

In one of the males from Sabo there is a single cross-vein in the median space on three of the wings; it is proximal to the first antecubital on the left front and right hind wings, distal to the first antecubital on the right front wing.

♀. A transverse yellow occipital line. The hind prothoracic lobe also possesses two dorsal lamellate processes (not mentioned by de Selys), but they are separated by a greater interval than in the male, are yellow in colour, or have only the anterior edge black, and instead of being upright are curved forward toward each other and then backward. It is only the upper end of the mid-dorsal thoracic band that is confluent with the antehumeral, and this latter does not reach as far down as in the male, and may partly or completely enclose a yellowish spot at its upper end. The mesepimeral black stripe is interrupted for the greater part of its length, thus leaving what de Selys described as "une grande tache inférieure entre la suture humérale et la 1^{re} latérale et un vestige supérieure analogue sous l'aile." The metepisternal stripe is represented by a short stripe on the upper end of the second lateral suture.

The basal spot on the sides of abdominal segments 3-7 is followed by (sometimes continuous with) a narrow yellow line reaching nearly to the apices of those segments. A small apical spot on either side of segment 8; a larger one on either side of 9, sometimes connected with a fellow of the opposite side by a transverse apical dorsal band, which is also prolonged forward on the dorsum almost to the base of the segment; sometimes no such dorsal colouring exists; in the former case the dorsum of segment 10 is also pale, in the latter it is black.

Genital valvules with the apical half of the ventral margin finely denticulate.

Abdomen, ♂ 40-42, ♀ 31.5-36; hind wing, ♂ 37, ♀ 38 mm.

Hab. MEXICO (*U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♀, last four abdom. segm. lost); GUATEMALA, Sabo [2 ♂], Purula [1 ♀], San Gerónimo [4 ♂, 1 ♀], all in Vera Paz (*Champion*).—COLOMBIA¹.

CORA.

Cora, Selys, Syn. Calopt. p. 71 (1853); Monogr. Calopt. p. 262 (1854); Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 118 (1890).

The two species of the present fauna may be separated as follows:—

Nodus situated halfway between the base and the apex of the front wings.

Thoracic dorsum blue, green, or orange, with narrow, black, median and humeral stripes. Wings hyaline, or with the apex pale brown, and a pale brown patch extending from the nodus to half or three-fourths of the distance to the pterostigma. (♂ ♀.) 1. *marina*, Selys.

Nodus situated halfway between the base and the inner end (or even the middle) of the pterostigma on the front wings. Thoracic dorsum black, with a yellow humeral line. Wings with a dark brown transverse band commencing beyond the nodus (at one-third the distance from the nodus to the pterostigma) and reaching to the inner end of the pterostigma or more remote, but leaving the extreme apex of the wing clear. (♀ unknown.) 2. *semiopaca*, Selys.

Eleven other species of this genus are known from South America.

1. *Cora marina*. (Tab. III. figg. 31, 32.)

Cora marina, Selys, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xi., Compt. Rend. p. lxix (1868)¹; Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xxvii. p. 678 (1869)²; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 118 (1890)³.