

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1-4</sup>, Colima, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Michoacan, Morelos, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, Yucatan; BRITISH HONDURAS; GUATEMALA; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA<sup>5</sup>; PANAMA to Tabernilla, Canal zone.

It is not necessary to enumerate the exact localities for this insect, the commonest Barid in our region, ranging from the Mexican States of Colima and Vera Cruz to the Panama isthmus, and probably extending into the northern part of South America. I have examined hundreds of specimens and am unable to distinguish more than one variable species, the black and the brassy forms of which are mentioned by Say. The types of *B. crenatus* and *B. depilis*, Boh., and of *P. costaricensis*, Solari (a ♀ of the æneous variety), have all been examined by me, and there can be no doubt that they are synonymous with *B. undulatus*, Say, the present insect being the only Mexican *Pseudobaris* applying satisfactorily to his brief description. The "type" of *B. subscabrosus*, Boh., from the Chevrolat collection, communicated by Dr. Sjöstedt, also equals *B. undulatus*, but as this example does not accord with Boheman's diagnosis, there has perhaps been some mistake in labelling\*. *B. undatus*, Boh., I am unable to identify. The present species may be known by its oblong-ovate form, the very shining black or somewhat brassy surface, the uneven elytra, with the interstices sharply costate on the apical declivity, the deep, parallel-sided prosternal sulcus, the stout, strongly arcuate rostrum (which is barely as long as the head and prothorax, and is a little smoother and more slender in the female than in the male), the sulcate, unarmed femora, &c. The puncturing of the prothorax is coarse (except along the smooth median line), the transverse depressions of the elytra are sometimes shallow, and the white spot at the base of the third interstice varies in size, the scales being often abraded. *B. depilis* has the sides of the prothorax more oblique than in *B. undulatus*, but no value can be attached to this character. In one of the two specimens from Trece Aguas (a small, narrow, immature ♂, perhaps not really belonging here) the femora are distinctly toothed. Some of Biolley's Costa Rican examples are labelled as having been found on "Labiatæ."

## 29. *Pseudobaris apicalis*. (Tab. XXI. figg. 24, 24 a, ♀.)

♂. *Baridius apicalis*, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 724<sup>1</sup>.

? *Baridius subscabrosus*, Boh. loc. cit. p. 683<sup>2</sup>.

♂. Rostrum alutaceous and finely punctate, flattened at the apex, the antennæ inserted at about the middle.  
♀. Rostrum longer and smoother, flattened from near the base, becoming much thinner towards the tip, the antennæ inserted behind the middle.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1 2</sup> (*coll. Solari*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

I have seen twelve specimens of this species, including the type. It is narrower and relatively more elongate than *P. undulata*, the puncturing of the prothorax is denser

\* *B. subscabrosus* is here treated as probably synonymous with *P. apicalis*.