

Eriococcus Tinsleyi, var. *cryptus*, n. var.—♀. When boiled in potash becomes bright red; dermal spines fairly numerous, about $24\ \mu$ long; middle leg with femur + trochanter $150\ \mu$, tibia 90 , tarsus (without claw) 100 . Antennæ (in females full of eggs) 6-jointed. Formulæ: $31(26)45$; $321(46)5$. Measurements of joints in μ : (1.) 30 . (2.) $27-36$. (3.) $87-90$. (4.) 24 . (5.) 21 . (6.) $24-27$.

Hab.—Under rocks, Las Vegas, N. M., April 19th, etc. (*Wilmatte P. Cockerell*). I believe the roots it lives on are those of *Gutierrezia*. This is probably a distinct species.

Pseudolecanium Californicum (Ehrhorn).—This is to be added to the fauna of New Mexico; it was found in Las Vegas, on grass, by my wife and myself. It was determined by Mr. Parrott.

BOOK NOTICES.

MOSQUITOES: How they live; How they carry disease; How they are classified; How they may be destroyed.—By L. O. Howard, Ph. D. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1901. I. Vol., 12 mo., pp. xv. + 241. (Price, \$1.50; postpaid, \$1.64.)

For nearly ten years Dr. Howard has applied himself to the study of the life-history and classification of North American mosquitoes, and to practical experiments for their destruction. His success in the latter direction has become widely known to the general public, while his scientific work has caused him to be looked upon by entomologists as our chief authority regarding these obnoxious insects. In the work before us he has embodied in popular form the results of his observations and investigations, and furnishes a most interesting and valuable handbook, written in attractive style and presenting in a clear and concise manner all that is known at the present time on this subject. The title of the volume gives an epitome of its contents, and shows at a glance how completely it covers the ground and how full of useful information it evidently is. We commend its perusal to all who suffer the tortures inflicted by these tiny creatures—that is, to almost every inhabitant of this continent—for the mosquito is ubiquitous and her attacks are often serious.

In the older settled parts of Ontario we are happily almost entirely free from annoyance by mosquitoes, but there are many localities where life on a warm summer's night is rendered almost unendurable by these tormentors. The author shows how this plague may, in most cases, be

got rid of with a little combined effort and without any very great expense. It is first necessary to acquire the knowledge that this book provides of the life-history and habits of the insect, and then to carry out carefully the remedial measures that have proved effective in a variety of instances. It is surprising to learn how successful intelligent efforts for the abolition of mosquitoes have proved in many places, and how comparatively easy it would be to adopt similar measures almost anywhere in mosquito-infested neighbourhoods.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is that on malaria, yellow-fever and other diseases which it is now proved are transmitted by the bites of mosquitoes. This is a subject of the deepest interest to the medical profession, and of the utmost importance to dwellers in tropical and sub-tropical regions. The author gives a concise account of the researches that have been made in various parts of the world, and the positive conclusions that have been arrived at; he also furnishes a complete life-history of *Anopheles maculipennis*, and points out the best methods of dealing with it and other disease-bearing species.

Enough has now been said to show the absorbing interest of the work and its value not only to those who live in mosquito-infested regions, but also to the medical profession in particular and to all who are attracted by the study of nature in any of its aspects, or who wish to know the results of the latest researches regarding a subject of great scientific and world-wide importance.

C. J. S. B.

REPORTS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARMS OF THE DOMINION FOR 1900.—
Ottawa: S. E. Dawson, 1901. One Vol., 8vo., pp. 494.

In these annual volumes, which are growing in size and value from year to year, may be found a vast fund of information on every variety of topic that can be of use or interest to the farmer, fruit-grower, gardener, stock-raiser or poultry-breeder in any part of the Dominion of Canada. They contain also much that is of value to those engaged in scientific work, especially to the chemist, the botanist, and the entomologist. The attention of the last mentioned we may draw to Dr. Fletcher's portion of the Report for 1900 (pages 195 to 249), in which he describes a number of the most serious insect attacks of the year, and relates the remedial measures that can be recommended in each case. The outbreak of the Hessian fly in Western Ontario is fully dealt with; this is followed by accounts of injury to wheat in the Northwest by the wheat-stem sawfly

(*Cephus pygmaeus*), by cutworms and grasshoppers in Manitoba, and by excessive heat and drought over a large area of the Northwest last summer. The pea weevil and the pea aphid are described as very injurious, and growers are instructed how to deal with them; many pages are then employed in describing the variegated and spotted cutworms, their natural enemies and parasites, and the best methods of repressing their attacks. The San José scale and a variety of other insects are also discussed, and a list is given of a large number that have been injurious to fodder crops, roots and vegetables, and fruits. Honeybees have a chapter devoted to them, and this section of the Report is concluded with a description of the successful experiments made for destroying wild mustard by spraying with a solution of copper sulphate. C. J. S. B.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CODLING MOTH.

SIR,—Prof. Gillette, of the State Agricultural College, Colorado, is trying to clear up some of the lacking information concerning that terrible pest of the fruit-grower, the Codling Moth, and I think some of our members may do very valuable work for horticulture in North America by co-operating with him and sending him accurate and careful observations, with exact dates, upon the points mentioned in the following extract:

Prof. Gillette says: "I am anxious for further information from some northern parts. I particularly want to know the date when larvæ of the first brood begin to leave the apples to spin, and what proportion of the larvæ taken about the middle of July or a little later will transform to moths the same season. To determine the first point, a few bands could be placed about bearing trees, and frequently examined for worms after the last week in June until the worms appeared. To determine the second point, a good number of the worms or pupæ could be taken when they are rather abundant under bands, probably about the end of July, and placed in boxes for rearing. I should be very glad to receive a number of larvæ taken any time in July from any place in Canada."

Prof. Gillette has done and is doing such excellent work in practical entomology that I feel sure some of our members who have an opportunity, without much trouble, to help in this important investigation will do so. The results will be given to the world, and all fruit-growers and fruit consumers will benefit.

J. FLETCHER, Ottawa.

Mailed June 29th, 1901.