

(or very slightly arcuate) at the apex. Club of the antennæ very long, slightly curved. General form nearly of *Stephanorrhina guttata*.

This genus is remarkable for the tridentate anterior margin of the clypeus, which is concave above, and for the very large club to the antennæ. I propose to place it next to *Rhanzania*.

Eutelesmus simplex, n. sp.

Nitidus, castaneus; thorace scutelloque olivaceis, elytris lævibus, pedibus piceis æneo tinctis.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Clypeus sparingly and obscurely punctured; the three apical teeth are short, the lateral ones a little more acute than the middle one. Thorax dark olive-green, nearly black, sparingly punctured. Elytra dark brown, smooth. Legs long, coppery brown, tinted with green here and there; the anterior tibiæ slender, a little narrowed before the apex; the basal joint of the anterior tarsi very short. Sterna clothed with fulvous pubescence. Abdomen broadly impressed in the middle.

Hab. E. Africa, Dar-es-Salaam.

A single example in Colonel Shelley's collection.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Zoological Classification: a Handy Book of Reference, with Tables of the Subkingdoms, Classes, Orders, &c. of the Animal Kingdom, their Characters, and Lists of the Families and principal Genera. By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. Second Edition, with Additions and a Glossary. Small 8vo. London: Van Voorst, 1880.

To prepare a "*Systema Naturæ*" after the Linnean model, in the present state of science, would be a task from which the boldest of naturalists would shrink. Even a "*Systema Animalium*" would defy the powers of any one man, however industrious; and we know from experience that systematic works carried to groups so low as genera usually take several years in their production, even when confined to a single tolerably extensive *order* of animals. Any such book extended to the whole animal kingdom must of necessity occupy several considerable volumes, and would by no means constitute what Mr. Pascoe desires his present work to be, namely "a handy book of reference."

The first edition of Mr. Pascoe's 'Zoological Classification' appeared about three years ago; and we are glad to see that its success

has been so great as to induce the author to make this second enlarged issue. The general nature of its contents is perhaps sufficiently explained in its rather detailed title as given above ; so that we need do little more than indicate the mode in which the author has carried out his design. His object has evidently been to compile from the most trustworthy authorities a something equivalent to the notes which any of us might wish to prepare for his own use, for reference while going about to zoological museums, or when engaged in the study of books and memoirs on zoological subjects, of course keeping down the size of his book so as to render it a convenient pocket companion. With this view, after a few preliminary remarks on the general classification of animals, the theory of descent, &c., he proceeds to tabulate and briefly characterize the subkingdoms, classes, and orders of the animal kingdom, including both fossil and recent forms, and finally under each order gives a list of the more important genera arranged under their respective families, the latter, however, not characterized. Notwithstanding the extreme conciseness with which the whole subject is treated, the author generally indicates not only the bare characters by which the different groups are to be distinguished, but also certain interesting points in the structure, habits, or development of the animals composing them, and, not content with merely mentioning the author whose opinion he adopts, usually, in cases of doubt, or where different views are extant, discusses briefly the opinions which he has not followed. This has the double advantage of furnishing a considerable amount of useful information to the reader, and of getting rid of the difficulty which must always be experienced in the use of many a systematic handbook in which the author treats his classification as if it were the sole one possible. As regards the classification here actually adopted, it is, of course, like all other classifications, open to criticism here and there ; but, taken as a whole, it may certainly be regarded as holding a fairly middle line among the modern zoological systems, and thus, in itself, is very satisfactory. Of course so small a book can afford no space for illustrations.

Mr. Pascoe has added considerably to the value of his work in the present edition by appending to it a glossary of terms, which, notwithstanding some few defects, will prove useful, not only to beginners, but, in many cases, even to more advanced students. In days gone by the comparative anatomists and outdoor naturalists used heavily to reproach the systematic zoologist, and especially the so-called "closet naturalist," with his fondness for a complicated terminology ; but all the efforts of all the closet naturalists from the time of Linneus downwards were quite unable to produce such a rich harvest of terms as have sprung within the last twenty years from the prolific brains of the anatomists. We cannot help feeling that much of this complex and daily increasing terminology is quite unnecessary ; but it exists and will be used, and many

readers who have been puzzled with the new names applied to parts of animals, or used as the designations of phenomena in their life-history, will be glad to hear that a very great number of them are intelligibly explained in Mr. Pascoe's glossary. In fact the book as it stands may be heartily recommended to all who want a useful, portable, and trustworthy compendium of systematic zoology.

A Monograph of the Silurian Fossils of the Girvan District in Ayrshire. By H. A. NICHOLSON, M.D., D.Sc., &c., and R. ETHERIDGE, Jun., F.G.S. Fasciculus II. 8vo. Pp. 137-234, plates x.-xv. Edinburgh: Blackwood and Sons, 1880.

THE second fasciculus of the above work, although not so extensive as the first part as regards the plates and letterpress, is equally interesting. It is occupied wholly with the Crustacea from the Silurian rocks of Girvan, and contains descriptions of the remaining Trilobita, continued from the first part, as well as of the forms referred to the Phyllopoda, Cirripedia, and Ostracoda, which groups, however, will be further supplemented in the third part, in consequence of additional material recently collected, embracing either new species, or adding to the already available information as to forms previously described.

The descriptions include about 40 species of Trilobita, 4 Phyllopoda, 1 Cirripede, and 8 Ostracoda; the notes on the latter group have been furnished by Prof. T. Rupert Jones.

This part contains a table showing the geographical distribution (in twenty-three localities) of the species of Crustacea in the Girvan district, and some general remarks on the stratigraphical relations of the species as a whole, more especially in regard to the evidence afforded by them of the age of the beds in which they occur; and these are referred to the Caradoc, Lower Llandovery, and Upper Silurian formations.

In comparing the range of corals and crustacea it will be observed there is an increase in the number of localities yielding Trilobites, or other orders of Crustacea, over those from which corals have been obtained. Whether this result will be maintained after additional researches remains to be seen. "It is, however, noteworthy that at certain localities where the coral-fauna has been found to be copious, the Crustacea are correspondingly scarce, and *vice versa*."

The Plates, with the exception of pl. xv., which is faint, are well executed; and the authors have spared no labour to render the descriptions and references as exhaustive as possible, by the careful comparison of original specimens, figures, and descriptions of previously described similar forms.



1880. "Zoological classification: a handy book of reference, with tables of the subkingdoms, classes, orders, &c. of the animal kingdom, their characters, and lists of the families and principal genera. By Francis P. Pascoe, F.L.S. Second Edition, with additions." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 6, 93–95.

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