

rufo-testaceous); in the female the basal joint is shorter and less dilated, and the third is a little longer than the second or fourth. The anterior tibiæ have two spurs in the male. *M. basalis* approaches *M. segmentata* in the structure of the antennæ; it very closely resembles the cinereous variety of *Epicauta cinerea*, but may be known at once from that insect by the third joint of the antennæ being much less elongate, not or very little longer than the second.

GNATHOSPASTA.

Gnathospasta, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. v. p. 154, fig. (mouth-parts) (1875).

This genus is closely allied to *Epicauta* and *Macrobasis*, but differs from both in the very deeply emarginate labrum, and in the largely-developed, prominent, pincer-like, unemarginate mandibles. A single species, *G. mimetica*, from Texas, is included in it by Dr. Horn. *Cantharis* (*Macrobasis*) *labialis*, Dugès *, is a true *Gnathospasta*, and apparently only differs from *G. mimetica* by its black (not cinereous) pubescence. The anterior tibiæ of *G. labialis* have two spurs in both sexes—the inner one slender, acute, and curved, the outer one very long and stout, concave, and truncate at the tip,—a character not mentioned by Dr. Horn or Dugès. The basal joint of the antennæ in the male, as in various *Macrobases*, is flattened and elongated, and sinuate on the outer side towards the tip.

1. *Gnathospasta labialis*.

Cantharis labialis, Dugès, La Naturelleza, v. p. 145, t. 4. figg. 9, 9 a-d (mouth-parts and antennæ) (1881)¹.

Macrobasis labialis, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 51².

Hab. MEXICO, Pénjamo in Guanajuato (*Dugès*^{1 2}).

Described from abraded examples, which were found mixed with a large quantity of *Cantharinæ* collected at Pénjamo for medicinal purposes. The antennæ of the male are described and figured as having their first joint about three times as long as the second, curved, and emarginate internally beyond the middle (so that the interior edge appears to be angularly dilated), the second joint cylindrical, and the third one half the length of the first.

The head is very large in both sexes. It is not unlikely that *G. labialis* will prove to be inseparable from *G. mimetica*, Horn. Of *G. labialis* we have received two males and one female; a single example only (♂) of *G. mimetica* served Dr. Horn for his description.

* In rejecting this species from *Macrobasis*, anteà, p. 395, I have incorrectly stated that it belongs to *Epicauta*.