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**The Moth Book: A Popular Guide to a Knowledge of the Moths of North America. W.J. Holland. Edited by A.E. Brower. New York: Dover Publications, 1968. xxiv, 479 pp. 48 colored plates. \$5.00.**

Ronald S. Wilkinson

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Klee from beneath the bark of dead American elm trees in Toumey Woodlot, Ingham County, Michigan, on the Michigan State University campus. The dominant trees in the woodlot are beech and sugar maple. It is humid most of the year. The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Michigan State University collection. Seven paratypes are deposited in the Illinois Natural History Survey collection.

It is my pleasure to name this species for Dr. Donald L. Batch, who sent the first specimens to me for determination.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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#### REVIEWS OF RECENT LITERATURE

THE MOTH BOOK: A POPULAR GUIDE TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOTHS OF NORTH AMERICA. W. J. Holland. Edited by A. E. Brower. New York: Dover Publications, 1968. xxiv, 479 pp. 48 colored plates. \$5.00.

Despite its obvious limitations, Holland's *Moth Book* has been the standard amateur guide to the Heterocera of the United States since its original publication in 1903. Its remarkable popularity has largely been due to its colored plates, which illustrate a good selection of American moths, including a large proportion of such widely collected families as the Sphingidae and Saturniidae, as well as many of the Noctuidae. Holland's work has been the great standby of young collectors for many years, although the text could not really pass muster in 1903, and is so badly out of date in 1968 that republication of the work furnishes a two-edged sword to amateur lepidopterists.

Holland, who was a specialist on the Rhopalocera, followed his immensely successful *Butterfly Book* (1898) with this work on the moths. He had the help of many specialists and the advantage of his own private collection, which was one of the most complete of its day. Yet Holland's remarks on the species he

discusses are essentially fragmentary, and often so much so as to be deceptive to the modern reader who might expect a "new" publication to be authoritative.

In keeping with the Dover policy, Holland's book has been reprinted in facsimile. A. E. Brower, the editor, has explained that he "would of course like to see a thorough revision of this work," but to "update the generic and specific names would necessitate rewriting large portions of the text and legends, extensive reorganization of the work, and also changes in the color plates. A revision of this scope has not been possible for this edition, in which Dr. Holland's text is reprinted unabridged and unaltered, except for the silent correction of a few typographical errors. The new footnotes . . . deal mostly with cases of misidentification, and reflect published and unpublished corrections that have come to my attention."

The user of this new reprint must thus be warned that the text is badly out of date in every respect. Scientific names have changed, as has knowledge of range and other data. Yet the reprint will be of widespread use, if only because of its plates. These have been rescreened to correct the faded appearance familiar to every user of later editions of the original *Moth Book*, and misidentifications have been corrected by Dr. Brower. If its limitations are carefully kept in mind, and if it is used in conjunction with the McDunnough check list and such a modern comprehensive work as Forbes' *Lepidoptera of New York and Neighboring States*, this reprint will be extremely useful to amateurs in our area. Its price is truly remarkable considering the skyrocketing cost of color-plate books, and is only understandable by its large production run.

Although we must unhesitatingly welcome republication of this old favorite, as lepidopterists now have to pay 30 to 35 dollars for a used copy of the original (if they can find one), its appearance clearly demonstrates the need for a new and modern survey which would not only enable collectors to identify their capture through the use of keys and illustrations, but would furnish some introduction to the distribution and biology of American moths. Such a work is now being contemplated by lepidopterists Franclemont, Ferguson and Hodges, but its preparation will take time, and until it appears, amateurs will have to "make do" with a combination of monographs including Holland's *Moth Book*.

R. S. W.

**THE COMPARATIVE ETHOLOGY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SAND WASPS.**  
Howard E. Evans. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1966. xviii, 526 pp.  
\$15.00.

In one sense, ethology is natural history. In a more restricted sense it is the description and classification of behavior viewed as a necessary prerequisite to analysis. The analyses that follow become more and more physiological as the tangle of facts unravels, so that the ethology of the field inevitably becomes the ethology of the laboratory.

Evans' book is concerned primarily with ethology in the sense of description and classification with a view to understanding the evolution of behavior in the large and complex group of sand wasps. Answers to questions concerning the adaptiveness of the various behavior patterns are also sought. The bulk of the book, chapters 2 to 12 inclusive, some 376 pages, is devoted to a detailed descrip-