

ages black, long, very asymmetrical; the right with the basal joint very broad, nearly quadrate; the left slender, and fully twice as long; a slender process with piceous apex from the base of the right appendage; ventrally is a large triangular projection of the last segment, concave above; wings dark smoky fuscous, with four very narrow longitudinal lines; 4-5 pale costal veinlets and three between the radius and the upper branch of the sector.

A well-grown larva is 12 mill. long; antennæ much shorter than in the imago; lurid-fuscous, the posterior portion of the head, the whole prothorax and legs more or less testaceous; underside pale; appendages with just the same asymmetry as in the imago. A starved nymph 9 mill. long; colors similar to those of the larva; legs more slender, asymmetry of caudal appendages less striking; rudimentary wings with evident neuration; fore wings reaching the base of metanotum; hind wings the apex of 2nd dorsal segment; the nymph when living was at least one-third longer. Hab. Among plants of *Saccolobium retusum* from East India in hothouses.

The three stages are described after single specimens. The color of the larva reminds strongly of the specimens from Borneo, described before as *O. Saundersii*. The figure of the nymph in the Gardener's Chronicle complicates things more. The hind wings cover only the anterior half of the metathorax, therefore the specimen was much younger than those described by McLachlan, in which the hind wings reached the apex of the second abdominal segment. Nevertheless the size marked in the Gardener's Chronicle is 16 mill., though McLachlan's when living, was only 12 mill. The figure (Gard. Chr.) shows on the hind part of the head and thorax spots and patches similar to those in *Sialis* and *Corydalus*. Mr. Wood-Mason speaks in several places of *O. Michaeli* as if he knows this species, and finally described and figured (only the abdomen from below) *O. Michaeli*. Nevertheless his paper does not allow conclusions with certainty. The black male mentioned by him can only with doubt be united with *O. Michaeli*, as he does not mention the yellow apex of the antennæ; in fact he has not named it at all. The female, of which I possess a specimen, seems rather gigantic compared with the described male, so that I had provisionally described it as *O. valida*. But as McLachlan (Zool. Rec., 1883, p. 259) by the words in brackets, "apparently *O. Michaeli* McLachl.," accepts this determination, I have followed him not to encumber synonymy.