

3. *Polpochila mexicana*.

Polpochila mexicana, Bates, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1878, p. 589¹.

"Angusta, parva, castanea, palpis, antennis basi, pedibus margineque apicali elytrorum flavo-testaceis; foveis frontalibus usque ad oculorum marginem posticum fortiter impressis; thorace late cordato, lateribus ante basin fortiter sinuatis, angulis posticis exstantibus; elytris profunde striatis.

"Long. 3 lin. ♂."

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Boucard*¹, *Höge*), Cordova, Tuxtla (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Torola, Paso Antonio (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

The scutellar striole is absent in this species.

Subdivision D. *Tripalmati**.

This subdivision includes the "Féroniens" of Dejean's 'Species Général,' minus the genera which subsequent authors have removed to the Broscinae.

Subfam. AMARINÆ.

A character recently detected by Dr. Horn, viz. the plurisetose and relatively elongated penultimate joint of the labial palpi, may be utilized (although its discoverer neglected to do so) in separating the genus *Amara* and its allies from the Pterostichinae, from which the great majority of the *Amaræ* also differ conspicuously in facies and in certain minor though not constant characters. It is true that the Pterostichine genus *Evarthrus*, or at least the typical group of the genus, also presents the same character. This group, however, evidently forms the transition between the two subfamilies, the number of setæ on the joint in question varying in the different species. Some of the true *Evarthri*, however, much resemble species of the Amarine genus *Curtonotus*, and may well be included in the subfamily.

CURTONOTUS.

Curtonotus, Stephens, Illustr. Brit. Ent., Mandibulata, i. p. 138 (1828); Putzeys, Mém. Soc. Roy. Sci. Liège, 1866, p. 231.

Leirus, Zimmermann, Gistl's Faunus, i. p. 38 (1832).

Putzeys, in his 'Etude sur les Amara,' published in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Liège, the most important work on the group hitherto published, enumerated forty-one species as belonging to this genus, which he considered, like all the other subdivisions of the old genus *Amara*, a group only. The species are almost exclusively boreal, reaching arctic latitudes both in the New and Old Worlds, and diminishing in number towards the south.

* Bates, "Geodephagous Col. of Japan," Trans. Ent. Soc. 1873, p. 272.