

through our region to Colombia and Venezuela. The humid forest regions of Central America possess a very rich Tenebrionid-fauna, as so many species attack decaying trees, or the fungi growing upon them, even in gloomy places; the Melandryidæ, however, are poorly represented, as in other tropical regions. The Cistelidæ, Xylophilidæ, and Œdemeridæ belong to the 'neglected' groups, not a single Central American species of any one of these families having been described before the publication of these volumes. The Meloidæ, on the contrary, had been studied by various Coleopterists, especially by E. Dugès in Mexico, and many of the species were previously described. The Heteromera, as stated in the Introduction, comprise a greater variety of forms than any of the other main divisions of the Coleoptera, nearly all of which are reproduced here. Probably no better case of mimicry or homochroism can be found amongst beetles than that existing between the Tenebrionid genus *Cuphotes* and *Cypherotylus* (Erotylidæ) and the Lagriid genus *Uroplatopsis* and *Uroplata* (Hispidæ). Some of the smaller subcortical Cucujids of the Clavicorn-series are so closely related to various Pythids—from which they are only distinguishable by the number of joints in the hind tarsi of the males—that it is probable that these latter will have to be removed eventually from the heterogeneous series of families known collectively under the name Heteromera.

The two volumes devoted to this group include forty-four plates, illustrating upwards of 1000 species.

Vol. IV. part 3. By D. Sharp and G. C. Champion. *Curculionidæ* (part). The Rhynchophora, or weevils, include a larger number of species (3848) than any of the other main divisions of the Coleoptera, and no fewer than five volumes of the present series are devoted to their enumeration. In the first volume (Part 3) 616 species of the following subfamilies of the Curculionidæ are dealt with: Attelabinæ, Pterocolinæ, Allocoryninæ, Apioninæ, Thecesterninæ, and Otiorrhynchinæ. Dr. Sharp's contribution, pp. 1–177, was published (pp. 169–177 excepted) in 1889–1891; this portion included the first five subfamilies and the apterous Otiorrhynchinæ, and that of Mr. Champion, dealing with the winged Otiorrhynchinæ, appeared in 1911. The Attelabinæ and Apioninæ, both numerous in species, do not differ greatly from the representatives of these subfamilies in temperate northern regions. The Pterocolinæ, Allocoryninæ, and Thecesterninæ, each including a few species only, are common to North America and Mexico or Central America. The apterous Otiorrhynchids are mostly restricted to the central plateau—*Eupagoderes*, *Epicærus*, and *Epagriopsis* being the dominant genera in the highlands of Mexico,—while the winged forms preponderate in the warmer forest regions to the east, west, and south, this distribution being similar to that of the Tenebrionids. *Pandeleiteius* and *Pantomorus* are characteristic winged genera in the open country.

The fifteen plates include figures of nearly 400 species.