

lance of these insects in Alaska. I can assure you the picture was a common one over much of the State. To work or play under such conditions is an impossibility. I have noted an unimportant error. On page 2, it is stated that I obtained certain data on species and abundance in Alaska in 1943. It should be 1944. On the same page there exists a confusion, where it is stated that Ehrlich collected mosquitoes in northeastern Alaska in 1956; his reference, however, reads, "Mosquito Records from the Chukchi Sea Coast of Northwestern Alaska." I did note on Map 8 that *Aedes fitchii* and *A. impiger* were recorded from in the vicinity of the Barter Islands. Ap-

parently, considerable information emanated from W. C. Frohne, of the U. S. Public Health Service, since there are 14 references (the greatest number of any one author) to his titles in Literature Cited. The 12 maps of Alaska giving the distribution of species could be improved. For example, Map 9 gives data on 3 climate zones together with the distribution of 5 species, and is confusing. On the other hand, 4 maps give the distribution of but one species, with no data on climate.

This handbook is an excellent contribution to our knowledge of mosquitoes, and is the best dealing with the species indigenous to the arctic. —Harry Stage.

John Lane

JOHN LANE, who was born in São Paulo on March 12, 1905, the son of one of the American families that emigrated to Brazil from the southern United States after the Civil War, died suddenly in São Paulo on January 4, 1963 of a heart attack. Well known throughout the Americas, Mr. Lane was Associate Professor in the Department of Parasitology and Rural Health in the Faculty of Hygiene and Public Health, University of São Paulo.

His secondary education was at Macenzie College in São Paulo, and he received his earliest scientific training in São Paulo under Herman Luederwaldt and Frei Thomaz Bergmeier. Later, in Rio de Janeiro he worked with Dr. G. A. de Oliveira Castro at the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, and then with Raymond Hannon and Nelson C. Davis of the Rockefeller Foundation staff. In 1941-42 he studied at Cornell under Matheson, on Rockefeller Foundation fellowship.

In 1953 two volumes of his *Neotropical Culicidae* were published by the University of São Paulo. Volume III of this work, dealing with the biology of mos-

quitoes, has been in preparation since 1959, and on December 7, 1962 Mr. Lane wrote to the Pan American Health Organization, which was sponsoring the work, to say that the text of this volume had been finished, and that the typescript ran to 548 pages.

Lane's magnum opus is the culmination of some 23 years of work with the Neotropical Culicidae, in the course of which he collaborated with many well-known specialists in the group. His studies were much helped by a Guggenheim travel grant in 1950 to visit museums in Europe and the United States to examine type and other specimens of special interest.

His studies and publications involve species in at least seven families of Diptera in addition to Culicidae. The current list of title of his scientific papers contains 152 entries, on a great variety of forms. Among these entries is the chapter in Boyd's *Malariaology* "Anophelines of the Neotropical Region." He also assisted in the translation into Portuguese of *Practical Malariaology* by Russell, West and Manwell.
