

Some idea should have been given as to the relative size of Figures 22 and 23, and it would appear that Figures 53, 55, 56, 57, 59 and 61 are rather needless repetition of what might well have been illustrated in one or two good photographs. Figure 64 is inverted. Of the mistakes in the letterpress, we notice (p. 64) "the larvæ (of *M. domestica*) will become fully developed in from eight to fourteen days"; the minimum period for the larval stadium is about five days; and should not "responds to," on p. 82, line 7, be "records"? The seta of the flagellum of the antenna respond to the note, and this response is probably interpreted by the characteristic nerve-end cells in the swollen base of the antenna.

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### BOOK NOTICES.

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COLEOPTERORUM CATALOGUS, pars 23, Cleridæ. Sigm. Schenkling, Berlin. W. Junk, Nov., 1910.

This valuable contribution by the recognized authority on the subject is fully up to the high standard established by the author in his masterly work on the family in the "Genera Insectorum."

In the first general catalogue of Coleoptera, that of Gemminger and Harold (1869), only 697 species of Cleridæ were listed; in Lohde's "Cleridarum Catalogus" (1900), the number was increased to 1,822; and in the "Genera Insectorum" (1903), the number recorded was 1,971 species, exclusive of 187 varieties, 162 genera being necessary for their reception. In the present "Catalogus" 2,285 species, 224 named varieties and 185 genera are given as valid, the whole making a volume of 174 pages, of which 39 are devoted to a comprehensive index.

The system followed is essentially that of Lacordaire, with numerous modifications and amplifications. The family is primarily divided into two subfamilies—the CLERINÆ taking the place of Lacordaire's *Clérides vrais*, the CORYNETINÆ that of his *Enopliides*.

The genera are arranged in natural sequence, while the species are given in alphabetical order. The bibliographical and synonymical references, both generic and specific, are quite exhaustive, including those of a biologic and anatomic nature, and the general distribution of each species is also given.

Twenty-seven genera are recognized as members of our fauna, *Laricobius* Rosenhauer being properly omitted from the catalogue, as the