

Geodephaga, it is beyond doubt far more numerous represented in tropical than in extra-tropical lands, and its species and genera are naturally multiplied in the highest degree in tropical forests, where woody vegetable growths, to which the Longicornia are almost exclusively attached in their larval states, are most numerous and varied. Although their beauty of form and colour has led to their having been industriously collected, it is evident, from the number of new species continually arriving from countries supposed to be fairly well explored, that we are as yet far from possessing even an approximately complete knowledge of the whole product of Nature in this department. This is partly due to the recondite and, to a great extent, nocturnal habits of a vast proportion of the species, and the difficulty of the search for them in dense primæval forests where few clearings offer the necessary openings." The author thinks that the main conclusions arrived at after a similar examination of the Geodephaga are confirmed, viz. (1) that the Central-American fauna is essentially Neotropical; (2) that the northern portion of the region (Mexico and Guatemala) is not an extension southward of the Nearctic Province, but (3) that it is a remarkably distinct subprovince of the Neotropical fauna. Dr. Sharp, in his remarks on the Bruchides, numbering 150 in all, says (p. 437) that our knowledge of these insects is not sufficiently advanced to enable any trustworthy generalizations to be made in reference to the species found in Central America; and, as the northern parts of Mexico had been inadequately explored, it was not possible to say what relationship existed between the North American species and those of the regions southward.

Of the twenty-six plates issued in the present volume, one only (pl. xxvi.) is devoted to the Bruchides.

Vol. VI. part 1, and Supplement. By M. Jacoby. *Phytophaga* (part).—The enumeration of the Phytophagous Coleoptera was commenced in 1880, before the Sallé collection had been acquired by the Editors and shortly after Mr. Champion had started on his journey to Central America. The collections made by him, and by Höge in various parts of Mexico, increased our material so largely that a Supplementary Volume was added. Hence, two bulky volumes, together including over 1000 pages of text and forty-three plates, were required for the account of the families Sagridæ, Donaciidæ, Crioceridæ, Megalopodidæ, Clythridæ, Cryptocephalidæ, Chlamydidæ, Lamprosomidæ, Eumolpidæ, Chrysomelidæ, and Galerucidæ. The Hispidæ and Cassididæ are described in vol. VI. part 2. In the general Introduction to the two volumes (Part 1 and the Supplement), published in 1892, the relative number of species for each family is shown in a Table, and the number of species of the larger genera (*Diabrotica* alone possessing 178, 116 of which are described as new, and *Lema* 129, with 73 new) is also noted. At the end of this Introduction, a systematic list of the whole of the species figured is given on pp. ix.–xix. The Phyto-