The Malaria of the Andean Region of South America. By L. W. Hackett. Rev. Inst. Salub. y Enfem. Trop. 6(4):239-252. 1945. *A. pseudopunctipennis* is the principal and generally the only cause of malaria in the Andean valleys of South America between 250 meters and 2,500 meters above sea level. In latitude it maintains endemic malaria as far south as 31° in Argentina (Córdoba), and in favorable years may produce small epidemic outbreaks one or two degrees further south (to Mendoza); in Chile however its southern limit and that of malaria is the valley of Pica (inland from Iquique), at 20° 30' south latitude. It appears to reach its maximum altitude in the Cinti valley of Bolivia at 2600 meters and there it causes what is probably the highest malaria in the world. The upper limit of its range is so variable not only in different valleys, but also in the same valley in different years that water temperature is probably of more importance than barometric pressure as the limiting factor. To the north, it is the commonest anopheline in upland valleys of Colombia and Central America, but does not appear to be an effective vector of malaria between Ecuador and Guatemala; perhaps we are dealing with more than one species under the name of *A. pseudopunctipennis*. — Author's summary.

The Distribution of Mosquitoes of Medical Importance in the Pacific Area. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. 1946. NAVMED 963, pp. 1-64, illus. This atlas includes 18 species and subspecies of genus *Anopheles*, 6 species of *Aedes* (in subgenus *Stegomyia*), 2 *Culex*, and 4 *Mansonii*. Full-page maps, about 13 by 16 inches, show the distribution of each species, and opposite each map is a page of text giving systematic notes on the species and a brief review of bionomics, relation to disease, distribution, and the sources of distribution records. An extensive bibliography is appended. In addition to the Pacific islands, the area covered includes the Asian mainland as far as eastern India. The list of *Anopheles* as selected includes species that vary greatly in their importance as vectors of malaria, particularly in different parts of their range. For example, at least 9 of the 18 species are shown as occurring in the Philippines, whereas only a single one of these, *A. minimus flavrostris* (shown on the map merely as *minimus*) is considered by workers there to be of real importance. A number of widely distributed species are included on the basis of reports from a single locality or a restricted area. Since no distinctions of this nature are indicated on the maps, the latter are misleading in this respect. The records, however, are provided in the text, and the paper as a whole is a useful one. The large size of the publication makes it