radiation received by the upper Amazon basin and by Nova Scotia are approximately equal.

From a biologist's viewpoint the only serious weakness of these maps is that the specially cloudy climates of mountainous areas are not shown. On a scale such as this it would be impossible to illustrate climates for any but the largest of the world's mountain ranges but one can usually interpolate to some extent.

These maps and the accompanying text will be a welcome addition to the library of any entomologist concerned with problems outside his own region. They are a compact and well-organized source of information not readily available elsewhere.

W. R. M. Mason

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

19 April 1968

Sir:

The comments by Read (Can. Ent. 100 304–308) on our paper (Can. Ent. 99: 890–893) has lead us to submit this letter of explanation. We were critical of Read's original paper (Can. Ent. 97: 177–181) primarily because of two statements in his concluding paragraph. "From the results of the present study, it is concluded that the stimulus for the biochemical changes bringing about the induction of diapause in pupae of *H. brassicae* occurs in the adult, and it is assumed that the stimulus resulting in diapause must be triggered in the adult and then later activated in the pupal stage. Lowering of temperatures, a stimulus found to be effective in breaking diapause in many insects (Lees 1955), did not markedly affect the period of diapause in *H. brassicae*". Both these statements disagree with the published literature. If Read did not intend these statements to be taken literally, we apologize for having done so; but wish he had said what he meant. Some of his comments and suggestions are meritous and deserve critical evaluation by experimentation. We await with interest his forthcoming paper.

Our work was not intended to be a definitive treatment of diapause in *H. brassicae*, but our results did explain some of the inconsistencies in the literature. If some or even all of our conclusions should not be substantiated by experimentation, we accept this gladly because that is the nature of science.

Science progresses through the process of observation, speculation, hypothesis, testing, and publication. The failure to test (= controlled experiment) before publication can only lead to chaos.

D. G. R. McLeod
G. R. Driscoll

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