

so; maxillary palpi stout, black, the apical joint oblong-ovate, obliquely truncate at the tip; antennæ black, stout, filiform, the joints flattened-cylindrical and not tapering outwardly—1 and 3 about equal in length, 2 short, not half the length of 3, 4–10 subequal, much shorter than 3, 11 longer than 10; prothorax rather longer than broad, narrower than the head, campanulate, slightly dilated at the base, densely, rather coarsely punctate (the punctures here and there confluent and very much coarser than those on the head), and finely canaliculate; elytra elongate, broader than the prothorax, shallowly and thickly punctured; legs stout, comparatively short, the tarsi especially, the spurs of the hind tibiæ subequal; anterior tibiæ with a single spur in the male.

Length 10 millim. (♂.)

*Hab.* MEXICO, Amula in Guerrero 6000 feet (*H. H. Smith*).

Though we have received but a single (♂) example of this species, it is advisable to name it. In having a single spur to the male anterior tibia and filiform antennæ, *E. unicalcarata* approaches *E. horni* (*vicina*, Dugès), from which its longer, more coarsely punctured, thorax, larger eyes, and stouter antennæ distinguish it at a glance. The pubescence is sparse, and does not hide the punctuation; the punctures on the head are fine and sparse, those on the thorax much coarser and more closely placed; the legs and antennæ are stout and comparatively short.

The dissimilar punctuation of the head and thorax (resembling that of the N.-American *E. trichrus*, Pall.), apart from other characters, will separate *E. unicalcarata* from *E. stigmata*, *E. cinerea*, &c.

## 17. *Epicauta maculata*.

*Lytta maculata*, Say, Journ. Acad. Phil. iii. p. 298 (1824)<sup>1</sup>; Amer. Ent. i. t. 3. fig. 3<sup>2</sup>; Complete Writings, i. p. 6, t. 3. fig. 3<sup>3</sup>; Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 340<sup>4</sup>.

*Epicauta maculata*, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. pp. 96, 100<sup>5</sup>.

*Lytta conspersa*, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 340 (nec Germ.)<sup>6</sup>.

*Cantharis punctuata*, Dugès, La Natureza, i. p. 161, t. 2. figg. 1, a 1–7<sup>7</sup>.

*Epicauta punctuata*, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 81<sup>8</sup>.

*Epicauta media*, Dugès, loc. cit. p. 82<sup>9</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA<sup>1 2 3</sup>, New Mexico northward to Dakota and thence westward to California and Oregon<sup>5</sup>, Missouri<sup>4 6</sup>.—MEXICO (*Flohr*<sup>9</sup>), Queretaro (*Dr. Palmer*), Villa Lerdo in Durango, Yautepec in Morelos, Irapuato in Guanajuato, Mexico city, Tula in Hidalgo, Oaxaca (*Höge*), Guanajuato (*Dugès*<sup>7</sup>, *Sallé*), Huasteca Potosina<sup>8</sup>, Morelia and Quiroga in Michoacan<sup>8</sup> (*Dugès*); GUATEMALA, Quiche Mountains 9000 feet (*Champion*).

Apparently a common species in Mexico, whence we have received a large number of specimens from various widely-separated localities, and extending southwards to the Los Altos region of Guatemala. It varies in the number and size of the denuded spots on the upper surface. In the typical *E. maculata* (Say) (as in *E. ocellata*, Dugès) the elytral spots are numerous and comparatively large; in the var. *conspersa*, Lec. (= *punctuata*, Dugès), they are smaller and more scattered; and in the var. *media*, Dugès,