

marked with black at the base, but otherwise (excepting at the pterostigma) the neuration is entirely pale: on the inner margin (opposite to the pterostigma) is an oblique, pale smoky-grey cloud.

Length of body, 16 mm. Expanse of wings, 49 mm. Greatest breadth of anterior wings, 11 mm.; posterior, 8 mm.

New Guinea (Ausus, *A. B. Meyer*, 1873).

This fine insect belongs to the Dresden Museum, and has been communicated by my friend Baron E. de Selys-Longchamps, to whom it was forwarded by Dr. Kirsch, of Dresden, for identification. I believe it is a ♂, but the abdomen has been laterally crushed.

It differs from *M. osmyloides* in its much larger size, semi-opaque, whitish, non-iridescent wings, the presence of smoky-grey marginal streaks or clouds, the broad claret-coloured vitta of the pronotum, &c.; and in *M. osmyloides*, the transverse reticulation is almost entirely black. I believe *osmyloides* extends into the Malayan islands (although it is typically from Queensland), and I have an example labelled "China," though there may be some doubt as to the correctness of this.

The two other Australian species, *M. sejunctus*, Walker, and *armatus*, McLachlan (possibly sexes of one) differ in their very much narrower anterior wings and less complicated neuration (the costal veinlets being for the most part simple), and also in their remarkable genital armature.

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ON SOME NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN FORMS OF *AGRIONINA* (*LÉGION PSEUDOSTIGMA*, DE SELYS).

BY R. McLACHLAN, F.R.S.

The group of tropical American *Odonata* forming the *Légion Pseudostigma* of the sub-family *Agrionina* is of extreme interest, as containing the largest of existing Dragon-flies, and on account of the extreme length of the slender abdomen, and the tendency exhibited to run into puzzling local forms. The *Légion* formed the first in De Selys' "Synopsis des Agrionines" (only just completed), and was worked up by him in 1860. With the exception of the description by Hagen (in 1869) of a new species, nothing has been written on the group since that time, and as so much has since been done towards the exploration of the regions where these insects occur, it is natural that additional materials should have been obtained. I propose to give here descriptions, &c., of a few remarkable forms existing in my own collection, being prompted thereto by the discovery of a species having a very anomalous neuration.