

1. ***Epicauta curvicornis*.** (Tab. XVIII. figg. 25, ♂, var.; 25 a, antenna, ♂.)

Cantharis obesa, Herrera y Mendoza, Gaceta méd. de Méx. ii. no. 17¹; Dugès, La Naturaleza, i. p. 128 (pars) (nec Chevr.)².

Lytta curvicornis, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 43³.

Lytta fauresi (Bouc.), Haag, loc. cit. p. 44⁴.

Macrobasis antennalis, Dugès, La Naturaleza, v. p. 148, t. 4. figg. 13, 13 a-f (sine descr.) (1881)⁵; An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 54 (1889) (nec Mars.)⁶.

? *Epicauta nodicornis* (Klug), Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 248⁷.

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2 7}, Mirador (*mus. Helsingfors*³), Vera Cruz (*Dugès*⁶), Parada, Durasnal, Matamoros Izucar, Orizaba (*Sallé*), Oaxaca (*coll. F. Bates*³, *Sallé*, *Höge*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Chilpancingo and Amula in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Not uncommon in Mexico. There are two well-marked forms of this remarkable species: one (as described by Haag³ and Dugès⁶) with the head and thorax sparsely, coarsely, irregularly punctured, the pubescence of the upper surface sparse and black, the sutural and lateral margins of the elytra cinereous; the other with the head and thorax closely, finely punctate, and the pubescence denser and uniformly cinereous, or (two examples from Amula) purplish-red. The sexual characters are precisely similar in both forms. In the male the antennal joints 1-6 are shining and almost smooth, 7-11 densely punctured and opaque; 1, 3, 4, and 5 are exceedingly stout, 2 very short; 6 is strongly and obliquely produced on the inner side, and 7 is articulated to it at the middle of the outer side, instead of at the apex. In the female the antennæ are subfiliform, joints 4-6 being subequal and much shorter than 3 or 7, 7-11 elongate and gradually increasing in length. The basal joint of the anterior tarsi is feebly dilated, and the anterior tibiæ are bicalcarate, in the male. The spurs of the hind tibiæ are long and subequal. All the numerous Oaxaca examples but one belong to the dark form, those from Guerrero to the light one; intermediate forms occur at Parada, Orizaba, and Oaxaca.

2. ***Epicauta basimacula*.** (Tab. XIX. figg. 1, ♂; 1 a, antenna, ♂.)

Lytta basimacula, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 48¹.

Cantharis rufescens, Dugès, La Naturaleza, v. p. 142, t. 4. figg. 4, 4 a-c (1881)².

Epicauta rufescens, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 75³.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cotija in Michoacan (*Dugès*^{2 3}), Iguala in Guerrero (*Höge*²), Tehuantepec (*Sallé*).

Found in plenty by Herr Höge at Iguala. The elytra have a transverse patch on either side of the scutellum at the base and a short streak on the shoulder black; the apices are luteous or fulvous. The pubescence on the head, thorax, and scutellum is cinereous- or brownish-cinereous, that on the elytra brown or blackish-brown; the basal margin of the thorax and the sutural and lateral margins of the elytra are whitish-