

Of the above-mentioned tribes the *Hydroporini* contains nearly all of the small species, and can be treated only with considerable difficulty, as the genera are distinguished by structural characters not always evident without the destruction of a specimen. After some practice, however, the facies will be found a tolerably reliable guide. The genera may be known by these characters:

- A. Small (.06 to .07 in). First ventral connate with hind coxæ.
 Form rounded, robust *Desmopachria*.
 Form oblong, depressed *Bidessus*.
- AA. Larger (usually over .10 in.) First ventral free.
 b. Scutel distinct *Celina*.
 bb. Scutel invisible.
 Elytral ligula* distinct, abrupt *Cælambres*.
 Elytral ligula wanting.
 Mesosternum not attaining metasternum *Deronectes*.
 Mesosternal fork connected with the intercoxal process of
 the metasternum *Hydroporus*.

DESMOPACHRIA, Bab.

D. convexa, Aubé, is a small species (.07 in.), rounded and convex in form, and of a shining brownish-red colour without markings. The elytra are finely punctured, the clypeus with distinct margin. I find it here in small creeks or ditches through meadows.

BIDESSUS, Sharp.

Contains two small Canadian beetles of depressed, oblong form and brownish colour, sometimes with paler markings. The thorax and elytra have a common basal striola on each side.

Nearly unicolorous, punctuation fine (.06 in.). *affinis*, Say.
 Brownish, elytra with paler shades and coarse punctures (.06 in.) *fuscatus*, Cr.

CELINA, Aubé.

The Canadian records give *C. angustata*, Aubé, as an inhabitant of the region, possibly in error, as the genus is characteristically southern. It is a parallel, elongate insect of a brownish-red colour, the elytra darker, mucronate. The thorax is transverse, gently rounded on the sides, the disk with fine punctures, which become deep in front and on the sides near the base (.14 in.).

*This is a tongue or raised process on the under surface of the elytra near the outer margin. They must be lifted to show it.