

literature is scattered through so many periodicals that it has become a difficult matter, even for the specialist, to keep in touch with all that is being written on the subject.

A comprehensive textbook of medical entomology has therefore been urgently needed and the appearance of the monumental work by Captains Patton and Cragg will be welcomed not only by entomologists but also by medical practitioners in tropical lands and by students of protozoology, with which subject medical entomology is so closely associated.

This voluminous work extends over 764 pages and includes no less than 89 full-page illustrations. Its bulk, however, is not the result of diffuseness, for the diction is clear and concise, but of the vast quantity of information it contains. Considering the wide field it covers it is not too large for a useful work of reference.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the book is the large amount of original matter both in the text and the illustrations, which are uniformly excellent. Much space is devoted to the anatomy and physiology of blood-sucking insects, particularly to the structure and mechanism of the mouth-parts, and to the description of methods of breeding and laboratory technique.

The general features of insect anatomy and physiology are illustrated by reference to the Diptera, particularly the various blood-sucking types, a number of which are described in considerable detail, but none of the orders that contain species of interest from the medical standpoint are neglected, each order forming the subject of a chapter of its own, except the Diptera, which include two chapters, in addition to the one in which the anatomy and physiology are treated.

In each chapter the subject is discussed from every standpoint, the anatomy, taxonomy, relation to disease and bionomics, all receiving adequate attention. Valuable information is also given on methods of collecting, dissecting and preserving and each chapter concludes with a careful bibliography. The analytical keys to the genera and species have been taken from the best sources available.

The last two chapters deal respectively with laboratory technique and a general discussion of the relation of Arthropods to their parasites.

Altogether the authors are to be congratulated on the splendid