Humboldt, Berlin, instead of "HUMB," the standard found in "Notes" on page vii. I did not find "ZMHB" in type specimen data or elsewhere in text.

This fascicle will be a valuable addition to the library of those who curate collections, and especially those who are interested in Pyralidae. Those concerned with economic species such as the cranberry fruitworm, leaf crumpler, pecan nut casebearer, pecan leaf casebearer, walnut shoot moth, and the birch tubemaker will find it especially useful to have the known biological information, keys for identification, and color photographs in one publication. Neunzig has made a significant contribution to the knowledge of *Acrobasis* and its allies through a more comprehensive approach, and is to be congratulated on his work.

EVERETT D. CASHATT, *Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois 62706.*

Journal of the Lepidopterists' Society
43(1), 1989, 76

A TAXONOMIC REVISION OF THE NEW WORLD MOTH GENUS *PERO* (LEPIDOPTERA: GEOMETRIDAE), by Robert W. Poole. 1987. U.S. Dept. Agric., Agric. Res. Serv., Tech. Bull. 1698. 257 pp., 1116 figs. No price given.

This work is but one of a small handful of major revisionary papers on the New World Geometridae—in fact, for any large family of New World moths. As such, it is an invaluable aid for determining the members of this genus, which have been in utter taxonomic chaos. That this genus has proven to be a problem over the years is indicated by the list of 10 generic synonyms given, with 6 being placed in synonymy in this paper.

Pero is one of the largest genera in Ennominae; it makes up, by far, the largest portion of the Azelini. Members are restricted to the New World, and occur almost everywhere except in the far northern and southern regions. *Pero* includes 294 species, of which Poole described 119 as new, and there are 74 junior synonyms for the genus. (One omission is the four subspecific names I proposed in my 1955 paper on this genus in western North America, even though my paper is cited in the text.) With this many species, it is not surprising that there are some that exhibit sexual dimorphism, polymorphism, extreme geographic variation, and a high degree of individual variation. This means that genitalic dissections are often necessary to place the correct name on a species; in fact, I prefer to base determinations on study of genitalia rather than pattern and color of an individual specimen.

This work is a condensation of Poole's doctoral thesis. Descriptions have been reduced to diagnoses, as the author uses them to supplement illustrations of the adults (photographs) and genitalia (drawings). One item I believe should have been included is length of forewings, as specimens range from about 10 to nearly 30 mm; there is no indication in text or photographs, as to specimen size. Each species has a listing of localities for the specimens examined.

For anyone interested in New World moths, especially the Geometridae, this paper is a necessary addition to his or her library.

FREDERICK H. RINDGE, *Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024.*