

Very like the preceding species, but smaller; it differs principally in being perfectly smooth and without punctures, even when examined under a powerful magnifier. The head has two larger vertical lurid-yellow spots, and there is a triangle of the same colour between the eyes, which at its base is dilated, and occupies the nose and mouth: the prothorax is lurid-yellow with two oblong oblique dusky spots beyond the middle; towards the base is an obtus-angular transverse impression, and on each side, at a little distance from the margin, is an oblong punctiform impression: in the elytra are six distinct narrow black stripes, none of which are confluent except at the apex; at the side, but at some distance from the lateral margin, are three black spots placed in a line, or a stripe wider than the others twice interrupted: the legs are testaceous with the posterior tibiæ black at the tip. [Placed, with a mark of interrogation, as a synonym of *H. Duodecimlineatus*, *Lec.*, in Le Conte's list, p. 16.]

[68.] 97. *HYDROPORUS PICATUS*, Kirby.—Length of body  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lines. A single specimen taken in Lat.  $54^{\circ}$ .

Body, dark piceous, without gloss; covered, especially above, with an infinity of punctures. Head, obscurely ferruginous, dusky behind, with a paler quadrangular spot extending to the mouth, between the eyes: antennæ ferruginous: prothorax, with its anterior half, ferruginous, marked with a discoidal punctiform impression or little furrow: elytra, with four posteriorly abbreviated punctured furrows, very difficult to be discerned, and only by looking on one side from behind: forebreast and legs ferruginous: alitrunk and abdomen black.

98. *HYDROPORUS SIMILIS*, Kirby.—Length of body  $2\frac{1}{8}$  lines. Taken with the preceding species?

I at first regarded this as the other sex of *H. Picatus*, but upon inspecting their tarsi I found they were both males. This species is smaller, more glossy, the parts that in that are dark ferruginous, in this are much paler; the punctures on the upper surface are less numerous and larger, especially those of the basilar half of the elytra, and the four furrows, particularly the three dorsal ones, are deeper and more distinct; the disk of the prothorax also is transversely levigated and impunctured. Both these insects come very near to *H. Picipes*, but that species has not the discoidal impression in the prothorax; and its elytra are dark testaceous, striped with black.

N.B.—All the above divisions belong to Mr. Stephen's second division of the family with the sides of the prothorax rounded. [*H. Similis* has been taken in Canada.]