

To the localities given, add:—HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 6 ♀), Ruatan I. (*Gaumer*: 1 ♀); COSTA RICA, Esparta [21 ♂, 5 ♀], Surubres [2 ♂, 1 ♀] (*Biolley, coll. Kahl*), Rio Jesus Maria (*Biolley*: 2 ♂, 2 ♀), Juan Viñas (*Bruner, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♀), Quebrada del Cangrejal (*Biolley, colls. A. N. S. & Wilmsn.*: 12 ♂, 7 ♀).—COLOMBIA, Bonda in Dept. Magdalena (*H. H. Smith, Carn. Mus. Pittsb.*: 1 ♀); ECUADOR, Bucay, not Duran (*Campos R., A. N. S.*: 1 ♂).

This species is closely related to *A. oculata*, and we have called attention, *anteà*, p. 368, to the pairing of *A. difficilis* females with *A. oculata* males. That this is possible is, perhaps, due to almost complete identity in shape of the abdominal appendages of the males of the two species. *A. difficilis* males differ from *A. oculata* males in the duller blue of the pale areas of the body (*cf.* the "bleu vif" of the original description of the abdomen of *oculata*) and the less extent of the mid-dorsal stripes on abdominal segments 3–6. *A. difficilis* females differ from *A. oculata* females in the shape of the mesostigmal lamina, in the black labrum and nasus of the adult, and in the absence even in teneral individuals of a pale mid-dorsal stripe on segments 4 and 5. From the data given above, it would appear that, ontogenetically, *difficilis* females pass through a stage with pale labrum and clypeus which is permanent in *oculata* females.

16 (A). **Argia underwoodi**, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 36, 37, 37 s.)

♂. Rear of head black, a pale line along the eye-margins inferiorly. Labrum dark violaceous. Pale antehumeral stripe one-third as wide as the black mid-dorsal stripe, which latter has a dull dark metallic-green reflection. Black humeral stripe (in some at least with a dull dark metallic-green reflection) one to one and one half times as wide as the pale antehumeral, enclosing a pale spot at its upper end. A black stripe on the second lateral thoracic suture a little narrower than the humeral stripe. Pale colours of the thorax violet-blue. Abdominal segments 2 and 3 violet-blue, each with a black stripe each side as long as the segments, each black stripe on 2 giving off an anteapical projection on to the dorsum toward its fellow of the opposite side, black stripes of 3 uniting on dorsum for the apical fourth of the segment; 4–7 black, with a transverse basal pale ring, interrupted dorsally; 8–9 blue, with an inferior longitudinal black stripe each side as long as the segments; 10 black. The black of the anterior abdominal segments may have some metallic-green reflection.

♀. Differs from the male as follows:—Rear of head black with a transverse pale stripe at mid-height, widest at eye-margins. Pale antehumeral stripe subequal in width to the black mid-dorsal. Black humeral stripe one-half as wide as the pale antehumeral. Pale colours of thorax reddish violet, the black stripes with no metallic reflection.

♂ ♀. Pterostigma of front wings .8 (♂), .9 (♀) mm. long, surmounting one cell (55.6 % ♂, 50 % ♀), more than one cell (38.6 % ♂, 50 % ♀), or less than one cell (5.6 % ♂); of the hind wings 1 mm. long, surmounting more than one cell (83.3 % ♂, 100 % ♀) or one cell (16.7 % ♂).

Antenodal cells on the front wings 3 (94.5 % ♂, 100 % ♀) or 4 (5.5 % ♂); on the hind wings 3 (100 % ♂ ♀).

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 28.5–32, ♀ 27.5; hind wing, ♂ 21.5–23, ♀ 24 mm.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Carrillo (*C. F. Underwood*: 9 ♂, 1 ♀).

16 (B). **Argia johannella**, sp. n. (Tab. X. figg. 12, 12 s, 19.)

♂. Rear of the head black, with a pale stripe along each eye-margin, wider superiorly. Pale (blue or violet) antehumeral stripe three-fifths to four-fifths as wide as the black mid-dorsal thoracic stripe.