

one of which, the "Lerma," lies wholly within Mexican territory. The Neotropical region is also divided into three subregions, the Central-American subregion again being separated into four "provinces," Balsas, Guatemalan, San Juan, and Isthmian; the limits of these are shown on Map 2.

The twenty-six plates include figures of seventy-eight of the 415 species enumerated. The maps inserted in the Introduction showing the distribution of certain families are worthy of attention.

9. **Terrestrial and Fluvial Mollusca.** By E. v. Martens. *Pp.* xxviii, 706, with 16 plain, and 28 coloured plates. **£7 net**

In this volume the author summarizes the characters and distribution of the species in common tables, instead of giving separate descriptions. The geographical distribution is given at great length in the 'Introduction' (published in 1901), accompanied by separate tables of the Terrestrial and Freshwater genera. The difference between the fauna of the Pacific and Atlantic slopes is noticed, but is stated to be not very important as regards the land shells. Central Guatemala (Baja Vera Paz), however, is said to be occupied chiefly by metamorphic rocks, while North Guatemala (Alta Vera Paz) is mostly of limestone formation: this difference accounts for the greater richness of land shells in the latter province. One peculiarity of the fauna of the Pacific slope is worthy of note, viz., the occurrence of large-sized *Otostomi* and *Bulimuli* in Western Mexico related to various Andean forms, the distribution being somewhat analogous to that of the majority of the Cactaceæ. The submarine Mollusca of the eastern and western shores are said to be distinct, more so than some truly marine shells, but there are some remarkably analogous forms among them.

10-11. **Arachnida Araneidea.** By O. Pickard-Cambridge. 2 vols., *pp.* xv, 317, x, 610, with 30 plain, and 63 coloured plates. **£10 net**

Vol. I. contains descriptions and figures of 417 new species of Araneidea, and a list of species identified by the author. The new forms are illustrated on thirty-nine plates. Vol. II. of this subject gives the systematic arrangement of the species of Araneidea described in vol. I. and the large number added in vol. II. A Synopsis of the Families is given on pp. 541-544. The 'Opiliones,' or 'Harvestmen,' are dealt with on pp. 546-585, and illustrated by three plates, LII.-LIV. In the two volumes 1181 species are enumerated, this number including the 422 described as new in vol. II. The Opiliones number 70 species, 58 of which are described as new, with 11 new genera.

The ninety-three plates illustrate 981 species.