

Fourteen specimens, mostly in a bad state of preservation. Smaller, narrower, and more shining than *T. elongata*; the prothorax a little more coarsely and not so densely punctate; the seriate punctures in the elytra finer and more scattered; the apical uncus of the anterior tibiæ elongated in the male. The basally widened third elytral interstice separates *T. yucatana* from *T. inornata*.

PSEUDOBARIS.

Heterosternus, Kirsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1869, p. 215 (nec Dupont).

Pseudobaris, Leconte, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xv. p. 297 (1876); Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. pp. 466, 552.

This genus is the most numerous in species amongst the Central-American "Baridiides vrais." It is mainly recognizable by the more or less deeply sulcate prosternum (the sulcus, however, is scarcely wide enough to receive the rostrum in repose); the antennal club is pubescent throughout; the femora are usually sulcate beneath, and sometimes dentate; and the rostrum is moderately elongate, at least in the female. Many of the typical forms have the elytral interstices sharply costate on the apical declivity, and the third with a patch of white scales at the base*; others, again, have some additional white markings on the disc or base of the elytra, or their apices subdentate. The type of *Heterosternus* (*H. carbo*, Kirsch) and three of the Central-American species have the prosternal sulcus bifurcate between the coxæ, due to the angular or lanciform extension forwards of the basal process of the prosternum; but they are otherwise so closely related to the typical N.-American *Pseudobaris* that it is inadvisable to separate them†. There is a considerable sexual difference in the form of the rostrum in certain cases, it being often abruptly flattened, smoother, and more slender in the females than in the males. *P. lucida* has the pygidium of the female almost covered by the elytra, though large and prominent in the male. *P. carinipectus* has the prosternal sulcus closed in behind by a v-shaped ridge. The following table will assist in the identification of the Central-American forms:—

A. Prosternal sulcus straight, sometimes extending beyond the coxæ.

[PSEUDOBARIS, Lec.]

a. Pygidium prominent in both sexes, large in ♂, transverse in ♀.

a¹. Basal process of the prosternum longitudinally raised or margined on each side behind the coxæ; femora unarmed; elytra with spots or lines of white scales at the base and middle, those at the base mainly condensed on the interstices 2 and 6.

a². Elytra with a submedian spot on the 4th interstice, and another at the base of the 2nd and 6th Species 1-3.

* These scales are often partially abraded, but the additional squamigerous punctures remain to indicate their position; the interstice itself, too, is often widened at this place.

† The S.-American *Baridius puncticollis*, Boh., and *B. subæneus*, Kirsch, also belong here, and *B. corvinus*, Kirsch, to *Pseudobaris*, s. str.