language. The word *Venus*, for example, when used as a generic symbol is merely a combination of letters without meaning, and the species names should be given the masculine ending. So, genera ending in *soma* or *derma* should have the feminine ending in the specific names, without regard to the gender of such words in the Greek. Generic symbols, even if considered a part of language, could not be Greek, but, as soon as taken into the nomenclatorial scheme, become Latin, which should be the sole source of specific words. These species names always have a meaning and therefore assume a different status from generic symbols; they can and should be altered if necessary to give the meaning intended by their author.

Looking through the pages of this catalogue I would propose the following changes:

Hyptioma Csy., p. 162, is a synonym of *Holisus* Erichs.; the species *Cubensis* seems however to be valid. This error in the generic name indicates one of the disadvantages of working without full literature at hand, as the writer has been forced to do on many occasions; but, in this case, although resulting in a synonym, there is a certain advantage in having a perfectly independent estimate of the systematic position of the genus, which seemed to be a Xantholinid and not closely related to the *Cafius* series.

The genera *Terasota* and *Taphrodota*, p. 242, are subdivisions of *Aloconota*.

Euromota, p. 242, and *Anepsiota*, p. 236, are valid subgenera of *Atheta*, as this genus is supposed to be constituted by recent authors. I do not agree with those who place so many heterogeneous elements under the genus *Atheta*, and believe that the ideas expressed in the older catalogue of Heyden, Reitter and Weise are far nearer to the truth. There such names as *Acrotona*, *Liogluta*, *Aloconota*, *Amischa* and some others, stand for genera in the full sense of the word, each with numerous subgenera.

Macroterma, p. 242, is a valid subgenus of *Atheta* in its comprehensive sense. The species *dentata*, of Bernhauer *(Atheta)*, is smaller and narrower than *alutacea* Csy., and the two are not very closely related.

Homalotusa, p. 242, is also a subgenus of *Atheta*, near *Liogluta*.

Elytrusa, p. 235, may or may not be the same as *Megista*, for I am by no means certain that the type is identical with the type of *Megista* Rey; it however is at best a subgenus, very closely allied to *Megista*.