

PROCEEDINGS
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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LIBELLULINAE FROM
BRAZIL.

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I have long had it in mind to make known an interesting new dragonfly that Mr. Adolph Hempel sent me from Ypiranga, Brazil, in 1898. Two male specimens were sent me, collected on the same day. I reported them back as new, and waited for Mr. Hempel to describe them; but he became engrossed with important work on scale insects, and gave up all thought of work on the Odonata, and asked me to describe the new forms that he had sent me. There are perhaps a number of new species among them, but only this one that seems to represent a new genus; and in view of the present activity in the study of the Libellulinae, I deem it advisable to make this one known.

Edonis gen. nov.

Eyes contiguous for a rather long space; frontal tubercle obtusely rounded; hind dorsal lobe of the prothorax broadly rounded and entire; venation open, six antenodals in the fore wing and five in the hind wing, all complete, and five postnodals in each wing, the first two discontinuous; a single crossvein under the stigma, with a long cell before it; one extra crossvein in the space which the bridge encloses; arcus situated nearly midway between the first and second antenodals; sectors of the arcus long-stalked; no crossvein in triangle, subtriangle or supertriangle of either wing; two incomplete rows of cells beyond the triangle in each wing,

increasing but slightly to the margin; but one cubito-anal crossvein in the hind wing before the triangle; anal loop scarcely foot shaped, short, of two rows of cells with a single interpolated cell at the bend. Legs slender, femora spineless. Abdomen very slender, compressed at base, segments 2 and 3 carinate, appendages very long.

Type, the following species.

***Edonis helena* sp. nov.**

Length, 29mm.; abdomen, 20 mm.; hind wing, 19 mm.; male.

A blackish, slender bodied, white faced species, with richly colored wings that are blotched with brown at base and iridescent-hyaline beyond. Eyes brown, paler on the superior, smaller-faceted portion. Face cream white, dotted with very minute brown punctures. Labrum black except two small oblique whitish streaks upon its base. Labium blackish. Frons above and vertex steel blue; ocelli narrowly ringed with cream white, the median ocellus twice as large as the others. Eyes contiguous for a space as great as the diameter of the vertical tubercle or of the occipital triangle. The latter is dark brown above, whitish behind, where divided by a median vertical furrow, and thinly clad with pallid hairs; rear of eyes shining black.

Prothorax black, its posterior lobe erect, entire, fringed with long white hairs. Thorax proper, brown in ground color, black below, and on the sutures; carina pale with a broad black stripe each side of it, the stripes confluent below, but isolated above and not reaching the antealar crest. Legs black, claws brown, front femora pale beneath; claws with a straight and rather large inferior tooth. Femora with spines rudimentary, the outer row represented by mere prickles, the inner one by pallid hairs. Wings diffusely marked with brown at base, the fore wings faintly marked as far as the triangle, the hind wings deeply suffused, excepting on the hind margin, almost to the level of the nodus. Venation as stated for the genus; and to be further noted, there is in each wing a sharply defined supplement (or supplementary loop) of three cells behind the radial sector while there is no median supplement at all; the second crossvein between the bases of the first and second branches of the median vein is hardly at all reversed or inclined.

The abdomen is long and slender, hardly dilated on the basal segments, but rather compressed, and there is a distinct median transverse carina only on segments 2 and 3. The color is blackish, with a longitudinal streak of pale brown upon either side of segments 2 to 7, and a short basal spot in the same position each side of segment 8. Segments 8, 9, 10 and appendages black. The anterior lamina is prominent, roundly notched on its free ventral margin, and bears a brush of stiff bristles in two dense patches on its ventral surface. The hamule is stout, its anterior lobe is uncinat, its posterior obtuse, spiniferous; genital lobe broad, spiniferous; vesicle spherical, smooth. The terminal appendages are hardly shorter than the last three segments taken together; the super-

iors in lateral view are decurved in their first half to a sharp inferior spine, and upcurved in their second half, to an acuminate tip; in dorsal view they are convergent in their basal half and closely parallel and straight in the apical half. The inferior appendage is simple, upcurved, and two-fifths shorter than the superiors.

Two males, Ypiranga, Brazil, March 25, 1898, Adolph Hempel, collector.

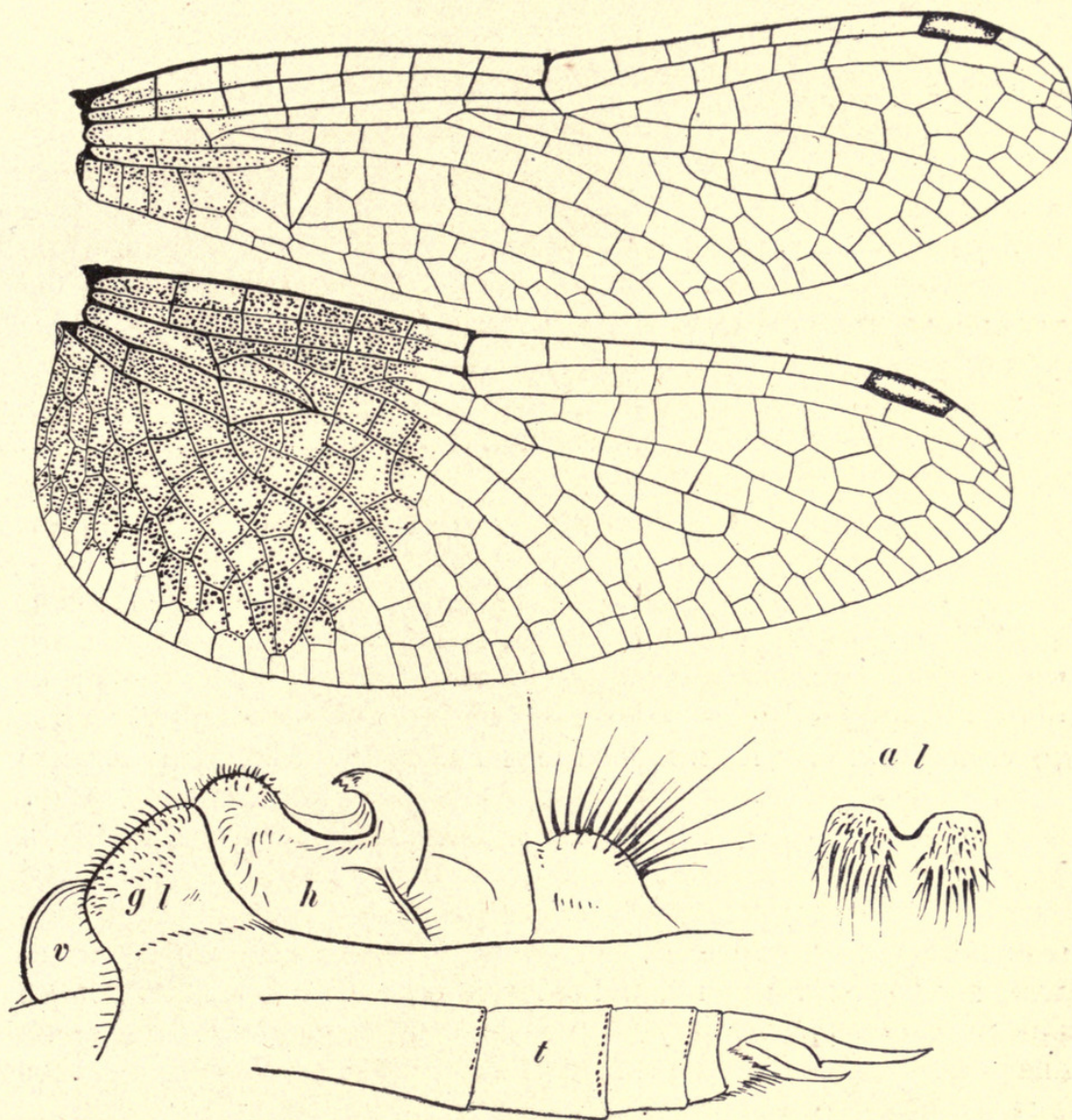


FIG. 1.—Wings and appendages of *Edonis helena*. *al*, anterior lamina viewed from below; *h*, hamule, in situ, viewed from the side; *gl*, genital lobe; *v*, vesicle; *t*, terminal segments of the abdomen.



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