

Black humeral stripe two-thirds as wide as or subequal in width to the pale antehumeral, forked above, where the humeral part is a mere line and the mesepimeral part does not quite reach to the front wing-base. An elongated black spot at the upper end only of the second lateral thoracic suture. Abdominal segment 2 blue or violet, each side with a superior black stripe as long as the segment converging posteriorly and uniting at the hind end; 3-7 black, with a pale, narrow, basal, transverse ring which is prolonged, as a mid-dorsal stripe on 3 or line on 4-6, to four-fifths of the length of each segment; inferior lateral margins of 3-7 pale, especially in the middle of each segment; 8-10 pale blue, without dark markings or, more often, with an inferior longitudinal black stripe for the apical third or half of 8 and the whole length of 9, and the ventral surface of 10 black.

♀. Coloured as the ♂, but no black on segment 10.

♂ ♀ (15 of each sex tabulated). Pterostigma of the front wings .68-.8 ♂, .72 ♀ mm. long, surmounting one (66.7 % ♂ ♀), less than one (33.3 % ♂, 23.3 % ♀), or more than one (10 % ♀) cell; of the hind wings .76-.88 ♂, .8-.84 ♀ mm. long, surmounting one (63.3 % ♂, 73.3 % ♀), less than one (36.7 % ♂, 16.7 % ♀), or more than one (10 % ♀) cell.

Antenodal cells on the front wings 3 (100 % ♂ ♀), on the hind wings 3 (100 % ♂, 96.7 % ♀) or 2+ (3.3 % ♀).

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 24-27, ♀ 24.5-27; hind wing, ♂ 17.5-19.5, ♀ 18.5-20 mm.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Juan Viñas (*L. Bruner & M. Cary, U. S. N. M.*: 37 ♂, 23 ♀).

The specific name proposed may serve to commemorate the type locality.

See the remark on the female of this species under *A. frequentula*, p. 366, *antea*.

16 (c). *Argia talamanca*, sp. n. (Tab. VIII. figg. 34, 34 s.)

♂. Rear of the head pale, blackish around the occipital foramen. Black mid-dorsal line no wider than the carina on which it lies, pale antehumeral stripe consequently very wide. Black humeral stripe about one-fifth as wide as the pale antehumeral, not forked above, a black stripe on the second lateral thoracic suture slightly wider than the humeral stripe. Segments 2 and 3 violaceous, a black stripe each side for three-fourths length of 2, entire length of 3, on which latter the stripes of the two sides unite at apex; 4-7 black with a narrow, transverse, basal, pale ring, interrupted dorsally; 8-10 blue, with an inferior longitudinal black stripe each side.

Pterostigma .8-9 mm. long, surmounting one cell or a little less; antenodal cells on all the wings 3.

Postcubitals 14 (front), 12 (hind).

Dimensions.—Abdomen 28.5, hind wing 20.5 mm.

Hab. COSTA RICA, Carrillo (*Underwood*: 1 ♂).

The name proposed for this species is that of a tribe of Eastern Costa Rica.

Argia cuprea (p. 84).

Argia cuprea, Hagen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. xxxix. t. 1. figg. 8, 8a (apps. ♂) (1902)³.

To the localities given, add:—HONDURAS, San Pedro Sula (*Williamson, coll. ejusd.*: 1 ♀).

Argia cupraurea (p. 85).

♂. A comparison of the better-preserved females from Surubres with those of the original description shows an omission and an error in the previous account:—(1) In a young female (San Esteban) abdominal segment 2 has an elliptical mid-dorsal spot followed by an ante-apical dot, 3-5 a mid-dorsal stripe, 6-8 a mid-dorsal line, pale blue, for the greater part of the length of their respective segments; in the older females (Surubres) these mid-dorsal markings are narrowed to lines. (2) The mesepisternal tubercles are *present*.