

Lestes forficula (p. 50).

The Altamira examples appear to have preserved their natural colours very well and thereby offer some differences from and additions to Selys's description².—Labrum, rhinarium, genæ, and external surface of the mandibles pale green or blue, labium almost white or cream-coloured, dorsum of thorax pale green or blue, metallic-green antehumeral stripe from one-fifth to one-eighth as wide as the mesepisternum, a reddish-brown or black line on each side of and touching the pale mid-dorsal thoracic carina for the whole, or a part of, its length; abdominal dorsum dark metallic-green anteriorly, blackish posteriorly, a pale blue transverse basal ring on 3–6 or 7, a narrower pale transverse apical ring on 2–6 interrupted mid-dorsally, a pale blue mid-dorsal longitudinal line on 2–5, almost as long as each segment, widest on 2; inferiorly the abdomen is pale green or yellowish. Inferior appendages of the males longer than in our figure (Tab. III. fig. 25).

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 29.5–33, ♀ 32.5–35; hind wing, ♂ 19–21.5, ♀ 22–24 mm.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Altamira in Tamaulipas (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C.*: 22 ♂, 2 ♀).

Dr. Hoag collected these specimens June 30, 1903, and made this note on them:—“Damsels taken near a slough in woods 3 miles N[orth] E[ast] of A[ltamira] M[exico].”

Lestes tenuatus (p. 50).

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Bebedero (*Underwood*: 2 ♂).

MEGALOPREPUS (p. 51).

Megaloprepus cœrulatus (p. 51).

Megaloprepus cœrulatus, Selys, C.R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxiv. p. cxx (1890)¹¹; Needham, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxvi. p. 748, fig. 37 (venation) (1903)¹².

The Los Amates male is the smallest yet recorded: abdomen 70, hind wing 64 mm.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Tuxtla in Vera Cruz (*Barrett, coll. Adams*: 1 ♀); GUATEMALA, Los Amates near Quirigua ruins (*Deam, coll. Wllmsn.*: 1 ♂); COSTA RICA, Carrillo (*Underwood*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀), Santa Clara (*Alfaro*: 1 ♂), Quebrada de Java, Southern Costa Rica (*coll. Adams*: 1 ♂).

PSEUDOSTIGMA (p. 53).

Pseudostigma aberrans (p. 54).

The Panama male in Mr. Adams's collection has the opaque black spot (“false pterostigma”) reaching to the end of the median vein on both front and hind wings.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Santa Rosa (*Schaus, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♀) and Tuxtla (*Barrett, coll. Adams*: 1 ♀) in Vera Cruz; GUATEMALA, Los Amates (*Miller, coll. Wllmsn.*: 1 ♀); PANAMA (*coll. Adams*: 1 ♂).

Pseudostigma accedens (p. 55).

The Panama female (abdomen 105, hind wing 64 mm.) has the opaque yellow spot on the hind wings also occupying three rows of cells, so that on both front and hind pairs this spot reaches to the ultra-nodal sector; antenodal cells on front wings 3, on hind wings 2. The specific character given at the top of p. 54, *antèa*, is clearly shown, viz., the *cells* at the tips of the wings are clear and not opaque as they are in *Ps. aberrans*.

To the localities given, add:—PANAMA (*coll. Adams*: 1 ♀).