

Lycænidæ 234, Papilionidæ 186, and Hesperiidæ 556) are enumerated, 376 of which are described as new, and 18 others from South America are added in foot-notes. In the Hesperiidæ the genitalia of most of the species are figured, many closely allied forms being definitely separable by these male-structures, and some of the species of the genus *Papilio* are similarly illustrated.

39-42. **Lepidoptera Heterocera.** By H. Druce and Lord Walsingham.
4 vols., pp. xxxii, 490, 622, xii, 482, with 111 coloured plates.
£20 net

Vol. I. of this subject, published in 1881-1891, the Introduction excepted, contains an account of the following 22 families of Moths:—Sphingidæ, Castniidæ, Ægeriidæ, Agaristidæ, Zygaenidæ, Arctiidæ, Chalcosiidæ, Lithosiidæ, Melameridæ, Dioptidæ, Liparidæ, Saturniidæ, Lasiocampidæ, Limacodidæ, Bombycidæ, Drepanulidæ, Psychidæ, Cossidæ, Hepialidæ, Notodontidæ, Noctuidæ, and Deltoidæ. Vol. II., published in 1891-1896, includes the Euschemidæ, Uraniidæ, Geometridæ, Siculidæ, and Pyralidæ; and a very extensive Supplement, pp. 298-569, issued in 1896-1899, embraces all the families contained in both volumes, another family, the Arbelidæ (pp. 449, 450), being added. The author, in his Introduction to vol. I., published in 1900, states that in 1880 less than 400 species of Heterocera had been recorded from Central America against the 3639 enumerated in these two volumes. The Table given on page ix shows the number of species belonging to each of the 28 families and of those peculiar to the region. He says that it is almost impossible to give any generalizations as to the composition of the Central American Heterocera, because so little is known of the species inhabiting the adjacent parts of South America; but it may safely be said that their affinities are almost entirely South American, and the few northern forms that do occur mostly belong to widely distributed genera.

The 101 plates, which form vol. III., include figures of 1926 species, a complete list of which is given in the Introduction to vol. I., pp. xi-xxxi. Vol. IV., commenced in 1909, contains the enumeration of the Tineina, Pterophorina, and Orneodina, and a few supplementary genera and species omitted in the other volumes dealing with the Heterocera. The Tineina are grouped under 22 Families—Lavernidæ, Gelechiadæ, Ecophoridæ, Ethmiadæ, Blastobasidæ, Stenomidæ, [Ægeriadæ], [Cossidæ], Arrhenophanidæ, Sparganothidæ, Olethreutidæ, Tortricidæ, Phaloniadæ, Carposinidæ, Hemerophilidæ, Coleophoridæ, Heliodinidæ, Hyponomeutidæ, Phyllorycteridæ, Tineidæ, Acrolophidæ, and Nemophoridæ. Two of them, the Ægeriadæ and the Cossidæ, were previously dealt with in detail by Mr. Druce in vol. I., their true affinities with the Tineina not having been recognized at that time.

Lord Walsingham, in his Introduction, alludes to the great assistance he has