

and there are similar introductory remarks on structure and habits. It is noteworthy that very many of the members of this subfamily are represented by single records only, and evidently these rather obscure beetles have afforded very little interest to collectors. In this volume, as elsewhere, Mr. Maulik has manufactured many new names from Sanskrit roots—a procedure which he says has saved him time which might have otherwise been used in discovering whether a name is preoccupied or not. The volume is clearly illustrated, although the sex of the examples figured might have been added with advantage. Its type and general arrangement are similar to those of its predecessors, and there appears to be an almost entire freedom from misprints.

A. D. I.

Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Lepidoptera Phalaenæ of the Subfamily Noctuinæ (Noctuidæ) in the British Museum (Natural History). By Sir George F. Hampson. Pp. iv + 641. (London: British Museum (Natural History), 1926.) 20s.

THIS volume contains the descriptions of more than 200 genera and a still larger number of new species of moths belonging to the subfamily Noctuinæ contained in the British Museum. Its MSS. was left by the author when he retired from the Natural History Department in 1920. Owing to the suspension of the Catalogue of Moths as the result of financial stringency occasioned by the War, a large number of species have remained in the Museum under Sir George Hampson's manuscript names without the necessary published descriptions. In order to obviate this disadvantage it has been deemed necessary to issue the present volume. Apart from bare descriptions, it contains no illustrations or other aid to the identification of this great mass of material.

Rural Science.

Insecticides, Fungicides and Weed Killers. By Dr. E. Bourcart. Translated from the French and adapted to British Standards and Practice. Second English edition, revised and enlarged by T. R. Burton. Pp. xii + 431. (London: Scott, Greenwood and Son, 1925.) 15s. net.

AGRICULTURISTS and horticulturists alike will welcome the appearance of a new edition of Bourcart's useful work of reference. During the fifteen years since the publication of the original edition of this volume, very considerable advances have been made in the application of chemical methods to agriculture. This has been specially marked in connexion with the suppression of plant pests and diseases, though much of the work is still in the experimental stage and needs applying with caution. In presenting a revised and enlarged English edition the translator has retained the fundamental basis of the original work, while replacing part of the old historical sections by details of modern methods and recipes which have been thoroughly tested and are worthy of recommendation.

Work on insecticides has proceeded rapidly in the United States, where it is aided and supervised by the Government, and in other countries also research is being actively carried on as the regions of cultivation extend, specially in the tropics and warmer temperate

zones. This has greatly increased the possibility of dealing effectively with insect and fungus pests, and the volume under review aims at presenting the present state of our knowledge on the subject in so far as it has been sufficiently tested. For the sake of convenience, the entomological glossary, hitherto a separate section, is now incorporated in the body of the book. No bibliography is appended, probably on the score of space or unwieldiness, though recipes are in the majority of cases carefully attributed to their authors.

W. E. B.

Rural Scotland during the War. By David T. Jones, Joseph F. Duncan, H. M. Conacher, W. R. Scott. With an Appendix by J. P. Day, and an Introduction by W. R. Scott. (Publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History: Economic and Social History of the World War, British Series.) Pp. xvi + 311. (London: Oxford University Press; New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1926.) 12s. 6d. net.

THIS valuable work embraces a complete survey of the economic and social history of Scotland during the War in its chapters on fisheries, agriculture with special reference to food production, the agricultural labourer and land settlement. There is also an appendix on the jute industry. No occupation suffered more severely, or was forced to undergo more drastic re-organisation, than fishing. The withdrawal of vessels and men, the closure of many fishing-grounds, and the shifting of the fishing ports from the east to the west coast, with the consequent difficulties of transport, are the chief problems discussed in Mr. Jones's survey. In agricultural Scotland, in spite of the heavy enlistments, there was an increased supply of food, especially as regards oats and sheep. Mr. Conacher deals fully with the problem the Scottish farmer successfully solved. Mr. Day's study of the jute industry traces the difficulties this industry had to face in its import of raw material, the rapid soaring of prices for jute goods, and the equally rapid post-War return to normal prices. The book is admirably arranged for easy reference and contains an abundance of statistical matters.

Cornish Geology.

Handbook of Cornish Geology. By E. H. Davison. Pp. 106. (Penzance: Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, 1926.) n.p.

MANY excellent books, pamphlets, and papers have been written about the rocks and geological problems of the Cornish peninsula. There are many unsolved riddles in this western land, so that there will always be a number of persons with some geological knowledge ready to turn a portion of their holidays to pleasurable account. The chief drawback of these excellent treatises is that they are too technical and obscure. They describe features in language which is not clear enough to the ordinary layman stranger, who requires to be directed to spots where these particular phenomena are to be seen at once with nothing to obscure the issue. Mr. Davison's book is perhaps scarcely free from the modern vice of multiplying technical terms