

The Ceuthorrhynchina, on the other hand, are numerous in temperate regions and but poorly represented in the tropics. Of the 908 species enumerated for the four groups mentioned, 620 belong to Barina; 717 are described as new, with 81 new genera.

The remaining groups of the Curculioninæ—the Acamptina, Trypetina, and Cossonina—are described in Vol. IV. part 7. The twenty-three plates belonging to Part 5, illustrating 720 species, are wholly or partly coloured.

26. COLEOPTERA. Vol. IV. part 6: Brenthidæ by D. Sharp; Scolytidæ by W. F. H. Blandford; Anthribidæ by K. Jordan.

Three families of the Rhynchophora are enumerated in this Volume: the Brenthidæ, published in 1895, by Dr. Sharp; the Scolytidæ, published in 1895–1905, by Mr. Blandford; and the Anthribidæ, published in 1906–1907, by Dr. Jordan. Part 6 was reserved for them in 1895, long before the Parts 4 and 5 were commenced. The general sequence of arrangement adopted in this work has therefore been interrupted by the interposition of these families in the present volume; the remainder of the Curculioninæ belonging to Part 5 were concluded in Part 7. The total number of species included in the three families is: Brenthidæ 140 (104 new), Scolytidæ 272 (181 new), and Anthribidæ 193 (148 new). The Brenthidæ are mostly confined to the forests of the tropics, and are particularly numerous in Tropical America, Madagascar, and the Indo-Malay region. As regards the Scolytidæ the author, Mr. Blandford, remarks that the genera are either cosmopolitan or Neotropical, some of the latter being represented by stragglers in North America; he also says that the southward limit of many northern forms is doubtless determined by the distribution of the Coniferæ, which do not reach south of Nicaragua. Dr. Jordan, in his introductory remarks on the Anthribidæ (p. 299), writes as follows:—"The present treatise offers an illustration of the great increase in the number of known species when a tropical district has been more exhaustively examined. Hardly three dozen forms were known from Central America, while the material now before me comprises close on 200 species." These insects are rarely found in large numbers, owing to their great resemblance to the bark of trees on which they occur. The author divides the Anthribidæ into two subfamilies, the Pleurocerinæ and the Anocerinæ, and gives a key to the whole of the genera (pp. 300–302). In the text the type of each genus is indicated, and the species of the larger genera are tabulated.

Fourteen plates are issued with this volume: three for the Brenthidæ, six for the Scolytidæ, and five for the Anthribidæ, the last mentioned being coloured.

27. COLEOPTERA. Vol. IV. part 7: by G. C. Champion: Curculionidæ (concluded).

This Volume finishes the Rhynchophora, the rest of the Curculionidæ belonging to the Subfamily Curculioninæ—the Groups Acamptina, Trypetina, and Cossonina—and