

He calls attention to the great resemblance already noted between the faunas of Europe and North America, going so far in many cases as to the identity of genera and species, and this after rejecting mistaken identifications on the one hand, and demonstrating the identity of American species, reputed as new, with well-known European forms on the other. His researches have given 161 species and 261 genera of European-American Hemiptera, and this includes the imported and naturalized forms, of which 31 have come to America from Europe, and only 2 have been exported to the other side of this continent. The imported species, except *Clinocoris lectularius* and *Reduvius personatus*, are all Homoptera—more or less injurious to cultivated plants. Deducting imported species (the number of which does not include certain forms held by our entomologists to be imported because found here later than in Europe, from which view Horvath differs), there are 128 species common to both continents, 59 Heteroptera and 69 Homoptera. In the former he lists 3 Pentatomias (or Cimicids); 9 Lygaeids; 4 Aradids; 1 Gerrid, *Gerris rufoscutellatus*, Latr.; 6 Reduviids, of which 5 are Reduvioli; 4 Acanthids (or Saldids); 2 Anthocorids; no less than 28 Mirids (or Capsids); 1 Notonectid and 2 Corixids. The Homoptera are mainly Jassids, Cercopids, Aphids (by far the most abundant) and Coccids.

In examining these lists one is struck by the fact that the vast majority belong to the colder parts of Europe, and only 6 are from the South, and also found in the Southern United States. Their artificial spread is inadmissible, and while he does not consider theories of a great continent between Europe and America, nor that the dispersal was by way of Iceland and Greenland when these had a milder climate, Dr. Horvath considers that the fact that the common species are also Palearctic forms evidently shows that the dispersal was by way of Behring Strait. In confirmation of this supposition we have the fact<sup>2</sup> that five species have been found only at the extreme north-west of America, and that certain others have not penetrated far into the Palearctic region, and still others are common only to north-western America and north-eastern Asia.

As to the genera, he finds that of those common to the two faunas, no less than 138 are of Palearctic origin, 31 are Nearctic, 23 Holarctic, 13 Neotropical, 5 Oriental, 4 Ethiopian, 12 intertropical and 22 cosmopolitan.

(2) Dr. Horvath cites six, but one is known to me *positively* to be a mis-identification.