raised dots—for they were not more than that—began to grow at once, the red color remaining in the tip of each, and the lower part having almost no color at first. The growth was so rapid that in five minutes after leaving the shells the long thoracic tubercles or "horns" had their normal size and shape, and the lateral spines had appeared. The setae grew dark first, then the spines, then a pale red color suffused the "horn" as if it ran down from the tip, which grew paler.

The abdominal tubercles gained the normal color first, in about fifteen minutes, and in an hour all the tubercles, spines, feet, tips of props, and mouthparts had become black.

The development of the long tubercles was very rapid and very interesting, and was watched in many instances, each one giving exactly the same details in the same order, though the caterpillars differed much in the time they took to eat their way out of the shell. Some needing an hour, others over two hours.

Observation of another set of eggs showed that the color of the thoracic setae varied, some larvae having the setae all black before hatching, others having only those of the first segment black, the others being white.

**LITERATURE.**—Comstock and Kellogg's Elements of Insect Anatomy, advertised on another page, is an admirable guide to the practical study of the anatomy of insects. The subjects treated in detail are the external anatomy of Mclanoplus and Pterostichus, the internal anatomy of Corydalis and the general anatomy of the larva of Holopusla. Chapters explanatory of technical terms, of the mouthparts and venation, and of methods of insect histology add everything that is requisite for the beginner. We cordially commend the work.

**Correction:**—Page 273, col. 2, line 1, for Odynurus read Eumenes.