

than the prothorax, the apices angularly, horizontally produced; pygidium exposed, transverse, vertical; prosternum shallowly (*C. fortirostris* and *C. parva*) or deeply (*C. brevicauda*) sulcate, the basal process short and depressed (longitudinally ridged behind each coxa in *C. brevicauda*); anterior coxæ separated by not more than half their own width; femora sublinear, sulcate, unarmed; tibiæ unguiculate at the outer apical angle, and acute or toothed at the inner angle (fig. 34*b*); tarsi with the third joint somewhat narrowly bilobed, the claws very short, small, subconnate at the base; body oblong or elongate, coarsely sculptured and almost bare above.

Type, *C. fortirostris*.

Two species from Central America are referred to this genus, and *Baridius parvus*, Kirsch, from Peru, also belongs here. *Cercobaris* is nearly related to the N.-American *Desmoglyptus*, Casey, but differs from it in the form of the rostrum, antennal club, apices of the elytra, &c. All three forms have somewhat the facies of *Pseudobaris angustula*, Lec. The produced apices of the elytra are suggestive of *P. acutipennis* and its allies.

1. *Cercobaris fortirostris*, sp. n. (Tab. XXI. figg. 34, 34*a*, *b*, ♂.)

Elongate, narrow, somewhat scaphiform, subopaque above, black, with a faint æneous tinge, almost glabrous. Head closely punctate, transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum exceedingly stout, about as long as the head and prothorax, closely, longitudinally, strigoso-punctate. Prothorax broader than long, rather convex, gradually narrowed from the middle; coarsely, densely punctate. Scutellum rounded, rugose. Elytra oblong, transversely depressed on the disc at the base, the apices separately, horizontally produced; narrowly punctate-striate, the punctures becoming coarser towards the base, the interstices transversely rugulose, flat, the ninth raised towards the apex. Beneath coarsely, the abdomen very sparsely and finely, punctate; first ventral segment slightly depressed along the middle in the ♂. Prosternal sulcus shallow, terminating anteriorly in a faint arcuate ridge. Legs rugosely punctate; tibiæ somewhat curved externally, the anterior and intermediate pairs with a sharp tooth at the inner apical angle, in addition to the usual uncus.

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

Hab. GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Pacific slope, 3000 feet (*Champion*).

One pair. More robust and a little larger than *C. parva* (Kirsch) (the type of which I have seen), the rostrum stouter, the apices of the elytra more produced, &c.

2. *Cercobaris brevicauda*, sp. n.

Oblong, narrow, subopaque above, black, with an æneous lustre, almost glabrous. Head closely punctate; rostrum exceedingly stout, finely strigoso-punctate. Prothorax conical, nearly as long as broad, coarsely, densely punctate. Scutellum oblong, rugose. Elytra gradually narrowing from the rounded humeri, each with a small angular prominence at the apex; rather coarsely punctate-striate, the interstices at the base not wider than the striæ, transversely rugose, flat, the ninth raised towards the apex. Beneath very coarsely, the abdomen finely, punctate. Prosternal sulcus deep, the ridge on each side extending along the basal process behind the coxæ and gradually sloping anteriorly.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth 1 millim. (♂.)

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

One male, somewhat imperfect. Differs from *C. fortirostris* in the deep prosternal sulcus, the walls of which extend backward behind the coxæ, the conical prothorax, the oblong scutellum, and the more coarsely punctate-striate elytra.