

coxæ less approximate; the first ventral segment shallowly sulcate down the middle in the ♂, the anterior tibiæ with a long apical uncus in this sex.

Length $2\frac{1}{10}$ –3, breadth $1\text{--}1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes, Chiacam, Cahabon (*Champion*), Trece Aguas in Alta Vera Paz (*Schwarz and Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*); NICARAGUA, Managua (*Solari*).

Nine specimens. This insect might be taken for a small *Limnobaris*, near *L. pygmæa*, if the exposed pygidium, &c., were not taken into account.

ODONTOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles pointed, almost straight on their inner edge, bidentate on their lower edge externally (fig. 31 *a*); rostrum straight, flat, rather slender, widened in their outer half, the scrobes obliquely descending and sinuous beneath, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the scape nearly reaching the eyes, the funiculus 6-jointed, joint 2 a little shorter than 1, obconic, the club short and stout, globose-ovate; head small, the eyes transverse, large; prothorax subquadrate, feebly sinuate at the base; scutellum very small, transverse, hollowed in front; elytra oblong; pygidium exposed, transverse; prosternum with the antecoxal portion convex and unimpressed, the short flattened basal process rounded posteriorly and feebly sulcate down the middle; mesosternum depressed, connate with the metasternum, the epimera large and angularly ascending; anterior coxæ separated by considerably less than their own width; ventral segments 2 and 5 equal in length, 1 and 2 connate; femora short, compressed, strongly clavate, unarmed; anterior tibiæ deeply excavate at the apex externally, the excavation limited by a sharp tooth; tarsi rather slender, the claws free; body elongate, rather broad, flattened above.

Type, *O. planirostris*.

The Mexican insect forming the type of this genus is the first described Barid with a 6-jointed funiculus, and it also has the mandibles, rostrum, &c. peculiarly formed. The mandibular structure is suggestive of that of *Plocamus*. There is an allied unnamed form from Brazil, placed under the genus *Celetes*, Schönh., in the British Museum*.

1. *Odontobaris planirostris*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 31, 31 *a*, *b*.)

Shining, black, the tip of the rostrum, antennæ, knees, tibiæ, and humeri more or less ferruginous; the upper surface clothed with scattered, fine, hair-like, whitish scales, which are uniseriately arranged along each elytral interstice, the vestiture of the under surface a little longer, coarser, and closer, the antennal funiculus and club setose. Head finely punctate; rostrum nearly as long as the head and prothorax, sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax transverse, narrow and feebly constricted in front, the sides rounded anteriorly and parallel behind; closely punctate. Elytra long, slightly wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing from the obtuse humeri; sharply crenate-striate, the interstices rather broad, flat, irregularly uniseriate-punctate. Pygidium densely punctate. Beneath coarsely and densely, the abdomen more sparsely, punctate.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas † (*Höge*).

One specimen, perhaps slightly immature.

* This is a narrow, elongate, polished form, rufous in colour, with a black spot on each elytron towards the apex.

† The name of this locality, as given by the late F. Höge, and quoted throughout this work, is probably a mistake for "Cerro de Palmas," in the State of Vera Cruz.