

punctate. Prosternum with the median sulcus extending to the apex, deep, sharply margined, the margin abruptly angulate behind the coxæ, the hollowed basal process short, truncate behind. Anterior femora with two teeth (one on each edge of the sulcus), the others with one tooth only.

Length  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $2\frac{1}{10}$  millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Las Mercedes 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One male. Not unlike the common *P. undulata*, but easily recognizable by the longer prosternal sulcus, the sharp carina on the lower face of the rostrum (an unusual character among the Barids), the dentate femora, &c. The inferiorly carinate rostrum (fig. 9 a), the longer sulcus and less developed basal process of the prosternum, &c., separate *P. costirostris* from *P. oscillans*. The small punctures at the base of the third elytral interstice doubtless bear scales when the insect is in fresh condition.

### 11. *Pseudobaris oscillans*, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 10, 10 a, b, ♂.)

Oblong-ovate, very shining, black, glabrous above, the punctures of the under surface and legs each bearing a minute white scale. Head finely punctate, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum (♂) stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, finely punctate, (♀) longer, more strongly arcuate, and much smoother, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle. Prothorax slightly broader than long, conical, feebly constricted in front; very sparsely, minutely punctate, smooth along the median line. Elytra transversely depressed before and behind the humeri, the basal margin prominent; with fine, faintly punctured striæ, the first almost or quite obsolete at the base and there represented by a line of minute punctures, the interstices broad, flat, narrowly costate on the apical declivity, each with a row of extremely minute scattered punctures. Beneath very coarsely, the abdomen sparsely and finely, punctate. Prosternum with the median sulcus deep, parallel-sided, and abruptly terminating between the coxæ, the basal process flat and subtruncate. Legs rather slender; anterior femora bi-, the others uni-dentate.

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

*Hab.* PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. Very like *Madarus astutus*, but smaller, the rostrum of the female stouter, cylindrical, and not abruptly gibbous at the base, the femora sharply dentate, the apical interstices of the elytra costate, the basal process of the prosternum less developed, &c. Both insects have a prominent basal margin to the elytra. The femora in the present species are sharply dentate, the two teeth on the anterior pair (fig. 10 b) being placed opposite one another, one on each edge of the sulcus.

### 12. *Pseudobaris octonotata*, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 11, 11 a, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, shining, black; the elytra each with four dense albo-squamose spots at the base, the one on the 3rd interstice larger and more elongate than those exterior to it; the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a hair-like white scale. Head finely punctate, transversely depressed between the eyes; rostrum arcuate, stout, nearly as long as the head and prothorax, closely punctate, in the ♀ smoother, longer, and more slender, the antennæ inserted at about the middle. Prothorax transverse, rather convex, rounded at the sides anteriorly, constricted in front; closely, coarsely punctate. Elytra rounded-triangular, with sharply cut, narrow, feebly punctured striæ; the interstices broad, flat, narrowly costate at the apex, each with a row of fine, shallow, transverse punctures, 3 widened at the base. Beneath closely punctate. Prosternal sulcus straight, shallow, broad. Anterior and intermediate femora with a short tooth.

Length  $2\frac{1}{2}-3\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{8}-1\frac{3}{8}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)