

## STICTOBARIS.

*Stictobaris*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 466, 516 (1892).

Casey refers three species, from Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico respectively, to this genus, the type being *Onychobaris cribrata*, Lec., which extends into Mexico. They are all oblong, depressed forms, with the rostrum in both sexes short, stout, and abruptly arcuate, the prothorax strongly constricted in front and very coarsely punctate, the elytra rather broad and parallel-sided, the prosternum feebly impressed, the anterior coxæ separated by less than their own width, the tarsal claws divergent.

1. ***Stictobaris cribrata*.** (Tab. XX. figg. 32, 32 *a*, ♂.)

*Onychobaris cribrata*, Lec. Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 296<sup>1</sup>.

*Stictobaris cribrata*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 516, 517<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Waco<sup>2</sup> in Texas<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Acapulco, Jalapa (*Höge*), Guanajuato (*Sallé*), Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Gonzales in Hidalgo (*Wickham*).

The five specimens from Mexico agree so nearly with the above-quoted descriptions that there can be little doubt that they belong to Leconte's species, the types of which were probably somewhat abraded. The Mexican insects are sparsely clothed with long, yellowish-white, decumbent, setiform scales, those on the prothorax condensed along the sides and middle, and those on the elytra into a spot on the shoulders, a streak at the base of the third interstice, and a transverse patch on the disc beyond the middle. The rostrum is short, stout, and closely punctate in both sexes, and the first and second ventral segments are slightly depressed down the middle in the male. *S. pimalis*, Casey (an example of which is before me), has the vestiture of the upper surface very much sparser than in *S. cribrata*.

## GYMNOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, notched within, slightly decussate at the tip; rostrum curved, moderately long, separated from the head by a deep transverse groove, the antennæ inserted at or behind the middle, the antennal club pubescent, stout, oblong-ovate, about as long as joints 2-7 of the funiculus; prothorax transverse, constricted in front, bisinuate at the base, the median lobe slightly impinging on the scutellar cavity; scutellum strongly transverse, flattened; elytra oblong, flattened, finely striate; pygidium fully exposed, small in the ♀, larger in the ♂; prosternum convex or flattened, neither sulcate nor foveate behind the transverse subapical groove, the basal process declivous laterally; mesosternum exposed, connate with the metasternum, the intercoxal portion on almost the same plane as the prosternum; anterior coxæ distant, separated by at least their own width; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle; femora more or less clavate, not sulcate beneath (except at the knees), the anterior pair sometimes with a short tooth; tarsi rather slender, the claws free; body elongate or oblong-ovate, flattened above, polished, almost glabrous.

Type, *G. brevidens*.

This genus includes two species from Central America, and *Baridius nigerrimus*,