

broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, strongly constricted in front, deeply bisinuate at the base; closely, finely punctate, except along the smooth median line. Scutellum strongly transverse, hollowed in the middle. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, very gradually narrowed from the somewhat swollen humeri, undulate on the disc; with narrow, feebly punctured striae, the interstices broad, flat, very finely, irregularly punctate, becoming transversely strigose towards the sides. Beneath densely, the abdomen more sparsely and finely, punctate; first ventral segment hollowed down the middle in the ♂. Prosternum flattened, transversely hollowed at the apex. Anterior coxae separated by about twice their own width. Legs densely, rugosely punctate; anterior femora sharply dentate, the others unarmed.

Length  $2\frac{7}{8}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{10}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Truqui*, in *Mus. Brit.*; coll. *Solari*), Guanajuato, Puebla (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Toluca (*Wickham*), Tlalpam (*R. H. Hay*, in *U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

This insect has long been known from Mexico, and does duty for *Pseudobaris senescens* in the Sallé collection and for *P. subscabrosa* in the British Museum. It is very different from any of the described species of *Onychobaris* known to me, but possesses all the structural characters of the three other Central-American members of the genus. The finely striate, comparatively smooth, undulate elytra, the abundant vestiture, &c., readily distinguish *O. senecta*. The colour is as variable as in *Pseudobaris acutipennis*.

### TREPOBARIS.

*Trepobaris*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vii. pp. 466, 519 (1892).

The single N.-American species referred to this genus extends into Mexico, whence three other forms are now added. They differ from *Pseudobaris* in their oblong or subcylindrical form, and in having the prothorax feebly constricted in front and feebly sinuate at the base (the median lobe being short and obtuse), and the elytra not or very little wider than the prothorax. The subcylindrical form of body is still more pronounced in *T. perlonga* than in the type, *T. elongata*, Casey. The rostrum is stout, arcuate, abruptly separated from the head, and bowed from the base. The elytra, as in *Pseudobaris*, sometimes have a small white spot at the base of the third interstice.

#### 1. *Trepobaris perlonga*, sp. n. (Tab. XX. figg. 33, 33 a, ♂.)

Elongate, subcylindrical, shining, black; glabrous above, the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a minute white hair-like scale. Head finely punctate, transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum abruptly bowed from the base, stout, a little longer than the prothorax, closely punctate, smoother in the ♀, the antennae inserted at (♂) or just behind (♀) the middle, joint 1 of the funiculus elongate, as long as 2–5 united. Prothorax subcylindrical, a little broader than long, arcuately narrowed and feebly constricted in front, and feebly bisinuate at the base; coarsely, closely punctate, and often with an incomplete smooth median line. Elytra elongate, not or very little wider than the prothorax, with narrow feebly punctured striae, the interstices flat, rather coarsely and closely uniseriate-punctate, 3 not dilated at the base, 9 raised posteriorly. Pygidium densely punctate, convex in the ♂, smaller and flattened in the ♀. Beneath densely, the abdomen more finely and sparsely, punctate, the metasternum and first ventral segment excavate down the middle in the ♂. Prosternal sulcus sharply defined, rather narrow. Femora obsolete serrulate, without definite tooth. Anterior tibiae with the apical uncus elongated in the ♂.

Length  $3\frac{1}{10}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1$ – $1\frac{4}{5}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)