

short, narrow, the club pubescent, ovate, and rather stout; eyes rather large; prothorax short, very feebly sinuate at the base; scutellum free, subquadrate; elytra oblong or elongate, much wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half; pygidium exposed; prosternum not or feebly impressed down the middle, the basal portion short and depressed; anterior coxæ subcontiguous or narrowly separated; mesosternum exposed, depressed; ventral segments 2 and 5 subequal in length, 1 and 2 connate; femora feebly clavate, unarmed; tibiæ narrow, almost straight, strongly unguiculate; tarsi slender, the lobes of the third joint narrow, the claws free; body elongate or oblong, narrow, almost glabrous.

Type, *D. opaciceps*.

A genus including three small, closely allied forms—two from Central America and *Baridius longirostris*, Kirsch, from Peru. They bear a certain resemblance to various members of the genera *Limnobaris* (*L. æneola*, *L. pygmæa*, &c.) and *Pseudobaris* (*P. angustula*, Lec., &c.), as well as to *Desmoglyptus crenatus* (Lec.), but are readily separated therefrom by the comparatively narrow prothorax, which is feebly sinuate at the base, the parallel-sided elytra, &c. The abrupt antennal club, the non-sulcate prosternum, the subcontiguous or narrowly separated anterior coxæ, and the exposed pygidium are also characteristic of *Dolichobaris*.

1. *Dolichobaris opaciceps*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 29, 29 a, ♂; 30, ♀.)

Elongate, finely alutaceous, moderately shining or subopaque, varying in colour from testaceous to piceous. Head densely alutaceous, opaque, obsoletely punctate; rostrum (♂) about as long as the head and prothorax, shining, moderately stout, and somewhat closely punctate, (♀) much more elongate, slender, and almost smooth in its outer half, the antennæ in the ♂ inserted slightly beyond, and in the ♀ at a little behind, the middle. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, narrowed and feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind; closely punctate, except along the narrow median line. Elytra elongate, transversely or obliquely depressed on the disc below the base, conjointly rounded at the apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat on the disc, convex at the apex, obsoletely uniseriate-punctate. Pygidium rather large, densely punctate. Beneath somewhat closely, the abdomen very sparsely and finely, punctate. Prosternum slightly depressed in the middle behind the subapical groove. Anterior coxæ very narrowly separated.

Length $2\frac{3}{5}$ – $3\frac{1}{4}$, breadth 1 – $1\frac{1}{4}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Solari*: ♂); GUATEMALA, Trece Aguas in Alta Vera Paz (*Schwarz and Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*: ♀); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Six specimens from Chiriqui, one from Guatemala, and one from Mexico, the last-mentioned larger and more robust than the others, but evidently belonging to the same species. Duller and relatively narrower than the Peruvian *D. longirostris* (Kirsch) (the type, ♂, of which is before me), the prothorax more densely punctate, the rostrum slender and greatly elongated in the female, the elytra less depressed below the base. The variation in colour may be due to immaturity.

2. *Dolichobaris schwarzi*, sp. n.

Less elongate and more shining than *D. opaciceps*, nigro-æneous in colour; the head transversely grooved between the eyes; the rostrum only a little longer in the ♂ than in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or slightly behind (♀) the middle; the prothorax closely punctate; the elytra less elongate; the anterior