

14. *Epicauta evanescens*.

Moderately elongate, black or blackish-brown, the head and prothorax shining, the elytra opaque; finely, sparsely pubescent, the pubescence not hiding the sculpture, in great part cinereous, that on the elytra variable—black or purplish, or with intermixed cinereous hairs, the base, suture, and apex rather broadly, and in one specimen the sides also, indeterminately cinereous; the under surface very sparsely cinereo-pubescent. Head rather coarsely, closely punctate, with an indistinct median groove and the usual fulvous streak between the eyes, the latter large and somewhat prominent, the labrum rather deeply emarginate; last joint of the maxillary palpi (♂) elongate, obliquely truncate at the tip; antennæ black (obscure ferruginous in one specimen), subfiliform, becoming a little thinner towards the tip, moderately long, stout, joints 1 and 3 about equal in length, 2 short, 4–10 subequal, much shorter than 3, 11 a little longer than 10; prothorax campanulate, slightly dilated at the base, fully as long as broad, closely, rather coarsely punctate, with a smooth, well-marked median groove; elytra moderately long, subparallel, finely scabrous-punctate; legs stout, black or blackish-brown, the spurs of the hind tibiæ equal; anterior tibiæ with a single spur in the male.

Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ –14 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, Champerico (*Champion*).

Two males and one female, from the vicinity of the Pacific coast. This obscure species is perhaps nearest allied to *E. unicalcarata*, from which it differs in the coarsely-punctured head. The filiform, shorter antennæ, the more campanulate thorax, the latter with sharply-defined median groove, and the less elongate shape distinguish *E. evanescens* from *E. cinereiventris*, which has a variety with the apex of the elytra cinereous. It is probable that the elytral pubescence may vary in colour to entirely cinereous; the three specimens obtained have it as described above.

15. *Epicauta horni*.

Cantharis cinerea, Dugès, La Naturelleza, i. p. 160, t. 2. figg. 5, *d* 1 (1869) (nec Forst.)¹.

Cantharis vicina, Dugès, La Naturelleza, v. p. 147, nota (1881) (nec Haag)².

Epicauta vicina, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 70³.

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Dugès*¹, *Sallé*), Michoacan (*Dugès*³).

We have received one female and two male examples of this species. *E. horni* chiefly differs from its allies by the fine punctuation of the head and thorax. The antennæ are moderately long and filiform, not thinner towards the tip. The anterior tibiæ have a single spur in the male. The pubescence above and beneath is uniformly cinereous and rather dense. Dr. Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 107) remarks that "*E. vicina* belongs to the series with filiform antennæ, and is most closely related to *E. sericans*, Lec."; the antennæ, however, are much more elongate, the joints less closely articulated. *Lytta vicina*, Haag (1880), from Brazil, is an *Epicauta*, and Dugès's second name, *vicina*, as well as his first, *cinerea*, is preoccupied.

16. *Epicauta unicalcarata*.

Elongate, narrow, subparallel, black, opaque, above and beneath sparsely uniformly clothed with fine cinereous pubescence. Head finely, sparsely, shallowly punctate, with a faint median line and a longitudinal fulvous streak in the middle between the eyes, the latter large and deeply emarginate, the labrum feebly