

an elytral depression near the suture below the base (this being absent in *L. bicincta*); the punctures within this depression are distinctly deeper and larger than the others, the latter gradually diminishing towards the apex, where the interstices are more or less convex. The posterior band of the elytra is as broad as the anterior one, and nearly straight (in *L. bicincta* it is strongly curved), and does not extend to the lateral margin. The ground-colour of the thorax and elytra of *L. chiriquensis* is generally paler than in *L. bicincta*; the antennæ extend to about half the length of the elytra; the thorax is but moderately constricted at the sides, the transverse basal groove is also not very deep, and a few fine punctures may be seen (under a strong lens) on the middle of the disc; the rest is as in *L. bicincta*. I have examined eighteen specimens, all agreeing in the above particulars.

30 (B). *Lema forreri*. (Tab. XXXV. fig. 16.)

Fulvous, the head, the basal joints of the antennæ, and the breast black; elytra very deeply punctate-striate, a transverse band at the base, and another below the middle, blue; posterior femora with a black spot.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Head impunctate, black, the grooves round the eyes very deep; antennæ short and robust, not extending beyond the base of the elytra, fulvous, the basal joint black, the second and third joints very short and nearly equal; thorax reddish-fulvous, but moderately constricted at the middle, the basilar sulcation not very deep, the middle of the disc with several rows of minute punctures which disappear towards the base; scutellum black; elytra with a short depression below the base, very deeply, strongly, and closely punctured on the anterior portion, more finely so behind, the interstices convex towards the apex, the anterior blue band sinuate at its posterior margin near the suture, and extending to the extreme lateral margin, the posterior band of equal width, but not reaching to the margin; the underside and legs fulvous, the breast and a spot at the middle of the posterior femora black.

Hab. MEXICO, Presidio (*Forrer*).

The elytral pattern of this species is again similar to that of *L. bicincta* and several others; the deep punctuation of the elytra, however, in connection with the short and robust antennæ, separate *L. forreri* from any of its allies. The spot on the posterior femora is present in three out of the four specimens before me.

30 (c). *Lema cyaneo-fasciata*.

Head and thorax rufous, the antennæ and legs fulvous; elytra strongly punctate-striate, flavous, a transverse band at the base, and another below the middle, blue; breast black; abdomen flavous.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Hab. MEXICO, Oaxaca (*Sallé*).

Although at first sight the present insect seems identical with *L. bicincta*, *L. forreri*, and other similarly-marked species, the colour of the head and of the antennæ does not allow of its identification with either. The two specimens before me, although obtained at the same locality, differ somewhat from each other—in one the antennæ are comparatively short and robust, and entirely fulvous, and the elytra are very strongly punctured anteriorly, but the punctuation gradually diminishes in depth towards the