

of the under surface also in great part) black. The basal joint of the antennæ is very similarly formed in both sexes, and about as long as the following two joints united, the second joint being a little shorter than the third; the anterior tibiæ have two spurs in the male.

14. **Macrobasis megacephala.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 24, ♂; 24 a, antenna, ♂.)

Elongate, black, finely and rather densely pubescent; the pubescence on the head, the scutellum, and the apical margin of the elytra cinereous, that on the rest of the elytra blackish-brown; the prothorax cinereo-pubescent, with a large oblong patch on either side of the middle of the disc brown-pubescent; the pubescence on the under surface cinereous, the ventral segments each with a transverse band in the middle extending completely across blackish-pubescent. Head very large and convex, densely and finely punctured, with a fine, smooth median line, which anteriorly is of a ferruginous colour, the anterior part of the epistoma and the palpi flavous, the labrum deeply emarginate; antennæ black or piceous, brownish towards the base, slender, setaceous; prothorax much narrower than the head, as long as broad, the sides converging and rounded anteriorly and parallel behind, the disc triangularly depressed in the middle before the base, and with a faint median line, the surface very closely punctured; elytra only a little broader than the head, elongate, closely and shallowly punctured.

♂. Antennæ with the basal joint slender, thickening a little outwardly, twice as long as the second, unemarginate on the inner side before the apex; the second joint shorter than the third, equal to the fourth; joints 5-11 equal in length. Anterior tibiæ with two spurs. Anterior tarsi with the basal joint normal, elongate, nearly as long as joints 2 and 3 united. Sixth ventral segment subtruncate.

Length $19\frac{1}{2}$ -21 millim. (♂.)

Hab. MEXICO, Monclova in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*).

Two male examples, both worn. Closely allied to, and perhaps an extreme form of, *M. segmentata*, from which it may be known by the larger and more convex head, and the different colour of the pubescence of the head, thorax, and under surface. The antennæ are more slender in the male, but otherwise they are formed as in *M. segmentata*.

The following species is placed by Dugès in *Epicauta*, but it belongs to *Macrobasis*, the second joint of the antennæ (♂) being comparatively elongate and as long as the third. The insect was omitted from the table of species of *Macrobasis*, anteà, p. 395.

15. **Macrobasis basalis.**

Cantharis basalis, Dugès, La Natureza, v. p. 144, t. 4. figg. 7, 7 a-d¹.

Epicauta basalis, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 71².

Hab. MEXICO (*coll. F. Bates*), State of Vera Cruz^{1 2}, Orizaba (*Sallé*).

The female of this insect is so like the same sex of *M. albida* that I incorrectly identified two specimens of it with that species, anteà, p. 397; the locality "Orizaba" must therefore be erased and transferred to *M. basalis*. The male, of which I have since detected an example in Mr. F. Bates's collection, has the basal joint of the antennæ flattened and curved, and nearly as long as 2 and 3 united, the latter subequal, these organs being entirely black (in *M. albida* the basal joints are usually