

Megaloprepus caeruleatus, Rambur, Névr. p. 290 (1842)³; Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) x. p. 13 (1860)⁴; Mém. Couron. Acad. Belg. xxxviii. p. 7 (1886)⁵; Hagen, Neur. N. Am. pp. 63, 307 (1861)⁶; Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 119 (1890)⁷; Martin, Boll. Mus. Torino, no. 240 (1896)⁸; Prinzessin Therese, Berl. ent. Zeit. xlv. p. 263 (1900)⁹.

Libellula caerulea, Donovan, Naturalist's Repository, iv. t. 110 (entire insect) (1834)¹⁰.

Hab. MEXICO⁴, Vera Cruz⁵ (*Sallé*, *M. C. Z.*: 1 ♀), Atoyac (*Schumann*: 3 ♂, 1 ♀), Presidio in Vera Cruz (*Barrett*, coll. *P. P. C.*: 1 ♂); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blanca-neaux*: 1 ♂); GUATEMALA⁴ (coll. *McLachlan*: 1 ♂), Cubilguitz [1 ♂], San Juan [3 ♂, 2 ♀], Panzos [1 ♂], Sabo [1 ♂, 1 ♀], and Senahu [2 ♂] in Vera Paz (*Champion*); HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*H. K. Burrison*, *M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂); NICARAGUA, Machuca River (coll. *A. B. Nichols*), Mosquito shore* (*Shakespear*, 1779¹⁰); COSTA RICA (*A. N. S.*: 2 ♂; *U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♀), Caché (*Rogers*: 1 ♂, 2 ♀); PANAMA, Chiriqui⁴ (*Ribbe*: 1 ♀), Volcan de Chiriqui below 4000 feet [4 ♂, 10 ♀], Bugaba 800-1500 feet [16 ♂, 11 ♀] (*Champion*), Darien⁸.—COLOMBIA, Bogota⁴ (coll. *P. P. C.*: 1 ♀), Santa Fé de Bogotá⁹, Choco⁴; GUIANA, Demerara (coll. *P. P. C.*: 1 ♂); ECUADOR⁵; BOLIVIA, road to Coroico, Yungaz (*W. J. Gerhart*, coll. *A. N. S.*: 1 ♀).

In his earlier work⁴, de Selys gave as a sexual difference in this species that the space between the dark transverse band and the tip of the wings was hyaline in the male; while in the female, part of this space was milky and opaque, only the tip itself remaining hyaline. While a similar milkiness is present on the same area in the males, it differs in this respect: that the veins and veinlets traversing it always remain dark in colour, while those same veins and veinlets in the female are pale, almost white.

The material before me confirms his conclusion⁵ that the supposed race *latipennis* cannot be maintained as distinct.

It is worth while recording some variations which occur in the individuals of this species from one and the same locality, viz. Bugaba. The two extremes in size are: abdomen, ♂ 73-100, ♀ 64-85; length of hind wing, ♂ 65-88, ♀ 54-75; greatest width of front wing (measured at right angles to the costa), ♂ 14-19.5, ♀ 13.5-22.5 mm. In both sexes a gradual series may be traced from individuals in which the inner margin of the dark band on the front wings coincides with the point of origin of the nodal sector to those in which that margin is 12 cells beyond that point of origin.

The smaller dimensions given above are less than are to be found in any of the material from the other localities quoted, and less than any hitherto recorded. Some of the specimens in the present collection, however, exceed the largest individuals from

* Donovan gives the "Muskito shore" as the locality for the insect figured by Drury¹², who stated that it was from the "Bay of Honduras."