

Studies among the MELOIDÆ.

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With collections coming from almost every region of our western country new species of this family are constantly occurring. No sooner is a monographic study presented than it is made insufficient by the discovery of new forms. As a rule new species have been allowed to accumulate until their number seemed to warrant the repetition of at least the synoptic table and the following pages have been prepared on that basis.

Through the kindness of Sig. Eug. Dugès I have been enabled to study typical specimens of some species described by him from several Mexican localities. Several years ago I saw in the cabinet of Mr. Sallé, of Paris, a few of the species, and recognized among them several familiar forms, and as the species of this family have been abundantly collected in Texas, Arizona and California, it seemed probable that some of them might extend their habitat to Mexico, and that a comparison might result advantageously to science.

Macrobasis Borrei Dugès. Very distinct from any in our fauna. It is by the antennal structure more allied to our larger species *albida*, etc.

Cantharis punctuata Dugès. Is the same as our *Epicauta conspersa* Lec., which is considered merely a variety of *maculata* Say. The last name should prevail.

Cantharis ocellata Dugès. By the material in our fauna this species is not considered distinct from the preceding.

Cantharis cupreola Dugès. Closely related to *cinerea*, but with shorter and stouter antennæ. It resembles more closely the uniformly cinereous variety of *cinerea*. It occurs also in Texas.

Cantharis vicina Dugès. Belongs to the series with filiform antennæ, and is most closely related to our *sericans* Lec.

Cantharis nigerrima Dugès. Is *Epicauta corvina* Lec.

Cantharis nigra Dugès. Is very near *Epicauta funebris* Horn.

Cantharis cinctipennis Chev. Extremely close to *Epicauta cinerea* Forst., and probably not different.

Cantharis croceicincta Dugès. Also related to *E. cinerea*, but more slender and with the anterior tibiæ of the male more deeply sinuate.

Cantharis stigmata Dugès. Is the entirely cinereous variety of *cinerea* Forst.

Cantharis variabilis Dugès. Is *C. puberula* Lec. The latter name should prevail.

Cantharis monilicornis Dugès. Is a true *Cantharis*, apparently distinct from any in our fauna.

Cantharis erythrothorax Mendoza y Herrera. Is a true *Cantharis*. It is related to *C. mutilata* Horn, but the two are distinct. The former has constantly two black spots on the red thorax and differs also in its sexual characters.

Tetraonyx femoralis Dugès. Resembles *frontalis* Chev., but the femora are yellow except at tip and base. The same species occurs in Arizona.

Tetraonyx rufus Dugès. Is *fulvus* Lec.

Nemognatha zonitoides Dugès. Is most closely related to but distinct from *sparsa* Lec.

MACROBASIS Lec.

M. purpurea n. sp.—Piceous, sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence, elytra purplish with narrow sutural, median and marginal cinereous vittæ. Antennæ slender, setaceous, brown. Head large, moderately closely punctate, sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence, vertex with a large purplish spot with median cinereous line. Thorax quadrate, narrower than the head, anterior angles rounded, median line moderately impressed, moderately closely punctate, clothed with cinereous hair, disc with large purple spot with median cinereous line. Elytra very little wider than the head, purplish clothed with purplish pubescence with the suture and margin narrowly cinereous and a median vitta of the same color. Body beneath moderately closely punctate, sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence. Legs brownish. Length .42 inch; 10.5 mm.

Male.—Anterior tibiæ with one spur. First joint of antennæ as long nearly as the four following, arcuate gradually wider from base, not contorted at apex, second joint nearly as long as the two following. Sixth ventral segment feebly emarginate at tip.

This species belongs to that division of *Macrobasis* in which the first joint of the antennæ ♂ may be called very long, and should be placed with those species with one anterior tibial spur, from all of which it differs in the much longer second joint of the antennæ and the surface ornamentation.

One specimen. Arizona.

M. lauta n. sp.—Form slender, rufo-testaceous or pink, sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence, legs black. Antennæ slender, setaceous, black. Head finely, densely punctate. Thorax longer than wide, sides in front convergent, posteriorly parallel, densely finely punctate. Elytra wider than the thorax, densely punctate, pubescence very fine. Body beneath moderately densely punctate, pubescence cinereous and longer. Legs black, femora rufo-testaceous with black knees. Length .48-.56 inch; 12-14 mm.

Male.—Antennæ with first joint about as long as the next two, slightly arcuate, joints 2-11 equal in length. Anterior tibiæ with one spur; first joint of anterior tarsus much compressed, not pubescent beneath. Last ventral segment scarcely emarginate.

Female.—Antennæ not very different from male, the first joint shorter. Anterior tibiæ with two spurs, the first joint of tarsus not compressed, pubescent beneath.

This species should be placed in the division of the genus near *immaculata*. It resembles *linearis* somewhat at first sight.

Collected in Arizona by Morrison.

M. sublineata Lec. has been found to be a rubbed specimen of *longicollis* Lec.

At the time of my review of the species of *Macrobasis* (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. 1873) the males of several were wanting to enable me to complete the work. Since that time three new species have been collected in our fauna, and additional material of most of the older ones obtained. The male of *linearis* is now known, that of *tenella* has not yet been found, but I have no hesitation in giving it a place in a tabular arrangement.

M. linearis Lec.—Piceous, elytra and legs in part luteous, rather sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence. Varies with the legs nearly piceous.

Male.—Antennæ with the first joint long, equal to the next five joints together, scarcely arcuate, the anterior edge with a broad shallow groove; second joint one-third the length of the first and as long as the next two together; joints 3–11 very gradually shorter and more slender to tip. Anterior tibiæ with one terminal spur. First joint of anterior tarsi much shorter than the second, oval, concave on its inner side. Last ventral segment feebly emarginate.

Female.—First joint of antennæ about equal to the next two, joints 2–11 very gradually decreasing in length and more slender to tip. Anterior tibiæ with two spurs, first joint of tarsus long, nearly equal to the next two.

The following table is the result of a renewed study, and is a modification of that given by me in 1873. The characters used are entirely sexual, all attempts to prepare an empirical table for the separation of specimens regardless of sex have entirely failed.

M. Borrei Dugès is the only species described out of our fauna, and is added for comparison.

The accumulation of species indicates that the feeble characters separating *Macrobasis* and *Epicauta* will soon cease to have generic value.

First joint of antennæ dissimilar in the sexes, that of the male being at least as long as the next two and often as long as the next four.....	2.
First joint of antennæ similar in the sexes, and not in either sex longer than the next two.....	10.
2.—First joint of antennæ ♂ with a sinuation, of varying extent, on the lower edge near the tip.....	3.
First joint of antennæ ♂ without sinuation, straight or feebly arcuate.....	8.
3.—Anterior tibiæ ♂ with two terminal spurs.....	4.
Anterior tibiæ ♂ with one terminal spur.....	5.
4.—Species large (24 mm.), antennæ in part rufo-testaceous; pubescence fine and silken.....	albida.
Species small (10 mm.), antennæ black, pubescence coarse.....	Borrei.

- 5.—First joint of anterior tarsi ♂ as long as or longer than the second, normal in form6.
 First joint of anterior tarsi ♂ shorter than the second, very narrow at base, and more or less dilated externally.....7.
 6.—Second joint of antennæ ♂ ovate, stout.
 Body uniformly clothed with cinereous or slightly ochreous pubescence.
longicollis.
 Body with cinereous and black pubescence, on the elytra forming broad vittæ, beneath transversely banded..**atrivittata.**
 Second joint of antennæ ♂ long, compressed cylindrical, body clothed with purplish black pubescence, elytra with entire border and suture, and a narrow median vitta cinereous.....**purpurea.**
 7.—Second joint of antennæ ♂ small and conical; legs rufo-testaceous.
virgulata.
 Second joint of antennæ ♂ long, cylindrical compressed; legs black.
torsa.
 8.—Anterior tibiæ ♂ with two terminal spurs.....**unicolor.**
 Anterior tibiæ ♂ with one terminal spur.....9.
 9.—Second joint of antennæ ♂ much longer than the third, cylindrical compressed.
 Black, uniformly clothed with cinereous pubescence.....**tenuis.**
 Elytra and legs in part luteous.....**linearis.**
 Second joint of antennæ ♂ not longer than the second, the outer joints somewhat moniliform.
 Body entirely pale ochraceous.....**ochrea.**
 10.—Anterior tibiæ ♂ with one spur.....11.
 Anterior tibiæ ♂ with two spurs.....12.
 11.—First joint of anterior tarsi ♂ much shorter than the second, narrower at base, broader externally; black, very sparsely cinereo-pubescent.
Gissleri.
 First joint of anterior tarsi ♂ as long or longer than the second, normal in form.
 General color rufo-testaceous, legs and antennæ black.....**lauta.**
 Rufo-testaceous, elytra black, sparsely cinereo-pubescent.....**tenella.**
 12.—Cinereous to fulvo-pubescent.....**immaculata.**
 Entirely black.....**segmentata.**

EPICAUTA Fab.

E. insignis n. sp.—Pale luteous, head and thorax darker, sparsely clothed with fulvous pubescence. Antennæ piceous, setaceous, more slender toward the tip, slightly compressed. Head piceous, densely punctate. Thorax a little longer than wide, sides parallel, slightly arcuate and narrowed in front, densely punctate, median line distinct. Elytra wider than the thorax, luteous, clothed with short fulvous pubescence, surface moderately densely punctate. Body beneath nearly black, moderately densely punctate, clothed with longer cinereous pubescence. Legs rufo-testaceous, tarsi piceous. Length .30-.34 inch; 7.5-8.5 mm.

Male.—Anterior tibiæ with one slightly arcuate spur. Last two joints of maxillary palpi broadly oval. Last ventral feebly emarginate.

Female.—Anterior tibiæ with spurs. Last two joints of maxillary palpi elongate oval.

This species is closely allied to *pedalis* but is more robust and with different male maxillary palpi; *pedalis* is nearly black above, the present species luteous. Some specimens show an indistinct vitta on each elytron of denser pubescence.

Collected in Arizona by Morrison.

C. nigratarsis Lec. has been placed by me (Proc. Am. Phil. Soc. 1873, p. 96) in error among the species with two terminal spurs in the male, it has really but one and is therefore allied to *pedalis* and *insignis* but is much more robust than either. It is similar in color to *insignis* but has slender ♂ maxillary palpi.

E. fallax n. sp.—Form slender, black, sparsely clothed with short black pubescence. Antennæ slender, setaceous, slightly compressed. Head shining, coarsely but sparsely punctured. Thorax narrower than the head, much longer than wide, somewhat campanulate in form, shining, coarsely but sparsely punctate, a smooth space on each side behind the middle somewhat more convex. Elytra much wider than the thorax, gradually wider posteriorly, surface subopaque, rather densely punctate scabrous, sparsely pubescent, with three very finely elevated lines on each side. Body beneath shining, moderately closely punctate. Length .52 inch; 13 mm.

The male has two anterior tibial spurs; last ventral feebly emarginate. Spurs of posterior tibiæ slender and acute.

This species by its characters is most closely related to *fissilabris* and *corvina* from both of which it differs by its smaller size and much narrower and longer thorax which is quite shining here and densely punctured in both the others. In general appearance it resembles *puncticollis* and *oblita*, which have filiform antennæ.

Occurs in Owen's Valley, California.

CANTHARIS Linn.

Cantharis cardinalis Chev.—From specimens shown me by Mr. Sallé this species belongs to my division of the genus in which the intermediate joints of the male antennæ are thicker. The name *C. fulvipennis* Lec. should be restored to our species known under the preceding name, excepting the sexual characters the two species are very much alike.

C. molesta n. sp.—Black, feebly shining, thorax red with a large basal spot and narrower apical margin black. Antennæ slender and long, the outer joints gradually thicker. Head very sparsely punctate, with the usual vertical spot. Thorax broader than long, sides arcuate in front, posteriorly oblique, very sparsely punctate, color orange red with a large basal black spot extending in front of middle and tridentate in front. Elytra wider than the thorax, gradually broader posteriorly, moderately closely punctate scabrous. Body beneath black, shining.

sparsely punctate. Inner spur of posterior tibiæ slender acute, outer stout, obliquely truncate and concave at tip. Length .44-.76 inch; 11-16 mm.

Male.—Antennæ gradually stouter from base to tip. Anterior tibiæ with two spurs, middle tibiæ slightly arcuate. Hind trochanter truncate at tip and with an acute spine on the lower edge. Fifth ventral deeply triangularly emarginate, sixth deeply incised, almost divided.

Female.—Antennæ shorter and a little more moniliform than the male. Posterior trochanters oval at tip, without spine. Fifth ventral entire, sixth slightly emarginate at tip.

This species should be placed near *insperata* from the structure of the posterior tibial spurs. The sexual characters are similar. From that species it differs in its more robust form; broader and more pentagonal thorax which is differently colored.

Four specimens, California, probably from near Visalia, Morrison.

PYROTA Lec.

The species of this genus are by no means easy to separate satisfactorily. The sexual and other structural characters so well marked in nearly all the other genera of *Meloidæ* are here reduced almost to the minimum and reliance must be placed on the superficial characters of color and sculpture.

Having had, for some time, several species which differ very obviously from any already described the present opportunity is made use of to make them known and at the same time present some remarks on the other species which may seem useful in assisting in their determination.

The sexual characters are as nearly as possible the same in all the species. The last joint of the maxillary palpi in the male is transversely oval more acute internally, the underside being excavated and with a membranous reticulated surface, the same joint in the female is of the usual elongate form, truncate at tip. The last ventral segment of the male is incised and entire in the female. The palpi of the two sexes of *P. insulata* are shown on Pl. 5, fig. 24.

In order to avoid any detailed description of the markings I have prepared sketches of the elytra of the species, drawn as if perfectly flat, and will refer to them.

P. mylabrina Chev.—Head yellow, often with a black spot each side of the occiput and two on the front. Thorax always with two discal black spots, usually with another at the side, rarely with two or without any. Elytra yellow, marked as in fig. 13. Body beneath black, the middle of the metasternum, a space at its lateral suture and the mesosternal epimeron yellow. Abdomen black, the apical third of each segment yellow. Legs yellow, knees, tips of tibiæ and tarsi black, spurs of hind tibiæ dissimilar, the inner slender and acute, the outer stout, and obliquely truncate. Length .36-.68 inch; 9-17 mm.

The elytral markings vary somewhat in their extent and the basal spot may be longitudinally divided (Pl. 5, fig. 13).

Occurs from Colorado to Mexico.

P. terminata Lec.

The description of the preceding species applies equally to this form. It was originally described from a unique specimen in which the legs were entirely black and the elytra with but one basal spot near the suture. These two differences prove to be merely varietal, as a good series in my cabinet shows all the necessary intermediate forms. In those specimens with entirely black legs the body beneath is nearly entirely black, while the forms with partly yellow legs have the abdomen banded. It is more than probable that this form is merely a local variety of *mylabrina*.

Occurs from Missouri westward.

P. Engelmanni Lec.

Closely related to *mylabrina* and differing in the form of markings as shown on Pl. 5, fig. 14 and also by the underside of the body and legs being entirely black. The hind angles of the head are black in all the specimens before me (Pl. 5, fig. 14).

Occurs from Missouri to Texas.

P. postica Lec.—Beneath piceous, abdomen banded with testaceous. Head yellow, with very few punctures. Thorax yellow, disc flat, two black spots at middle and one each side in front of middle, surface nearly impunctate. Elytra rather shining, not densely punctate, yellow, two oval spots at base the inner longer, a large black spot behind the middle very close to the suture, but more distant from the lateral margin. Legs yellow, knees, tips of tibiae and tarsi black. Length .72-.87 inch; 18-22 mm.

The markings as shown on Pl. 5, fig. 15, are constant in all the specimens I have seen and differ from all the fasciate forms in the absence of an apical piceous space.

The species occurs in New Mexico and Texas extending to Mexico (Monterey).

P. dubitabilis (*vittigera* † Lec., *rufipennis* Chev. fide Crotch).—Beneath almost entirely black. Head dark reddish yellow, vertex sulcate but not deeply. Thorax with rather coarse punctures near the base, disc with two elongate black spots, another at the side in front. Elytra rather closely punctured, vaguely sulcate, a basal spot near the scutellum and a long broad vitta piceous. Legs black, basal half of femora reddish yellow. Length .75-.80 inch; 19-20 mm.

The only specimens I have seen of this species were collected by Dr. Berlandiere near the Rio Grande but whether in Texas or Mexico is in doubt. The elytron is represented by fig. 16 (Pl. 5). As originally described the name given by LeConte was pre-occupied and could not be

used, later in the "Check List" Crotch places the species as synonym of *rufipennis* Chev., but without making greater allowances than I think possible the description of Chevrolat will not fit our species. For these reasons I have given a new name to the species hoping that in the future a proper apportionment of the species of the composite genus *Cantharis* among several of its valid subdivisions will enable our species to resume the name proposed by LeConte.

P. insulata Lec.—Head almost entirely black with a frontal yellow space enclosing two small black spots. Thorax with a large discal black space which is sometimes divided, three lateral spots and one at each hind angle. Elytra dark brown or piceous, entire limb narrowly yellow, a short oblique yellow vitta beginning at the humerus and a subapical spot often joining the suture. Legs entirely black. Length .75 inch; 19 mm.

The elytral markings (Pl. 5, fig. 17) are very constant and show but little variation.

Occurs in Texas.

P. Germari Hald.—Beneath black. Head black with large frontal space yellow. Thorax reddish yellow, with two round discal black spots. Elytra densely punctured, subopaque, yellowish, a sutural vitta broader posteriorly, extending nearly to base, piceous. Legs piceous, basal half of femora and tibiae yellow. Length .40 inch; 10 mm.

The elytra are marked as shown on Pl. 5, fig. 21, and exhibit no variation.

Occurs from Maryland to North Carolina but seems to be rare.

P. discoidea Lec.—Black beneath, last ventral segment yellow. Head yellow, very sparsely finely punctured. Thorax yellow with two small discal black spots, surface shining with very sparsely placed punctures, feebly shining, an oval piceous scutellar spot, suture piceous, broader at middle, an oblique somewhat sinuous vitta extending from the suture nearly to the apex. Legs yellow; knees, tips of tibiae and tarsi piceous. Length .22-.44 inch; 5.5-11 mm.

The only variation observed in this species is in the color of the legs which may become almost entirely piceous. The elytral markings which are very constant are shown on Pl. 5, fig. 20.

Occurs in Texas.

P. invita n. sp.—Beneath black. Head black, an oval frontal space yellow, surface coarsely, deeply and rather closely punctured. Thorax yellow, a large discal black spot sometimes divided, surface irregular with numerous coarse and deep punctures near the base and sides. Scutellum black. Elytra subopaque, densely punctate scabrous, finely pubescent, color and markings as in *discoidea*. Legs entirely black. Length .40-.60 inch; 10-15 mm.

The elytral markings so closely resemble those of *discoidea* that I have thought it unnecessary to repeat the figure. The only variation observed is in the sutural vitta, which may be very narrow or entirely absent.

This species is most closely allied to *discoidea* but differs not only in color but also in the coarser punctuation of the head and thorax and the more opaque elytra.

Occurs in Texas near San Antonio.

P. limbalis Lec.—Body beneath yellowish. Head yellow, sparsely punctate. Thorax yellow, sparsely finely punctate, two discal spots black. Elytra punctate scabrous, subopaque, piceous, the entire limb yellow. Legs piceous, the femora at base yellow. Length .36 inch; 9–10 mm.

The elytral markings are shown on Pl. 5, fig. 18.

Occurs in Virginia.

P. lineata Oliv.—Beneath yellowish, the sides of body maculate with piceous, the abdominal segments piceous at base. Head reddish yellow, very sparsely punctate. Thorax reddish yellow, very nearly entirely smooth, two discal spots piceous. Elytra rather densely punctate scabrous, subopaque, piceous, entire limb and a narrow median vitta yellow. Legs yellow; knees, tips of tibiae and tarsi piceous. Length .44 inch; 11 mm.

This species has remained unknown to us until very recently when two specimens have reached me almost simultaneously from Georgia and Texas. The elytral markings are shown by fig. 19, the Texas specimen having the yellow border and vitta somewhat broader.

P. ~~G.~~ bilineata n. sp.—Form rather slender, reddish yellow, elytra paler yellow, each with two entire, narrow black vittae. Antennae black, the basal joint very little longer than the next two together. Head coarsely but very sparsely punctate. Thorax elongate, parallel behind, narrowed in front, disc shining with few punctures, a small black spot on each side at middle, rarely absent. Elytra pale yellow, the black vittae, slender and nearly straight, surface shining rather feebly punctate scabrous. Body beneath sparsely punctate and pubescent. Legs reddish yellow, femora at knees, tibiae at tips and tarsi piceous. Length .28–.38; 7–9.5 mm.

A pretty and neat species not resembling any other in our fauna. It had been considered *lineata* but this is quite a different species. The elytral markings are shown on Pl. 5, fig. 22.

Occurs in Colorado and Arizona.

P. sinuata Oliv. (*Afzeliana* Fab).—Head yellow with two occipital spots. Thorax yellow with two discal spots. Elytra yellow with a scutellar spot and a sinuous vitta piceous. Legs entirely yellow. Length about .44 inch; 11 mm;

This species still remains unknown to us. I have reproduced the markings of the elytra as given by Olivier to assist in its identification (Pl. 5, fig. 23).

Occurs in Carolina.

TETRAONYX Latr.

The species known to inhabit our Territory are separated in the following manner:

Elytra entirely fulvous.

Elytra rather densely punctate, not shining, pubescence fine and entirely recumbent. Front black, occiput fulvous.

Legs entirely black.....**frontalis** Chev.

Femora yellow tipped with black at base and knee.....**femoralis** Dugès.

Elytra not densely punctate, shining, pubescence rather coarse and erect. Head entirely fulvous.....**fulva** Lec.

Elytra fulvous, apical third and large humeral spot black.

Head entirely black; femora and coxæ yellow, the former black at the knees.

quadrinaculata Fab.

T. femoralis Dugès, La Naturelle, vol. i, p. 104.—Black beneath, above fulvous. Head fulvous, the front black, sparsely punctate, the punctures finer on the fulvous portion. Antennæ black, not longer than the head and thorax. Thorax transverse, basal margin reflexed at middle, surface moderately finely not densely punctate, finely pubescent. Elytra wider than the thorax, densely punctate, opaque, pubescence short, fine, recumbent and sericeous. Legs black, middle third of femora yellow. Length .36-.54 inch; 9-13.5 mm.

This species has the same general form and sculpture as in *frontalis* and differs in the color of the femora. The antennæ of *frontalis* are much longer than the head and thorax.

Five specimens, Arizona. Also in Mexico.

T. quadrinaculata Fab.—Is further remarkable in having the head and thorax coarsely and closely punctured. Georgia and South Carolina.

T. frontalis Chev.—Seems to have escaped mention as an inhabitant of our fauna. I have two specimens from Texas.

T. fulva Lec.—Entirely fulvous above, with sparser punctuation, sparser and erect pubescence. The legs are yellow, the femora at the knees, the tibiæ at tips and tarsi black. Texas and New Mexico.

Description of Plates.

PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1.—*Cremastochilus spinifer*, n. sp.
 “ 2.— “ *planipes*, n. sp.
 “ 3.— “ *saucius*, Lec.
 “ 4.— “ *ineptus*, n. sp.
 “ 5.—*Orizabus Snowi*, anterior tibia.
 “ 6.— “ *ligyroides*, anterior tibia.
 “ 7.—Tarsal claw of *Phytalus laevigatus*, Bl.
 “ 8.— “ “ “ *debilis*, Horn.
 “ 9.—*Ulkeus intricatus* Horn, upper side.
 “ 10.— “ “ “ under side.
 “ 11.— “ “ “ antenna, upper side.
 “ 12.—*Hetaerius Blanchardi* Lec., antenna.
 “ 13.—*Tyndaris cincta*, Horn.
 “ 14.—*Schizopus Sallei*, Horn.
 “ 15.—*Chrysobothris contigua* Lec., front.
 “ 16.— “ *cuprascens* Lec., front.
 “ 17.— “ *ignicollis* Horn, front. The usual form of clypeus in *Chrysobothris*.

PLATE V.

- Fig. 1.—*Stolonis Ulkei*, Horn.
 “ 2.—*Platynus quadrimaculatus*, Horn.
 “ 3.—*Brachylobus caurinus*, Horn.
 “ 4.— “ *lithophilus*, Say.
 “ 5.—*Lebia pectita*, Horn.
 “ 6.— “ *depicta*, Horn.
 “ 7.— “ (*Metabola*) *vivida*, Bates.
 “ 8.— “ *vittata*, Fab.
 “ 9.— “ “ var. *Spraguei*, Horn.
 “ 10.— “ *scapula*, Horn.
 “ 11.—*Scydmaenus deformatus*, Horn.
 “ 12.—*Conoecus ovipennis*, Horn.
 “ 13.—*Pyrota mylabrina*, Chev.
 “ 14.— “ *Engelmanni*, Lec.
 “ 15.— “ *postica*, Lec.
 “ 16.— “ *dubitabilis*, Horn.
 “ 17.— “ *insulata*, Lec.
 “ 18.— “ *limbalis*, Lec.
 “ 19.— “ *lineata*, Oliv.
 “ 20.— “ *discoidea*, Lec.
 “ 21.— “ *Germari*, Hald.
 “ 22.— “ *bilineata*, Horn.
 “ 23.— “ *sinuata*, Oliv.
 “ 24.—Palpi of *P. insulata*.
 “ 25.—*Languria*, a thorax of *L. divisa* Horn, b tips of elytra of *Langurites lineatus* Cast.

