Euphoria limbalis, n. sp.—Smaller than *fulgida;* upper surface polished; entire disk of thorax and elytra of a uniform green, rather less brilliant than in *fulgida;* side margins of thorax and elytra brownish testaceous, legs in great part testaceous. Head as in *fulgida;* prothorax with the sides distinctly less strongly convergent from base to apical third, disk more coarsely and numerously punctate, the punctures nearly even in size and distribution throughout; lateral bead slightly stronger than in *fulgida*. Elytra rather more coarsely punctate than in *fulgida*, and with numerous small cretaceous spots. Pygidium entirely testaceous, with four cretaceous spots; ventral segments more or less tinged with testaceous, the terminal segment entirely of this colour; first five segments with a cretaceous spot at the lateral margin. Sculpture beneath and legs nearly as in *fulgida*, except that the ventral segments are more evidently though very sparsely punctate.

Length, 12 mm.

Enterprise, Florida. A single female specimen given me by Mr. Schwarz.

Euphoria holochloris, n. sp.—Moderately brilliant green above, slightly darker at sides of elytra and beneath, surface lustre feebly bluish in certain lights, the under side and legs distinctly blue-green, tarsi black; cretaceous spots entirely wanting. Prothorax a little less strongly narrowed from the base and scutellum, less elongate than in *fulgida;* otherwise nearly as in the latter species.

Length, 16–17 mm.

Fort Huachuca, Arizona, 2 ♂'s, 1 ♀. Kindly given me by Mr. F. S. Daggett, in whose collection are numerous examples.

I have seen examples of this species in both the LeConte and Horn collections; in the former it is properly separated, but in the latter it stands with *fulgida*. Aside from the differences mentioned above, it should be noted that in the male of *fulgida* there is a group of very fine punctures at the middle of the first three or four ventral segments, no trace of which appears in *holochloris*.

The statement made by Horn that the upper surface in *fulgida* is "entirely void of pubescence," is not strictly true, there being, especially on the elytra, numerous very short suberect hairs, which are distinct enough in well-preserved specimens of all the above mentioned species, which may be separated as follows: