

2. *Orphnebius similis*.

Brevior, nitidula, testacea, capite thoraceque piceis; capite parvo, valde transverso; prothorace valde transverso, antè subtruncato, postè rotundato; elytris brevibus, sed quam prothorax longioribus et latioribus; abdomine lato, lævigato.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. PANAMA, David, Chiriqui (*Champion*).

This species is very closely allied to *O. lativentris*; but the head is considerably broader and shorter, and the antennæ are more elongate; these organs are clear yellow, and the penultimate joints, though transverse, are not so short as they are in *O. lativentris*.

Two individuals have been found, both males. The last dorsal plate terminates in three broad, rounded, very short teeth; and there is at the base of the central tooth a tubercle or large granule; the outer margin of the plate bears an elongate raised line. A third individual, found on the Volcan de Chiriqui, at an elevation of 3000 or 4000 feet, may also pertain to this species; it appears, however, to be rather larger and more elongate, and the antennæ are dark in colour; this may, however, be the result of the excessively decayed condition of the specimen.

SCEPTOBIUS.

Caput collo discreto sat angusto, oculis minutis. Tarsi anteriores 4-, intermedii et posteriores 5-articulati, articulo basali elongato. Apterus, elytris omnium brevissimis, abdomine dilatato. Coxæ intermediae contiguæ. Metasternum fere nullum, parapleuris maximis. Sexus differentia maxima.

The position and exact affinities of the remarkable Myrmecophilous insect for which I propose this genus cannot at present be definitely decided, as it appears to be somewhat similar to *Falagria* and *Drusilla*; it is near the latter genus that I advise its location in the meantime. All I can see of the trophi is the maxillary palpi; and these are of the type usual in the Aleocharini. The head is exerted and carried on a very definite narrow (but not extremely narrow) neck. The prothorax is not margined at the sides; and its lateral portions are merely deflexed; the exposed portion of the prosternum is large, and produced between the front coxæ so as to be quite acuminate behind; the front coxæ are very elongate; the middle coxæ are contiguous and prominent, and no portion of the metasternum can be seen except the very large side-pieces, which have a great extension inwards towards the coxæ, but are not visible from above. The male has the antennæ and legs much longer than they are in the female; and in this latter sex the eyes are extremely rudimentary, consisting of a few scarcely united granules; even in the male the eyes are quite small and not visible from above.