

their external and internal anatomy and their behavior. The anatomical treatment is detailed and comprehensive but, except for a careful description of the male palpus, contains little that is new. Professor Comstock's study of the palpus forms a small treatise in itself and constitutes a valuable contribution to our knowledge of a peculiarly intricate mechanism. The spinning glands are also discussed in considerable detail as the author has been much interested in the construction of the web, a subject fully treated in his account of the "life of spiders," to the neglect or abridgment of many other equally interesting habits in these solitary organisms. No general account of the geographical distribution of the nearctic species is attempted, although such an account would have been very timely and of great interest to many zoologists who are not arachnologists. The systematic descriptions of the genera and species, and especially the tables for their identification, which occupy three fourths of the volume, are extremely valuable. The species are adequately illustrated from photographs or drawings of living or recently killed specimens, with their webs, nests, details of anatomical structure, color patterns, etc. Most of the figures have been well reproduced, but in some cases the fine photographs have suffered the customary deterioration in the hands of the engraver and printer. These are, of course, not the faults of the author, who deserves the hearty congratulations and thanks of all American zoologists for having given them such a helpful and beautiful volume.

W. M. WHEELER

*Duc d'Orléans. Campagne Arctique de 1907.*

Annélides Polychètes par PIERRE FAUVEL, iv, 45 pp., 4°, 2 pl.; Crustacés Malacostracés, par le DR. LOUIS STAPPERS, xxiv, 152 pp., 4°, 7 pl., 2 charts. Imp. Sci. Bruxelles, 1911.

The annelid fauna of the Arctic seas being practically circumpolar, and investigated in much detail by the Scandinavian and German naturalists, it was hardly to be expected

that the expedition of the Duke of Orleans on the *Belgica* in 1907 would add many novelties. As a matter of fact *Sphærodorum philippi* Fauvel was the only new species among the sixty-two collected on the coasts of Novaia Zemlaia, the Murman, Kara and Polar seas. Valuable notes as to the distribution, and data on the organization of several little-known forms, and a useful bibliography of work on Arctic annelids ensure a welcome for the memoir.

The sea north of Siberia has been but partially explored for Crustacea, and Dr. Stapper's collection, in spite of the adverse circumstances attending work in ice-encumbered waters, comprised no less than ninety-four species, of which two amphipods, one isopod and two sympods proved unknown to science.

Many of the species collected were obtained in considerable numbers, which permitted dissection of numerous individuals. The exact data as to distribution in depth and geographic range render the records of the collection especially valuable to science, and the twelve pages of bibliography will prove a boon to students. The execution of the plates as usual with this series of reports leaves nothing to be desired.

WM. H. DALL

*Beyond War: A Chapter in the Natural History of Man.* By VERNON L. KELLOGG. New York, Henry Holt and Company. 1912. Pp. ix + 172. \$1.00.

A biologist's contribution to the literature of the peace movement. The argument of the book runs somewhat as follows. "Man" is, like any organic species, a stage in evolution, an organism with a past and with a future. Human nature, like Nature herself, is not immutable, but inevitably mutable. Characteristics possessed at one time by the supra-modal few come to be possessed by the mode, and in passing are represented, for a time, only in the sub-modal group. War is such a trait—now vestigial, not rudimentary—an anomaly and an anachronism; it will disappear from human life when the mode of the species is well beyond war. When the