

Parva, postice sat dilatata, flavo-testacea; elytris nigris, quarta parte posteriore, macula circulari antico-discoïdali marginibusque angustis flavo-testaceis, cæteris ut in *L. chiriquensis*.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 millim.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Notwithstanding its smaller size and the different facies, due chiefly to the much broader hind part of the black ring-mark, I think it extremely likely that this is only a variety of *L. chiriquensis*. Some of the larger examples (4 millim.) graduate into *L. chiriquensis*, the only difference being the greater and more uniform width of the black ring-mark in its hinder portion.

55. *Lebia tolteca*. (Tab. XI. fig. 14.)

L. chiriquensis affinissima, differt solum elytrorum annulo fusco vittaque submarginali tenuiore; macula ovata, flavo-testacea, inclusa, magis obliqua, versus humeros extensa. Palporum (præcipue labialium) articulo terminali ♂ basi incrassato, versus apicem subulato.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $5\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

Var. minor $3\frac{3}{4}$ –4 millim.: GUATEMALA, El Tumbador (*Champion*).

Might perhaps be more properly treated as a local form of *L. chiriquensis*; but it is smaller, and the browner ring-mark of the elytra, with the narrower marginal vitta, and the consequently less regularly oval included yellow spot, gives it a different facies. It is much more nearly related to *L. chiriquensis* than it is to *L. biannulata*, the hinder part of the ring-mark being moderately broad and only slightly dentated along its hind margin.

56. *Lebia maya*. (Tab. XI. fig. 15.)

L. toltecæ et *biannulatæ* affinis, sed differt elytrorum signaturis haud annuliformibus, vitta marginali deficiente, fusco-bifasciatis, fasciis apud suturam dilatatis et per vittam suturalem conjunctis, macula flava subovata interjecta extus ad marginem extensa.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 millim.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

The elytral markings are almost exactly as in *L. longiloba* (Chaud. Monogr. t. ii. fig. 102), the chief difference being that the hinder fascia is more dentated on both its margins. The difference is probably of specific value, and *L. longiloba* is recorded only from Cartagena in Colombia; but the species is not satisfactorily distinct from *L. tolteca*, one example having a faint trace of the lateral vitta. The labial palpi of the male have their terminal joint thickened at the base and subulate at the apex, like the rest of the group to which it belongs.

57. *Lebia inconstans*. (Tab. XI. fig. 16.)

Parva, brevis, modice convexa, postice dilatata, flavo-testacea, elytris rufo-fuscis vel nigro-fuscis quinta parte apicali maculaque utrinque antico-discoïdali marginibusque flavo-testaceis, profunde striatis, interstitiis