

CALOSPASTA.

Calospasta, Leconte, Class. Coll. N. Am. p. 273 (1862); Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iii. p. 92 (1870); Leconte & Horn, Class. Coll. N. Am. p. 421 (1883); Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xxix. p. 99 (1891).

Nine species are known of this genus, all from the Southern United States, chiefly from Southern California. One of these crosses the Mexican boundary into Coahuila. A single species is now added from Western Mexico. *Calospasta* is closely allied to *Eupompha*, but differs from it by the vertex being much less raised. The lower portion of the tarsal claws is a little shorter than the upper and connate with it. *C. sulcifrons* resembles *Eupompha* in having the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi smooth and greatly swollen in the male, but these joints are not grooved above as in *E. fissiceps*; this character, however, is present in the Californian *C. histrionica*, Horn. The genus *Tegrodera* is a close ally of *Calospasta*, and the single species belonging to it will probably be found eventually in Northern Mexico; it occurs in Lower California.

1. ***Calospasta mirabilis*.** (Tab. XVIII. fig. 12.)

Calospasta mirabilis, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. iii. p. 93¹; Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xxix. pp. 99, 100².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, South-western Utah², Mojave Desert² and San Diego², California, Rock Spring² and near Fort Yuma², Southern Arizona¹. — MEXICO, Coahuila (*Dr. Horn*).

We are indebted to Dr. Horn for a Mexican example of this beautiful species.

2. ***Calospasta sulcifrons*.** (Tab. XVIII. fig. 14, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, parallel, very sparsely, finely pubescent; the head and prothorax shining, ferruginous, the former with the eyes and a narrow stripe on the vertex black, the latter with a black posteriorly widened median stripe extending from the base to the apex; the scutellum and elytra black, the latter with the sides nearly to the apex and the base rather broadly reddish-yellow, less shining than the prothorax; the underside metallic greenish or æneous; the legs black, the anterior tarsi (the apical joint excepted) ferruginous in the male. Head convex, moderately large, very sparsely, finely punctured, the front with a very deep broad channel in the middle—not reaching the vertex, and deeper and widening anteriorly in the male,—the eyes large and convex, feebly emarginate, the epistoma yellow; the labrum and palpi piceous, the apical joint of the maxillary pair testaceous, cylindrical, the mandibles not extending beyond the labrum; antennæ black with the three basal joints more or less testaceous at their base, short, filiform, similar in both sexes, the joints closely articulated—1 short, stout, thickening outwardly, 2 extremely short, 3 nearly three times as long as 2, and one-half longer than 4, 3–11 cylindrical, 4–10 subequal, 11 one-half longer than 10; prothorax narrow, longer than broad, the sides obliquely converging in front, the disc shallowly transversely depressed before the middle and also in the centre at the base, the surface very sparsely, irregularly, and finely punctured, a rather broad space down the middle impunctate; elytra nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, moderately long, parallel, flattened on the disc, finely and rugulose punctured; beneath and the legs closely and finely punctured, the metasternum smoother; outer spur of the hind tibiæ very broad, subtruncate at the tip, the inner one slender, acute.

♂. Anterior tarsi with joints 1–4 smooth and convex above—1–3 greatly swollen, 4 feebly so, 1 much longer than 2. Sixth ventral segment triangularly emarginate.

Length 11–14, breadth 3½–4 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Venta de Zopilote in Guerrero 2800 feet (*H. H. Smith*).