on and confirmatory of geological changes. For these reasons and those noted at the beginning, viz. — wide distribution, terrestrial and conspicuous habits, numerical abundance, size, etc. — the family and its distribution is of high importance in a study of life zones in their relation to agriculture and of faunal regions in their relation to general science.

In conclusion, while the evidence here presented is drawn largely from personal experience, I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness also to Messrs. Scudder, Henshaw, Beutenmüller, McNeill, Harvey, and others through data furnished by their publications, collections, or notes of various kinds. Owing to the total lack of data from broad portions of the district it is manifestly impossible to draw definite boundaries at present for the faunal areas of locust-distribution, and I am under great obligations to Mr. Scudder for permission to reproduce from his faunal and climatal map those portions and features most desirable for examination in this connection. The terminology used, in a few cases now needing revision, is, for convenience, the same as that in my "Notes on New England Acridiidae" (Psyche, Oct. 1894 to Dec. 1898), which contain fuller details — seasonal, physiographical, and geographical — of the distribution of each species in New England than can be given in the limits of this sketch.

POSTSCRIPT ON PERDITA.

I have now before me mounted heads of *P. semicrocea*, which is the nearest to Smith's typical species I have seen, and of *P. verbesinae* which is a typical *Cockerellia*. The actual palpal differences are as follows:—

P. semicrocea. Labial palpi with the first joint about or hardly as long as the other three together; second longer than third or fourth, which are about equal to one another. Maxillary palpi with the last three joints about equal to one another, and longer than first three.

P. verbesinae. Labial palpi with the first joint about or over twice as long as the other three together; the other three subequal, but the third the shortest. Maxillary palpi with the first joint longest, the others about equal to one another, except that the second is shortest.

I must admit that there is more difference than I had supposed.

T. D. A. Cockerell.

Mesilla Park, Nov. 7.

RECENT LITERATURE.

THREE entomological works of a more or less popular character have been issued recently and demand brief notice.

The readers of PSYCHE are well acquainted with the careful observations of the habits of insects made by Mr. and Mrs. Peckham of Milwaukee. The State of Wisconsin has now published a volume by them on the instincts and habits of the solitary wasps. It is replete with interest and merits unqualified praise. The care, patience and assiduity of the authors in following the study of their little friends to the minutest details of their daily life and by night as well as by day, has