

slightly curved, armed above and beneath on both margins with piceous spines, those beneath smaller and placed more remote from each other. Elytra fully developed, surpassing the tip of the abdomen, the anterior half greenish, the posterior half brownish; tympanum small, that of the left elytron the smaller and margined with piceous; wings about as broad as long and very gently infumate, when folded just reaching the tip of the elytra. Abdomen moderately plump, dark brownish, apically growing lighter; supra-anal plate small, vertical apically, obtusangularly rounded, entire; subgenital plate moderately elongate, truncate apically and furnished with a pair of elongate club-shaped apical styles, black in colour; cerci short, stout and apically cut squarely off, the tip slightly excavate and armed dorsally with a subapical tubercle.

Measurements. Entire length of body from the front of the head to the tips of the subgenital stylets, 33 mm.; pronotum, 7 mm.; elytra, 26 mm.; wings, 23 mm.; fore femora, 10 mm.; hind femora, 20 mm.; width of hind femora at the widest part, 6 mm.; of elytra at widest point, 7 mm.; three millimeters from the tip, 3 mm.; of wings at widest point, 21 mm.

Type a single ♂. Rio Charape, Peru, September 17, 1911. C. H. T. Townsend, collector. Catalogue No. 15320 U. S. Nat. Museum.

ON SOME APPARENTLY NEW COLEOPTERA FROM INDIANA AND FLORIDA.

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On of the most common of the Chrysomelid beetles taken in Florida in February and March was *Lema brunnicollis* Lac., which was abundant on the flowers and foliage of the thistle *Carduus horridulus* Push. The first blossom of this thistle opened near Sarasota on February 6th, and the first *Lema* was taken on the 8th. They were found mating on February 16th. and again at Sanford on March 28th.

A careful comparison of these Florida specimens with those from Indiana described under the name *brunnicollis* Lac. in my "Coleoptera of Indiana", p. 1111, shows that the two are very distinct, the Florida example being much larger, with less convex elytra and having the frontal tubercles less prominent, the thorax less constricted at base, with two rows of coarse punctures along the median line and with numerous similar punctures scattered over the apical half. In colour the Florida specimens are darker, the elytra being blackish blue and the thorax in most specimens having the apical half clouded with greenish fuscous. These differences were pointed out to the late Frederick Blanchard,