

5. *Harpalus amputatus*.

Harpalus amputatus, Say, Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. iv. 1834, p. 432¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA to North-western States¹ and Hudson's Bay.—MEXICO, near the capital (*Sallé, Flohr*), Puebla (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

6. *Harpalus æneus*.

Carabus æneus, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 245.

Harpalus æneus, Latreille et auctor. omn.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpan (*Sallé*).—EUROPE and NORTHERN ASIA.

There is one example of this common European *Harpalus* in the *Sallé* collection; it was doubtless an importation.

7. *Harpalus liolus*.

Gracilis, niger nitidus leviter opalescens, palpis, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus; capite ovato, oculis minime prominentibus, mandibulis elongatis acutis, foveis frontalibus vix impressis; thorace elongato-quadrato, postice gradatim sat angustato, lateribus ante angulos posticos sinuatis, margine basali medio late sinuato, versus angulos oblique curvato, angulis ipsis extantibus, supra lævissimo; elytris minime convexis, quam thorax anticus haud latioribus, apice oblique sinuatis, subpunctato-striatis, interstitiis planis absque punctis, striola scutellari brevi; pedibus parum robustis, setosis, tibiis anticis extus haud spinosis. ♂ tarsis dilatatis normalibus.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Oberthür*).

I have described this curious and interesting little species from a specimen in M. Oberthür's collection, adopting the MS. name given to it by Chaudoir, who erroneously considered it an *Anisotarsus*. In facies it resembles a small *Pterostichus*; but it has all the essential characters of a true *Harpalus*, having plurisetose penultimate joint of the labial palpi, dentated mentum, and biseriately squamose dilated palms to the four anterior tarsi.

SELENOPHORUS.

Selenophorus, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 80; Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. Jahrg. 39 (1878) p. 3.

A genus, as at present defined, peculiar to America. In a recent monograph M. Putzeys described 111 species as belonging to it, one of which, however, more properly belongs to *Discoderus*. The genus is most abundant in intertropical latitudes; but a few are found in the temperate zone, both north and south.

1. *Selenophorus pyritosus*. (Tab. III. fig. 18.)

Selenophorus pyritosus, Dej. Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 84¹; Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1878, p. 11².

Hab. MEXICO², Cuernavaca, Playa Vicente, Yolos, Puebla, Tlacotalpam, Putla (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*Höge*); HONDURAS (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA² (*Sallé*), San Gerónimo, Rio Naranjo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA (*Sallé*); PANAMA, Colon (*Janson*), Volcan de Chiriqui, alt. 2000 to 3000 feet (*Champion*).—WEST INDIES, Cuba¹.