

1. *Dicælus flohri*.

"*D. flohri* oblongo-ellipticus, niger vix nitidus; capite minus robusto, collo angustiore; thorace antice paullulum angustato, lateribus vix rotundatis, omnino lævi; elytris striis omnibus obsoletis, seriebus punctorum suturali et marginali tantum exstantibus, carina humerali brevi, valde elevata

"Long.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ –10 lin. ♂ ♀.

"*Hab.* MEXICO, San Angel (*Flohr*)."

Subdivision C. *Quadripalmati*\*.Subfam. *ANISODACTYLINÆ*.

## ANISOTARSUS.

*Anisotarsus*, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1837, vii. p. 41.

*Eurytrichus*, Leconte, Ann. Lyc. N. York, iv. p. 287 (1846).

As far as at present known, this genus is peculiar to America, North and South. The series of species allied to *Harpalus cupripennis* of the La-Plata basin and *H. æquilatus* of Chili belong to it; and the total number of species is very large.

1. *Anisotarsus brevicollis*.

*Anisotarsus brevicollis*, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1837, vii. p. 42.

*Anisotarsus leviusculus*, id. ibid. p. 43.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Alvarez Mountains, San Luis Potosi (*Dr. Palmer*), near the city (*Flohr*), Guanajuato, Puebla, Toluca, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

A very common and widely distributed Mexican species, of elongate, moderately robust shape and black (generally dull silky-opake) colour; the antennæ and legs are black or pitchy brown, with tarsi and extremities of the antennal joints sometimes dull tawny. The elytra are long relatively to the thorax, and rather strongly sinuated towards the apex, which latter is somewhat prolonged at the suture. From typical examples of both species cited above from the Chaudoir collection kindly communicated to me by M. René Oberthür, I find that they offer no difference, except a very slight one in the outline of the thorax. This part, as is usual in *Anisotarsus*, *Selenophorus*, and other genera of Harpalidæ, varies considerably in the degree of curvature of the sides: in some specimens the thorax is strongly rounded a little before the middle, with no sinuation near the obtuse hind angles; and in others it is nearly straight and sinuated before the angles. The elytra also vary a little in relative length. Most examples are dull coal-black; but others shine with a strong silky lustre, with the thorax glossy.

An extreme variety, apparently rare, found by Sallé at Orizaba and Jacalé, is more convex than the type, with relatively larger thorax and obsolete hind angles. One example has raised interstices; in the other they are flat as in the type.

\* Bates, "Geodephagous Fauna of Japan," Trans. Ent. Soc. 1873, p. 258.