

quotations from naturalists and explorers add to the interest and accuracy of the book.

R. OZBURN.

NEWS and VIEWS

LYMAN ENTOMOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

The Lyman Bequest Committee held its Annual meeting on April 6th, 1937 in the Lyman Entomological Room, Redpath Museum, McGill University. Those present were: Dr. Fantham, Chairman, Dr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Dr. W. H. Brittain and Geo. A. Moore, Secretary and Curator.

The Curator reported on work done during the past year, books added to the Library, the classification and rearrangements made in the Collection, and various services performed in answering inquiries regarding insects and other entomological matters.

He reported that the Library had been used extensively by students of Entomology, students of McGill University and Macdonald College, visiting Entomologists to the City and others. The Room had also been used by Dr. Fantham for a lecture and demonstration to students studying Invertebrata in the University. Students of the University, both graduate and undergraduate, had referred to the Collection to identify specimens and to study the forms included in their courses.

The Collection is referred to extensively by local Entomologists and the local Society often uses the rooms for their regular meetings. Out-of-town Entomologists, working on special studies, also visit the Room to secure records and to compare specimens with types in the Collection. Type specimens are also loaned to the Dominion Entomologist's Staff and experts for special study.

In these different ways the Collection and Library carry out the expressed wishes of the late Henry H. Lyman, who left his private Collection to McGill University with funds to keep it in order, to extend it and to keep the Library up to date.

New cabinets are added as required and the Collection has over grown the space allotted and many cabinets have to be located in other odd spots. A larger room is urgently required which the Committee hopes may become available in the near future so that the whole Collection may be concentrated in one place.

Recently the Collection was increased by donations made by local Entomologists, a large collection of Lepidoptera from the estate of the late Mr. C. Race, and a large number of South African Lepidoptera and other insects from Mr. Eugene Munroe, a student of McGill University.

The Collection and Library began in 1914 with Mr. Lyman's Collection of Lepidoptera and books. There were approximately 12,000 specimens of Butterflies and Moths, largely from North America housed in five cabinets of 30 drawers each. This has grown to 26 cabinets having 728 drawers, housing approximately 200,000 specimens of all orders of Insects.

The Library has now over 1,500 bound volumes on all orders and phases of Entomology, and receives issues of 20 current Entomological Journals.

The local press and citizens of Montreal make many inquiries regarding injurious and curious insects which are investigated by the Curator, who gives

the information desired, assists in the identification of specimens and advises regarding the control and elimination of pests.

TRAPS AND POISON SHOW SOME GAINS OVER JAPANESE BEETLE.

Gains over the Japanese beetles in St. Louis, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind., more than balanced gains by them in Chicago, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture. A concentrated drive by the department, in cooperation with State and city officials of St. Louis and Indianapolis, with man power from the W. P. A., made such a dent in beetle numbers—which were as large as those in New Jersey in 1916 when the infestation was discovered—that Mr. Strong ventures the hope it may be possible to delay actual damage in these two cities for an indefinite period. There is no assurance that complete eradication will ever be any more possible in these two isolated areas than it has been in the heavily infested centers farther east, but the aggressive campaign of suppression, started at the outset of the infestation, has exterminated larvae in the soil more completely than in any other large-scale operation.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS REVISED.

A revision of the Japanese beetle quarantine regulations effective March 1, 1937, has been announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The revision adds the cities of Cleveland, Columbus, and Toledo and the entire counties of Columbiana and Mahoning, and parts of the counties of Carroll, Jefferson, and Stark, in Ohio, to the regulated area. This action is considered necessary because of the establishment of the Japanese beetle in these areas. Additional infested territory in Maine, Maryland, New York, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, also is added to the previously regulated areas in these States.