

species figured in "American Insects" is too cleanly and clearly marked an insect, and is possibly *Gelastocoris variegatus* or one of the several undescribed Western and Southern forms I am acquainted with. These are the principal points-worthy of comment in the section devoted to the Waterbugs, wherein my familiarity with the subject enables me to appreciate more keenly any slip.

The landbugs, with which my acquaintance is not very profound, are naturally much better treated, as those referred to are of economic importance and therefore much more studied. Here, however, I would call attention to a printer's error on page 214, where *Jalysus spinosus* is written "*Zalysus*" *spinosus*. The distinction between *Aradids* and the bedbug is thus brought out on page 208, "But all adult flatbugs have wings, while all the bedbugs are wingless." Unfortunately for the accuracy of this statement, *Aradus cinnamomeus*, which in colour and size very much resembles the uninvited midnight guest, is, at least in this vicinity, normally wingless in the adult.

It is to be regretted that a recent work in a field where great steps forward are being taken constantly, should have its generally high standard lowered by inaccuracies which might easily have been avoided. Why are not particular Orders or portions of Orders submitted to authorities in the groups of which they treat before the MS. goes to the printer? There is much room for disagreement in matters of opinion, but none in matters of proven fact. The book is typographically excellent, and the figures, at least in the Heteroptera, very finely drawn, engraved and printed. In this respect it is superior to its predecessors, and save for these corrections and notes, the text is very suitable for general students and very entertainingly written.

A GALL ON BEARBERRY (ARCTOSTAPHYLOS).

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In the case of any circumpolar plant, it is of much interest to learn whether the insects and fungi attacking it are the same in Europe, Asia and America. The Bearberry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) is already known to have a coccid (*Targionia Dearnessi*, Ckll.) infesting it, which is only known to occur in America. This *T. Dearnessi*, however, is not confined to the *Arctostaphylos*, for Professor L. Bruner sent me specimens which he collected Oct. 24, 1900, at Weeping Water, Nebraska, on *Ceanothus Americanus*.

At Ward, Colorado, July 19, 1905, at an altitude of about 9,000 feet, I found the *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* badly infested by an aphid which produced bright red galls about 10 mm. long and 4 broad upon

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