

Gerónimo, and other localities; but at Oaxaca all the examples taken by Herr Höge are *longipennis*. Besides size and colour, the species varies greatly in convexity and in the size and position of the setiferous interstitial punctures. In the flattened examples (*tristriatus* sensu strictiori) these latter are generally near the middle of the interstice and very conspicuous; but in the more convex *longipennis* they are frequently, but not always, on the sides, and are with difficulty distinguished from the punctures of the striae. There are, however, all gradations between the two forms.

4. *Schizogenius strigicollis*.

Schizogenius strigicollis, Putzeys, Monogr. Clivinides, p. 132¹; id. Postscript ad Mon. t. 1. fig. 38.

Hab. MEXICO¹.—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹.

5. *Schizogenius auripennis*.

S. strigicollis affinis, sed differt elytris totis viridi-auratis, carinulisque centralibus epistomatis cum spina mediana haud conjunctis. Cylindrica, castaneo-fusca (interdum subtus pallidior), elytris laete viridi-aureis, antennis, partibus oris, pedibus, elytrorumque marginibus testaceo-fulvis; fronte carinis duabus medianis validis, parallelis, alterisque 2 vel 3 utrinque angustioribus; epistomatis carinulis medianis duabus valde abbreviatis, spina centrali disjunctis; thorace quadrato, antice nullo modo angustato, supra convexo, sulculo utrinque unico subcurvato; elytris convexis, integre striatis, striis versus basin punctulatis, interstitiis 3°, 5° et 7° pluripunctatis.

Long $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.).

Hab. GUATEMALA, Teleman (*Champion*).

6. *Schizogenius tenuis*.

Angustus, modice convexus, niger viridi tinctus, postice interdum rufescens; antennis, palpis et pedibus fulvis; fronte carinulis medianis late separatis (postice modice divergentibus), alteris utrinque tribus extus gradatim brevioribus; epistomatis carinulis medianis antice (longe ante spinam) conjunctis, semicirculum efficientibus; thorace subelongato convexo, sulculo utrinque angulatim curvato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, punctis versus apicem minoribus, interstitio 3° tripunctato, 5° prope basin unipunctato.

Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Paso Antonio (*Champion*).

Differs from all the species described by M. Putzeys in the number of setiferous punctures on the elytral interstices.

Division II. *Epimera of the mesothorax not reaching the middle haunch-sockets.*

Subdivision A. *Diversimani*.

This new subdivision is here proposed for the reception of the Broscidæ group of authors, which differs from all other aggregates of genera in the Carabidæ by the great diversity in the form and number of the dilated joints of the male tarsi, the palms of the same being invariably clothed with a smooth brush of hairs. Not only are the tarsi of the middle, as well as of the front, pair of legs sometimes dilated (gen.