

middle; and the clypeal margin is fine. The species is apparently closely allied to *D. lævis*, Sharp, but is more than twice the size, and the upper surface is not so completely impunctate. I have seen but a single individual, which, from the form of the prosternal process, I consider to be a female.

5. *Desmopachria bryanstoni*.

Hydroporus bryanstonii, Clk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, x. p. 175¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹ (*Truqui*).

Clark's description indicates a species distinct from any known to me. I formerly identified specimens from Bahia as being this species; but in this I see I was wrong, for Clark describes his species as being black beneath, whereas the Brazilian individuals are entirely pale beneath. Under these circumstances a fresh name must be given to the species described by me (Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 342. no. 238) under the name of *Hydroporus bryanstoni*; and I will take this opportunity of naming it *D. mutata*.

6. *Desmopachria circularis*.

Brevis, lata, subrotundata, pernitida, testacea, supra subglabra, elytris tantum obsolete punctulatis, versus latera omnino lævigata.

Long. $\frac{3}{4}$, lat. $\frac{9}{16}$ lin.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Guatemala city, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Var. Paulo minor, supra vix adeo obsolete punctulata.

Long. $\frac{5}{8}$, lat. $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

This species is extremely similar to *D. lævis*, Sharp, but has the under surface pale, not black, and the upper surface is not so completely destitute of punctuation. The under surface at first sight appears smooth; but on careful examination a very few distant and obsolete punctures may be detected on the coxæ. The elytra show a more or less distinct series of punctures along the middle on the basal portion.

The variety from Mexico may possibly prove to be a distinct species; but as it approaches very closely to the Guatemalan specimens, and these vary a little *inter se*, it would be premature to treat the only individual I have seen as sufficient evidence of specific division.

The prosternal process is extremely minute, and, I think, presents but one form in the four individuals before me.

7. *Desmopachria glabricula*.

Brevis, lata, rotundata, convexa, pernitida, testacea, fere lævigata, elytris vix perspicue punctatis.

Long. $\frac{5}{8}$, lat. vix $\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

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