

♀. Differs from the male as follows:—Pale antehumeral stripe at mid-height about three-fourths as wide as black mid-dorsal, black stripes on segment 2 meeting on the mid-dorsum in the apical third of the segment; 3–7 black with a narrow transverse basal violet-blue ring, which on 3–5 is prolonged backward as a mid-dorsal stripe reaching to three-fourths of the length of 3 and 4 and to two-thirds of 5; 3–6 also with a pale inferior longitudinal streak on the middle third of each segment and connected with the transverse basal ring on 3; 8–10 as in the male, but with the addition on 9 of a pair of basal dorsal black spots one-fifth as long as the segment, each narrowly confluent at extreme base with the inferior black stripe of the same side.

♂ ♀. Pterostigma of the front wings .83–1.01 mm. long, surmounting more than one ($33\frac{1}{3}\%$ ♂, 50% ♀), one ($33\frac{1}{3}\%$ ♂, 50% ♀), or less than one ($33\frac{1}{3}\%$ ♂) cell; of the hind wings .94–1.01 mm. long, surmounting more than one ($83\frac{1}{3}\%$ ♂, 25% ♀), one (75% ♀), or less than one ($16\frac{2}{3}\%$ ♂) cell.

Antenodal cells 3 on all wings (♂ ♀).

Dimensions.—Abdomen, ♂ 26–28.5, ♀ 23–24; hind wing, ♂ 19–20, ♀ 19.5–20 mm.

Hab. GUATEMALA, Mazatenango (*Willmsn., coll. ejusd.*: 2 pairs; *Maxon & Hay, U. S. N. M.*: 1 ♂).

The specific name proposed is that of a Guatemalan tribe.

***Argia violacea pallens* (p. 98).**

The inferior appendages of the Guatemalan male are not typical, being more like those shown in fig. 54, Tab. IV., but the specimen surely belongs here.

To the localities given, add:—GUATEMALA, between El Rancho and Sanarate [1 pair], Sanarate [1 ♀] (*Willmsn., coll. ejusd.*) (*Hine, coll. O. S. U.*: 1 ♀).

ARGIALLAGMA* (to follow the genus *Argia*, p. 100).

Argiallagma, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) xli. pp. 498, 500 (1876).

This genus apparently belongs to the same division of the legion Agrion as do *Hyponeura* and *Argia*, since the biserial hairs on the legs are nearly, or quite, twice as long as the intervals separating them. It differs from those genera, however, in the smaller number of those hairs (5–7 on the third tibiae), in the reduced number of postcubitals, with the result that the nodal sector arises at the fifth on the front wings, at the fourth on the hind (the origin of this sector is at one or more postcubitals farther distad in *Hyponeura* and *Argia*), and in the presence of an apical ventral spine on the eighth abdominal segment of the female.

The arculus is a little more remote than the second antecubital.

There is but one known species:—

1. ***Argiallagma minutum*.** (Tab. X. fig. 35.)

Trichocnemis minuta, Selys, in Sagra's Hist. Cuba, Ins. p. 464 (1857)¹; Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Amer. p. 72 (1861)².

Enallagma minutum, Kirby, Cat. Odon. p. 145 (1890)³.

* This generic name has been omitted from the various Nomenclators and Catalogues.