Oxycephala papuana, Gerst. has also been collected in the Manus District on both coco-nut palms and *Areca catechu*. It is markedly larger than the other spp. referred to, measuring slightly more than 1 c.m. in length and 3 mm. in width.

The elytra are deep black, the head and thorax yellow to orange-brown with the basal portion of the antennae brown, and the apical portion black.

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS PUBLICATIONS ON COCO-NUT HISPIDAE.

Entomological Bulletin No. 1, 1931, Department of Agriculture, New Guinea.
New Guinea Agricultural Gazette, 2, 1, 10-12
" " " " , 3, 2, 21-22
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" " " " , 6, 2, 20-30.

REVIEW.

In an article by A. G. Van Veen (Geneesk. Tijdschr. Nederland.—Indië, 1938, 78, 2548-2552), it is shown that the food value of young cassava (tapioca) leaves, either steamed or boiled, is uncommonly high. The average composition is—water 77 per cent., soluble carbohydrates 3.3 per cent., fat 1.2 per cent., crude protein 8.2 per cent., crude fibre 7.8 per cent., ferric oxide .01 per cent., lime .28 per cent., and phosphoric acid .3 per cent. The leaves contain less hydrocyanic acid (.02 per cent.) than the roots and cooking completely removes it.

It is shown that the vitamin content of cassava leaves is also high. The sample studied contained 72 per cent. moisture and 8.5 per cent. crude protein: 100 g. raw leaf gave 116 g. steamed and 136 g. boiled. In steaming about 1/7th and in boiling about 1/4th of the dry matter was removed by extraction. Chromatographic analysis showed that almost all the carotene of the leaves was β-carotene: 100 g. fresh leaf gave in the raw state 13,000 I.U. vitamin A; 100 to 110 I.U. vitamin B_1; 145 to 185 mg. vitamin C and 430 γ-lactoflavin: after boiling, 16,000 I.U. vitamin A, about 50 I.U. vitamin B_1, 24 to 36 mg. vitamin C; after steaming, 15,000 I.U. vitamin A, about 100 I.U. vitamin B_1 and 52 to 75 mg. vitamin C. The value of 13,000 I.U. vitamin A is possibly too low on account of difficulty of extraction from the raw leaf.

Analysis showed that about 75 per cent. of the crude protein is true protein and feeding experiments with rats showed that the feeding value is high, although not quite as high as that of the protein of soya beans.