

This species is remarkable from the diminished punctuation of the upper surface and the comparatively slender elongate antennæ. The unique individual is no doubt a female, although it has the front and middle tarsi broad. The thorax at the base is quite as broad as the elytra, so that the outline is perfectly continuous; the hind angles are well marked and rectangular; its surface is very polished and shining; the anterior series of punctures, however, are distinct, although the basal series is obsolete.

4. *Celina debilis*.

Suboblonga, angustula, nitida, glabra, rufo-testacea; elytris parce subtiliter punctatis, serie discoidali distincta; antennis parum elongatis; coxis posterioribus externe subobsolete rugoso-punctatis.

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

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

This species is remarkable from its small size and scanty punctuation. The male front tarsi are scarcely at all dilated, and the tibiæ are simple; the intermediate tibiæ in this sex are curvate and notched inwardly above the middle, with a minute tooth above the notch. There is only a very slight sexual difference in the length of the antennæ, these organs being just perceptibly longer in the male.

C. debilis is allied to *C. angustata*, Aubé, with which I have no opportunity of comparing it; but it is no doubt smaller, with the male front feet less dilated.

AGABUS.

Agabus, Leach, Zool. Misc. iii. pp. 69, 72 (1817); Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 876.

This is an extensive genus of fully one hundred species, inhabiting chiefly the northern portions of the Nearctic and Palæarctic regions, where they ascend to high latitudes. Mexico thus appears to be the extreme extension of the genus southwards in the New World.

1. *Agabus spinipes*.

Ovalis, parum convexus, subnitidus, niger, supra subænescens, antennis palpisque rufis, pedibus piceo-rufis; elytris densissime reticulatis, punctis subseriatis sat conspicuis; antennis palpisque crassiusculis; pedibus omnibus crebrius spinulosis; corpore subtus sublævigato; prosterni processu basi crasse marginato; coxis posticis parvis.

Long. 3, lat. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

This is a peculiar and very distinct species, not nearly allied to any other known, but possibly approaching the peculiar Californian *Hydrotrupes palpalis*. The prothorax is a little narrower than the elytra, but little curved at the sides, the hind angles obtuse, the lateral margin strongly elevated but not broad. Elytra very finely and densely reticulate, so as to be but little shining, with the usual subserial punctures large but not distinct. Under surface with only very fine and obsolete sculpture; the anterior