

shown by the key. All these females, which I have placed under *H. titia*, have a pterostigma.

8. *Hetærina caja*.

Libellula caja, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ins. ii. p. 82 and index, t. 45. fig 2 (entire insect) (1773) ¹.

Agrion caja, Drury, Westwood's edit. ii. p. 93, t. 45. fig. 2 (1837) ².

Hetærina caja, Selys, Syn. Calopt. p. 32 (1853) ³; Monogr. Calopt. p. 104, t. 10. fig. 8 (apps. ♂) (1854) ⁴; Walker, List Neur. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 618 (1853) ⁵; McLachl. Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1881, p. 27 ⁶; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 104 (1890) ⁷; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iii. p. 370 (1899) ⁸.

(Nec *Calopteryx caja*, Rambur, according to Selys, *l. c.* 1854, p. 106, although Kirby ⁷ has included this reference.)

Hab. MEXICO, Acapulco (*Hassler Exped., M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂); PANAMA, La Chorrera (*Dolby-Tyler* ⁸).—COLOMBIA ⁴; VENEZUELA ⁴, Caracas (*Bartleman, U. S. N. M.*: 23 ♂, 12 ♀); ECUADOR ⁶.

The appendages of the Acapulco male agree precisely with those figured by de Selys ⁴, and with those of a male from Puerto Cabello, of the original material of de Selys and Hagen, now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass. The red on the base of the wings is deeper, however, and on the front pair extends to two-thirds of the distance from the base to the nodus.

9. *Hetærina pilula*, sp. n. (Tab. II. figg. 27, 35.)

♂. Lips, base of mandibles, 2nd antennal joint, and rhinarium yellowish or ochreous; remainder of the head black; nasus with a metallic green, vertex with a coppery-red, reflection.

Prothorax and thoracic dorsum dark brown, with coppery-red reflection. Sides of the thorax yellow, with a dark brown band having a coppery-red reflection on each of the mesepimeron, metepisternum, and metepimeron. None of these bands quite reach the bases of the wings or of the feet, their width successively decreases from before backward. The yellow humeral stripe is about one-half as wide as the dark brown of the same side of the thoracic dorsum; mid-dorsal thoracic carina black.

Abdominal segments 1-6 brown, 7-10 black; a basal yellow (dorsally interrupted) and an apical black ring at the articulations of 3-6; 10 with a mid-dorsal carina.

Superior appendages about one and a half times as long as segment 10. Viewed from above, nearly straight in the basal half, curved toward each other in the apical half; inner margin showing a distinct convex dilatation in the basal third, and in the middle third two teeth, directed backward, the second of which is the larger and more acute and bears (on the upper-inner surface of the appendage) an oblique slightly denticulated ridge; beyond the second tooth the inner edge shows two or three denticles, followed by an almost semicircular concavity leading to the apex, which is rounded and slightly thickened. In profile-view the two teeth are visible, the basal convexity is not seen, and the extreme apex is slightly upturned.

Inferior appendages half as long as the superiors, reaching to a level between the two teeth thereof; each tapers in the basal two-thirds, but is distinctly enlarged and thickened in the apical third, whether viewed from above or in profile.

Legs blackish, but paler and brownish on the tibiae and the lower surfaces of the femora.

Wings with pterostigma black, surmounting one cell to one-half a cell. Hind wings with a carmine spot at the tip, not more densely reticulated than the adjacent uncoloured areas. Carmine at the base of the front wings reaching from the median vein to two rows of cells below the postcosta and outward to one cell beyond the quadrilateral; the basal half of the spot reaches the hind margin of the wing and also