

140 (104 new), Scolytidæ 272 (181 new), and Anthribidæ 193 (148 new). The Brenthidæ are mostly confined to the forests of the tropics, and are particularly numerous in Tropical America, Madagascar, and the Indo-Malay region. As regards the Scolytidæ the author, Mr. Blandford, remarks that the genera are either cosmopolitan or Neotropical, some of the latter being represented by stragglers in North America; he also says that the southward limit of many northern forms is doubtless determined by the distribution of the Coniferæ, which do not reach south of Nicaragua. Dr. Jordan, in his introductory remarks on the Anthribidæ (p. 299), writes as follows:—"The present treatise offers an illustration of the great increase in the number of known species when a tropical district has been more exhaustively examined. Hardly three dozen forms were known from Central America, while the material now before me comprises close on 200 species." These insects are rarely found in large numbers, owing to their great resemblance to the bark of trees on which they occur. The author divides the Anthribidæ into two subfamilies, the Pleurocerinæ and the Anocerinæ, and gives a key to the whole of the genera (pp. 300-302). In the text the type of each genus is indicated, and the species of the larger genera are tabulated.

Fourteen plates are issued with this volume: three for the Brenthidæ, six for the Scolytidæ, and five for the Anthribidæ.

Vol. IV. part 7. By G. C. Champion. *Curculionidæ* (concluded). This Volume finishes the Rhynchophora, the rest of the Curculionidæ belonging to the Subfamily Curculioninæ—the Groups Acamptina, Trypetina, and Cossonina—and the whole of the subfamily Calandrinæ being here dealt with. An Appendix to the Curculionidæ is added, on pp. 178-212, enumerating a few additional forms and making some corrections to the synonymy. The Cossonina and Calandrinæ are each represented in Central America by a large number of species, some of the Calandrids attacking palms, cacti, sugar-cane, maize, Musaceæ, &c. The Mexican Cossonids (the genus *Cossonus* excepted) had been previously studied by Wollaston and the Calandrids by Chevrolat, nevertheless, with more abundant material, many new forms were found in our collection. Altogether 344 species are enumerated, 231 of which are described as new.

Vol. V. *Longicornia* by H. W. Bates; *Bruchides* by D. Sharp. The greater part of this volume (pp. 1-436), published in 1879-1885, is devoted to the enumeration of the Longicornia by Mr. Bates, the Bruchides, by Dr. Sharp, published in 1885, occupying pp. 437-504. Altogether the two tribes number 1423: Longicornia 1273 (648 new), Bruchides 150 (117 new). Mr. Bates in his Introduction to the Longicornia, published in 1886, remarks as follows: "Compared with the Tribe