

cærulea, var. *terrata*, Ckll., Entom., 1898, p. 89, is perhaps a distinct species; in the description, line 15 from top of page, tinge is misprinted "fringe." *A. nigrocærulea*, from the same region, has the tubercle concavely truncate, one might say slightly emarginate, but it is otherwise different from *cærulea*.

Andrena subtilis, Smith, 1879.

"Tubercle Λ ; abdomen tessellated, hardly punctured; area smooth, not ridged laterally." Vancouver I. I do not know this species.

Andrena candida, Smith, 1879.

"Abdomen dull green, scarcely punctured; area with rugosities slight, no ridge; labrum? a little emarginate." Vancouver I.; Olympia, Wash., June 18, 1895 (*Trevor Kincaid*). In Mr. Kincaid's specimen the hair at apex of abdomen is blackish, but the species is doubtless the same. *A. geranii*, Rob., is closely allied.

Andrena auricoma, Smith, 1879.

"Can't see labrum; a pretty insect with fulvous upright pilosity on discs of segments and golden fasciæ at the apices; area granulose, not margined." Vancouver I. Unknown to me.

BOOK NOTICE.

REPORT OF INJURIOUS INSECTS and Common Farm Pests during the year 1900, with Methods of Prevention and Remedy. By Eleanor A. Ormerod, LL.D. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1901 (1s. 6d.; pp. 111).

It is with deep regret that we learn from the preface of this her twenty-fourth annual report that the talented authoress has decided that it shall be the last. For almost a quarter of a century Miss Ormerod has labored hard and well in the service of her country, without any remuneration and with scanty recognition from the officials who should have been the first to express their gratitude to her. But, on the other hand, she has won for herself a high reputation in Great Britain, in America, in South Africa and Australia, and also in several European countries. She is known far and wide as a painstaking entomologist, a keen observer, a diligent collector of facts and observations, a thoroughly practical and sensible adviser, and one who has been all through these years most unselfish in placing her time and her work at the disposal of those who needed them most—the farmers and gardeners of her native land.

When she began her life-work in 1877, to quote her own words, "comparatively little was known of the habits and means of prevention of insects seriously injurious to our crops, and of this little, a very small amount was accessible for public service, and I undertook the series of Reports in the hope (so far as in my power lay) of doing something to meet both these difficulties." How fully her hope has been realized is shown by her further statement: "Now, the *necessities* of the case have been gradually changing. Year after year information has been sent, gradually completing *most* of the histories of *most* of our worst insect pests, and now additional information is rarely on points of great agricultural importance." In other words, she has succeeded, by dint of long-continued and hard work, in making fully known the life-histories of all the most serious insect pests in the British Isles, and in prescribing the best available methods of dealing with them. No such work can ever be finished or ever be perfect, but Miss Ormerod has done the task of the pioneer; she has cleared away the obstructions of ignorance and has laid solidly and well the foundations of a knowledge that requires now only to be kept up and added to as time goes on and changes naturally occur. Working without remuneration and publishing at her own expense, she has done a noble and patriotic work, and her name will long live, we may be sure, in the hearts of those she helped so well, and in the affections of those who have the privilege of being her friends.

The present Report, the second of the new series, is on the same plan as its predecessor. It deals at some length with twenty species of injurious insects affecting the apple, pear and plum, currant and raspberry, potatoes, beans, wheat and mustard, ash trees and sheep's nostrils—a varied list, indeed. There is also an account of the curious flatworm (*Bipalium Kewense*) which feeds upon earthworms, and of the fungous disease which produces what are known as "bladder plums." The volume closes with short notices of some insects that have often been referred to before in these Reports—the apple Psylla, gooseberry Sawfly, cabbage Moth attacking peas, and the pine-shoot Tortrix. The various papers are illustrated with about thirty excellent wood-cuts.

We grieve to say "good bye" in this way to our venerated friend, whom we have known and esteemed for so many years. We earnestly hope that her days on earth may be prolonged, that she may enjoy a rest that she has assuredly earned, and that she may still continue her interest in Economic Entomology and give the help of her knowledge and experience when from time to time it may be sorely needed.

C. J. S. B.

Mailed May 2nd, 1901.