

### 1. *Archilestes grandis*.

*Lestes grandis*, Ramb. Ins. Névr. p. 244 (1842)<sup>1</sup>; Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Am. p. 66 (1861)<sup>2</sup>.

*Archilestes grandis*, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xiii. p. 294 (1862)<sup>3</sup>; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 159 (1890)<sup>4</sup>; Calvert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 475, t. xv. figg. 10 (apps. ♂), 11 (apex abdom. ♀) (1895)<sup>5</sup>; op. cit. (3) Zool. i. p. 374 (1899)<sup>6</sup>.

*Hab.* UNITED STATES, Yakima in Washington<sup>6</sup>, Waco (*M. C. Z.*), Round Mt., Blanco Co.<sup>5</sup>, Texas (*P. P. C.*: 3 ♂, 1 ♀); LOWER CALIFORNIA, Mesa Verde<sup>5</sup>, Sierra Laguna<sup>5</sup>, Sierra El Taste<sup>5</sup>, San José del Cabo<sup>5</sup> [2 ♂, 2 ♀], Cape St. Lucas (*Uhler, M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀).—MEXICO<sup>2</sup> (*U. S. N. M.*: 2 ♂), Hacienda de Bleados, San Luis Potosi (*Palmer, M. C. Z.*), Uruachic in Chihuahua [1 ♂], Santa Ana (in Tlaxcala?) [1 ♂] (*Buchan-Hepburn, coll. McLachlan*), Guanajuato<sup>5</sup> (*U. S. N. M., P. P. C. det.* 1891), Tepic (*Eisen & Vasilit*<sup>6</sup>), Guadalajara (*Schumann*: 8 ♂, 2 ♀), Cuernavaca (*coll. Deam, Williamson, det.; Barrett, coll. P. P. C.; H. H. Smith*: 6 ♂, 4 ♀), Amula [1 ♂], Chilpancingo [1 ♂, 1 ♀], Acaguizotla [1 ♀], Tepetlapa [1 ♂], Venta de Zopilote [2 ♀], Rincon [1 ♂], Rio Papagaio [2 ♀], all in Guerrero, Frontera in Tabasco [1 ♂] (*H. H. Smith*), Oaxaca (*coll. Deam*: 1 ♂), Misantla (*Godman*: 5 ♂), Atoyac (*Schumann*: 1 ♂), Orizaba (*H. H. Smith and Godman*: 2 ♂), Texolo (*Rhoads*: 1 ♂); GUATEMALA, San Gerónimo (*Champion*: 4 ♂, 4 ♀); COSTA RICA (*coll. McLachlan*: 1 ♂; *Van Patten*: 1 ♂), Caché (*Rogers*: 1 ♂); PANAMA (*coll. Adams, P. P. C. det.* 1897).—COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>; VENEZUELA<sup>2</sup>, Puerto Cabello<sup>3</sup>.

The antehumeral (mesepisternal) and the mesepimeral stripes vary in colour in both sexes from metallic green to metallic brown or bronzy black, as has also been noted<sup>6</sup> for this species in Lower (Baja) California. The width of the antehumeral stripe varies from one-half to one-fourth the width of the mesepisternum in the males, and from one-third to one-fifth, or occasionally one-seventh (a ♀ from San Gerónimo), of the width of the mesepisternum in the females, the particular width not being correlated with locality. The mesepimeral stripe reaches almost to the base of the front wings in most of the material examined, but in some individuals (a ♂ from Rincon and a ♂ from Misantla, with the interalar dorsal surface pruinose, the 3 ♂ from Texas, and the single ♂ and 2 ♀ from San José del Cabo) it is much reduced in its extent upward; these latter, therefore, approach *A. californica*, McL. The costa and median vein are blackish in all the present material that is not teneral.

In no case does the nodal sector arise farther from the nodus than  $1\frac{2}{3}$  cells; in some males from Cuernavaca and Guadalajara it begins at less than a cell beyond the nodus, in one wing at the nodal vein itself.

The dimensions vary considerably:—Abdomen, ♂ 50 (Atoyac) –40 (Cape St. Lucas), ♀ 44 (Acaguizotla) –38 (Cape St. Lucas); hind wing, ♂ 38 (Atoyac, Cuernavaca) –29 (Cape St. Lucas), ♀ 39 (Acaguizotla) –32 (Cape St. Lucas) mm. Measurements made from a larger number of individuals from Lower California than are before