

Eleven males and two females. A remarkably distinct form, superficially resembling *P. acutipennis* and *P. plicata*, of a brilliant metallic-æneous colour, with a conical prothorax, a shallow prosternal sulcus, unarmed elytra, with the striæ coarsely punctured anteriorly and the interstices sinuously costate at the tip, and the pygidium of the female almost covered by the elytra, the rostrum in this sex being abruptly flattened, so as to appear gibbous at the base, much as in *P. abrupta* and *P. puncticollis*. The San José specimens were found on *Polygonum punctatum* by the late P. Biolley.

49. **Pseudobaris dividua**, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 32, 32 a, b, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, rather dull, black, with a brassy lustre, glabrous above, the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a minute scale. Head minutely punctate, alutaceous; rostrum (♂) arcuate, stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, finely strigoso-punctate, (♀) smoother, longer, and more slender, the antennæ inserted at (♂) or behind (♀) the middle. Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; coarsely, closely punctate. Elytra depressed along the suture, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices subcostate on the apical declivity, each with a row of fine, shallow, transverse impressions. Beneath closely punctate. Prosternum (fig. 32 b) deeply sulcate, the sulcus not or feebly margined at the sides anteriorly and becoming divided into two between the coxæ by a smooth, lanciform, anterior prolongation of the basal process, the latter feebly emarginate behind. Femora unarmed.

Length  $2\frac{1}{8}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1$ – $1\frac{3}{5}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Motzorongo (*Flohr*), Atoyac, Teapa (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Trece Aguas in Alta Vera Paz (*Schwarz & Barber, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*), Tamahu, Senahu, Dueñas (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*), Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA, Patarra (*Biolley*).

Found in plenty at Trece Aguas and Tamahu. Extremely like *P. diversa*, but with the elytra simply rounded at the apex, and the prosternal sulcus less strongly bifurcate behind (the dentiform piece extending forward from the basal process in consequence narrower) and not sharply margined at the sides anteriorly. *P. puncticollis* (Boh.) has a somewhat similar, bifurcate prosternal excavation, but in that insect the basal process is also sulcate, and  $\Lambda$ -shaped or lanciform between the coxæ, the elytra are more broadly striate, the rostrum is gibbous at the base, &c. *Heterosternus carbo*, Kirsch, from Colombia, also has a similar sternal structure, but it is a smoother and more elongate insect than *P. dividua*.

50. **Pseudobaris abrupta**, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 33, 33 a, b, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, moderately shining, black, with a brassy lustre; glabrous above, the punctures of the under surface and legs each bearing a minute scale. Head sparsely, minutely punctate; rostrum (♂) about as long as the head and prothorax, abruptly bent inwards from near the base and rather slender thence to the tip, and closely, finely punctate, (♀) more slender, flattened, and much smoother, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third in both sexes. Prothorax slightly broader than long, rather convex, gradually narrowing from the base, and feebly constricted in front; closely impressed with very coarse, rounded punctures. Elytra rounded-triangular, very little wider than the prothorax, depressed along the suture; deeply striate, the striæ becoming coarsely punctate anteriorly, the interstices flat, rather