
sections—the *Cribellatae*, with eight families, the *Ecridellatae* with thirty families. This portion of Vol. I. contains the External Anatomy and the classification of the *Aranæ theraphosæ* and the *Cribellate* section of the *Aranæ verae*. The text is illustrated with outline figures. There is no key to the families, but under each family there is a key to the genera, after which follow descriptions of the genera and various remarks. The descriptions of the genera and the keys are in Latin; the rest in French. Although the classification will, of course, change from time to time, this work will be for many years to come a most important work for arachnologists, and should be found in every college library throughout the world.—N. B.

A SYNONYMIC CATALOGUE OF LEPIDOPTERA HETEROCERA (MOTHS) by
W. F. Kirby, F. L. S., F. E. S., etc., etc.: Vol. I., Sphingæ and
Bombycæ. London: Gurney and Jackson, 1 Paternoster Row: 1892.

This forms a large volume of 950 pages, including the Sphingæ and Bombycæ of the world, and brought down to May 1, 1892. There are twenty-nine families recognized, of which the Sphingidæ form the twenty-first, preceded by the Notodontidæ and followed by the Bombycidæ. The Castniidæ head the list, including as the only North American species, the genus *Megathymus*, heretofore classed among the butterflies. The genus *Lagoa*, which Dr. Packard has recently proposed should form the type of a new family, is placed in the Liparidæ, between *Parorgyia* and *Orgyia*, a most peculiar location. A number of names, long since referred to the synonymy, reappear under their original generic titles in a very misleading manner, as, for example, *Arctia bimaculata* Saunders, placed between *A. f-pallida* Stets. and *A. Nais* Dru., in the genus *Apantesis* Walk. One would hardly look for *Crocata quinaria* here. On page 36 is a curious error, whereby the noctuid genus *Euedwardsia*, Grote, proposed for *Xanthotrix Neumoegeni*, Hy. Edw., is made to stand for *Edwardsia brillians*, Neum. As both generic names are thus pre-occupied, the Agaristid genus may be known as *Eupseudomorpha*. But errors of this kind are hard to avoid in a work of the size of this one; and the arrangement of the moths of the world under a uniform system of classification makes possible a revision of our North American species to correspond with it. The correction of certain errors in the location of species, with which Mr. Kirby is necessarily autoptically unacquainted, can easily be made, and Mr. Neumoegen and myself have already started on this work.

HARRISON G. DYAR.