

18. *Selenophorus punctatulus*.

Selenophorus punctatulus, Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1878, p. 65¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Minas Viejas (*Dr. Palmer*), Yucatan (*Pilate*)¹.

19. *Selenophorus crassiusculus*.

Selenophorus crassiusculus, Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1878, p. 70¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Sallé*¹, *Höge*).

In form of thorax resembles *Discoderus arcuatus*; but the male has the four anterior tarsi normally dilated, and furnished with squammules in double series beneath.

20. *Selenophorus curvipes*.

Selenophorus curvipes, Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1878, p. 70¹.

Hab. MEXICO ?¹.

This species, unknown to me, must approach the genus *Discoderus* still more closely than the foregoing. According to the description, both the hind and middle tibiae are arcuated.

21. *Selenophorus valgus*.

S. crassiusculo brevior et latior. Breviter oblongus, supra æneus nitidus, palpis, antennis et tarsis fulvis; thorace relative magno, convexo, lateribus fortiter et regulariter arcuatis, angulis posticis fere rotundatis, supra lævi; elytris apice sinuatis, grosse striatis, striis subpunctulatis, interstitiis paullo convexis, 2^o angusto, punctis majoribus in striis 2^a, 5^a et 7^a sitis, conspicuis. ♂. Tarsi anteriores quatuor modice dilatatis, articulis brevibus triangularibus, plantis (1^a excepta) squamatis; tibiis intermediis fortiter, posticis paullulum arcuatis.

Long. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin. ♂.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Volcan de Irazu (*Rogers*).

Apparently closely allied to *S. curvipes*; without the scaly clothing of the soles of the male tarsi (which appears to be scarcely so regular as in the typical *Selenophori* and in *Harpalus*), I should have placed this species in *Discoderus*. I have seen one example only.

DISCODERUS.

Discoderus, Leconte, Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. x. (1853), p. 381; Horn, Proc. Am. Ent. Soc. ix. (1881) pp. 177, 178.

Selenophorus (partim), Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1878, p. 70.

This curious genus seems peculiar to North America, about half the described species being found in the United States, and half in Mexico; but the genus *Anisocnemus* of Venezuela is very closely allied to it. In the typical species, as Dr. Horn states, the male has a few squammules on the soles of the dilated tarsi. But the Mexican species appear to be destitute of squammules. The tarsal joints in the female are bordered