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Introduction to Applied Entomology. L.H. Rolston and C.E. McCoy. New York: Ronald Press, 1966. v, 208 p. \$5.00.

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THE BIOLOGY OF PSEUDOSCORPIONS. Peter Weygoldt. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1969. viii, 145 pp. \$6.00.

This is the first comprehensive approach to the biology of pseudoscorpions. Through excellent discourse and a well-organized presentation the author aims to stimulate more interest in this diverse yet little-known group.

The book was originally published in German in 1966, and was later translated by the author. The English edition has been expanded to include a more general approach to pseudoscorpion biology than the original, which was restricted to the German fauna. A chapter concerning descriptions of German pseudoscorpions was deleted. The chapter on ecology was completely rewritten and presently includes a discussion of distribution and habitat, relations with other animals, and life cycles, periods of activity and quiescence.

There are eleven chapters of variable length. These include a general introduction, and discussions of external morphology, internal anatomy and physiology, locomotion and molting, longevity and senility, teratology, ecology, evolution and systematics, and collection, culture and preservation of pseudoscorpions. The chapter concerning reproduction and development is more extensive as these areas are of most interest to the author.

As each chapter is discussed, specific examples are usually given, and generalizations concerning pseudoscorpions as a group are minimal. These discussions, based on a phylogenetic theme, begin with the more primitive pseudoscorpions and proceed to the more advanced.

Illustrations pertinent to discussions contained in the text consist of 114 figures of well labelled photographs and drawings. An extensive bibliography and species list is also included.

*The Biology of Pseudoscorpions* is a must for the serious student of arachnology. The invertebrate zoologist, especially one interested in the Arthropoda, would find the volume a welcome addition to his library.

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INTRODUCTION TO APPLIED ENTOMOLOGY. L. H. Rolston and C. E. McCoy. New York: Ronald Press, 1966. v, 208 p. \$5.00.

The authors of this book state that they have "attempted to extract the concepts and principles [of applied entomology], and present them in a context that will be useful to the college - level reader [in order] to give students an understanding of these basic concepts and so enable them to analyze problems and make correct decisions." They have, indeed, extracted many concepts and principles, but this information has been distilled to a degree that it is unlikely to be useful to students. Although the student would learn about some entomological problems and some ways of combating them in the book, he would have extreme difficulty learning how to analyze these problems or making "correct decisions" from the material presented.

The book is too brief; important material is condensed excessively, and, conversely, all sections are replete with trivia. The concepts of population dynamics and survey procedures, which are necessary pathways of knowledge for guiding the practitioner to control decisions, are omitted. The book skims over the economic aspects of control, pointing out the problems but providing no solutions. Too much emphasis is placed on chemical control of insects in relation to other types of control.

In the section on Lepidoptera, ambiguous statements are made such as "noctuids make up a large family that embraces many pests." No quantifiers are given. On the other hand, the authors emphasize the "importance" of noctuids, cite a few examples, and append the names of a few other important families of Lepidoptera - making it possible for the reader to come to some incorrect conclusions about relative economic importance of this group of

insects. The mention of specific insect control practices in this section is not appropriate.

Examples are sometimes poorly chosen to make a point. For example, men and bees are cited in discussions of inherited variability and sex ratio where economic pests would have been appropriate. The importance of protozoa as insect control agents is overemphasized. In general, figures and illustrations are conspicuously lacking and some of those used are misleading, inappropriate, or of little value. Salient points that should have been and could be illustrated are not.

I do not believe this book will be of much help to the entomology student and I cannot recommend it.

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[This 1966 Michigan-related production was given us for review in 1968—Ed.]

MARIPOSAS DE VENEZUELA. Michael Schmid and Bradford M. Endicott. Copenhagen: L. Levison, 1968. Spanish-English text. xii, 68 pp. \$9.95.

Despite a rather steep price caused by a small press run and many colored plates, this seems to be the only amateur handbook of Venezuelan Lepidoptera, and it will have a limited appeal to American amateurs with South American material in their collections. 132 species, most of them common, are discussed and illustrated. There is a brief introduction on collection and preparation.

The color plates, made from Ektachrome photographs, are of a high quality. Unfortunately for English readers, the illustrations are printed with the Spanish text which comes first in the book, but it is not difficult to leaf ahead to the corresponding English text when necessary. The latter is somewhat stilted but quite readable.

There are typographical and other errors, but for the most part these have been corrected by a sheet laid in by the American distributor. The bibliography is unexplainable except as a general list of selected books on world Lepidoptera. Few of the titles include Venezuelan species; indeed, more deal with North American insects. The exclusive U.S. distributor for the book is a Michigan firm, Entomological Reprint Specialists, P.O. Box 207, E. Lansing.

R.S.W.

CICINDELA. Vol., I, No. 1. March, 1969. Edited by R. L. Huber, R. G. Graves and H. L. Willis. Osseo, Minnesota. 24 pp. \$3.50/volume.

*Cicindela*, a new entomological journal for cicindelophiles, is an experiment in extreme specialization. Supporting enthusiasts chose the scope as world-wide Cicindelidae over the alternatives of world-wide Caraboidea (Carabidae and Cicindelidae), and Nearctic Caraboidea, or Nearctic Cicindelidae. Ronald L. Huber, instigator and spearhead of the publication, proposes to publish it in quarterly numbers to total approximately 100 pages per volume each year.

The object of *Cicindela* is to stimulate the exchange of ideas, literature, specimens and other data concerning tiger beetles, and to encourage communication between both amateurs and professional cicindelophiles in all parts of the globe. The editors especially seek articles on behavior and habits, and papers on areas other than the Nearctic region.

The first issue contains a more diverse spectrum of articles than would be anticipated. Included are papers on distribution, type localities, activities of tiger beetles, and deformities. Research notices and collecting notes are included. The issue is typed and printed by offset, and is similar in size and layout to earlier numbers of *The Michigan Entomologist*, but is less sophisticated. Spacing between articles and full-page treatment of