

of *Lethe eurydice*); *nycteis* under *Phyciodes* instead of *Melitæa*, where it belongs; *Strymon calanus* (instead of *S. falacer*); *Plebeius* (*sic*) *scudderi* (instead of *Plebeius* — or *Lycæides* — *melissa samuelis* Nab.).

The most unaccountable omissions of all are the several very important recent works on the eastern part of the continent which Dr. TIETZ has completely failed to cite, not to mention the majority of recent smaller studies. All references to Holland's *Butterfly Book* are to the early edition, despite the fact that the revised edition has been published now over twenty years! There appears to be no reference to Forbes' *Lepidoptera of New York State*, an indispensable publication. Klots' magnificent *Field Guide to the Butterflies* is likewise omitted in its entirety, though this is so recent that omission may have been unavoidable. Had the author paid any attention to this latter, however, most of the nomenclatorial errors cited above would have been avoided. Indeed, had he followed the McDunnough list faithfully, as is claimed, he would have avoided the greater part of them by far.

One could fill many more pages with additional errors. It shall suffice, however to point out just one more: the habit of separating author's name and journal or separate work reference each in a much abbreviated list of its own has made almost impossible any check of literature covered, and makes all these lists useless. How much better, and infinitely more valuable, it would have been had Dr. TIETZ followed conventional practice of including a bibliography, giving author, date, title and full reference of each paper cited. Certainly it would have been long, but he would have shortened his text citations thereby; would have eliminated the worthless lists of authors, separate works and periodicals in the introduction; and would have provided a thoroughly usable list. I believe he would not only have gained utility, but would actually have saved space. Dr. TIETZ' curious manner of listing harks back to the days of W. F. KIRBY and others, when a proper bibliographic citation style had not been developed (nor was then particularly needed).

It is obvious that this book could have been written so as to include not only the information it already has, but much more, and the whole in much more accessible and convenient fashion, and further, at a great saving of space.

HARRY K. CLENCH, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh 13, Penna., U. S. A.

GEROULD GENETICAL COLLECTION NOW AT YALE UNIVERSITY

Professor JOHN H. GEROULD, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, has transferred his collection of *Colias* to Yale University. Included are the classic broods which allowed him to discover the heredity of the "alba" female form (*Amer. Nat.* 45: 257-283, 1911; *Genetics* 8: 495-551, 1923), the many hybrid broods between *C. philodice* and *C. eurytheme* and between eastern and western populations of *C. philodice* (*Proc. Amer. Philosophical Soc.* 86: 405-438, 1943), the "alba" gynandromorph (*Journ. Exper. Zool.* 42: 263-286, 1925), the "blue-green" and "olive-green" sets (*ibid.* 43: 413-425, 1926), the several Hanover population samples, and a number of other important series. The specimens are in Denton mounts or are spread but not pinned. Gradually, certain broods of this great collection will be mounted on pins and arranged with the large representation of *Colias* genetic materials in my laboratory. Already the GEROULD broods have been used in a study of hindwing discal spot genetics, published elsewhere (*Lepid. News* 8: 163-166), and the collection will be used for similar investigations in the future.

C. L. REMINGTON, Osborn Zool. Lab., Yale University, New Haven 11, Conn., U.S.A.