

- Fig. d. Wing of *Teucholabis audax*, sp. n.
 “ e. “ “ *Ceratocheilus americanum*, sp. n.
 “ f. “ “ *Orimarga argenteopleura*, sp. n.
 “ g. “ “ *Toxorrhina meridionalis*, sp. n.
 “ h. “ “ *Toxorrhina flavida*, sp. n.
 “ i. “ “ *Toxorrhina centralis*, sp. n.
 “ j. Ovipositor of *Ceratocheilus americanum*, sp. n.
 “ k. Hypopygium of ? *Teucholabis parishi*, sp. n.
 Dorsal aspect. (a) 9th tergite; (b) pleura; (c) apice of pleura; (d)
 dorsal apical appendage; (e) ventral apical appendage; (f) guard of the
 penis.
 “ ka Ventral apical appendage, (enlarged).
 “ l. Hypopygium of *Teucholabis pulchella*, sp. n. Dorsal aspect. (a) apical
 appendage; (b) lobe; (c) guard of the penis.

BOOK NOTICES.

Comstock, J. H. *The Spider Book*.

A Manual for the study of the spiders and their near relatives, the scorpions, pseudoscorpions, whip-scorpions, harvestmen, and other members of the class Arachnida found in America north of Mexico, with analytical keys for their classification and popular accounts of their habits. pp. XV, 721, figs. 770. Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. (1912).

This large octavo volume deals with an extensive and very interesting group of Arthropods which have hitherto been given very scanty attention outside of scientific journals. In fact it is the first attempt to present in a single book anything like a complete account of the American Spiders and their allies from the combined standpoint of anatomy, taxonomy and ethology.

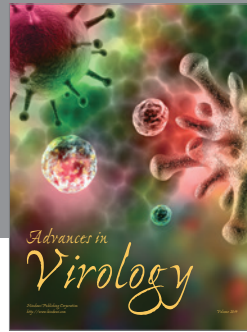
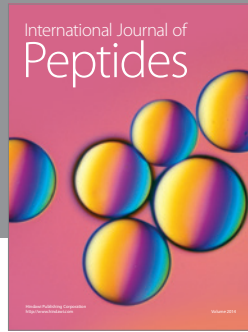
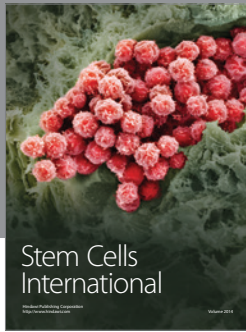
The general arrangement is very similar to that followed in Prof. Comstock's well-known Guide to the Study of Insects, although the volume conforms at least in binding and typography to the earlier members of the "Nature Series" issued by the same publishers. Owing to the smaller extent of most of the groups of Arachnida, their classification has in many cases been carried down to the genera or beyond, in place of the family classification of the insect manual. The mites and ticks have, unfortunately been treated very briefly, although there are complete tables for the specific determination of scorpions, pseudoscorpions, phalangidæ, etc. The true spiders are treated with very general completeness

as regards their taxonomy except in some of the more difficult and extensive groups and a great many species are figured by photographs as well as by line drawings illustrating their more minute structure; especially striking are the many photographic illustrations of the webs of various species. These are exceedingly good, and in spite of the great difficulty which attends the reproduction of such fine details few have been treated by the hands of the "retoucher."

From a scientific standpoint, the most valuable portion of the book is a minute account of the comparative structure of the palpi of male spiders, accompanied by numerous figures. The remainder of the external and internal anatomy is given far less space proportionately, but nevertheless rather fully treated. The ethological material is presented very generally in one chapter on "The Life of Spiders," and throughout the text are references to individual peculiarities of many of the species as these are treated in their systematic order. At the end is a brief general bibliography and an index.

Although this volume will doubtless appeal to a much smaller group of readers than the "Manual" it should serve the worthy purpose of fostering an interest in a neglected group of Arthropods, and it deserves a wide circulation.

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