

entire elytral disc is occupied by the dark blue bands, the margin only being narrowly fulvous. *L. cæruleo-plagiata* should follow *L. dorsalis*.

67. *Lema fulvo-marginata*.

Fulvous; labrum black; thorax subquadrate, sometimes punctured on the disc; elytra with a deep basal depression, metallic blue or greenish, the extreme lateral and apical margins fulvous; legs entirely fulvous. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ line.

♂. Head slightly constricted behind the eyes, the space surrounding the latter remotely punctured and sparsely pubescent; labrum piceous; antennæ nearly as long as the body, the basal joints fulvous, the others slightly darker, the second to the fourth joints gradually increasing in length, the rest still more elongate and equal; thorax subquadrate, the sides but very moderately constricted, the anterior angles without tubercles, the basal sulcation distinct but not very deep, the surface with a double row of punctures on the middle of the disc and a few punctures near the anterior angles; scutellum fulvous; elytra subdepressed, with a short but deep impression below the base near the suture, strongly and not very closely punctured anteriorly, much more finely posteriorly, the interstices costate near the apex, the surface of a metallic greenish-blue colour, the lateral margin narrowly fulvous, this colour generally extending to the space between the interrupted ninth row of punctures and to the apex; underside and legs fulvous; the posterior femora extending to the apex of the abdomen.

Hab. MEXICO, Teapa in Tabasco (*H. H. Smith*).

The typical form of *L. fulvo-marginata* is well distinguished from the numerous small species with metallic blue elytra by the narrow fulvous margin of the latter, this colour being, however, in some specimens confined to the apex. In the female the antennæ and the posterior femora are shorter than in the male. The intermediate joints of the antennæ are more or less stained with fuscous, and sometimes the anterior tarsi and the apices of the tibiæ also.

CRIOCERIS.

Crioceris viridis (p. 15).

To the locality given, add:—MEXICO, Almolonga, Jalapa (*Höge*), Orizaba (*Godman*), Cordova (*Sallé*); GUATEMALA, Sabo in Vera Paz (*Champion*).

There is a small, more or less distinct, fovea visible at the sides and near the middle of the elytra in all specimens; of this Lacordaire makes no mention.

Crioceris nitida (p. 15).

To the locality given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cerro Zunil (*Champion*).

Lacordaire places *C. nitida* amongst those species in which the prosternum is narrow but distinct, which is the case in the Guatemalan examples. The latter are much more shining than *C. viridis*, and are also more robust and generally larger; the thorax, instead of having fine transverse ridges, is sparingly and finely punctured; and the elytra are finely punctate-striate, and have (as in *C. viridis*) a distinct lateral fovea, and the interstices are elevated at the apex. There appear to be several very closely allied metallic green Central-American species which are not easy to separate. I have not seen any Mexican specimens of *C. nitida*.