

A single specimen (σ) from Coahuila seems to belong to this species. It differs from *T. pellicea (texana)* in having larger scales, on both the upper and under surfaces.

CYANOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, decussate; rostrum (fig. 25 a) very short and stout, almost straight, abruptly, transversely gibbous at the base, widening outwards, the scrobes rapidly descending, the antennæ inserted towards the apex, the antennal club ovate; prothorax shortly tubulate at the apex and broadly subtruncate at the base; scutellum transverse, free, prominent; elytra a little wider than the prothorax, very elongate; pygidium very large, exposed, declivous; prosternum unimpressed behind the transverse subapical groove, the basal portion short; mesosternum long and depressed, the meso-metasternal suture in a line with the posterior margin of the middle coxæ; anterior coxæ exerted, narrowly separated; femora linear, sharply dentate, the posterior pair nearly reaching the third ventral suture; tibiæ unguiculate; tarsal claws subconnate at the base; body very elongate, narrow, depressed, linear, metallic.

Type, *C. rufiventris*.

This genus seems to be related to *Lichnus*, Lacordaire, but it is best placed in the section "Baridiides vrais" of that author. The general shape is that of a Cossonid.

1. *Cyanobaris rufiventris*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 25, 25 a.)

Opaque, alutaceous, cyaneous, the abdomen rufous and moderately shining; almost glabrous above, the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a small, hair-like scale. Head densely punctate; rostrum scarcely longer than the head as seen in profile, rugosely punctate. Prothorax very little broader than long, gradually narrowing from the base to the tubulate apical portion, the base feebly sinuate on each side; closely impressed with coarse rounded punctures, except along the median line. Elytra parallel for about three-fourths of their length, flattened down their inner half, the humeri rounded; shallowly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, rather coarsely and closely uniseriate-punctate, the puncturing becoming coarser and denser towards the base. Pygidium densely, rugulosely punctate. Beneath very coarsely and closely, the ventral segments 2-5 more sparsely and finely, punctate. Legs rugosely punctate, rather slender.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 2 millim. (σ ?)

Hab. MEXICO, Santecomapan * in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

One specimen.

ANOPSILUS.

Anopsilus, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 218.

Balbus, Pascoe, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) iv. pp. 322, 323 (1889).

The type of *Anopsilus* is *A. bonvouloiri*, Kirsch, and that of *Balbus*, *Centrinus conicollis*, Boh. The species of this genus have large, prominent, subcontiguous anterior coxæ, and the male of *A. conicollis*, like that of various other S.-American forms, has two short prosternal spines. *Centrinus superbificus*, *suspensus*, *obniger*, *asphaltinus*, *capreolus*, and *oblongus*, Boh., probably belong here. They are all oblong, polished, black, almost glabrous insects, with a more or less conical prothorax, &c.

* Sometimes written "Santa Maria Comapa" or "Santa Maria Acomapan."