

than at base. Apex of 10 nearly equal to base of 9. Ventro-lateral margins of 8, 9 and 10 and ventral surfaces of 9 and 10 yellowish, vulvar lamina rather longer than depth of 8 at apex, spout-shaped, elongate triangular in profile, with ventral surface slightly concave, apex rounded.

Appendages  $\frac{1}{2}$  longer than 9 + 10, black, evenly covered with short hairs, slender, subcylindrical, slightly bent inwards in proximal half, enlarging distally its proximal two-thirds, thence narrowing again very slightly, apex rounded. A slight carina runs along outer ventro-lateral margin in its proximal half.

Wings ( $\sigma$  ♀) hyaline, yellow at base in ♀, becoming somewhat suffused with brownish in old examples, venation black, pterostigma dark brown.

Front-wings: Antecubitals 7-8, postcubitals 5-9, usually 7; triangles 2-celled, internal triangles 3-celled, one submedian cross-vein on a level with the first antecubital; 3 post-triangular cells, followed by 2 rows of cells to near the level of separation of the median and principal sectors, then 3 rows; generally 4-5 cells at the margin; membranula sooty-gray.

Hind-wings: Antecubitals commonly 5, sometimes 6, postcubitals 6-10, generally 7-9; triangles 2-celled, internal triangles free, one other submedian cross-vein before the level of the first antecubital; 3 post-triangular cells (1 ♀ has 2 on one side, 4 on the other) followed by 2 very short rows of cells, then 3 rows which divide and subdivide until at the margin there are 9-12 cells; anal triangle of  $\sigma$  2-celled; membranula sooty-gray, paler towards base, the pale area usually confined to a small spot at the immediate base, but sometimes diffused over the basal half.

*Dimensions*: Abdomen (incl. apps.)  $\sigma$  41-45, ♀ 45.5-46; sup. apps.  $\sigma$  4, apps. ♀ 4.5-5.25; hind-wing  $\sigma$  37-40, ♀ 39-40; pterostigma 2.6-3; hind femur  $\sigma$  8.5-9, ♀ 8-8.5 mm.

This species is most nearly related to *S. elongata* (Scudd.), from which it differs chiefly in the superior appendages of the male. In *elongata* these appear, when viewed from above, slenderer, straighter and more regular in outline. The proximal half is slightly bent inwards, but in the distal half they are parallel, with the apices well separated. The basal tooth is much smaller than in *Williamsoni*, and invisible from above, while there is no second tooth before the middle. On the other hand the carina on the under surface is much better developed, beginning as a prominent tooth, where in *Williamsoni* only a rounded eminence occurs. In profile