

Fam. Aroetiidæ.

Automolis melæa, sp. n.

Male.—Front of head blue; palpi black above, chrome-yellow on the underside; antennæ black; collar and tegulæ chrome-yellow; thorax and basal half of the abdomen black, with a large yellow spot on each side close to the base; the anal segments of the abdomen spotted with metallic blue; the underside black, banded with chrome-yellow; legs black. Primaries black, the costal margin from the base to the end of the cell edged with chrome-yellow; a wide chrome-yellow band extends from the base of the wing to the outer margin, which it does not quite reach; the fringe black: secondaries black, the costal margin from the base to the apex chrome-yellow; the fringe black.—*Female* very similar to the male, but larger and without the chrome-yellow spots near the base of the abdomen.

Expanse, ♂ $1\frac{3}{4}$, ♀ 2 inches.

Hab. Venezuela (*Mus. Druce*).

Automolis Prattii, sp. n.

Male.—Head, palpi, and antennæ black, head spotted with metallic blue in front; tegulæ yellow, edged with black on the outer side; thorax black, metallic blue at the base, with a yellow spot on each side; abdomen black, the anal segments spotted with metallic blue; legs black. Primaries dark yellow, the costal margin, apex, outer and inner margin edged with black: secondaries black, the costal margin from the base to the apex broadly yellow.

Expanse $1\frac{10}{16}$ inch.

Hab. Colombia (*Mus. Druce*).

Amaxia theon, sp. n.

Male.—Head and collar yellow; antennæ brown; palpi brown, white on the underside; tegulæ brown, edged with yellow; thorax yellow; abdomen dark brown above, white on the underside, the anal segment pale yellow. Primaries semihyaline pale yellow, spotted and banded with brown, very similar to those of *Amaxia pardalis*, Walker, but with more yellow at the base of the wing: secondaries semihyaline white, shaded with pale brown at the anal angle and round the outer margin.

Expanse $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Venezuela (*Mus. Druce*).

Idalus pythia, sp. n.

Male.—Head, collar, and tegulæ pale greyish fawn-colour; antennæ fawn-colour, the tips white; abdomen yellow, the underside white, the anal segment pale greyish fawn-colour; legs white. Primaries semihyaline yellowish white, the basal half of the wing pale greyish fawn-colour, with several yellowish-brown spots along the inner margin; a large, round, pale greyish fawn-coloured spot with an indistinct darker brown centre close to the apex: secondaries semihyaline yellowish white, dark yellow along the inner margin.

Expanse $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Hab. Bolivia, Songo (*Mus. Druce*).

Opharus amata, sp. n.

Female.—Head, antennæ, collar, tegulæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs black; abdomen banded with yellow. Primaries olive-brown, palest at the base and along the costal margin, the veins black; a rather large indistinct blackish spot at the end of the cell: secondaries semihyaline brownish black, the fringe dark brown.

Expanse 2 inches.

Hab. Venezuela (*Mus. Druce*).

IX.—*Report on the Neuroptera Odonata collected by Mr. E. E. Austen at Sierra Leone during August and September 1899.*
By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S.

[Plate II.]

DURING Mr. Austen's visit to Sierra Leone, as a member of Major Ross's expedition to inquire into the connexion between mosquitos and malaria, he collected a considerable number of dragonflies; but as he captured long series whenever he was able, the number of distinct species obtained amounted only to eighteen. However, I am able to describe seven new species in the present paper, two of which I have made the types of new genera. I should also mention that specimens of most of these have been in the Museum for some time, but have not previously been described.

In place of quoting full synonymy in the present paper, I generally confine myself to quoting references to the original

author of a species and to my 'Catalogue of Neuroptera Odonata.'

The only other Neuroptera in the collection were four specimens of *Myrmeleon tristis*, Walker, taken on Sept. 5, 1899, and one or two small species of Ephemeridæ and Termitidæ not at present determinable.

The following species were obtained by Mr. Austen:—

- Libellulidæ.**
- LIBELLULINÆ.**
- Pantala*, Hag.
- flavescens*, Fabr.
- Rhyothemis*, Hag.
- notata*, Fabr.
- Palpopleura*, Ramb.
- Lucia*, Drury.
- Portia*, Bruner.
- Trithemis*, Bruner.
- Kabula*, Kirb. (sp. n.).
- serva*, Kirb. (sp. n.).
- Heliothemis*, Karsch.
- dorsalis*, Ramb.
- Beblecia*, Kirb. (g. n.).
- adollescens*, Kirb. (sp. n.).
- Cycothemis*, Brauer.
- erythrea*, Bnullé.
- Therwonthemis*, Kirb.
- Austeni*, Kirb. (sp. n.).
- leonia*, Karsch.
- Apelotherus*, Kirb. (g. n.).
- Strachani*, Kirb. (sp. n.).
- Pantala flavescens.**
- Libellula flavescens*, Fabr. Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 285 (1798).
- Pantala flavescens*, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 1. n. 1 (1890).
- 9 specimens, Aug. 25, Sept. 13, 21, 27 (1899).
- Rhyothemis notata.*
- Libellula notata*, Fabr. Spec. Ins. i. p. 390. n. 12 (1781).
- Rhyothemis notata*, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 6. n. 21 (1890).
- 3 specimens, Aug. 26, Sept. 2 (1899).
- Palpopleura Lucia.*
- Libellula Lucia*, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ent. ii. pl. xlv. fig. 1 (1773).
- Palpopleura Lucia*, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 9. n. 1 (1890).
- 35 specimens, Aug. 21 to Sept. 22 (1899).
- One of the commonest and most widely distributed African dragonflies.

Palpopleura Portia.

Libellula Portia, Drury, Ill. Exot. Ent. ii. pl. xlvi. fig. 3 (1773).

Palpopleura Portia, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 9. n. 4 (1890).
5 specimens, Aug. 26 to Sept. 21 (1899).
Although long known and widely distributed, this species does not seem to be nearly so abundant as *P. Lucia*, Drury.

Trithemis Kalula, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 2, 2 a.)

Long. corp. 32-34 millim.; exp. al. 53-55 millim.; long. pter. 2 millim.

Male.—Rufo-testaceous, with hyaline wings. Very similar to *T. arteriosa*, Burm., from which it differs as follows:—The segments of the abdomen are distinctly shorter and broader, and instead of a row of lateral black spots succeeded by a continuous band, there is a row of lateral black spots enlarging and expanding behind, which are more or less expanded on the last three segments, sometimes so much as to cover most of these segments, except a reddish spot on each side in front. The middle appendages of the same segment consist of a pair of long slender recurved hooks. The neurotation is brown, reddish only sometimes in the costal and post-costal areas. The yellow shade at the base of the hind wings is darker than in *T. arteriosa* and the cells in it are usually centred with pale brown. In adult specimens the vertex is violet, and the thorax and abdomen are slightly pruinose, but more of a reddish plum-colour than blue. An immature male (and presumably the female) has a broad brown median band on the thorax, and a narrower one on each side, the latter connected below with a longitudinal black band on the pleura, which emits three oblique brown bands downward, the hindmost connected with a black space, filled up with two pale spots in front and a large transverse one behind on the metapectus. At the base of the abdomen there are also three brown stripes above the level of the lateral markings already described. In the more mature specimens these markings are more or less obscured. Legs black. Pterostigma brown, more or less centred with yellow.
4 specimens, Aug. 26, Sept. 13, 21 (1899).

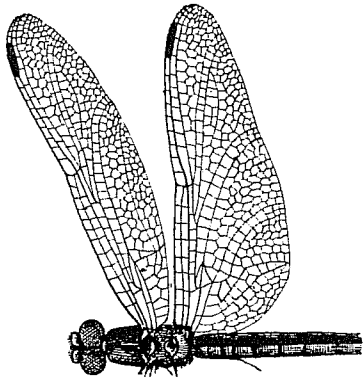
Trithemis serva, sp. n. (Woodcut, fig. 1.) = *Lichroa*

Long. corp. 34 millim.; exp. al. 57 millim.; long. pter. 2½ millim.

Male.—Dull black, more or less varied with testaceous in immature specimens, especially on the face; in the most

mature specimens the vertex is violet and the thorax pruinose blue. The sides of the mentum are sometimes yellow. Wings hyaline, with black nervures; fore wings with 11-13 antenodal and 7-10 postnodal cross-nervures; pterostigma dark brown, traversed by a narrow yellow line. Triangle traversed, followed by three rows of cells, increasing; sub-triangular space consisting of 3 cells: hind wings with 7-8

Fig. 1.

*Trithemis serva.*

antenodal and 9-11 postnodal cross-nervures; membranule white, stained with blackish; a small yellow cloud beyond, sometimes obsolete, with its outer border straight, and above the lower basal cell, only visible at the extreme base. Appendages of the second segment very prominent, the two hindmost converging like a pair of pincers.

Described from six specimens, two of them taken by Mr. Austen on Sept. 5 and 21 (1899).

Allied to the East-Indian *T. festiva*, Ramb., but easily distinguished by the different shape of the markings at the base of the hind wings and the form of the appendages of the second segment of the abdomen. It must also be allied to *T. dichroa*, Karsch, which seems to be a still darker coloured species in the male.

Heliothemis dorsalis.

Libellula dorsalis, Ramb. Ins. Névr. p. 89 (1842).

Trithemis dorsalis, Kirby. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 19. n. 16 (1890).

Heliothemis dorsalis, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxiii. p. 378 (1890).

10 specimens, Aug. 19, 26, Sept. 8, 9, 13, 19, 20, 21 (1899).

I am not satisfied that this genus is sufficiently distinct from *Trithemis*.

BEBLECIA, gen. nov.

Eyes connected by a short space; frontal tubercle rounded above, and slightly concave in front; abdomen with segments 2 and 3 carinated. Wings with only one nervure in the lower basal cell and no supratrangular nervures: fore wings with 12-13 antenodal cross-nervures, the last not continuous, and 10-11 postnodals; pterostigma long and thick, nodal sector slightly waved beyond the middle, and with a double row of cells between it and the subnodal sector for the last third or fourth of their length; areculus rising between the first and second antenodal cross-nervures; sectors of the areculus stalked; triangle traversed by 1 or 2 nervures and followed by a row of 4 cells, then by 2 or 3 more or less irregularly, before rising again to 4 increasing, or by seven rows of 3 only; subtriangular space consisting of 3 or 4 cells: hind wings with 10 antenodal and 11 postnodal cross-nervures; triangle traversed by a nervure or (rarely) free; sectors of the areculus widely separated, the upper one rising considerably above the lower angle of the triangle, where the lower sector rises; base of triangle nearly corresponding with the areculus. Claws dentated beyond the middle. Appendages of the second segment in the male rather large; upper terminal appendages rather long and slender, fully as long as the ninth segment; lower appendage nearly as long as the upper ones, truncated at the extremity.

This genus appears to be nearly allied to *Trithemis*, but in typical *Trithemis* the sectors of the areculus are scarcely separated in the hind wings and the triangle of the hind wings is never divided.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Austen obtained only three specimens of this interesting species, all in bad condition.

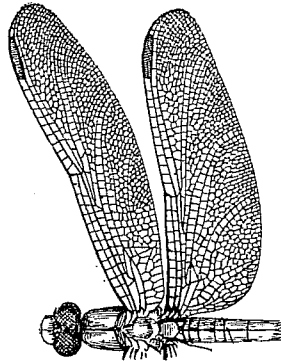
Beblecia adulescens, sp. n. (Woodcut, fig. 2).
= *Crocothemis divisa*

Exp. al. 60 millim.; long. pter. 5 millim.

Lighter or darker ochraceous; pleura, pectus, and face paler; vertex darker, sometimes slightly greenish; antennae, ocelli, spines on the legs, and central and part of the lateral carinae on the abdomen black; a pale brown shoulder-stripe and a similar stripe on each side of the upper part of the abdomen: wings hyaline, with black neurulation; costal nervure and pterostigma yellow, the latter between black nervures; membranule of hind wings whitish, beyond it the wing is very slightly stained with yellow.

Described from three specimens (2 ♂, 1 ♀), all more or less damaged and perhaps not quite mature, captured on Sept. 2, 9, and 13 (1899).

Fig. 2.

*Beblenia atolescens.**Crocothemis erythraea.*

Libellula erythraea, Brullé, Expéd. de la Morée, iii. (1) p. 102, pl. xxxii. fig. 4 (1832).

Crocothemis erythraea, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 21. n. 1 (1890).

19 specimens, Aug. 25 to Sept. 22 (1899).

Specimens from West Africa are rather smaller and slenderer than typical ones from South Europe.

Thermorthemis Austeni, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Long. corp. 54-56 millim.; exp. al. 94-98 millim.; long. pter. 4 millim.

Male.—Rufo-testaceous, thorax with a slight brown line on each shoulder and the borders of the patagia black; abdomen in the male pulverulent blue. Legs black in the adult male, except at the base of the femora; otherwise rufo-testaceous, with black tarsi; spines strongly developed. Wings hyaline, with black nervures, very slightly tinged with yellowish brown at the base; pterostigma yellow, between black nervures; tips very slightly browned. Fore wings with 20-23 antenodal (the last continuous) and 13-14 postnodal cross-nervures; triangle divided by two nervures; two supra-triangular nervures; triangle followed by four rows of cells, increasing subtriangular space consisting of 5-8 cells: hind wings with 13-15 antenodal and 13-16 postnodal cross-nervures; triangle traversed and with the base generally

placed a little nearer the base of the wings than the arculus; one supra-triangular nervure; sectors of the arculus slightly separated, the lower one coinciding with the base of the triangle. Abdomen with strong black median and lateral serrated carinae; terminal appendages of male as long as the ninth segment; the lower appendage broad, half as long as the ninth segment.

Female.—Uniform rufo-testaceous, mouth-parts inclining to yellowish, dark shoulder-stripe slightly indicated, carinae of abdomen black, eighth segment perfoliate.

This species agrees with *T. madagascariensis*, Ramb., in general neurvation, the bifid frontal tubercle, the *Orthetrum*-like frontal depression, &c., but differs in the fewer and stronger spines on the hind tibiae.

Described from five male specimens, one taken by Mr. Austen at Sierra Leone on Sept. 21, 1899, and the others from West Africa, without special locality.

The single female is from Sierra Leone (*Morgan*).

I append the description of an allied species from Angola*:—*O. austeni*
Female.—Dark brown; head testaceous; under surface and terminal segments inclining to ferruginous; eighth segment perfoliate, with the edges black. Wings yellowish hyaline, with black nervures: fore wings with 19 antenodal and 12 postnodal cross-nervures; neurvation otherwise as in *T. Austeni*. One specimen from Angola, collected by Mr. and Mrs. Monteiro.

Thermorthemis leonina.—*Orthetrum angustiventre*

Orthetrum leoninum, Karsch, Ent. Nachr. xvii. p. 59 (1891).

Two specimens (♂ ♀) from Sierra Leone, the male taken by Mr. Austen on Sept. 2, 1899, and the female taken by Dr. W. G. Clements.

The insect is a true *Thermorthemis*, except that the body is more slender, and the hind tibiae have fewer and stronger spines than in *T. madagascariensis*; but it shares the latter character with *T. Austeni*. In the male the triangle of the fore wings is followed by four rows of cells increasing, and in the female by five, shrinking to four and then again increasing.

APELEUTHERUS, gen. nov.

Male.—Frontal tubercle strongly bifid; front large and broad, projecting beneath it to about half the width of the eye, almost quadrangular, with a conspicuous median depression. Eyes connected for a short space. Legs rather long,

* *Thermorthemis Monteiroi*, sp. n.

spines scarcely more than setæ on the femora, numerous and rather short and strong on the tibiæ, but with a few long slender ones at their base. Abdomen distinctly shorter than the hind wings, not inflated at base; second and third segments transversely carinated; appendages of second segment prominent, consisting of a small lobe, and an appendage in front directed obliquely backward; upper anal appendages rather longer than the ninth segment, slender, hardly longer than the broad lower appendage. Wings with only one cross-nerve in the lower basal cell and no supra-triangular nervures; nodal sector slightly waved; arculus rising between antenodals 1 and 2, its sectors with a long stalk. Fore wings with 13-14 antenodal cross-nervures, the last not continuous, and 8-9 postnodal cross-nervures; triangle crossed by 2 nervures (rarely 1) and followed by one or two rows of 4 cells (rarely 3) and then several rows of 3, increasing; subtriangular space consisting of 3 cells (occasionally 2 or 4 on one side). Hind wings with 8-10 antenodal and 9-11 postnodal cross-nervures; triangle traversed by one nerve, its base lying rather nearer the base of the wings than the arculus; sectors of the triangle subcontiguous; triangle (above the sectors) followed by one row of 3 (rarely 2) cells, and then by several rows of 2, increasing.

Female.—Eighth segment not expanded; vulvar scale distinct, about one third as long as the ninth segment.

Allied to *Thermothemis*, *Hacrothemis*, &c. The presence of the vulvar scale in the female allies it to *Crocothemis*.

Apeteutherus Strachani, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 4, 4 a.)

Long. corp. 38-40 millim.; exp. al. 71-73 millim.; long. pter. 4 millim.

Head blackish, face more or less testaceous, especially the labrum and mentum. Thorax brown or blackish; a large oval spot on each shoulder, a longitudinal stripe on each side of the central carina in front, a transverse one behind, in front of the patagia, the inside of the patagia, 3 spots on the upper part of the pleura and others below, and some slighter marks on the interalary spaces pale yellow, or more rarely dull reddish; abdomen greyish brown above (rarely red in the male), but usually reddish below. In the female the base and sides are marked with irregular pale markings and with large pale irregularly-shaped spots, more or less distinct above, on each side of most of the segments, near the base. In the male these markings are usually obsolete. Legs testaceous, more or less blackish above, and with black spines.

Wings hyaline, with black nervures; pterostigma rather long and broad, blackish, rather paler in the middle and towards its lower edge. Membrane of hind wings whitish in the middle and bordered with brown; adjacent part of wing slightly stained with yellow in the reddest males; otherwise this is wholly wanting. Anal appendages yellowish or reddish.

Described from sixteen specimens (seven males and nine females) collected by Dr. Strachan at Lagos. Only one of the males has the abdomen red and the pale abdominal markings obliterated, but the markings of the thorax are of the usual pale yellowish colour seen in the other specimens.

Mr. Austen collected two males at Sierra Leone on Aug. 24 and Sept. 4; in both of these the abdomen is red, but in one the pale abdominal spots are indistinctly visible. In both the spots on the thorax are dull red, which is not the case in any of Dr. Strachan's specimens. There is also an unusually well-marked female, with only one cross-nerve in the triangles of the fore wings, from Abyssinia, which appears to belong to the present species.

Among other interesting species obtained by Dr. Strachan at Lagos is a male belonging to the genus *Dicranopyga*, Karsch, which is allied to the East-African *D. mundala*, Karsch. I believe that Dr. Karsch is correct in referring my *Ætherimanta vesia* from Madagascar to *Dicranopyga*, although the triangle of the fore wings is traversed by a triangle on the right side in the unique type. Dr. Strachan also obtained a single damaged specimen of a new species of *Nymphaebria*, Karsch, which I defer describing for the present.

Orthetrum chryso stigma.

Libellula chryso stigma, Burm. Handb. Ent. ii. p. 857. n. 58 (1839).

Libellula barbari, De Selys, Lucas, Expl. Alg. iii. p. 117, pl. 1. figs. 2, 2 a, b (1849).

Orthetrum chryso stigma et *barbarum*, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 36. nn. 3, 4 (1890).

45 specimens, August and September (1899).

The most adult specimens are pulverulent blue in both sexes, and the least mature are of a light red; but there is no median thoracic band, as in *O. Julia*, and the cross-nervures in the lower costal space are nearly always yellow, instead of black like those in the upper space.

Orthetrum Julia, sp. n. (Pl. II. fig. 3.)

Long. corp. 39-43 millim.; exp. al. 60-74 millim.; long. pter. 3-4 millim.

Male.—Head with the vertex, the strongly bifid frontal tubercle, the occipital triangle, extremity of labrum, and a broad central band on the labrum black; hinder orbits yellow, with one or two brown transverse spots; frontal shield greenish, strongly punctured; the rest of the face (except the black markings already described) yellowish. Prothorax yellow, with a brown transverse band, narrowed in the middle. Mesonotum yellow, with brown and blackish markings; the front transversely black, with a transverse yellow mark in the middle; a median dark central band, with two yellow lines near the centre and a dark shoulder-stripe, not reaching the hinder lappets, which are yellow, enclosed by black carinæ. Interlary spaces black, spotted with yellow in the middle, and with a yellow spot at the base of each wing. On the yellow pleura, below the shoulder-stripe, are five more black or brown bands on or between the sutures, the first double above. The metapleuron is enclosed by almost a square of black carinæ, the hindmost detached, and slightly curved. Legs black; femora more or less testaceous. Abdomen black or pruinose blue, with all the carinæ black, the first three segments with yellow markings, separated by the carinæ and by dark hind borders, and a lateral stripe; the three following segments with a broad subbifid spot on each side in the middle, the rest black. On the under surface these pale lateral markings are more extended. Anal appendages yellow, upper ones slender, as long as the ninth segment, the extreme tips black; lower appendage truncated at the extremity, nearly as long as the upper ones, and with a black carina beneath on each side. Appendages of the second segment large. Wings hyaline, with black nervures; fore wings with 13-15 antenodal and 11-12 postnodal cross-nervures. Pterostigma black, with a yellow transverse central line. Membranule blackish, with a white spot at the base; hind wings smoky yellow at the extreme base, the sectors of the arculus subcontiguous at the base.

Female similar, with the lines on the pleura darker and broader. Abdomen with the testaceous spot on the under surface of the seventh segment expanded to the sides far enough to be visible above; eighth segment perfoliate. Anal appendages yellow, longer than the tenth segment, which is also yellow. Wings clouded hyaline, with black nervures; 14-17 antenodal and 11 postnodal cross-nervures.

Abdomen similar in both sexes, much inflated at base, slightly constricted behind the third segment; the rest of the segments rather broad; the fourth about three times as long as broad, widening at the extremity; the rest subparallel,

but successively shorter. Costal nervure black, with a barely perceptible trace of an intersecting yellow line at the base.

In the most adult males, which I was at first inclined to regard as a distinct species, the body is almost entirely pruinose blue, through which a row of long tawny spots may sometimes be seen extending as far as the eighth segment of the abdomen. There is usually a black mark in the middle of the labrum. The appendages of the second segment are apparently better defined, and the upper anal appendages are black, though the lower appendage generally remains tawny. The abdomen is apparently less inflated at the base, less constricted behind the third segment, and somewhat more slender. Yet I find it impossible to venture to separate these specimens specifically.

The species is described from four specimens from Sierra Leone, two of which were collected by Mr. Austen on Aug. 26 and Sept. 11 (1899).

Of the adult form nine males were collected by Mr. Austen between Aug. 26 and Sept. 15. There are also specimens of both forms in the Museum from Accra and Lagos.

This is a species of great interest. The semiadult form, which I have taken as typical, closely resembles *O. Sabina*, Drury, except in the shorter and broader abdomen. In fact, *O. Julia* stands in almost the same relation to *O. Sabina* in the Old World as that occupied by *Mesothemis attala*, De Selys, to *M. verbenata*, Hagen, in the New. I have not seen the true *O. Sabina* from Africa, though De Selys indicates a var. *africana* from the Cameroons (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxi. p. 22, 1887). The insect is also very near *O. trinaeria*, De Selys, and is, I imagine, regarded by some authors as this species, or as *O. brachiale*, Beauv. But I have not been able to determine *O. brachiale* and *O. africanum*, Beauv., satisfactorily. According to Prof. Calvert, who has examined the types, the former should have the base of the wings entirely unclouded, and *A. annulatum* is described as having the thorax uniform brown. As regards *O. trinaeria*, it is a long-bodied insect much resembling *O. Sabina*.

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Macromia Selysi, sp. n.

Long. corp. 67 millim.; exp. al. 88 millim.; long. pter. 2½ millim.

Male.—Head: frontal tubercle bifid and, as well as the frontal lobes below, with strong green and violet reflections; face lighter or darker ferruginous brown, with orange mottlings.

Thorax and pleura shining metallic green; thorax and base of abdomen clothed with grey hairs. Pleural sutures and interalary spaces with slight pale markings; abdomen black, with narrow pale belts in the middle of the second, third, and fourth segments, and near the front of the second and sixth segments, the last the broadest.

Wings rather long, narrow, and pointed, clear hyaline, with black nervures. Fore wings with 15-16 antenodal and 9 postnodal cross-nervures; the nodal and subnodal nervures nearly straight and parallel for most of their length; triangles small, free, followed by a cell divided by a curved line running from the triangle, and then by several single or irregularly divided cells, followed by several rows of two, increasing. Only 3 supratrigonal nervures; 5 cross-nervures in the lower basal cell. Perostigma deep black; membranule dark brown, intersected by a pale line. Hind wings with 11 antenodal and 11-12 cross-nervures; 2 supratrigonal nervures and cross-nervures, 4 in the lower basal cell; no lower triangle; upper triangle free, followed by a triangular cell, then by 3 single oblong ones, and then by two rows of cells, increasing. Membranule black, with a white speck at the base and tip; anal triangle divided low down, the lower part forming a long narrow isosceles triangle (in *M. Sophia*, De Selys, it is almost equilateral), and the nervure bounding the anal angle is more distinctly marked with red. Anal appendages nearly as in *M. Sophia*.

One male taken by Mr. Austen on Sept. 16 (1899).

This species is closely allied to *M. Sophia*, De Selys, but differs in the clear hyaline wings and many little details of venuration, especially by the commencing single row of post-triangular cells on all the wings.

Anacischna triangulifera.

Anacischna triangulifera, McLachlan, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii. p. 407 (1896).

Sept. 9 (1899).

A single damaged specimen, which I refer to this East-African species (Delagoa Bay and Natal) with some uncertainty.

Sapho ciliata.

Agrion ciliata, Fabricius, Spec. Ins. i. p. 538. n. 3 (1781).
Sapho ciliata, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 100. n. 1 (1890).

34 specimens, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Sept. (1899).

A very interesting series. The immature specimens of

both sexes are of a clear iridescent hyaline, darkening to yellowish hyaline in the female, and in the male passing on through shades of brown to the deep purple, strongly suffused on the hind wings with coppery red, which characterizes the adult male. Fabricius's type was an adult female.

Libellago dispar.

Agrion dispar, Beauv. Ins. Afr. Métr. p. 85, Neur. pl. vii. fig. 2 (1805?).
Libellago dispar, Kirb. Cat. Neur. Odon. p. 112. n. 1 (1890).

Two specimens, Sept. 13 and 21 (1899).

EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

- Fig. 1. *Thermorthemis Austeni*, ♀, p. 72.
Fig. 1 a. Ditto, ♂, appendages of second segment.
Fig. 2. *Tribemnis Kabula*, ♂, p. 69.
Fig. 2 a. Ditto, ♂, appendages of second segment.
Fig. 3. *Orthetrum Juba*, ♂, p. 75.
Fig. 4. *Apeleutherus Strachani*, ♀, p. 74.
Fig. 4 a. Ditto, ♂, appendages of second segment.

X.—Notes on the Forficularia.—V. Descriptions of new Species and a new Genus. By MALCOLM BURR, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

[Plate IV. figs. 3, 5, 7.]

Anechura ahrimanes, sp. n. (Pl. IV. fig. 5.)

Statura majore; colore nigro, rubro-variegato; elytra et alae per-
fecte explicatae; abdomen medio paullo dilatatum, ovale; forcipis
brachia elongata, gracilia, subsinuata, intus fortiter bidentata. ♂.
♀ ignota.

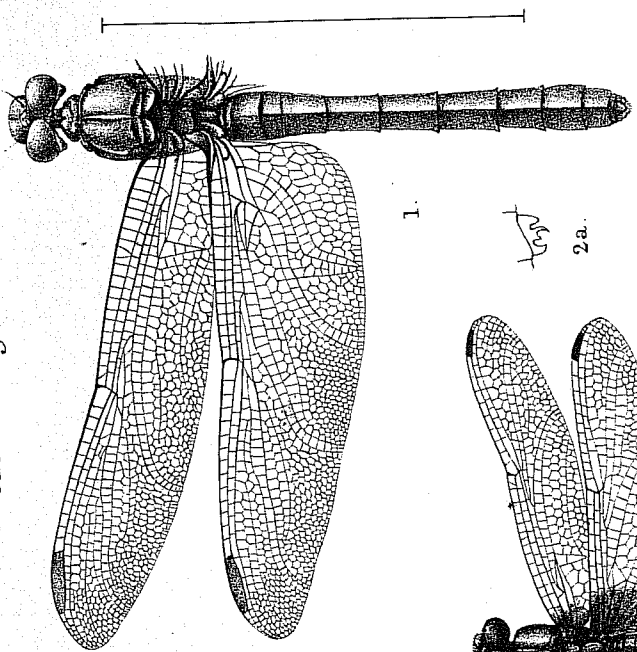
Long. corporis 12-14.5 mm.
" forcipis 9 "

Head deep red; eyes black; sutures indistinct; antennae
dark red (seven segments remain).

Pronotum black, broader than the head; anterior margin
straight, posterior margin rounded; the sides parallel.

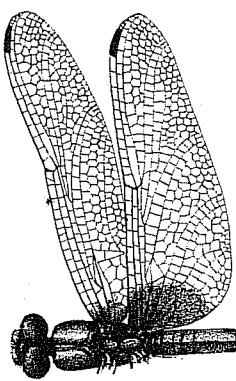
Elytra broad, finely punctulated, deep red, shaded with
black towards the apex and the margins.

Wings prominent, black, with a large yellow spot near the
base.



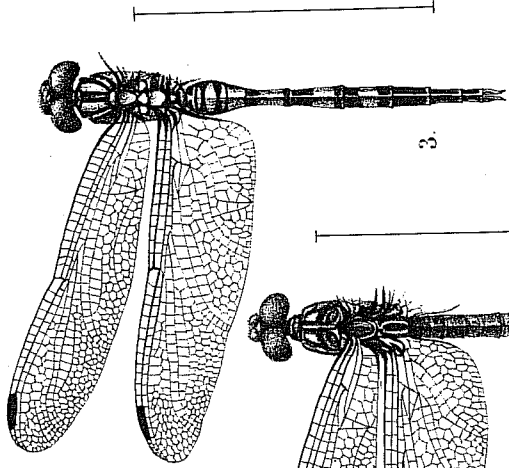
1a.

1.

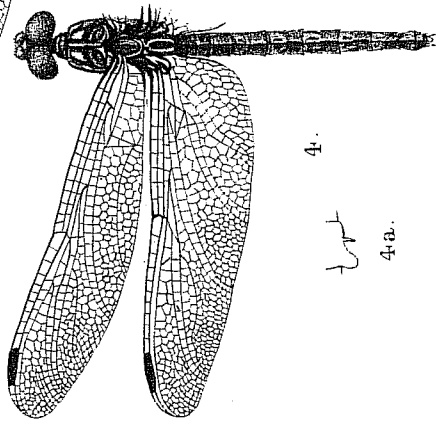


2a.

2.



3.



4.

4a.

J. Green del. et lith.

Mintern. Bros. imp.