

Subfam. CALOPTERYGINÆ.

*Key to the Genera of the present faunal district.*

- § 1. Lower sector of the arculus arising from near the middle of the latter, upper sector arising farther forward.
- Antecubitals (or antenodals) in the costal and subcostal spaces approximately equal in number. Quadrilateral approximately equal in length to the median space or much longer . . . . . LEGION CALOPTERYX.
- Median space with cross-veins, arculus not bent; pterostigma, when present, of one cell only; males with the front wings having the postcostal space of more than two rows of cells and a red basal spot in all the species of this fauna . . . . . GENUS HETÆRINA.
- Median space free, arculus bent where its sectors arise; pterostigma, when present, of more than one cell; first antennal joint much shorter than the second . . . . . GENUS CALOPTERYX.
- Antecubitals in the costal space at least twice as numerous as those in the subcostal space. Quadrilateral much shorter than the median space . . . . . LEGION AMPHIPTERYX.
- Quadrilateral free, postcostal cross-veins beginning before the apex of the quadrilateral, some postcubitals between the pterostigma and the costa . . . . . GENUS AMPHIPTERYX\*.
- § 2. Lower and upper sectors of the arculus arising together from the upper end of the latter . . . . . LEGION THORE.
- Median sector unbranched, no supplementary sectors between the short sector and the superior sector of the triangle †, only one antecubital distinctly thicker than the others . . . . . GENUS CORA.

HETÆRINA.

*Hetærina*, Selys, Syn. Calopt. p. 30 (1853); Monogr. Calopt. p. 96 (1854)<sup>1</sup>; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 104 (1890).

For some years it has been known that the division of the species of *Hetærina* into two primary groups, based on the absence or the presence of a pterostigma<sup>1</sup>, is untenable, since a number of species have been found to vary from the one condition to the other, each within its own specific limits. The subordinate divisions depending on the presence or absence of red or brown spots on the tips of the wings of the males are also unsatisfactory, since, even in those species in which such spots are present,

\* Baron de Selys gave [Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) vii. p. 450 (1859)] as a character separating *Amphipteryx* from *Dineura* (= *Diphlebia*) that the former had no supplementary sectors between the short sector and the superior sector of the triangle. The present material of *Amphipteryx* does not sustain this statement, owing to the considerable percentage of individuals in which such supplementary sectors exist.

† This character, which distinguishes *Cora* from the genus *Thore*, is subject to exception in 5.5 per cent. of the present material of *Cora marina* (specimens from San Gerónimo), but otherwise it seems good.