

PHYSOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, notched within, feebly decussate; rostrum stout, arcuate, moderately long, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle in both sexes, the club stout, globose-ovate, twice the width of the transverse penultimate joints of the funiculus, sparsely pilose and shining at the base; prothorax transverse, sinuate at the base; scutellum strongly transverse, free; elytra oblong-subtriangular, much wider than the prothorax, separately rounded at the apex, undulate on the disc, nodose towards the apex, densely sculptured; pygidium large, fully exposed, subvertical; prosternum slightly hollowed down the middle, the basal portion short and depressed; mesosternum depressed, exposed; anterior coxæ exerted, separated by about one-third of their own width; legs somewhat elongate; femora unarmed, excavate at the apex only beneath, more or less clavate; tibiæ narrow, angulate at the outer apical angle, the anterior pair with a long, the others with a shorter, apical uncus; tarsi slender, the lobes of the third joint narrow, the claws long and divergent; body oblong-ovate or elongate-ovate, metallic, dull, densely sculptured above, clothed with small, inconspicuous, adpressed, setiform scales.

Type, *P. intricata*.

This genus includes two closely allied species from the Atlantic slope of Mexico or Guatemala. It approaches *Pseudobaris*, but has the prosternum very shallowly and indefinitely sulcate, the antennæ inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes and with a larger club, the elytra nodose towards the apex and densely sculptured, &c. The more approximate anterior coxæ, the narrow prothorax, the large, globose-ovate antennal club, &c., separate *Physobaris* from *Rhytidobaris*. The antennal club is densely pubescent to near the base in *P. intricata*, but in *P. nodosa* the basal half is shining.

1. **Physobaris intricata**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 1, 1 a, ♂.)

Baris plicata, Klug, in coll. Sallé (nec Boh.).

Oblong-ovate, flattened and dull above, shining beneath, æneous, the tip of the rostrum, the funiculus, knees, and tarsi often more or less ferruginous; sparsely clothed above and beneath with minute, ochreous, adpressed, setiform scales. Head closely punctate, shallowly transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum slightly longer than the prothorax in the ♂, a little more elongate in the ♀, somewhat abruptly bent towards the tip, closely punctate; antennal club sparsely pilose at the extreme base. Prothorax much broader than long, gradually narrowing from the base, constricted in front; densely, confluent punctate. Scutellum hollowed in the middle. Elytra strongly, transversely undulate on the disc, nodose at the middle and towards the apex, the humeri rather prominent; shallowly, narrowly, sinuately punctate-striate, the interstices broad, narrowly subcostate on each side, and closely pitted down the middle with irregular series of oblong, confluent, foveiform impressions, which are as coarse as those of the striæ. Beneath coarsely, the abdomen very sparsely and finely, punctate; first ventral segment broadly excavate in the ♂. Legs slender, the femora moderately clavate; anterior tibiæ with the apical uncus elongated in the ♂.

Length 4-5, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{10}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Sabo, Sinanja, and Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

Found in numbers at Sabo.

2. **Physobaris nodosa**, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 2, 2 a, ♂.)

Elongate-ovate, narrow, dull above, shining beneath, æneous; sparsely clothed above and beneath with minute, ochreous, adpressed, setiform scales. Head finely punctate, shallowly, transversely grooved between the