

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. The nine plates are coloured or partly coloured.

28. COLEOPTERA. 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 species: 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 Geodephaga, it is beyond doubt far more numerously 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.