

Described from several specimens found at Auburn, Ala., and District of Columbia (Heidemann). Type, No. 4371, U. S. Nat. Museum, from Auburn, Ala. A single specimen, probably from Missouri, and preserved in the collection of the U. S. Nat. Museum, is labeled in Prof. Uhler's handwriting: "Tingis angulata, Uhler, MS., on beans, Riley." I gladly accept Prof. Uhler's manuscript name.

This species is closely allied to *G. viridescens*, Champ., from Mexico and Texas, but differs by the angulated sides of the pronotum, by the larger number of areoles at the costal area, and the longer hairs at the edge of the pronotal margins and of the hood. It is also allied to *G. nigrinervis*, Stal., from Colombia and Mexico, but does not have the discoidal area of the hemelytra abruptly closed behind by a transverse oblique raised nervure.

BOOK NOTICES.

INSECTS: THEIR STRUCTURE AND LIFE—A Primer of Entomology.—By George H. Carpenter. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue. (Price, \$1.75.) 404 pages.

This is a very satisfactory manual for the elementary study of entomology, and provides the student with all that he needs at first to know regarding the structure and general life-history of insects. The book is almost entirely a compilation from a large number of more elaborate and highly technical works, such as Dr. Packard's recent Text-book, Professors Miall & Denny's monograph on the Cockroach, and many others, but it is admirably put together and written in an easy and agreeable style. Its careful perusal will give the reader an excellent ground work for the pursuit of entomology, whether he proposes to apply himself to economic investigation or systematic study, or simply to the formation of a collection of insects. The book is divided into half a dozen chapters, the titles of which will give a good general idea of its contents, viz.: The Form of Insects, the Life-history, the Classification, the Orders, the Pedigree of Insects and their Surroundings. The illustrations, nearly two hundred in number, are very largely those with which we are familiar, the work of Dr. Riley and members of the staff of the Division of Entomology at Washington; others are from Miall & Denny's "Cockroach," and several English publications. They are a great help in elucidating the text, being well chosen for their clearness and excellence. The book may