

Bugaba as follows: abdomen, ♂ 101, ♀ 89; hind wing, ♂ 91, ♀ 77.5 mm. (Volcan de Chiriqui). Higher figures are given by de Selys⁵.

It is worthy of note that none of the specimens in the Godman and Salvin Collection cited, some sixty in number, have any of the milky colouring on the basal side of the transverse dark band of the wings, although the milkiness is plainly marked in the area beyond the band. Other Central-American specimens, however (*e. g.*, the Costa Rican males in A. N. S. coll.), have the milky colouring present on both sides of this band.

The reticulation below the nodus is quite variable, so that statistics regarding the number of antenodal cells cannot be as exact as in some other genera. The following may be taken as approximations:—Antenodal cells on the front wings 3 (50 %), 3+ (30 %), 2+ (10 %), 4 (8.3 %), or 2 (1.6 %); on the hind wings, 2 (46.6 %), 2+ (31.6 %), 3 (13.3 %), 1+ (7.5 %), or 3+ (.8 %). These figures have been obtained from 120 front wings and 120 hind wings without distinction of sex.

In view of the quantity of material quoted above and of the fact that de Selys states that he has examined nearly 150 specimens, it is worth recalling the observation of Donovan¹⁰, as late as 1834, concerning this species:—"It is considered to the present time, notwithstanding the researches of many travellers in that part of the globe where this specimen was discovered, as a very scarce insect."

As to the habits of this insect, Mr. O. W. Barrett has written (Ent. News, xi. p. 601, Nov. 1900):—"Have taken fresh specimens of species belonging to these genera [*Mecistogaster* and *Megaloprepus*] several miles away from any stream and in the heart of the forest. Their flight is necessarily very slow and sustained for only a few yards at most. They spend their time clinging to some vine or branch near the ground, the long abdomen hanging vertically." Mr. Barrett found *M. cærulatus* at Presidio in July, Mr. Nichols at the Machuca River in October.

Mr. Champion also informs me that he has only seen this species and its allies in openings in dense forest, quite away from water, and chiefly at the commencement of the rainy season, in April or May.

PSEUDOSTIGMA.

Pseudostigma, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) x. p. 18 (1860); Mém. Couron. Acad. Belg. xxxviii. p. 27 (1886); Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 121 (1890).

Both of the known species occur in the Central-American fauna. They may be distinguished as follows:—

Opaque spot on the wings (false pterostigma) reaching to the extreme tip;
in the males it stops short of reaching the end of the median vein by a
distance very much less than its own length; in the females it reaches
to the ultra-nodal or to the nodal sector. Superior appendages of the
male bent strongly downward in their apical half, inferior appendages
moderately developed

1. *aberrans*, Selys.