

and those between ants and aphids, and the interrelations of gall insects. In the third homology and phylogeny are illustrated by studies of the wing-veins of three series of closely allied insects. In Chapters V and VI, as the headings suggest, entomology takes a prominent part. A special feature of Chapter VI is a number of practical studies of aquatic animals, mainly insects, which are particularly well suited to the study of secondary adaptations to environment. As examples of these studies may be mentioned the following :

“The principal types of gills found in aquatic insects.”

“The comparative development of respiratory apparatus in aquatic insect larvæ.”

“A comparison of the structure of ground beetle and diving beetle.”

“A comparative study of the size and activities of diving beetles.”

“Field observations on diving beetles.”

“The adaptive structures of diving beetles.”

Animal coloration is also chiefly illustrated from insects, and forms the subject of one of the practical field studies. It is treated under four headings : Resemblance, Flash Colours, Warning Coloration and Mimicry, each of which is illustrated by examples easily obtainable by the general student.

In the last chapter, which deals mainly with psychological phenomena, the nature of instinct is analyzed by experiments on the reactions of caterpillars in different bodily states to various stimuli, and on the case-building habits of caddis-flies.

In the appendix, in which directions are given for handling the microscope, dissecting, etc., a key to the genera of North American Dytiscidæ is included as an aid in the studies of diving beetles mentioned above.

The book is eminently readable, the style being lucid and vigorous, and is fairly free from typographical errors. The numerous illustrations are largely original, and include a number of good photogravures.