

basal half, while its apical half forms a single strongly convex curve; above where the straight basal half and convex apical half of this lower margin meet, on the inner surface of the appendage, is a well-developed ridge, which gives the appearance of the first of the three convexities seen in dorsal view mentioned above. Inferior appendages slender, a little more than one-third as long as the superiors, convergent at their apices, which are somewhat upcurved and slightly bifid.

♀. Differs from the male as follows:—A large part of the second antennal joint yellow. Thorax decidedly metallic green; yellow stripes as in male, that on the humeral suture wider, but not more than one-third as wide as the adjacent antehumeral green. Wings smoky; no spots at the tips; costal and subcostal spaces yellow from the base to the nodus; about 10 cross-veins in the median space, 11 in the quadrilateral. Postcostal space of front wings denser than usual in females, occasionally five cells between postcosta and hind margin.

(Last six abdominal segments lost.)

Abdomen, ♂ 45–47, ♀ (segments 1–4, 16 mm.); hind wing, ♂ 35, ♀ 36.5 mm.

Hab. GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo, Vera Paz (*Champion*: 12 ♂, 1 ♀).

The specific name has reference to the superior appendages of the male.

17. *Hetærina maxima*.

Hetærina maxima, McLachlan, Ent. Monthly Mag. xv. p. 244 (April 1879)¹; Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xlvii. p. 369 (1879)²; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 106 (1890)³.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Irazu^{1–3} 6000–7000 feet (*Rogers*: 1 ♀).

To forestall and to satisfy any suspicions on the part of those who have not seen the unique type of *H. maxima*, now before me, I may say that a careful examination leaves not the slightest ground for thinking that the wings and abdomen formerly belonged to different individuals. The specimen shows no sign of ever having been broken and subsequently mended. These statements are made because the peculiarity of this species is the denseness of the postcostal reticulation on the front wings, a character usually confined to the *males* of *Hetærina*. The female of *H. rudis* (*q. v.*) seems, however, to furnish a transition to *H. maxima* in this respect.

CALOPTERYX.

Calopteryx, Leach, Edinb. Encyc. ix. p. 137 (1815).

Agrion, Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 96 (1890).

A holarctic genus.

1. *Calopteryx dimidiata*.

Calopteryx dimidiata, Burmeister, Handb. d. Ent. ii. p. 826 (1839)¹; Hagen, Psyche, v. p. 245 (1889)²; Calvert, Ent. News, i. p. 74 (1890)³; Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. xxv. p. 50 (1898)⁴.

Agrion dimidiatum, Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 97 (1890)⁵.

Hab. UNITED STATES, Kentucky¹, Georgia², Florida².—HONDURAS (*coll. P. P. Calvert*: 1 ♂).

The single male quoted is the sole evidence for the inclusion of this genus and species in the present work. As has already been mentioned³, it was given to me by
BIOL. CENTR.-AMER., Neuropt., October 1901.