

Taken in February (Teapa, Manaos²), March (Teapa, Barbados, Albemarle I.⁶), April (Piedra Blanca), June (Bodega del Carmen⁵), July (Tlacotalpam), September (Altamira, San Luis Potosi), and December (Chapada).

[**Cannacria grvida.**

Lepthemis grvida, Calvert, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xvii. p. 35, t. 5. figg. 11-13 (apps. ♂) (1890)¹; Ent. News, i. p. 73 (1890)².

Cannacria grvida, Calvert, Ent. News, v. p. 193 (1894)³; Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 547 (1895)⁴.

Hab. UNITED STATES, Bay Ridge in Maryland (*teste J. S. Hine in litt.*, Sept. 26, 1899), St. Augustine (*Johnson*²), Tarpon Springs¹, Sand Point (*M. C. Z.*), Punta Rassa², Chokoloskee [*Kinney*: 1 ♂], Biscayne Bay [*Mrs. Slosson*: 1 ♂], all in Florida [7 ♂, 6 ♀], Corpus Christi¹ and Nueces River¹ in Texas [2 ♂, 4 ♀] (*colls. A. N. S., P. P. C.*).

PLATYPLAX.

Platyplax, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. xvii. p. 268 (1891)¹.

Additional material has slightly modified the generic characters as originally stated by Prof. Karsch¹, in so far as the last antecubital of the front wings and the two submedian cross-veins ["Medianquerader"] of the hind wings are concerned. It may also be noted that Prof. Karsch speaks of the "Bildung des Pronotums, welche sie jedoch mit *Sympetrum*, Newm. (*Diplax*, Charp.), und *Erythrodiplax*, Brauer, gemeinsam hat," which is correct for *Sympetrum* but not for *Erythrodiplax*, which has the hind lobe of the pronotum distinctly narrower than the middle lobe and not bilobed (*cf.* pp. 198-204, *antea*).

1. **Platyplax sanguiniventris**, sp. n. (Tab. IX. figg. 55-58.)

♂ (*adult*). Head, exclusive of the eyes, black, vertex and superior surface of frons metallic-violet, outer surface of mandibles yellowish or luteous; thoracic dorsum, interalar area, dorsum of first two abdominal segments pruinose-blue; sides of thorax and first two abdominal segments less pruinose, varied with obscure luteous(?); abdominal segments 3-10 and the appendages bright red. Abdomen stout, widening slightly from base to apex of segment 4, thence gradually tapering to 10.

Genitalia of segment 2, in profile view, with the hamule slightly more prominent than the other parts, unbranched, an external ridge marking the rudiment of an outer branch, tip acute, curved backward and somewhat outward to form a hook; anterior lamina convex anteriorly, entire, somewhat hairy anteriorly and along its free edge; genital lobe wider beyond the base.

Superior abdominal appendages longer than segment 9, not so long as 9+10, nearly straight, with an inferior row of seven to nine denticles on the third and fourth fifths, apex tapering rather gradually, moderately acute. Inferior appendage five-sixths or less as long as the superiors, reaching to beyond the last denticle thereof, its apex in ventral view about one-fifth as wide as its base.

Legs black, third tibiae with 10-12 spines on the anterior (outer) row, 14-16 on the posterior (inner) row.

Wings hyaline, pterostigma luteous or reddish, membranule blackish, whitish at extreme base; one bridge cross-vein which is subnodal in position. Front wings with a trace of reddish-brown at base in subcostal and submedian spaces, whose maximum extent is one-third of the distance to the submedian cross-vein (larger Altamira example); 9 right and 8 left (Livingston), 10 (Altamira) antecubitals, the last continued