

At Jalapa and at San Pedro Sula the examples taken were associated with *Argia oculata*.

Some Neuropterists may consider the Pacific Guatemalan specimens to be sufficiently distinct to receive a subspecific or racial name, but I think the transitions to the typical *ulmeca*, as indicated above, justify retaining all under the name here employed. I can find no structural differences.

Argia adamsi (p. 80). (Tab. X. fig. 5.)

♂. The black humeral stripe is twice as wide as the pale antehumeral, in some. The black apical dorsal spot on abdominal segment 8 is broken into two spots in one male from Surubres.

♀ (hitherto unknown). Differs from the male as follows: labrum black; superior black stripe on each side of 2 wider, united with its fellow of the opposite side in basal and apical thirds, thereby leaving only a small elongate blue spot on the median dorsal third; mid-dorsal blue stripe on 3-6 narrower, reaching to two-thirds length of 3, half of 4, two-fifths of 5, one-fifth of 6; 8 and 9 each side with an inferior black stripe as long as the segments and a superior black stripe from base to two-thirds of 8, to half of 9, the two superiors confluent at base, and on 9 with the inferiors also at base; 10 blue, sides inferiorly black.

♂ ♀ (including the three cotypes). Pterostigma of the front wings surmounting more than one (84.6% ♂, 100% ♀), or one (15.4% ♂) cell; of the hind wings surmounting more than one (96% ♂, 100% ♀), or one (4% ♂), cell.

Antenodal cells on the front wings 4 (92% ♂, 62.5% ♀), 3+ (4% ♂, 25% ♀), 3 (12.5% ♀), or 4+ (4% ♂); on the hind wings 3 (84.6% ♂, 100% ♀), 3+ (7.7% ♂), or 4 (7.7% ♂).

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 25-28.5, ♀ 24-26; hind wing, ♂ 17.5-21, ♀ 19-21 mm.

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, Rio Jesus Maria (*Biolley*: 2 ♂, 2 ♀), Esparta [2 ♂], Surubres [7 ♂, 2 ♀] (*Biolley, coll. Kahl*).

Argia oculata (p. 81).

Argia oculata, Hagen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. xxxix. t. 1. figg. 12, 12 a (apps. ♂) (1902) ².

♀. None of the specimens of this sex previously referred to *oculata* were labelled as having been taken *in coitu*. The supplementary material includes nine pairs, the male in each case being undoubtedly *oculata*; the females differ considerably from each other, and consequently give rise to several questions.

The two females from Jalapa taken *in coitu* have the labrum pale blue or green narrowly edged with black, partly or entirely traversed by a median black line; there is no pale mid-dorsal stripe or line on abdominal segments 4-6, no prolongation of the transverse basal black band of 8 as stripes on the dorsum: their size is larger than any others recorded: abdomen 32, hind wing 26-27 mm. One of them has the blue antehumeral stripe half as wide as the black mid-dorsal, black humeral $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as wide as blue antehumeral, oval spot on 2 blue, the narrow transverse basal blue ring on 3-7 interrupted mid-dorsally and on 3 not connected with the mid-dorsal blue line, 10 black with two blue dorsal spots, mesostigmal lamina more like fig. 24, Tab. IV., than fig. 11. The other female has blue antehumeral stripe one-third as wide as black mid-dorsal, black humeral equal in width to the blue antehumeral, the narrow transverse basal blue rings on 3-7 not interrupted, confluent on 3 with a narrow blue mid-dorsal stripe, 10 obscure, mesostigmal lamina as in fig. 11, Tab. IV.

Of the seven pairs from San Pedro Sula, two females have pale labra, the other five black. The two with pale labra have a mid-dorsal blue stripe on 3 and 4 and a line on 5, dorsum of 10 chiefly or wholly blue, the mesostigmal lamina like fig. 11 or intermediate between figs. 11 and 15. The other five females with black labra have the mesostigmal lamina very like fig. 15 (*difficilis*), the mid-dorsal blue stripe on 3-5, or on 3 only with or without a pale line on 4; dorsum of 10 blue, or black with two blue spots. The dimensions of these San Pedro females fall within those given *antea*.