

This species is of shorter form and more attenuate behind than its allies here described, and is readily distinguished by this and the characters above mentioned. The series of about two dozen individuals shows very little variation. The specimens are in very decayed condition; so that the colour of the legs perhaps appears more obscure and concolorous than is natural. Although resembling *T. tinctus* in the absence of sculpture and spines from the marginal border of the wing-cases, *T. obscurus* is nevertheless quite different in colour, form, and appearance, and possesses a structure of the epipleura which is peculiar to it: if the wing-cases be opened so that the inflexed epipleura can be seen, it will be observed that, although very broad at the base, it ceases or thins away about the middle; whereas in *T. tinctus* and other species it continues broad beyond the middle, although it is completely folded in and applied to the inner face of the wing-case.

HYDROCHARIS.

Hydrochare, Latreille, Fam. Nat. p. 366.

Hydrophilus, Leach, Zool. Misc. iii. p. 94.

Hydrous, Brullé, Hist. Nat. Col. ii. p. 275.

This genus has a very wide distribution in the two hemispheres, and comprises about twenty described species.

1. *Hydrocharis perfectus*. (Tab. II. fig. 8.)

Oblongo-ovalis, parum convexus, nitidus, niger; pedibus piceis, antennarum basi palpisque testaceis; elytris subtiliter seriatim punctatis, nullomodo striatis; prosterno in medio anterieus parum producto, obtuso, posterius angulum acutissimum formante, sed vix spinoso.

Long. 18, lat. $7\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Torola 1000 feet (*Champion*).

Palpi very elongate. Antennæ with the sixth joint forming a very elongate spoon, seventh elongate and with long ramose process. Head rather finely and not densely punctate, and with the larger punctures on the clypeus numerous. Thorax finely punctate, its anterior angles rounded and very little produced. Elytra with four isolated series of punctures, but without any striæ near these, also with punctures near the sides, the surface generally only obsoletely punctate. Posterior femora quite impunctate beneath. Apical ventral segment with quite narrow shining space at the extremity.

OOCYCLUS.

Caput subhemisphæricum. Antennæ perbreves, 8-articulatæ, articulis tribus ultimis abrupte majoribus, clavam laxam formantibus. Palpi maxillares perbreves, articulo ultimo quam præcedens paulo longiore. Mesosternum ante coxas intermedias in processum magnum scabrosum elevatum. Metasternum subtilissime pubescens. Abdomen e segmentis quinque compositum, nitidum, crebre setosum. Femora subtus nitida. Tarsi posteriores tenues, lineares, tibiis multo breviores, 5-articulati, articulo basali quam secundus multo brevior.

I propose this genus for some peculiar Palpicorns allied to *Hydrobius*, but differing