

male sex, the right female. Another has two male antennae, and the right hind tibia with two pairs of spurs in line, as in *O. bruceata*. Several otherwise normal females of *A. pometaria* have a third, generally short, spur on one or both hind tibiae.

Reference

Forbes, W. T. M. 1948. Lepidoptera of New York and neighboring States, Part II. *Cornell Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta. Memoir* 274: 263 pp., 255 figs.

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REVIEW

MICROLEPIDOPTERA OF NEW GUINEA. Results of the Third Archbold Expedition (American-Netherlands Indian Expedition 1938-1939). Part I. By A. Diakonoff. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Natuurkunde, Tweede Reeks*, Deel XLIX, No. 1: pp. (1)—167, 1 pl., 1 map, 208 figs. Amsterdam, 1952.

The present work is the first part of a voluminous report on Microlepidoptera collected by the above-mentioned expedition in the mountainous region of Central New Guinea, the fauna and flora of which have been hitherto very little known. The completed work promises to bring a revision of all lepidopterous families usually known under the collective name Microlepidoptera with the exception of the superfamily Pyraloidea of which latter the report includes only the family Alucitidae.

Extensive materials on Microlepidoptera collected by the expedition comprised about 1400 specimens belonging to 582 species and subspecies of 30 families of which 1 family, 67 genera, 516 species and 10 subspecies were new.

In the published part of the report the families Alucitidae (11 spp.), Phalonidae (2 spp.), and a part of Tortricidae (100 spp.) are treated; 6 genera, 94 species, and one variety are described as new. Of some species already known in one sex the other sex is described. Besides the new descriptions, the keys to the Papuan genera and species are given; in these keys not only the presently revised species but also those already known from New Guinea are included. In this way the report is of greatest importance for all students of the Papuan fauna and taxonomists.

The illustrations are very accurate and numerous. The text figures represent wing venuration, heads, and genitalia of all new species and of many little known ones. A map represents the area visited by the expedition; another map gives the distribution of the genus *Zacorisca* Meyr. Plate 1 represents *Chionothremma placida*, gen. & spec. nov., photographed on the sand in nature.

The family Tortricidae, very rich in species in New Guinea, is considered by the author *sensu lato*, i. e., with the inclusion of Eucosminae as a subfamily on an equal level with Tortricinae. This may be noted as a new systematical view of the author who in his former publications was a strong adherent of the separation of Eucosminae as an independent family. "The relation of these two tortricoid groups," the author writes now about Tortricinae and Eucosminae, "is indeed very close and there are no 'absolute' characters available for their separation", and further: "for a more natural classification the two groups have to be united as one family." For an exact explanation of the systematical views of the author it might be added that the family Tortricidae did not include (as the author explained) Ceracidae, Schoenotenidae, and Melanalophidae, none of which was reviewed in the publication under consideration.

As for the remaining parts of the work, we shall have an opportunity to abstract them as soon as they are published.

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