

and Faust, both of which I have examined. There is a specimen of it in the British Museum labelled as from "California," and doing duty for *Baridius californicus*, Motsch. \*.

### BRACHYBARIDIUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum very stout, strongly arcuate, the scrobes descending towards the base and continued forwards to near the tip, the antennæ inserted at about the basal third, the joints 2-7 of the funiculus short and closely articulated, the club oblong-ovate and pubescent; eyes transverse; prothorax with the base oblique and feebly sinuate on each side of the short, truncate, median lobe; scutellum rounded, free, flat, on a level with the surrounding surface; elytra rounded-triangular, the sides forming an almost continuous outline with those of the prothorax, the apices separately rounded; pygidium exposed, declivous, convex; prosternum shallowly sulcate, the basal process flattened, truncate behind, leaving the mesosternum narrowly exposed; anterior coxæ deeply inserted, rather small, separated by about their own width; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate; legs very short; femora stout, compressed, shallowly sulcate, unarmed; tibiæ flattened, uni-unguiculate; tarsal claws minute, connate at the base; body short-ovate, convex, compact, glabrous above.

Type, *B. immarginatus*.

The single species referred to this genus has exactly the facies of *Brachybaris* (*i. e.* it has the compact form of the N.-American *Pachybaris*, Lec.); but the prothorax is not margined at the sides, the scutellum is larger, and the rostrum, eyes, and antennæ are differently formed. The rostrum is longer, the base of the prothorax is more oblique on each side, and the scutellum more raised, than in the insects here placed under *Baris*. The unique type of *B. immarginatus* is from the Atlantic coast of Guatemala, and belongs to the U.S. National Museum.

#### 1. *Brachybaridius immarginatus*, sp. n. (Tab. XXII. figg. 29, 29 a, ♂.)

♂. Aeneo-piceous, shining, the punctures on the under surface and legs each bearing a very minute scale. Head faintly punctulate; rostrum as long as the prothorax, separated from the head by a transverse groove, finely punctate at the base. Prothorax strongly transverse, narrowing from the base, slightly constricted in front; somewhat closely punctate. Elytra shallowly and narrowly crenate-striate, the interstices flat and finely, transversely wrinkled. Beneath very coarsely, the ventral segments 2-5 sparsely and finely, punctate, the first segment hollowed in the middle.

Length  $2\frac{2}{5}$ , breadth  $1\frac{2}{5}$  millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Livingston (*Barber & Schwarz, in U.S. Nat. Mus.*).

One male, labelled as having been found on May 9th.

### NANOBARIS, gen. nov.

Mandibles short, decussate; rostrum separated from the head by a deep transverse groove, stout, moderately long, strongly arcuate, the antennæ inserted at the middle, the antennal club stout, ovate, and densely pubescent, much wider than the outer joints of the 7-jointed funiculus; prothorax transverse, small, bisinuate at the base; scutellum free, transverse; elytra short, very much wider than the prothorax, rather convex, blunt at the apex, finely striate, setose; pygidium exposed, convex, subvertical; prosternum narrowly sulcate, the basal process short; anterior coxæ separated by nearly their own

\* According to Casey (Ann. N. York Acad. vi. p. 683), this species is possibly synonymous with *Centrinus* (*Limnobaris*) *nasutus*, Lec.