

sutural and lateral edges of elytra not rufescent. Legs brown, basal half of tibiae and nearly the whole first tarsal segment rufous, pubescent-grey, claw also rufous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*Champion*).

One female.

VIII. PIEZOBARRA, gen. nov.

♀. Rostrum slightly spatulate, broader than long, feebly emarginate at apex; flat above, mesially carinate beneath. Frons three-fourths the width of the rostrum, flat. Eye rather coarsely granulose, lateral, slightly emarginate anteriorly. Under lip sinuate, the sinus not extending so far as to the insertion of the palpus; penultimate segment of maxillary palpus broader than long; false mentum deeply sinuate, lobes rounded; interspace between buccal fissure and antennal groove narrow, sublinear, sulcate. Antennal groove large, triangular, covered, not quite reaching to eye. Antenna reaching to base of elytron: segments 1 and 2 incrassate; 3 as long as 2, hardly longer than 4; 5-8 gradually a little decreasing in length; 8 slightly thicker than 7; club loose, but broad. Prothorax widest at base, conical; carina not quite basal, laterally curved forward to middle of sides. Base of each elytron convex. Mesosternal process as broad as coxa, rounded, not angulate. Fore leg rather longer than mid and hind legs; first fore tarsal segment about half the length of the tibia, that of mid and hind tarsi about one-third the length of the tibia; tooth of claw long, acute.

Type: *P. sparsilis*, sp. n.

In appearance similar to *Piezocorynus*, Schoenh. (1839), but differs in the form of the antenna, eye, rostrum, &c. Distinguished from *Barra*, *Brevibarra*, and *Barridia* by the practically basal position of the prothoracic carina and the ventrally carinate rostrum.

1. *Piezobarra sparsilis*, sp. n. (Tab. X. fig. 22.)

♀. Brownish-black, rather sparsely pubescent-grey beneath, variegated with luteous-grey above.

Rostrum and head rugate-reticulate, the meshes longitudinal on head. Antenna rufous-brown, segments 1-8 more or less pale rufous at base, 9 and 10 brown, 11 luteous; 9 triangular, a little longer than broad, 10 broader than long, 12 subcircular.

Prothorax half as broad again as long, very densely punctate-reticulate, transversely depressed before carina; angle of carina 90° , but apex rounded off, true basal angle of prothorax not projecting backwards; a variable spot before carina and several dots near apex and at sides luteous-grey. Scutellum grey. Elytra about twice as long as broad, depressed at basal margin, declivous from the slightly prominent sub-basal callosities, not impressed along suture, coarsely punctate-striate, a small patch at middle of basal margin, and a number of spots and speckles arranged in ill-defined transverse bands grey or luteous-grey, second interspace almost completely grey. Legs rufescent at the joints, base of tibiae and of first tarsal segment dark rufous like the claw-segment.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, San Juan in Vera Paz (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Three females.

IX. LAGOPEZUS.

Anthribus, Fabricius, Syst. Eleuth. ii. p. 407 (1801) (partim).

Lagopezus, Schoenherr, Gen. Spec. Curc. v. p. 189 (1839) (type: *tenuicornis*); Lacord. Gen. Col. vii. p. 540 (1866); Gemm. & Har. Cat. Col. ix. p. 2736 (1872).

Range: South and Central America.