

40. **Pseudobaris stigmatica.** (Tab. XXI. fig. 26, ♀.)

*Pseudobaris stigmatica*, Solari, Ann. Mus. Genova, xlii. p. 432 (1906)<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO, "Sierra de Durango"<sup>1</sup> (*Höge, in coll. Solari*).

This species, a co-type (♀) of which has been examined, forms a sort of connecting-link between the *P. undulata*- and *P. acutipennis*-groups. It is separable from all the varieties of *P. undulata* by the short but distinct apical prominences of the elytra and the elongate, comparatively slender rostrum (fig. 26). The anterior femora are finely denticulate and the anterior tibiæ strongly sinuate within. The prosternal sulcus is margined at the sides and moderately deep.

41. **Pseudobaris acutipennis.** (Tab. XXI. figg. 27, 27 a, b, ♀.)

*Baridius acutipennis*, Say, Descr. Curc. N. Am. p. 27 (1831)<sup>1</sup>; Complete Writings, i. p. 295<sup>2</sup>;

Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. iii. p. 670<sup>3</sup>.

*Pseudobaris acutipennis*, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. Sci. vi. p. 553<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1-4</sup> (*Truqui, in Mus. Brit.*), Toxpam, Yolos, Parada, Jacale (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Zacualtipan (*Höge*), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith*), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith; Osborn, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Cordova, Nogales (*Knab, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Tehuantepec (*Mus. Brit.*); GUATEMALA, Trece Aguas (*Schwarz and Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), San Gerónimo, Dueñas, Calderas (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

*Var.* Nigro-cæruleous or black.

*Pseudobaris callosipennis*, Solari, Ann. Mus. Genova, xlii. p. 431 (1906)<sup>5</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*coll. Solari*), Omilteme in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Toxpam (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam, Purula, and San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA<sup>5</sup> (*Biolley*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A common insect in Central America, and mainly recognizable by its small size, the dentate apices of the elytra, the interstices of the latter costate at the apex and the third with a small patch of whitish scales at the base, and the slender legs. The typical form is æneous in colour and it is found in many of the same localities as the dark variety, the latter being rare in Mexico and common in the more southern countries. Specimens also occur with the surface of the prothorax dull and alutaceous. The females have a much longer, smoother, and more slender rostrum than the males. The males have the first ventral segment slightly flattened in the middle and the fifth truncate at the apex, leaving the pygidium partly visible from beneath. The prosternal sulcus is deep and sharply margined. The types (♂ ♀) of *P. callosipennis*, kindly communicated by Signor Solari, are black, like the other examples we have received from Costa Rica. About 100 specimens have been examined in all.