

*Cascelius*, *Cerotalis*, and others), but the number of dilated joints varies from species to species, and in some members of the typical genus (*Broscus*) is reduced to two, on the anterior tarsi only; and, again, species occur in which the male tarsi are simple like the female. This peculiarity sufficiently distinguishes the subdivision from the equivalent groups of the same rank named Patellimani, Simplicimani, Quadrimani, &c. by the old authors; and the position of the subdivision at the commencement of the second great section of the Carabidæ, which I now adopt, is sufficiently indicated by the occurrence in one or other of the genera of minor characters distinctive of the first great section—for instance, the glabrous surface of the four basal joints of the antennæ, a character which does not reappear henceforward in the long series of forms belonging to the second division of this great family. The genus *Cnemalobus*, hitherto included in the group Broscidæ, must be excluded both from the subdivision and the subfamily, as it possesses cartilaginous scales in pairs on the palms of the dilated joints.

No member of the family Broscidæ\* has hitherto been detected in Central America; but I refer, though not without much hesitation, to the same subdivision the subfamily Peleciinæ, of which many representatives occur in Mexico, and to which the African genus *Disphæricus* also belongs. The form of the head and palpi are in this family quite different from any thing known in the Broscidæ; but the tarsal structure approximates closely to that exhibited in the males of the Broscid genus *Cerotalis*, with the important difference that in Peleciinæ the structure is the same in both sexes.

#### Subfamily PELECIINÆ.

#### PELECIUM.

*Pelecium*, Kirby, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 377 (1817); Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1854, ii. p. 333.

*Eriphus*, Dej. Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 8 (1829).

*Augasmosomus*, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1846, iv. p. 527.

Twenty-four species of this remarkable genus are known, peculiar to South Brazil, the northern parts of South America, and Mexico.

#### 1. *Pelecium aterrimum*. (Tab. III. fig. 1.)

*Pelecium aterrimum*, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1854, ii. p. 336<sup>1</sup>.

*Pelecium nitidum*, Chaudoir, Berl. entom. Zeitschr. 1861, p. 129<sup>2</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Orizaba<sup>2</sup>, Jacale (*Sallé*), Las Vigas (*Höge*).

From M. Sallé's specimens and the fine series taken by Herr Höge it is clear that the slight differences on which Chaudoir separated this species into two are not of specific importance. The size varies from  $3\frac{1}{4}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

\* *Broscus basalis* (Newman, Ent. Mag. v. 388) is recorded from Mexico; but Mr. C. O. Waterhouse, who has examined the type specimen in the British Museum, informs me it is identical with *B. glaber*, Brullé, from the Canaries.