placed by previous writers in Thinobius. Possibly the North-American Thinobius brachypterus, Lec., may belong to it.

1. Thinophilus dissimilis.
Fusco-testaceus, antennarum basi pedibusque testaceis; angustior, subparallels, sat dense punctulatus, subnitidus; prothorace leviter inequali.
Long. 1½ millim.

_Hab._ PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion).

Very slender. Antennae rather stout, slightly thicker externally; penultimate joints slightly transverse. Head subquadrat, truncate behind the eyes, the neck abrupt. Thorax transverse, the sides straight, very faintly punctulate; the surface rather uneven, the vague depressions most distinct near the base. Elytra long and narrow, extremely finely punctulate. Unique.

SCIOTROGUS.


I establish this genus upon a very interesting though obscure little insect, which makes in structure as well as in appearance a considerable approach to the "Aleocharinae"; it is, however, undoubtedly a member of the "Oxytelinae." The antennae are eleven-jointed, not in the least clavate, inserted at the sides of the head close to the eyes, with only a very obscure tubercle over the point of insertion. The clypeus, though small, exists and is defined by an obscure suture. The eyes are small, coarsely faceted. The maxillary palpi are very short; the pseudo-terminal joint stout, subovate, with truncate extremity, the true terminal joint not visible. The prosternum is short, and the front coxae extend to near the sides, the side-piece behind the coxa being quite short and obtuse. The middle coxae are small and contiguous. The legs are rather short, compressed; the tibiae broader in the middle than at the extremity, and without spines. The tarsi are very small. The hind body is margined, and very similar to that of the "Aleocharine." The elytra are truncate at the extremity. The texture of the surface and the minute pubescence are more suggestive of the _Trogophilæi_ than of any other Staphylinide.

The examples are in a very decayed condition: most of them appear to have lost their palpi, and I cannot see the exact form of the two basal joints of the tarsi. The insertion of the antennae under the edge of the side of the head renders it clear that the insect cannot be placed in the subfamily "Aleocharinae," and I think the genus truly belongs to the group "Thinobiina."

1. Sciotrogus opacus. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 23.)
Fusco-cinnamomeus, pedibus testaceis; omnino obsoletissime punctatus, peropacus.
Long. 2¼ millim.

_Hab._ PANAMA, Bugaba (Champion).