

I do not wish to be construed as wantonly criticising a paper that distinctly adds to our knowledge, but the facts as stated are so at variance with my personal observations that I must ask my friends to look again. The best way would be by isolating single nymphs and carefully following each through all instars. The plate of this life-history is more satisfactory than the other, although both are excellent. It depicts the ova, three nymphal instars, and the adult, and from these figures one is struck with the great similarity of the species to our native forms of *Alydus*. On the whole, as an addition to our knowledge of life-histories in a much-neglected group, this paper is of value. A more profound study of nymphal variations in structure and appendages would have greatly enhanced its importance, but knowing as I do, the difficulties incident on such work it is only bare justice to commend highly the good beginning made.

The *Catalogue of the Hemiptera of Fiji* is conceived and carried out in the spirit of accuracy so characteristic of its author's work, and reflects his well-known views on phylogeny and synonymy, the arrangement of the Heteropterous families being that he has adopted for his forthcoming catalogue. This paper is based on the collections made by Koebele and Muir when searching for parasites to control the sugarcane leaf-hopper, and includes an account of some Hemiptera from Charles H. Knowles, Superintendent of the Department of Agriculture of Fiji. The previous total of 40 Hemiptera known from the Islands is increased to 205, but he says, it is evident that the endemic forms are scarcely collected. "Fiji was associated, by Wallace, with the Pacific Islands, in a 'Polynesian sub-region,' but its Hemipterous fauna seems decidedly continental, and to be included in the 'Austro-Malayan Sub-region' of the Australian Region."

Eleven genera and thirty-four species are described as new. The catalogue is enriched by notes on food-plants, habits, occurrence, description of nymphs, and other valuable details. The plate figures the widely-distributed *Orthæa* (= *Pamera*) *vincta*, Say, brachypterous adult, nymph, and tegmen of macropterous form; *Brachylybas variegatus* from above and from side, together with the odoriferous orifice, much enlarged; *Ontiscus vitiensis*; the tingids *Mesocypselas dicysta* and *Holophygdon melanesica*, from above and from side; and the hemelytra of *Ploiariodes medusa*. Taken as a whole, this is a most important addition to our knowledge of the Hemipterous fauna of the Pacific Islands.

Mailed April 7th, 1909.