

slightly longer than broad, compressed at the sides behind and narrowing in front, the disc transversely depressed anteriorly and with a fine median line, the surface densely, minutely punctured; elytra long and parallel, very much wider than the prothorax, minutely scabrous-punctate; beneath reddish-testaceous, the sternal side-pieces and the apex of each ventral segment piceous, finely cinereo-pubescent, closely punctured; legs rather slender, piceous, cinereo-pubescent, the spurs of the hind tibiae slender.

Length 11 millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Höge*).

One specimen, probably a female. This species has joints 3-10 of the antennæ subequal in length, 3 comparatively short, not longer than 4, 2 more than half the length of 3. It is of an obscure luteous colour, with very fine, rather sparse, cinereous pubescence; the head is large, and the thorax narrow and compressed at the sides behind; the eyes are large; the punctuation is very fine and close.

PYROTA.

Pyrota, Leconte, Class. Col. N. Am. p. 273 (1862); Leconte & Horn, Class. Col. N. Am. 2nd edit. p. 421 (1883); Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 112.

The species hitherto referred to this genus are all American, and range from the United States to Brazil. *Pyrota* differs from *Cantharis* and *Pomphopæa* in the antennæ being setaceous or subfiliform, not thickened externally, and from *Epicauta*, &c., by the anterior femora and tibiae being without a silky-pubescent concave space on their inner face; all our species have the upper surface more or less yellowish, with black vittæ or spots, the black sometimes preponderating, and the elytra usually glabrous. The last joint of the maxillary palpi in the male varies greatly in shape according to the species, from exceedingly broad and somewhat scaphiform to obliquely pyriform, with the under-side deeply excavated; in *P. rugulipennis*, &c., it is elongate-ovate in both sexes, and not excavate beneath in the male*. The antennæ have their first joint obliquely truncate, and the second joint articulated to it near the outer apical angle, so that they appear to be subgeniculate. In *P. rugulipennis*, ♂, the sixth ventral segment (not the terminal, or seventh, which is incised) has an elongate-triangular depression extending from the apex forwards, the depression filled with membrane, the same segment in the female being deeply arcuate-emarginate at the apex.

Of the fifteen *Pyrotæ* here enumerated, seven also occur in the United States, one only extending south of Mexico.

Elytra yellow, with three broad black fasciæ, the third fascia extending to the apex

falsalis Chapf., see p. 462
terminata, Lec.

Elytra yellow, each with two spots at the base, two oblong, more or less coalescent spots at the middle, and a lunate mark before the apex, black

punctata, Casey. ✓

* The sexual characters as given by Dr. Horn (*op. cit.*) require modification.