

Rio Grande do Sul. This spot shows less variation in the females than in the males, as it usually reaches out only to the first antecubital and the level thereof, irrespective of locality. One female from Vera Cruz (*coll. Adams*) is exceptional in that the spot reaches to the second antecubital and level thereof (not quite to arculus and triangle). Four females (1 Guadalajara, 2 Atoyac, 1 Teapa), with the spot of the usual size as just noted, have the lengths of the hind wings respectively 37.5, 36.5, 36, 36 mm., the maximum width of the hind wings 11, 10, 11, 10 mm., and the number of antecubitals 10, 11, 10, 11.

When the darkening of the body with age takes place (referred to on page 330), the seventh abdominal segment of the males apparently retains its pale markings longer than the thorax or any other abdominal segment; the abdominal appendages, however, remain a dull yellow throughout life.

In the youngest male I have seen (Rio Grande do Sul), the vertex and frons are somewhat metallic-violet with a transverse pale green (?) stripe on the anterior frontal surface, most of the nasus pale green, rhinarium obscure, labrum black, labium pale yellow with a wide median dark brown band; all of these parts blacken with age, but frons and vertex retain their violet reflection.

In the youngest females, the frons is pale green and there is a yellow spot on each side of the labrum; otherwise the face resembles that of the males and passes through the same colour-changes, the oldest females before me (from Cuba) having the frons and vertex dark metallic-violet, clypeus reddish, labrum and nearly all of labium black.

Hab. MEXICO⁷ (*coll. Adams*: 1 ♂, 2 ♀), Guadalajara [1 ♀], Atoyac [8 ♂, 2 ♀] (*Schumann*) (*H. H. Smith*: 4 ♂, 1 ♀) and Presidio (*Barrett, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀) in Vera Cruz (*coll. Adams*: 2 ♀), Frontera (*coll. Westcott*: 1 ♂, 2 ♀) and Teapa (*H. H. Smith*: 1 ♀) in Tabasco; GUATEMALA, San José (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 1 ♀); HONDURAS⁷.—COLOMBIA, Darien (*Festa*⁷), Barranquilla⁵; VENEZUELA [1 ♂]; GUIANA, Surinam [1 ♀] (*U. S. N. M.*), Paramaribo⁴; ECUADOR, Casiguaná [1 ♂, 1 ♀], El Salado [1 ♂], Quevedo [1 ♂, 1 ♀], Daule [4 ♂, 2 ♀] (*Campos R., A. N. S.*); BRAZIL^{6 7 8} (*coll. Holland*: 1 ♂), Obydos³, Parintins³, Itacoatiara³, Manaus³, Santa Gallo (*Dr. Teuscher, M. C. Z.*: 1 ♀), Rio Janeiro⁴ (*coll. P. P. C. ex coll. Uhler*: 1 ♂), Santa Anna do Japara (*Moenkhaus, coll. Adams*: 3 ♂, 1 ♀), Cachoeira [1 ♂], Rio Grande do Sul [1 ♂] (*H. H. Smith, Carn. Mus. Pittsb.*) (*v. Ihering, A. N. S.*: 2 ♂); PARAGUAY, Sapucay (*Foster, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♂); WEST INDIES, Havana [*Baker*: 1 ♀] and Cardenas¹¹ in Cuba¹⁶ [*Gundlach, ex coll. Hagen*: 1 ♀] (*coll. P. P. C.*), Martinique^{6 9}.

Taken in January (Sapucay, Cachoeira), February (Teapa, San José, El Salado, Amazon³), May (Atoyac, Casiguaná), June (Presidio), July (Guadalajara, Frontera, Cardenas¹¹), and August (Barranquilla⁵, Santa Anna do Japara).

Mr. Williamson noted of this species at San José, Feb. 5, 1905: "Only one taken, eight seen during the entire day by Hine and myself. Like all other specimens taken at San José, found in mangrove-swamp just back of beach. On one side of swamp the ocean, and on the other salt-works."

5. *Erythemis verbenata*.

Leptemis verbenata, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Amer. p. 162 (1861)¹; Cockerell, Journ. Inst.

Jamaica, i. p. 258 (1893)²; Calvert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (3), Zool. i. p. 406 (1899)³.

Mesothemis verbenata, Kirby, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) iii. p. 366, t. 15. fig. 2 (♀) (1899)⁴.