

"Elongata, opaca, nigra, pube grisea densissime vestita, marginibus elytrorum tenuissime albo pilosis; antennis basi rufis.—Long. 17, lat. 4 millim. ♂ tibiis omnibus subcurvatis, articulo primo tarsorum anteriorum majore, dense spongioso."

I have not seen an *Epicauta* answering to this description, which seems to be based upon a single specimen. The colour of the antennæ is of little value as a specific character.

41. *Epicauta obesa*.

Lytta obesa, Chevr. Col. Mex., Cent. i. fasc. iv. no. 56 (1834)¹.

Cantharis obesa, Dugès, La Natureza, i. p. 128 (pars), and iv. t. 2. figg. 4, 4 a-c².

Epicauta obesa, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 66³.

Lytta mus, Haag, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. 1880, p. 55⁴.

Epicauta brevicornis, Chevr. in litt.⁵.

Epicauta grisea, Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 247⁶.

Hab. MEXICO^{2 6}, Tultepec (*Chevrolat*¹), Cordova (*Sallé*), Orizaba (*Sallé*, *H. H. Smith*, *F. D. Godman*, coll. *F. Bates*), Jalapa, Oaxaca (*Höge*), State of Vera Cruz (*Flohr*³, *Sallé*³), Mirador⁴.

Not uncommon in the State of Vera Cruz, whence we have received upwards of fifty examples. *E. obesa* may be known from the allied uniformly cinereo-pubescent species by the strongly setaceous antennæ in the male sex, joints 3–6 moderately thickened, and 4 and 5 together not much longer than 3, 1 comparatively short; in the female joints 3–6 are more slender, 4–6 more elongate. The pubescence is fine and not very dense. The anterior tibiæ have two spurs in the male; the outer spur of the hind pair is stouter than the inner one. The head and thorax are closely, finely punctate, the epistoma and labrum more coarsely and sparsely so.

Lytta mus, Haag, to judge from a specimen (♀) from Orizaba (determined by Haag himself) before me, is inseparable from *E. obesa*.

42. *Epicauta auricomans*. (Tab. XIX. figg. 22, ♂; 22 a, antenna, ♂.)

Moderately elongate, black, above and beneath densely, uniformly clothed with rather coarse golden or cinereous pubescence; the legs yellowish- or cinereo-pubescent, with the tips of the femora and tibiæ and the tarsi entirely piceous or black. Head closely, finely punctate, coarsely so in front, and with a fine median groove, the labrum feebly emarginate; antennæ black or piceous, setaceous, moderately long, joints 3–6 stouter in the male than in the female, 3 very elongate, much longer than 1, the latter comparatively short; prothorax subquadrate, with the sides rounded and converging in front, punctured like the head, and with a fine median channel; elytra wider than the prothorax in both sexes, very finely scabrous-punctate; legs piceous or black, long and stout; the spurs of the hind tibiæ rather stout, subequal; the tibiæ slightly curved, the hind pair in one example strongly and sinuously bowed inwards, and the anterior pair with two spurs, in the male.

Length 11–14 millim. (♂ ♀.)

Hab. MEXICO, Saltillo in Coahuila (*Dr. Palmer*), Almolonga, Oaxaca (*Höge*).

Eleven examples. Closely allied to *E. obesa*, Chevr., and with the antennæ formed