

curving round towards the scutellum, but not extending to the humerus—flavo-luteous, the pubescence partaking of the ground-colour; beneath black, cinereo-pubescent; legs black, the coxæ, the basal third or more of the femora, and the claws reddish-testaceous. Head broad, with a well-marked median groove, the eyes moderately large and deeply emarginate, the labrum also deeply emarginate; antennæ setaceous, rather slender, black, the two basal joints sometimes paler, joint 3 a little longer than 1; prothorax longer than broad, very much narrower than the head, transversely depressed anteriorly, and with a median groove, the sides converging in front, subparallel behind; elytra wider than the head, moderately elongate; posterior tibial spurs subequal, slender; anterior tibiæ with two spurs in the male.

Length 9–12 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. GUATEMALA, near the city 5000 feet (*Salvin*), San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

Closely allied to *E. grammica*, but with the discoidal luteous vitta of the elytra not extending to the shoulder and the apex rather broadly margined with yellow: in *E. grammica* the lateral and discoidal luteous stripes are rather broadly confluent at the base. Numerous examples.

24. *Epicauta niveolineata*. (Tab. XIX. figg. 14; 15, var.)

Lytta niveolineata, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 46¹.

Epicauta tristis, Sturm, Cat. p. 175².

Hab. MEXICO^{1 2} (*Sallé, ex coll. Sturm*), Acapulco (*Höge, H. H. Smith*), Acaguizotla, Tierra Colorada, and Hacienda de la Imagen, all in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*), Jalapa (*Höge*).

This fine species appears to have been unknown to Dugès. The pubescence of the head and thorax is variable in colour: in one example, from Jalapa, the thorax is cinereo-pubescent, with a black stripe on either side of the disc, and the head is in part cinereous, this example nearly agreeing with the description¹; in the eight others before me the head and thorax are black-pubescent. The light pubescence is very coarse, and may be white, cinereous, or golden; in some specimens the median vitta of the elytra is dilated posteriorly and nearly joins the sutural stripe. The ventral segments 1–3 or (rarely) 1–4 have each a broad belt of light pubescence at the apex. The anterior tibiæ have two spurs in the male. The antennæ are long and subfiliform, tapering towards the apex, the third joint very elongate. Haag has described (*op. cit.*) two different species under the name *Lytta niveolineata*—one from Mexico, the other from the Himalaya; the latter has been renamed *atkinsoni* by Beauregard.

25. *Epicauta albolineata*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 16, ♂.)

Epicauta albolineata, Sturm, Cat. p. 175 (1843) (sine descr.)¹; Dugès, An. Mus. Michocano, ii. p. 84 (nec Péring.)².

Cantharis albolineata, Dugès, La Naturelleza, iv. p. 64, t. 2. figg. 9, 9 a–g (♀) (1877)³.

Epicauta duplicata, Casey, Ann. N. York Acad. vi. p. 172 (Nov. 1891)⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, Arizona⁴.—MEXICO¹ (*Sallé, ex Sturm*), Tupataro², Guajuato^{2 3} (*Dugès*), Chilpancingo in Guerrero (*Höge, H. H. Smith*), Iguala in Guerrero,