

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Torola, Paso Antonio (*Champion*); PANAMA, Obispo¹.—SOUTH AMERICA, Santarem Amazons (*Bates*).

Motschulsky's description is remarkably clear and accurate, with the exception that he seems to have mistaken the female for the male, and has consequently given an erroneous account of the dilatation of the anterior tarsi in the latter sex. The dilatation of the joints in the male resembles that of *Oodes*, the first joint being of the same length and nearly the same breadth as the second, but narrowed at the base. The species varies in size from 2 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines. The surface is impunctate and slightly shining in both sexes.

2. *Anatrichis alutaceus*.

Ovatus, piceo-niger, supra opacus, elytris subtilissime ac densissime punctulatis, antennis basi, partibus oris pedibusque fulvo-testaceis; thoracis marginibus (præcipue posticis) elytrorumque epipleuris piceo-rufis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Similar in form and colours to *A. piceus*, but the thorax decidedly longer and more narrowed towards the head, and the elytra with interstices minutely punctulate or shagreened; the striæ are also more sharply incised. In *A. piceus* the 1st and 2nd elytral striæ terminate at the base in a single large rounded ocellated foveola. In *A. alutaceus* there is only a vague depression in the same situation.

3. *Anatrichis longulus*.

Angustus, oblongus, nigro-piceus, nitidus, antennis, palpis pedibus piceo-rufis; thorace transversim quadrato, antice paullo magis quam postice angustato, angulis posticis obtusis, supra foveola utrinque basali brevi profunda; elytris oblongis, convexis, acute striatis, striis basin vix attingentibus, foveola rotunda prope basin striarum primæ et secundæ.

Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♀.

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

Although this species departs from the short oval form of most of its congeners, and is founded on the female only, there can be no doubt of its belonging to the genus, judging from the relative shortness of the 3rd antennal joint, the great length of the terminal joint of the maxillary palpi, and the prominent eyes.

Subfam. *LICININÆ*.

DICÆLUS.

Dicælus, Bonelli, Mém. Acad. Turin, 1813, p. 446.

This fine genus is one of the characteristic forms of the Coleopterous fauna of temperate North America; twenty-two species have been recorded, all from the United States. The following Mexican species is the first known to occur beyond the southern boundary of the States:—