

16 (B). **Selenophorus suavis.**

S. tubericaudæ affinis; minor, magis oblongus, niger; elytris et corpore subtus olivaceo-æneis; palpis, labro, antennis pedibusque testaceo-fulvis; ventris segmentorum marginibus posticis rufis; thorace latiore, antice rotundato sed postice subrecte sed parum angustato, angulis posticis obtusis, apice valde rotundatis, basi tota (in foveis grossius) punctulata; elytris apice vix sinuatis, acute striatis, interstitiis planis, seriebus tribus punctorum conspicuis sed late interruptis; tarsis posticis elongatis.

Var. Elytris obscure purpureis.

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

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Allied to *S. assimilis* and *S. gagatinus*.

16 (C). **Selenophorus irinus.**

Harpalus irinus, Reiche, Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 178¹.

Selenophorus irinus, Putzeys, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1878, p. 63².

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia^{1 2}.

16 (D). **Selenophorus** —.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

A single immature example of what appears to be a distinct species from any here recorded.

Selenophorus valgus (p. 62).

To the localities given add:—PANAMA, Peña Blanca (*Champion*).

One example, differing from the Costa-Rica type specimen in the rather more distinctly impressed and linear basal foveæ of the thorax, in this respect approaching *S. crassiusculus*.

22. **Selenophorus hepburni.**

S. crassiusculo et *S. valgo* proxime affinis; tibiis intermediis ♂ sicut in *Discoderi* ♂ curvatis, in hoc specie valde quinque denticulatis. Oblongus, fusco-æneus cuprascens, subnitidus; labro, palpis, antennis pedibusque fulvo-testaceis; thoracis lateribus quam in *S. crassiusculo* et *S. valgo* postice magis explanatis; elytris acute striatis, interstitiis planis, punctis seriatis in striis alternis conspicuis.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Pinos Altos in Chihuahua (*Hepburn*).

Belongs to the same group of *Selenophorus* as *S. crassiusculus* and *S. valgus*, which differ from *Discoderus* solely in the four anterior tarsi of the male having squamulose soles, the first of the four joints, however, being naked. It cannot be *S. crassipes* (Putz.), which is described as being shining black, and it differs from *S. valgus*, which it resembles in size and colour, by the yellow legs. The curved middle tibiæ of the male *Discoderi* have frequently along their inner side a row of short broad teeth, numerous in *D. impotens*, and conspicuous in *D. piger*, but obsolete in *D. difformipes* and *D. distortus*; here they form a row of five and are well developed.