punctate; rostrum long, arcuate, not very slender, thickly punctate in its basal half, the apical half smoother; antennal club long, acuminate-ovate, the funiculus 6-jointed, 1 and 2 subequal in length. Prothorax broader than long, abruptly narrowed and tubulate in front, densely, finely punctate, the anterior margin raised, feebly emarginate, the lateral tubercles wanting, the base almost straight, the ocular lobes prominent. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, oblong-subquadrate, finely punctate-striate, the interstices densely rugulose, somewhat asperate towards the sides and apex. Femora unarmed. Tarsal claws simple.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{8}$. (♀)

**Hab.** North America, Payson, Utah (Wickham).—Mexico (Truqui, in coll. Fry), Mexico City (H. H. Smith).

Six specimens, the four from Utah (sent to me as an undescribed species by Mr. H. F. Wickham) with the legs almost entirely ferruginous. Following Dietz’s arrangement, the present insect belongs to the *C. septentrionis*-group, but it is very much larger than any of the eight forms enumerated by him. *C. wickhami* has somewhat the facies of the much smaller European *C. quercicola*, Payk. It lives on a species of *Argemone*, belonging to the order Papaveraceae.

2. **Ceuthorrhynchidius aztecus**, sp. n.

Ovate, narrow, shining, nigro-piceous, the elytra reddish at the apex, the tip of the rostrum and the legs in great part ferruginous; thickly clothed with small, oblong-ovate brownish and larger dirty-white scales, the brownish scales with a brassy lustre, the others condensed into a median line on the prothorax and an elongate incipient patch on the elytra, the scales at the sides of the latter, like those on the under surface and legs, white. Head rugulose, punctate; rostrum moderately long, arcuate, striato-punctate, smoother at the tip; antennal club acuminate-ovate; funiculus 6-jointed, 3 nearly shorter than 2, 2 nearly as long as 1. Prothorax short, rounded at the sides, constricted and much narrowed in front, densely, finely punctate, the lateral tubercles small, the anterior margin truncate. Elytra oblong-subquadrate, finely punctate-striate, the interstices rugulose. Femora unarmed. Intermediate and posterior tibiae feebly ungugulate at the inner apical angle. Tarsal claws simple.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{9}{16}$. (♂)

**Hab.** Mexico, Mexico City (H. H. Smith).

One specimen. This minute insect belongs to Dietz’s *C. septentrionis*-group, but it cannot be identified with any of the species described by him. The scales on the prothorax have a brassy lustre, and those on the scutellar patch and at the sides of the elytra are rather large and oval.

**Group BARINA.**

Under this group are included the Ambatides, Péridinétides, Pantotélides, and Baridiides of Lacordaire, all of which have ascending mesothoracic epinera †. The “Ambatides” were widely separated from the Barina in his arrangement, on account of

* *A. mexicana* is a common weed in Mexico and *A. bispidus* inhabits both Utah and Northern Mexico (cf. Biol. Centr.-Am., Bot. i. p. 27).

† The S.-American genera *Bebolatus*, *Glycarias*, and *Enopa*, Fas., are Cryptorhynchids: *Bebolatus* comes near *Xenomerus*, Faust; *Glycarias* and *Enopa* belong to *Conotrachelus* in the wide sense, both having toothed tarsal claws and non-ascending mesothoracic epinera.
their contiguous anterior coxae, a character possessed by various true Barids. The genera *Ambates* and *Pteracanthus* are, in fact, extremely closely related to the "Périnotidæ," near which they must obviously be placed. These latter again are so nearly allied to the "Baridæ" that the best course seems to be to place them all under one group, Barina, which in Tropical America must be nearly or quite as numerous in species as the Cryptorrhynchina.

Sect. AMBATIDÆ.

*Ambatides*, Lacordaire.

AMBATES.

*Ambates*, Chevrolat, Col. Mex., Cent. i. fasc. i. no. 17 (1833) (sine deser.).


*Ambates* includes a large number of Tropical-American forms, some of them so like a *Hilipus* or *Cholus* as to be constantly mistaken for species of those genera*. The chief characters of the present genus (apart from the ascending mesothoracic epimera) are, the contiguous anterior coxae, the flattened or obsolescent anterior portion of the prothorax, the descending scrobes (which are placed along the lower outer edges of the rostrum), and the strongly dentate femora. The rostrum is stout and arnate, and the antennæ, except in those species with the rostrum more elongate than usual † (= *Drepanambates*, Jekel), are inserted beyond the middle, at least in the male. The tarsal claws, as noted by Lacordaire, are in some species subconnate at the base, and in others free. The males have the first one or two ventral segments, and sometimes the fifth also, depressed or excavate down the middle; and in a few cases (*A. melanops*, *A. ocellatus*, *A. cretifer*, and *A. polymorphus*) the posterior tibiae are ciliate within in this sex ‡. The species may be grouped thus:

Prothorax feebly convex or subconical; outer dorsal interstices of the elytra not costate.

Prothorax and elytra with large white (or pale ochreous) patches on each side extending downward on to the under surface of the body .... Species 1.

*Nearus*, Pascoe, referred by its author to the "Cholina," belongs to the "Ambatides"; it is closely related to *Ambates*.

† *A. leucopleura*, *A. belti*, *A. angustatus*, *A. albivenstra*, *A. immaculatus*.

‡ *Ambates decennatus*.—Very near *A. cretifer*, Pasco, but with the prothorax more convex, strongly rounded at the sides, densely punctate, and obsolescent carinate; the ochreous patch on each side of the prothorax and the subhumeral patch on the elytra not extending so far downward, the latter triangular and disconnected from the metasternal spot, the other markings as in *A. cretifer*, that on the abdomen wanting, the rest of the elytra surface clothed with minute black scales; ventral segments 1 and 2 broadly excavate down the centre, and all the tibiae densely ciliate with long blackish hairs from the middle to the apex, in the ♀.—Length 9 4, breadth 3 2 millim.—*Hab. Colombia* (coll. Fry, in Mus. Brit.).

XX 2
5. *Eurhinus yucatecus*, sp. n. (Tab. XIX. figg. 36, 36a, c.)

Rhomboidal, robust, very shining, cupreous, the antenna, the disc of the prothorax, the elytra (except along the suture, base, and outer margin), and sometimes the under surface and legs also, indeterminately suffused with eucenic or greenish-moecenic. Head sparsely, finely punctate, depressed between the eyes; rostrum very stout, arcuate, about as long as the head and prothorax, somewhat closely punctate, the antennae inserted beyond the middle. Prothorax transverse, convex, conical, narrow and tubulate in front; sparsely, finely punctate, and with a line of punctures along the basal margin. Scutellum strongly transverse, triangular, very sparsely punctate. Elytra triangular, excavate and foveate at the base of the third stria, the humeri thickened and subangularly dilated; seriate-punctate, striate at the base, apex, and sides, the sutural stria also distinct and with a row of rather coarse punctures, the interstriae flat, very sparsely, finely punctate. Pygidium closely punctate. Beneath coarsely, the abdomen more finely, punctate. Tibiae more or less crenulate within, each armed with a sharp tooth on the inner side towards the apex.

♂. Anterior tibia a little elongated; anterior tarsi slightly dilated and somewhat hairy, the third joint large; metasternum and first ventral segment excavate in the middle, the fifth segment with a transverse piligerous fovea; joints 2-7 of the funiculus rather broad, shallowly sulcate beneath.

♀. Anterior tibia shorter; ventral depressions shallower, the fifth with a smaller fovea; funiculus more slender.

Length 1½-1½, breadth (at shoulders) 2½-3½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* Mexico, Temaz in N. Yucatan (Gaumer).

Sent us in numbers by Gaumer, many of the specimens in a bad state of preservation *. This is the Yucatan form of the variable *E. festivus*, from which it may be known by its different colour and the more coarsely punctate sutural stria of the elytra. The ventral fovea is constantly present in the female, and the excavation of the male is deep.

**Sect. Barides.**


The species of this section, two genera only of which were recognized by Lacordaire, have a fully exposed vertical or subvertical pygidium in both sexes† (usually larger and more convex in the male than in the female), and the mesosternum not wholly covered by the basal process of the prothorax. The N.-American forms have been placed under numerous genera by Casey, many of these being represented within our limits. The male-characters are feeble, as compared with those of the Centruroides, and the prothorax is very rarely spinose‡. *Pseudobaris*, Lec., includes some of the most abundant of the Central-American Barids.

**EURHINOPSIS**, gen. nov.

Mandibles decussate; rostrum curved, stout, very short, the antennae inserted at about the middle, rather slender, the joints of the funiculus closely articulated, widening outwards, the club ovate; prothorax

* Due to having been baked to prevent mould.
† Except in the female of *Pseudobaris lucida*, in which it is subhorizontal and almost hidden by the elytra.
‡ In some of the S.-American species of the genus *Ataquilus*, Kirsch (= *Balbus*, Lec.).
transverse, shortly tubulate in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; scutellum free, triangular, on the same plane as the elytra; elytra short, rounded-triangular, separately rounded at the apex; pygidium exposed, transverse, subvertical; prosternum deeply sulcate to near the base, the anterior portion short, the broad basal process almost covering the mesosternum; anterior coxae separated by about their own width; legs short and stout, femora linear and unarmed, tibiae strongly ungualate and also toothed at or near the inner apical angle (fig. 2 b), tarsal claws small and connate; body short and broad, rhomboid-orate, metallic, glabrous.

Type, *E. æruginosus*.

The two species referred to this genus differ from *Eurhinus* (type, *E. cyaneus*, Gyll.) in their very short rostrum, prosternum, and legs, more slender antennae, non-prominent humeri, smaller tarsal claws, &c.; and they cannot even be satisfactorily placed in the section "Eurhinides" as defined by Lacordaire. *Eurhinopsis* will probably include various unnamed S.-American forms existing in collections.

1. *Eurhinopsis æruginosus*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 1, 1 a, 9.)
Convex, subopaque above, shining beneath, metallic green, the femora and tibiae cupreous, the tarsi and antennae nigro-piceous. Head finely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum feebly curved, very short, not longer than the prosternum along the median line, sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax transversely convex, abruptly narrowing from the base to the apical constriction; closely and uniformly impressed with coarse, rounded punctures, which are separate one from another. Elytra depressed along the suture, the humeri rounded; sharply punctate- striate, the interstices flat and coarsely, closely, seriately punctate. Pygidium closely punctured. Beneath very coarsely and closely, the median portion of the ventral segments sparsely and much more finely, punctate. Legs coarsely, closely punctate, Length 3 1/2, breadth 2 2/3 millim. (♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Oaxaca (Höge).

One specimen. The upper surface in this insect is very finely alutaceous, thus appearing subopaque.

2. *Eurhinopsis viridicolor*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 2, 2 a, b.)
Broad, somewhat flattened above, shining, golden-green, the antennae and tarsi nigro-piceous. Head finely punctate, foveate between the eyes; rostrum arcuate, very stout, about as long as the prosternum along the median line, sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax moderately convex, gradually narrowing from the base to the abrupt apical constriction; sparsely, finely punctate, the punctation becoming coarser towards the sides. Elytra slightly flattened on the disc, sharply, finely striate, the striae with scattered conspicuous punctures, the interstices broad, flat, and very finely and sparsely seriately-punctate. Pygidium closely punctate. Beneath very coarsely and closely, the median portion of the ventral segments sparsely and more finely, punctate.

Length 3 1/2 - 4 1/2, breadth 2 2/3 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Panama in Vera Paz (Champion); PANAMA (coll. Fry, in Mus. Brit.).

Two specimens, perhaps male and female, varying in size and in the sculpture of the prothorax. Broader, less convex, and more finely and sparsely punctured above than *E. æruginosus*, the upper surface shining golden-green, the femora and tibiae similarly coloured, the prothorax abruptly constricted in front. *Eurhinus malachiticus*, Kirsch,
from Colombia, the type of which I have seen, is not unlike the present insect, but it is congenereic with *E. cyanus*, Gyll.

**STETHOBAROIDES, gen. nov.**

Mandibles decussate; rostrum arcuate, moderately long, the antennae inserted behind the middle, the club acuminate-ovate; prothorax transverse, subconical, abruptly constricted and tubulate in front, feebly bisinuate at the base, the median lobe emarginate; scutellum free, ovoid, narrow, parallel-sided; elytra rounded-triangular, with obliquely truncate humeri, leaving the upper portion of the mesothoracic epimera exposed, sharply crenate-striate, separately rounded at the apex; pygidium exposed, transverse, subvertical; prothorax (fig. 3 b) deeply sulcate, the sulcus widening to the anterior coxae, and then narrowed and margined between them, the basal process short; anterior coxae separated by about one-half, and the intermediate and posterior coxae by nearly twice, their own width; mesosternum depressed, exposed, connate with the metasternum; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate in their median third; femora sublinear, unarmed; tibia strongly ungulate; tarsal claws minute, narrowly separated; body subrhomboid, flattened and glabrous above.

Type, *S. nudiventris*.

A genus including two closely allied species. The type superficially resembles the North-American *Stethobaris ovata*, Lec.*, but differs from it in the fully exposed pygidium, the more approximate anterior coxae, the long, parallel-sided scutellum, the obliquely truncated humeri, the less elongate antennal club, &c.

1. **Stethobaroides nudiventris**, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 3, 3 a, b, c.)

Black, shining, the elytra very finely alateaceous. Head finely punctate, shallowly transversely grooved or feebly foveate between the eyes; rostrum in the ♂ moderately stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, and closely striate-punctate to the tip, in the ♀ longer, smoother, and more slender, the antennae inserted just behind the middle in the ♂ and at the basal third in the ♀. Prothorax strongly transverse, rapidly narrowed from the base; somewhat closely punctate, except along the median line, the punctures fine on the disc and coarse at the sides. Scutellum smooth, camalicate. Elytra depressed along the suture, the crenate striai deep and sulciform, the interstices flat, broad on the disc, narrower at the sides, and obsolescent seriate-punctate. Beneath almost glabrous, coarsely and closely, the ventral segments 1–4 very sparsely and finely, punctate.

♂. Metasternum broadly excavate, and the first ventral segment slightly depressed, in the middle, and the fifth segment usually with a deep central fovea. Length 2 1/4-3 1/2, breadth 1 1/8-1 1/2 millim.  (♂ ♀.)

**Hab.** Mexico, Toxpan in Vera Cruz (Sallé; *Mus. Dresden*); British Honduras, Belize, Rio Hondo (Blancaneaux).—Colombia (*Mus. Brit.*).

Numerous examples, one of the males wanting the fovea on the fifth ventral segment.

2. **Stethobaroides piliventris**, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 4, 4 a, c.)

♂. Very like *S. nudiventris*, but larger and more elongate; the rostrum more elongate (as long as in the ♀ of *S. nudiventris*); the prothorax very sparsely and minutely punctate on the disc; the elytra relatively longer, more gradually narrowed from the base, transversely depressed on the disc at a little beyond the

* *Elliptoboris nudicolliis* (ante, p. 251) is not unlike *S. ovata*, but it has long, divergent tarsal claws, setulose elytra, &c.
middle, the dorsal interstices wider; the metasternum and abdomen with a broad space down the middle closely, finely punctate and clothed with long, fine hairs, the metasternum and first segment broadly and deeply excavate, the fifth ventrite.

Length 4 1/2, breadth 2 1/2 millim.

_Hab._ Mexico, Juquila in Oaxaca (Sallé).

One male.

**ANISORRHAMPHUS, gen. nov.**

Rostrum stout, arcuate, moderately long, separated from the head by a transverse groove, and also abruptly constricted near the base (the constriction formed by a deep transverse groove and a subtriangular excavation on each side), the serebes deep, inferiorly placed, confluent behind; antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum, the club large and ovate; eyes large; mandibles short, notched within, slightly decussate; prothorax transverse, bispinate at the base, the median lobe truncate; scutellum free, triangular, densely squamose; elytra rounded-triangular, separately rounded at the apex, sharply striate, the lower margin strongly sinuate; pygidium large, fully exposed, declivous; prosternum unimpressed behind the transverse suture; anterior coxae separated by about half their own width, the basal process emarginate and not covering the mesosternum; metathoracic episterna broad; ventral segments 2-5 nearly equal in length; femora unarmed, clavate; tarsal claws long, divergent; body oblong-rhomboidal, polished and in great part glabrous above, the scutellum and under surface squamose.

_Type._ _A. squamiventris._

This genus may be at once recognized by the peculiar fractured appearance of the rostrum (fig. 5 a), due to the deep transverse sulcus on each side near the base, the subtriangular excavation behind this looking as if it was intended to receive the basal joint of the funiculus. _A. squamiventris_ has the general facies of _Lobodera flavicorne_, and it inhabits the same districts in Central America.

1. **Anisorrhamphus squamiventris**, sp. n. (Tab. XX, figg. 5, 5 a, c.)

Black, shining, the tip of the rostrum, the antennæ in part or entirely, and the tibiae and tarsi, ferruginous or obscure ferruginous; the scutellum and under surface densely clothed with rather coarse whitish or pale ochreous scales. Head closely punctate; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, very stout, closely punctate, and seise in the _♂_, more slender and bare in the ♀, the antennæ inserted towards the tip in the _♂_ and at about the apical third in the ♀. Prothorax gradually narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; closely, somewhat coarsely punctate, and with indications of a smooth median line. Elytra rather short, rapidly narrowing from the rounded humeri, depressed along the suture to the apex; sharply punctate-striate, the interstices broad, flat, and very sparsely, finely punctate. Pygidium densely punctate, somewhat convex. Beneath densely punctate, the first ventral segment unimpressed in the _♂_.

Length 2 3/8-4 1/4, breadth 1 1/2-2 millim. (_♂ _♀_._)

_Hab._ Mexico, Vera Cruz (Sallé); British Honduras (Blancaneaux); Guatemala, Cahabon, Chiācam, and Panzós in Alta Vera Paz (Champion), Coban (Conradt); Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui (Champion).

Found in numbers at Cahabon in February, 1880. The specimens before me vary greatly in size and also in the intensity of the puncturing of the prothorax.
MADAROPSIS.—SPHENOBARIS.

MADAROPSIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, notched within, decussate; rostrum stout, strongly arcuate, moderately long, the scrobes running along the lower face, the antennae inserted beyond or near the middle, the antennal club stout, ovate; prothorax constricted in front, moderately sinuate at the base; scutellum small, free, oblong; elytra elongate-subtriangular, slightly wider than the prothorax, produced and separately rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded, leaving the upper portion of the mesothoracic epimera exposed; pygidium prominent, transverse; prosternum (fig. 6 b) narrowly sulcate from the apex to as far as the middle of the anterior coxae, the sulcus widening anteriorly and limited on each side in front by a short oblique ridge, the basal process short and depressed; meso- and metasternum connate, the mesosternum depressed and broadly exposed; anterior coxae separated by about their own width; legs moderately elongate; femora unarmied, the anterior pair subclavate, the others sulcate beneath; tibias and tarsi rather slender, the tibiae strongly unguliculate, the tarsal claws long and divergent; body elongate, sub fusiform, squamosa.

Type, M. sulcipectus.

The insect forming the type of this genus superficially resembles certain members of the genus Madaris (M. fusiformis and M. ochreoquilitatus), but the structure of the pro- and mesosternum is wholly different, and the two genera cannot even be placed in the same section of the Barina.

1. Madaropsis sulcipectus, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 6, 6 a, b, c.)

Shining, aeneo-piceous; sparsely clothed with coarse, narrow, elongate, adpressed ochreous scales, those on the elytra here and there clustered into dense fascicles, the legs with small hair-like scales. Head finely punctate; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, closely punctate, the antennae inserted at the apical third (♂) or near the middle (♀). Prothorax transverse, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind; closely and rather coarsely punctate, except along the irregular narrow smooth median space. Elytra flattened on the disc anteriorly, rapidly narrowed in their apical fourth; finely striate, the striae with scattered fine punctures, the interstices flat to near the apex, sparsely, finely, irregularly punctate. Pygidium (♂) convex, shining, and densely punctate, (♀) shorter, flatter, rugosely punctate, and raised along the middle. Beneath coarsely and closely, the ventral segments very sparsely and finely, punctate.

Length $1_{10}^{1}$; breadth $1_{4}^{1}$-4 millim. (♂ ♀)

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion).

Three specimens. Easily recognizable by its elongate, sub fusiform shape, the aeneo-piceous surface, the dense fascicles of coarse, narrow, ochreous scales on the elytra, the narrowly sulcate prosternum, the long legs, and the slender tarsi.

SPHENOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles not decussate, almost straight on their inner edge (as seen closed), rounded externally; rostrum arcuate, moderately long, the antennae inserted at the middle, the funiculus stout, the club ovate; prothorax broad, feebly bisinate at the base; scutellum small, transverse; elytra triangular, scarcely wider than the prothorax, conjointly rounded at the apex, the humeri rounded, leaving the upper portion of the mesothoracic epimera exposed; pygidium exposed, vertical, short, strongly transverse; prosternum flat, obsolescent biforeate in the transverse subapical groove, the basal process broadly truncate behind and almost on a level with the connate, flattened portions of the meso- and metasternum; anterior and intermediate coxae each separated by more than their own width; legs moderately long; femora sub-

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clarate, the anterior and intermediate pairs dentate; tibiae feebly ungulate; tarsal claws divergent; body cuneiform, flattened and opaque above, squamose.

Type, *S. quadrident.*

The single species referred to *Sphenobaris* is not unlike a *Madarellus* in general facies (except that it has the upper surface opaque and squamose, instead of polished and bare), but as the transverse flattened portion of the mesosternum is fully exposed, the genus seems best placed among the "Baridiides vrais." The prothorax is much more feebly sinuate at the base than in *Madarellus*, *Rudanus*, and *Ampelogypher.*

1. **Sphenobaris quadrident**, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 7, 7 a.)
Moderately elongate, alutaceous and opaque above, somewhat shining beneath, picceous; clothed with widely scattered, intermixed, coarse, narrow, oblong, ochreous and minute darker scales, the larger ochreous scales on the elytra condensed into two small spots at the base and a dense angulate median fascia, and those on the metathoracic episternum into a dense elongate patch, the head and base of the rostrum also somewhat thickly squamose, the legs with small hair-like ochreous scales. Head closely punctate; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, moderately stout, densely punctate and finely carinate, bare, shining, and almost smooth at the tip. Prothorax transverse, narrow and feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel at the base; densely, finely punctate, except along the faint median line, the very narrow interspaces becoming obliquely confluent towards the sides. Elytra transversely depressed at the middle, very finely punctate-striate, the interstices broad, flat, densely rugulose, shallowly minute-punctate near the suture. Beneath coarsely and densely, the abdomen sparsely and finely, punctate. Anterior tibiae sinuate, widened in their outer half.

Length 3, breadth 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) millim. (♀?)

*Lab. PANAMA,* Bugaba (*Champion*).

One specimen in very fresh condition.

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**DEIPYLE, gen. nov.**

Mandibles curved, toothed within, slightly decussate at the tip; rostrum curved, stout, elongate, the antennae inserted at or slightly behind the middle, the antennal club acuminat-ovate; prothorax subconical, transverse, tubulate in front, strongly bistrinuate at the base, the median lobe rounded and impinging on the scutellum, the latter small and transverse; elytra rounded-triangular; pygidium exposed, vertical, not visible from above, transverse, dissimilar in size in the two sexes of *D. induta*; protosternum (fig. 8 b) with a broad polished sulcus extending from the apex to as far as the middle of the widely-separated anterior coxae, the antennal portion short, not longer than the broadly truncate basal process; mesosternum depressed, connate with the metasternum; femora sublinear, unarmed; tibiae strongly ungualate; tarsal claws long, divergent; body rhomboid-ovate, short, sparsely squamose.

Type, *D. induta*.

The type of *Deipyle* looks like a Centriniid, at first sight, but it has a vertical and fully exposed pygidium in both sexes, and is perhaps best placed near *Glyphobaris*, Casey. *D. seminuda* may be included under the same genus for the present.

1. **Deipyle induta**, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 8, 8 a, b, ♀.)
Rhomboid-ovate, rather convex, shining, rufo-piceous, variegated above with black; the upper surface somewhat thickly clothed with long, coarse, hair-like, ochreous scales, which are transversely arranged on the prothorax and tend to form a basal and median fascia and various interrupted lines on the elytra, the vestiture of the under surface much sparser and finer. Head densely punctate rostrum
DEIPYLE.—GLYPTOBARIS.

stout, longer than the head and prothorax, moderately curved, somewhat closely punctate, the apical half a little more sparsely punctured in the ♂. Prothorax rapidly narrowing from the base, densely, finely, confluent punctate, and sometimes with an abbreviated smooth median line. Scutellum hollowed in the middle. Elytra sharply, narrowly striate, the striae faintly punctate, the interstices flat, rugosely punctate, and with a very fine, more or less distinct, raised line on each side. Pygidium broad, rather convex, and closely punctate in the ♂, smaller, flattened, and rugosely punctured in the ♀. Beneath coarsely and densely, the abdomen very sparsely and finely, punctate, the prosternal cavity sharply defined and almost smooth.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}-4\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $2-2\frac{1}{4}$ mill. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, San Isidro, Pacific slope (Champion: ♂ ♀); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion: ♀).

Five specimens, the one with the larger pygidium and more closely punctate rostrum assumed to be the male*, the two from Chiriqui in very fresh condition. The elytra are bare in places, the ochreous hair-like vestiture thus forming fasciae and interrupted lines.

2. Deipyle seminuda, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 9, 9a, ♀.)

Rhomboid-ovate, short, feebly convex above, very shining, rufous-piceous; the upper surface clothed with a few small, hair-like, yellowish-white scales, those on the elytra condensed into two faint interrupted fasciae (one basal, the other median), the under surface almost bare. Head closely punctate, obsolescently foveate; rostrum arcuate, moderately stout, much longer than the head and prothorax, sparsely punctate, a little smoother in the ♀. Prothorax rapidly narrowing from the base, sparsely, minutely punctate (except along the smooth median line), the punctures becoming coarser at the sides and along the basal margin. Elytra short, narrowly crenate-striate, the interstices flat, but, obsolescently crenate-punctate, feebly costate towards the sides and apex. Pygidium very short, closely punctate. Beneath coarsely and closely, the abdomen and the median portion of the prosternum very sparsely and finely, punctate.

Anterior coxae rather small, separated by more than their own width. Legs slender.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{3}{4}$ mill. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. Panama, Bugaba (Champion).

One pair, the male partially abraded. Shorter, smaller, and smoother than D. inducta, the vestiture very sparse and fine, the under surface almost bare, the anterior coxae smaller and more widely separated, the pygidium very short and inconspicuous, the legs more slender.

GLYPTOBARIS.


This well-defined genus includes Baridius (Calandra) lituratus, F., from S. America, B. rugatus, Boh., from Mexico, B. rugicollis and B. evulsus, Kirsch, from Colombia, and Onychobaris rugicollis, Lec., from N. America, the last-mentioned insect (the specific name of which proves to be preoccupied) forming Casey's type. The different species are very closely allied and variable, and they are by no means easy to distinguish. The males have two transversely-placed tubercles on the basal portion.

* The sexes of the Palaearctic Baris spoliata, Boh., differ in the same way in the form of the pygidium.
of the prothorax a line with the posterior margin of the anterior coxae, the first ventral segment slightly flattened or depressed in the middle, and the rostrum usually a little more distinctly punctured at the apex than in the females. In one of the new forms now added, G. spinigera, the median carina of the prothorax in the fully-developed male is produced into a long, stout, smooth, spiniform process, which covers the scutellum and extends some distance along the suture; and in another, G. simplex, the coarse punctures on the prothorax are rounded and not confluent. The prosternal depression is triangular, opaque, and flattened at the bottom, extending narrowly backward between the coxae and becoming confluent anteriorly with the two widely-separated subapical forces; the pygidium is vertical, very short, not visible from above; and the mandibles do not overlap at the apex when closed. The species known to me may be separated thus:—

a. Prothorax coarsely, rugosely punctate, the narrow raised interspaces longitudinally or sinuously confluent.

a'. Elytra with finely punctured striae, the dorsal interstices confusedly punctate at the base, the outer ones narrowly, interruptedly costate; rostrum carinate at the base.

a''. Median carina of the prothorax not produced in the \( \delta \); elytra more uneven and with the vestiture sparser and more scattered. \( \textit{rugata} \), Boh.

b. Median carina of the prothorax produced posteriorly into a long stout spine in the fully-developed \( \delta \); elytra less uneven, with the vestiture more crowded on the basal half.

b'. Elytra with more coarsely punctured or deeper striae, the interstices uniseriate-punctate, the outer ones narrowly, uninterrupted costate; the surface flattened, with very sparse vestiture.

b''. Prothorax obliquely narrowed, very coarsely sculptured; elytra shining, the interstices with coarse scattered punctures. \( \textit{solarii} \), sp. n.

d. Prothorax rounded at the sides, less coarsely sculptured; elytra dull, the interstices with closely placed punctures. \( \textit{[rugicollis, Kirsch]}. \)

d'. Prothorax less coarsely punctate, the raised lines more closely placed; elytra flattened, with finely punctured striae, the dorsal interstices confusedly punctate at the base, the outer ones faintly costate. \( \textit{lecontei}, \) n. n. (\( \textit{rugicollis, Lec}. \)).

c. Prothorax shallowly punctate, the raised sinuous lines fine and closely placed.

c'. Elytra strongly nodose, the vestiture scattered and fasciculate; pro-, meso-, and metapleura very coarsely sculptured. \( \textit{evulsa}, \) Kirsch.

d'. Elytra feebly nodose, the vestiture condensed on the basal fourth; pro-, meso-, and metapleura more finely and densely sculptured. \( \textit{liturata}, \) F.

d. Prothorax with closely placed rounded punctures, separate one from another on the disc; elytra flattened, finely striate, the vestiture somewhat dense on the basal half. \( \textit{simplex} \), sp. n.

* Characters taken from a specimen from Cayenne in British Museum.
1. Glyptobaris rugata. (Tab. XX, figg. 10, 10 a, 5.)


♂. Prosternum armed with two transversely placed tubercles in the middle near the base.

*Hab. MEXICO* (coll. Solari), Tultepec [Toulepec ?], San Andres Tuxtla, Toxpan, Playa Vicente, Cosamaloapan (Sallé), San Rafael Jicaltepec (Townsend, in U.S. Nat. Mus.), Motzorongo (Flohkr), Jalapa, Oaxaca (Höge), Teapa (Höge, H. H. Smith), Temax in N. Yucatan (Guenée); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, Rio Hondo (Blancaneaux); GUATEMALA, La Tinta, Senahu, and San Juan in Vera Paz, Las Mercedes (Champion), Tres Aguas (Barber & Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.); NICARAGUA, Chontales (Belt); COSTA RICA, Puerto Limon (Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.); PANAMA, Tolé (Champion).

A widely-distributed and common insect in Central America, the series before me varying greatly in the sculpture of the upper surface, the single examples from Costa Rica and Panama having the elytra nodose, much as in *G. evulsa* (Kirsch).

2. Glyptobaris spinigera, sp. n. (Tab. XX, figg. 11, 11 a, 5.)

Old long, rhomboidal-ovate, piceous, the tarsi ferruginous at the tip; the basal two-thirds of the elytra closely variegated with coarse, and the rest of the upper surface with scattered narrow, elongate, ochreous scales, the under surface and legs sparsely and finely setose. Head very sparsely punctate, deeply transversely sulcate between the eyes, the latter rather small; rostrum strongly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, exceedingly stout, tapering towards the tip, somewhat abruptly bent inward at about the apical third in the ♀, coarsely, rugosely punctate, subcarinate at the base, becoming much smoother at the tip. Prothorax rounded at the sides anteriorly, very coarsely, confluent punctate, the smooth, narrow, raised interspaces forming sinusous longitudinal rugae, the disc with a conspicuous median carina, which in the fully-developed ♀ is produced into a long, stout, smooth, spiniform process. Elytra rounded-triangular, flattened on the disc, narrowly punctate-striate, the interspaces finely costate towards the sides and apex, seriate-punctate, the punctuation becoming closer and irregular towards the suture anteriorly. Beneath very coarsely, closely punctate. Basal process of the prosternum armed with two stout compressed tubercles in the ♀. Legs rugosely punctate.

*Length 3.1–3.2, breadth 1.4–1.5 millim. (♀ ♀.)*

*Hab. MEXICO, Tapachula in Chiapas (Höge: ♀); GUATEMALA, Zapote and San Gerónimo (Champion).*

Eight males and six females, one of the former with the prothoracic process small and just covering the scutellum. The females are separable from those of *G. rugata* by their more flattened and less uneven elytra. Perhaps an extreme form of *G. rugata*, localised in Guatemala and the adjacent portion of Mexico? *G. spinigera* is the only Barid known to me with a spiniform process to the base of the prothorax in the male.

3. Glyptobaris solarii, sp. n. (Tab. XX, fig. 12, ♀.)

Old-long-rhomboidal, shining, piceous, the base of the antennae and the tarsi ferruginous; very sparsely clothed with long, pollicid, scitiform scales, the under surface and legs finely setose. Head sparsely punctate, deeply transversely sulcate between the eyes; rostrum strongly arcuate, very stout, tapering about as long as the head and prothorax, coarsely punctate, almost smooth at the tip. Prothorax obliquely and
rapidly narrowing from the base, strongly constricted in front; very coarsely, confluentely punctate, the raised interspaces forming stout, sinuous, longitudinal rugae, the median carina rather broad and sharply defined. Elytra oblong, rounded triangular, transversely depressed on the disc before the middle, deeply striate, the inner interspaces each with a row of coarse scattered punctures, the outer ones sharply raised and coarsely erenate-punctate.

Length 3½, breadth 1½ millim. (♀.)

Hab. NicARAGUA, Managua (SOLARI).

One specimen. Differs from all its allies in the subconical, extremely rugose prothorax, the coarse puncturing of the elytral interspaces, and the very sparse vestiture, which is not condensed into patches on the elytra.

4. Glyptobaris lecontei, n. n. (Tab. XX. fig. 13, ♀, var.)


Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Middle, Eastern, and Southern Atlantic States₁².—MEXICO, Almolonga in Puebla and Jalapa in Vera Cruz (HÖGE).

Two females received from Mexico are a little smaller than the specimens I have seen of Lecounte's O. rugicollis, and have the prothorax more coarsely sculptured, and the elytral vestiture somewhat closer and coarser; but, to judge from the variation observed in G. rugata, they cannot be treated as a separate species.

5. Glyptobaris simplex, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 14, 14 a, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, nigro-piceous or black, the tarsi and antennae ferruginous; the basal half of the elytra closely variegated with coarse, and the rest of the upper surface with scattered, oblong ochreous scales, the under surface and legs sparsely setulose. Head sparsely punctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum strongly arculate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, very stout, tapering towards the tip, coarsely, closely punctate, smooth at the apex, without basal carina. Prothorax strongly rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted in front, the sides parallel at the base; closely impressed with coarse, rounded punctures, which on the disc are separate one from another. Elytra oblong-subtriangular, flattened, finely striate, the interspaces confusedly punctate on the disc, uniseriate-punctate and obsolescent at the sides. Beneath coarsely and closely, the median portion of the abdomen very sparingly and finely, punctate. Basal process of the protosternum armed with two compressed tubercles in the ♂.

Length 4–4½, breadth 1½–2½ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban (Conradt: ♂ ), Capetillo (Champion: ♀).

Two examples. Recognizable by the non-carinate and regularly punctured disc of the prothorax.

RHYTIDOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, notched within, decussate; rostrum aruncate, moderately long, the antennae inserted at or a little behind the middle, the antennal club ovate, small; prothorax bisinuate at the base; scutellum small, transverse, free, concave; elytra oblong-subtriangular, slightly wider than the prothorax, the humeri obtuse, leaving the upper portion of the mesothoracic epimera exposed; pygidium vertical, exposed; prothorax flattened, with two parallel impressed lines anteriorly (R. harrisii), or broadly and shallowly
sulcatus (R. granulosa) from the apex to near the anterior coxae, the latter separated by at least their own width; mesosternum depressed, exposed; legs short; femora abruptly excavate near the apex beneath, unarmed (R. horrida) or feebly serrate and sulcate (R. granulosa); tibiae strongly unguiculate, sinuous and more or less dentate at their outer apical angle (R. horrida), or the intermediate and posterior pairs almost straight (R. granulosa), the anterior pair excavate at the apex beneath for the reception of the base of the tarsus; tarsal claws short, free or narrowly separated; body oblong-ovate, rugose, setose or squamous.

Type, R. horrida.

The two species placed under Rhytidobaris agree sufficiently well inter se to be included in the same genus: the difference in the form of the prosternal sulcus is one of degree, and that of the armature of the legs and of the vestiture of the upper surface is perhaps unimportant. The present genus is allied to Methyorrhina, Pascoe, which has a peculiarly formed rostrum, a large, squamose scutellum, an unimpressed prosternum, more approximate anterior coxae, &c. From Glyptobaris it may be known by the decussate mandibles, parallel prosternal lines, &c.

1. Rhytidobaris horrida, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 15, 15 a.)

Subopaque above, shining beneath, nigro-piceous; sparsely clothed with rather long, erect, intermixed ochreous and blackish setae, the punctures on the under surface each bearing a very minute ochreous scale, the legs setulose. Head globose, small, bare, closely punctate, transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum moderately stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, shining, closely, the apical half more sparsely, punctate, the antennae inserted near the middle, the tuniculus stout, the club small and densely pubescent. Prothorax transverse, broad, narrow and feebly constricted in front, the sides strongly rounded anteriorly and slightly converging towards the base; very densely, finely, confluent punctate, the extremely narrow interspaces sinuous or oblique. Elytra comparatively short, punctate-sulcate, the interspaces very little wider than the sulci, narrowly raised on either side and each with a row of shallow oblong impressions. Pygidium short, small, densely punctate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Prosternal lines not reaching the anterior coxae, the intercoxal space flat and as wide as the coxae. Femora unarmed. Tibiae short, sinuous, acute at their outer apical angle. Tarsal claws free.

Length 3½, breadth 1½ millim. (?)

Hab. Panama, Caldera in Chiriqui 2100 feet (Champion).

One specimen. Smaller, narrower, and less rugose than the Brazilian Methyorrhina hispida, Pasco, the rostrum arcuate and much more slender, the setae less numerous, the scutellum small and almost bare, &c.

2. Rhytidobaris granulosa, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 16 * , 16 a.)

Opaque above, shining beneath, nigro-piceous; somewhat sparsely clothed with small, narrow, adpressed ochreous scales, those on the prothorax long and hair-like, and those on the elytra oblong-oval and clustered into scattered fascicles on the alternate interstices, the third with an oblong patch at the base. Head comparatively large, squamose, unimpressed between the eyes, densely punctate; rostrum moderately stout, scarcely so long as the head and prothorax, rather sparsely, the basal portion closely, punctate, the antennae inserted at a little behind the middle. Prothorax transverse, broad, narrow and feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and subparallel at the base; densely, finely,

* Forshortened in our figure.
confluently punctate, and with indications of a raised median line, the extremely narrow interspaces oblique or sinuous. Elytra finely punctate-striate, the dorsal stria slightly sinuate, the interstices flat, rugulose and finely granulate, 3, 5, 7, and 9 wider than the rest. Pygidiuni rather large, densely punctate. Beneath coarsely, closely punctate. Prosternum with a broad, parallel-sided, shallow, bare sulcus. Anterior coxae separated by a little more than their own width, the intervening space flat and very coarsely punctured. Femora feebly serrate along the edges of the shallow sulcus beneath. Anterior tibio-sinuate, the others almost straight. Tarsal claws small, narrowly separated.

Length 4, breadth 1\(\frac{7}{10}\) millim. (♀)

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (Champion).

One specimen. Larger and more robust than R. horrida, the head larger, squamose, and without transverse groove between the eyes, the vestiture entirely decumbent, the elytral sculpture very different, the pygidiuni larger, the tarsal claws more approximate, the prosternal excavation and tibiae dissimilarly formed, the femora feebly serrate and shallowly sulcate beneath.

LEPIDOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles strongly decussate; rostrum abruptly separated from the head, arcuate, moderately long, stout, the apical portion parallel-sided and slightly wider than the basal portion, the sericles rapidly descending, the antennae inserted at about the middle, the antennal club stout and ovate; prothorax narrow, often gibbous as seen in profile, transverse, deeply sinuate at the base, constricted in front, the anterior margin sinuate laterally; scutellum free, transverse, concave, small; elytra much wider than the prothorax, long, parallel-sided, separated at the base and apex, often uneven or with prominent subapical callosities; pygidiuni exposed, vertical, large, transverse; prothorax more or less sulcate from the apex to as far as the middle of the coxa (indistinctly so in L. bifasciulata and L. nitidipennis), the basal process narrowing forwards, short, and not prominent; anterior coxae exerted, narrowly separated; mesosternum depressed, the upper portion of the epimera visible from above; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, 5 with a small truncated prominence at the apex in the ♂; femora unarmed, sublinear; tarsal claws long, narrowly separated; body elongate or oblong, more or less squamose, the scales often clustered into crests or fascicles on the prothorax or elytra.

Type, L. acnisci.

Five species are referred to this genus, the type being a common insect in Costa Rica, L. bifasciulata and L. nitidipennis differing from the rest in having a very shallow prosternal sulcus. Lepidobaris is perhaps nearest related to Trichobaris and Stictobaris, though their respective representatives are very different in appearance. L. acnisci and L. opacipennis have prominent, tuberculiform, subapical callosities, and the black vestiture of the prothorax and elytra clustered into patches or fascicles, much as in Ambates solani and its allies. Methyorrhina, Pasc., from Brazil, is also an allied genus.

a. Elytra partly or entirely opaque, with prominent, tuberculiform, subapical callosities.

a'. Prothorax and elytra with velvety-black patches on the disc, in addition to the other vestiture.

a. The black scales on the prothorax condensed into two sinuous lines . . acnisci.

b. The black scales on the prothorax condensed into two triangular patches. opacipennis.
b'. Prothorax and elytra with scattered ochraceous scales only, these latter condensed into two prominent fascicles near the apex . . . . . . .  biaesculata.

b. Elytra shining, the subapical calllosities inconspicuous.

c'. Elytra with very large, scattered, subtriangular, white scales intermixed with small darker scales . . . . . . . . . . . . .  latissiarmis.

d'. Elytra with moderately large, scattered, subtriangular scales intermixed with small darker scales . . . . . . . . . . . . .  nitidipennis.

1. Lepidobaris acnisti, sp. n.  (Tab. XX. figg. 17 a, 18 a, B, C.)

Elongate, opaque, the inner half of the elytra, the median line of the prothorax, the abdomen, and meta-
sternum shining, black, the antennae and tarsi in part or entirely ferruginous; the rostrum with the basal half (♂) or base (♀) fulvo-squamos; the prothorax variegated with stout, erect, intermixed velvety-black and fulvous scales, the black ones clustered into two sinuous lines along the middle of the disc; the elytra with irregular, coalescent, oblong patches of broad, indurate, intermixed velvety-black, fulvous, and whitish scales extending down the disc from a little below the base to the apex; the legs and the under surface of the prothorax fulvo-squamos, the rest of the ventral surface (except in the ♂) almost bare. Head closely punctate; rostrum (♂) stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, densely punctate, and opaque, (♀) a little longer and more slender, flatter, very sparsely punctate, and bare from near the base. Prothorax strongly transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, constricted in front; densely, finely punctate, except along the smooth central line. Elytra long, transversely depressed on the disc before and beyond the middle, the humeri rounded and slightly tumid; finely punctate-striate, the interstices broad, finely, confusingly punctate, that, the fifth swollen into an oblong hump at its point of termination. Pygidium densely punctate. Beneath coarsely and closely, the ventral segments very sparsely and finely, punctate, 1 and 2 with a hollowed, closely punctate, densely fulvo-pilose space down the middle in the ♂, and 5 with a truncated prominence at the centre of the apical margin, on either side of which is a semicircular emargination, in this sex. Prosternum sulcate, the sulci deep and limited by a sharp ridge on each side anteriorly, shallow and V-shaped between the coxae, the latter hollowed within and separated by less than half their own width. Legs rugosely punctate.

Length 4-5½, breadth 1½-2½ millim. (♀♂)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Duviñas (Champion); COSTA RICA, Irazú (Rogers), San José (Bioley).

Sent in abundance by the late P. Bioley, who found it on the leaves of the “gnitite” (Acnistas arborescens, Schlecht.), a shrub of the order Solanaceae. A remarkable form, with the general facies of an Ambates.

2. Lepidobaris opacipennis, sp. n.  (Tab. XX. figg. 18 a, 18 a, ? )

Oblong, opaque, the prothorax, metasternum, and abdomen, and sometimes the suture region of the elytra also, shining, black, the antennae and tarsi ferruginous; the rostrum fulvo-squamos at the base; the prothorax thickly clothed with coarse, semierect, intermixed velvety-black, fulvous, and whitish scales, the black scales almost completely condensed into two large triangular patches on the basal half; the elytra with a dense elongate patch of coarse velvety-black scales at about the middle of the second and third interstices and an oblong black spot at the apex of the fifth, the space between the median patch and the suture set with a few broad, triangular, fulvous or whitish scales, the vestiture of the rest of their surface in great part blackish and inconspicuous; the under surface almost bare. Head finely punctate; rostrum (♂) stout, a little longer than the head and prothorax, gibbous at the base, opaque, and densely punctate, (♀) strongly arcuate, longer, and smoother. Prothorax short, abruptly constricted in front, appearing angulate at the sides anteriorly; densely, finely punctate. Elytra moderately long, flattened, transversely depressed on the disc before and beyond the middle, and compressed at the sides below the biol. centr.-amer., Coleopt., Vol. IV. Pt. 5, February 1909.
humeri; finely punctate-stricate, the second and third striae sinuous, the interstices alutaceous, closely punctate, flat, 5 raised into an oblong hump at its point of termination. Pygidium densely punctate. Beneath closely and coarsely, the ventral segments very sparsely and finely, punctate, 1 and 2 with a depressed fulvo-pilo-se space down the middle, and 5 with a truncated prominence in the centre at the apex, in the ♂. Prosternum as in L. aenisi. Anterior coxae narrowly separated.

♂♂. The velvety-black patch on the middle of each elytron reduced to a streak on the third interstice, the larger pallid scales wanting.

Length 2 1/2-3 1/2, breadth 1 1/2-1 3/2 millim. (♂♂ ♀.)

Hab. Guatemala, El Tumbador, Zapote, Capetillo, Dueñas (Champion); Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion).

Numerous examples. The form selected as typical (fig. 18) is from the Pacific slope of Guatemala, the other from Chiriqui. Smaller and less elongate than L. aenisi; the prothorax abruptly constricted in front, and with two large triangular patches of black scales on the basal half of the disc; the elytra much shorter, with the dorsal striae sinuous and the black patches reduced in size. The male-characters are similar in the two species.

3. Lepidobaris bifasciculata, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 19, 19 a, ♂.)

♂♂. Elongate, rather narrow, depressed, opaque, the abdomen shining, black, the antennae, tip of the rostrum, and fars ferrugineus; the head and rostrum, the prothorax above (especially along the median line) and beneath, the scutellum, the apex of the elytra, pygidium, the third and fourth ventral segments at the sides and the fifth at the apex, and the legs, sparsely clothed with long, coarse, narrow, ochreous scales, some of those near the apex of each elytron erect and clustered into a dense prominent fascicle, the rest of the surface almost bare. Head closely punctate, squamose above; rostrum not longer than the head and prothorax, moderately stout, gibbous at the base, rugulose punctate and squamose to the tip. Prothorax narrow, transverse, subcylindrical, constricted in front; closely punctate, except along an oblong space near the margin. Elytra long, somewhat widened posteriorly, flattened, transversely depressed on the disc below the base and near the middle, the humeri not prominent; very finely and shallowly punctate-stricate, the interstices densely alutaceous, faintly uniseriate-punctate, flat, the fifth swollen into an oblong hump at its point of termination, the third with a compressed tuberculiform prominence near the apex. Pygidium densely punctate. Beneath closely and coarsely, the ventral segments very sparsely and finely, punctate, 1 and 2 with a densely punctate, ochreo-pilo-se excavation extending down the middle, 5 truncate in the centre at the apex. Prosternum slightly hollowed behind the transverse subapical groove. Anterior coxae narrowly separated.

Length 4 1/2, breadth 1 1/2 millim.

Hab. Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui (Champion).

One male. In this insect the long, narrow ochreous scales on the elytra are almost entirely placed on the apical fourth, and there mainly clustered into a prominent, spiniform fascicle, while those on the prothorax are condensed into a median line.

4. Lepidobaris latisquamis, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 20, 20 a, b, ♂♂.)

Oblong, shining, the prothorax beneath and the sternal side-pieces opaque, black, the antennae and fars more or less ferrugineus; the rostrum albo-squamose at the base; the prothorax clothed with coarse, intermixed, adpressed ochreous or whitish and semierect black scales, the pallid scales mainly condensed into a dense, sharply-defined, sinuous vitta on each side and an interrupted median line; the elytra with intermixed subseriately arranged, oblong blackish (or brown) and irregularly distributed, very large, fan-
shaped white scales; the under surface and legs with intermixed minute and larger white scales, the latter condensed into spots on the sides of the third and fourth ventral segments and an annulus near the apex of one or more of the femora. Head finely punctate; rostrum (♂) stout, gibbous at the base, curved, about as long as the head and prothorax, rugosely punctate, (♀) more elongate and with the bare apical portion longer and much smoother. Prothorax transverse, abruptly constricted in front, coarsely, closely punctate, and with indications of a smooth median line. Elytra moderately long, flattened on the disc, transversely depressed below the base, the subapical callosities not prominent; sharply, narrowly striate, the striae feebly punctate, the interstices flat, irregularly seriate-punctate, becoming rougher towards the sides. Pygidium densely punctate. Beneath coarsely and closely, the ventral segments more finely and sparsely, punctate, 1 and 2 with a depressed, ochreo-pilose space down the middle, and 5 with a truncated prominence in the centre at the apex, in the ♂. Prosternum as in L. acanthi.

Length 3\(\frac{3}{4}\)-1\(\frac{1}{4}\), breadth 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)-2 millim. (♂ ♀)

**Hab.** Mexico, Chilpancingo (H. H. Smith), Yolos and Juquila in Oaxaca (Sallé).

Six specimens. Nearly related to *L. opacipennis*: the elytra shining, and clothed with intermixed very large scattered white and small blackish scales, the subapical callosities not prominent; the prothorax abruptly constricted in front, and with a densely squamose sinuous, marginal, whitish or ochreous stripe; the femora more or less annulate with white near the tip. The large fan-shaped scales on the elytra (fig. 20 b) are as broad as the interstices.

5. *Lepidobaris nitidipennis*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 21, 21 a, ♀.)

Very like *L. latissimarius*, but with the scattered subtriangular whitish scales on the elytra (fig. 21 a) much smaller (those on the disc not half the width of the interstices 2-9), the sinuous marginal stripe on the prothorax reduced to a narrow, oblique, interrupted streak, the median line represented by a short streak at the base, the rostrum and femora without dense patches of white scales; the rostrum less gibbous at the base, in the ♀ more slender, much longer, and with the apical half smooth; the elytra transversely depressed on the disc before and beyond the middle, finely striate, the interstices (the first excepted) confusedly punctate, the subapical callosities more prominent; the prosternal sulcus shallow or wanting; the ventral segments 1 and 2 with a depressed, densely fulvo-pilose space down the middle, and 5 with a truncated prominence in the centre at the apex, in the ♂.

Length 3\(\frac{1}{2}\)-1, breadth 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)-2 millim. (♂ ♀)

**Hab.** Mexico (Mrs. Brit.), Cordova, Toxpan (Sallé).

Two males and one female. This appears to be the Vera Cruz (or Atlantic slope) form of *L. latissimarius*, and one that requires a distinctive name.

**TRICHOBARIS.**


The species of this genus inhabit the Southern United States and Mexico, some of them being very destructive to potato and tobacco crops, as well as to various wild and cultivated Solanaceous plants. The true *T. triaenota* (Say), the "potato-stalk weevil" *, has recently reached as far north as Canada, but it has not yet been

* For an account of the habits and distribution of this species, see Chittenden, U.S. Dep. Agric., Div. Ent., Bull. no. 33, n. ser. pp. 9, 10 (1902).
seen south of Texas, and the Mexican insects standing under that name in collections are referable to *T. vestita* or *T. soror*. The described forms are difficult to distinguish; those inhabiting Mexico may be separated thus:—

a. Prothorax with a small denuded spot on each side at the base, rarely obsolete.

a'. Prothorax usually with a large partially denuded space on the flanks; rostrum short and more or less curved in both sexes; body flattened above.

a''. Ventral segments 3 and 4 bare at the base, the vestiture of the basal depression of ♂ different from that of the rest of the surface . . . . . . . . . . . . . vestita, Boh.

b'. Ventral segments 3 and 4 with their median third bare, the vestiture of the basal depression of ♂ similar to that of the rest of the surface . . . . . . . . . . . . . mucorea, Lec.

b. Prothorax with at most one or two small bare spots on the flanks, usually entirely albo-squamose.

c'. Rostrum short and curved in both sexes; body somewhat convex above, with the vestiture denser and rather coarse. compacta, Casey.

c''. Rostrum short and feebly curved in ♂, much longer and almost straight in ♀; body flattened above, with the vestiture finer . . . . . . . . . . . . . soror, sp. n.

b. Prothorax without denuded spots at the base; body narrow.

c'. Vestiture moderately coarse, above and beneath . . . . . pellicea, Boh. (teyana, Lec.).

c''. Vestiture coarser, the scales on the under surface broader . . . . cylindrica, Casey.

1. **Trichobaris vestita.** (Tab. XX, fig. 22, c.)

*Baridius vestitus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Cere. iii. p. 718 (part.) (see op. cit. viii. p. 171, ?)

*Hab.* Mexico (Truqui, *in Mus. Brit.*), Guanajuato, Toxpan, Etila (Sallé), Orizaba (H. H. Smith), Jalapa (M. Trujillo), Mexico city, Cerro de Plumas, Oaxaca (Höge), Cuernavaca, Cordova (U.S. Nat. Mus.), Puente de Ixtla (Wickham), Tehuantepec (Mus. Brit.).

The name *vestita* is here applied to the form common in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca; the female subsequently described in Schönherr's work is no doubt referable to *T. soror*. The present species (sunk as synonymous with *T. trinotata*, Say, by Leconte, and queried as possibly identical with *T. mucorea*, Lec., by Casey) has the rostrum short and abruptly bent downward from the base in both sexes (fig. 22), the prothorax usually with a large space on the flanks almost bare, and the depressed space on the basal half of the abdomen of the male thickly clothed with coarse, long, radiating scales. *T. vestita* is a little less elongate than *T. mucorea*, the rostrum is less curved (appearing more abruptly gibbous at the base), the median space on the ventral segments 3 and 4 is denuded at the base only, and the depression of the male is clothed.
with modified scales. In the single specimen from Cuernavaca the vestiture of the upper surface is dark brown, except at the sides of the prothorax, where it is white, and one (♀) from Guanajuato wants the bare space on the propleura.

2. *Trichobaris mucorea*.

*Hab.* North America, Southern California and Arizona, Texas; Lower California—Mexico, Mexican boundary (Morrison), Ventanas (Forrer), San Blas (U.S. Nat. Mus.), Durango city (Höge).

Specimens of this species (♂♀) from San Blas and other localities in N.W. Mexico agree perfectly with those before me from California and Texas. The vestiture of the ventral depression of the male, as stated by Casey, is uniform with that of the rest of the under surface, and the median space on the segments 3 and 4 is almost entirely bare. The San Blas examples are labelled as having been found on tobacco. *T. mucorea* is known in the United States under the name of the "Tobacco-stalk weevil," and it is also said to attack *Solanum carolinense* and *Datura stramonium* and *D. tubula* [cf. Bridwell, U.S. Dep. Agric., Div. Ent., Bull. no. 44, pp. 44–46 (1904)].

3. *Trichobaris compacta*.

*Hab.* North America, Southern California and Arizona, New Mexico—Mexico, Mexican boundary (Morrison), Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (Buchan-Hepburn), Tres Marias Is., Presidio, Ventanas (Forrer), Durango city (Höge).

Specimens from Durango differ from those from the other Mexican localities, as well as from the examples before me from California and Arizona, in having small partly denuded spots on the flanks of the prothorax and the vestiture of the upper surface brownish-ochreous or brownish-cinereous. *T. compacta* is less elongate and more convex than *T. mucorea*, the vestiture is a little coarser, and the ventral depression of the male is deeper, and more sparsely and not so coarsely squamosce. Cockerell has found it upon *Datura meteloides* in New Mexico and Bridwell records it as breeding in the seed-pods of the jimson (*Datura*).

4. *Trichobaris soror*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 23, 23 a, ♀.)

Oblong, flattened above, black, rather dull; thickly clothed with narrow cinereous or pale brown scales, which are transversely arranged on the prothorax and obliquely so on the elytral interspaces, the vestiture of the under surface and legs coarser, denser, and wholly white, that of the antennal club in great part brown, the prothorax with a small spot on each side at the base, the scutellum, and sometimes a spot on each shoulder, almost bare, the ventral segments 3 and 4 with a narrow bare transverse space