Tolerance, however, has its limits. Evidently, the author's preoccupation with treating a wide range of topics—the "aerialists," the "hunters," the "builders," the "paper and tent makers," the "nectar gatherers"—and thirteen other topics—has resulted in statements which are quoted out of context, or contain half-truths which are misleading or inaccurate. To wit: *Calliphora* feeds on carbohydrates, while *Glossina* feeds on protein; *Lucilia* maggots avoid light, while larvae of *Phormia regina* may be attracted to light; if an insect is wingless, thus it is primitive; immature stages of flies are examples of aquatic insects which live beneath the surface of the water; and, according to the Hutchins system of classification, there are mosquito larvae of the genus *Corethra*.

Most disappointing are the many teleological inferences. For the most part, Hutchins handles this problem with due restraint ("wasp paper is usually gray, but there are often bands of contrasting hues which more or less—perhaps accidentally—camouflage the nest"). To state, however, that "it was for that purpose alone (to attract insects) that flowers were evolved" makes no bones about the issue. According to Hutchins, there is implication that a design in nature influences the course of evolution. And thus the reader is enlightened, in history of evolutionary thought, all the way to the age of Aristotle.

There are some desirable features in the book. The account of the cicada-killer in action is well told, and dramatically illustrated. Most of the illustrations are photographs, which are quite good, and a few are of excellent quality. The style is simple and straightforward, and the vocabulary should not pose a problem for most high school biology students.

Although some accounts of first-hand observations are included, the book lacks a quality of originality which makes for sustained, enjoyable reading. There are no literature citations to guide the reader who seeks information in depth and is willing to pursue his literary search to include original papers. The book should be useful to students of insect study who desire some amplification of material contained in general works in entomology. Obviously, the book is not intended, nor is recommended, to replace entomology texts or reference works which deal with more restricted topics.

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A Revision of the Genus Lobopoda (Coleoptera: Alleculidae) in North America and the West Indies, John M. Campbell, 203 pp., $6.75 cloth, $5.75, paper, University of Illinois Press, Urbana, 1966.

This is an excellent monographic review of a genus in the classical manner, but incorporating all the known biological material. The book is illustrated with excellent figures of genitalia and morphological structure and with maps of the distribution of species. The usefulness of this book in the high school is limited, but it is an excellent example of the taxonomic approach to biology.

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Reproduction in the Insects, K. G. Davey, 94 pp., $2.50, W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco, 1965.

The purpose of this book is to introduce to the reader the functional aspects of insect reproduction. The problems faced by insects as land animals in attempting to reproduce their kind are stated in Chapter 1. The author suggests that this book be regarded as an essay on the ways in which insects have solved some of these problems. The chapters that follow are concerned with the male system and the spermatozoa: the female system and the eggs; the transfer of semen; ovulation, fertilization, and oviposition; and a chapter entitled unusual methods