

Head convex, impunctate, not constricted behind the eyes; antennæ not quite half the length of the body, the fifth to the eleventh joints thickened and robust; thorax rather longer than broad, its sides moderately constricted, surface with a few very minute punctures in the middle, the transverse groove obsolete; scutellum black; elytra with a distinct semicircular depression below the base, their surface rather depressed and very deeply punctate-striate, the interstices near the apex distinctly costate; the ninth stria is only indicated by one or two punctures anteriorly, the rest is smooth and costate; the colour of the elytra is of a rather lighter shade than that of the thorax; each elytron has a small black spot at the shoulder and a short longitudinal rather curved stripe near the apex; the suture, to the extent of one third its length, is also narrowly black at the base. Below, the sides of the breast, the coxæ, and the knees, as well as the tibiæ and tarsi, are black; the other parts light fulvous, finely pubescent.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Calderas (*Champion*).

I know of no species with which the present one may be confounded; the circular depression at the base of the elytra and the markings of the latter distinguish it from nearly allied forms of the second subdivision of Lacordaire.

46. *Lema discoidalis*.

Oblong-parallel, flavo-testaceous; antennæ (the first joint excepted), apex of the tibiæ, and the tarsi black; elytra foveolate, punctate-striate, flavous, the disk occupied by a broad longitudinal piceous patch from base to nearly the apex.

Length 2 lines.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*).

The differences between this insect and *L. dejeani*, Lacord., to which it is closely allied in coloration, consist in the following points:—It is smaller and of a uniform testaceous colour, while in *L. dejeani* the anterior part of the head is black; the principal difference, however, consists in the sculpture of the elytra, the latter in the present insect being so deeply punctate as to represent small foveas; the interval between the eighth and ninth striæ is also much less raised and does not form a distinct costa as in *L. dejeani*; lastly, the two patches on the elytra of the last-named species are here united and form one continuous broad vitta, whose extremity is widened and does not touch any of the margins; the thoracic transverse impression near the base is much more distinct than in *L. dejeani*.

47. *Lema högei*. (Tab. II. fig. 5.)

Oblong, fulvous; antennæ, tibiæ, sides of the breast, and a round spot on each elytron below the base black. Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate, with the orbital grooves distinct; antennæ filiform, as long as half the body, black, first and second joints fulvous; thorax subquadrate, sides moderately constricted, basal groove obsolete on the disk, distinct at the sides, surface smooth, impunctate; elytra parallel, with a short but deep transverse depression below the base, very deeply punctate-striate, the ninth stria interrupted, interstices near the apex costate, fulvous, with a round black spot placed in the hollow of the basal depression. Underside finely covered with yellowish pubescence; the sides of the breast, the upperside of the anterior femora, together with the tibiæ and tarsi, black; posterior femora a little shorter than the abdomen.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).