

with the obtuse anterior angles raised, not deflexed; the first joint of the hind tarsi is shorter than the following joints united. The spots on the elytra are usually smaller than in *H. auriculata*: in the latter the antemedian juxta-sutural spot is extended to the suture, so as to form with the one on the opposite elytron a common, transverse, large black patch.

2. **Horia auriculata.** (Tab. XVII. figg. 9, ♂; 9 *a*, labium; 9 *b*, maxilla and maxillary palpus; 9 *c*, œdeagus; 9 *d*, œdeagus in profile.)

? *Horia maculata*, Dugès, La Natureza, i. p. 103, t. 1 *a*. fig. 4¹; Leconte & Horn, Class. Col. N.-Am. 2nd edit. p. 417 (1883)² (nec Swed.).

Reddish-testaceous, shining; the mandibles, eyes, palpi, antennæ, and legs, the base of the femora excepted, black; the elytra with the base and apex and two interrupted fasciæ (formed by four large spots on each elytron) black. The head almost smooth—in the male exceedingly large, with the temples greatly swollen on either side, so as to leave a very deep median groove, the convex portion forming a more or less prominent ear-like lateral projection, which is deeply excavate behind for the reception of the anterior angle of the prothorax—in the female much smaller, with the temples only moderately swollen on either side, and the median groove shallow; the antennæ in both sexes much more elongate than in *H. maculata*, with the fourth joint longer than the second and third joints united; the prothorax in the male much narrower than in *H. maculata*, not so wide anteriorly, less transverse, with the anterior angles deflexed and considerably produced in front, the transverse basal depression shallower, the deep transverse depression on either side near the anterior margin almost or quite obsolete, the surface smooth or minutely and sparsely punctured,—in the female not nearly so wide as in the same sex of *H. maculata*, and very much narrower at the apex than at the base; the first joint of the hind tarsi much more elongate than in *H. maculata*, as long as the following joints united; the sixth ventral segment cleft in the middle in the male.

Length 19–37 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, South-western Arizona².—MEXICO², Mazatlan, San Blas (*Forrer*), Acapulco (*H. H. Smith*), Colima (*Dugès*¹), Guadalajara, Almolonga (*Höge*), Tasco, Oaxaca (*coll. F. Bates*); GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil, San Isidro, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); COSTA RICA (*Sallé, Van Patten*).—ANTILLES, Barbados.

Specimens of this species were chiefly obtained by me in the open verandahs of houses; and on more than one occasion I have observed the insect crawling on the wood-work in the close vicinity of the nests of a large blue wasp, these nests being commonly found in such places. It is probable, therefore, that *H. auriculata* really preys upon this wasp, and not upon *Xylocopa*.

The insect from Barbados mentioned by Landsdown Guilding is evidently referable to *H. auriculata*. I have not seen an example of *H. auriculata* from south of Costa Rica.

Group NEMOGNATHIDES.

NEMOGNATHA.

Nemognatha, Illiger, Magazin, vi. p. 333 (1807); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. v. p. 691; Leconte, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 212¹.

Leptopalpus, Guérin, Icon. Règne Anim., Ins. p. 136.