carination. The mesosternal elevation does not form any angle, but displays only a gentle curve.

The two individuals before me, agreeing in these structural characters, are discrepant in size, the smaller variety being only 1\textsuperscript{3}/4 lin. long, and being rather paler in colour and a little more finely punctate.

7. *Philydrus ochraceus.*


*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA\textsuperscript{4}, from Massachusetts to Florida\textsuperscript{2,3}.—MEXICO; GUATEMALA, Dueñas, Paso Antonio (*Champion*).

The specimens from Guatemala appear to form a variety in which the punctuation of the upper surface is diminished, and there is an indistinct stripe of dark colour along the suture. *As P. ochraceus* is variable in respect of its sculpture, and as the Guatemalan individuals quite agree with it in structure, they cannot be looked on as a distinct species. The resemblance to those varieties of *P. aequalis* that have a slight punctuation on the wing-cases is very great; but the slight development of the mesosternal carina in *P. ochraceus* is quite sufficient to validate its specific distinction. The species appears to be variable even in Guatemala; for the two specimens from Paso Antonio have the wing-cases almost without punctuation, and wanting the obscure stripe of dark colour existing in the more numerous specimens from Dueñas.

**HYDROCOMBUS.**


This genus has some species in North America; but they have not yet been distinguished from *Philydrus*, though the genus is a remarkably distinct one and is well defined by its structural characters; all the species, however, have very much the external appearance or facies of *Philydrus*. *Hydrocombuis* is quite distinct from the genus just mentioned, as well as from *Helochares*, by the truly four-jointed middle and hinder tarsi: this character is not illusory; for even when the tarsi are mounted in Canada balsam no trace of a division of the basal joint can be perceived. *Hydrocombuis* has this peculiar character in common with the European genus *Cymbiodyta*, Bedel; and the two genera also agree in that they have the pseudo-basal joint of the maxillary