

Of the variety *sublimbata* I have examined one of the two male types sent me for study by Mr. McLachlan. The dimensions, not given in the description, are: abdomen 37 mm., hind wing 24.5 mm.

As to *H. macropus*, Hagen indeed says⁶, "In Selys' Syn. Addit. iii., *H. macropus* is considered a variety of *H. occisa*. I believe them distinct." But as I have before me a male *H. macropus* labelled by de Selys himself (who possesses the types of this species), and as I find no other specimens more likely to be *H. macropus* than this male, I think that the identity of *H. macropus* and *H. occisa* may be accepted.

The value of the various varietal names founded upon the size of the pterostigma appears to me to be very slight, owing to the complete intergradation which exists, the fact that two or more "varieties" live in the same locality, and, finally, that the size of the pterostigma on the different wings of the same individual is often very dissimilar.

The greatest number of cells surmounted by the pterostigma (in the series accessible to me) is three, but *no* such instance occurs on *all four* wings of the individuals in question; one or more wings have only $2\frac{1}{2}$ cells beneath the pterostigma.

In many cases the pterostigma, instead of exactly surmounting two adjacent cells, lies above one entire cell and the adjacent halves of two others; but such cases may be included with those in which two complete cells are surmounted. Similarly, when a pterostigma surmounts the adjacent halves of two cells, such a case is to be classed as "pterostigma surmounting one cell."

The present series contains males in which the pterostigma surmounts 2 cells on two wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cells on the other two; in others, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cells lie below the pterostigma on all the wings, or on three wings, while on the fourth wing there is but one cell.

Among those males in which the pterostigma surmounts one cell are some in which two of the wings have hardly any pterostigma, or in which there is but half a cell lying beneath on two wings.

To *H. heterosticta* have been referred, by Hagen, some specimens (*M. C. Z.*) now before me, in which the pterostigma is reduced to a slight clouding around a single postcubital, which forms a more oblique angle with the costa than its fellows. It does not appear that this cross-vein (pterostigmal vein) always represents the same end of the pterostigma (inner or outer) of the typical *H. occisa* or of *H. macropus*.

In individuals referable to *H. asticta*, in which not even any slight clouding or even thickening of a vein exists, the position of the lost pterostigma is usually indicated on one or more wings by the greater obliquity of a single postcubital in that part of the wing where a pterostigma elsewhere occurs.

In *H. macropus* and its varieties, except in *H. sublimbata*, the tips of all four wings of the males are marked with a small rounded brown spot. On the hind wings the number of cells within this spot is greater than in the adjoining unspotted portions of the wings. A similar increased density of reticulation sometimes exists in the spot on the tips of the front wings, but is not usual. In teneral males, before these apical