

six coarse, short rugæ. The form of the hind margin of the last ventral segment differs very little in the two sexes, it being distinctly but not greatly truncate, and projecting very little in the middle, so that there is scarcely any sinuation.

### 17. *Laccophilus championi*.

Ovalis, angustulus, convexus, pernitidus, politus, testaceus, prothorace antice et postice in medio elytrisque nigro-fuscis, his fascia lata subbasali, macula laterali in medio, fasciæque abbreviata postmediali testaceis; prosterni processu apice elongato; abdomine substrigoso.

Long.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , lat. 1 lin.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Paso Antonio, 400 feet (*Champion*).

The surface in this elegant little species is highly polished, and has no trace of reticulation; the basal fascia of the wing-cases is very conspicuous, and has its margins waved or angulate, it does not quite touch the suture on each side; the marginal pale spot is large and distinct; the postmedial fascia is far from reaching the suture, and is more or less broken into spots.

The individuals before me are all males. The tarsi are only very slightly incrassate; and there is a very obscure coxal file consisting of four or five short, coarse, but not deep rugæ; the hind margin of the last ventral plate is but little truncate, and is scarcely sinuate at the side.

### 18. *Laccophilus ovatus*.

*Laccophilus ovatus*, Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 303.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Paso Antonio, 400 feet (*Champion*).—BRAZIL, Santa Cruz, Bahia.

The Central-American specimens differ a little from the Brazilian individuals, inasmuch as they are a little smaller, and have no postmedial pale band; but as the sexual characters seem to be quite the same; and as the pale bands in these species are evidently subject to a good deal of variation, it is probable that they are but one species.

## Series DYTISCI COMPLICATI.

### HYDROVATUS.

*Hydrovatus*, Motsch. Et. Ent. 1855, p. 82; Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 848 (1882).

*Oxynoptilus*, Schaum, Nat. Ins. Deutsch. i. 2, p. 28 (1868).

This is an extensive genus of obscure species, well represented in most of the continental regions of the two hemispheres, though apparently South America is poorer in species than most other parts of the world; indeed both the Antilles and North America appear at present to have more species of the genus than has the whole of South America.