

Morelia (*Dugès*⁹), Tacambaro in Michoacan, Mexico city, Jalapa (*Höge*), Guanajuato⁸ (*Sallé*, *Dugès*^{7 9}, *Höge*).

A common species in Mexico, extending over the northern frontier into the United States and southwards into Guatemala. The variety *femorialis* has been received from two localities in company with the typical form, and I have not the slightest doubt that it is conspecific with it. Haag mentions³ two other varieties:—(1) “Capite nigro-lineato, thorace nigro-bimaculato, scutello apice nigro, femoribus anticis rufomaculatis”; (2) “Capite nigro, post oculos rufomaculato; thorace bimaculato; scutello nigro.” In the male the anterior tarsi are dilated, and the basal joint is angularly produced within. *T. frontalis* has much the facies of a large *Pyrochroa*. It may be easily distinguished from *T. fulvus* by the head being black in front, and by the more densely punctured opaque upper surface.

EUPOMPHA.

Eupompha, Leconte, Journ. Acad. Phil. 2nd ser. iv. p. 21 (1858); Leconte & Horn, Class. Col. N. Am. 2nd edit. p. 422 (1883).

A single species only of this remarkable genus is known, peculiar to New Mexico and Texas, and the adjacent country to the southward. It has the vertex elevated and deeply cleft; and the lower portion of the tarsal claws shorter than the upper and connate with it.

An allied genus, *Phodaga*, Lec., containing a single species, *P. alticeps*, Lec., occurs in Arizona; it will probably be found eventually in Northern Mexico.

1. *Eupompha fissiceps*. (Tab. XVIII. fig. 13, ♂.)

Eupompha fissiceps, Lec. loc. cit. p. 21¹; Lec. & Horn, loc. cit.²; *Dugès*, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 108 *bis*³.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Llano Estacado, Texas (?)¹, New Mexico².—MEXICO, Coahuila (*Dr. Horn*), Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Flohr*³, *Höge*).

Found in some numbers by *Höge* during his second Mexican expedition. This insect has the thorax and elytra of a brilliant metallic bluish-green or golden-coppery colour, and the head in part and the legs ferruginous. In the male the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi are greatly swollen, convex beneath and deeply excavated above; these joints appear, at first sight, to have their under surface uppermost. *Dr. Horn* informs me that he has received specimens of *E. fissiceps* from Coahuila.