fact that the tibiae are not ciliate, and that the elytra are subacute at apex. I find, however, on examination of the insect I here describe as *Limnocharis sinuatus*, that the abdominal structure is essentially the same as that of *Limenius*: viz. there are six true ventral plates, with a seventh more or less free and exposed; there appears to be no apical setæ; but on pressing the elytra, so as to make them gape, the presence of a minute apical tuft is revealed. The eighth segment alluded to by Dr. Horn will, I expect, prove to be some part of another internal segment extruded in his specimen (which was unique). In some, if not in all, of the European *Limenius* there is no ciliation of the legs, these being more or less distinctly spinulose. The generic distinction of *Limnocharis* appears to me therefore to rest at present on the form of the apices of the elytra: and here the difference is conspicuous; the European *Limenius* invariably have the extremities of the wing-cases truncate, exposing the apex of the hind body, while in *Limnocharis* the same parts are prolonged and acuminate.

*Limnocharis*, as will have been gathered from the above remarks, consists of a single minute Californian insect, probably very closely allied to the Guatemalan species, whose discovery we owe to Mr. Champion. I have no doubt that the two are at any rate congeneric, although the remarks I have made as to the discrepancy existing between the number of ventral segments as described by Horn and that seen by me in *L. sinuatus* might suggest the contrary.

1. **Limnocharis sinuatus.**

Ovalis, subdepressus, niger, sat nitidus, fere impunctatus, tenuissime pubescens; antennæ, palpis pedibusque rufis, elyris ad apicem sinuatis et acuminatis.

Long. 8 lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Joaquin in Vera Paz (Champion).

This minute insect agrees with Dr. Horn's description of *L. piceus*, except that *L. sinuatus* appears to be less punctulate, and that the very observant American entomologist says nothing as to the elytra being sinuate just before the apex. The unique individual of *L. sinuatus* before me is, I think, a male: it has the middle of the metasternum delicately pubescent on each side; the sixth ventral plate is very short, and, owing to its arcuation, appears emarginate behind; and the following exposed segment is evidently very mobile and capable of being withdrawn within, as well as extruded from, the preceding segments. The legs are quite simple.

**CHÆTARTHRIA.**


*Chætarthria* is a very distinct genus of five or six species of minute beetles, one of these being European and another (doubtfully distinct, however,) Canarian, the other two or three being North-American. They are but little-known insects of very retiring habits; and their specific characters, so far as yet made out, are of the feeblest nature.