

metepimeron each with a metallic green stripe; that on the metepisternum is broken into an upper and a lower spot in the young.

Abdominal segments 1 and 2 metallic blue or green, 3-6 light brown, 7-10 black (*young*), or all more or less blackish (*old*).

Legs pale brown (*young*) or black (*old*).

Wings clear (becoming somewhat smoky with age). Pterostigma pale grey (*young*) or black (*old*), surmounting  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{3}{4}$  cells. Red at the base of the front wings, commencing at the median vein, reaching outward two to three cells beyond the quadrilateral, touching the hind margin of the wing in the basal half of the spot, but separated from it by the width of one cell in the distal half; some of the cells in the costal and subcostal spaces brown or brown and red. Red at the base of the hind wing extending from the costa to one row of cells below the postcosta and outward to the end of the quadrilateral; mixed with brown in the costal and subcostal spaces. Tips of the front wings slightly brown, of the hind wings with a red, or brown and red, spot ("gouttelette"), which is not more densely reticulated than the adjacent uncoloured portion; these are absent in the young, which also lack the whiteness present on the cross-veins, between the median and postcosta, on the under surface of the basal red of the wings of the old. The basal red spots are very pale, in the teneral individuals, especially on the hind wings. About 12 median cross-veins, 9-13 in the quadrilateral, 30 antecubitals on the front wings. Reticulation mostly black, but red in the basal spots.

Superior appendages about twice as long as segment 10; viewed from above, straight in their basal two-thirds, bent toward each other in their apical third, apices subtruncate, inner margin with two teeth in the middle third, the proximal of which is the larger and more obtuse; opposite the interval between the two teeth is a short denticulated ridge on the upper-inner surface of the appendage. Viewed obliquely from above, at  $45^\circ$  with the horizontal, the two teeth are seen to form a dilatation of the lower margin of the appendage as well, the interval between the two teeth being less distinct, the distal tooth being more tubercular, the proximal showing a small tubercle between it and the distal. Inferior appendages rudimentary, with a terminal pencil of hairs.

♀. Differs from the male as follows:—Second antennal joint remains yellow in age. The humeral band often, but not always, wider than the metallic green band between it and the mid-dorsal carina. Lower half of the metallic green stripe on the metepisternum less developed than the upper half. Abdominal segments 3-5 often, but not always, metallic green in young.

Wings pale yellowish at base; articulation reddish-brown, becoming darker toward the apices; no apical spots; about 7 median cross-veins, 7 in the quadrilateral, 25 antecubitals in the front wings.

Tenth abdominal segment with mid-dorsal carina moderate, its apex trifid; dorsal apical margin prolonged on either side of the carina and denticulated. Appendages as long as segment 10, conical, acute. Genital valvules reaching not quite as far as apex of segment 10; apical half of the inferior margin denticulated.

Abdomen, ♂ 41-47, ♀ 33-37; hind wing, ♂ 30-34, ♀ 30.5-34.5 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Presidio in Vera Cruz (*Barrett, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♀), Atoyac (*H. H. Smith, Schumann*: 24 ♂, 22 ♀); ?GUATEMALA, Panima in Vera Paz (*Champion*: 2 ♀ of large size, one having hind wing 36 mm. long, may belong here).

The specific name refers to the rudimentary ♂ inferior appendages.

In the collection of the United States National Museum are three males and one female from "Mexico," all of large size, and with the terminal portion of the abdomen lost. They are doubtless conspecific, but the absence of the appendages renders it impossible to certainly identify them. They belong in all probability to *H. infecta* or to *H. capitalis*. I refer them to the former on account of their size, habitat, and the greater number of cells in the wing-reticulation, as shown, *e. g.*, in having *part* of the area between the second sector of the triangle and the hind margin of the hind wings with three rows of cells, while in *H. capitalis* there are but two rows here. The