

EPIGOMPHUS (pp. 169, 399).

2 (A). *Epigomphus verticicornis*, sp. n.

- ♂. Superior appendages subequal in length to segment 10, each one, in dorsal view, having the inner edge concave, the outer convex but not angulated, apical fourth of the appendage narrower, apex rounded, obtuse, the inner surface with a tubercle at two-fifths' length which is smooth and rounded on the right appendage, but bears a downwardly-directed spine (not visible in profile view) on the left appendage; in profile, upper edge almost straight but declining for the proximal two-thirds, declining still more steeply for the distal third, lower edge concave almost in a semicircle from a short distance beyond the base to the apex; the thickness of the appendage, as seen in profile, consequently continually decreases from base to apex. Inferior appendage reaching to the level of the apices of the superiors, widely bifid for almost its entire length, branches less divaricate than the superiors, each branch slightly bifid at tip (seen best in end view), the two divisions subequal, the outer directed laterally outward, the inner curved upward, no apical tuft of hairs; on the superior surface of the appendage, at the very base of each branch, is a fairly slender forwardly-curved spine, just to the inner side of, and almost concealed by, the superior appendage of the same side; right and left edges of inferior appendage subparallel, interval between the two branches almost U-shaped, distance between their tips less than twice as wide as the width of either branch at base.
- ♀. Spines of the antero-inferior row, third femora, increasing in length gradually, at least on the left side; on the right third femur the distal 7 spines are more abruptly longer than the others, femora blackish above, paler below. Superior surface of occiput with a well-developed conical tubercle each side, a larger polished tubercle on each side of the vertex behind each lateral ocellus; lateral ocellus, vertex tubercle, and occipital tubercle lying in the same straight paramedian line; anterior surface of each vertex tubercle sloping upward and backward from the ocellar base, posterior surface almost perpendicular to the vertex surface. Vulvar lamina half as long as 9, narrowing posteriorly from the base, apical half bifid. Eleventh segment ("anal tubercle") as long as the appendages, and $\frac{5}{6}$ as long as 10; 10 is $\frac{3}{5}$ as long as 9.

Dimensions.—Abdomen (incl. apps.), ♂ 42, ♀ 46; hind wing, ♂ 35, ♀ 39; costal edge of stigma, front wing, ♂ 3.2, ♀ 4 mm.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Tuis (*C. H. Lankester, A. N. S.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀).

These two specimens, communicated by Prof. Biolley, were taken in June, 1907, and sent enclosed in the same envelope, whence it is concluded they were pairing. This species falls in the same sections of the synopsis, page 170, *antèa*, as *E. quadracies*. The name proposed alludes to the tubercles on the vertex of the female.