

ERYTHEMIS (p. 329).

Erythemis simplicicollis, race **collocata** (p. 332).

A young male from Santa Rosalia, with the abdominal segments 4-9 characteristically marked and a transverse brown frontal band, has the additional black thoracic lines described *anteà*, page 331, for the second Altamira male of *simplicicollis* type. The female from Santa Rosalia has a pale brown frontal band.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Baños de Santa Rosalia [1 pair + 5 ♂] in Chihuahua, San Pedro in Coahuila [1 ♂] (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*).

Abundant at Santa Rosalia over a small marsh. A female of the same form, or of *simplicicollis* type, was observed ovipositing at Guzman, in Chihuahua, but not taken.

The following genus and species have still to be added to the Central-American list:—

PERILESTES (to precede the genus *Hyponoura*, p. 65).

Perilestes, Hagen, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xiv. p. 31 (1862)¹; Selys, Mém. Couron. Acad. Belg. xxxviii. p. 66 (1886)²; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 124 (1890)³.

This genus would fall under the legion Agrion of our Synopsis, page 51, *anteà*, owing to the absence of supplementary sectors. It appears to be related to *Heteragrion*, however, as de Selys remarks², by the subnodal and nodal sectors arising farther from the nodus than from the pterostigma. Two other characters render this genus easy of recognition: the median sector arises at, or a little distal to, the first postcubital; the posterior distal angle of the quadrilateral touches the hind margin on all the wings.

1. **Perilestes fragilis?**

Perilestes fragilis, Hagen, *l. c.* p. 32 (1862)¹; ? Selys, *l. c.* p. 67 (1886)².

The Costa Rican example differs from the single male described² in that the postbasal transverse yellow band, present on abdominal segments 4-7, is absent on 3. It has 13 postcubitals (14 on right hind wing), ultra-nodal sector arising at the 12th (13th on right hind wing), pterostigma surmounting a little more than one cell, wings petioled to only a little farther distad than the level of the proximal end of the quadrilateral; anterior side of quadrilateral $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as posterior side, 3 (front wings) or 4 (hind) times as long as the proximal side; submedian cross-vein between the levels of the two antecubitals, but much nearer to that of the first; nodus at one-third way from base of wing to stigma. (*Cf.*¹) Appendages much distorted. Abd. 48, hind wing 23 mm.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Surubres (*Biolley, A. N. S.*: 1 immature ♂).—GUIANA, Essequibo¹; BRAZIL, Congonhas¹, Pebas², Teffe², S. Paulo².

The final decision on the question raised by de Selys² as to the specific identity of the specimens described in 1862¹ and 1886² will affect the name of this Costa Rican example also.