

28. **Agra rugoso-striata.**

Agra rugoso-striata, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1854, i. p. 318¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Campeche (*coll. Mnischeh*¹).

I have seen nothing at all answering to the description of this species.

29. **Agra virgata.** (Tab. XII. fig. 24.)

Agra virgata, Chevrolat, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 352⁴.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Sallé*).

The type specimen (a female) is in the Sallé collection, and seems to be the only example known of this peculiar species. The apical ventral segment is of the usual form in the females of the genus, viz. broadly and triangularly emarginated.

30. **Agra obscuripes.**

Agra obscuripes, Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1854, i. p. 311¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. Mnischeh*¹).

This species is doubtful. It was described from a single male specimen, and placed next to the South-Brazilian *A. rufescens*, from which it was said not to differ in the punctuation of the elytra. The author omitted it in his last Revision of the genus (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1866), both from the body of the memoir and the alphabetical list. It appears scarcely different from the *A. nigripes* described by Chaudoir himself in 1847. A specimen from Playa Vicente in the Sallé collection, named *A. obscuripes*, does not differ from *A. oblongopunctata*, and bears no near resemblance to *A. rufescens* in the sculpture of the elytra.

Subfam. *PSEUDOMORPHINÆ*.

The curious insects which form this subfamily differ in many respects from all other Truncatipennes. One of their chief characters is the possession of a groove or cleft in the cheeks, on each side of the mentum, for the insertion of the base of the antennæ. Other characters are the narrow mesosternum, the contiguous posterior coxæ, and the rigid contractile legs. The ligula is horny; and the paraglossæ are not conspicuous as thin membranous appendages, more or less attached to the sides of the ligula, as in most other Truncatipennes. Dr. Horn treats the group as one of the three primary divisions of the Carabidæ; but I hesitate to adopt this view, until the morphological value of the peculiar characters of the group shall have become better understood. They may be only adaptations of structure to the peculiar subcortical habits of the insect, just as the Scaritinæ, for example, have certain parts quite as widely modified to suit their fossorial mode of life.