

main catalogue of plants include an account of seven recognized plant areas of Indiana: the Dune Area along the shores of Lake Michigan; the Lake Area in the north, characterized by many plants of the coastal plain; the Tipton Till Plain, composed of flat lands extending south to the limit of Wisconsin drift, in which native plants have been almost exterminated by agriculture; the Illinoian Drift, south of the Tipton Till, including ravines, oak flats and sandy terraces; the Prairie Area, now chiefly in the northwest; the Lower Wabash Valley, often inundated, and the north-eastern limit of many species of the Mississippi Valley; the Unglaciated Area, with chestnut oak and accompanying species which have penetrated across the Ohio River. Statistics show 1,838 native and 302 introduced species, with many additional varieties and forms. Notations on the period of flowering, comparative morphology under varying habitat, behavior of species under cultivation and rate of increase of introduced plants provide much of interest to the amateur. Thus of *Ampelamus albidus* (p. 769) we read: "The beekeepers widely publicized this plant as an excellent honey plant under the name of bluevine. We introduced it for this purpose at Bluffton and some seed escaped and we have been trying to exterminate it now for eight years without success."

One of the most interesting passages in the book will be found on pages 1125 to 1129, where detailed explanation is given of habitat terms such as "slough," "bog," "pond" and "prairie."

The eighty-seven pages of excluded species (more than 700 items) represent previous incorrect determinations, unsubstantiated records, etc., and reveal the pitfalls which beset the careful worker. The "Flora of Indiana" upholds Dr. Coulter's statement in the preface: "It is safe to say that in no other regional Flora has such meticulous care been taken to secure absolute accuracy in determination, as well as the very latest word in these special studies."

HENRY K. SVENSON

BROOKLYN BOTANIC GARDEN

LAND MOLLUSCA OF NORTH AMERICA

Land Mollusca of North America (North of Mexico).

Vol. 1, Part 2. By HENRY A. PILSBRY.¹

It was my pleasure to review in SCIENCE (Vol. 91, No. 2360, pp. 292-293) Vol. 1, Part 1, of this important publication. I refer the reader of the present note to that review, in which the scope, significance, as well as the timeliness of this endeavor are discussed.

In Part 2, which covers the families Polygyridae and

¹ 1940. Monograph No. 3. The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. pp. vi + 575-994, index, ix pp., 203 text illustrations, about 1,500 figures. \$7.50 to subscribers of complete set; separate, \$10.00.

Sagdidæ, the author has employed the same thorough-going methods that he employed in Part 1.

Students of North American land mollusks will here find keys to assist in quickly locating their species in the proper superspecific categories adopted in the present system, as well as adequate text and illustrations for the determining of the species and subspecies themselves.

Table I is in continuation of the one published for Part 1 and briefly calls attention to the strides that

TABLE I

	Species older than 1885	Species here accepted	Subspecies here accepted	Pilsbry's species	Pilsbry's subspecies
Family V. POLYGYRIDÆ					
subfamily Polygirinae					
Genus Polygyra					
Subgenus Polygyra	2	2	5		
Subgenus Daedalochila	18	21	20	2	10
Genus Stenotrema	10	24	13	9	3
Genus Praticolella	5	7	7		1
Genus Mesodon					
Subgenus Mesodon	12	19	18	3	9
Subgenus Patera	2	6			3
Subgenus Appalachina	1	2		1	
Subgenus Inflectarius	2	4	4	1	
Genus Trilobopsis	1	5	6	2	3
subfamily Triodopsinae					
Genus Triodopsis					
Subgenus Triodopsis	4	11	19	2	9
Subgenus Xolotrema	3	4	5		1
Subgenus Neohelix	4	4	4		1
Subgenus Cryptomastix	5	8	10	1	6
Genus Allogona					
Subgenus Allogona	1	2			
Subgenus Dysmedoma	2	2	2		
Genus Vespericola	2	6	8		2
Genus Ashmunella	1	27	39	14	25
Family VI. SAGDIDÆ					
subfamily Sagdinae					
Genus Lacteoluna	1	1			
subfamily Thysanophorinae					
Genus Hojeda	1	1			
Genus Thysanophora					
Subgenus Thysanophora	2	2			
Subgenus Lyroconus	1	1			
Genus Microphysula	1	2	2	1	1
Total of Part 2	81	161	162	36	74
Contents of Part 1	53	188	210	66	97
Total for the two parts	134	349	372	102	171

have been made since Binney published his Memorial volume in 1885, and also the significant part that Dr. Pilsbry has played in bringing our knowledge of the subject to its present status.

These volumes are spans in the bridge that will easily carry the student of North American mollusks from the distant 1885 to the present without going through the gigantic task of bridging the gap personally.

I am sure that all of us pursuing this branch of science will voice gratitude and appreciation to him, his associates and the powers that be at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia for the service that they have rendered us.

PAUL BARTSCH

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