

cubitals, pterostigma luteous; males with the anterior lamina not more prominent than the hamule, its apical fifth bilobed, tips of the superior appendages gradually tapering. Abdomen, ♂ 24–29, ♀ 24·5–32; hind wing, ♂ 28–35·5, ♀ 30–39 mm. 1. *furcata*.

Black on abdominal dorsum forming a median band from the apex of segment 3 to 9, ground-colour of abdomen in younger individuals reddish- or yellowish-brown; face and labrum luteous, the latter sometimes edged with black; wings, with one or two (more often one) rows of cells between the subnodal sector and the supplementary sector next below, when coloured elsewhere than at the base having the colour (yellow or brownish-yellow) deepest between base and nodus, front wings with 10–12 (11 in $63\frac{3}{4}\%$), hind wings with 6–7 (7 in $72\frac{1}{2}\%$) antecubitals, pterostigma luteous; males with the anterior lamina more prominent than hamule or genital lobe, its apical half bilobed, tips of superior appendages less tapering than in *furcata*, less convex than in *gravida*.

Abdomen, ♂ 32–33, ♀ 32–34; hind wing, ♂ 35–36, ♀ 34·5–37 mm. . . . 2. *batesii*.

[Front wings with three rows of post-triangular cells increasing to four rows proximal to the level of the nodus, two rows of cells between short sector and supplementary sector next below; all wings with two rows between subnodal sector and supplementary sector next below; coloration of abdomen and anterior lamina of male as above stated for *batesii*, face with at least some black markings, labrum black; wings, when coloured elsewhere than at base, with the colour (yellow to reddish-brown) forming a cloud distal to the nodus and extending toward, but not to, the golden-yellow stigma; front wings with 10–13 (11 in $38\frac{1}{2}\%$), hind wings with 7–8 (7 in $72\frac{1}{2}\%$) antecubitals; tips of the superior appendages of the male more convex than in *furcata* or in *batesii*. Old individuals of both sexes have thorax and base of abdomen pruinose; remainder of abdomen obscure, blackish. Abdomen, ♂ 32–37, ♀ 33–40; hind wing, ♂ 35·5–39·5, ♀ 35–42 mm. *gravida*.]

1. *Cannacria furcata*.

Erythemis furcata, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Am. p. 169 (1861)¹; Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. pp. 348, 361 (1890)².

Cannacria furcata, Calvert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. pp. 547, 548, t. 17. figg. 110–113 (details ♂ ♀) (1895)³; (3) Zool. i. p. 409 (1899)⁴.

Cannacria smithii, Kirby, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 266 (1894)⁵; Carpenter, Journ. Inst. Jam. ii. p. 260 (1896)⁶.

The “more or less distinct dark band above”⁵ on the abdomen of some specimens of *smithii* is, I believe, an appearance caused by the contents of the intestine shining through; I have observed this deceptive condition in some of the material before me.

I have not been able to detect any geographical variations. Ranges of size are shown by the following figures in millimetres:—

	Altamira.	Venezuela.	Rio Janeiro.
Abdomen, ♂	28–29	25–26	26·5–29
“ ♀	27–32	24·5–26	26·5–29
Hind wing, ♂	34–35·5	28–33·5	33·5–34
“ ♀	33·5–37·5	30–34	33–36·5