

AQUATIC BIOTA OF TROPICAL SOUTH AMERICA. PART 1. ARTHROPODA. Edited by S. H. Hurlbert, G. Rodriguez and N. D. Dos Santos. Pp. xii + 323. The State University, San Diego, California, 1981. US \$14 (paper).

This book, although titled 'Part 1' is in effect the second of a three-volume work, the first volume (1977) having dealt with the aquatic fauna and flora of southern (i.e. non-tropical) South America. The work comprises selected taxonomic bibliographies. Each bibliographical list is preceded by an introduction in English, Portuguese and Spanish. The introductions contain information on the taxonomy, biogeography and natural history of the given group. The groups separately treated range from the small orders to the larger families, the whole of the Arthropoda being covered by some thirty-eight contributors. Geographically the volume covers the whole of continental South America with the exception of Argentina, Uruguay and Chile. Also included are the Galapagos Islands and the islands (e.g. Trinidad) lying off Venezuela. The editors have encouraged contributors to include literature on species and genera not yet found in the area but considered likely to occur there.

THE GENERIC NAMES OF MOTHS OF THE WORLD, Volume 4. BOMBYCOIDEA, CASTNIOIDEA, COSSOIDEA, MIMALLONOIDEA, SESIOIDEA, SPHINGOIDEA AND ZYGAENOIDEA. By D. S. Fletcher and I. W. B. Nye. British Museum (Natural History), London, 1982. Pp. xiv + 192. £22.50.

In this volume, the fourth to be published of a series of six, the 2858 genus-group names of thirty-two families of moths are catalogued with their type-species and original bibliographical references; junior homonyms, junior objective synonyms and names not nomenclaturally available are listed under their potentially valid name, and cross-referenced in the main alphabetical sequence. The means of fixation of each type-species together with its type-locality is given. New genus-group names are established for nineteen junior homonyms for which no replacement names could be found, one new nominal

genus is established, and nineteen genera are transferred to other families. Type-species are designated for thirty-six nominal genera for which no previous type-species fixation could be found, new replacement names are established for two type-species, and lectotypes are designated for five type-species. The titles of journals are abbreviated as in the *World List*, and those of books and other non-serial publications also follow this style. The place of origin of the name-bearing type of the type-species, as stated in the original description, is cited as the type-locality, and the names of countries are given in their current English form and placed in square brackets if they were not included with the original description. In the introductory sections the dates of some important publications, such as those of Cramer, Stoll, Kirby, Latreille, Ochsenheimer, Romanoff and Schrank are discussed. Finally, the species-group names are indexed with their author and original genus.

LES COCCINELLES. COLEOPTERES: COCCINELLIDAE. TRIBU COCCINELLINI DES REGIONS PALEARCTIQUE ET ORIENTALE. By S. M. Iablokoff-Khnzorian. Pp. 586. Boubée, Paris, 1982.

In the present work all the palaeartic and oriental species and certain species of the Australasian Region have been included. The volume comprises two parts. The first contains a history of earlier research on the group, and accounts of the morphology of all stages, with additional material on ecology, ethology, physiology, biology and genetics. There are also sections on biological control and on the collection and conservation of ladybirds. The second part describes all the taxa studied with keys for their identification. For the genera and many of the species two separate keys are provided – one to the diagnostic features of the genitalia, the other to external characters. There are more than 100 figures illustrating diagnostic characters. The work concludes with a bibliography and four indexes: two to the Coccinellidae and one each to the aphids and the dipterous and hymenopterous parasites.