

Some of the *Opsiphanes* may have been normally flying around after dark, as most brassolids are usually on the wing at dawn and dusk, preferring to hide in the forest depths during the daylight hours. It is curious to note that no *Taygetis* spp. (Satyridae) were attracted to Black Light even though many entered my rotten-banana-baited trap nets, indicating that the species were common at the time when I was using the light in Quintana Roo one fall. Species of this genus are rather common at ordinary lights in the country villages in the evening, and can frequently be seen flying around in the dusk.

Calle 66 Norte, No. 426, Mérida, Yucatán, MEXICO

R E V I E W

THE ONTOGENY OF INSECTS. Acta symposii de evolutione insectorum, Praha, 1959. 1960. 406 pp. Published by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences. Available from the Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Vodickova 40, Praha 2, Czechoslovakia; price 43.50 Kčs.

The present book contains all papers read during a symposium on the Ontogeny of Insects in Praha 1959. In total, 80 papers are published, of which 25 more or less deal with Lepidoptera.

The symposium has five sections: 1. Morphology and anatomy of the development of insects; 2. Physiology of development; 3. Seasonal periodicity of development (diapause and hibernation); 4. Influence of biotic factors; and 5. Influence of abiotic factors on development.

All papers discussing Lepidoptera will be recorded in the "Recent literature" section of this *Journal*. In this short review I will note only a few papers with special interest for all students of Lepidoptera. These are, *e. g.*: a series of papers on *Bombyx mori*, *Antherea pernyi*, and related species (by L. H. FINLAYSON, V. J. NOVAK, R. S. USHATINSKAYA, A. GUBICZA, etc.); diapause in *Bupalus piniarius* in relation to host-parasite synchronization (by L. M. SCHOONHOVEN); trehalose in the development of *Celerio euphorbiae* (by I. MOCHACKA and C. PETRYSZYN); a number of papers on *Galleria mellonella*; some interesting reports on pest species (*Hyphantria cunea*, *Laspeyresia pomonella*, and *Scrobipalpa ocellatella*); and a number of other problems in experimental entomology.

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