

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE MOSQUITOES OF NEW JERSEY AND THEIR CONTROL. By Thomas J. Headlee, Ph.D. Bull. No. 276, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations. Issued Jan. 30, 1915. 135 pp., 94 figures.

The notoriety of the New Jersey mosquito is known to all, and probably every American entomologist has some acquaintance with the extensive work that has been done by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations, under the direction of the late Dr. J. B. Smith towards the control of these really serious pests.

The present account is the outcome of a need that has been felt for a "popular, yet accurate and easily available, manual on the important mosquito life of New Jersey," the other publications on this subject issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations being now out of print or the supply practically exhausted.

The first pages contain a brief account of the habits, life-history, structure and classification of mosquitoes in general, in which the author lays emphasis on the importance to anyone who undertakes the control of these insects, of knowing exactly the species with which he has to deal. This is followed by tables, republished from the work of Messrs. H. B. Weiss and R. S. Patterson, for the determination of the forty species of mosquitoes, both in the adult and larval stages, that are known to occur in New Jersey.

Of these species sixteen are considered sufficiently important to be treated in some detail, while of the remainder brief notes on habits and distribution are given. The sixteen troublesome species, only six of which are regarded as first-class pests, are divided into four groups; the salt-marsh, house, swamp and woodland groups. The six members of the salt-marsh group are the species that are responsible for New Jersey's fame as a mosquito-infested state, and these species naturally receive first consideration.

The author describes at some length the methods of control of the salt-marsh mosquitoes, now in operation by the state, of draining the marshes or stocking the pools in localities where draining into the sea presents serious difficulties, with killifish (*Fundulus*), various species of which are most important natural factors in the control of these mosquitoes. Gratifying progress in