

extending forwards; and two (♀) have this spot extending forwards so as to nearly or quite join the humeral spot (as figured by Lacordaire⁵). The femora and tibiæ are usually yellow, with the tips black, but in one example they are entirely black; the antennæ and underside also vary in colour to entirely black; the apices of the elytra are always broadly yellow. In the male the basal joint of the antennæ is much elongated, almost entirely yellow, and the apical joint of the maxillary palpi is very large, obliquely pyriform, and considerably extended on the external as well as on the inner side. *P. maculata* (Lacord.) is incorrectly identified by Burmeister (Stett. ent. Zeit. 1881, p. 22) with *P. vittigera*, Blanch.; and by Berg (An. Soc. Arg. xv. pp. 67, 68) with *P. divirgata* (Vill. y Peñaf.). The female only of this species appears to have been known to Lacordaire and Haag.

6. **Pyrota tenuicostatis.** (Tab. XX. figg. 6, ♂; 6 *a*, labium, 6 *b*, maxillary palpus, ♂.)

Lytta vittigera, Lec. Journ. Acad. Phil. (2) iv. p. 22 (1858) (nec Blanch.)¹.

Cantharis tenuicostatis, Dugès, La Naturelle, iv. p. 60, t. 2. figg. 6, 6 *a-k* (1877)².

Pyrota tenuicostatis, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 91³.

Pyrota dubitabilis, Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xii. p. 113, t. 5. fig. 16 (1885)⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, near the southern boundary of Texas^{1 4}.—MEXICO, Almolonga (Dugès²), Plan del Rio (Höge), State of Vera Cruz (Sallé², Dugès³), San Andres Tuxtla (Sallé), Teapa in Tabasco (H. H. Smith).

Found in abundance by Herr Höge at Plan del Rio. In this species the elytra have a very broad black discoidal stripe, extending almost from the base to very near the apex, often narrowed anteriorly and with a black spot between it and the suture; the thorax with a large oblique patch on either side of the middle behind, and an oblong patch on either side in front also black; the antennæ, the underside in great part, and the legs (the coxæ and the base of the femora excepted) black. The head is sulcate between the eyes; the thorax has some coarse scattered punctures near the base; the elytra (except at the base) are dull, densely, finely punctate, vaguely sulcate, with four faint carinæ on the disc, and the sutural and lateral margins raised. In the male the last joint of the maxillary palpi is exceedingly large, broadly transverse, and somewhat scaphiform, the three basal joints of the anterior tarsi are very strongly, subangularly produced on their inner side at the apex, and the sixth ventral segment is entire. There can be little doubt that *Lytta vittigera*, Lec. (females only of which are known, and whether they were obtained in Texas or Mexico is uncertain), is a variety of *P. tenuicostatis*, Dugès, with the black vitta on the elytra narrowed anteriorly and having a spot between it and the suture at the base; Dr. Horn's description⁴ applies well to this form, which occurs also at Plan del Rio and Tuxtla.