

determinations of species will, no doubt, prove convenient to field workers and physicians, as she has largely avoided the use of microscopical structures. In the title the species of the United States are said to be treated of, but in reality, only those of the Atlantic Coast region are dealt with. The book has not been revised to date, the most recent contributions to the knowledge of the subject being unnoticed; but for this we can scarcely blame the author, as the subject proceeds at such a rapid pace that any book must lag behind to some extent.

We regret to notice a lamentable lack of credit to Dr. Howard and his assistants. The book reads like a second edition of Dr. Howard's work. Mr. Coquillett's classification has been absolutely adhered to; the descriptions of larvæ sound so familiar that the reviewer involuntarily turned to the title page to see if they were not his own, while the illustrations show the effects of the influence of Mr. F. Knab's expert artistic criticism. Probably Miss Mitchell herself scarcely realizes how much information she has absorbed from the Government Bureaus. We should like her to try and imagine what her book would have been like if she had written it before she came to Washington. Of Dr. Howard's assistants, Mr. Coquillett only receives some, though inadequate, recognition. His name might have better assisted in gracing the title page. A certain obtuseness of scientific conscience is, we think, responsible for this condition, and it has further led our author to publish her work independently, although she was employed to assist in the preparation of the much-delayed Carnegie Institution Monograph, and had in her hands for study the material collected for that work. An attempt has been made to avoid responsibility for this action by re-examining those species that could be found in the collections of the New Jersey and New York State entomologists, and we have no doubt that all the figures were carefully redrawn out of office hours. A more candid course on Miss Mitchell's part would not have detracted from the credit due her, though it might possibly have prevented the publication of the book. Her action in copyrighting drawings which she had been paid to prepare for the Carnegie Institution Monograph, is certainly indefensible. Following the example set by the objects of her study, Miss Mitchell has played the part of a feminine *Psorophora* among the scientific *Ædids* of Washington. The *Ædids* themselves can do no less than commend the work, however much they may deprecate its manner of production. Our readers will find it a useful handbook.

HARRISON G. DYAR.

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