

dorsal side. The seven pairs of spiracles are prominent, all except the third pair being black at the tip. The eyes are prominent and somewhat blackish. The legs and wing-pads are held in position as shown in fig 4 (ventral view of the pupa in position in the larval skin).

***Stenelmis bicarinatus* Lec.**

This species is quite common in Salmon River and I was not surprised to find the larvæ and pupæ under stones along the banks. Unfortunately, however, it was rather difficult to determine the larva or pupa of this species as quite a number of other species of Coleoptera were not uncommon in similar situations. However, I found a considerable number of larvæ transforming and many pupæ, one of which I reared so that I was able to definitely connect all the different stages. The larvæ leave the water about the last of July or the first of August and construct small, smooth, pupal chambers in damp situations under stones. I found many pupæ and a number of larvæ in such situations about August 7, 1913. The beetle reared from one of these pupæ emerged on Aug. 10th. Further than this I know nothing of the life-cycle of this species, but this note may throw a little light on this small family of interesting forms.

*The larva* (fig. 6). The mature larva, ready to pupate, measures 6.25 mm. long, and 1 mm. wide at its broadest part. It is heavily chitinated, reddish brown in colour, the head and terminal segment of the abdomen being almost black.

The head is small and the mouth parts very inconspicuous. The antennæ are three-jointed, yellowish brown in colour, 1st segment measures .05mm., 2nd .09 mm.; the third, consisting of two very small segments lying side by side, .027 mm.

The larva consists of 12 segments exclusive of the head. The last abdominal segment is longer than the two preceding segments and ends in two sharp, short spines with two rounded lobes between (fig. 6). The entire cuticle is densely covered with small, dark elevations, each bearing a very minute spine. Otherwise, there are no distinctive markings. The legs are short, well developed and suited for clinging closely to stones or other objects in swiftly flowing streams.

*The pupa* (fig. 7). The pupa is soft, white in colour, the