

comprehensive glossary compared to a lengthy digestion of hundreds of original articles scattered through many difficult to obtain publications. One can only hope that writers of future monographs on taxonomy will follow the authors' lead and use the recommended terminology.

There are no glaring typographical errors or inconsistencies in format. The hardcover book is of good quality paper and strongly bound to take years of hard use. The line drawings, done by several artists, are meticulously and skillfully drawn and reproduced. The SEM pictures, apparently all published here for the first time, are breath-taking in their detail and clarity. The glossary is a high quality publication in all respects. Harbach and Knight have earned a place in the history of mosquito research with the publication of this scholarly work. The glossary should have a central place in the library of every mosquito researcher.—R.A. Ellis, Parks and Recreation Department, The City of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3R 0B8, Canada.

MANUAL OF NEARCTIC DIPTERA, Volume I, coordinated by J. F. McAlpine, B. V. Peterson, G. E. Shewell, H. J. Teskey, J. R. Vockeroth and D. M. Wood. 1981. Research Branch, Agriculture Canada. Monograph No. 27. pp. vi + 674. Available from Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada K1A 0S9. \$48.00 Canadian.

This long-awaited updating of Curran's (1934) "Families and Genera of North American Diptera" has been well worth the waiting. The first volume is a large book, 9" × 11", of 674 pages dealing with introduction to the Order Diptera, morphology and terminology of the adults by J. F. McAlpine and larvae by H. J. Teskey, a key to 108 families of adult Diptera by J. F. McAlpine and a similar one to families of larvae by H. J. Teskey. Then there follows a discussion of 24 families of Nematocera and the 19 families of orthorrhaphous

Brachycera. Volume 2, which hopefully will be published in the next year or two, will include a treatment of the 65 families of higher flies, the Muscomorpha or Cyclorrhapha.

Fifty-two collaborating specialists have contributed to this manual. Many of the families of Diptera have been treated by members of the Diptera Section of the Biosystematic Research Institute in Ottawa, Canada: J. F. McAlpine, B. V. Peterson, G. E. Shewell, H. J. Teskey, J. R. Vockeroth, and D. M. Wood. Readers of "Mosquito News" will find authoritative discussion of the mosquitoes (Culicidae) by Alan Stone, horse flies and deer flies (Tabanidae) by L. L. Pechuman and H. J. Teskey, black flies (Simuliidae) by B. V. Peterson, Ceratopogonidae by J. A. Downes and W. W. Wirth, Dixidae by T. M. Peters, Chaoboridae by E. F. Cook, Stratiomyidae by M. T. James, and Tipuloidea by C. P. Alexander and G. W. Byers.

In each chapter dealing with a family of Diptera there is a habitus drawing of an adult (as *Aedes sticticus* in the mosquito chapter), discussion of the adult and larva, biology and behavior, classification and distribution, keys to genera of adults and larvae, and an up-to-date list of references, some as late as 1980.

When the second volume is published, the manual will include about 2,150 genera in 108 families. By comparison Curran's (1934) manual treated 2,031 genera in 81 families, but many of these genera were strictly Neotropical. The number of described Nearctic species of flies now exceeds 18,200.

The beautiful line drawings were made specially for this manual by Ralph Idema with a uniform style and terminology throughout the book. This reviewer has spent several, very pleasant evenings leafing through the book and has noted no typographical or factual errors. It is an outstanding book that is already a classic.—Harry D. Pratt, 879 Glen Arden Way NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30306.