

As is usual in a work of this character, there are a few errors of minor importance, chiefly of a typographical character. *Promethia* (page 216), *Velidæ* (page 309) and *Physopodæ* (page 308) are clearly cases of this nature. In part II (page 116) Negro Bugs are classed as *Corimelænidæ* and in the key as *Thyreocoridæ*. *Æcanthus niveus* (page 87) should clearly be *O. nigricornis*. On page 161 it is stated that "the lady bird beetles form the only family of the Trimera. This is rather misleading, as is also the statement on page 75 that springtails "are never injurious." These, however, are insignificant mistakes and do almost nothing to lessen the value of the book.

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