

Hab. MEXICO¹, Guanajuato, Puebla, Cordova, Peras (*Sallé*), San Luis Potosi, Valle del Maiz (*Dr. Palmer*), Las Vigas, Oaxaca (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, river Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Capetillo, Quezaltenango (*Champion*).

6. *Anisotarsus cyanippus*. (Tab. III. fig. 13.)

Robustior, convexior, nigro-piceus, supra violaceus, ♂ nitidus, ♀ opaca, obscurior; palpis (interdum labro), antennis (articulis basalibus plus minusve nigro maculatis) et tarsis testaceo-fulvis; capite brevi, oculis vix prominulis; thorace transverso, lateribus subæqualiter sat arcuatis, angulis posticis obtusis fere rotundatis, supra lævissimo, foveis basalibus latis fere bipartitis; elytris breviter oblongis, convexis, apice oblique sinuatis, simpliciter acute striatis, interstitiis planis, versus apicem angustis convexis, striisque paullo latioribus, 3^o post medium unipunctato.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*).

Var. Cyaneus, elytrorum interstitiis usque ad apicem planissimis.

Hab. MEXICO, Capulalpam (*Sallé*).

Labelled *Harpalus cyanellus*, Chaud. (MS.), in the *Sallé* collection, but a true *Anisodactylid*, with a tooth in the emargination of the mentum; and the name had already been used in the same genus. The variety with flattened elytral interstices is named *Harpalus agonoderus*, Chaud., in the *Sallé* collection. As other allied species (e. g. *A. mexicanus*) vary considerably in the degree of convexity of the interstices, I think this can only be an extreme form of *A. cyanippus*.

7. *Anisotarsus mexicanus*.

Harpalus Mexicanus, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 288¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Toluca, Puebla, Orizaba, Cordova, Yolos, Chiapas (*Sallé*), Guanajuato (*Dugès, coll. Sallé*), Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Alvarez Mountains (*Dr. Palmer*); GUATEMALA (*Sallé*), Cerro Zunil, Panajachel (*Champion*), Dueñas (*Salvin*); COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).

The violet tint of the upper surface is often very faint, especially in the specimens from more southerly localities. In Mexico the elytral interstices are sometimes much flatter than the ordinary form described by Dejean. It appears to be a very common species in Mexico and Central America, and differs from the typical *Anisotarsi* in its compact and convex form.

8. *Anisotarsus lamprotus*.

A. mexicano proxime affinis, at differt elytris splendide ænescenti-cupreis. Convexus, capite thoraceque cyaneis, hoc magis transverso vel brevior angulisque posticis distinctis sed haud extantibus; elytris argute striatis, interstitiis paullulum convexis, septimo prope apicem (ut in *A. mexicano*) pluripunctato, quinto apice bipunctato; antennis, palpis et tarsis rufescentibus.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).