

eyes; rostrum strongly arcuate, a little longer than the head and prothorax, closely punctate; antennal club with the basal joint shining and less densely pubescent than the rest of its surface. Prothorax not much broader than long, subcylindrical, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and feebly constricted in front; densely, rugosely punctate, the punctures transversely confluent, the disc foveate on each side behind the middle. Scutellum almost flat, smooth. Elytra moderately long, the disc strongly, transversely undulate, and with a large, rounded, tuberculiform prominence towards the apex, the humeri oblique and not prominent; with rows of rather large oblong punctures placed along narrow striae, the interstices uneven, densely, irregularly, confluent punctate, and here and there narrowly subcostate at the sides, the punctures much smaller than those of the striae. Beneath coarsely, the abdomen very sparsely and finely, punctate; first ventral segment broadly excavate down the middle. Anterior femora strongly, the others more feebly, clavate; anterior tibiae slightly widened, the claw moderately long.

Length $4\frac{1}{3}$, breadth $1\frac{4}{5}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Purula in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One male. More elongate than *P. intricata*, the entire basal joint of the antennal club shining, the prothorax subcylindrical, the elytra less nodose at the middle, and with the punctures of the striae much larger than those of the interstices and the humeri less prominent, the anterior legs stouter. The foveae on the prothorax may be an accidental development.

TRACHYBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles bifid at the tip, strongly decussate; rostrum moderately long, almost straight, the scrobes narrow, rapidly descending; antennal club stout, ovate, densely pubescent; head small; eyes narrow, strongly transverse; prothorax gibbous, shortly tubulate in front, very deeply sinuate at the base, the hind angles projecting as far backwards as the truncated median lobe; scutellum free, flat, transversely quadrate; elytra lobed at the base, nodose, the humeri oblique, leaving the upper portion of the mesothoracic epimera largely exposed from above; pygidium fully exposed, vertical, strongly transverse; prosternum flattened, with two oblique, impressed lines in front, the basal process broad; mesosternum depressed, exposed; anterior coxae large, exerted, separated by rather more than their own width; femora feebly clavate, unarmed, obsoletely sulcate beneath; tibiae strongly unguiculate and also armed with a sharp tooth at the inner apical angle; tarsi rather slender, with the bilobed third joint well-developed, the claws long, contiguous at the base; body robust, oblong-ovate, metallic, rugose and nodose, almost glabrous above.

Type, *T. cœlata*.

The single species upon which this genus is based cannot be included under *Baris*, even in the widest sense. The long, almost straight rostrum, the lobed base of the elytra, the prominent, largely developed mesothoracic epimera, and the rugose, tuberculate upper surface of the body are characteristic. The widely separated anterior coxae, the prominent mesothoracic epimera, &c., separate *Trachybaris* from *Lepidobaris*.

1. *Trachybaris cœlata*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 3, 3 a, ♀.)

Opaque, shining along the middle beneath, cupreous, the depressed portions of the elytral surface greenish. Head rugosely punctate; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, moderately stout, slightly arched above (as seen in profile), almost straight and flattened beneath, densely, longitudinally rugose, the antennae inserted near the middle. Prothorax strongly transverse, somewhat rounded at the sides, abruptly narrowed in front; densely, rugosely punctate and sparsely granulate, here and there nodose, depressed along the middle at the base, and with a small Λ -shaped hump in the centre and a short oblique