

2. *Arniticus setiger*, sp. n. (Tab. IV. fig. 11, ♀.)

Oblong-ovate, nigro-piceous, the upper surface variegated with ochreous, whitish, and black scales, the whitish scales forming a triangular spot on the scutellum, a small spot at the base of the fifth interstice of the elytra, and a narrow, curved, transverse, more or less distinct fascia on the disc of the latter beyond the middle; the under surface and legs clothed with ochreous scales. Head rugose, feebly foveate between the eyes, which are rather narrowly separated; rostrum stout, moderately curved, about one-third longer than the prothorax, longitudinally rugose, smoother at the tip in the ♀; joint 2 of the funiculus nearly twice as long as 1. Prothorax transverse, rounded at the sides, much narrowed anteriorly and slightly constricted before the apex; sparsely granulate and with an abbreviated median carina. Elytra about one-half wider than the prothorax, subparallel to near the middle, conjointly rounded at the apex, the sutural angles somewhat pointed, the humeri rounded; deeply seriate-punctate, the interstices somewhat convex, each with a widely scattered series of granular elevations, these being furnished posteriorly with a long, semierect, stout, pallid seta. 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 $9\frac{1}{4}$ –10, breadth $4\frac{2}{3}$ millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Frontera in Tabasco (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Var.? The curved whitish fascia on each elytron reduced to a small spot on the middle of the disc, the interstitial granules larger and fewer in number. (♂.)

Hab. NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Belt*).

Seven examples of the typical form, and two of the variety, which should perhaps be treated as a separate species. Very like *A. cingulatus*, but less elongate, the prothorax more rounded at the sides and without distinct vittæ, the elytra with fewer granular elevations in the interstitial series and these bearing longer and stouter setæ. From *A. perturbatus* (Boh.) it differs in having a more distinctly carinate prothorax and longer elytral setæ.

HILIPINUS, gen. nov.

Scrobes partly visible from above, open and extending forward on the inner side beneath, in the ♂ reaching to at least the middle of the rostrum, and receiving the whole or part of the funiculus, and sometimes the club also, in the ♀ receiving the basal joint only of the funiculus. Tibial claw arising from the inner apical angle of the tibia in the ♂, and from near the middle of the apical margin in the ♀, the inner apical angle mucronate in the ♀. Tibiæ usually more or less sulcate on their outer edge, and the rostrum also on either side above. The other characters as in *Hilipus*.

This group of species, the characters of which were in part noticed by Lacordaire (Gen. Col. vi. p. 457, nota 4), includes *Heilipus ascius* and *H. cadivus*, Germ., *H. corruptor*, *H. dahlbomi*, *H. maculosus*, *H. lacordairei*, *H. granicostatus*, *H. medioximus*, *H. egenus*, *H. bartelsi*, *H. friesi*, *H. integellus*, *H. punctatoscabratus*, and *H. ziegléri*, Boh., *H. mortuus*, Thoms., *H. occultus* and *H. tetraspilotus*, Pasc., and others. The males are easily distinguishable from those of the allied genera by the extended antennal grooves on the underside of the rostrum; the females, however, have these grooves ✓-shaped, as in both sexes of *Arniticus*, from which genus they may in most cases be separated by the laterally sulcate rostrum or the more or less