

♂ ventris segmentis tribus intermediis utrinque medio plagis parvis duabus pilifero-punctatis; tibiis quatuor posterioribus versus apicem intus pilosis.

Long. 12–14 millim. ♂ ♀.

*Hab.* BRITISH HONDURAS, river Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA, Panama (*Champion*).

## 6. *Agra soccata*.

*A. moerenti* affinis. Gracilis, obscure ænea, thorace viridi-æneo; corpore subtus chalybeo-nigro, femoribus tibiisque castaneo-rufis, his apice, trochanteribus, geniculis tarsisque nigris; capite sicut in *A. moerenti* etc. elongato, lævi; thorace gracili, medio perparum dilatato; elytris apice fere recte truncatis, sutura paullo dehiscenti, angulo suturali subrecto, exteriori breviter dentato, dorso lineatim foveolato, foveolis viridibus, plerumque parvis, in striis paullo impressis, hic illic confluentibus; antennis (♀) articulo 8° abbreviato, 9°–11<sup>m</sup> quam 7<sup>s</sup> et præcedentes parum brevioribus.

Long. 14 millim. ♀.

*Hab.* PANAMA, Caldera (*Champion*).

Closely allied to *A. castaneipes*, but, besides the colour of the legs, differs in the much smaller and more numerous elytral foveolæ; in the size and number of the foveoles it comes between *A. castaneipes* and *A. nigripes*.

## 7. *Agra nigripes*.

*Agra nigripes*, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. ii. p. 98<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

## 8. *Agra oblongo-punctata*. (Tab. XII. fig. 14.)

*Agra oblongo-punctata*, Chevrolat, Col. Mex. ii. no. 183<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>1</sup>, Playa Vicente (*Sallé*), Cordova (*Sallé*, *Höge*), Misantla (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Capetillo, San Juan, Sinanja, Senahu (*Champion*).

Chaudoir simply recorded this species in his revision of the genus, and had one female example only, received from M. Sallé. The Sallé collection contains two females; and the description of Chevrolat was apparently made from a single example of the same sex. The species at present is therefore only very imperfectly known, and Chevrolat's description and specific name do not help in its identification. The sculpture of the elytra, in fact, does not consist of oblong punctures, but is of the same nature as that described by Chaudoir as characterizing his *A. resplendens*, viz. rows of punctures not impressed in striæ, and varied by a series of larger punctures in the second and fourth striæ. These large punctures are the usual large setiferous punctures of the elytra of most genera of Carabidæ; but they are here situated each in a somewhat oblong fovea made by their confluence with one of the ordinary striæ-punctures, and are variable in number, and are sometimes inconspicuous in the fourth stria.

The secondary sexual characters are the same as in the species of the *A. infuscata* group, viz.:—♂. A tuft of hairs on each side of the mesial line in the three middle ventral segments, and the inside of the four posterior tibiæ towards the apex densely