near the base, where the puncta are large and round, and not as shown in the figure, resembling closely the modern species named, as does the sutural stria; the other striæ differ, however, in being very obscurely punctate and the elytron is smaller and of a deader black. The length of the fragment is 4ᵐᵐ, and the breadth 1·6ᵐᵐ. The probable length of the clytron was 4ᵐᵐ, the portion broken at the tip being hardly more than the basal portion before the striation.

One specimen : No. 16804, Scarborough.

H. vulpeculus occurs in Canada, New England, Pennsylvania and Missouri.

DYTISCIDÆ.

Coelambus derelictus sp. nov.

Pl. ix., Fig. 4.

The complete clytra of this species show a dense punctuation, a sharply defined sutural stria, a very delicately marginate outer border, and indicate a small and rather slender scutellum. It agrees fairly well with *C. dissimilis* Harr., but it is a little larger, and the punctuation is scarcely so delicate. Length 3ᵐᵐ.

Two specimens: Nos. 16900, 16901, Scarborough.

C. dissimilis occurs at Lake Superior and in Massachusetts, New York and Illinois.

Coelambus cribrarius sp. nov.

Pl. ix, Fig. 3.

A single specimen, a nearly perfect right clytron, appears to come very close to *C. impressopunctatus* Sch., and is of much the same size and form. It is densely, conspicuously and finely punctate pretty uniformly over the whole clytron, but the punctuation is a little finer and denser than in the modern species, and there is no sign of a sutural stria or of the mid-elytral basal striæ. Length 3·3ᵐᵐ.

One specimen : No. 16909, Logan's brickyard, Toronto.

C. impressopunctatus is found in Alaska, the Hudson Bay Territories and Lake Superior, as well as in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Illinois.

Coelambus infernalis sp. nov.

Pl. ix, Fig. 2.

Another species is represented by an elytron, from which much of the tip is broken. It also resembles, so far as punctuation is concerned, the