

- e⁵. Elytra without setæ.
 d⁶. Body elongate Species 27.
 e⁶. Body oblong-ovate Species 28-33.
 g⁴. Elytra bare, the 3rd interstice not widened at the base Species 34-39.
 e². Elytra each with a dentiform or angular prominence at the apex.
 f³. Anterior femora finely denticulate; elytra with a white spot at the
 base of the 3rd interstice Species 40.
 g³. Anterior femora unarmed.
 h⁴. Elytra with a white spot at the base of the 3rd interstice Species 41-44.
 i⁴. Elytra bare Species 45-47.
 b. Pygidium almost covered by the elytra in the ♀, large and prominent in
 the ♂; body brilliantly metallic æneous Species 48.
 B. Prosternal sulcus divided between the coxæ by an angular or lanciform
 projection of the flattened or shallowly sulcate basal process; elytra bare.
 [HETEROSTERNUS, Kirsch.]
 c. Elytra without angular prominences at the apex Species 49, 50.
 d. Elytra each with an angular prominence at the apex Species 51.

1. *Pseudobaris biguttata*, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 3, 3 a, b, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, rather broad, very shining, black; the elytra with a small, sharply-defined, oval or rounded patch of narrow white scales on the 4th interstice at a little beyond the middle, an inconspicuous patch at the base of the 2nd and 6th, and sometimes another on the 6th in a line with the larger one on the 4th; the punctures of the under surface and legs each bearing a small hair-like white scale. Head sparsely punctate, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum abruptly bowed from the base, a little longer than the prothorax, stout, flattened at the tip, sparsely punctate and longitudinally strigose in the ♂, smoother in the ♀, the antennæ inserted at about the middle in both sexes, the outer joints of the funiculus strongly transverse, the club short-ovate, stout, pointed at the tip. Prothorax transverse, obliquely narrowing from the base, and strongly constricted in front; the surface with minute, widely scattered punctures, which become more distinct towards the sides and along the basal margin. Elytra moderately long, gradually narrowing from the oblique humeri, transversely flattened or depressed below the base; faintly punctate-striate, the striæ becoming deeply impressed towards the sides and apex, the 4th sinuous exterior to the white spot, the interstices broad, flat, each with a row of excessively minute punctures, and some additional impressions on the squamose spaces. Beneath coarsely, the middle of the metasternum and the abdomen very sparsely and finely, punctate; first ventral segment flattened down the middle in the ♂. Prosternum deeply sulcate, the basal process broad, tumid on each side, margined laterally, and deeply arcuate-emarginate behind (fig. 3 b). Anterior coxæ separated by a little less than their own width. Femora unarmed.

Length 6-6 $\frac{3}{4}$, breadth 3-3 $\frac{1}{5}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO (*Mus. Brit.*; *Mus. Dresden*; Höge, in coll. *Solari*), Toxpam, Playa Vicente, and San Andres Tuxtla, all in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 feet (*Champion*).

Seven examples, the one from Chiriqui having the single larger spot only on the elytra (which is placed in exactly the same position as in *Centrinus dispilus*, Schönh.) and the prothorax more rapidly narrowed from the base. The deeply emarginate basal process of the prosternum is characteristic of this species.