

phaga are perhaps more in evidence, except in the denser forest districts, than any of the other families of Coleoptera in Tropical America, many of the species occurring in great abundance on the herbage in open places at the commencement of the rainy season. Some of them, like *Orina* in Europe, are extremely variable in colour, so that, as the author observes, nothing can be done by the systematic worker but to treat as distinct such forms as in his opinion differ sufficiently from their allies. Of the 2166 species enumerated (in 1892) only about 90 are known from north of the Mexican boundary and about 150 from south of Panama: Central America is thus shown to have an exceedingly rich and peculiar Phytophagous fauna, of which the affinities are much greater with South than with North America. Since the publication of these two volumes, very little has been added to the Central American list beyond a few forms described by Mr. Bowditch; Mr. Gahan's papers on *Diabrotica* dealt with South American species only.

About 1000 species are figured on the forty-three plates.

Vol. VI. part 2. By J. S. Baly and G. C. Champion. *Phytophaga* (part). This volume gives an account of the Hispidæ by J. S. Baly, published in 1885–1886, with a short Appendix, in 1894, by G. C. Champion; and of the Cassididæ by G. C. Champion, published in 1893–1894. For the two families 453 species are enumerated—Hispidæ 226 (169 new), Cassididæ 227 (55 new). The Central-American representatives of these groups are essentially Neotropical, America north of Mexico possessing a very limited number of species. Many of the characteristic South-American genera of Cassididæ, however, do not reach so far north as Panama, or, if present, are represented by very few species. Mexico is particularly rich in peculiar forms belonging to the genera *Chelymormpha*, *Physonota*, *Coptocycla*, &c. The Hispidæ attack Musaceæ, Bambusaceæ, &c., and abound throughout the warmer parts of Tropical America.

The thirteen plates include figures of nearly 300 species.

Vol. VII. By H. S. Gorham. *Erotylidæ*, *Endomychidæ*, and *Coccinellidæ*. The three families enumerated in this volume are placed by recent writers in the Clavicorn-series, which are dealt with in vol. II. part 1 of the present work. The total number of species is as follows:—*Erotylidæ* 282 (154 new); *Endomychidæ* 81 (39 new); and *Coccinellidæ* 239 (108 new). The *Erotylidæ*, including the *Languriides*, were published in 1887–1889, the *Endomychidæ* in 1889–1891, the *Coccinellidæ* in 1891–1898, and a short Supplement to all three families, and the Introduction, in 1898–1899. The Author, speaking of the *Erotylidæ*, exclusive of the *Languriides*, says that the members of this highly developed family of fungivorous beetles are largely endemic. The *Endomychidæ* are somewhat poorly represented in Central America; the *Coccinellidæ*, or 'lady-birds,' on the other hand, are very