

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

Two papers on the Longicornia, subsequently received from our collectors after Vol. V. was finished, have been published, entitled: "Additions to the Longicornia of Mexico and Central America": one by Mr. Bates (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1892, pp. 143-183, pls. v.-vii.); the other by Mr. Gahan (loc. cit. pp. 255-274, pl. xii.). These additions bring the total number of species of Central American Longicornia to 1372.

29, 30. COLEOPTERA. 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 Phytophaga 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 coloured plates.