

epimeron does not articulate with the metasternum, and thus allows the episternum of the latter to reach the cavity. These features are not, as a rule, difficult to make out from specimens, and form the basis of the modern classification of the family. Both figures, which are taken from Dr. Sharp's memoir, are lettered alike, *ms.* being the mesosternum proper, *ms. eps.* its episternum and *epip.* the epipleura. Of the Dytisci fragmentati only one genus is recorded in the Canadian list, *i. e.*:

LACCOPHILUS, Leach.

This includes two species from the fauna under consideration, both of which are rather small, very active beetles of ovate form and pale colour, in which yellowish or testaceous predominates. They separate thus:

Larger (.24 in.), head, thorax, legs and under surface testaceous; elytra dark, with the margin and four submarginal spots (subhumeral, median, post median and subapical) yellowish, also with three irregular yellowish basal marks and a narrow sutural line.....*maculosus*, Germ.

Smaller (.20 in.), pale; elytra with the subhumeral mark of *maculosus*, the others confused.....*proximus*, Say.

The Dytisci complicati form the bulk of the Canadian fauna in this family, and may be conveniently divided into four tribes as follows, in order to avoid a long and complicated synoptic table:

- A. Prosternum deflexed between the front coxæ, front and middle tarsi four-jointed or apparently so, small species Hydroporini.
- AA. Prosternum not deflexed; tarsi distinctly five-jointed.

- b. Front tarsi of males with three* basal joints dilated, forming an oblong or elongate surface Colymbetini.
 - bb. Front tarsi of males dilated so as to form a rounded or triangular disk.

Posterior pairs of spiracles large, transverse; ♂ anterior tarsal disk rounded, the cupules of unequal size. Posterior tarsi with two nearly equal claws except in *Hydaticus*.....Dytiscini.

Posterior pairs of spiracles small, anterior tarsi of ♂ forming a subtriangular disk having four rows of small, equal cupules. Hind tarsi with one claw or very unequal claws.....Cybistrini.

*There are only two in *Agabinus*.