

Mecistogaster modestus (p. 56).

The Costa Rican examples should perhaps be referred to the race *iphigenia*, Selys*, as "dans les deux sexes la raie humérale interne est réduite à une virgule basale très courte," and one female has decidedly "Le bout des quatre ailes blanc laiteux"; the other females have an indication of this milky-whiteness. One of the Carrillo males has the pterostigma 3 mm. long, however.

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, Cacao in Alta Vera Paz [*Barber*: 1 ♀]; COSTA RICA, San Carlos [*Schild & Burgdorf*: 1 ♂], Juan Viñas (*L. Bruner*: 1 ♀) (*U. S. N. M.*), Carrillo (*Underwood*: 2 ♂, 2 ♀).

3. **Mecistogaster amalia**.

Agrion amalia, Burmeister, Handb. Ent. ii. p. 818 (1839)¹; Calvert, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxv. p. 37 (1898)².

Mecistogaster lucretia, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) x. p. 24 (1860)³; Mém. Couron. xxxviii. p. 25 (1886)⁴; Compt. Rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1890, pp. cxix, clxiv⁵; Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Amer. p. 65 (1861)⁶; Needham, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxvi. p. 709, fig. 4 w, t. 51. fig. 8 (venation) (1903)⁷.

Mecistogaster linearis, *virgatus*, *filiformis*, *leucostigma*, Ramb. Ins. Nevr. pp. 282, 284, 285, 286 (1842) (teste Selys⁴).

Nec *Libellula lucretia*, Drury, Sulzer.

Pterostigma present, yellow to black according to age (*Selys*).

This species may be recognized by the pair of large reddish or greenish spots occupying most of the dorsal surface of the middle prothoracic lobe, the reddish or reddish-brown mesepimeral band, the black stripe on the second lateral suture interrupted above the base of the third coxæ, metasternum with a mid-ventral (but no marginal) black stripe, costal margin of the hind wings of the male with a marked forward projection at the pterostigma.

♂. Pterostigma occupying two rows of cells, the first row (between costa and the median vein) of 5–9 cells, the second (between median vein and principal sector) of 1–4 cells.

♀. Pterostigma occupying one row of 8–13 cells between the costa and the median vein. The tips of the wings may be milky or smoky from (and even below) the pterostigma to the principal sector, or to the supplementary sector next below.

Abdomen, ♂ 120–130, ♀ 85–110; hind wing, ♂ 58–85, ♀ 55–70 mm.

Hab. PANAMA (*coll. Adams*: 1 ♀).—BRAZIL¹ (1 ♀ with Hagen's label "*lucretia*," *coll. P. P. C.*), Rio Janeiro^{4 6} (*coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂), S. Paulo³, Minas Geraes⁴, Bahia³, Para⁶; PERU⁴; WEST INDIES, San Domingo⁶.

The Panama locality, if correct, is in contradiction to de Selys's statement⁴ that this species inhabits the neighbourhood of the Atlantic between 10° and 25° S.

THAUMATONEURA (p. 58).

Thaumatoneura, Calvert, Ent. News, xv. p. 216 (1904)².

Two species are now known and have been separated as follows²:—

Wings with a black or dark brown band for their entire width, from the nodus (or even a little proximal thereto) to more than half-way to the pterostigma;

no transverse pale citron band on frons or nasus 1. *inopinata*.

Wings uncoloured; a transverse pale citron band on nasus and on frons connecting the yellow genal spots 2. *pellucida*.

* Mém. Couron. Acad. Belg. xxxviii. p. 22 (1886); C.R. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxiv. p. cxix (1890).