

CHECK LIST OF THE LEPIDOPTERA OF JAPAN. PART 3: GEOMETRIDÆ. Pp.219-364, 217a. 15 May 1956. PART 4: DREPANIDÆ—NOTODONTIDÆ. Pp.365-429, 364a-d. 25 December 1956. By Hiroshi Inoue. Publisher: Rikusuisha Co., 112/4 Iriarai, Otaku, Japan. [Obtainable from the publisher, unbound, for \$2.00 each for Parts 1-3 and \$1.50 for Part 4, postpaid.]

The two preceding parts of this valuable List were reviewed earlier (*Lepid. News* 9: p.159; 10: p.57). The excellent typography continues unchanged in the two present parts. Here is a comparison of numbers of recorded species of Japan and two other well-worked and widely separated regions. Japan appears to be proportionately very rich in species.

	Japan (142,741 sq. miles) Inoue, 1956	France & Belgium (224,788 sq. miles) Lhomme, 1923-35	New York State (49,576 sq. miles) Forbes in Leonard, 1928
Geometridæ	639	550	265
Drepanidæ	22	7	5
Thyatiridæ	30	10	5
Callidulidæ	2	0	0
Bombycidæ	4	0	0
Eupterotidæ	2	0	2
Lasiocampidæ	18	23	6
Lymantriidæ	44	17	15
Notodontidæ	105	36	53

C. L. REMINGTON

BESTIMMUNGSTABELLEN DER BLATTMINEN VON EUROPA EINSCHLIESSLICH DES MITTELMEERBECKENS UND DER KANARISCHEN INSELN. Vol. I: *Pflanzengattungen A-L; Erzeuger Nr. 1-3133*: pp.(1)-648. Vol. II: *Pflanzengattungen M-Z; Erzeuger Nr. 3134-5551*: pp. (649)-1185. Vol. III: *Neubeschreibungen von Minen-Erzeugern; Systematische Übersicht der Wirtspflanzen und der Minen-Erzeuger; Abbildungen*: 221 pp., 725 figs. By Erich M. Hering. 1957. Publisher: W. Junk, 's-Gravenhage. [Price for three volumes, bound, Dutch Guilders 194.00]

This important work is a new, revised, and much more comprehensive edition of *Blattminen Mittel- und Nord-Europas einschliesslich Englands*, published by the same author in 1935-1937. In its new appearance, the book gives keys to the leaf mines produced by insect larvæ of all Europe, North Africa (the Canary Islands included), and Asia Minor, for the last two areas as completely as the leaf mines have there been studied.

Volume I consists of a preface, explanation of the abbreviations used in the book, and the keys to the leaf mines on the plant genera from A to L. In Volume II the author gives keys to the remaining leaf mines, some corrections and additions to both volumes, and two indices, one for German colloquial names of plants, the other for the mine producers mentioned in the book. Volume III includes a taxonomical supplement with descriptions of 15 new Diptera species and one new Lepidoptera species (*Gnorimoschema philolycii*; Andalusia), systematic lists of the genera of the host plants and the mine producers, and illustrations to the whole work. These latter are instructive line drawings representing leaf mines and some morphological details of the insect larvæ, the larval bags of many Microlepidoptera (Coleophoridæ, Psychidæ) included.

The keys are compiled in a handy form and with accuracy very typical of their author, the leading world specialist upon leaf miners. Every one of the plant genera (they are arranged alphabetically) has a separate key based upon the characters of injuries and the morphology of the mine producers. As is evident from the table of

contents to the whole work, the keys should treat 5551 leaf mines; but just a glance at the book shows that this number is understated, since in the text there are many leaf mines signed with additional letters, and the leaf mines on the Gramineæ are not included in the enumeration at all. In comparison to the 1935-1937 edition, the number of the leaf mines has been almost doubled in the book. The mine producers treated in the keys belong to the orders Coleoptera, Hymenoptera, Lepidoptera, and Diptera. The author does not give the entire number of insect species treated in his book, but from a systematical list in Volume III one can see that they belong to about 300 genera; 166 of them are Lepidoptera. The classification and the nomenclature applied in the book are the most recent, both for the insects and the plants.

In all fairness it must be said that the present book, together with *Biology of the Leaf Miners* (1951) by the same author and publisher, will form a firm basis for any research upon the leaf miners, and will stimulate a widespread study of this biological insect group, not limited to the countries for which the book is directly designated.

NICHOLAS S. OBRAZTSOV, 68 Glenlawn Avenue, Sea Cliff, N. Y., U. S. A.



## ZELLERINA, NOMEN NOVUM FOR STENOPTYCHA

ZELLER, 1863 (PYRALIDIDÆ)

by SALVADOR LUIS DE LA TORRE Y CALLEJAS

Having in mind that the genus *Stenoptycha* Zeller, 1863 (*non* Heinemann, 1866), is preoccupied by *Stenoptycha* Agassiz, 1862, in Coelenterata, and not having seen any substituting name regarding Pyralididæ literature, we hereby propose to use the name **ZELLERINA** instead.

The several species in the United States National Museum are: *erschoffiana* Zell. (from South America), *cœlodactyla* Zell. (from North, South and Central America), *serpentifera* Hamps. (from Bahamas, Porto Rico and Cuba), *ptero-phoralis* Walk. (from St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, North and Central America), *doeri* Walsingham (from Mexico and South America), *incalis* Hamps., and *peruviana* Zell. (from South America).

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Laboratorio de Zoología, Universidad de Oriente, Santiago, Oriente, CUBA