

Larridæ 52, Nyssonidæ 32, Bembecidæ 26, Philanthidæ 54, Mimesidæ 8, Pemphredonidæ 3, Crabronidæ 24, Pompilidæ 163, Scoliidæ 59, Mutillidæ 221. The pages 1–400 were published between 1888–1896, the rest in 1899 and 1900. Mr. H. H. Smith's Mexican collections fortunately arrived in time to be included, so that the enumeration of the species in vol. II. is more complete than in vol. I. of the Hymenoptera.

In the Introduction (published in 1900) there is a classified list of the 312 species figured on the fourteen plates.

Vol. III. By A. Forel. *Heterogyna*. Volume III. of the Hymenoptera, published in 1899–1900, contains an account, in French, of the Heterogyna or Ants, numbering 382 species, 66 of which are described as new. From the author's remarks on page 1, it would seem that a large number of the Central-American forms are common to South America, and that the Formicid-fauna is mainly Neotropical. A few closely related S.-American species are described in foot-notes. The four plates include figures of 57 species; plate II. shows the nests of various ants among leaves, or in the spines of *Erythrina*, *Acacia*, &c.

36–38. **Lepidoptera Rhopalocera.** By F. Ducane Godman and O. Salvin.
3 vols., pp. xlvi, 487, 782, with 113 coloured plates (1–112, 24a).
£37 10s net

Vol. I. of the Butterflies, published in 1879–1886, the Introduction excepted, gives an account of the Nymphalidæ—including the subfamilies Danainæ, Satyrinæ, Morphinæ, Brassolinæ, Acraeinæ, Heliconiinæ, and Nymphalinæ,—Libytheidæ, and Erycinidæ. Vol. II. includes the enumeration of the Lycanidæ (published in 1887), Papilionidæ, including the subfamilies Pierinæ and Papilioninæ (1889–1893), and Hesperiidæ (Hesperiinæ, 1893–1899, Pamphilinæ, by Godman alone, 1900–1901); a Supplement to the whole subject by Godman, pp. 638–741 (1901); and a Note on the Group Eumæidi, pp. 110–112, published in 1887, by Scudder. The Introduction to vol. I. (pp. v–xlvi), by Godman, issued on the conclusion of vol. II., in 1901, contains a description of the physical conformation of each of the countries belonging to the Central-American region; an explanation of the classification adopted; remarks on the leading forms belonging to each of the six families recognized (Nymphalidæ, Libytheidæ, Erycinidæ, Lycanidæ, Papilionidæ, and Hesperiidæ); a Table showing the geographical distribution of the genera (pp. xxii–xxvii); particulars as to the sources whence the material was obtained, with the names of the collectors and some remarks on the places visited by them; and a systematic list of the whole of the species figured (1206) in the two volumes (pp. xxxi–xlv), the plates numbering 113 in all. Altogether, 1805 species (Nymphalidæ 588, Libytheidæ 1, Erycinidæ 240,