

margin with an irregular series of punctures, interrupted at all the angles, and in the middle anteriorly and posteriorly: elytra sculptured, as in the two preceding species, except that there are several very obsolete rows of flat granules, scarcely discernible, between the suture and the first row of punctures; and there is no yellow oblique band or gleam near the apex: legs black, with the arms and intermediate thighs dusky or dusky lurid; the lobes of the metasternum very acute, more than usually diverging; incurved a little at the apex.

Female. Head more visibly, though still very minutely, punctured; prothorax minutely punctured; elytra more coarsely punctured at the apex; legs dusky lurid, posterior tibiae darker, tarsi black; scapulars, and parapleuræ grossly punctured; angle of the mesostethium wrinkled; posterior coxæ lightly, but not thickly, punctured; lobes of the metasternum very acute, not incurved on the apex. [Considered by LeConte to be a variety of *D. Confluens* Say.]

FAMILY GYRINIDÆ.

[78.] 113. *CYCLINUS ASSIMILIS* Kirby.—Length of body $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines. Two specimens taken in lat 54° [79.] Body depressed, obovate; underneath glossy, black, slightly bronzed; upperlip minutely punctured, front wrinkled between the eyes; nose impressed on each side: prothorax anteriorly on each side with a transverse series of punctures parallel with the margin, and with a slight discoidal transverse impression; at the base obtusangular and somewhat wavy: elytra with nine very slightly impressed furrows, the interstices of which are minutely punctured; at the apex the elytra are wavy; epipleura black-bronzed: legs and anus testaceous. This species approaches very near to *Gyrinus Americanus* belonging to the same genus, of which I at first regarded it as merely a variety, but upon comparing it with the specimen preserved in the Linnean cabinet, it appears clearly distinct. This species is smaller, bronzed above, and the interstices of the furrows are without punctures. [Regarded by LeConte as synonymous with *Dinectes (Gyrinus) Americanus* Linn. This species is common in Canada. LeConte (Pro. Acad. Nat. Sci., Philada., Dec. 1868, p. 367), says that it is "our most abundant species, usually known as *apple bug*; extends from Lake Superior to Texas, and from Maine to Kansas."]

114. *GYRINUS IMPRESSICOLLIS* Kirby.—Length of body 4 lines. Taken in Canada by Dr. Bigsby.