This genus is established for some small insects allied to Cryptobium, but differing in the structure of the labrum, mandibles, and tarsi; the structure of the last I look on as the most important diagnostic at present. From Scopeades the genus is distinguished by the neck being of the ordinary structure, though narrow. The species at present placed in the genus by me belong to three groups, which will probably be found ultimately to be valid genera; in the first of these, which forms the type of Ababactus, the tooth in the middle of the mandible is deeply bidentate, the antennae are less abruptly geniculate, the prosternum is short, and the general facies is as much that of Lathrobiwm or Lithocharis as of Cryptobium; A. gracilis and A. filarius have the mandibular tooth undivided, the spines of the labrum minute, the pseudo-terminal joint of the maxillary palpi remarkably short and stout, and the prosternum longer than in the first group; A. politus, which forms the third group, has a differently-shaped head, strongly geniculate antennae, and the tooth of the mandibles single, and resembles Scopeades in facies.

I am not acquainted with any species out of our region that I can refer to the genus. Mr. Champion informs me that all the species met with by him were found on the sandy banks of streams, beneath stones or dead leaves, and chiefly in the forest.

1. **Ababactus depressus.** (Tab. XIII. fig. 23.)

Fusco-piceus; capite prothoracoque nigricantibus, abdomine piceo-testaceo, antennarum basi apiceque rufis, pedibus testaceis; prothorace crebre subtiliter punctato, linea angusta longitudinali laevigata; elytris elongatis, dense subtiliter punctatis.

Long. 5½ millim.

**Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 4000 to 6000 feet, Peña Blanca 3000 to 4000 feet (Champion).**

Antennae elongate, the scape about as long as the three following joints together; joints 3–8 dark, apical joints pallid. Head subquadrate, rather closely and finely punctate. Thorax not much longer than broad, curved at the sides. Elytra very much longer than the thorax, with close and fine but quite definite punctuation. The male has two circular impressions on the fourth ventral plate, and a rather small angular notch on the terminal plate.

The example figured was found on the Volcan de Chiriqui.

2. **Ababactus pennatus.**

Fuscescens; antennis basi apiceque rufis, pedibus testaceis; prothorace obsolete punctato; elytris quam prothorax longioribus, crebrius subtiliter punctatis.

Long. 4½ millim.

**Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion).**

Although very similar to *A. depressus* this is a much smaller insect, and has other good distinctive characters; the antennae are less elongate, the penultimate joint being