

Tortricidae and Olethreutidae. This volume is especially important for the students of the last mentioned family (or subfamily), because often very intricate colouring and markings of the Olethreutidae make their description lengthy and vague. Illustrations of wings and especially of genitalia greatly help in solving this problem.

Finally, the just issued Fourth Volume (1963), which is the motive for this review, comprises surveys of several smaller families, viz., Phaloniidae, Carposinidae, Chlidanotidae, Oecophoridae, Blastobasidae, Momphidae, Epermeniidae, Strepsimanidae and Physoptilidae. New prospects are opened again to further study of these groups, some of which are hardly known at all (as, e.g., the last two).

As to some constructive criticisms — it is a pity that each volume does not contain an index to genera and species; only a general index will be published in the last volume. I do not understand this editorial policy. It seriously hampers the efficient use of the monograph. Although the genera within a family and the species within a genus are arranged alphabetically, the many new transfers of species to other generic names confuse the issue. This confusion would be avoided by leaving the species in the original combinations as used by MEYRICK the first time (as has been done in the species list of vol. I), and indicating the new combinations separately, as has been done throughout the series with the generic synonyms.

It is evident that certain alterations in taxonomy, proposed by Dr. CLARKE are subject to personal taste and therefore, of course, not always unassailable. However, this is not the exact place for technicalities.

The use of heavy (expensive!) paper made it necessary to issue the volumes bound in buckram, to keep each longer in one piece. Taking this and the high costs of numerous illustrations into consideration one is not too amazed about the high price of the respective volumes, viz. £3, 6, 6, and 12.10.—

Besides the above reviewed and already impressive contribution to our knowledge of the exotic Microlepidoptera, not less than four more volumes are planned, one of which is already in press. We sincerely wish to the author speedy and smooth completion of this enormous task! — A. DIAKONOFF.



*Araschnia levana* L. (Lep., Nymphalidae). De heer CLAASSENS te Heerlen schreef me, dat hij *levana* al een paar jaar in zijn omgeving mist. Het wordt dus wel zaak, weer wat meer aandacht aan deze soort te besteden. Het meest aanbevelenswaardige zou zijn, dat belangstellende waarnemers me aan het eind van het seizoen even kort hun ervaring over 1963 schreven, zodat een overzicht over de huidige stand van zaken gegeven kan worden. — LPK.

Afwijkende vliegdata van Lepidoptera. 1. *Sphinx ligustri* L. Op 6 april 1961 bracht men mij een pas uit de pop gekomen exemplaar, waarvan de vleugels zich niet normaal ontwikkeld hadden. De vlinder was door het open raam de kamer binnen gekomen.

2. *Lycia hirtaria* Clerck. Ik ving op 31 mei 1963 met de menglichtlamp een vrij vers ♂ in onze tuin. Volgens de Catalogus is de laatst bekende vliegdatum 16 mei.

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