

Anything like a summary of the Odonate-fauna of this region must be left until the conclusion of the work. One remark may be made in this place. It is that the material which it has been possible to study reveals so many variations and data for discussion of general questions that I have thought it necessary to state, under each species, the number of individuals which I have actually examined in writing of them. Much, indeed, of the value of what I have here written depends on comparisons made from *numerous*, and not from a few, individuals. And on the other hand, it is to be understood that, where I cite localities without any statements as to the number of individuals, such citations are from pre-existing literature, or from manuscript communications, or from my own previous studies, and not from examinations made expressly for the present work. The reader who wishes to test my conclusions concerning any species has therefore to consult the list of localities quoted in order to learn the extent of the material on which my assertions are based.

The terminology employed is, for the most part, that of my "Introduction to the Study of the Odonata" (Transactions of the American Entomological Society, xx. pp. 152 *a*-218, Philadelphia, 1893).

I. ZYGOPTERA.

Front and hind wings similar in shape, or nearly so, without a membranule, with a quadrilateral. Males having the sternites of the eleventh abdominal segment developed as *two* clasping-organs—the so-called inferior, terminal, abdominal appendages. Nymphs with three caudal tracheal gills.

AGRIONIDÆ.

Head transversely elongated, eyes separated from each other; lateral lobes of the labium two-jointed, middle lobe bifid. Females with genital valves.

Synopsis of the Subfamilies.

Median sector separating from the principal nearer to the arculus than to the nodus.

Antenodals five or more, cross-veins in the postcostal area beginning

before the level of the apex of the quadrilateral 1. CALOPTERYGINÆ.

Antenodals two, cross-veins in the postcostal area beginning at the

level of the apex of the quadrilateral 2. LESTINÆ.

Median sector separating from the principal nearer to the nodus than to the arculus.

Antenodals two to five, but usually two 3. AGRIONINÆ*.

* The reasons leading to these modifications of the usual classification of the Zygoptera are discussed in an article entitled "On the Systematic Position of *Thaumatoneura inopinata*, McLachlan (Order Odonata), with some Remarks on the Classification of the Suborder Zygoptera," which will shortly be published in the Entomologists' Monthly Magazine (London).