

So far as I know, it is confined to the Atlantic States and Western Europe. *Aradus cinnamomeus* is in the same case; and *Aradus lugubris* of Fallen was independently recognized by Say also in 1832, who called it *rectus*, and by Kirby in 1837. It appears to extend throughout the northern part of this continent, from east to west and through Siberia into Western Europe. Seemingly, then, *lugubris* has come in by way of Bering Strait, and has travelled eastward. As to the other two, their dispersal might seem to indicate human agency. It is conceivable that they have travelled east into Europe, or west out of Europe concealed in crevices in logs and planks or under loose bark. The earlier discovery of *crenatus* in this country might appear to indicate its American origin, while the fact that *cinnamomeus* is first recognized in Europe might perhaps lead to the inference that that was its native soil, but possibly erroneously, since being a dweller in pine trees it may conceivably have been exported in such timber from this Continent.

There is another small group with a most remarkable distribution. The type of these may be considered to be *Nezara viridula*, which occurs with us commonly in Florida, and thence down into tropic America, across the ocean into Africa, throughout Europe and thence into Asia. Its home is said to be in Africa, whence it has spread so widely. How? No explanation seems to have been offered of its wanderings, but certainly there is no question of the identity of the species, even though the examples come from many lands. In this class, also, belongs *Corizus hyalinus*, which has spread even unto the distant isles of the Pacific Ocean.

It has not been the intention in these remarks to go deeply into the subject or to expound a theory, but simply to set forth a peculiar biological phenomenon and one well worthy of serious consideration and study. A few forms in a restricted group have been referred to, but all orders of insects present the same problem. Where the migration is over extensive land areas with a more or less homogeneous character of vegetation, or when one certain food-plant is widespread, the question presents no difficulties, but where large bodies of water intervene, it becomes more complex, and is a fit subject for scientific inquiry of a high order.