

suspected mosquito-borne diseases, viz. dengue and filariasis, embodying the results of laboratory researches.

From the point of view of Natural History in Siam, the greatest interest attaches to the record of species found in this part of Indo-China and invites comparison with the work of Dr. Barnes in this Country. (vide *J. Nat. Hist. Siam*, Vol. VI, pt. 1.)

The author records 15 species of Anopheline mosquitoes and Barnes records 17 species in Siam. 11 species are common to both Siam and Cochin China, the four species not found in Siam being *Anopheles aitkenii*, *A. umbrosus*, *A. hyrcanus* var. *nigerrimus*, and *A. vagus*, the latter being one of the most common species in Indo-China. The classification follows that of Christophers, in which the former genus *Anopheles* is expanded into 5 new genera and a number of sub-genera, on a differentiation of male characteristics only. This system differs from that of other British entomologists who only admit sub-generic status to these genera and therefore the nomenclature in this book is a little unfamiliar. *Anopheles tessellatus* becomes *Neomyzomia tessellata* and *A. aconitus* appears as *Myomyia aconita*, and so on.

Following the Anophelines the author deals with some 80 species of Culicine mosquitoes of which descriptions are given in the same detailed manner and this part of the book is perhaps the most valuable one for use in Siam. Owing to the importance of Anopheline species in the transmission of malaria, this sub-family has been well worked out in Malaya by Stanton and others and keys and descriptions are readily available. On the other hand descriptions of Culicine species are widely scattered throughout the literature and there is no compilation of the subject available in the East. This book therefore, containing systematic descriptions of nearly 100 species of mosquitoes, should be of value for reference in Siam and Burma and perhaps even in India.

The text is illustrated with 122 drawings of structures useful in the identification of the various species and there are three plates showing typical breeding places.

The book is excellently produced and one cannot put it aside without a feeling of regret at the untimely death of the author who gave promise of becoming one of the foremost workers in this branch of entomology.

C. J. House.

June 14th, 1931.

Eorrachis, a New Genus of Bulimoid Snails. By J. R. le B. Tomlin and Lieut.-Col. A. J. Peile. *Proc. Malacological Soc.*, Vol. XIX. Pt. iii, pp. 153-4 + 1 plate, November 1930.

In this paper the authors erect a new genus, *Eorrachis*, with *E. sulphurea* n. sp. as the genotype, which is described and figured.

It was collected on *Euphorbia antiquorum* in the Pran district.

A. K.

New Malayan Buprestidae. By W. S. Fisher. Journ. Fed. Malay States Museums, Vol. XVI, Pts. 1 & 2, pp. 25-57.

The author describes, among a number of species from localities further south, three new species of these beetles from Peninsular Siam. They are: *Chrysobothris strigicollis*, *Agrilus pendleburyi* and *Coraeus semiviridis*; all collected on Kao Luang, Nakawn Sritamarat, by Mr. Pendlebury.

A. K.

Malaysian Cercopidae in the Raffles and Federated Malay States Museums. By H. M. Pendlebury. Journ. Fed. Malay States Museums, Vol. XVI, Pts. 1 & 2, pp. 108-118.

This list of all the cercopid bugs in the above museums includes a number of species collected in Peninsular Siam.

A. K.

Review of Mr. Godfrey's "A Revised List of the Butterflies of Siam."

The following is a translation, kindly supplied by Capt. N. D. Riley, of a review of the above paper by Dr. A. Seitz in the *Entomologische Rundschau*, of July 15th, 1931.

"The new elaboration of the faunistic list of the butterflies of Siam (the first appeared in the same place in 1916) is a highly welcome contribution to our knowledge of butterflies of Southern Asia. The number of species now ascertained to occur in Siam reaches 692, including numerous subspecies and varieties. The individual families comprise the following:—56 Papilionidae, 43 Pieridae, 36 Danaidae, 58 Satyridae, 23 Amathusiidae, 134 Nymphalidae, 1 Acraea, 19 Erycinidae, 179 Lycaenidae, 139 Hesperidae. They present a typical picture of tropical old world fauna. In America in a similar area the number of species would be greatly increased, especially in the Hesperidae. As the work takes into consideration the latest conclusions of Evans and Riley, but is based on the main on the "Macrolepidoptera of the World", comparisons with the butterflies of the other South Asiatic countries, and especially India, are easily made. If I further mention that the new list of the butterflies of Siam introduces 320 more species than the earlier list of 1916, one can easily see how importantly (by almost one hundred per cent) this beautiful work furthers our knowledge."

Proceedings of the Section.

15TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

This was held at the Chulalongkorn University on Monday June 9th, 1930, at 9.30 P. M., before a large number of members