
A Study of the Food Habits of Some Lake Erie Fish. *John W. Price.* Bull. Ohio Biol. Surv., n.s.2(1): x+89 p. The Ohio State University Press, Columbus, Ohio. \$2.00.

This report of analyses of 14,118 stomachs' contents, of ten species of fish taken from Lake Erie, mostly in 1958, is the result of work done on two contracts negotiated by the O.S.U. Research Foundation. The stomachs were delivered to the analyst by collectors of the contracting agencies, and graduate students assisted in making the analyses. Unique in its scale of operations, the work has yielded data which are comprehensive and commendable.

The data are presented in 54 tables which will have great value for those scientists on the staffs of the sponsoring organizations who will use them in studies of the life-histories of the ten species involved. In spite of the magnitude of these projects, more effort is called for, because the facts about the diet of these fish are not all at hand. There is a noteworthy lack of records covering what *might* be critical times and places, as of smelt and emerald shiners taken at the walleye spawning grounds, and about very young fish of several kinds, including white bass and channel catfish. Only seven walleyes under seven inches were included, and the key to the present dearth of walleyes in Lake Erie may be found in the eating habits of walleyes before they reach two inches in length.

The omission of the emerald shiner and the inclusion of the spot-tailed shiner are indications of a change of relative abundance of those species during the last decade. There have been other changes of abundance during this critical span, 1953-1963, such as the drastic decline of the lawyer, sauger, and the yellow pickerel (walleye), all of them related to changes of Lake Erie as an environment for fishes.

Those scientists who may be assigned to make studies of the life-histories of the ten species of fish here considered will find much material of value in this bulletin which they can combine with other available data (not herein referred to) on the feeding habits of the same species.

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The Cerambycidae of North America. *E. Gorton Linsley.* University of California Press; Publications in Entomology. Vol. 21.

Part IV. Taxonomy and classification of the subfamily Cerambycinae tribes Elaphidionini through Rhinotragini. 165 p., 52 figs. \$3.50.

Part IV of this outstanding series has just been published and follows the same format of the preceding parts. The tribes Elaphidionini, Ibdionini, Piezocerini, Curiini, Oabriini, Hyboderini, Eumichthini, Nathriini, Molorchini, Stenopterini, and Rhinotragini are dealt with. Keys to genera of each tribe are given as well as keys to species under each genus. A complete description of each genus and species is given with synonymy, references, type locality, distribution, flight period, and host plants. A discussion of the species follows the description. There are 42 genera and 149 species treated in Part IV. The 52 figures include distribution maps and some excellent assembly illustrations.

One new tribal name has been erected as well as two new species and two new subspecies described.

Other parts of this interesting work are to appear later.

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