

Other females which agree fairly well with the description of *oculata* given on pages 73 and 81, *antea*, but have 10 blue dorsally, are those from Tuxpan, San Felipe, and one from Juan Viñas.

To the general description of *oculata* ♀ may be added that 2-5 have an inferior longitudinal pale line each side for more than half the length of each segment.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Tuxpan [*McClendon*: 1 ♀] in Jalisco, Jalapa [*Calvert*: 6 ♂ + 2 pairs] in Vera Cruz (*coll. P. P. C.*); GUATEMALA, Cacao, Trece Aguas [*Barber*: 2 ♂] in Alta Vera Paz, San Felipe [*Maxon & Hay*: 1 ♀] in Retalhuleu (*U. S. N. M.*), Gualan (*Hine, O. S. U.*: 1 ♂) [1 ♂]; HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula [21 ♂ + 7 pairs] (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*); COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*: 1 ♂), Juan Viñas (*Cary, U. S. N. M.*: 2 ♀), Quebrada del Cangrejal (*Biolley, colls. A. N. S., Wllmsn.*: 5 ♂).

The females with black labra and a pale mid-dorsal stripe on the third abdominal segment only, described above, are not separable from those known as *Argia difficilis* (*antea*, p. 84); one with black labrum and a pale mid-dorsal stripe on abdominal segments 3-5 is not distinguishable from those described as *Argia adamsi* (*antea*, p. 367). That such differences should exist in females taken pairing with *oculata* males might be accounted for in one of the following ways: (a) that the females with blue labra are the true *oculata*, those with black labra representing other species with which *oculata* males have accidentally paired; (b) the reverse of (a); (c) that the blue- and black-labral females are two colour-forms respectively of the same species; (d) that the blue- and black-labral females are of different ages, one changing into the other at some other stage of the ontogeny; (e) that the two sorts of females represent different seasonal broods.

Against (b) and (c) is the fact that males exist, different from *oculata*, which are apparently the other sex of the black-labral females (vide *adamsi*, l. c., *difficilis*, *postea*, p. 369), although *not*, it must be confessed, from San Pedro Sula; against (e) that all the San Pedro Sula pairs were taken on Feb. 27 and 28, 1905; I know of no evidence in favour of (d). Hypothesis (a) would, therefore, seem the most probable.

Argia indicatrix (p. 82).

The supplementary material, much more extensive than that from which the species was originally described, shows some colour-variations, although it agrees in the appendages of the male, the mesostigmal lamina of the female, the antenodal cells, and the pterostigma.

♂. Abdominal segment 8 in the examples from Guatemala is blue with an inferior black stripe each side as long as the segment, and in some with an isolated anteapical black spot each side above the stripe; in some from Santa Lucia these anteapical black spots are, however, confluent with the stripes, so that a condition approaching that described for the types is reached. In all those from San Pedro Sula and from Esparta, 8 is black with a small basal dorsal blue spot and the apical dorsal margin is narrowly blue.

♀. Abdominal segment 8 in the examples from Santa Lucia is blue with an inferior black stripe each side as long as the segment, and in one the basal third is also black; those from Puerto Barrios have 8 black, apical dorsal third or fourth blue.

The females from Esparta have 9 blue with an inferior black stripe each side as long as the segment and