Thus Bau has found in the stomachs of jays (Eichelhähner) egg-masses of *Malacosoma neustria* (German Tent caterpillar), eggs of *Orgyia antiqua* (German Tussock moth), eggs of *Psilura monacha* (the “Nun” of the Germans), together with eggs of other Bombycid moths. He has proved by various experiments that all these eggs pass out undigested, protected by means of their extremely hard chitinous shells and remain in a living state. Therefore the author naturally concludes that birds even help to propagate injurious insects. In this way Bau’s experiments furnish an explanation for the sporadic distribution of the gypsy moth, which is, as is known, a close relative of the European *Psilura monacha*. Dispar eggs have exceedingly strong chitinous shells also, which are undoubtedly resistant in the same manner against the decomposing action of the digestive juices of the birds’ stomachs.

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This extensive paper deals with the relations existing between *Toxoptera graminum*, the Green Bug and its parasite, *Lysiphlebus tritici*, and deals in great part with the successful artificial dissemination of the parasite in Kansas. It contains however, much good biological matter concerning both species, particularly the parasite which was extensively studied experimentally with regard to its variation, reproduction, habits at different temperatures, etc. Much is added to our knowledge of the bionomics of *Lysiphlebus*, and one remarkable conclusion reached is worthy of special mention. It was found that parthenogenetic *Lysiphlebus* produce almost entirely males, but that a very small proportion of females regularly appear among such offspring. Unfortunately the report contains a considerable amount of controversial matter and numbers of detailed tables are printed at great length where it would seem that short summaries might have served the purpose much better.

C. T. B.
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