

awareness of holarctic zoogeography, and its value as the only comprehensive compilation of data on Newfoundland Macrolepidoptera.

To append a comment of my own, however, it would appear that we still have little more than a superficial knowledge of the Newfoundland fauna. In spite of extremely adverse weather, my 2-week sojourn to the Avalon Peninsula in mid-summer, 1954, yielded 40 species not encountered by KROGERUS, and this number included 27 not previously reported from Newfoundland in the literature. One might guess that further collecting would more than double the present list.

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*MICROLEPIDOPTERA OF NEW GUINEA*. Results of the Third Archbold Expedition (American-Netherlands Indian Expedition 1938-1939). Part III. By A. Diakonoff. *Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen. Afd. Natuurkunde*. 2nd ser., vol. 49, No. 4: pp. (1)-164, figs. 373-551; 1954. — Part IV. *Ibidem*, vol. 50, No. 1: pp. (1)-191, figs. 552-719; 1954. — Part V. *Ibidem*, vol. 50, No. 3: pp. (1)-211, figs. 720-861, 1 title page; 1955. Amsterdam.

The publication of these three parts concludes a monumental work with altogether 900 pages and 861 figures in text, one separate plate, and one map (see reviews of Parts I and II in *Lepid. News*, vol. 7: p. 128, 1953, and vol. 8: p. 50, 1954). An enclosed title page and the index to the whole work enable it to be bound as a separate volume. Never before have the Microlepidoptera fauna of New Guinea been studied so accurately and on the level of recent scientific research. Although only the records of the Third Archbold Expedition are reported, the work includes review of 582 species and subspecies; of them, 514 species and 10 subspecies are described as new, and 67 new genera are established. Since keys to many Papuan genera and species, both those collected by the Expedition and others, are given, the work is a very important handbook for every student of the Papuan Microlepidoptera fauna. It is of great value for systematists and morphologists dealing with the Lepidoptera.

Part III brings descriptions and records of the families Schoenotenidæ, Childanotidæ, Carposinidæ, and Copromorphidæ, with new 13 genera and 105 species. To the family Schoenotenidæ a complete key to all known genera, also of other faunas, and a brief review of those genera, are given. This review, with many figures, gives a complete idea of the "newly born" family.

Part IV reports on the families Gelechiidæ, Cosmopterygidæ, Scæosophidæ, Xylorictidæ, Stenomidæ, Ecophoridæ, Orneodidæ and Ægeriidæ. 15 genera, 119 species and seven subspecies are described as new.

Part V (the last of the work) reports on Heliodinidæ, Glyphipterygidæ, Elachistidæ, Scythrididæ, Yponomeutidæ, Amphitheridæ, Lithocolletidæ, Epermeniidæ, Plutellidæ, Lyonetiidæ, Tineidæ, Incurvariidæ, and Adelidæ, with 19 genera, 90 species and three subspecies described as new. It includes also a list of the entire Microlepidoptera records of the Expedition, general remarks on and the characteristics of the Microlepidoptera fauna of Central New Guinea, references, index to the whole work, *addenda* and *corrigenda*, and a title page with publishing data of separate parts of the work.

Henceforth, any study of the New Guinean Microlepidoptera fauna is indissolubly connected to the name of Dr. A. DIAKONOFF. His other papers have shown that he has further rich materials on this fauna. Owing to the author, the New Guinean Microlepidoptera are already studied immeasurably better than those of any other tropical fauna. Let us wish the author much success in the continuation of his interesting and important research of tropical Microlepidoptera.

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