

2 (B). **Agabus texanus.**

Agabus texanus, Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 505¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas¹.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Refugio in Durango (*Höge*).

2 (C). **Agabus disintegratus.**

Gaurodytes disintegratus, Crotch, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iv. p. 416¹.

Agabus disintegratus, Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 510².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Paso del Norte in Chihuahua (*Höge*).

We have received only one example from our region.

4. **Agabus flohrianus.**

Elongatus, subdepressus, niger, antennis rufis, pedibus piceis; superne subtiliter reticulatus, vel nitidus (♂), vel opacus (♀); prothorace angusto, basin versus leviter angustato, angulis posterioribus obtusis. Long. 10 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Amecameca in Morelos (*Flohr, Höge*).

Allied to *A. cordatus*, Lec., and *A. amaroides*, Sharp; it is distinguished from the latter by the peculiar form of the thorax, which, instead of becoming broader behind, is a little narrower at the base than it is in front, and much narrower than the base of the elytra. The upper surface is densely and finely reticulate, and there are three irregular series of punctures on each wing-case, and a minute depression on the disc of the thorax; all the legs are elongate, the hind pair remarkably long and slender. The male, in addition to the surface being more shining than it is in the female, has the basal three joints on the front and middle feet a little incrassate.

AGAMETRUS (to precede the genus *Copelatus*, p. 34).

Agametrus, Sharp, Trans. Roy. Dubl. Soc. n. s. ii. p. 547 (1882).

This genus has hitherto consisted of three species found in the north-west parts of South America.

1. **Agametrus nitens.**

Late ovalis, depressus, nitidissimus, niger, antennis palpisque rufis, capite anterieus et in vertice prothoraceque ad latera rufescentibus, elytro singulo versus latus post medium puncto flavesciente notato; prothorace basi utrinque sinuato, angulis posterioribus acutis; elytris omnino obsoletissime reticulatis. Long. 7½, lat. 4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Peña Blanca 3000 feet (*Champion*).

This insect is larger and more depressed than *A. labiatus*, and is destitute of the lateral linear rufescent marks on the elytra, and has the base of the thorax more sinuate on each side. Only one example was obtained; it is a male, and has very distinct sexual pubescence on the front and middle feet, and a few oblique scratches on each side of the middle of the last ventral segment.