

across the middle, and the sutural and lateral margins, black; tibiae and tarsi and several spots on the breast, black.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Of robust and convex appearance; the head impunctate, with the usual deep grooves, the vertex with a large triangular black spot; antennae short and robust, gradually widened towards the apical joints, the latter not longer than broad, the first two joints fulvous, the rest black; thorax subquadrate, the anterior margin straight, the sides moderately constricted, the basal groove almost obsolete but impressed with a small fovea at the middle, the surface with some very minute punctures on the middle and anteriorly at the sides, the latter with two black spots placed one below the other, the disc with a narrow straight black central stripe which extends from the anterior margin nearly to the base; scutellum black; elytra convex, broad, with a scarcely visible depression below the base, strongly and closely punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctuation gradually diminishing in depth posteriorly, and with some very small punctures scattered between the larger ones, the interstices costate towards the apex; each elytron with a transverse black spot on the middle and an obliquely shaped one at the shoulder, the sutural and the lateral margins, from a little distance below the base to the apex, also deep black; the epipleurae, underside, and femora pale fulvous, a spot on each coxa, another at the sides near the anterior coxae, two spots (one anterior and the other posterior) on the parapleurae of the breast, and the knees, tibiae, and tarsi, black.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

Of this well-marked species only one specimen has been received. On account of its general robust appearance and the structure of the antennae *L. regularis* should be placed near *L. nupta* and *L. varipes*, from which the black margins and the position of the spots of the elytra will readily distinguish it.

36 (c). *Lema brunnea*.

Robust, convex, pale brownish, joints 6–10 of the antennae, a central streak and two small spots on the sides of the thorax, the apices of the tibiae, and the tarsi, black; elytra strongly punctured anteriorly and finely so posteriorly.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head impunctate, entirely fulvous, the neck scarcely constricted, the usual grooves deep; antennae short and robust, the terminal joints widened and flattened, the five basal joints and also the apical one fulvous, the others black; thorax slightly longer than broad, the sides somewhat deeply constricted, the posterior margin strongly rounded, the basal sulcation entirely obsolete, the surface smooth, shining, very minutely punctured on the disc, fulvous, with a narrow black longitudinal stripe (interrupted anteriorly and not extending to the base), and two small spots placed one below the other at the sides; elytra convex, without basal depression, strongly punctured anteriorly and very finely so from the middle to the apex; underside and legs fulvous, the extreme apices of the tibiae and the tarsi black.

Hab. MEXICO, Tehuantepec (*Sallé*).

A single specimen, differing from *L. nupta* and *L. varipes* in the colour of the antennae, absence of elytral spots, and unicolorous underside; it is, however, quite possible that *L. brunnea* is but a variety of *L. nupta*.

36 (D). *Lema immaculipennis*.

Obscure pale fulvous, the antennae (the basal joint excepted), the knees, the apices of the tibiae, the tarsi, and some small spots at the sides of the abdomen, black; thorax nearly impunctate; elytra convex, without depression, distinctly punctured at the base only.

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

Head strongly constricted behind the eyes, the latter deeply notched, the lateral grooves also very deep; labrum