

subrecte sat angustato, angulis posticis obtusis, foveis basalibus latis fere lævibus; elytris elongato-ovatis, apice oblique sinuatis, margine basali utrinque fortiter arcuato, dorso haud profunde punctulato-striatis, striis duabus marginalibus ante basin haud conjunctis, stria 8^a prope basin et apicem grosse ocellato-punctata.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

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

Subfam. *STENOLOPHINÆ*.

The genera *Stenolophus*, *Acupalpus*, *Bradycellus*, *Tachycellus*, and their allies, usually associated with the Harpalinæ, are distinguished from that group, as Dr. Horn has recently pointed out, by the penultimate joint of the labial palpi bearing two setæ only. With this character are associated many other points of difference, such as a relatively smaller prothorax, curved frontal foveæ, and the constant presence of a single puncture on the third elytral interstice. They are insects of much smaller size than the great majority of the true Harpalinæ, and readily distinguished from them by their facies. In short, they form a natural group; and, the dilated tarsal joints of the male being furnished beneath with squammules, they bear the same relation to the Harpalinæ proper as the Pelmatellinæ do to the Anisodactylinæ. Some genera seem to be intermediate in the nature of the clothing of the dilated tarsal soles of the male; and further microscopic investigation, especially of the numerous undescribed exotic species, may show the necessity of uniting into one subfamily all these small Harpalidæ with bisetose penultimate joint of the labial palpi.

The genera *Euthenarus* (New Zealand) and *Trachysarus* (Chili) belong to this subfamily. I propose also to include in it *Agonoderus*, placed by Dr. Horn in the Daptini. The frontal foveæ in this genus are continued as a curved line to the inner margin of the eyes; and the penultimate joint of the labial palpi is bisetose, as in *Stenolophus*.

STENOLOPHUS.

Stenolophus, Dejean, Sp. Gén. Col. iv. p. 405; Horn, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. ix. 1881, p. 181, gen. char. t. x. f. 136.

About eighty species of this well-known genus have been described; but many of them probably do not really belong to it, and the whole genus needs revision. The great majority of the described species are from temperate latitudes of both hemispheres, the minority being from Africa and Tropical Asia.

1. *Stenolophus mexicanus*.

S. flavipedi (Leconte) affinisissimus, differt tantum statura minore, thorace lateribus minus arcuatis basique minus punctato. Elongatus, æneo-piceus, antennis basi, palpis (articulis terminalibus basi piceis), thorace et elytris marginibus lateralibus suturaque posteriore, pedibusque flavo-testaceis; thorace quam elytra multo angustiore, subquadrato, antice paullulum rotundato-dilatato, postice subrecte sat angustato, angulis