

Key to Genera known (or likely) to occur in Mexico and Central America.

- § 1. Arculus at the second antecubital or but slightly beyond (*i. e.* by less than the length of the upper limb of the arculus itself).
1. Nodal sector on the hind wings arising at or near to the fourth postcubital or more remote (except in *Enallagma basidens*, which is like 2).
- A. Costal side of the pterostigma on the hind wings (and often also on the front wings) usually shorter than the proximal or distal sides*. Superior and inferior sectors of the triangle on the front wings reaching to the levels of the origin of the ultra-nodal and nodal sectors respectively or beyond.
- B. Venation of the front and hind wings in the male similar; female with a ventral apical spine on segment 8 HESPERAGRION.
- BB. Venation of the tips of the front and hind wings of the male dissimilar; female with no ventral apical spine on segment 8 . . . ANISAGRION.
- AA. Costal side of the pterostigma on all the wings usually longer than the proximal or distal sides. Venation and pterostigmata of front and hind wings similar in both sexes.
- C. Inferior sector of the triangle arising at least as far in front of the submedian cross-vein as the latter is long †. Pale postocular spots on a dark ground present. Abdomen chiefly black, or blue and black. Females with an apical ventral spine on segment 8. Males with the hind margin of segment 10 more or less emarginate, but not usually elevated into a distinct tubercle or process ENALLAGMA.
- CC. Inferior sector of the triangle arising at or slightly beyond the submedian cross-vein. Pale postocular spots as above. Colours black with blue or green. Females spined as above. Males with the hind margin of segment 10 more or less elevated into a process or plate which is excised or bifid at tip ACANTHAGRION.
- CCC. Inferior sector of the triangle arising at the submedian cross-vein or at a less distance in front than the latter is long. No pale postocular spots on a dark ground. Abdomen of the males chiefly red, of the females red or dark metallic-green, -brown, or -black. Females not spined as above, their genital valves not reaching beyond the terminal abdominal appendages. Superior appendages of the males not as stated below for the next genus TELEBASIS.
- CCCC. Inferior sector of the triangle as above stated for *Telebasis*. No pale postocular spots on a dark ground, or, if present, confluent with

* Except in *Anisagrion truncatipenne*, the proximal and distal sides of whose pterostigma on the hind wings are almost at right angles to the costa, instead of forming oblique angles therewith, as in most Agrioninae.

† Exceptions occur in possibly the majority of individuals of *Enallagma antennatum*, Say (*fischeri*, Kellicott), and *E. divagans*, Selys, of the United States, in which this sector is as above stated for *Telebasis*.