

the punctuation of the elytra is dissimilar in the sexes, being in the female fine and deep at the sides and somewhat dense at the base, while those of the latter are alike in both sexes. Recently I examined several specimens of *cinerus* from Prussia and compared them with American forms, with the result of confirming Dr Horn's opinion. Four males have each from thirty to thirty-three small pallettes on the anterior tarsus, and four have twenty-eight—all with fourteen on the middle; one has twenty-five on the anterior and twelve on the middle, with two rudimentary; one has twenty-three on the anterior and twelve on the middle, with doubtful traces of two others. As the pallettes decrease in number they increase in size and distinctness, but do not equal those in my single American male. The sculpture of the elytra in the sexes (seven females seen) might be termed uniform, though the punctuation is more pronounced in two or three females; the anterior black band of the thorax does not "always attain the front margin," but exhibits the same variableness as exists among American individuals. With the above I have compared one male and three females of *fasciatocollis* from Massachusetts and one female taken here; the male has twenty-three small pallettes on the anterior and twelve on the middle tarsus, all larger than in the European forms. Whether this number is constant, or variable as in the foreigners, would be desirable to know, that is, in a number taken together, for Dr. Horn has demonstrated the variableness when from distant localities. The three Massachusetts' females have the elytra sculptured like the male and could not be distinguished in this respect from their European sisters; but the female taken here is much coarser sculptured and punctured than ever Dr. Sharp's description requires. Both the points insisted on by the learned Doctor for separate species are shown by the above to be untenable.

*Philhydrus fimbriatus* Mels., one of the most common of the Hydrophilidæ, inhabits in great abundance all wet places, especially where there is mud—swamps, ponds, springy places, springs on hill and mountain sides, etc. It is variable in sculpture, size and color. The intention here is to bring to notice a dwarf race that inhabits the little rivulets that flow down hill and mountain sides from springs. While the normal form is piceous black with pale thoracic and elytral margins, and about .20 inch in length, this might be termed gray with paler margins, and in length is not over .15 inch. In summer these spring runs are often dry for long periods, and the beetles then crawl under stones and rubbish where there