

35. **Epicauta subatra.**

Epicauta subatra, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 72¹.

Hab. MEXICO (*Flohr*¹).

Unknown to me, and apparently described from a single example (♀).

E. subatra is described as "deep black, sparsely pubescent, the apical margins of the ventral segments and the margins of elytra with a fringe of white hairs, the antennæ filiform, the head coarsely punctate, the thorax and elytra granulate-punctate, the spurs of the posterior tibiæ spiniform."

36. **Epicauta tripartita.** (Tab. XIX. fig. 20, ♂.)

Elongate, stout, deep black, opaque, densely and coarsely pubescent; the head, a patch on either side of the disc of the prothorax, and the base and apex of the elytra, rather broadly, black, the rest of the pubescence of the upper surface cinereous; beneath cinereo-pubescent, the metasternal side-pieces and the sides and tip of the venter sometimes marked with black; legs black-pubescent, the base of the femora only with cinereous hairs. Head densely, finely punctate, more sparsely so in front, with a smooth median line, which is of a fulvous colour between the eyes, the latter deeply emarginate and not prominent, the labrum large and very feebly emarginate; maxillary palpi black, the apical joint (♂) elongate-triangular; antennæ black, elongate, setaceous—joint 1 long and stout, 2 short, half the length of 3, 3 almost as long as 1 and very much longer than 4, 4–10 subequal, diminishing in thickness, 11 slightly longer than 10; prothorax longer than broad, the sides parallel behind, gradually rounded and converging in front, densely, finely punctate, and with a median groove; elytra elongate, subparallel, finely scabrous-punctate; legs long and stout, the spurs of the hind tibiæ long, stout, and subequal; last ventral segment rather deeply emarginate, and the anterior tibiæ with two spurs, in the male.

Length 18–19 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas in Durango (*Forrer*).

One female and two males. Allied to *E. cinerea*, but differing from that species in all its varieties by the more elongate basal joint of the antennæ (this joint is shorter than the third in *E. cinerea*) and the longer thorax, as well as in the arrangement of the pubescence on the elytra. The punctuation of the head and thorax is dense and fine, finer than in *E. funesta*, *E. atripilis*, *E. atra*, &c. The antennæ in the female are a little shorter than in the male. The pubescence on the terminal dorsal segment is black.

37. **Epicauta cinerea.**

Meloe cinereus, Forst. Nov. Sp. Ins., Cent. i. p. 62 (1771)¹.

Meloe cinerea, Pallas, Icon. Ins. p. 98, t. E. fig. 30 (1781)².

Lytta cinerea, Lec. Proc. Acad. Phil. vi. p. 339 (nec Fabr.)³.

Epicauta cinerea, Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 101⁴.

Lytta marginata, Fabr. Syst. Ent. p. 260 (1775)⁵.

Cantharis marginata, Oliv. Ent. iii. 46, p. 15, t. 1. fig. 2 (1795)⁶; Dugès, La Naturelleza, iv. p. 59, t. 2. figg. 2, 2 a–g⁷.

Epicauta marginata, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 78⁸.