

more produced and acute, and the thorax being a trifle broader anteriorly, and consequently less semioval. It may be distinguished as *melantho* var. *macra*. The species agrees with *Lebia* in all its essential characters, and cannot belong to Chaudoir's *Pæcilostola*, the type of which has dentiform apical angles to the elytra, as it wants the remarkable convexity of body and the short and broad lobes of the tarsal joint, which alone justify the separation of *Pæcilostola* from *Lebia* *.

66. ***Lebia rugatifrons*.** (Tab. XI. fig. 24.)

Dianchomena rugatifrons, Chaudoir, Monogr. d. Lébiides, p. 194, t. 3. fig. 135¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Cuernavaca (*Sallé*), Yucatan (*Pilate*¹).

The genus *Dianchomena*, Chaud., was separated from *Lebia* on account of its edentate mentum (like *Aphelogenia*) and convex head. The species thus brought together are less heterogeneous than in *Aphelogenia*, but still sufficiently so to demonstrate the artificiality of the genus. This and the following five species, however, form a natural group; they are distinct from the first group of Chaudoir, which, in the event of the genus being adopted, would alone have to bear the generic name.

67. ***Lebia vicina*.** (Tab. XI. fig. 25.)

Dianchomena vicina, Chaudoir, Monogr. d. Lébiides, p. 196, t. 3. fig. 138¹.

Hab. PANAMA, Bugaba (*Champion*).—SOUTH AMERICA, Colombia¹.

Approaches *L. anchora* in colour and markings.

68. ***Lebia humeroguttata*.**

Dianchomena humeroguttata, Chaudoir, Monogr. d. Lébiides, p. 198, t. 3. fig. 140¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Sallé*).

Scarcely differs from *L. vicina*, except in the less convex elytral interstices.

69. ***Lebia anchorifera*.**

Dianchomena anchorifera, Chaudoir, Monogr. d. Lébiides, p. 198, t. 3. fig. 141¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Cordova (*Sallé*), Almolonga, Jalapa (*Höge*).

* Another species of precisely similar form and sculpture, though strikingly different in colours and relatively shorter in form, might afford good ground for considering that we have here to deal with a genus distinct from *Lebia*. It is also from Ega, on the Amazons. *Lebia ditissima*: læte viridi-ænea, elytris splendide aurato-cupreis, tibiis tarsisque piceo-nigris, antennis (brevibus), basi viridi excepta, rufo-piceis; 10 millim. The form of the tooth of the mentum and of the lobes of the fourth tarsal joint is the same; the thorax and apex of the elytra nearly as in *L. melantho* var. *macra*. The structural characters seem to me insufficient to separate these insects generically from the *Lebiæ* of the group *sulcipennis*, *xanthopleura*, and allies.