Head shining, rather closely punctate. Thorax as long as broad, a little narrowed behind, the hind angles not very obtuse; with but few, only moderately coarse punctures; the median smooth space broad, definite, and parallel. Elytra rather longer than the thorax, sparingly punctate.

We have received eight examples of this species. The comparatively large development of the mandibular tooth—that on the right mandible being particularly large and prominent—distinguishes *O. debilis* satisfactorily from its allies, independent of the minor characters.

14. Osorius salvini.

*Angustus, cylindricus, piecus; elytris rufis, antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite prothoraceque fortiter punctatis; mandibulis brevibus argute dentatis.*

Long. 4 millim.

*Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city 5000 feet* (*Salvin*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Head shining, its sculpture subtuberculare and moderately close. Thorax strongly narrowed behind, very coarsely punctured, with a very definite space along the middle impunctate. Elytra rather obsolescently punctured.

In this species the short setae on the surface are more distinct than in the allied forms; the hind body is densely punctured, and its setae very evident. Mr. Champion met with a good many specimens, but they are mostly in a very bad state of preservation; the colour is variable, perhaps as the result of decay. The North-American *O. latipes* is closely allied to this insect, but is twice the size, and has more densely punctured elytra.

15. Osorius micros.

*Angustior, cylindricus, piecus vel rufescens; antennis pedibusque testaceis; capite prothoraceque fortiter punctatis.*

Long. 3½ millim.

*Hab. GUATEMALA, Pantaleon* (*Champion*); HONDURAS (*Salle*); PANAMA, San Feliz (*Champion*).

This is the smallest, narrowest, and most parallel of all the *Osorii*. It has the thorax but little narrowed behind, and its lateral margins excessively fine; in other respects similar to *O. salvini*.

We have received only four examples of this species; the one from Honduras was labelled “*O. micros*, Fauvel” in Salle’s collection.

**HOLOTROCHUS.**


This genus has a considerable number (twenty or so mostly undescribed) of species in South America, two in the Antilles, and one each in Java and Madagascar. They appear to be rare insects and solitary in their habits. According to Mr. Champion they are usually found beneath wet sappy bark.