to converge, and are continued forwards as two acute elevations along the middle of the metasternum; these two lines are approximate and parallel in the anterior part of their course, and terminate in front at the edges of the metasternal groove receiving the prosternal process. The two species of the group are, in addition to the H. adumbratus, the North- and South-American Hydroporus pulciarius, Aubé, and the Cuban H. caraibus, Chev. All these three species are excessively similar to one another; and their limits are doubtful; it is indeed by no means clear that the Paso-Antonio specimens are certainly of the same species as the Mexican individuals described by Clark. I am not quite sure about the structure of the front feet; but if, as I believe, the two anterior pairs are 5-jointed, it is probable these insects form a genus allied to the peculiar Australian Sternopriscus, to which they are a good deal similar in appearance.

CÆLAMBUS.


About fifty species are united to form this genus. They are characteristic more especially of the North-American and Mediterranean regions, none being known from the Antilles or South America.

1. Cælambus wardi.


Hab. Mexico, Guanajuato (Dugès, coll. Sallé), Puebla, Parada, Toluca (Sallé), Oaxaca (Höge).

2. Cælambus medialis.


Hab. North America, San Diejo, California.—Mexico, Jalapa and Oaxaca (Höge).

3. Cælambus infacetus.


Hab. Mexico (Truqui ¹).

The unique type of this species is unfortunately lost. It will not be easy from the description to determine the species with certainty; but it would appear that it is probably an insect allied to Hydroporus medialis, Lec.

DERONECTES.
