

Fam. CARABIDÆ.

Division I. *Mesothoracic epimera reaching the middle haunch-sockets.*

Subfam. *OMOPHRONINÆ.*

OMOPHRON.

Omophron, Latreille, Hist. Nat. Ins. viii. p. 270.

This curious genus, isolated in its morphological relations and showing some approximation to the water-beetles of the family Haliplidæ, has a wide distribution. It is spread over the warmer temperate and tropical zones of both hemispheres, but chiefly north of the equator, passing to the south only in Africa, where species occur in the tropical and south temperate parts as well as in the island of Madagascar. As far as known at present, the genus is absent from the Malayan region, Australia, and the whole of South America. Thirty-four species have been described.

1. *Omophron gratus*.

Omophron gratus, Chaudoir, Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1868, p. 3.

Hab. MEXICO, Izucar, Tuxtla, Etna, Durasnil, Oaxaca (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

2. *Omophron sphæricus*.

Omophron sphæricum, Chevrolat, Col. Mex. ii. no. 167.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*, *Höge*).

3. *Omophron oblongiusculus*. (Tab. II. fig. 1.)

Omophron oblongiusculum, Chevrolat, Col. Mex. ii. no. 166¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Las Vigas¹, Orizaba (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, near the city (*Champion*).

Subfam. *NOTIOPHILINÆ.*

NOTIOPHILUS.

Notiophilus, Duméril, Zool. Analyt. p. 194; Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1860, iv. p. 270.

Also an isolated genus, but restricted apparently to the northern hemisphere. The species are amongst the commonest coleopterous insects in high northern latitudes, and become rarer in the warmer temperate zone. The following is the first to be recorded from Tropical America.

1. *Notiophilus specularis*. (Tab. II. fig. 2.)

Elongato-oblongus, fusco-cupreus, antennis basi tibiisque rufescentibus; labro nigro, opaco; fronte utrinque prope oculum profunde sulcata medio sexcostulata, costulis supra convergentibus exterioribus furcata; thorace