

foveis basalibus magnis sat profundis; elytris fortiter striatis, interstitiis (apice excepto) planatis; tibiis intermediis fortiter arcuatis. ♂ (?) tibiis longioribus et (versus apicem) subangulatim curvatis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca, Yolos, Peras (*Sallé*).

Differs from *D. difformipes*, when individuals are compared of equal development, only by its bright metallic colour, the anterior dilatation of the thorax, and the flattened summits of the elytral interstices. The degree of curvature of the middle tibiæ varies much; the largest individuals having this character the most strongly marked.

The species has been long known in collections as *D. curvipes*, but has apparently not been described; and the name has been applied by Putzeys to a different insect.

TRICHOPSELAPHUS.

Trichopselaphus, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1843, iii. p. 399.

Distinguished from *Discoderus*, to which and to *Selenophorus* it is closely allied, by the dilatation of the femora and the strong curvature of the tibiæ of the hind legs in the male, the middle tibiæ being normal. Owing to the more elongate body and cordiform thorax, the facies is that of a *Pterostichus* rather than of a *Harpalus*. The middle tarsi of the male are scarcely dilated; and the squamæ of their soles are concealed by long hairs. The penultimate joint of the labial palpi is plurisetose. In the form and clothing of the palpi and in other characters the genus resembles *Gynandropus*. Two species only are known—one from South Brazil, and the following from Mexico.

1. *Trichopselaphus minor*.

T. subiridescente minor et gracilior, subviridi-æneus, antennis, palpis pedibusque piceo-rufis; thorace convexo, lævi, subcordato, ante medium rotundato-dilatato, postice gradatim sat angustato, marginibus prope angulos posticos explanatis; elytris apice modice sinuatis, profunde striatis, interstitiis planatis, striis 2^a–5^m et 7^a inconspicue seriatim punctatis. ♂ femoribus posticis dilatatis, infra subdentatis; tibiis modice arcuatis; trochanteribus apice oblique truncatis, extus acuminatis.

Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

STENOMORPHUS.

Stenomorphus, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. v. p. 696 (1831); Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. ix. 1881, p. 180.

Agaosoma, Ménétriés, Bull. Ac. Petrop. 1844, ii. p. 63.

The affinities of this, at first sight, apparently anomalous genus have been rightly apprehended by Dr. Horn. Had he been acquainted, however, with the extreme forms of *Discoderus* and with *Trichopselaphus*, he could not have failed to perceive the affinity it has also with those genera, and thus avoided placing them in distinct groups of his tribe Harpalini.

The genus is peculiar to America, but does not seem to occur north of California or south of Colombia. Three feebly differentiated species have been described.