

characters. In the male of *C. mutilata* the basal joint of the middle tarsi is strongly dilated internally; the anterior femora are simple; joint 4 of the antennæ is thickened, 5 is deformed and strongly produced on the upper side, and 6 is slightly flattened, but not wider than 7; and the sixth ventral segment is very feebly emarginate. The antennæ in both sexes are shorter, stouter, and more moniliform than in *C. erythrothorax*, and the thorax is less depressed anteriorly. The outer spur of the hind tibiæ is very stout, the inner one acute.

5. ***Cantharis quadrimaculata***. (Tab. XX. figg. 14, ♂; 14a, pygidium, ♂; 15, ♂, var.; 15a, pygidium, 15b, sixth ventral segment, of ditto; 16, ♀, var.)

*Cantharis quadrimaculata*, Chevr. Col. Mex., Cent. i. fasc. iv. no. 57 (1834)<sup>1</sup>; Dugès, La Naturelleza, i. p. 108<sup>2</sup>, and in An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 99<sup>3</sup>; Horn, Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. xiii. p. 105<sup>4</sup>.

*Cantharis disparicornis*, Chevr. in litt. (♀)<sup>5</sup>.

*Lydus bifasciatus*, Sturm, Cat. p. 173<sup>6</sup>.

*Cantharis bifasciatus* (Sturm), Dugès, La Naturelleza, i. p. 106, t. 1. figg. 6, b<sup>1</sup>, b<sup>2</sup><sup>7</sup>.

*Cantharis fasciolata*, Jimenez, Gaceta méd. de Méx. ii. p. 253, fig. (1866)<sup>8</sup>; Dugès, La Naturelleza, i. p. 107, t. 1. figg. 5, a<sup>1</sup>–a<sup>11</sup><sup>9</sup>.

*Cantharis octomaculata*, Peñafiel y Barranco, Gaceta méd. de Méx. ii. p. 225, fig. (1866)<sup>10</sup>.

*Lytta mexicana*, Klug, Dej. Cat. 3rd edit. p. 246<sup>11</sup>.

? *Cantharis alemani*, Dugès, An. Mus. Michoacano, ii. p. 106<sup>12</sup>.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, in Texas near the Mexican border<sup>4</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>6 11</sup> (*Sallé*, ex coll. Sturm), San Luis Potosi (*Dr. Palmer*), Villa Lerdo in Durango (*Flohr*<sup>12</sup>, *Höge*), Aguas Calientes city, Zapotlan in Colima, Sayula in Jalisco, Guadalajara, Tacambaro, Matamoros Izucar, Esperanza, Perote, Almolonga (*Höge*), Mexico city<sup>10</sup> (*Dr. Palmer*, *Dugès*<sup>7</sup>, *Höge*), Morelia<sup>3</sup>, Guanajuato<sup>3</sup>, El Puente<sup>7 10</sup> (*Dugès*), Toluca, Orizaba<sup>1 2</sup>, Vera Cruz<sup>3</sup> (*Sallé*).

An extremely variable and abundant insect in Mexico, but not extending south of the State of Vera Cruz, and only just passing the northern frontier. The males have joints 4–7 of the antennæ thickened, the last dorsal segment (or pygidium) prolonged in the middle, and the fifth and sixth ventral segments emarginate, the latter very deeply triangularly so, with the lateral portions considerably produced.

The dorsal process of the male varies not only in width but in shape also: in the specimens from Orizaba, Esperanza, &c. it is acutely dilated on either side at the apex (fig. 14a), and in those from Villa Lerdo it is slightly rounded and not at all dilated at the apex (fig. 15a); but amongst the long series from San Luis Potosi &c. numerous intermediate forms are to be found, so that no importance can be attached to this as a specific character. The Villa Lerdo specimens have the elytra black, with a common median fascia, the sides, base, and apex yellow; in about one-fourth of them the elytra are entirely black. The San Luis specimens are intermediate as regards the