

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.

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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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