

The colour-characters of the males as seen in the dried specimens may be tabulated as follows:—

BRITISH GUIANA	TRINIDAD	GUATEMALA
Face grass green.	Face grey-bluish green.	Face grayish olivaceous.
T-spot, with distinct narrow stem.	T-spot with distinct narrow stem.	T-spot reduced to a narrow streak along frontal margin, no stem.
A dark brown line on fronto-nasal suture and base of labrum.	A dark brown line on fronto-nasal suture, sometimes faint and base of labrum.	Such lines not distinctly present.
Thorax grass-green, a chocolate streak in front of antealar sinus and extending along base of mid-dorsal carina.	Thorax of a darker and colder or more bluish-green with similar markings.	Thorax dark reddish-brown, with a dull greenish bloom (dull green in life), scarcely darkened in front of antealar sinus and base of median carina.
Green colour of thorax extending on abdomen not beyond sides of seg. 1, shading into ochre yellow on 2 and base of 3, posterior to which abdomen is orange-brown, darker on each segment behind transverse carina (golden-brown in life).	Green colour of thorax extending on abdomen to transverse carina on 2, distal part of 2 and 3 front of transverse carina reddish-brown, shading into dark-greenish brown on the remaining segments (bluish-green in life).	Abd. segs. 1 and 2 apparently concolorous with thorax. Seg. 3 anterior to transverse carina clear reddish-brown, shading into dull dark greenish-brown in the remaining segs. (dull blue in life).

The females in the dried condition are similar in colour to the males from the same localities. In those from Trinidad the brown line on the fronto-nasal suture is faint, as it is in some of the males.

#### STRUCTURAL CHARACTERS.

A careful search was made for structural characters particularly in the genitalia of both sexes, the abdominal appendages of the male and the wing-venation. The results were entirely negative, except in the venation, and even here no constant differentials were found, nor anything approaching such characters. All that could be detected was the presence of slight differences in the average number of certain cross-veins, cells, etc., as shown in the table below. Only the males from British Guiana and Trinidad were in sufficiently large series to be used for this purpose.

In this analysis the following characters were specially noted and tabulated:—

1. Number of first antecubital veins.
2. Number of first postcubital veins.
3. Number of cubital cross-veins.
4. Number of cross-veins in the triangle.
5. Number of cross-veins in the supratriangle.
6. Number of marginal cells between Rs and M<sub>3</sub>.