

♂. Antennæ with the basal joint nearly as long as joints 2-5 united, slightly flattened, becoming stouter outwardly, sinuous in its apical half, and excavate on the inner side beyond the middle, somewhat thickly punctured; joint 2 concave beneath, not quite twice the length of, and only a little stouter than, 3; joints 3-11 slender, becoming gradually longer and thinner, 3 distinctly shorter than 4, 5-10 subequal in length. Anterior tibiæ with a single spur. Anterior tarsi with the basal joint scarcely dilated, concave beneath, as long as the second. Sixth ventral segment feebly emarginate.

Length  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , breadth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millim. (♂.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Arizona<sup>1</sup>.—MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Höge*).

Dr. Horn's description<sup>1</sup>, taken from a single male, from Arizona, nearly agrees with a specimen of the same sex from Durango. The Durango male has the basal joint of the antennæ sinuous in its apical half, and excavate on the inner side beyond the middle: the Arizona male is described<sup>1</sup> as having "the basal joint arcuate, gradually wider from base, not contorted at apex." As there are some other slight discrepancies, I have thought it advisable to give a description of the Durango insect.

## 6. *Macrobasis disparilis*. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 18, ♂; 18 a, antenna, ♂.)

Elongate, narrow, parallel, black; the head, the flanks, the basal and apical margins, and sometimes a line on the middle of the disc of the prothorax, the scutellum, the suture, the apical and lateral margins of the elytra very narrowly, and a small spot at the middle of the base of each, the under surface, and legs, cinereo-pubescent, the rest of the pubescence black or blackish-brown, sparse, and fine. Head moderately large, closely and finely punctured, finely canaliculate in the middle, the epistoma separated from the front by a deep groove; antennæ slender, setaceous, black; prothorax narrower than the head, about as long as broad, the sides rounded anteriorly, parallel behind, and slightly widened at the base, the disc triangularly depressed in the middle behind and with a well-marked median groove, the surface closely and finely punctured; elytra very long and parallel, wider than the head, sparsely, minutely punctate; beneath closely punctured; legs black.

♂. Antennæ with the basal joint exceedingly elongate, nearly reaching the base of the prothorax, and about equalling joints 3-9 united, flattened and moderately stout, gradually thickening outwardly, and abruptly sinuous in its apical third; the second joint equally stout, flattened-cylindrical, slightly curved, as long as joints 3-5 united, and not half the length of 1; joints 3-11 slender, moderately elongate, gradually becoming thinner outwardly, subequal in length; joints 1 and 2 very sparsely, the others densely punctured. Maxillary palpi flavous. Anterior tibiæ with a single spur, sinuous. Anterior tarsi with the first joint partly flavous, flattened and sinuous, much shorter than the second, above and beneath shining and almost glabrous, concave on the underside and at the base on the upperside. Sixth ventral segment feebly emarginate.

♀. Antennæ slender from the base; joint 1 not equalling 2 and 3 united, 2 one-half longer than 3, 3-11 formed as in the male. Maxillary palpi black. Anterior tarsi with the first joint normal, longer than the second.

Length 10-12, breadth  $2\frac{1}{3}$ -3 millim. (♂ ♀.)

*Hab.* MEXICO (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Puebla (*Sallé*), Omilteme in Guerrero 8000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Seven examples. In this species the basal joint of the male antenna is so much elongated that it nearly reaches the base of the thorax. *M. disparilis* is allied to *M. diversicornis* and *M. beckeri*. In the colour and arrangement of the pubescence it is extremely like *Epicauta cinctipennis*, Chevr., with which species it was confounded in the Sallé collection.