

the appendages is projected a broad inflation, narrower on tip, and just on its middle a spine coming from the right, as long as the basal joint, cylindrical, sharp on tip, somewhat curved to the right; a much smaller and shorter spine on the left side does not exceed the inflation. Abdomen from below with penultimate segment as long as the others, very dark, blackish; last segment pyramidal, rounded on tip, the left side asymmetrical, stronger notched.

In the same lot of copal I received another specimen of exactly the same size, but differing as follows: The whole insect has copal colours, less dark, only the head is dark brown. Both antennæ are only 14-jointed; the apical joint is ovoid, without any traces on tip of a broken-off segment. Wings pale, but with obvious traces of a smoky color and white longitudinal bands; the discoidal cell is closed in all four wings by one strong transversal vein, and two in the left anterior wing; all wings show 4 to 5 small costal transversals in the apical half, but these may also exist in the other specimen, the costal margin of which is not plainly visible.

The venation is alike, but all veins not developed are indicated by a series of small, darker hairs inserted in a more visible and deeper hole. I have formerly pointed out that just the same occurs in the wing cases of the *Calopteryx* nymphs. The appendages are to be seen well from below; they are alike; the right spine is longer, less thick, bifid on tip; near by is a short, cylindrical, curved tube, with open end; the left spine is triangular at base, the apex twisted and sharply pointed.

One joint more or less of the antennæ, one transversal more or less in the wing, can of course not be a specific difference. The marked character of the right spine between the appendages would be of importance; if it would be possible to examine the same organ in the other specimen. This is not the case, and therefore the existence of a similar character is at least not impossible.

Hab.—I received both specimens forty years ago among other copal insects bought from the large Drogues House Gehe in Dresden, Germany. It was sold as East Indian copal. Later I discovered that all copal sold at that time as East Indian copal came from Salem, Mass. It is indeed probably Zanzibar copal; this trade was then entirely in the hands of Salem merchants; the copal was brought to Salem by the extensive East Indian trade of this city, and sold to Europe.

I request the honor of dedicating this gentle species, the smallest