

imals, the other of parasitic plants. The 'animals' treated of are mainly insects, and the various orders taken up are Lepidoptera, Coleoptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera and Arachnida. Under each of these heads the species belonging to the orders are discussed, and facts are given regarding their life history, geographical distribution, natural enemies, influence of external conditions on development, means of destruction and bibliography. The cryptogamic enemies of the vine form the subject of the second part, and we have here discussions of *Oidium*, mildew, anthracnose, pourridie (caused by *Agaricus melleus*), *Vibrissia hypogea*, melanose, black rot and one or two others. There are no especially new facts given in the volume as far as observed. The plates are beautifully drawn and colored and have the merit of being mainly new, only a very few figures having been copied from other authors.

J. F. JAMES.

Icones fungorum ad usum Sylloges Saccardianae Accommodatae. A. N. BERLESE. Vol. 2, fasc. 1, pp. 28, pl. 45.

This, the first part of a new volume of this sumptuous work, has just been published. It sustains the high character of the first volume. In it Dr. Berlese discusses the species of Saccardo's section *Diclyospora* of the *Sphaeriaceae*, giving diagnosis of the species of *Pleomassaria*, *Karstenula* and *Pleospora*. Only two new species are described, viz., *Pleospora parvula* on stems of *Berberis vulgaris*, and *P. magnusiana* on culms and leaves of *Glyceria vahliana*. The latter name is proposed for *P. pentamera* of Berlese's monograph, as the form is now considered distinct from Karsten's species of this name. *Pleospora carpinicola* Ell. & Ever. is transferred to the genus *Karstenula*; and *P. hysteroidea* Ell. & Ever. is regarded as a sub-species of *P. andropogonis* Niessl. These are all the changes proposed,

which seems quite remarkable in these days. The illustrations are excellent, and while some species seem to be perilously near others, doubtless a carefully discriminating eye would be able to separate them.

JOSEPH F. JAMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTES AND NEWS.

GENERAL JOHN NEWTON, U. S. A., engineer, died on May 1, at the age of seventy-two years. He was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1876.

DR. KARL LUDWIG, professor of physiology in the University of Leipzig, died on April 27, at the age of seventy-nine years.

THE *Johns Hopkins University Circular* for April contains the address made by President Low on the Nineteenth Commemoration Day, February 22. The address was entitled 'A City University,' and gives an admirable review of the scope of a great university and its relation to the city in which it is situated. After describing the different plans of the American, German, French and English university, Mr. Low continued: "The aim which the German university has set before itself and which it has very largely realized under the conditions natural to German life, is the aim, in my judgment, which the American university also should set before itself, and which it must realize under the conditions natural to American life. Because, after all has been said, the world is ruled by its thinkers, and civilization is carried forward by the patient investigators of natural laws; the lives of men are largely shaped by the teachings of experience as revealed by historic study; and the literature of men is enriched by every addition to our knowledge of the literature and language of the past. Nature's craftsmen in all these directions will produce results according to their gifts outside of a university if they get no opportunity within it. But the history