

or second division. The punctuation of the head and thorax is equally subject to variation.

2. *Babia magnicollis*.

Babia magnicollis, Lacord. Mon. p. 426¹.

Hab. MEXICO¹, Juquila (*Sallé*).

3. *Babia stabilis*.

Babia stabilis, Lacord. Mon. p. 427 ; Klug, Dej. Cat. p. 441.

Hab. MEXICO.

4. *Babia pulla*.

Babia pulla, Lacord. Mon. p. 429¹.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA¹.—MEXICO¹; GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*).

The specimens from Guatemala agree perfectly with Lacordaire's type, and vary in length from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines. The basal fulvous spot of the elytra is very nearly square-shaped, the inner margin slightly oblique and not extending to the suture. The striæ on the elytra are indistinct and intermixed with other punctures; and the thorax and head are very finely punctate.

5. *Babia costalis*.

Babia costalis, Lacord. Mon. p. 430¹; Forsb. Nov. Act. Ups. viii. p. 271.

Clythra humeralis, Fabr. Syst. El. ii. p. 37; Oliv. Ent. vi. p. 96.

Hab. MEXICO¹.

STEREOMA.

Stereoma, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 437 (1848).

One species only of the twelve described by Lacordaire has been found in Mexico. The others are, with two exceptions, peculiar to Brazil. The enlargement of the tarsi in the male forms the distinctive character of this genus.

1. *Stereoma anchoralis*.

Stereoma anchoralis, Lacord. Mon. p. 441.

Hab. MEXICO.

URODERA.

Urodera, Lacordaire, Mém. Liège, v. p. 449 (1848).

This genus contains more species than any of the preceding genera, twenty-seven having been described by Lacordaire. Mexico is represented by three; the rest are found in South America. The prosternum and the mesosternum are larger, and, the