

32. *Epicauta leoni*.

Epicauta leoni, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 74¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Morelia in Michoacan (*Dugès*¹), Tenango del Valle (*Richardson*).

We have received an abraded example (♂) of an *Epicauta* possibly belonging to this species. *E. leoni* (♂) is described as having the first joint of the antennæ sinuous on the inner side towards the apex, appearing subangular in the middle, joint 2 half the length of 3, 3 longer than 4, 4-10 subequal. The specimen (♂) from Tenango del Valle is black, with sparse, fine, black pubescence, and, at first sight, would appear to be only an abraded dark example of *E. stigmata*; it has two spurs to the anterior tibiæ.

33. *Epicauta cinctipennis*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 18.)

Lytta cinctipennis, Chevr. Col. Mex., Cent. i. fasc. iii. no. 55¹.

Cantharis cinctipennis, Dugès, La Naturelleza, i. p. 126, t. 2. figg. 3, b 1².

Epicauta cinctipennis, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 85³.

Epicauta circumscripta, Sturm, Cat. p. 175⁴.

Hab. MEXICO⁴ (*Sallé*, ex coll. *Sturm*), Minas de Zimapan (*Chevrolat*¹), Quiroga in Michoacan (*Dugès*³), Guanajuato (*Dugès*^{2 3}, *Sallé*), San Miguelito, Mexico city (*Dr. Palmer*), Zacualtipan in Hidalgo (*Höge*), Durasnal (*Sallé*).

Not uncommon in the highlands of Mexico. *E. cinctipennis* may easily be known from *E. cinerea* (margined form) by its short, subtransverse, less densely-punctured thorax, more filiform antennæ, and more slender hind tibial spurs. The antennæ, as in *E. cinerea*, have the third joint unusually elongate, longer than the first, the latter short. The anterior tibiæ have two spurs in the male.

34. *Epicauta croceicincta*. (Tab. XIX. fig. 19, ♂.)

Cantharis croceicincta, Dugès, La Naturelleza, v. p. 143, t. 4. figg. 5, 5 a-c¹.

Epicauta croceicincta, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 79².

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato (*Dugès*¹), Tupataro (*Dugès*², *Höge*).

Found in plenty by Herr Höge at Tupataro. This species, as Dr. Horn remarks (Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 107), is related to *E. cinerea*, but is more slender; the thorax is much more elongate and more rugosely punctured, and the first joint of the antennæ is longer (not shorter) than the third, the latter relatively less elongate. The elytra are stated by Dugès² to have the sutural, apical, and lateral margins fringed with yellow pubescence; in all the examples before me the pubescence along the apical margin is black. The apical margin of each ventral segment is yellowish-pubescent. The anterior tibiæ have two spurs in the male. Dugès's figure (5) is incorrect and misleading, the elytra being represented much too short.