b. Striæ as wide or wider than the interstices. Sides of thorax sinuate (.15 in.).....squamifer, Lec. Sides of thorax crenulate (.13 in.)....excavatus, Lec.
bb. Striæ narrower than the interstices (.13 in.)..subcupreus, Rand. OCHTHEBIUS, Leach.

These are amaller insects than the preceding, though of much the same habits. In some parts of the Southwest they are so numerous that thousands of specimens may be taken from a small pool by stirring up the borders. They are particularly partial (in my experience) to such small ponds as have been formed by the partial drying of a small stream fed by springs. Dr. Horn has found them most abundant in shallow running water, adhering to the under side of stones. All are rather flattened, somewhat roughly sculptured little beetles, some of which look like very small Helophori, while others remind us by their shape of *Corticaria*. The table is extracted almost entirely from that lately published by Dr. Horn in the Trans. Am. Ento. Soc. for 1890.

- A. Thorax abruptly sinuate from middle, or deeply notched near the hind angles. Transparent border broad.
 - b. Thorax with well-marked discal foveæ.

Disk of thorax sparsely punctate (.o6-.o8 in.)...discretus, Lec. Disk of thorax impunctate (.o7 in.)......nitidus, Lec.

bb. Thorax without discal foveæ, coarsely punctate

(.08 in.).....cribricollis, Lec.

AA. Thorax gradually sinuately narrowed from apex to base, transparent border narrow.

HYDRÆNA, Kug.

H. pensylvanica, Kies., is found under the same conditions as *Helophorus* and *Ochthebius*. It is a small blackish insect (.075 in.), the feet, palpi and margin of thorax testaceous. Thorax sub-quadrate, densely punctured, impressed at sides, elytra sub-opaque, with rows of sub-quadrate punctures.

HYDROPHILUS, Geoff.

Includes two very large black insects, the giants of the family as represented in America. They separate thus :---