

the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST early this year the occurrence of Say's *Hydrometra australis* in Georgia and Florida. He also fails to mention its life-history, which was worked out by Martin in 1900 and confirmed by myself in 1904 (and again this year).

Referring to *Corixidae* and *Notonectida*, he remarks on page 199: "The complete life-history of no member of either of these families is yet known, but it ought not to be a difficult matter for some patient observer to add this knowledge to entomological science. In this statement he echoes Dr. Howard in "The Insect Book." Nevertheless, Kirkcaldy, who is an expert entomologist, tried two years in succession to breed *Notonecta glauca*, and did not succeed; while I have had ova and two or three nymphal stages the last four summers, and have not been able to bring them beyond the second or third moult. What the condition is that stands in the way is as yet obscure. On the same page he states with reference to the *Naucoridae*: "The life history of no member of this family is known." Had he consulted the Journal of the New York Entomological Society, Vol. XI, pp. 166 to 173, he would at once have eliminated this sentence. There is a fairly detailed life-history of *Pelocoris femorata* in those pages. His statement with regard to the *Belostomatida*, that "The two largest species of this family, both common in this country, are *Belostoma Americanum* and *Benacus griseus* . . .," is misleading, for the reason that in Texas and Arizona, at least, *Amorgius* (*Belostoma*, Olim.) *annulipes* must occur and that in our South-eastern States we find *Amorgius Uhleri*, Montandon, which is very near in size and appearance to *A. Americanum*. The figure of "A Water Scorpion, *Ranatra fusca*" (fig. 275, p. 201), is, unfortunately, a nymph in the last instar and not an adult. *Ranatra* has never, to my knowledge, been found with aborted or rudimentary hemelytra in the adult. In addition, the anterior femora are too broad for *Ranatra fusca*, and the figure in all likelihood represents one of the undescribed Western forms in the U. S. National Museum collection.

"*Galgulus*" is employed on page 202, instead of the correct *Gelastocoris*, which was used by Champion in the Heteroptera part (Vol. II) of *Biologia Centrali Americana*, because it, unfortunately, has been preoccupied in *Aves* for 145 years. With regard to this family, Professor Kellogg says on this page, "A species of toad-bug, *Galgulus oculus* (figs. 279 and 280), is common all over the country." His figures do not represent *oculus*, which is very fairly delineated in its salient features by Professor Uhler in the "Standard Natural History." The