

the inner side before the tip; the second joint is quite slender, and one-half longer than the third. *M. tenuicornis* approaches *M. tenuis* and *M. diversicornis*, but differs from both in the form of the male antenna. *M. unicolor* (Kirby) has two spurs to the male anterior tibia, and *M. immaculata* (Say) a very much shorter basal joint to the male antenna. *M. tenuicornis* agrees very nearly in its male characters with *M. humeralis*, Dugès; but there are considerable discrepancies in colour and other particulars, and it cannot be satisfactorily identified with that species.

12. **Macrobasis ochrea.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 23, ♂; 23 a, antenna, ♂.)

Lytta ochrea, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 342 (1853)¹.

Macrobasis ochrea, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 91 (1873)²; Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 110³.

Cantharis protarsalis, Dugès, La Naturelleza, iv. p. 63, t. 2. figg. 7, 7 a-h (♂), 8 a-c (♀)⁴.

Macrobasis protarsalis, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 53⁵.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Texas^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*), Guanajuato (*Santander*^{4 5}).

We have received numerous examples of both sexes of this species from Sonora. Leconte's description¹ (and apparently Dr. Horn's also²) was made from a single male example of unusually large size and somewhat pallid colour. Dugès describes and figures both sexes⁴, from specimens found in a house at Guanajuato. *M. ochrea* differs from all its allies in the short antennæ, joints 2–11 being obconic, and 2 a little shorter than 3. In the male the basal joint of the antennæ is nearly one-third of their entire length, the first joint of the anterior tarsi is broad, concave above, very much shorter than the second, and obliquely produced within, and the last ventral segment is emarginate. The elytra are uniformly testaceous; the head and thorax vary in colour from piceous to testaceous. This species might equally well be placed in *Epicauta*, the second antennal joint being slightly shorter than the third in both sexes.

13. **Macrobasis segmentata.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 22, ♂; 22 a, antenna.)

Lytta segmenta, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. iii. p. 303 (1824)¹; Complete Writings, ii. p. 169².

Lytta segmentata, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 342 (1853)³.

Macrobasis segmentata, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 93⁴; Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 110⁵.

Lytta valida, Lec. Journ. Acad. Phil. iv. p. 39 (1858)⁶.

Macrobasis cinctothorax, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 56⁷.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 3}, Kansas⁴ to Texas^{3 4 6} and Arizona⁴.—MEXICO, Santa Clara in Chihuahua, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Höge*), Chihuahua (*Höge*⁷).

Dr. Horn remarks⁴ that the wings in this species are usually very small and rudimentary, and that specimens occasionally occur in which they are fully developed. The six examples, including both sexes, received by us from Mexico all have fully-developed wings. A large black species, the thorax with a fringe of cinereous hair along the base and apex, the rest of the pubescence of the upper surface (and that