
It is a pleasure to direct the attention of colleagues to this newly issued book, the first volume of which appeared in 1958 and already has attained a definite place in our literature on the subject. It will be remembered that several years ago the accumulation of articles was started by the Entomology Subcommittee, Chemical-Biological Coordination Center and finally its termination resulted in publication of the work commercially. It will also be remembered that the volume issued in 1958 deals mainly with techniques for determining the effects of chemicals upon life processes of insects and with laboratory methods of exposing insects to toxic chemicals. This newly issued second volume of the series contains discussions of the factors affecting experimental results as well as the content of papers relating to the screening of candidate insecticides for specific purposes. Ultimately it is hoped that the series may cover a broad range of techniques used in theoretical and applied studies. Except when essential to a standardized protocol the cultural insect populations for test purposes is generally not described.

NEW PUBLICATIONS


The Council of the Royal Society of Edinburgh has much pleasure in announcing that this work will be published in Section "B" of the PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH in the late Spring or early Summer of 1959. Copies may be obtained from the Royal Society at 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2, Scotland.

Entomologists who have already seen the work are eulogistic in their praise and it can safely be said that this paper is the first major contribution to the field in over a quarter of a century.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ANTARCTIC SUB-ANTARCTIC ENTOMOLOGY by J. L. Gressitt and N. A. Weber.

The entomological fauna of Antarctica is extremely limited. Only 44 terrestrial species are known, representing Acarina, Collembola, Niallophaga, Anoplura and Diptera. Well over 700 species are known from Subantarctic islands, representing about 20 orders of terrestrial arthropods. Best represented are arachnids, springtails, fleas, beetles, and flies, the last having the greatest number of species. Forms recorded from the Antarctic continent are listed and numbers of species from Subantarctic islands are tabulated. Percentages of species which are wingless or short-winged are also tabulated. An annotated bibliography of 424 items is included. This paper was published in Pacific Insects (4): 441–450, December 1959.

THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES AND YOU. Anonymous. From Dean of Agriculture, University of Maine, Orono, Maine. Brief and interesting discussion of careers in bacteriology, biochemistry, botany and entomology.

HOW TO HANDLE INSECTS FOR COLLECTIONS by Alvah Peterson, Contribution No. 6, Entomology Department, State Plant Board of Florida, Gainesville. 36 pages, 5 plates. 50 cents. 1959.

This short and general report was prepared primarily for the personnel associated with the State Plant Board of Florida. It would be of real interest and use to anyone associated with the subject matter.