

arranged in striæ, but becoming stronger towards the base, the ninth row of punctures interrupted, the interstices costate towards the sides and apex; underside black, finely clothed with greyish pubescence; legs with a slight bluish gloss; the femora rather feeble, extending to the end of the abdomen in the male.

Hab. MEXICO, San Miguel (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Zapote (*Champion*); PANAMA, Bugaba, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Champion*).

L. foveipennis approaches *L. fryi*, Clark, a species placed by me at the beginning of the genus, from which it is separated by the deep transverse elytral depression, long antennæ, and the want of the small rufous spots on the head. *L. violacea*, Lac., and *L. cærulea*, Lac., are larger, the former having more strongly developed femora, and the latter a differently shaped head; *L. lepida*, Lac., has the head rufous in front, and the eyes deeply notched. Many specimens from the State of Panama, but one only from Guatemala, and one from Mexico. This latter does not differ from the others, except in having (as is the case with so many other similarly-coloured species) two rufous spots behind the eyes, and in the more violaceous colour of the elytra; in the absence of other distinctive characters, I think it best to look upon the Mexican form as a variety of *L. foveipennis*.

60 (B). *Lema azureipennis*?

Lema azureipennis, Lacord. Monogr. in Mém. Soc. Liège, iii. p. 506¹.

Hab. MEXICO, Orizaba (*H. H. Smith & F. D. Godman*), Toxpam, Vera Cruz, Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Volcan de Atitlan, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*); NICARAGUA, Chontales (*Janson*).—VENEZUELA, Caracas¹.

I am not able to refer with certainty the specimens before me from the above localities to this or to any one of the several closely allied species described by Lacordaire; all are apparently subject to a good deal of variation. They agree with the description of *L. azureipennis* in having the first two joints of the antennæ red, but in a few examples the first joint only is of that colour. The elytra are either metallic blue or violet, and have a deep basal depression; their punctuation is much finer than in most of the other similarly-coloured species of our region, the apex being almost impunctate, and the ninth row interrupted. In most specimens the colour of the underside is black, but in a few (which differ in no other way) it is fulvous: this variation prevents the certain identification of the species with any one of those included in Lacordaire's monograph. The present insect varies in size from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lines; and the legs vary in colour from black to fulvous, but are usually of the latter colour with the tibiæ darker; it has the third joint of the antennæ shorter than the fourth, and the elytral punctures are rather distantly placed.

60 (c). *Lema bisulcata*.

Black, the head rufous at the base; thorax finely punctured on the disc, sulcate in front and at the base; elytra metallic blue, with a deep basal depression, very strongly punctate-striate, the ninth row interrupted. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.