

12. *Omotyphus carinatus*. (Tab. XLIII. fig. 4.)

Subquadrate, black; the antennæ fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints fuscous; thorax with two high triangular ridges; elytra scarcely pubescent, deeply punctured, with longitudinal tubercles at the base and near the apex.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

Head finely rugose, the frontal tubercles in the shape of small oblique dark fulvous ridges, the intermediate space with some short pale fulvous pubescence; palpi moderately thickened; antennæ extending very little beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the sixth and seventh joints fuscous, the fourth and fifth of equal length, shorter than the third, the following joints transversely subquadrate; thorax nearly quadrate, the sides straight, obsoletely angulate before the middle, the surface here and there clothed with some very short fulvous hairs, granulate, with two very highly raised, acute, triangular ridges, the intermediate space with some obsolete transverse elevations, the sides with an obsolete longitudinal one; scutellum thickly clothed with yellow pubescence; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, subquadrate, black, opaque, the punctures deep and not very regularly placed, with scattered spots of very short silvery pubescence, which are more distinct below the middle, and the following tubercles or ridges—one, strongly raised, at the centre of the base, three, less distinct, below the middle, placed transversely, and two near the apex,—the apex perpendicularly deflexed, and with its surface concave; underside black, sparingly covered with fulvous hairs; tibiae and tarsi obscure fulvous.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Coban in Vera Paz (*Conradt*).

One specimen.

HYPOLAMPSIS. (To follow the genus *Omotyphus*, p. 476.)

Hypolampsis, Clark, Cat. of Halticidæ, p. 230 (1860).

More than thirty species have been placed in this genus by Clark. Its principal distinguishing characters are the subquadrate thorax, the incrassate palpi, the single spine to the posterior tibiae, and the appendiculate claws.

1. *Hypolampsis inornata*.

Subdepressed, black, very finely pubescent; thorax subquadrate, finely granulate; elytra depressed near the suture and at the sides, punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctures becoming obsolete posteriorly; legs more or less fulvous, the posterior femora darker.

Length 2 lines.

Head finely rugose, black, the lower portion more or less flavous, the frontal elevations short, the clypeus in the shape of a triangular ridge; penultimate joint of the palpi but moderately incrassate, flavous; antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black or piceous, the lower joints more or less flavous at their apex, the third, fourth, and fifth joints nearly equal, more elongate than the following ones; thorax about one fourth broader than long, narrower at the base, the sides being slightly widened and rounded before the middle, the anterior angles a little thickened, and each with a single hair, the surface somewhat depressed at the base, finely granulate, and clothed with thin, short, yellowish-grey pubescence; scutellum broad, pubescent; elytra obsoletely depressed below the base, and more distinctly and longitudinally so near the lateral margins, the pubescence similar to that of the thorax, the punctures rather strong anteriorly, becoming gradually more obsolete towards the apex, where the striae are more prominent; legs pale fulvous, the femora sometimes darker, the posterior tibiae with a small spine at the apex; claws appendiculate.

Hab. MEXICO, Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

This species is of a sombre black colour; and the fine silky pubescence, which covers the entire upper surface, gives it an opaque appearance. Two specimens.