out, there is no a priori justification for any of these. Moreover, quite apart from their immediate practical bearing on the protection of meadows and pastures, thorough ecological studies are requisite, particularly in natural grassland areas, as affording the only sound basis for an understanding of climatic relations of the fauna and of the conditions governing the associated or related pests of cultivated crops.

The author points out that practical control measures for insect pests of meadows and pastures usually must be general in their application, in order to operate against as large a number as possible of the most abundant and destructive forms. This usually requires that such measures must be ecological either in character or basis. For this reason, the practical usefulness of the book, particularly to non-entomologists, would perhaps have been strengthened had it been possible to arrange the material in accordance with its ecological bearing rather than taxonomic relations, as the latter far too frequently brings together diverse forms and separates forms of similar relation to the ecological complex; an alternative would have been the inclusion of a section to correlate similar types of damage by different forms. Similarly, it might have proved helpful had the discussion been organized to conform more closely to natural regions, as the simultaneous treatment of the fauna of very diverse regions, except as it relates to broad governing principles, tends to diffuseness. It should be kept in mind however that not only are these criticisms comparatively minor, on the whole, but also that the first general treatment of a field that is so largely undeveloped can scarcely obviate them. This is particularly true, for example, of the apparent lack of balance as to the space allotted to the various species and groups, the determining factor usually being the amount of information available.

K. M. King.

Principles of Forest Entomology, By Samuel Alexander Graham, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York and London. Price $4.00.

Dr. Graham’s “Principles of Forest Entomology” differs radically from the majority of treatises on forest entomology by the nature of its approach to the subject. The average text book usually consist of a more or less extensive list of forest pests with descriptions, life-histories and recommendations for control measures. Undoubtedly, these have their rightful place in the literature and may be extremely valuable as reference works. Their usefulness, however, is largely delimited by the knowledge and experience previously acquired by the reader. Students, especially, are badly in need of orientation based on a thorough understanding of the complicated relationships existing in Nature and conditioning all rational control practice. Dr. Graham’s work, true to its title is, above all, a clear, concise and up-to-date statement of this basic knowledge and, as such, is unique in the North American literature on forest entomology. The revised and enlarged second edition, although in most respects very similar to the first, presents some distinct improvements. “All interested in the protection of forests and forest products” to whom the book is dedicated, will welcome it with enthusiasm.

J. J. de Gryse.

CORRECTIONS

Scientific names were spelled incorrectly in two of the papers that appeared in the December number. A typographical error appeared in Dr. J. McDunnough’s paper, “New Species of Geomeridae with Notes, II”; the name at the top of page 249 should read Hydriomena albimonata n. sp., not “Hydriomena albimonata n. sp.” In Mr. H. R. Boyce’s paper, “A Note on Parasitism of the Leaf Miner, Agromyza melamypa Loew”, on page 267, read Pnigalia throughout instead of “Pnigalii” and read Diaulines pulchripes Cwfd., not “Diaulines pulchryses Cwfd.”

Mailed Wednesday, January 31st, 1940.  Guelph Printing Service