

Head constricted towards the base, rather elongate, impunctate; the eyes large and prominent, and somewhat deeply notched, bounded behind by a narrow transverse rufous band, and with a short longitudinal groove in the middle between them; antennæ half the length of the body, thickened towards the apical joints, black, the third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax transverse, broader than long, the sides rather deeply constricted at the middle, with a transverse groove (more distinctly visible at the sides) in front of the anterior margin, and another (oblique at the sides) at some distance from the base, the middle of the disc impressed with a row of fine punctures; elytra slightly narrowed at the middle, deeply longitudinally depressed within the shoulders and also below the base, the punctures very deep and rather remotely placed, and those of the eighth row larger than the others, the ninth row interrupted in the middle, the interstices costate at the apex; the underside and legs black.

Hab. MEXICO, Jalapa (*Höge*).

L. bisulcata differs from the other species with blue elytra belonging to this division in the structure of the antennæ and the rufous band on the vertex, in connection with the black head and thorax, the anterior sulcation of the latter, and the deep depression and punctures of the elytra.

It cannot be mistaken for any other species with unicolorous upper surface.

60 (D). *Lema brevicornis*.

Black; above dark metallic blue; antennæ very short and robust; thorax minutely punctured and finely strigose; elytra without basal depression, very regularly punctate-striate, the ninth row of punctures interrupted.

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

Head slightly constricted behind, the vertex impunctate; eyes moderately large, not deeply notched, bounded behind by a transverse groove, the latter with two ill-defined rufous elevations in the middle, the entire lower part of the face thickly covered with yellowish pubescence; antennæ scarcely extending beyond the base of the elytra, distinctly thickened towards the apex, all the joints robust and short; thorax transverse, distinctly widened in front, the sides rather deeply constricted, the basal groove distinct, the entire surface impressed with very fine punctures and strigæ, and of a bluish-green tint; scutellum black, its apex deeply emarginate; elytra rather cylindrical, the basal depression almost obsolete, very regularly and rather deeply punctured, the punctuation (as usual) becoming rather finer posteriorly, the ninth row broadly interrupted (the anterior punctures composing it strongly, the posterior ones very finely, impressed); underside covered with fine yellowish pubescence.

Hab. MEXICO, Salazar (*Höge*).

A single specimen obtained by Herr Höge during his second journey. This insect is apparently a close ally of *L. fryi*, Clark, but it cannot be identified with it. The very short and robust antennæ (which are similarly formed in *L. fryi*), in connection with the finely punctured and rugose thorax and the much smaller general size, will separate *L. brevicornis* from any other species of this division.

Lema mexicana (p. 14).

To the locality Mexico, add:—Puebla, El Mirador (*Sallé*).

In the description of this species I have omitted to mention that the sides of the head below the eyes are black: this seems to be a good and constant character by which *L. mexicana* may be separated from the allied forms with similar elytral pattern. In the four specimens before me the head is thus coloured.