

Prof. P. R. Uhler, who has replied to some further inquiries of mine as follows:—
 “The *Calopteryx* from Honduras was given to me, with other insects, by Dr. John L. Le Conte, who brought it away with him when he visited that country” (letter of Aug. 1, 1899).

AMPHIPTERYX.

Amphipteryx, Selys, Syn. Calopt. p. 66 (1853); Monogr. Calopt. p. 241 (1854); Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) vii. p. 450 (1859); Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 111 (1890).

The only species is the following:—

1. *Amphipteryx agrioides*. (Tab. III. figg. 23, 28–30.)

Amphipteryx agrioides, Selys, Syn. Calopt. p. 66 (1853)¹; Monogr. Calopt. p. 241, t. 6. fig. 5 (front wing), t. 8. fig. 15 (lips, hypopharynx)²; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 111 (1890)³.

Amphipteryx agrionides, Walker, List Neur. Ins. Brit. Mus. iv. p. 654 (1853)⁴.

♂ (not hitherto described). Labrum, genæ, bases of mandibles, and a large spot (confluent with the genæ) on either side of the anterior surface of the frons, pale green. Basal part of labium yellowish; apical part thereof, a mid-basal line on labrum, clypeus, and most of the dorsal and posterior surfaces of the head, black; a short yellowish line extending outward from each lateral ocellus.

Prothorax black; anterior lobe, a large lateral spot on either side of the median lobe, and, occasionally, parts of the hind margin of the posterior lobe, yellowish. Hind lobe with two dorsal, upright, lamellate processes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ millimetre long, whose edges are respectively anterior and posterior, and whose apex is subtruncate or rounded; colour black, posterior edge partly yellowish in some individuals. Thorax green or yellow, a broad mid-dorsal black band, confluent on either side, in its upper half, with a black ante-humeral stripe which does not attain the mes-infra-episternum; this last black, with a small luteous spot. Mesepimeron, metepisternum, and metepimeron each with a narrower black stripe, the first reaching from the front wing to the mes-infra-episternum, the second and third (or the second only) from the hind-wing base to the met-infra-episternum, which last is chiefly pale-coloured. Pectus pale, a curved blackish mark on either side of the metasternum in some specimens.

Legs blackish, their bases and the inner, and often part of the outer, surfaces of the femora yellowish.

Abdomen black, the following parts yellow: a mid-dorsal line on segments 2–6 or 7, a spot on either side of 1, a line and an apical spot on either side of 2, a small basal spot on either side of 3–5, dorsum of 8–9 or 10; 10 half as long as 9, its posterior dorsal margin with a narrow median notch half as long as the segment.

Superior appendages slightly longer than segment 10, rather thick, black. Viewed from above, fusiform in the apical two-thirds; apex rounded; a small internal anteapical denticle, in front of which the inferior surface of the appendage is excavated in a trench-like fashion; surface generally spinulose. In profile view each appendage is nearly straight, and tapers slightly from base to apex. Inferior appendages reaching backward almost as far as the superiors, directed upward, contiguous to each other before the apices, which are acute, and are armed with a small, external, anteapical tooth.

Wings hyaline, or somewhat smoky, an apical brownish border at all the tips, having a width of little more than a cell; no milky-white areas. Pterostigma as in the female described².

♂ ♀. Front wings with 7–10 antecubitals, the first and third thicker than the others; the first three only are usually continued to the median vein, but occasionally the second is not continued (one front, three hind wings), or continued not in the same straight line; 30–38 postcubitals. Hind wings with 7–8 antecubitals, otherwise as in the front wings; 26–32 postcubitals.

In one front wing of one male and one front wing of one female is a “basal subcostal cross-vein,” such as is found in some Gomphinae, extending only from the subcosta to the median and on the basal side of the first normal antecubital.