

NOTES ON AMAZONIAN ODONATA IN THE LEEDS MUSEUM

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WITH SEVEN TEXT-FIGURES.

(Continuation and conclusion.)

THE first part of this paper dealing with the rich collection of Odonata from Peru and Colombia in the Leeds Museum appeared in these *Transactions* (96 : 11-46, 1946); in this second and final paper, the remainder of the Zygoptera and the whole of the Anisoptera are dealt with. The topography of the habitats, in Colombia and Peru in which the species were collected, is similar to that outlined in the preface to the first paper and need not be repeated here : the reader is referred to it for further information, but will find individual habitats mentioned under each species in the present paper. At the end of the present paper, the bibliography involved in the two papers is given in chronological order.

Eleven new species are described here, mainly belonging to the genus *Argia* Selys. One of these, however, a new *Microstigma*, has been included here for convenience and actually comes from Bolivia; it was pronounced as new by Dr. Erich Schmidt some two years before the war and the type has been in my collection since 1934. The description of other species belonging to the family PSEUDOSTIGMATIDAE in the Leeds Museum collection has offered a favourable opportunity for describing it.

*Zygoptera (cont.).**Heliocharis libera* Selys.

A single pair from S.E. COLOMBIA : Upper Putumayo River, 24.vii.30.

These do not differ from type or from males in my own collection from Porto Velho, Brazil. There are some differences in the minor details of venation but these are invariably present in annectant forms such as this genus represents. Selys, in 1869, united the genera *Dicterias* Selys and *Heliocharis* Selys because of the discovery of *H. libera* Selys, a species in which the median space was found to be free of cross-veins, thus differing from the genotype in which the same space has 4 traversing veins. He re-established *Heliocharis* as a subgenus of *Dicterias*, giving as the principal character for differentiation the origin of the median sector (Riv + v) distal to the level of the discoidal cell, and this same sector not contiguous with the median vein (Ri). I have already pointed out that the amount of recession of the origins of the principal veins and lengthening of the intercalaries is the surest method for estimating the progress of evolution among the genera and species. In some of the Agriiidea, this recession and lengthening respectively has gone on to such a degree that a point has been reached where it can proceed no farther without an actual