

The complicated spines of this insect are very difficult to describe. It is not very similar to any previously described species with which I am acquainted.

Promachus insularis, sp. n.

♂, long. corp. 30 millim.; ♀, 47–50 milim.

Head and prothorax of about equal length; mesothorax about three times as long as broad and narrower than the metathorax, which is rather longer than broad; abdomen with the first six segments transverse, broader than long; the terminal segments narrower, raised and carinated. Antennæ a little longer than the head and thorax. Colour brown, slightly inclining to red in the male. Spines arranged as follows:—Median line: head with a pair of spines at the back; prothorax with two pairs; mesothorax with three pairs; metathorax with two single spines; and abdomen with a single spine at the extremity of each segment and diminishing in size hindwards. Lateral spines: mesothorax with four on each side; metathorax with one on each side; female with a row of spines on each side of the abdomen.

Femora with all the carinæ dentated, also the tibiæ slightly in the female, especially at the base; all the coxæ spined at the base (at least in the female), those on the hind coxæ the largest. First joint of tarsi as long as the remainder; first joint of antennæ long, broad, and compressed.

Male with the cerci small, pincer-like; female with the upper spine extending for one third of its length beyond the operculum.

Hab. Sudest Island, Oct. 10, 1888.

Allied to *Acanthoderus* (?) *hystrix*, Kaup.

XXVI.—*On some new or little-known Species of Libellulinae from Jamaica in the Dublin Museum of Science and Art.*
By W. F. KIRBY, F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

THE Dublin Museum of Science and Art contains a valuable series of insects of all orders from Jamaica, and I have lately had the opportunity, through the courtesy of the Keeper, Dr. Scharff, of examining some of the Odonata, among which I found several species of extreme interest, which form the subject of the present paper.

1. *Perithemis domitia*.

Libellula domitia, Drury, Ill. Ex. Ent. ii. t. xlv. fig. 4 (1782).

Exp. al. 36–38 millim.

Head yellow, browner behind; thorax and abdomen chocolate-coloured, thorax with broad olive-green shoulder-stripes, and the sides entirely olive-green except narrow stripes on the sutures; abdomen with a narrow stripe on each side of the dorsal carina and a broad one on each side of the lateral carinae, all these interrupted by the sutures; wings with six or seven antenodal and from four to six postnodal cross nervures, the last antenodal and first two postnodals not normally continuous; hind wings with five antenodal and four or five postnodal cross nervures, the two first postnodals not continuous; pterostigma reddish, between black nervures, triangles free, followed by two rows of posttriangular cells, increasing; subtriangular space consisting of two cells divided by a perpendicular nervure: wings in the male transparent yellow, the centres of the cells mostly lighter; in the female the yellow colour extends along the costa to the pterostigma, but otherwise ceases a little beyond the nodus, leaving the rest of the wings transparent except a small brown spot at the tips of the hind wings.

2. *Perithemis pocahontas*, sp. n.

Exp. al. 40 millim.

Female.—Intermediate between *P. domitia*, Dru., and *P. thais*, Kirb.; colour and neuration of the former, but the yellow on the costa ceases two cells before the pterostigma on the fore wings and one cell before on the hind wings; there is a brown blotch above and partly covering the triangles; a brown border, most distinct on the hind wings, runs down below the nodus at the extremity of the yellow portion of the wings; there is a brown spot towards the anal angle of the hind wings, and the hind wings are much more largely tipped with brown; the pterostigma, too, appears to be longer on the hind wings than on the fore wings.

I hesitated at first to describe this insect; but it seems to be sufficiently distinct to rank as a species. There are probably several closely allied species of this group, and it is not impossible that this insect may prove to be the female of the true *domitia* of Drury, the typical figure of which is rather larger than the specimens which I have described above under that name.

3. *Perithemis mooma*, sp. n.

Exp. al. 31 millim.

Female.—Head dull yellow, frontal tubercle brown; thorax reddish brown, with a long pale green oval spot on each side above; sides greenish white, with a reddish-brown stripe on the principal suture. Abdomen yellow, the carinae black, and a broad zigzag brown stripe above, so that the upper surface might either be regarded as brown with yellow markings or yellow with brown markings. Fore wings with seven antenodal and four postnodal cross nervures, the last antenodal and first postnodal not continuous; hind wings with five antenodal and four postnodal cross nervures, the first postnodal not continuous; triangles free, followed by two rows of post-triangular cells, increasing; subtriangular space consisting of one cell; pterostigma brownish yellow, between black nervures. Wings hyaline, with connected brown markings, extending from the base along the lower subcostal space, and then spreading upwards to the costa on both sides of the nodus and to within two or three cells of the pterostigma, and downwards across the sectors of the arculus, and between them to their origin, filling the triangle in the fore wings, and extending to the first cell between its sectors on the hind wings; another curved and pointed tooth extends from below the nodus across the posttriangular space as far as the lower sector of the arculus.

This curious species, which is perhaps most nearly allied to *P. tenera*, Say, has a striking resemblance to the African genus *Palpopleura*.

4. *Cannaphila insularis*.

Cannaphila insularis, Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. p. 341, pl. liii. fig. 1, pl. lvii. fig. 9 (1889).

There are three females and one male in the Dublin Museum from Jamaica; the former differ little from the types of the species from Haiti, the male is pulverulent blue. There are sometimes two cross nervures in the lower basal cell of the fore wings on one side; there are always two on the hind wings on both sides.



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