This obscure insect has no salient feature by which it can be recognized, but I have quite failed to reduce the examples to variations of any of the allied species. The third joint of the antennae is quite small, evidently shorter than the short second joint; both head and thorax are oblong, the normal number of punctures in the thoracic series of the latter being apparently seven or eight.

I have treated some of the examples found on the Volcan de Chiriqui as a variety of this species, though they are somewhat larger and darker in colour, have a closer punctuation on the side of the head, an increased number of punctures (there may be as many as eleven) in the thoracic series, and a more definite punctuation of the elytra, a dorsal series of punctures being quite evident.

22. Xantholinus vilis.
Minor, nitidus; capite negro; palpis, pedibus elytrisque testaceis, antennarum basi rufa; prothorace seriebus dorsalis multipunctatis, capite utrinque sat crebre fortiter punctato; prosterno posterius carinato. Long, 5 millim.

Hab. Mexico (Truqui), Guanajuato, Cordova (Sallé), Jalapa (Höge); Guatemala, near the city, San Gerónimo, Torola, Capetillo, Panajachel (Champion).

This is yet another species very closely allied to X. laxus, but is smaller and narrower, and readily distinguished by the pallid elytra, which are picescent only at the extreme base. The antennae are rather small and slender, the second joint rather longer than the third. The thorax is slightly narrowed behind; the usual number of punctures in the thoracic series is nine, but it varies from seven to eleven, it being usually the larger individuals that possess the smaller number. The prothorax is pallid; the punctuation of the elytra is scanty, but shows a distinct series along the middle.

A considerable series was obtained of this obscure insect; it is, indeed, probably one of the commoner Staphylinidae of our region.

23. Xantholinus salvini.
Elongatus, angustus, depressus, pallide piceus; antennis pedibusque testaceis, his apicem versus latioribus, articulis secundo tertioque sat elongatis; prothorace seriebus dorsalisibus 9-11-punctatis. Long, 5-6 millim.

Hab. Guatemala (Sallé), near the city (Salvin), San Gerónimo (Champion).

This is similar to some of the varieties of X. vilis, but is a very distinct species, readily recognizable by the colour and structure of the antennae, and by the prothorax being quite destitute of carination. The head is coarsely but not rugosely punctate on either side. The thorax is slender and elongate, distinctly narrowed behind; the dorsal series are irregular, and there are in addition about fifteen punctures on each side irregularly placed. The elytra are not longer than the thorax, are very shining, sparingly but somewhat coarsely punctate, without distinct discoidal series. The under surface is paler than the upper, nearly yellow.