

32. *Argia funebris*. (Tab. IV. fig. 59.)

*Agrion funebre*, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Am. p. 92 (1861)<sup>1</sup>.

*Argia funebris*, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xx. p. 398 (1865)<sup>2</sup>.

♂. Rear of the head pale. Pale (violet) antehumeral stripe equal in width to the black mid-dorsal. Humeral stripe not forked, linear above, its lower half wider, one-fifth to one-sixth as wide as the pale antehumeral. Segment 2 violet, with a triangular, anteapical, black spot on each side; 3-6 violet, apical fifth to fourth black; 7 black, with a transverse, basal, pale ring; 8 and 9 blue, unspotted.

Pterostigma surmounting more than one cell (except on one front wing, on which it surmounts less than one cell). Antenodal cells 4 on all wings.

*Dimensions*.—Abdomen 31.5, hind wing 25 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO (*M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂ from *Deppe*, type of Hagen).

Some remarks on the relationship of *A. funebris* are given under *A. vivida*, var. *plana*, anteà, p. 96.

33. *Argia immunda*. (Tab. IV. figg. 60, 60 s.)

*Agrion immundum*, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Am. p. 93 (1861)<sup>1</sup>.

*Argia immunda*, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xx. p. 401 (1865)<sup>2</sup>.

? *Argia vivida*, Hagen, in Selys, *l. c.* (♀ only) [see under *A. vivida*, anteà, p. 95].

♂. Rear of the head pale. Pale (violet or blue) antehumeral stripe from three-fourths to one and a half times as wide as the black mid-dorsal. Humeral stripe forked in its upper half (except in a male, Diente), one-third to equally as wide in its lower half as the pale antehumeral. Segment 2 violaceous or blue, each side with a superior spot near base, a larger rounded spot near apex, and an oblique inferior streak, black, the latter two or all three sometimes united; 3-6 violaceous or blue, each side with a postbasal streak and the apical third black; the postbasal streaks of one side may unite on the dorsum with their fellows of the opposite side, but not with the apical black, so that black may predominate and each of these segments 3-6 have two pale and two black, transverse, alternating bands; 7 black, with a pale, transverse, basal ring; 8 and 9 blue, each side with a black inferior stripe as long as the segments.

♀. Differs from the male as follows:—Humeral stripe hardly more than a line throughout; segment 7 like 6, but with the postbasal streak and the apical black usually united; 8 and 9 pale, unspotted.

♂ ♀. Pterostigma of the front wings .8-.9 mm. long, surmounting one cell (48% ♂, 45% ♀), less than one cell (46.3% ♂, 45% ♀), or more than one cell (5.6% ♂, 10% ♀); of the hind wings, .9 ♂, 1-1.18 mm. ♀ long, surmounting one cell (45.3% ♂, 42.5% ♀), less than one cell (41.6% ♂, 42.5% ♀), or more than one cell (13% ♂, 15% ♀).

Antenodal cells on the front wings 3 (91.3% ♂, 95% ♀), 4 (5.6% ♂), or 3+ (3% ♂, 5% ♀); on the hind wings 3 (97% ♂, 100% ♀), 3+ (2% ♂), or 4 (1% ♂).

*Dimensions*.—Abdomen, ♂ 25-27.5, ♀ 27-31; hind wing, ♂ 18.5-21, ♀ 22-24 mm.

*Hab.* UNITED STATES, Waco (*M. C. Z.*), Round Mt. and San Antonio, Texas (*A. N. S.* and colls. *Needham & P. P. C.*: 37 ♂, 14 ♀).—MEXICO, Diente [3 ♂, 1 ♀] and Monterey, Nuevo Leon (*Rhoads*: 9 ♂, 5 ♀), Victoria (*Barrett*, coll. *P. P. C.*: 1 ♂), and Tampico<sup>1 2</sup>, Tamaulipas, Savana Grande [2 ♂], Venta de Zopilote [1 ♂], and Rio Papagaio [1 ♂] in Guerrero (*H. H. Smith*).

Taken between March and September in Texas, and in October in Guerrero.

The female of *A. immunda* differs from that of *A. apicalis*, Say, in having the mid-dorsal thoracic stripe one-fourth as wide as the thoracic dorsum, while in *A. apicalis* it is a mere line; from *A. vivida*, ♀, by the shorter pterostigma, three antenodal cells