

**A new species of *Oligoclada* (Odonata)
from Trinidad B. W. I.**

Preparing a study of the Odonate-fauna of Trinidad, I discovered a new species of *Oligoclada* in a small but interesting dragonfly-collection from Trinidad of Dr. E. M. WALKER in Toronto Ontario, kindly turned over to me for examination. The species is known from three mature males only, while hitherto females are not found. The following short description is a provisional one and will be followed afterwards by a more complete discussion with reference to the affinities of this species and its significance in the Trinidad fauna.

***Oligoclada walkeri* sp. nov.**

Trinidad: Sangre Grande 25, 26-III-1930, 3 ♂
(leg. Mr. BELMONTES).

♂ — *androtype* (26-III-1930). Length abd. + app. 17, hindw. 21, pt. fr. w. < 2. Labium, labrum, ante- and post-clypeus white, except a median black streak on labium. Frons and vertex brilliant metallic blue. Synthorax metallic green blue, entirely covered by pruinescence, especially the lateral and ventral sides. Legs black, claws without teeth. Wings brown tinged, hindmargin of hindwings darker, near base hyaline. Dark brown markings at base in the hindwing only, in sub-costal space to the basal sixth between base and first anq. in cubital-space to half the cubito-anal crossvein and downwards to the end of membranula, not covering two cells at all, the distal margin calceous.

Abdomen black, first segm. entirely, second and third basally and apically and along the carina only covered by pruinescence. Ventral side of last segments dark.

Genitalia in profile view with lamina anterior as high as hamulus, heeling over on the side of the hamulus and bristled backwards at top. Hamalus with Aa rounded and bristled at top on frontside and Ia hooked frontwards. Lobus lower than hamulus and small, at the end pointed or nearly so, not broadly rounded and twice or some more as long as broad, bristled at top.

Appendages black, a little shorter than segm. 9 + 10;

superiores in dorsal view with the ends convergent, the tops acute, in lateral view very little curved downwards, with three inferior denticles on the four fifth part. Inferior appendage a little shorter, nearly as wide at base as long, not bifid at the end.

Wingvenation as follows : anq. $\frac{10\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10\frac{1}{2}}{7.8}$, t. $\frac{1 \cdot 1}{0 \cdot 0}$,
ht. $\frac{0 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 0}$, ti. $\frac{3 \cdot 3}{1 \cdot 1}$, cuq. $\frac{1 \cdot 1}{1 \cdot 1}$. Anal-loop well developed, three rows of cells between anal-loop and hindmargin.

♂ -- *paratype* (25 - III - 1930).

Very similar to the type. Anq. $\frac{10\frac{1}{2} \cdot 10\frac{1}{2}}{7.7}$.
Length abd. + app. 16, hindw. 20.5, pt. fr.w. < 2.

♂ — *paratype* (26 - III - 1930).

As foregoing specimen. Anq. $\frac{10\frac{1}{2} \cdot 9\frac{1}{2}}{7.7}$.
Length abd. + app. 16.5, hindw. 21, pt. fr.w. < 2.

The species is named after Dr. E. M. WALKER, whose collection of Trinidad dragonflies, lent with the greatest liberality, has been an important source of knowledge for my undertaken study.

Leiden, Jan. 1931.

D. C. GEIJSKES.

Een en ander over *Plusia*'s.

Naar aanleiding van hetgeen de heer B. J. LEMPKE schreef over *Plusia moneta* F. in de Ent. Ber. No. 177, Januari 1931, blz. 184, kan ik het volgende mededeelen.

Op 15 Juli 1927 ving ik voor het eerst een ex. van *Pl. moneta* te Amsterdam, en wel aan den „Zuidelijken Wandelweg”; nadien heb ik opgemerkt, dat deze soort in die omgeving géene buitengewone zeldzaamheid is, want, hoewel ik mij niet speciaal toeleg op het vangen van Macrolepidoptera, aangezien ik meer in het bijzonder Microlepidoptera verzamel, heb ik *Pl. moneta* daar gedurig aangetroffen, en dat wel op de volgende data: 15 en 31 Juli 1927; 26 Juli en 2 September 1928; 15 Juli 1929; 15 Juli en 17 Augustus 1930. Vooral midden Juli schijnt dus de soort daar voor te komen. Vijf van deze zeven ex. zijn