

8 (A). **Selenophorus subæneus.**

Selenophorus subæneus, Reiche, Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 141¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹.

The description above cited fits very well what I take to be small examples (8 millim.) of *S. callistichus*, Bates, of which Mr. Champion sent home two or three among a very large series of the larger form, the length of which varies little from 10 millim. The question of their specific distinction must at present remain doubtful; and I am besides not sure of the determination, Reiche's description being too brief and apparently made from a single example, as he says the colour is "ferrugineo-æneus," which can only apply in this genus to immature specimens.

9 (A). **Selenophorus multiporus.** (Tab. XIII. fig. 13.)

S. chiriquino affinis sed multo minor; thorace basi haud perspicue punctato, elytrorumque striis multo subtilioribus, punctis seriatis multo majoribus foveolatis. Læte cuprascenti-æneus, mandibulis rufis, antennarum articulo primo (cæteris fuscis), palpis apice pedibusque testaceo-flavis; thorace transverso, antice magis quam postice angustato, angulis anticis porrectis, angulis posticis obtusis sed distinctis, basi utrinque subtiliter coriaceo, fovea sat impressa lævi; elytris subtilissime striatis, interstitiis planis (prope apicem angustis et convexis), foveis seriatis magnis apud striam 2^m octo, striam 5^m decem, striam 7^m duodecim, a basi usque ad apicem continuatis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. PANAMA, Tolé (*Champion*).

The hindmost tarsi are long and slender, as in *S. seriatoporus* and allies. The three rows of elytral punctures are larger, more uniform, and more circular than in any other species known to me.

15 (A). **Selenophorus chryses.**

S. tarsali proxime affinis, sed magis elongatus, elytris præcipue relative longioribus, postice paullulum dilatatis; supra æneus, elytris purpurascanti-cupreis; antennis, palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis; elytris sicut in *S. tarsali* acute et sat profunde striatis, prope apicem late sulcatis, interstitiis pallulum convexis.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{3}{4}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui, Tolé (*Champion*).

I have decided, after much hesitation, to separate this form from the *S. tarsalis* of Mexico, although it is connected with the steel-black dark-legged (with fulvous tarsi) type of that species by fine gradations. Thus Herr Höge collected at Las Vigas, with the typical form, examples with purple-coppery elytra, though far duller in colour than the Panama specimens of *S. chryses* and having pitchy-red legs; and also other examples with red legs and rather elongated elytra, although of the steel-black colour of the type. In Guatemala both forms occur, and in Costa Rica examples are found which partake of the characters of both forms. Notwithstanding these gradations, it is diffi-