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Les Carabidae du Quebec et du Labrador. Andre Larochelle, Dept. de Biologie du College Bourget, Rigaud, Quebec. Bull. 1:1-255. 1975. $15.00 Canadian.

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the first record of *C. fumipennis* utilizing this particular species of buprestid, presumably to provision the nest. Previously recorded prey records for this and other species of the Cercerini have been synthesized by Scullen and Wolf (1969, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Amer. 62:209-214). The prey records for *fumipennis* include seven genera of Buprestidae representing 25 species, as well as single records of a chrysomelid (*Chlamisus* sp.) and curculionid (*Conotrachelus* sp.).

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ERYNNIS FUNERALIS (LEPIDOPTERA: HESPERIIDAE) AND *POLYGONIA ZEPHYRUS* (LEPIDOPTERA: NYMPHALIDAE) IN INDIANA: NEW STATE RECORDS

On July 1, 1975, while collecting 18 *Pieris napi oleracea* (Harris) in the famous tamarack bog near Mongo, LaGrange Co., Indiana, I collected a somewhat worn male *Erynnis funeralis* Scudder & Burgess when it was resting on the ground in an area between the bog and a woods. This essentially western species was identified by Dr. John M. Burns, Associate Curator of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., where the specimen has been deposited. *Erynnis funeralis* is the only Indiana species having distinct white fringes on the borders of its hind wings.

A female in perfect condition of an even rarer western species, *Polygonia zephyrus* Edwards, was netted by me on September 1, 1975, 3½ miles east of Silver Lake, Indiana, off Road 14 and the County Farm Road, in a wooded area of southern Kosciusko Co. The specimen was identified by Dr. Cyril F. dos Passos of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. In the United States the normal range of *zephyrus* is west of the Great Plains.

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BOOK REVIEWS

LES CARABIDAE DU QUEBEC ET DU LABRADOR. André Larochelle, Dept. de Biologie du Collège Bourget, Rigaud, Québec. Bull. 1:1-255. 1975. $15.00 Canadian.

This work is advertised as a catalog of the Carabidae of Quebec, with annotations concerning distribution and bionomics of the various Quebec species. Mr. Larochelle's long range plan is aimed at a complete study of "the ecology, the biology, and the dynamics of those marvelous insects." This, therefore, appears to be the first part of a set of papers similar to Carl Lindroth's studies of Newfoundland carabids (Lindroth, 1955, 1963).

As exemplified by Larochelle's previous articles, the present work contains thorough bibliographic and museum based research with respect to the cataloging of capture localities within Quebec. Beyond the information concerning specific localities, little concerning overwintering stages and habitat preferences is included here that could not be found in other standard papers on nearctic carabids.

The species names are first listed phylogenetically without annotations, followed by an annotated alphabetical list. The alphabetical format separates closely related genera,

and splits up species groups within each genus. This is irritating, in that information concerning related species is more difficult to extract. Staying with the phylogenetic format throughout would have been easily accomplished, and would have added to the value of the work.

The distributional maps are likewise in the alphabetical format, and they are numbered as in the annotated list making them easy to to refer to. In actuality, even though distributional maps are inadequate for describing population limits, the maps here aid outsiders to Quebec in determining the rough limits of species distributions. The maps could have been even more useful if a short geographic summary had been included, thus allowing interpretation of the various species distributions.

Mr. Larochelle states in his preface that the carabid fauna of Quebec is well known. However, the lists of species doubtfully recorded for Quebec, and species which could be found in Quebec, contain 139 and 99 entries respectively. Thus it would appear that much basic work on the Quebec carabid fauna remains to be done.

The follow-up to this catalog containing more extensive ecological observations should be a fine contribution. However, I feel the information in this work could have been incorporated into such a study without the necessity of a separate volume. As it stands, at the $15.00 selling price, this work will satisfy only those people specifically interested in the ground beetles of Quebec.

LITERATURE CITED

Lindroth, Carl H. 1955. The carabid beetles of Newfoundland. Opusc. Entomol. Suppl. 12:1-160.

Lindroth, Carl H. 1963. The fauna history of Newfoundland illustrated by carabid beetles. Opusc. Entomol. Suppl. 23:1-112.

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MITES OF MOTHS AND BUTTERFLIES, Asher Treat. Cornell University Press, 1975. $35.00.

Don't let the price tag frighten you. This is a book you will turn to again and again, in fact every time you pick up a moth or butterfly and wonder if it is one of those on which Asher Treat found mites.

The quotation on the fly leaf gives an insight into the enthusiasm and curiosity, as well as the thoroughness of Asher Treat. "Whether in the field, at home, or in a museum collection, the search for mites on insect hosts is an adventure as exciting as any treasure hunt. Every insect, looked at closely enough to reveal a mite, is an exotic island whose bays and coves may harbor a lurking pirate or the telltale traces of some hidden thief."

A major asset of this book is the depth of treatment of moth-mite associations. Dr. Treat has been focusing on these associations for more than 20 years. Professional scholars and naturalists should be stimulated by the challenge of Dr. Treat to study specific aspects of mite-moth associations. The book contains all the information a budding moth-mite biologist needs to get started. This includes a thorough discussion of techniques, an excellent reference section and an extensive index. The keys are within the capability of most biologists who are familiar with mites, although a phase contrast microscope would be necessary in my opinion. Non-acarologists will find the illustrations particularly helpful in preliminary identification of the mites of moths. Dr. Treat tells how to go about getting confirmation of identifications.

The book should not be considered exclusively of interest to lepidopterists. Many of the mites described by Dr. Treat are found on bumblebees, Orthoptera, beetles and other insects. Many more mites await discovery, description and study. For example, mites of