

## HYPERMALLUS.

*Hypermallus*, Lacord. Gen. Col. viii. p. 302.

*Elaphidion* (pars), Newman, White, Leconte.

The range of this genus is much wider than that of *Elaphidion*, although still confined to the American continent. The majority of the species occur in the south temperate latitudes of North America and in the West Indies; but some are found in Brazil, and as far south as Paraná and Buenos Ayres. About fifty have been described; but many of them probably do not strictly belong to the genus.

### 1. *Hypermallus gibbulus*.

*H. incerto* (Newm.) similis, at differt thorace magis convexo, dorsoque fere integro. Elongatus, fuscus, antennis pedibusque fusco-rufescentibus, fusco breviter pilosus, thorace elytrisque maculatim cinereo-tomentosis; thorace valde rotundato, supra convexo, confertissime punctulato, haud tuberculato, linea brevi dorsali guttisque utrinque politis; scutello cinereo; elytris recte truncatis, angulo suturali breviter spinoso, supra confertim punctatis, apicem versus punctulatis; metathoracis episternis fere parallelis.

Long. 8 lin.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Paso del Macho (*Höge*).

Closely resembling *H. incertus* (Newm.) in form and colouring, but distinguished at once by the absence of dorsal callosities from the thorax, which is more rounded on the sides and more evenly convex, the surface being varied only by a short polished streak in the middle of the dorsal line and a small spot or two on each side of the disk, scarcely visible in some specimens. The tawny ashy tomentose spots are scattered over the elytra, being more confluent near the base and on the sides than towards the apex. The apex itself is spined only at the sutural angle of the straight truncature, the exterior angle being simply acute and not spiniform as in *H. incertus*.

### 2. *Hypermallus undulatus*.

Fere cylindricus, atro-fuscus, cinereo incumbenti-pubescent, thorace guttis, scutello, elytris fascia mediana undulata maculaque utrinque ante apicem canis; thorace oblongo, lateribus ante medium rotundatis, toto pronoto eleganter reticulato-punctato; elytris apice integris, supra æqualiter crebre punctulatis; pectore femoribusque crebre punctatis; antennis articulis 3<sup>o</sup>-4<sup>m</sup> apice breviter spinosis.

Long. 5½ lin.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Trapiche (*Höge*).

A very distinct species, resembling the West-Indian *H. transversus* (White) in the regular alveolate sculpture of the pronotum, without trace of inequality or callosities; but the prothorax is much narrower and more elongate than in *H. transversus*, and the species differs in the less spinose antennæ and apex of the elytra. The episterna of the mesothorax gradually but slightly taper from base to apex; they are, however, narrow throughout and not wide at the base as in *Romaleum*.

### 3. *Hypermallus scabricollis*. (Tab. III. fig. 13.)

*Hypermallus scabricollis*, Bates, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1872, p. 175.

*Hab.* NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

BIOL. CENT.-AMER., Coleopt., Vol. V., Feb. 1880.