

excavate, and the fifth slightly impressed in the centre at the apex, in the male; the posterior tibial spurs stout and obtuse, subequal.

Var. The black markings of the elytra interrupted at the suture, the apical patch not reaching the tip.

Length $6\frac{3}{4}$ –11 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Rincon in Guerrero, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*); GUATEMALA, Chiacam in Vera Paz (*Champion*), between Tactic and Tucuru (*Conradt*); PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).

Eight examples—seven of the type and one of the variety, the latter from Teapa. This peculiar species closely resembles *Zonitis nigromaculata*, Dugès, but it is less elongate, the head and thorax are shorter, and the antennæ are filiform; the ochraceous basal spot on each elytron is more oblong in the *Zonitis*, and placed at the shoulders instead of at the middle. The variation in the length of the outer lobe of the maxilla in *N. ephippiata* is remarkable, and the species connects the genus *Nemognatha* with *Zonitis*.

9. *Nemognatha immaculata*.

Nemognatha immaculata, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. i. p. 22 (1817)¹; Amer. Ent. t. 3 (1817), and 2nd edit. i. t. 7 (1824)²; Complete Writings, i. p. 13, and ii. p. 3³; Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 348⁴, and Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. viii. p. 214⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Missouri^{1 2 3}, Santa Fé⁴, Kansas⁵, Colorado⁵, New Mexico⁵. —MEXICO, Santa Clara in Chihuahua (*Höge*).

Found in abundance by Höge in Chihuahua. This species may be easily known by its uniform pale greenish-yellow colour, shining surface, and glabrous thorax and elytra; the thorax is smooth and as long as wide, and the elytra are sparsely, very coarsely, irregularly punctured, with two fine lines on the disc showing through from beneath. The head is obliquely and rapidly narrowed in front of the eyes. *N. immaculata* is recorded as having been found in plenty upon thistle-flowers.

10. *Nemognatha tarasca*. (Tab. XVII. fig. 14, vittate form.)

Nemognatha tarasca, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 112 *bis*¹.

Flavo-testaceous or testaceous, shining, each elytron usually with a broad piceous or brownish vitta on the disc extending from the base to the apex—sometimes extended and leaving only the sutural and lateral margins pale, sometimes entirely obliterated; the antennæ, the tips of the mandibles, the palpi, and eyes, and sometimes the labrum in part, piceous or black; the legs testaceous or flavo-testaceous, the tibiæ and tarsi usually more or less infuscate; beneath testaceous, the venter sometimes piceous; the prothorax and elytra glabrous, the head and the under surface very finely pubescent. Head rather coarsely punctured, thickly so in some examples, more sparsely so in others; the mandibles considerably elongated and the labrum large; the outer lobe of the maxillæ about as long as the head; palpi slender, elongate; antennæ elongate, filiform, the second joint a little shorter than the third; prothorax convex, subquadrate, nearly or quite as long as broad, usually a little dilated at the base, rounded at the sides in front, with a few very widely scattered punctures, and sometimes with indications of a short impressed median line behind the middle; scutellum depressed, thickly punctured anteriorly; elytra convex, subparallel, each with three raised lines or costæ extending from the base nearly to the apex, the two inner ones usually