

lar list of the parasites, arranged according to their hosts, and finally brief remarks on technique and a short bibliography.

The author recognizes the orders *Gregarinæ*, *Hæmosporidia*, *Coccidia*, *Acystosporidia*, and *Myxosporidia*, while the *Sarcosporidia*, *Amœbo-sporidia* and *Serosporidia* are given in an 'Anhang.'

In discussing the *Gregarinæ* Léger's classification is adopted. The chapter on *Hæmosporidia* is based almost entirely upon Labbé's writings; in this order the author recognizes only one family the *Drepanididæ*. In the classification of the *Coccidia*, A. Schneider is followed. Labbé's (1894) order *Gymnosporidia* appears as the *Acystosporidia*, and in it are placed the malarial parasites, the parasite of Texas fever and allied forms. In the chapter on the *Myxosporidia* Thélohan is followed.

While the general discussion of the groups is interesting, and the numerous illustrations give the reader unacquainted with these forms a very good idea of the Sporozoa, it is necessary to exercise considerable care in accepting the nomenclature adopted by the author, and further, not to assume that the numerous species mentioned by him in his compendium represent a complete list of the known forms. The reader should, therefore, be warned that this work is more fitted for use in obtaining a knowledge of the morphology and biology than of the classification of the *Sporozoa*. The generic and specific names adopted in many cases, and the authorities to which the binomials have been attributed, do not seem to have been determined by any particular principle. *Pyrosoma* Smith, for instance, is rejected as name of the parasite of Texas fever, on the grounds that it is preoccupied, while *Apiosoma* Wandolleck, (which is also preoccupied) is adopted, and the name *Piroplasma* is overlooked. The parasite of malaria is given as *Hæmamaeba laverani*, although neither this generic nor this specific name can stand. *Balbiana gigantea* is quietly included in *Sarcocystis tenella*, notwithstanding the lack of grounds for so doing, while quite a number of other *Sarcosporidia* which have been described and named as belonging to three different genera are mentioned as '*Sarcocystis spec. inc.*'

It is possibly unfair to criticise these details adversely, yet, as the author includes the zoologists among the persons for whom his work is written, he should have had more regard for zoological customs. On the whole, von Wasielewski's *Sporozoenkunde* will be a welcome guide to those who desire to study this group, but who are unable to consult the original papers.

CH. WARDELL STILES.

*Report of the Government Entomologist for the Year 1895, Cape of Good Hope, Department of Agriculture.* By C. P. LOUNSBURY.

This little volume illustrates three interesting points: First, that the Government of Cape Colony is an enterprising one, and will not allow itself to fall behind other governments in matters which affect the welfare of the agricultural community; second, that in appointing an entomologist it was considered to be for the best interests of the Colony that an American, trained in recent American methods in the warfare against insects, should be chosen; and third, that this American has in so short a time familiarized himself with the needs of the Colony in his own special line of work, and has presented as his first report a most excellent account of the species which are attracting particular attention at the present time in that country. The report is largely general and much attention is paid to the subject of the importation of injurious insects and of the desirability of legislation to check importation and spread. The species especially considered are certain scale insects, the peach maggot, codling moth, pear slug, the apple and quince borer and the so-called American blight, which is the name generally used in English colonies for the wooly root-louse of the apple, *Schizoneura lanigera*. The Government of Cape Colony is to be congratulated upon its appointment.

L. O. H.

*Tenth Annual Report of the New York State Entomologist.* By J. A. LINTNER, PH.D.

It is always a pleasure to receive a new report from Dr. Lintner. The full and careful articles which the reports of this writer always contain are models in style and treatment for the younger generation of economic entomolo-

gists. The present report, although smaller than some of its predecessors, contains the usual array of important articles, the most interesting of which are the account of *Phora agaraci*, a little fly which damages mushrooms, and which is largely the cause of the impracticability of mushroom cultivation during the summer months; an account of the 1894 occurrence of the seventeen-year locust in New York State, and of the grasshopper plague in western New York. The present report contains a valuable appendix in the shape of an article on scorpion flies, by Dr. Lintner's assistant, Dr. E. P. Felt, who describes the heretofore unknown larvæ of *Panorpa rufescens*. The report also contains an elaborate index to Reports I. to X., which renders at once available nearly all of the results of Dr. Lintner's able work since he has held the position of State Entomologist of New York. This general index means more than appears at first glance, on account of the custom which Dr. Lintner has followed of late of publishing full bibliographies of the insects treated. Thus it becomes an easy matter for a person possessing the ten reports to familiarize himself to a very considerable degree with the literature of a very large number of species.

L. O. H.

*La psychologie des sentiments.* By TH. RIBOT. Paris, Alcan. Pp. xi+443.

The indefatigable Th. Ribot has given us in his last work, *La Psychologie des Sentiments*, a clear, forcible and succinct summary, professedly from the James-Lange point of view. However, this interpretation is not adhered to very rigorously, and sometimes, indeed, seems directly contradicted (see p. 383 and compare pp. 108 and 187). Yet M. Ribot's main position undoubtedly is that all feeling is a reflex, or, as he would prefer to state it, an aspect of organic changes. But this constant reference to the nature and constitution of the nervous system, or otherwise set forth as tendency, instinct, need, impulse, seems to us highly unsatisfactory explanation. To explain mental forms as knowing and egoism by intuitive fixed tendencies thereto (*e. g.*, p. 192 ff.) appears to us quite on a par with the old intuitive psychology, and not far removed from the much derided metaphysics that

explains lion by leoninity. It appears to us that the word 'tendency', whether interpreted physiologically or psychically, is like the word 'chance' in physics and biology, a mere expression to cover ignorance. And it does not better things to assume that physiological and mental are only modes of an unknown something. To explain the known by the unknown may be good metaphysics, but it is certainly bad science. Further, when M. Ribot endorses Spinoza's *dictum* that desire and appetite are the bases of all emotion, we must ask what is desire but an emotion, and what is appetite but pure pain mingled with a feeling toward an unrecognized objectivity?

However, we fully recognize the value of a physiology of feeling, and of a physics and chemistry as well, and we wish that M. Ribot had adhered rigidly to this interpretation, but he often encroaches on psychology where his descriptions are only of the most general and obvious sort and his analyses (*e. g.*, jealousy, p. 264) are greatly lacking in accuracy and thoroughness.

M. Ribot regards fear, anger and sympathy as the universal primitive emotions, closely followed by the self-feeling and sexual feeling, which five are basal, all other emotions being derived by evolution, by arrest of development and by composition. We do not think that the author has here made clear how hate is arrested anger, or how platonic love is arrest of sexual. As to the latter, indeed, he at one place (p. 18) assigns it a rank as culmination of sexual evolution. But, however, this may be, it certainly seems contrary to the first principle of evolution, that any high and late form can be explained as arrest of development of an early form. The whole treatment of this and other principles is far too slight.

M. Ribot touches upon the curious pleasurable pain and painful pleasure, but the treatment is rather unsatisfactory. The taking a pleasure in a pain or *vice versa* is, we think, not uncommon, and merely shows that emotion can develop upon any subject. The child in taking a certain pleasure in picking its own sores has a relief from *ennui* and an emotion of effective activity. The desire to feel, to do, to know, help explain this pleasure. Alphonse Daudet