

on the inner margin at one-third of the appendage-length is a moderately acute, backwardly-directed tooth, following which the inner margin is slightly convex and finely denticulated to about two-thirds of the appendage-length, the convex part terminating without any excision, but gradually curving to form the terminal third of the appendage, which ends in a rounded tip. In profile view the superiors are nearly straight in the basal two-thirds, curved somewhat downward in the terminal third with a rounded tip; the inferior margin presents three convexities, which are greatest at the extreme base, at one-third length and almost at the apex, and two concavities, which are at their maxima at one-fifth and at three-fourths length.

Inferior appendages one-half (Costa Rican ♂), or one-third (Bogota ♂), as long as the superiors, even in the Costa Rican ♂ not reaching to the level of the hind end of the denticulated part of the inner margin of the superiors; in dorsal view curved toward each other in their apical half; in profile view constantly decreasing in thickness from base to apex, this decrease much more marked in the proximal half, apical half (Costa Rican ♂), or third (Bogota ♂), curved upward, rather slender.

Legs black, tibiae superiorly with a pale green stripe, inner surfaces of femora pale in the proximal half of each.

Wings very faintly yellowish, pterostigma almost black, its bounding-veins concolorous; 13-15 postcubitals on the front wings, 11-14 on the hind.

♀. Unknown.

Dimensions, ♂.—Abdomen 36.5-37.5, hind wing 25.5-26.5, costal edge of stigma of front wing 1.6-1.8 mm.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Camino de La Palma between Guadalupe and El Alto (*Biolley, coll. Kahl*: 1 ♂).—COLOMBIA, Sta. Fé de Bogota (*Lindig*, 1863, *M. C. Z.*: 1 ♂).

Dedicated to Mr. Samuel Henshaw, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., whose kindly aid it has been a frequent pleasure to acknowledge in the course of this work.

Resembles *L. simplex*, but is larger, more robust (width of head and of thorax 4.7 and 3 mm. respectively, in *simplex* 4.5 and 2.5 mm. respectively), mesepimeral black stripe wider (.3-.4 mm. in *simplex*), inferior appendages relatively shorter (in *simplex* three-fourths as long as the superiors and reaching to the hind end of the denticulated part of the inner margin of the superiors).

Lestes sigma (p. 49).

♂. The Brownsville example has the distal two-thirds of the pterostigma distinctly yellow; one of those from Altamira has the distal fourth of the same of a paler brown than the remaining three-fourths. The basal tooth of the superior appendages is more rounded in the Altamira specimens, which are entirely pruinose on thorax and, in one, also at base and apex of abdomen; 10-11 postcubitals on the front wings.

♀ (hitherto unknown). Differs from the description of the ♂ on p. 49 as follows:—Thorax possibly pale green in life, antehumeral spot, mesepimeral stripe, spot on inferior edge of metepimeron and adjoining part of metasternum black, the mesepimeral stripe about three times wider in its upper than in its lower half. Tarsi obscure, but not black. Abdominal segments 3-7 obscure, luteous in great part, with some ill-defined black, 8-10 pruinose; only the distal tip of pterostigma yellowish.

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 34.5-35, ♀ 32; hind wing, ♂ 22-23, ♀ 22 mm.

To the localities given, add:—UNITED STATES, Rocks Ranch [1 ♀] near Brownsville [1 ♂] (*Schaeffer, Mus. Brooklyn Inst.*) in Texas.—MEXICO, Altamira in Tamaulipas (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C.*: 2 ♂).

Taken at Rocks Ranch April 16, at Brownsville in June, at Altamira July 15, 1903.