

Kirsch, from Bogota \*, also belongs to it. They are all oblong, somewhat flattened, polished, subglabrous forms, with widely separated anterior coxæ, finely striate elytra, a non-sulcate, convex or flattened prosternum (much as in *Onychobaris*), non-sulcate femora, and an elongate antennal club. The sternal structure approaches that of the *Madarides*, but the mesosternum is in great part exposed.

### 1. *Gymnobaris brevidens*, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 1, 1 a, ♂.)

Elongate, flattened above, very shining, black, the tarsi and the base of the antennæ reddish or piceous; the punctures of the under surface and legs each bearing a very minute scale. Head minutely punctate; rostrum arcuate, moderately stout and about as long as the head and prothorax in the ♀, a little shorter and thicker in the ♂, sparsely, finely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at (♀) or beyond (♂) the middle, the club long and stout. Prothorax subquadrate, constricted and much narrowed in front; sparsely, minutely punctate. Scutellum almost smooth. Elytra long, but little wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowing from the rounded humeri; feebly striate, the striæ 2-4 very faint or obsolete and each represented by a row of fine punctures, the sutural stria somewhat deeply impressed and conspicuously punctate from a little below the base to the apex, the interstices very broad, flat, and with excessively minute widely scattered punctures. Beneath sparsely punctate. Prosternum somewhat convex. Anterior femora deeply and abruptly excavate near the apex and armed with a short tooth.

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

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*: ♂); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*: ♂ ♀).

Four specimens. An elongate, flattened form, with a subquadrate prothorax and faint or almost obsolete dorsal striæ on the elytra, the sutural stria from a little below the base conspicuously punctured and more deeply impressed than the adjacent striæ. The anterior femoral tooth (which is wanting in *G. planipectus* and *G. nigerrimus*) is formed by the abrupt subapical excavation.

### 2. *Gymnobaris planipectus*, sp. n.

♀. Oblong-ovate, flattened above, very shining, black, the punctures of the under surface and legs each bearing an extremely minute scale. Head minutely punctate; rostrum as long as the head and prothorax, moderately stout, finely punctate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the club long and stout. Prothorax transverse, gradually and obliquely narrowing from the base, constricted in front; sparsely, minutely punctate. Elytra oblong-subtriangular, very little wider than the prothorax; finely punctate-striate throughout, the interstices flat, with excessively minute scattered punctures, which become uniseriately arranged towards the sides. Prosternum broadly flattened, slightly depressed down the middle, but without trace of a definite sulcus. Anterior coxæ separated by more than their own width. Femora unarmed.

Length 3, breadth  $1\frac{2}{5}$  millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One female, captured in Dec. 1880, in the vicinity of the coffee-plantations at San Agustin. Smaller and less elongate than *G. brevidens*, the elytra distinctly punctate-striate throughout, the anterior femora unarmed, the prosternum slightly depressed. *G. nigerrimus* (Kirsch), from Bogota, has a narrower prothorax, longer and more convex elytra, and less widely separated anterior coxæ.

\* This insect is compared by Kirsch with *Limnobaris T-album* (L.), notwithstanding that the latter has the pygidium covered in both sexes.