

Beneath closely punctate, the first ventral segment broadly flattened in the middle in the ♂, the pygidium sloping ventrally and not visible from above.

Length  $5\frac{1}{4}$ – $5\frac{3}{4}$ , breadth  $3$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* PANAMA, Boqueron, 60 miles south of Tabernilla (*Busck, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

Numerous examples, kindly communicated by the Director of the Smithsonian Institution for description.

### CHRYSOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, decussate; rostrum separated from the head by a transverse groove, stout, strongly, abruptly arcuate, moderately long, the antennæ inserted at or near the middle, the antennal club ovate, densely pubescent, and rather small; prothorax deeply sinuate at the base; scutellum small, free, rounded; elytra angularly produced at the apex; pygidium exposed, subvertical, strongly transverse; prosternum with two foveæ in the transverse subapical groove, and a fine longitudinal ridge extending down from them exteriorly to the coxæ, the median space slightly hollowed; anterior coxæ separated by about their own width; legs short; femora unarmed, sulcate; tarsi slender, with third joint narrowly bilobed, the claws long, subconnate or narrowly separated at the base; body oblong-ovate, metallic, setulose or glabrous above.

Type, *C. plurisetosa*.

The three small species placed under this genus have the elytra, &c., formed as in *Pseudobaris acutipennis* and its allies, but they cannot be satisfactorily treated as congeneric, on account of the bifoveate, feebly sulcate prosternum and the abruptly bowed rostrum. *C. plurisetosa* has a somewhat dense setiform vestiture; the other two species are glabrous and very rugose above, and have a longer dentiform prominence at the apex of each elytron.

#### 1. *Chrysobaris plurisetosa*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 5, 5 a, b, ♀.)

Somewhat convex, very finely alutaceous, moderately shining, æneous or cupreo-æneous; the upper surface clothed with rather long, adpressed, pallid or golden, setiform scales, which are condensed into one or two dense lines down each elytral interstice (fig. 5 b), the vestiture sparser and finer beneath. Head closely punctate, deeply, transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, abruptly bowed from the base, densely punctate, smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at a little behind the middle. Prothorax transverse, gradually narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, with indications of a smooth median line. Scutellum rugose. Elytra wider than the prothorax, gradually narrowing from the rounded humeri, angularly produced at the apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices broad, flat, transversely rugulose, and closely, finely uniseriate-punctate, the third somewhat confusedly produced. Beneath very coarsely, the ventral segments sparsely and finely, punctate. Prosternum with a transverse, posteriorly widened, sharply-defined excavation in front, enclosing the two deep foveæ. Femora coarsely punctate.

Length  $2\frac{2}{3}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $1\frac{1}{10}$ – $1\frac{1}{5}$  millim. (♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Guatemala city, Capetillo (*Champion*).

Two specimens.

#### 2. *Chrysobaris corrosa*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 6, 6 a, ♂.)

Æneo-cupreous, the tip of the rostrum greenish, moderately shining, subglabrous. Head densely, rugulose punctate, shallowly, transversely grooved between the eyes; rostrum about as long as the head and prothorax, densely, rugulose punctate, much smoother at the tip, the antennæ inserted at the middle.