

Elytra oblong, considerably wider than the prothorax, obsoletely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, alutaceous, each with a row of rather coarse punctures.

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

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

One specimen. Slightly narrower than *T. pilosus*, the vestiture entirely decumbent, the setiform scales along the elytral interstices closely placed, the rostrum longer and much more slender, &c.

PSEUDODERELOMUS, gen. nov. (to follow the genus *Phyllotrox*, p. 146).

Mandibles bifid; rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, moderately stout, subcylindrical, feebly arcuate, the scrobes descending to beneath the eyes; eyes prominent, rather large, distant above and beneath; antennæ (fig. 27 *b*) inserted at about the middle of the rostrum, the scape clavate at the apex, the funiculus short and composed of six closely-articulated joints (1 stout, 2-4 small, transverse, 5 and 6 very broad and strongly transverse, forming part of the club), the club large, abrupt, ovate, with the polished basal portion (including joints 5 and 6 of the funiculus) about as long as the pubescent, sensitive, annulate apical portion; prothorax broad, closely fitting to the elytra, the base somewhat rounded at the middle; scutellum small, narrow; elytra bluntly and separately rounded at the apex; pygidium transverse, exposed; prosternum narrowly raised between the subcontiguous anterior coxæ, and with a deep, transverse, arcuate, subapical groove; intermediate and posterior coxæ somewhat widely separated; ventral segments 1 and 2 connate at the middle, 1 about as long as the metasternum, 3 and 4 short, the first suture sinuous, the others straight and deep; metathoracic episterna narrow; legs very short; femora stout; tibiæ straight, gradually widening outwards, unarmed at the inner apical angle, the intermediate and posterior pairs truncate at the apex; tarsi clothed with fine hairs beneath, broad, the anterior pair wider than the others, the third joint strongly bilobed, the claws divergent, simple, small; body subelliptic, almost glabrous.

Type, *P. baridiiformis*.

The single species referred to this genus has the facies of a small Barid, but the mesothoracic epimera do not ascend upwards, and the insect cannot therefore be included amongst the Barina. In general structure it seems to be most nearly related to *Derelomus* and *Phyllotrox* *, differing from both of them in the 6-jointed funiculus (with the last two joints so much widened as to form part of the large club) and the bluntly separately rounded apices of the elytra, the transverse pygidium being thus entirely exposed. The broad abrupt antennal club, the very short, closely articulated funiculus, the short legs, and broad tarsi are characteristic.

1. *Pseudoderelomus baridiiformis*, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 27, 27 *a*, *b*.)

Rather convex, alutaceous, subopaque, black, the antennæ (the club excepted), and the legs in part, ferruginous. Head densely punctate; rostrum densely, rugulose punctate, shallowly sulcate down the middle. Prothorax broader than long, rounded at the sides anteriorly, feebly constricted in front; densely punctate, sometimes with a smooth abbreviated median line. Elytra very little wider than the prothorax, rather short, gradually narrowing from the middle to the obtuse, bluntly rounded apex; finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and faintly uniseriate-punctate. Beneath closely, finely punctate. Anterior tarsi in the ♂ wider than in the ♀ and clothed with longer hairs beneath.

Length $1\frac{7}{8}$ -2, breadth $\frac{9}{10}$ -1 millim. (♂ ♀.)

* Corrigendum: In the remarks on *Phyllotrox* (p. 141, line 23) for "5 and 6" read "6 and 7."