

This insect, as well as *L. bicincta*, Lacord., is most nearly allied to *L. championi*; but in both the thorax shows a distinct transverse basal depression and the antennæ are entirely rufous.

33. **Lema soror.**

Lema soror, Lacord. Mon. p. 442.

Hab. MEXICO.

The black antennæ, punctured thorax, and the black spot of the latter will separate this species from the two preceding ones.

34. **Lema bisbivittata.**

Lema bisbivittata, Clark, Cat. Phyt. App. p. 49.

Hab. MEXICO.

Clark says that this species belongs to the seventeenth group of Lacordaire's Monograph, and that it is closely allied to *L. signaticollis*, Lacord.; but both assertions are evidently mistakes, as *L. signaticollis* does not belong to the seventeenth but to the twenty-third group; Clark's species, moreover, bears no affinity whatever to *L. signaticollis* either in shape or coloration, as the type (which is contained in the collection of the British Museum) has proved to me.

The insect, however, is not unlike *L. signaticornis*, Chevr., after which it ought to be placed; and it is very likely that Clark meant this latter insect, and has by mistake substituted the name of *L. signaticollis*, although he even quotes the page in Lacordaire's work where this species is described.

35. **Lema varipes.**

Lema varipes, Lacord. Mon. p. 454.

Hab. MEXICO.

36. **Lema nupta.**

Lema nupta, Lacord. Mon. p. 455.

Hab. MEXICO.—COLOMBIA.

To Lacordaire's excellent description I may add that the specimens which I possess from Mexico show a slight depression below the base of the elytra and some fine punctures on the anterior portion of the elytral interstices; the antennæ are robust, short, and their apical joints almost as broad as long. Although Lacordaire gives Colombia as the habitat, my specimens must be referred to this species on account of the colours of their antennæ, which have their first six joints of the ground-colour, instead of four, as is the case in *L. varipes*.