

apex, and the blue bands extend to the extreme lateral margin; in the other (which has unfortunately lost its antennæ) the punctuation of the elytra is much finer posteriorly, and the second band is widened at the lateral margin, and extends downwards along the suture to the apex. In both examples the thorax is subquadrate, and only moderately constricted at the sides, and impunctate; the elytra are scarcely depressed below the base, and the posterior margin of the anterior blue band is rather deeply indented at its middle, and the second band is of the same size, but more regular and slightly curved; and the legs are entirely fulvous or flavous, but with the claws nearly black.

Lema championi (p. 7).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

A few specimens have been obtained at the above localities which differ from the others in having a small fulvous spot placed within the blue basal band of the elytra. In *L. championi* the entire apical portion, as well as the central transverse band, of the elytra is fulvous or flavous.

32 (A). **Lema strigipennis**.

Fulvous, the head, the sides of the breast, and a spot on the four hinder femora black; thorax longitudinally punctured; elytra with a deep depression below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices finely reticulate, fulvous, a transverse band at the base, and another near the apex, metallic greenish.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black, impunctate, the neck fulvous, the lateral grooves very deep; antennæ robust, scarcely half the length of the body, fulvous, the basal joint piceous; thorax not longer than broad, strongly constricted at the sides, the basal sulcation moderately distinct, the surface with three longitudinal rows of punctures on the middle of the disc and some scattered punctures near the anterior margin at the sides; scutellum black; elytra with a deep depression below the base, strongly and closely punctured anteriorly, less deeply so behind, the interstices costate towards the apex, finely reticulate, and punctured; below fulvous, the sides of the breast, a spot on the intermediate, and another on the outer side of the posterior, femora, black, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas (*Forrer*).

A single specimen. *L. strigipennis* seems to be nearest allied to *L. lucublanda*, from which it differs in the shorter antennæ, the punctured thorax, the finely reticulate elytral interstices, and the colour of the femora; it agrees with *L. lucublanda* in the elytra having the ninth row of punctures uninterrupted.

Lema bisbivittata (p. 8).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

I have already drawn attention to the mistake made by Clark in comparing this species with *L. signaticollis*. The author, moreover, gives the thorax as “punctatus,”