

me agree so well in the differences pointed out below that I am compelled to treat the insect as specifically distinct. The head is not marked, either posteriorly or anteriorly, with black (thus differing from several species described by Lacordaire, e. g. *L. septempunctata*, *L. septem-plagiata*, &c.); the antennæ are pale or pale fuscous (not black as in the allied species); and the elytra in the typical form have a black anchor-shaped patch connected at the suture with a broad posterior band (resembling in this respect *L. dorsalis*, *L. gracilis*, and allied forms, in which, however, these marks are blue). The principal difference between *L. ancoralis* and *L. hexastigma* and its varieties is to be found in the pale testaceous legs and tibiæ, this coloration being constant in all the specimens from Bugaba; and in the basal depression of the elytra being very shallow. The var. *a.* resembles closely in the markings of the elytra *L. hexastigma*, and can only be separated by the colour of the antennæ and legs; while var. *b.*, although agreeing in every other way with the type, is entirely devoid of any black markings. In the costate apical interstices and the deep punctures of the elytra this species closely resembles *L. hexastigma*.

#### 45 (B). *Lema laticollis*.

Testaceous, the antennæ, the lower part of the face, and the tibiæ black; thorax subquadrate; elytra strongly punctate-striate, the suture, a spot at the shoulder, another before the middle, and a third near the apex, black.

*Var.* Elytra with the suture black towards the base only; the two posterior spots obsolete.

Length 2 lines.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Cordova, Vera Cruz (*Sallé*).

Four specimens. *L. laticollis* cannot be treated as a variety of *L. hexastigma*, on account of the following differences:—The clypeus and the labrum are black; the thorax is less elongate (being slightly broader than long), and its sides are but very moderately constricted; the elytra (though marked and punctured in the same way as in *L. hexastigma*) have their basal depression shallower; the underside and the femora are entirely testaceous or flavous; and the posterior femora extend very nearly to the end of the abdomen. The ninth row of punctures on the elytra is, as in *L. ancoralis*, largely interrupted and costiform.

#### 45 (C). *Lema palmeri*.

Black; antennæ very short, the apical joints obscure fulvous; thorax finely punctured, bi-impressed, the sides black, the rest of the surface testaceous; elytra testaceous, deeply punctured, the suture and a short humeral streak, black; legs testaceous, the femora with a black spot.

Length 2 lines.

Head impunctate at the vertex, black, the lower portion rugose, covered with pubescence; antennæ extremely short, not extending beyond the base of the thorax, all the joints short, the first and the terminal four joints fulvous, the others black; thorax subquadrate, testaceous, the sides black, the basilar sulcation well-marked, the surface with a double row of punctures on the disc, some scattered punctures near the anterior angles, and two short longitudinal foveæ near the anterior margin; scutellum black; elytra without basal depression, deeply and closely punctate-striate, the ninth row entire, the interstices slightly