

ocelli separated by nearly twice the distance between anterior and posterior ocelli; orbits narrow, about one-sixth as wide as interfrontalia; orbital bristles short, 4 in number, hairs weak and sparse; antennae small, third joint rounded in front; arista bare, slightly swollen and pale at base, its length slightly greater than anterior width of frons; cheek one-fourth as high as eye, marginal hairs weak, more numerous anteriorly, vibrissa weakly differentiated. Mesonotum with 2 pairs of dorso-centrals; discal setulae becoming sparse posteriorly and not continued to posterior dorso-centrals; prescutellars absent; basal pair of scutellars stronger than apical pair. Apical abdominal segment 2.5 times as long as preceding segment; hypopygium larger than in allied species. Legs rather slender; mid tibiae with very weak posterior setulae. Inner cross-vein below apex of first; outer cross-vein at its own length from inner; apical sections of third and fourth veins slightly divergent apically; ultimate section of fourth vein about six times as long as penultimate; last section of fifth vein about four-fifths as long as preceding section; sixth vein very distinct, ending at one-third from margin of wing.

Length 2 mm.

Type locality, Dubois, Ill., May 24, 1917 (J. R. Malloch).

Food-plant unknown.

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#### BOOK NOTICE.

BIOLOGY OF THE MEMBRACIDÆ OF THE CAYUGA LAKE BASIN.

By W. D. Funkhouser, Memoir 11, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 177-445, 44 plates. Ithaca, N.Y., June, 1917.

In this study Mr. Funkhouser has given us a valuable summary of his work on the Membracid fauna of the Cayuga Lake Basin, together with an excellent introduction to the general study of this attractive family.

The first part of the paper contains a useful general description of the geology, physiography and climatology of the district, and its characteristics as a faunal and floral area, followed by an account of the local Membracid fauna, the distribution of which