

pubescent. The outer spur of the hind tibiæ is broader and stouter than the inner one. The male has the joints 3–6 of the antennæ flattened and considerably dilated, and a single spur to the anterior tibiæ. There can be little doubt that the insects described by Haag¹ and Dugès² belong to one and the same species, notwithstanding certain discrepancies in the description: Dugès omits to mention the basal spots of the elytra, and Haag the fulvous apex. It is probable that they only had discoloured or worn specimens before them. A male from Iguala is figured.

3. *Epicauta rufipedes*. (Tab. XIX. figg. 2, ♂; 3, var. *cinctella*, ♀.)

Cantharis rufipedes, Dugès, La Naturelle, i. p. 163, t. 2. figg. 4, c 1–3 (1869)¹.

Epicauta rufipedes, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 64².

Cantharis cinctella, Dugès, La Naturelle, iv. p. 59, t. 3. figg. 3, 3 a–f (1877)³.

Epicauta cinctella, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 64⁴.

Lytta subvittata, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 47 (nec Erichs.)⁵.

Epicauta vittula (Baulny), Beaugreg. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1889, p. ccxiii⁶.

Hab. MEXICO⁵, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*), Michoacan (*Dugès*^{1 2}), Tonila in Colima, Huetamo in Michoacan, Atlixco in Puebla, Iguala and Acapulco in Guerrero, Sayula in Jalisco, Jalapa, Tapachula in Chiapas (*Höge*), Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*), Amula, Rincon and Dos Arroyos in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Bobo (*Flohr*⁴), Cuernavaca (*Höge*, *Sallé*), Puebla, Matamoros Izucar, State of Vera Cruz^{3 4}, San Andres Tuxtla, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*), Mochitlan in Guerrero (*Baron*), Oaxaca (*Flohr*², *Höge*, *Sallé*), Temax in North Yucatan (*Gaumer*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).

This is the commonest species of the genus in Mexico, and we have received hundreds of specimens of it. Two forms occur:—one with the apices of the elytra, and sometimes the humeri and sides also, luteous, and the suture, lateral margin, and a median line on the disc clothed with lighter pubescence than the rest of the surface (*E. rufipedes*, Dug., = *subvittata*, Haag); the other with an elongate-triangular scutellum patch, and the suture, apex, and lateral margin of the elytra, to a variable extent, luteous or ferruginous, and the median line of lighter pubescence partially or entirely obsolete (*E. cinctella*, Dug.). The Yucatan and Guatemalan specimens are intermediate, and might equally well be placed with either. Both forms were found in plenty at Oaxaca. In many undoubted examples of *E. rufipedes* the median line of lighter pubescence is more or less evanescent, or even obsolete, so that but little value can be placed on it as a specific character. In the male of this species the third and following joints of the antennæ are flattened and strongly compressed—3 elongate-triangular, three times as long as, and twice the width of, 2, 4–10 subequal in length, but diminishing in width, 4 and 5 as wide as, but much shorter than, 3; the anterior tibiæ with a single spur. The legs are reddish-testaceous, with the tarsi infusate or black. The antennæ are