finer and more obsolete; the under surface is densely and finely rugose, the sculpture here being rougher than in *H. aequinoctialis*. In one of the individuals before me the wing-cases have no yellow marks; in the other two there is a large basal and several other more indefinite and smaller marks. The sexes are very similar; but the male has the front and middle tarsi a little broader, and the claws of the anterior feet a little longer and stouter than the female, and in this latter sex the thorax at the base is just perceptibly less broad.

**HYDROPORUS.**


This is the most extensive of the genera of Dyglobiæ, and comprises upwards of 150 species; it is nearly confined to the Palæarctic and Nearctic regions, where numerous species occur in high latitudes; one or two are confined to the Rio de la Plata and Chili, and one or two to Southern Africa.

1. **Hydroporus infractus**.


*Hab. Mexico*, between Nopalucan and Vera Cruz (*Truqui*).

The description of this species was made from a single individual; and I am inclined to think the name is probably only a synonym of *Hydroporus striatellus*; this, however, must remain uncertain till the fauna of Mexico is more completely known to us, Clark's unique type having been, I believe, lost.

2. **Hydroporus mexicanus**.


*Hab. Mexico*.

*Var. minor*, alytris immaculatis.

*Hab. Mexico*, Jalapa (*Höge*).

The unique individual taken by *Höge* is a female, and, although considerably smaller than my original specimens, does not appear to differ in other important respects.

3. **Hydroporus roffi**.


*Hab. Mexico* (*Truqui*).

If I am right in identifying two individuals in my collection with Clark's description, this species is distinct from *H. decemensignatus* by its rather smaller size and shorter form, by its more distinctly punctured head and thorax, by the interposition of a number of punctures between the sutural and discoidal series on the wing-cases, and by its shorter