

it differs, however, from that species in its entirely fulvous head and in the shape of the elytral markings. From the other closely allied forms of the same group *L. permutans* may be known by the black (not blue) colour of the markings, the want of the humeral spot, and the deep punctures of the elytra, and other details pointed out in the above description. The variety differs from the type in the elytral spots being smaller—one is placed within the depression and the other below the middle; other differences I am not able to find.

47. *Lema exarata*.

Lema exarata, Clark, Cat. Phyt., App. p. 60¹.

Lema högei, huj. op. p. 11.

Hab. MEXICO, Vera Cruz, Cosamaloapam, Cordova (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*), Teapa¹.

Clark's species was unfortunately overlooked by me and described under a new name. It may be known from *L. maculipennis* by the much more coarsely punctured elytra and by the want of the black shoulder-spot. It is, however, not correct to say, as Clark does in his description, that the punctuation is "unarranged"—neither in the type nor in the other specimens before me is this the case; all that can be said is that the interstices within the deep fovea below the base of the elytra are rather swollen, the linear arrangement of the punctures (as in most other species of *Lema*) being perfectly clear. Some specimens have a black spot placed within the elytral depression, but in others this is absent. I am unable to find any trace of a fuscous spot at the sides of the thorax or of the similarly-coloured elytral punctures mentioned by Clark. The form with a single black spot within the elytral depression was described by me in the earlier part of this work under the name of *L. högei*.

49. *Lema sexpunctata*.

Lema sexpunctata, Oliv. Ent. vi. p. 738, t. 1. fig. 18¹; Lacord. Monogr. in Mém. Soc. Liège, iii. p. 486².

Lema albini, huj. op. p. 12³; Lacord. loc. cit. p. 492⁴.

Hab. NORTH AMERICA^{1 2 3}.—MEXICO^{3 4}, Cordova, Cosamaloapam, Totosinapan, Mirador (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, San Isidro, Cerro Zunil, Las Mercedes, Volcan de Atitlan, Dueñas³, San Gerónimo (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*); COSTA RICA (*Van Patten*).

L. albini is evidently a very variable species and is considered by Crotch (Proc. Ac. Phil. 1873, p. 26) to be a variety of *L. sexpunctata*, Oliv., with which I am inclined to agree. The elytral spots are very variable in size and also in number: in the true *L. sexpunctata* there are three spots on each elytron; in *L. albini* these spots are larger—the sutural with the corresponding one on the opposite elytron is confluent (together forming a triangular patch), and the posterior one assumes the shape of a transverse band. In these forms of *L. albini* the sides of the breast and a spot on the first