

bisinate base, the elytra with somewhat differently arranged markings and deeper punctures, and the metasternum wholly black \*.

### ARNITICUS.

*Arniticus*, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 96.

*Parameleus*, Faust, Stett. ent. Zeit. 1892, p. 33.

In the species referred to this genus the anterior opening of the scrobes is visible from above, the scrobes themselves extending forwards at the base of the rostrum beneath, so as to receive the first joint of the funiculus, being, in fact,  $\checkmark$ -shaped in both sexes. The antennæ are inserted near the apex of the rostrum in both male and female. The tibiæ are more or less distinctly mucronate at the inner apical angle (at least in the females), the claw arising from about the middle of the apical margin in the female, and from at or near the inner angle in the male.

*Arniticus* includes several South-American forms described by Pascoe and Faust, as well as *Hilipus lituratus* and *H. perturbatus*, Boh., *H. arrogans*, Pasc., and others. Two are now added from within our limits.

1. ***Arniticus cingulatus***, sp. n. (Tab. IV. figg. 9, ♂; 9 a, profile of head and rostrum; 9 b, front tibia, ♂; 10, front tibia, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, black or piceous, the upper surface variegated with ochreous, whitish, and black scales, the whitish scales forming two narrow, sinuous, oblique vittæ on the prothorax, a triangular spot on the scutellum, and an irregular humeral patch and a broad curved, transverse, ante-apical fascia on the elytra; the under surface and legs with scattered ochreous or whitish scales. Head rugose, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum about one-third longer than the prothorax, stout, moderately curved, rugose almost to the tip; joint 2 of the funiculus twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides anteriorly, slightly constricted before the apex and subparallel behind; rather sparsely granulate, and with a sharply-defined incomplete median carina. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel in their basal half, conjointly rounded at the apex, the sutural angles somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded externally and truncate in front; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices more or less convex, each with a somewhat closely placed series of setigerous granular elevations. Venter broadly depressed down the middle towards the base in the ♂. Tibiæ with the claw arising from the inner angle in the ♂, mucronate in the ♀.

Length 10-13½, breadth 4-6 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, El Tumbador, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, Panajachel, Mirandilla (*Champion*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Caldera (*Champion*).

Found in abundance at Cerro Zunil and sparingly elsewhere, all the localities being on the Pacific slope. The coloration is somewhat variable, four of the specimens (from Panajachel, Mirandilla, San Isidro, and Chiriqui respectively) having the light markings pale ochreous, instead of white. *A. cingulatus* is extremely like the Colombian *A. lituratus* (Boh.), but that insect has a much broader prothorax, and the elytral setæ shorter and less conspicuous.

\* *Erratum*:—In the description of *H. belti* (antea, p. 15)—For “side-pieces of the metasternum rufous,” read “metasternum, the side-pieces excepted, rufous.”