

### 7. *Macrobasis forticornis*.

*Lytta forticornis*, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 41<sup>1</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*mus. Helsingfors*<sup>1</sup>).

“Elongata, opaca, dilute brunnea, pube grisea vestita, sutura, margine lineaque angusta mediana albidis, humeris maculaque ad scutellum denudatis.—Long. 15, lat.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millim.—♂ art. duabus primis antenarum valde elongatis, 1° curvato, dilatato, capite longiore, 2° primo brevior.—♀ latet.”

We have not received an example of this species. It approaches *M. distorta* and *M. purpurea* in having a whitish-pubescent median line on each elytron, but differs from both in the form of the male antenna.

### 8. *Macrobasis diversicornis*. (Tab. XVIII. figg. 19, ♂; 19 a, antenna, ♂.)

*Lytta diversicornis*, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 42<sup>1</sup>.

? *Lytta pallida* (Chevr.), Haag, loc. cit.<sup>2</sup>.

*Lytta candezi*, Haag, loc. cit. p. 43<sup>3</sup>.

*Macrobasis flavens*, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 58 (1889)<sup>4</sup>.

*Hab.* MEXICO<sup>2</sup>, Chihuahua city, Villa Lerdo in Durango, Acapulco<sup>4</sup>, Sayula in Jalisco, Jalapa (*Höge*), Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*, *Höge*), Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Buliacan (*coll. Haag*<sup>1</sup>), Tuxtla, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA (*coll. Haag*<sup>3</sup>, *Sallé*, *Conradt*), Guatemala city (*Rodriguez*), Chacoj (*Champion*); COSTA RICA, Caché (*Rogers*).

This is the commonest species of *Macrobasis* within our limits, and ranges as far south as Costa Rica. It was found in numbers by Herr Höge at Chilpancingo. An elongate, narrow species, varying greatly in the colour of the pubescence—from cinereous to yellowish—and in the colour of the elytra—from piceous to testaceous. The tarsi are piceous or black, the femora and tibiæ usually in great part testaceous. The male has the basal joint of the antennæ broadly flattened and slightly curved, unemarginate on the inner side before the apex, and as long as joints 2–6 united, its upper face sometimes grooved along the middle; the second joint flattened-cylindrical, narrower, nearly one-third the length of the first and a little longer than the next two joints together; joints 3–11 slender, 3 a little shorter than 4; joints 1 and 2 are subglabrous, and almost smooth, the following ones densely rugose and pubescent. The anterior tibiæ in this sex have a single spur, and the basal joint of the anterior tarsi is flattened and sinuous, and almost smooth. The basal joint of the male antenna varies in width, it being considerably wider in some specimens than in others; in those in which it is widest (particularly in two from Guatemala) the median groove is well defined. *M. candezi* is a dark form, and *M. pallida* probably a light one, of *M. diversicornis*. *M. linearis*, Lec., from Texas, is an allied species; it differs from *M. diversicornis* in the relative length of the basal joints of the male antenna.