mean head-capsule widths of successive instars increase linearly with an average growth factor of 1.37x, which is in good agreement with Dyar's Rule (Dyar, 1890). For the purposes of instar identification, the range of each instar may be taken as falling between the lowest intermodal frequencies.

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BOOK REVIEW

Bionomics and Embryology of the Inland Floodwater Mosquito Aedes vexans. W. R. HORSFALL, H. W. FOWLER, JR., L. M. MORETTI AND J. R. LARSEN. University of Illinois Press, 1973.

This book is presented in two parts, the first part by Horsfall and Fowler deals with the bionomics of this major pest species, and the second part by Moretti and Larsen describes its embryology.

The section on bionomics contains a very large number of observations on the egg, larva, pupa and adult, treated rather as separate entities than as the continuous life history of a species. The tendency seems to have been to catalogue rather than to describe, and the summary (no discussion is presented in this section) does little to synthesize. However, the section does provide an excellent source of references for the student of aedine mosquitoes and it includes very useful instructions for colonization of the species in the laboratory.

The section on embryology provides the most detailed study of organogenesis in the genus *Aedes*, also it is the only detailed study of a mosquito which overwinters in the egg stage. It is straight forward histology using the light microscope. There are 96 photographs of various stages and organs during development, some of those taken at the earlier stages are good, but those taken during the later stages would have been better replaced by a few clear diagrams, or at least considerably enlarged. Interpretation of the illustrations is made more difficult by the way in which they are set up, at least six pages are arranged so that the book has to be turned in order to read the captions.

The book will be a useful reference work to all those engaged in the study of mosquitoes.

—*Anne Hudson*