are the use of Callicore for Diaethria and, in turn, the retention of Catagramma for Callicore.

English vernacular names, such as *Flambeaus*, *Pages*, *Shoemakers*, *Crackers*, *Cattle-Hearts* and others, that are in actual use in Trinidad are recorded, perhaps for the first time. In spite of their lack of scientific value, I find them quite interesting and am glad to see them preserved by publication.

There is much of interest and value in the book; the serious student of Neotropic Lepidoptera may find it a valuable reference. However, it was intended primarily as a field guide and aid for the young collector on Trinidad; a usage for which it has some very serious limitations.

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The most serious fault with the book is one that cast a question over all the book contains. There are three names used in the book that are labeled "Sp. Nov." One of these is *Pachythone barcanti* which was described by G. E. Tite of the British Museum in 1968 and certainly Barcant knew that this was not a nameless species to which he was giving a name in this publication. The other two "Sp. Nov." are equally senseless. *Adelpha cytherea insularis* was described by Fruhstorfer in "1915" 1916 in Seitz' *Macrolepidoptera*, 5: 521. Barcant was familiar with this book and used it. *Sostrata pusilla manzanilla* was described by Kaye in 1940 and certainly anyone writing on Trinidadian butterflies must have examined all of Kaye's writings about them. I don't know whether these actions of declaring named species "Sp. Nov." was done in ignorance or with the supposition that no one would bother to investigate.

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BOOK REVIEW

THE MOTHS OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO, FASCICLE 21, SPHINGOIDEA, by Ronald W. Hodges. 1971; 158 pp. + i-xii, 14 coloured plates; paper-bound. E. W. Classey Limited and R.B.D. Publications Inc. Distributed in North America by Entomological Reprint Specialists, P.O. Box 77971, Dockweiler Station, Los Angeles, California. Price \$24.00 U.S. (Subscription Price \$19.60).

This is the first published fascicle of the eagerly awaited series of the North American Heterocera. Dr. Hodges is to be congratulated on his very fine treatment of the 115 species of hawk moths in the boreal American fauna. Under each species heading is given a brief synonymical bibliography, a description of diagnostic structural and macular features, a listing of larval food plants and a discussion of the distribution. Keys to genera and species are presented, and these in most cases seem easy to use. Old keys to genera based on pupae (Mosher, 1918) and larvae (Forbes, 1911) are reproduced in an introductory section. The nomenclature of the various structural characters employed in classification is well explained both in the text and by line cut illustrations. The most outstandingly laudable feature of the volume, however, are the magnificent coloured plates; the specimens are all ready to fly right out of the pages.

This is a book that should be readily available to both the professional and the serious amateur.

D. F. HARDWICK, Editor.