

34. *Baris rubicundula*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 27, 27 a.)

Oblong, narrow, convex, shining, piceous, the elytra and legs rufescent; almost glabrous above, the punctures at the sides of the prothorax and on the under surface and legs each bearing a very minute scale. Head sparsely, minutely punctate, with a smooth, shallow, transverse groove between the eyes; rostrum curved, very stout, about as long as the prothorax, slightly widened towards the tip, sparsely, finely punctate. Prothorax transverse, distinctly narrowed behind, the sides gradually and obliquely converging forwards to the constricted apical portion; closely punctate, with indications of a smooth median line. Scutellum small, transverse. Elytra a little wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half and arcuately narrowing thence to the apex, the humeri obtuse; sharply and narrowly punctate-striate, the interstices broad and flat on the disc, narrowly costate at the apex, each with a row of extremely minute scattered punctures. Pygidium short, vertical. Beneath closely, the abdomen more sparsely and finely, punctate. Prosternum unimpressed behind the transverse subapical groove. Anterior coxæ rather small, separated by a little more than their own width. Legs short; tibiæ almost straight, the anterior pair with a short tooth at the inner apical angle; tarsal claws very small, free.

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

Hab. BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*).

One specimen. A small, narrow, convex, rufescent form, with the upper surface polished and almost glabrous, the prothorax distinctly narrowed at the base, the elytral interstices narrowly costate at the apex, the pygidium very short. It is not closely related to any of the other species here described, and bears a certain resemblance to the N.-American *Plesiobaris albilatus*, Lec.

BRACHYBARIS.

Brachybaris, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1886, p. 371.

This genus includes a small, short-ovate, compact, æneo-piceous form, with the prothorax margined at the sides*, and deeply excavate and smooth on the flanks, the rostrum stout and extremely short, the basal joint of the antennal club shining, the eyes very large and almost contiguous beneath, the anterior tibiæ bi-unguiculate in the male (fig. 28 b) and uni-unguiculate in the female, the prosternum shallowly sulcate, the tarsal claws minute and free, the pygidium very large and oblique in the male, smaller, transverse, and convex in the female.

1. *Brachybaris mutila*. (Tab. XXII. figg. 28, 28 a, b, ♂.)

Baridius mutilus, Boh. in Schönh. Gen. Curc. viii. 1, p. 149¹.

Brachybaris mexicanus, Faust, Deutsche ent. Zeitschr. 1886, p. 372².

Hab. MEXICO² (*Truqui*, in *Mus. Brit.*), Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*: ♂ ♀); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); NICARAGUA, Chinandega (*Baker*: ♂ ♀).—COLOMBIA¹.

We have received six examples of this species, agreeing with the types of Boheman

* *Baridius thoracicus*, Kirsch, from Peru, has a somewhat similarly margined prothorax, but in that insect the pygidium is covered by the elytra, &c.; it will probably have to form the type of a new genus of "Centrinides."