

In contrast with these works is one entitled "Deutschlands Wasserwanzen," by Th. Heuber.³ While "errare est humanum," it appears to me only reasonable for an author attempting such a subject to inform himself of the most recent work on the matter. If this entailed an enormous amount of bibliographical work, there might be some excuse, but where all that is necessary is to consult, for instance, the "Zoological Record," it seems to me that such negligence merits condemnation.

The work in question consists of an account of the Waterbugs, based on Fieber (1865) and Puton (1883). Necessarily, it is anything but accurate as regards classification, forms, etc. Tables are given for genera and species, with long descriptions, synonymy and localities. In anatomy of Nepa, for example, he refers to Dufour (1833), Burmeister (1835), and Flor (1860). All later (and really important) work is ignored. Korschelt and Heider he knows not, and Heymons is but a name. It is really regrettable that such work as this should be given to the public, especially since by its appearance of usefulness, due to its dichotomies, it will certainly enjoy some measure of repute.

In this connection I wish to point out that while much that is to-day written on the Aquatic Hemiptera is published in Hungary or in Roumania, or even in America, there are authors who have written on this subject in Europe, and what has not appeared in current English entomological publications has appeared in the "Wiener Entomologischer Zeitung," the "Annales" of the French and Belgian societies and other high-class continental mediums. Moreover, in book form there is Miall's "Natural History of Aquatic Insects," in which there is something regarding Hemiptera. And finally, I wish to call attention to what is at the moment the fullest account of European Waterbugs, and their habits, namely, Kirkaldy's "Guide to the Study of British Waterbugs," which appeared serially in "The Entomologist" at intervals from 1899 up to last year (1907). There are several plates of structural details, and the work as a whole summarizes the results of many investigators supplemented by the author's original researches. While later study controverts some few of his statements, nevertheless as a whole the work is remarkably free from errors. As to what it purports to be, "A Guide," it can be heartily recommended as a foundation for work on Waterbugs, but it must be borne in mind that there is much later research work now available in certain of the groups treated.

3. Jahresheft, Ver. Vaterl. Naturk. Wurttemb., 61, 1905, pp. 91-175.