

rotundatis, basi crebre punctata, marginibus fulvis; elytris apice subfortiter sinuatis, striatis, striola scutellari tenui, elongata, interstitiis planis versus apicem angustis et convexioribus, stria 2^a, 5^a et 7^a seriato-punctatis.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Specimens in the Sallé collection were labelled *Selenophorus flavipes*, Putz.

BARYSOMUS.

Barysomus, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 56 (1829).

Oosoma, Nietner, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, 1857, p. 146.

Common to the tropical regions of America and Asia, north of equator, but not hitherto recorded from Africa. Nine species have been described.

1. *Barysomus höpfneri*.

Barysomus Höpfneri, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 57¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

I have not seen any specimen agreeing with the description of Dejean. All the examples under the name *höpfneri* in the Sallé collection belong to the following.

2. *Barysomus metallicus*. (Tab. III. fig. 24.)

Barysomus metallicus, Reiche, Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 141¹; Lacordaire, Gen. Col. Atlas, t. 11. f. 1.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova (*Sallé*), Las Vigas (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Venezuela¹.

Subfam. PELMATELLINÆ.

This new subfamily is here proposed for the reception of a number of genera of small Quadripalmati, which agree with the Anisodactylinæ in the brush-like clothing of the dilated male tarsi, but differ from that group in having the penultimate joint of the labial palpi bisetose. In the latter character they agree with *Stenolophus*, *Bradycellus*, and allies, forming the next subfamily, in which the soles of the dilated male tarsi are biseriately squamose as in Harpalinæ. But, notwithstanding this important differential character, the two groups have a very close affinity with each other: they have a similar facies, and the same curved prolongation of the frontal foveæ; some species, moreover, show a confused arrangement of the scaly hairs on the soles of the tarsi, indicating a passage from one subfamily to the other. Besides *Pelmatellus* and *Thenarellus* here described, the group includes the Australian genera *Lecanomerus*, *Thenarotes*, and *Syllectus*, and the Chilian genus *Nemaglossa*.