

abdominal segment are black; but examples with entirely fulvous underside are not rare. The legs in all, with the exception of the femora being fulvous at the base, are black. There are some specimens before me which have only one small black spot below the base of the elytra, but the other differences (if any) are so slight that I cannot treat these examples as representing distinct species; in this case, as in many other instances, it is almost impossible to draw the line between species and variety.

49 (A). *Lema pardalina*.

Fulvous, the antennæ (the fulvous basal joint excepted), the apices of the femora, and the tibiæ and tarsi black; elytra deeply and remotely punctate-striate, with a fovea below the base, the suture anteriorly, a spot on the shoulder, two spots placed obliquely below the base, and one below the middle, black.

Var. The sutural and humeral spots wanting.

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

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

I cannot treat this as a variety of *L. sexpunctata*, to which, however, it is closely allied; the differences are as follows:—The thorax is slightly shorter; the elytra have their punctures deeper and more remotely placed, the fovea is situated close to the suture, the latter is black for a short distance near the base, and there is an extra black spot placed a little lower down than the one within the fovea (this spot is always absent in all the specimens I refer to *L. sexpunctata*) at the sides below the base. The entire underside is fulvous; and the elytral punctuation is very fine below the middle. The three specimens before me only differ from each other in the spot on the shoulder and suture of the elytra being obsolete in one of them.

49 (B). *Lema dugèsi*.

Lema dugèsi, de Borre, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxv. p. 13 (1881)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Guanajuato¹.

This species was described from a single example and placed by the author near *L. helvola*, Lac.; it is unknown to me.

49 (C). *Lema flavipennis*.

Pale flavous, the antennæ, labrum, tibiæ, and tarsi black; thorax subquadrate, rather transverse; elytra very faintly depressed below the base, strongly punctate-striate, the ninth row interrupted; breast brownish.

Length 2 lines.

Of rather broad general shape; the head impunctate, with a short longitudinal groove between the eyes, the latter somewhat deeply indented; labrum and mandibles black; antennæ slender, two thirds the length of the body, black, the third and fourth joints equal; thorax almost broader than long, the sides very moderately constricted at the middle, the basilar groove not strongly marked (in one specimen with a central depression); elytra much broader than the thorax, rather flattened, almost imperceptibly depressed below the base, pale flavous, deeply and regularly punctate-striate anteriorly, the punctuation becoming more feeble behind, the interstices costiform towards the apex, the ninth row of punctures only visible on the apical third; breast brownish, covered with thin pubescence; posterior femora extending to the apex of the elytra; the tibiæ and tarsi black.

Hab. MEXICO, Toxpam (*Sallé*).