narrowed to the front, the sides obliquely straight, the base in the middle strongly lobed, the lobe nearly truncate behind. Elytra depressed at the humeral angle.

Only a single individual, in very fragile condition, has been obtained.

**DISERSUS.**

*Corpus elongatum, pube brevissima dense vestitum. Labrum latissimum, latius elypee; antennae ad basin distantes, 11-articulatae, articulo basali elongato, secundo simplici, humd transverso, 3r–11r subaequalibus, intus perparum productis. Coxae anteriores maxime distantes; prosternum ante coxas brevissimum, fere nullum. Coxae intermediae valde distantes; mesosternum a metasterno sutura profunda disjunctum, medio impressione magna proterni processum recipiente. Pedes elongati, femoribus anterioribus praetertim elongatis, tibiis compressis.*

The insects for which I propose this name are allied to the European *Potamophilus*, but differ in so many respects that they cannot be placed in the same genus therewith. The extreme separation of the front and middle coxae is most remarkable, as is also the elongation of the anterior femora; the impression on the mesosternum is broad and definite, and becomes narrower behind, in conformity with the shape of the prosternal process, whereas in *Potamophilus* the impression is indefinite and quite narrow in front, becoming broader behind and reaching the metasternal suture.

In addition to *Disersus longipennis*, the genus will comprise the Colombian *Potamophilus goudotii*, Guér.

1. **Disersus longipennis.** (Tab. IV. fig. 6.)

*Elongatus, niger, opacus, supra pube concolori brevissima vestitum, subitus pube densissima cinerea; antennarum basi testacea; elytris striatis, apicibus sinuatis et prolongatis.*

Long. 4, lat. 1½ lin.

**Hab.** PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 2000 to 3000 feet (Champion).

Thorax strongly transverse, much narrowed in front in a gentle curve; the base much prolonged in the middle, and the prolongation deeply emarginate behind; on each side of this basal lobe there is a minute impression; but the rest of the surface is even. The remarkably elongate elytra are marked by regular very shallow striae, which are very distinctly though not coarsely punctate.

Only two individuals have been found; in one of them the prolongations at the apex of the wing-cases are more slender than in the other. Although this is the only difference I perceive, I believe it indicates the sexes, the specimen with slender prolongations being the male.

**HEXANCHORUS.**

*Corpus suboblongum, capite angustulo, ocellis vix prominulis, prothorace elytris angustiore, pube brevissima dense vestitum. Antennae distantes, 11-articulatae, articulo basali elongato, 2r simplice, 3r–11r subaequalibus, simplicibus, intus suberratis. Pedes elongati, graciles, tibiis intermedios et posterioribus subcompressis. Coxae anteriores late distantes; prosternum in processu magno, triangulare productum; coxae intermedii perdistantes, mesosternum parum impressum, a metasterno sutura profunda disjunctum.*