

Sent us in numbers by the late C. F. Höge from Ventanas. This insect is nearly related to *P. luctuosa*, Casey, from Florida \*; but it is a little less elongate, and has the elytra relatively shorter and more narrowed towards the apex, and the interstices are subcarinate on the apical declivity. The prothorax is very coarsely, closely punctate (except along the smooth median line, which is often wholly wanting in some specimens from the same localities), and the elytra have a row of coarse transverse punctures along each interstice, those on 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9 each bearing a rather long, decumbent, easily-abraded seta, 3 with a few white scales at the base. The rostrum of the male is rather coarsely punctate, that of the female being smoother and flatter at the tip. The tarsal claws can scarcely be described as connate at the base in the type kindly communicated by Signor Solari. The length varies from  $2\frac{3}{4}$ – $4\frac{1}{4}$ , and the breadth from  $1\frac{1}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{10}$  mm.

## 27. *Pseudobaris notata*. (Tab. XXI. figg. 22, 22 a, ♂.)

*Baridius notatus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 723<sup>1</sup>.

♂. Prosternum in large, fully-developed examples more or less tumid in front of the anterior coxæ (the median sulcus thus becoming wider and shallower, or obsolete posteriorly), in some specimens flattened and with the median sulcus deep and parallel-sided; metasternum and first ventral segment broadly hollowed down the middle; pygidium tumid in the centre.

♀. Rostrum more sparsely punctate than in the ♂; pygidium flattened, sometimes carinate down the middle.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup> (*Truqui*, in *Mus. Brit.*), Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Tonila in Colima, Cuernavaca (*Höge*), Parada in Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

A very elongate, shining, black form with a conspicuous albo-squamose spot on the basally widened portion of the third elytral interstice, of which I have seen numerous males (including the type) and seven females. The males vary in the development of the prosternum as above described, and in fresh specimens the femora (which are scarcely sulcate beneath) and tibiæ are more or less hairy. The females vary enormously in size, some of them (?=var.  $\beta$  of Boheman) being very small and subcylindrical. The specimens before me measure: length  $4\frac{2}{3}$ – $8\frac{1}{4}$ , breadth  $1\frac{4}{5}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

## 28. *Pseudobaris undulata*. (Tab. XXI. figg. 23, 23 a, ♀.)

*Baridius undulatus*, Say, Descr. N.-Am. Curc. p. 17 (1831)<sup>1</sup>; Complete Writings, i. p. 281<sup>2</sup> [nec

*B. undatus* (Say), Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 683].

*Baridius crenatus*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 681<sup>3</sup>.

*Baridius depilis*, Boh. loc. cit. p. 682<sup>4</sup>.

*Pseudobaris costaricensis*, Solari, Ann. Mus. Genova, xlii. p. 436 (1906)<sup>5</sup>.

\* The N.-American *Baridius anthracinus*, Boh. (the type, ♂, of which I have seen), is not synonymous with *P. luctuosa* as Casey supposed, but = *Aulobaris ibis*, Lec., a specimen of which from Florida is before me. It has a long second joint to the funiculus.