

*Hab.* COSTA RICA, Camino de La Palma between Guadalupe and El Alto (*Biolley, coll. Kahl*: 6 ♂, 3 ♀).

The superior appendages somewhat resemble those of *A. underwoodi*, sp. n., but the inferior appendages and the pattern of colouring of abdominal segment 3 are different.

The specific name proposed is that of a Costa Rican tribe.

### ***Argia sedula* (p. 78).**

*Argia sedula*, Hagen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. xxxix. t. 1. figg. 10, 10a (apps. ♂) (1902)<sup>5</sup>; Kennedy, Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. 1902, p. 165, fig., t. 2. figg. 3, 4 (mes. lam. ♂ ♀) (1904)<sup>6</sup>.

♀. The well-preserved female from Santa Rosalia gives pale green as the ground-colour of the abdomen, segments 2-7 having pale brown markings like the black ones of the male.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Baños de Santa Rosalia [6 ♂, 1 ♀] in Chihuahua, San Pedro [2 ♂] in Coahuila (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*), Victoria (*Rhoads, A. N. S.*: 1 ♀) in Tamaulipas.

### 7 (A). ***Argia gaumeri***, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 41, 41s; Tab. X. figg. 2, 2s, 20.)

♂. Rear of head black, with a pale stripe bordering each eye. Pale blue antehumeral stripe one-fourth to two-fifths (even in the same locality, Fuerte de S. Felipe) as wide as the black mid-dorsal stripe. Black humeral stripe subequal in width to the pale antehumeral, its uppermost third narrower and forked—or, less frequently, narrower only at the extreme upper end and not forked. A black line on the entire length of the second lateral thoracic suture, a short line on the site of the upper end of the obsolete first suture. Abdominal segment 2 blue, a black stripe each side for its entire length, the two meeting on the dorsum for the apical half or third of the segment, leaving between them, on the basal half or two-thirds of the dorsum, a blue area, rounded posteriorly, whose width is greater than that of either black stripe; 3-7 black with a narrow transverse basal blue ring, which on 3 reaches to one-sixth to one-eighth of the length of the segment, to still less on 4-7; 8-10 blue, no black markings. Legs blue, femora superiorly, tibiae inferiorly, and the tarsi black.

♀. Differs from the male as follows: violaceous replacing the blue, black line on second lateral thoracic suture less marked, pale dorsal area on abdominal segment 2 hardly wider than a line. One individual from Fuerte de San Felipe has the wings so deeply tinged with yellowish-brown as to suggest *indiatrica*, but may be distinguished therefrom by the absence of dark markings on segments 8-10.

♂ ♀. Pterostigma of the front wings .67-.83 mm. long, surmounting less than one (64% ♂, 67% ♀), or one (36% ♂, 25% ♀) cell; of the hind wings .75-.86 mm. long, surmounting one (56% ♂, 75% ♀), less than one (40% ♂, 25% ♀), or more than one (4% ♂) cell.

Antenodal cells on the front wings 4 (84% ♂, 83% ♀), 3 (12% ♂, 17% ♀), or 3+ (4% ♂); on the hind wings 3 (100% ♂ ♀).

*Dimensions*.—Abdomen, ♂ 23-26.5, ♀ 22.5-27; hind wing, ♂ 16-19, ♀ 17.5-20.5 mm.

*Hab.* MEXICO, Izamal in Yucatan (*Gaumer, Field Col. Mus. Chicago*: 1 ♂); BRITISH HONDURAS, Rio Sarstoon (*Blancaneaux*: 1 ♂); GUATEMALA, Puerto Barrios (*Hine, O. S. U.*: 2 ♂) [*Deam*: 2 ♀], Fuerte de San Felipe [*Wllmsn., Deam*: 1 pair + 19 ♂, 2 ♀]; HONDURAS, Puerto Cortez [*Wllmsn.*: 2 ♂, 1 ♀] (*coll. Wllmsn.*).

Very closely related to *pulla* and *frequentula*, differing chiefly by the blue instead of violet colours of the male, and four antenodal cells on the front wings. The appendages of the male are like those of *frequentula*, the mesostigmal laminae of the