

63. **Lebia sinanja.** (Tab. XI. fig. 21.)

*L. chalybi* affinis et forsan ejus varietas localis; differt colore castaneo-fusco, partibus oris tarsisque testaceo-fulvis; capite læviore; thorace antice ab apice paullo minus dilatato, dorso transversim ruguloso. Long. 8 millim.

*Hab.* GUATEMALA, Sinanja (*Champion*).

The hind tarsi have their fourth joint bilobed, the lobes moderately long.

64. **Lebia mirabilis.** (Tab. XI. fig. 22.)

Species distinctissima; ovata, elytris convexis ante apicem declivibus, apice ipse planato, subreflexo; pallide testacea, capite supra postice, collo, thoracis disco elytris plaga irregulari circumscutellari guttulisque liturisque vicinis, nigro-fuscis; capite obsolete sparsim strigoso, vertice sat convexo colloque constricto et angusto; palpis gracilibus acuminatis; thorace subtrapezoidali lateribus antice arcuatis, marginibus late (postice latissime) explanatis, dorso transversim rugoso; elytris apice valde sinuato-truncatis, profunde striatis, fere sulcatis, interstitiis convexis; femoribus 4 posticis apice intus fusco maculatis; tarsorum omnium articulo quarto longe bilobato; menti sinu edentato.

Long. 6 millim.

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

The blackish markings of the elytra consist in a patch round the scutellum (the scutellum itself being yellow), a broken short discoidal fascia on each elytron close behind, an oblique spot thence towards the shoulder, a humeral spot, a small spot over the second ordinary puncture of the third interstice, the suture near the apex, and spots on the marginal row of ocellate punctures; the pygidium has also a black streak on each side; there is sometimes also a dusky spot on the basal joint of the antennæ and on the sides of the prosternum. The two punctures of the third elytral interstice are unusually large.

The markings nearly resemble those of *Lebia cursor* (Chaudoir) from Cayenne; but the description of the form of the elytra in that species does not at all fit *L. mirabilis*, and I cannot discover, even under a high power of the microscope, any tooth in the emargination of the mentum, which, according to Chaudoir's classification, *L. cursor* must possess.

65. **Lebia melantho.** (Tab. XI. fig. 23.)

Magna, oblonga, parum convexa, tota nigra nitida, elytris prope apicem deplanatis, apice ipso arcuato-truncatis, angulo exteriori dentiformi, suturali subdentato; capite sparse longitudinaliter et transversim ruguloso, collo nec constricto nec depresso; palpis normalibus apice obtusis; thorace fere semiovato, antice parum rotundato, postice paullo latiore, marginibus sat late explanato-reflexis, angulis posticis apice rotundatis, dorso transversim ruguloso, elytris profunde striatis, interstitiis valde elevatis; tarsorum omnium articulo quarto bilobato, lobis modice angustis; menti sinu dente late obtuso armato.

Long.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  millim.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Ega, Amazons.

I know only of two examples of this remarkable species. The Amazons specimen does not differ from the one from Jalapa, except in the sutural apex of the elytra being