

series of similar, circular or oval, approximate punctures, not shown as near together as they should be in the figure, cannot, so far as I can see, be distinguished from the modern species, whose name is given above. It is the only one of the interglacial beetles completely identical with a living species. Length 5^{mm}.

One specimen : No. 16913, Scarborough.

G. confinis occurs in Massachusetts, Lake Superior, Montana and Oregon. ✓

HYDROPHILIDAE.

Cymbiodyta extincta sp. nov.

Pl. x., Fig. 4.

One excellently preserved specimen shows a right elytron quite complete, indicating a broad insect. The shape shows the presence of a rather large scutellum; the elytron is marked by a distinct, sharp sutural stria, and externally is very faintly and delicately marginate; it is about twice as long as broad, and the surface is profusely and most delicately punctate. It is referred, somewhat doubtfully, to *Cymbiodyta*, in the vicinity of *C. fimbriata* Melsh.; the punctuation is similar, though a little coarser than in the modern species, and the puncta do not merge into striae at the extreme tip as in that; the proportions of the two are much the same, though the fossil is somewhat broader, and it is also a little smaller. Length, nearly 3^{mm}.

One specimen; No. 16912, Scarborough.

C. fimbriata occurs in Canada and in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Texas.

STAPHYLINIDAE.

Gymnusa (?) *absens* sp. nov.

Pl. xi., Fig. 1.

A single elytron perhaps belongs to *Gymnusa*, and may be compared, though not very well, to *G. variegata* Kies. It is very short compared to its breadth and is nearly smooth and distinctly margined, not only next the suture, but to some extent at the posterior border, an unusual feature in any Staphylinid. The surface is castaneo-piceous, and instead of being, as in the modern species, minutely and profusely punctate, is very faintly, shallowly, and sparsely punctate; there is no sinus in the