

female intermediate between those of *frequentula* and of *pulla*. Fig. 2, Tab. X., is more characteristic than fig. 41, Tab. VIII., owing to the imperfect condition of the appendages of the Izamal male. The examples from Puerto Cortez are larger than the others.

8. ***Argia pulla*** (p. 79 ; *emend.*). (Tab. IV. figg. 33, 33 ss ; Tab. X. figg. 6-8.)

*Argia pulla*, Hagen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. xxxix. t. 1. figg. 16, 16 a (apps. ♂) (1902) <sup>4</sup>.

References <sup>1-2</sup> as on p. 79, *antèa* ; <sup>3</sup> is doubtful.

*Argia puella*, Baker, Invert. Pacif. i. p. 86 (1905) <sup>5</sup>.

The capture by Mr. Williamson of several pairs of what appeared at first sight to be this species has shown that two closely related forms or species exist, and has made it possible to correlate the two sexes of these. Thanks to the unfailing kindness of Mr. Henshaw, I have been able to compare Hagen's two types of *pulla* with the other material and so to ascertain definitely what the true *pulla* is. As a result, the list of localities previously given for *pulla* (*antèa*, page 79) requires some revision, but the description there given applies to both of the species differentiated below.

	<i>A. pulla.</i>	<i>A. frequentula.</i>
1. Superior appendages ♂ ( <i>cf.</i> figures cited for each species)	more deeply divided at apex.	less deeply divided at apex.
2. Inferior appendages ♂ : most inferior of the three apical lobes as seen in profile view	more distinct from the other two.	less distinct from the other two.
External apical angle as seen in ventral view (= middle lobe of profile view)	not acute, rounded almost as much as the inner apical angle.	almost acute, distinctly more pointed than the inner apical angle, which is rounded.
3. Mesostigmal lamina ♀ ( <i>cf.</i> the figures cited for each species)	less elongated transversely. not attaining the mid-dorsal thoracic line by one-half its own long dimension, the interval between right and left laminae as great as the long dimension of one of them.	more elongated transversely, reaching mesad nearly to the mid-dorsal line, so that the interval between right and left laminae is not more than one-third of the long dimension of one of them.
4. Fork of the mid-dorsal thoracic carina at its lower (anterior) end ♀	about as wide as deep, within the fork is a small geminate yellow spot.	narrower than deep, no geminate yellow spot within the fork.
5. Mesepimeral part of the forked black humeral stripe ♀	reaching upward less than half-way toward the wing-base, or absent.	reaching upward to more than half-way toward the wing-base (or absent in some?).
6. Postcubitals: front wings ♂ ....	12-16 (14)	13-16 (14)
"   "   ♀ ....	13-16 (14)	13-16 (14, 15)
hind wings ♂ ....	10-14 (12)	12-15 (12)
"   "   ♀ ....	11-14 (12)	12-14 (13)
7. Abdomen, in mm. ♂ .....	25-26.5	27-28
"   "   ♀ .....	24.5-28	25-28
8. Hind wing, in mm. ♂ .....	17-19	18.5-19.5
"   "   "   ♀ .....	17-20	18.5-20

The differences between these two species are more marked in the females than in the males. The males of both species have character 4 as in *pulla* ♀, character 5 as in *frequentula* ♀. The numbers of postcubitals