

of the Ceuthorrhynchini, owing to the absence of their food-plants (certain Cruciferæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiatæ, Compositæ, &c.).

The Barina are extraordinarily numerous in genera and species throughout the greater part of the American continent. Of the eleven groups, however, under which the Central-American forms are here placed, eight do not extend north of Mexico, the other three, the Centrinides, Madarides, and Barides, being well represented in the United States, some genera—*Baris* s. str. and *Onychobaris*—becoming more numerous in species northward, and others—*Geræus* and *Pseudobaris*—increasing southward. These insects, so far as at present known, attack the stems, nuts, or fruits of various low plants, shrubs, and trees. Species of the under-mentioned genera have been observed in connection with plants of the following Natural Orders :—*Ceuthorrhynchidius* (Papaveraceæ), *Ambates*, *Trichobaris*, and *Lepidobaris* (Solanaceæ), *Peridinetus* (Piperaceæ and Melastomaceæ), *Optatus* (Anonaceæ), *Geræus* (Compositæ, Euphorbiaceæ, and Polygonaceæ), *Baris* and *Catapastinus* (Compositæ), *Pseudobaris* (Labiata), *Zygobaris* and *Amercedes* (Rutaceæ), *Onychobaris* (Cactaceæ), *Buskiella* (Myrtaceæ), *Orthoris* (Loaseæ), *Nicentrus* (Euphorbiaceæ and Polygonaceæ), &c. ; but it is probable that in some cases the insects have simply been attracted by the flowers, especially in the case of those found upon the Anonaceæ and Euphorbiaceæ. The metallic European species of *Baris* are mostly attached to Cruciferæ or Resedaceæ, and the type of *Limnobaris* (*L. T-album*, L.)—a genus with numerous representatives in Central America—to *Cladium mariscus* (order Cyperaceæ), a plant also inhabiting the warmer parts of the New World. In dealing with the three northern sections of the Barina I have found Colonel Casey's paper [Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 461–684 (1892)] of great assistance, so many of the genera being common to Mexico and the United States. Some of the commoner and more widely distributed members of this group (e. g. *Baris ærea* and *Pseudobaris undulata* and *acutipennis*) are so variable that till they are bred it will probably be found impossible to define them satisfactorily.

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