

it especially valuable for local use. The book is the result of two years of assiduous labour, as Dr. Peryassú tells us, at the Instituto de Manguinhos in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under the direction of Dr. Oswaldo Cruz and Dr. Arthur Neiva. It is a creditable production. Dr. Peryassú records about 130 species of mosquitoes from Brazil (in one place he gives 131 species, in another 127), but there must be many more to be found in this large region. Mr. Busck found 90 species in the Panama Canal Zone during a short stay of but three months. The author's observations on larvæ are especially interesting, though we wish more details had been given of the Culicine forms. The Anophelines are most favoured, no doubt from their pathological connections, and receive more detailed study. The eggs of *Chagasia farjardoi*, an Anopheline, are most curious objects, resembling floating dipterous pupæ, one end modified like a respiratory organ.

Our author has adopted the classification of Lutz, as modified by Theobald. Our objections to this classification need not be here repeated, as they have been set forth elsewhere, and the classification has many points of excellence, although it needs simplification. That Dr. Lutz's classification should be used in a publication emanating from Brazil is, of course, entirely fitting. Some of the records of species, more especially those cited from other authors, will require critical revision. We notice, for example, *Dendromyia Smithii*, Coquillett, credited to Rio de Janeiro on the authority of Farjado, which is to say the least a doubtful record.

Our author has entirely omitted all references to the places of publication of species and genera. We had hoped to learn the exact dates and references to Dr. Lutz's and Dr. Cruz's species, published in Brazilian medical journals not available in Washington, but were disappointed.

A number of new species are described, mostly credited to other authors, Dr. Peryassú having reserved for himself but one species so far as we notice. Unfortunately Dr. Peryassú's generous intentions will fail, for there is no evidence that any of the descriptions were written by another than the author himself, and, as we understand the rules, new names are to be credited to the one first publishing them, not to one who had suggested the name or labelled a specimen therewith. Therefore all the new species in the book must be attributed to Dr. Peryassú.

HARRISON G. DYAR.

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