

61 (A). *Lema relucens*.

Fulvous, the antennæ and legs piceous or black; elytra without basal depression, deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the ninth row interrupted, a transverse band at the base, and another near the apex, metallic blue or green.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 lines.

Head impunctate, the lateral grooves very deep; the eyes not very deeply notched; the clypeus and labrum black, the other parts fulvous; antennæ half the length of the body, piceous or black; thorax subquadrate, scarcely longer than broad, the sides moderately constricted, the basal groove not very deep, the surface with one or two rows of very minute punctures on the middle of the disc; scutellum fulvous; elytra without any basal depression, deeply and closely punctate-striate, the interstices costate at the apex, the ninth row of punctures interrupted at the middle, the transverse blue bands placed thus—one (extending to the sides and occupying about one fourth of the length of the elytra) at the base, and one (not extending to the sides, and widened at the suture) near the apex; underside fulvous, the legs piceous or black with a slight bluish gloss.

Hab. MEXICO, Ventanas, Presidio (*Forrer*), Cordova (*Sallé*), Vera Cruz (*H. H. Smith*).

L. relucens cannot be mistaken for *L. mexicana*, on account of the elytra being much more strongly and closely punctured, and without basal depression, and the underside and legs differently coloured. The species belongs, however, to the same division as *L. mexicana*, it having the ninth row of elytral punctures interrupted. The seven specimens before me agree in every way with each other.

63. *Lema dilaticollis*.

Obscure piceous or dark fulvous below; antennæ (the first joint excepted) black; head and thorax fulvous (both sometimes marked with fuscous); thorax widened anteriorly; elytra dark blue or greenish, strongly punctate-striate, the base without depression; legs fulvous, the femora with an obscure piceous spot.

Length 2 lines.

Head rather elongate; the clypeus piceous, the vertex generally stained with the same colour; eyes deeply notched; antennæ half the length of the body, black, the first joint, and sometimes the second also, fulvous; thorax rather broader than long, the sides somewhat deeply constricted at the middle, the anterior portion distinctly widened towards the apex, the basal groove rather strongly marked, the surface impunctate; scutellum fulvous; elytra narrowed towards the apex, with a scarcely visible depression below the base, the latter not raised, the punctuation deep and strong anteriorly, but very finely impressed towards the apex (where not more than six or seven rows are visible), the ninth row greatly interrupted at the middle; the underside obscure piceous, the sides of the breast and the middle of the abdomen more or less fulvous, clothed with fine silky pubescence; femora marked with an obscure fuscous spot at the middle, the posterior pair robust and extending to the end of the abdomen; tarsi sometimes stained with fuscous on their outer edge.

Hab. MEXICO, Cordova, Toxpam (*Sallé*), Jalapa (*Höge*); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

I am not able to satisfactorily identify this species with any of those included in the twenty-ninth group of Lacordaire's monograph. *L. dilaticollis* is distinguished amongst its allies by the rather elongate head and the black or dark epistome; in some specimens there is a dark marking on the vertex and two short longitudinal stripes on the thorax. The sides of the thorax from the middle to the apex are strongly divergent, so that the anterior margin is wider than the head (although the latter is not constricted