

This is a genus of about fifty species, specially characteristic of the Mediterranean region; two or three species are known from North America, but none from the Antilles or South America.

1. *Deronectes striatellus*.

Hydroporus striatellus, Lec. Ann. Lyc. v. p. 207; Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 435.

Hab. CALIFORNIA.—MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Dugès, coll. Sallé*), Puebla (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

This species varies a good deal in its markings, and not inconsiderably in the distinctness of the external striae on the wing-cases.

2. *Deronectes æquinoctialis*.

Hydroporus æquinoctialis, Clk. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 3, x. p. 178; Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 446.

Hab. MEXICO, Puebla, Etna (*Sallé*), Guanajuato (*Dugès, coll. Sallé*), Oaxaca, Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, Guatemala city, 5000 feet, Quiche Mountains, 7000 to 9000 feet (*Champion*).

At the time I described this species (*loc. cit.*) I was acquainted only with a single individual, and referred it to the genus *Hydroporus* because nearly all of the New-World allies belong to that genus. I find, however, on dissection, that it is a *Deronectes*; for although the mesosternum and metasternal process appear to be connected, yet on extracting the coxæ from their cavities it is seen that such connexion does not exist. The differences between the sexes are but slight; the female, however, has the thorax narrower at the base. The yellow marks on the elytra vary a good deal, and are sometimes nearly obliterated.

3. *Deronectes opaculus*.

Ovalis, nigricans, opacus, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, illarum apicibus, harum tarsis fuscis, elytris plus minusve testaceo signatis; corpore dense subtilissime punctato, elytris stria suturali punctorum.

Long. 2, lat. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Dugès, coll. Sallé*).

This species is somewhat similar to *Hydroporus æquinoctialis*, Clk., but is rather larger and has only the sutural series of punctures distinct. The apices of the coxal processes show a peculiar construction, which allows the species to be readily identified; the articular cavities are not contiguous, the partitions separating them being very distinctly exposed, and over each, at a little distance from the coxal line, there is a small linear or tubercular prominence. The hind tibiæ have only the serial punctures on their infero-external aspect. These characters completely isolate this species; so that it will probably prove to be representative of a new group or subgenus. The sculpture of the upper surface is similar to that of *Hydroporus æquinoctialis*, except that it is still