

costate near the apex, a narrow sutural stripe extending from the base to the apex, and a short streak at the shoulders, black; underside black; legs fulvous, all the femora with a black median spot.

Hab. MEXICO, near the city (*Dr. Palmer*).

Of this species, remarkable for its short antennæ and the rugose lower portion of the head, only a single specimen was obtained.

45 (D). **Lema insularis.** (Tab. XXXV. fig. 20.)

Fulvous, the head, antennæ (the last three joints excepted), and breast black; elytra testaceous, a short stripe at the shoulder, an elongate spot surrounding the scutellum, and a transverse band below the middle of each, bluish-black, the ninth row of punctures entire.

Length 4 lines.

Head impunctate, black, the neck fulvous; antennæ slender, half the length of the body, the three lower joints stained with fulvous, the three apical ones flavous, the others black, the fourth joint one half longer than the third; thorax slightly longer than broad, deeply constricted at the middle, the surface impunctate, the basilar sulcation shallow; elytra with a slight depression below the base, distinctly punctured anteriorly, almost entirely impunctate below the middle, the interstices very slightly convex towards the apex, the markings arranged thus—a humeral stripe extending to one third of the elytral length and widened at its lower extremity, a scutellar spot (common to both elytra) slightly shorter than the lateral one, and a posterior transverse band not quite extending to either margin; legs and abdomen fulvous.

Hab. PANAMA, Taboga Island (*Champion*).

Very closely allied to the Colombian *L. divalis*, Clark, and possibly only a variety of that species; it differs in having the last three (instead of the last four) joints of the antennæ flavous and in the fulvous (not black) legs. A single specimen only was obtained.

45 (E). **Lema incisa.** (Tab. XXXV. fig. 24.)

Piceous, the head and breast entirely, or partly, black; antennæ obscure fulvous; thorax deeply grooved at the base, the latter flavous; elytra depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the anterior portion piceous, the posterior portion flavous, the ninth row of punctures entire.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 lines.

Head entirely impunctate, not constricted behind the eyes, piceous or black, the extreme base more or less fulvous, the space surrounding the eyes almost entirely impunctate; antennæ fulvous, the terminal joints sometimes darker, the third and fourth joints equal and each much longer than the second; thorax transverse, short, at least twice as broad as long, deeply constricted at the sides, the anterior angles slightly tuberculiform, the basilar groove very deep, the basal portion flavous, the anterior portion dark brown and with a few fine scattered punctures; scutellum brown at the base, black at the apex; elytra with a shallow depression below the base, the shoulders prominent, the punctuation rather deep anteriorly and diminishing gradually towards the apex, the ground-colour flavous, the anterior half occupied by a subquadrate piceous patch which does not extend to the shoulders nor to the lateral margins and is of a browner tint near the suture; the breast black, the abdomen piceous, the legs fulvous.

Hab. PANAMA, Volcan de Chiriqui 3000 feet (*Champion*).

I know of no described species with which the present insect can be compared. The deep thoracic groove and the pattern and colour of the elytra will readily distinguish *L. incisa*.