fauna, endemic and immigrant, at not less than 500 species, of which 360 are endemic.

In this paper several new genera are established, a number of new species described, some synonymy cleared up, and, which makes it of more importance to students of the Pacific fauna, a large number of rectifications are made in the "Fauna Hawaiiensis." To enhance its value, Kirkaldy gives us a table of the Asiracid genera. There are three text figures of wing venation, and a plate of Homopterous genitalia, which add greatly to the usefulness of the paper.

Putting aside the debatable points, this is a really valuable contribution to Hemipterology, a fragment though it be.

The third paper[2] appeared in the *Ohio Naturalist* for June of this year, under my name, but it is in reality a careful study of certain of the fresh-water forms of the Gerrid subfamily Halobatinæ, and includes what is practically a monograph of Rheumatobates, by Dr. E. Bergroth. This paper is of so finished a character that any comment on its quality becomes superfluous. I wish, however, to call attention to it very especially, and now note a few of its salient points.

Dr. Bergroth begins by restricting and defining the subfamily *Halobatinæ*, which is characterized by having the inner margin of the eyes convexly rounded. A discussion of *Trepobates*, Uhl., follows, in which this genus and its allies, *Callistometra*, Kuh.; *Rheumatometra*, Kirk.; *Metrobates*, Uhl.; *Telmatometra*, Bergr. (gen. nov.), and *Halobatopsis*, Bianchi, are considered. The new genus *Telmatometra* is here characterized, and is at once distinguished from its ally *Trepobates* by the structure of the head, antennæ, corium and genital segments. One species, *Telmatometra Whitei*, Bergr., is described in the genus. Next in order, *Rheumatobates præposterus*, Bergr., is described. This can readily be separated from its described allied species by having the *middle* pair of legs curiously malformed in the ♂ instead of the third pair, as in other forms of the genus. This, of course, is apart from the excellent character afforded by the peculiar ♂ antennæ. Dr. Bergroth gives a table for separating the known species, and figures their antennæ. Taking it altogether, this is a most valuable contribution to Hemipterology, and indispensable to students of the semi-aquatic Trochalopoda.

2. On the Aquatic Hemiptera collected by Prof. H. S. Hine in Guatemala: *Ohio Naturalist*, viii, 370.