

puncture, not given in the figure, distinctly before the middle of the elytron; the second cannot be seen on either specimen from the irregularity of the surface. Both elytra are piceous and appear of rather tenuous structure. The species seems to fall near *B. covendix* Say, but is a little larger, and has a little less deeply impressed striae, though equally heavily punctate, and the first dorsal puncture is further forward. The better fragment measures 2.8 mm. in length and the whole elytron was probably 3.6 mm long; its breadth 1.2 mm.

Two specimens: No. 16795 from Scarborough; and No. 16807 from Reservoir Park, Toronto.

Hayward states that *B. covendix* occurs in Manitoba, Lake Superior, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.

*Bembidium praeteritum* sp. nov.

Pl. vi., Fig. 6.

A single elytron, broken at the apex, represents a small and slender species with rounded humerus, moderately impressed and rather heavily punctate striae, tolerably flat intervals and with two punctures in the third stria. It appears to be rather near *B. longulum* LeC., but is considerably smaller, with less deeply impressed striae, considerably coarser punctures, flatter intervals, and the dorsal punctures differently placed, being a trifle less than one-third and two-thirds from base. I find no existing species that appears to come nearer to it. The length of the fragment is 2.1 mm, and the probable length of the elytron 3 mm; its breadth 0.8 mm.

One specimen: No. 16828, Scarborough.

*B. longulum* is said by Hayward to occur in the Lake Superior region, the mountainous parts of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, and in California and Washington.

*Bembidium expletum* sp. nov.

Pl. vii., Fig. 1.

The larger portion of a much broken elytron indicates a species of about the same size as, or slightly larger than, *B. planatum* LeC., to which it appears to be most nearly allied. It has very delicately impressed, delicately and feebly punctate striae and flat intervals, with a dorsal puncture on the third stria (not shown in the figure) just before the end of the fragment, further back than in *B. planatum* and not so pronounced; the punctuation of the striae is a trifle more distinct, and the striae are similarly impressed throughout, and not more pronounced in the proxima