The insect for which I propose this genus is allied to *Potamophilus*, but differs in so many points of its structure that I am obliged to isolate it. The head is free, and, though the mouth can be much bent inwards, is not retractile; the labrum is as broad as the clypeus, and its membranous or ciliate border quite small; the apical joint of the maxillary palpus is so closely connected with the preceding joint that the two appear to form only a single large joint. The front coxae are but little elongate externally, are placed close to the front of the prosternum, and widely separated. The middle coxae are more widely separated than the front ones; and the mesosternum between them is marked only with an indefinite depression for the reception of the very broad prosternal process. The hind coxae are also very broadly separated.

The insect is more nearly allied to the European *Potamophilus* than to *Disersus*, and should be placed between the former genus and *Phanocerus*. The articulation between the prothorax and afterbody appears to admit of greater motion than in the allied forms.

1. *Hexananchorus gracilipes*. (Tab. IV. fig. 7.)

Suboblongus, opacus, niger, supra pube fusa, subitus pube brevissima cinereo-nigante vestitus, antennarum pedumque basibus flavis; prothorace antrorum angustato, pone aicem transversim constricto, ad angulos posticos impresso; elytris subtiliter striatis, striis ad basin punctatis.

Long. 1½, lat. 8 lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Chinantla (Sallé).

This species is very readily identified by the profound depression extending across the thorax a little behind the front margin. The lobe formed at the base of the thorax in front of the scutellum is very short. No punctuation can be seen on the surface of the prothorax.

The male has the basal ventral segments depressed in the middle, the apical segment emarginate at the extremity, and the legs apparently longer than in the female; in the latter sex the apices of the elytra are a little prolonged.

The species was labelled *Potamophilus flavicornis*, Chevr., in the Sallé collection, and also in an old French collection in my possession; but as that name is not an applicable one, I have not used it. The few specimens examined show much variation in the sculpture of the elytra and the form of their apices; but I am not able to detect any good specific distinctions.

**PHANOCERUS.**


This genus is allied to *Potamophilus*, but differs from it by the structure of the