

is considered with reference to a number of somewhat arbitrary stations into which the region is divided for convenience. Some general matters are also touched upon in this connection, such as the theories of origin of the family, paths of migration, and the general distribution of the group throughout the world. "In North America the family is best represented in Mexico, where the characteristic bizarre forms are plentiful. Southern United States shows fewer species, and these lose their grotesque appearance as they spread northward. Northern United States continues to show the thinning out of the forms as the climate becomes colder, and the native species are, on the whole, smaller and of less striking development. Canada marks the northern limit of the family and shows few representatives."

The greater part of the paper is taken up with the descriptions, bibliography and notes on the life-histories of the sixty-one species of the district, all of which are figured, the early stages as well as the adult characters being shown in many cases. There are also keys to the subfamilies, genera and species.

Following this descriptive list a number of general matters are discussed. These include a detailed account of the external anatomy, which although approached mainly from the taxonomic viewpoint will doubtless prove useful to the morphological student as well as the systematist.

The concluding portion of the book is occupied by an interesting account of the general features of the life-history, habits, host relations, ecology, etc., of the family. Among the more interesting features of their habits are those of oviposition, of which there are a number of rather distinct types. This subject is of some interest from the economic standpoint, since the only kind of real injury caused by any of the species is due to the egg-laying habit, as in the well-known case of *Ceresa bubalus*. Even this injury, however, is exceptional, and the Membracidae are not to be regarded as of any great economic importance.

This study will be useful, not only to Hemipterists and general entomologists, but also to anyone interested in the faunal characteristics of the Cayuga Lake Basin and neighboring or similar regions.

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