

they are very small and few in number. Of upwards of fifty specimens before me thirteen belong to *E. maculata*, two (including the single example from Guatemala) to *E. media*, and the remainder to *E. conspersa*. *E. conspersa* (*punctuata*, Dugès) appears to have longer antennæ (in both sexes) than *E. maculata*, as stated by Leconte⁴.

Allied forms, *E. nigropunctata* (Blanch.), *E. atomaria* (Germ.), &c., occur in South America.

18. ***Epicauta ocellata*.** (Tab. XIX. figg. 9, ♂ ; 9 a, maxillary palpus, ♂ .)

Cantharis ocellata, Dugès, La Naturelle, i. p. 160 (1869)¹.

Epicauta ocellata, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 80 (1889)².

Hab. MEXICO, Hacienda de la Noria in Michoacan (*Dugès*¹), Michoacan (*Flohr*²), Puebla (*Sallé*), Matamoros Izucar (*Höge*).

This species is exceedingly close to the typical form of *E. maculata*, which also occurs in Mexico, and only separable therefrom by the elongate apical joint of the maxillary palpi in the male sex: this joint is more than twice as long as broad in the single male example before me (in *E. maculata*, ♂, it is shorter and wider, nearly as broad as long). Dr. Horn (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 107) states that *E. ocellata* is a variety of *E. maculata*.

19. ***Epicauta pardalis*.** (Tab. XIX. fig. 10, ♂ .)

Epicauta pardalis, Lec. New Sp. Col. p. 157 (1866)¹; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. pp. 96, 99².

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, New Mexico¹, Arizona^{1 2}.—MEXICO, Northern Sonora (*Morrison*).

We have received numerous examples of this peculiar species as from Sonora.

20. ***Epicauta vitticollis*.** (Tab. XIX. fig. 11.)

Lytta vitticollis (Gory), Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 52¹.

Epicauta canoi, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 86 (1889)².

Lytta ruficrus, Chev. in litt.

Lytta confluens, Deyr. in litt.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Vera Cruz (*Flohr*²), Cosamaloapan in Vera Cruz (*Sallé*), Teapa in Tabasco (*Höge*, *H. H. Smith*), Frontera in Tabasco (*Höge*); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize, R. Hondo (*Blancaneaux*); GUATEMALA¹, Yzabal (*Sallé*), Panzos (*Conradt*), Chiacam, Cubilguitz (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, San Juan del Norte (*Haag*¹).

Not uncommon on the Atlantic slope, extending from the Mexican State of Vera Cruz to Nicaragua. It was found in plenty by Mr. Smith at Teapa in Tabasco. Closely allied to *E. lemniscata*, but broader; the ground-colour of the head and thorax entirely or in great part black, the underside and the legs, the trochanters and the basal two-thirds of the femora excepted, also black. In most of the southern specimens