

Prothorax transverse, arcuately narrowing from the base, feebly constricted in front, obsolete bifoveate on the disc; closely pitted with rather coarse rounded punctures, the interspaces raised and reticulate. Elytra much wider than the prothorax, subtriangular, the humeri somewhat prominent, the apices each armed with a short dentiform prominence; finely punctate-striate, the striae becoming wider and more coarsely punctured anteriorly, the interstices closely, transversely rugose and feebly uniseriate-punctate, narrow at the base, the fifth longitudinally raised at its point of termination. Beneath very coarsely, the ventral segments more sparsely and finely, punctate; first ventral segment slightly depressed down the middle. Prosternum simply bifoveate in front. Femora very rugose.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Alta Vera Paz (*Champion*).

One specimen. The rugose sculpture, the somewhat dilated humeri, the more divergent, dentiform, apical prominences, the simply bifoveate prosternum, and the almost glabrous surface separate this species at a glance from *C. plurisetosa*.

3. *Chrysobaris cothurus*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 7, 7 a, σ .)

Very like *C. corrosa*, æneous in colour; the prothorax more constricted in front and deeply bifoveate on the disc; the elytra strongly undulate, obliquely compressed at the sides below the humeri (the margins thus appearing sinuate), the interstices less rugose, polished, and more distinctly uniseriate-punctate, narrowly costate towards the base and apex, the fifth more raised at its point of termination, the apical protuberances less abrupt; the prosternum simply bifoveate in front.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, breadth $1\frac{1}{8}$ millim. (σ .)

Hab. MEXICO, "Sierra de Durango" (*Höge*).

One specimen, kindly presented to us by Signor Solari. The polished uneven interspaces of the elytra give a glittering appearance to the upper surface of this insect. The locality Durango requires confirmation.

CHALCOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, decussate; rostrum long, stout, arcuate, separated from the head by a transverse groove; antennæ (fig. 8 a) with a stout, elongate-ovate, densely pubescent club, which is longer than joints 2-7 of the funiculus united, the latter transverse, closely articulated, and widening outwards; prothorax deeply sinuate at the base, conical, the sides forming a continuous outline with the oblique humeri; scutellum small, rounded, free; elytra subcordate; pygidium exposed, declivous; prosternum with two deep foveæ near the apex, and a fine longitudinal ridge extending down from each of them exteriorly to the coxæ, the median space flattened, the basal process broadly truncate; anterior coxæ separated by nearly their own width; femora unarmed, shallowly sulcate; tibiæ almost straight; tarsal claws minute, connate at the base; body oblong-subrhomboidal, metallic, almost glabrous.

Type, *C. panamensis*.

The type of this genus has the prosternal structure of *Chalcobaris*, but the tarsal claws are minute, the rostrum and antennal club are elongated, and the body is differently shaped. *Pseudobaris lucida* and *P. lucens* approach *C. panamensis*, but they have a sulcate, non-foveate prosternum, long tarsal claws, &c.

1. *Chalcobaris panamensis*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 8, 8 a, φ .)

Æneous, shining. Head densely punctate; rostrum a little longer than the head and prothorax, moderately curved, densely, finely punctate at the base and much smoother thence to the tip, the antennæ inserted