

to the median vein in all, discoidal triangle 2-celled*, internal triangle 3-celled; three post-triangular rows (interrupted by two rows for two or three cells on the left sides, and by two cells on the right sides, of the two Altamira males), increasing at the level of the nodus, the post-triangular field hardly wider (7 marginal cells, Livingston) or distinctly wider (7-9 marginal cells, Altamira) where it reaches the wing-margin, this difference being due to the fact that the first sector of the triangle is more strongly curved forward in the Altamira males than in that from Livingston, the highest point of the curve in the former coinciding with the interrupting two cells or rows of the post-triangular field mentioned above; 8-9 postcubitals, one submedian cross-vein.

Hind wings with a reddish-brown basal spot, in the subcostal space half-way to (Livingston), or to (Altamira) the first antecubital, in the submedian space to the cross-vein (Livingston), or to half-way between cross-vein and triangle with a slender limb along the posterior side of the submedian vein to the triangle itself (Altamira), and backward to 3 (Livingston) or 7-8 (Altamira) cells beyond the apex of the membranule; 7 antecubitals, 8-10 postcubitals, one submedian cross-vein, triangle free, followed by two post-triangular cells, two or three single post-triangular cells reaching across the entire width of the field before two post-triangular rows begin, proximal side of triangle in prolongation of the arcus, sectors of the triangle arising from the same point.

♀ unknown.

Dimensions of each one of the three males on which this description is based are given in the following order: the larger Altamira (type), the smaller Altamira, the Livingston male:—Abdomen 26, 24.5, 21.5; hind wing 34.5, 34, 28.5; width of hind wing at arcus 11, 10.5, 9.5; costal edge of stigma of front wing 3.2, 3.5, 2.5; third tibia 8, 7.5, 6.7 mm.

Hab. MEXICO, Altamira in Tamaulipas (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C.*: 2 ♂); GUATEMALA, Livingston (*Wilson, M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂).

Taken at Altamira on June 23 and 27, 1903, at Livingston between February and April 1885.

This species differs from the only other described member of this genus, *P. erythropyga*, Karsch †, of Uruguay, which has the last antecubital of the front wings not continued to the median vein, two submedian cross-veins and only a single post-triangular cell reaching across the entire width of that field on the hind wings, a longer pterostigma (4-4.7 mm.), a much smaller coloured spot (or none at all) on the base of the hind wings, abdominal segments 1-4 (or 5, type ♂) pruinose, 5 (or 6)-10 red, the genital hamule not so prominent as the genital lobe.

The adult males of *Platyplax sanguiniventris*, which alone are here described, greatly resemble in coloration the adult males of a more common species, *Erythemis peruviana*,

* Not 3-celled, as Tab. IX. fig. 55 represents.

† This comparison is based on Prof. Karsch's description (*Ent. Nachr.* xvii. p. 270, 1890) and on two males from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (*v. Ihering, A. N. S.*). These males and a photograph of the right wings of a male from the same locality, sent to me by Dr. Ris as this species, differ from Prof. Karsch's description in having a small basal brown spot on the hind wings reaching to the submedian cross-vein and backward to the apex of the membranule. The original description mentions no such spot, and Dr. K. Grünberg, who kindly re-examined the types at my request, wrote (29. ix. 05): "bei *Platyplax erythropyga*, Karsch, ♂ ♀, die Flügel absolut farblos und wasserhell sind."

The two Rio Grande do Sul males and Dr. Ris's photograph show some other differences from the description of *erythropyga* as follows: sectors of the arcus not stalked at origin on the front wings; hind wings with one and two asymmetrically submedian cross-veins, or with one cross-vein only; sectors of triangle separated at origin on both sides of one male.