eralis Aubé, which, of our living species, it appears most to resemble, and with which it agrees well in size and proportions. Length, 3mm.

One specimen: No. 16902, Logan's brickyard, Toronto.

H. humeralis is found in Alaska.

Hydroporus sectus sp. nov.

Pl. x., Fig. 1.

Two slender elytra, only one of which is perfect, represent a species of Hydroporus allied to *H. oblongus* Steph. The punctuation is delicate and rather dense (hardly shown as dense enough in our figure) and pronounced, and there is an obscure margination to the outer border. It is smaller than the modern species with which it is compared, and has a somewhat denser punctuation. Length 3·8 mm.

Two specimens: No. 16904, Reservoir Park, Toronto; No. 16905, Scarborough.

H. oblongus occurs in Europe and also in this country in Canada, Lake Superior, Michigan, and Vancouver Island.

Agabus perditus sp. nov.

Pl. ix., Fig. 5.

There are preserved two fragments of what appear to be the same species, referable to Agabus, one showing the basal half, the other the apical two-thirds of elytra, both showing a black surface which is microscopically rugulose (scarcely appreciable under a strong hand lens), with widely scattered obscure puncta and a marginate outer border; the humerus is square. It appears to be nearly related to *A. seriatus* Say, but it is wholly without the series of approximated punctures found in that species. The length of the basal fragment is 3·35mm, that of the apical 5mm; the probable length of the whole elytron perhaps 7·5mm.

Two specimens: Nos. 16898, 16906, Scarborough.

A. seriatus is found in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Lake Superior and Canada.

GYRINIDAE.

Gyrinus confinis LeC.

Pl. x., Fig. 5.

Gyrinus confinis LeC., Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad., 1868, 368.

A single complete elytron of flattened, tapering, round-tipped form, a heavy sutural stria, distinctly marginate outer border, and with eleven