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On the other hand, the slight morphological differences which in the beginning led me to attribute the specimens to *L. montagu* may be the index of a more/deep-seated physiological specificity, which shows itself in a greatly prolonged pelagic phase. Or it may be that under some impulsion of which we are ignorant certain tubicolous forms leave the bottom for a time to float or swim in the sea. Many behave in this manner at the time of sexual maturity, but here we must look elsewhere for the stimulus, for these specimens show no signs of ripeness. Gravier (1928, p. 163) records the catch in the plankton of a young *Serpula*, while he was fishing with a light off Algiers. He suggests that it may have been attracted by his lamp.

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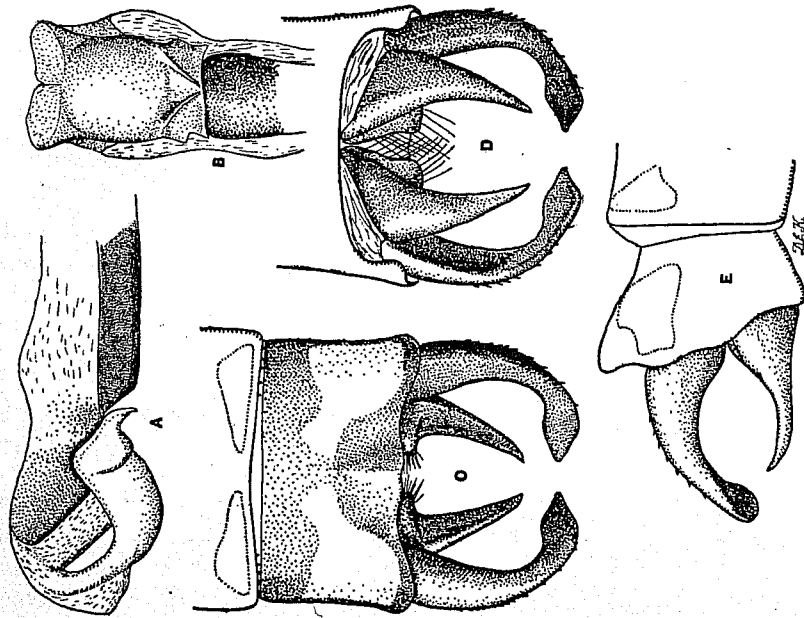
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XIX.—Description of the Male of *Coryphagrion grandis*, Morton (*Odonata*). By D. E. KIMMINS.

♂. Black, with pale greenish-yellow markings. Labrum greenish, its basal half shining black; anteclypeus and frons greenish, postclypeus and vertex dull blackish. Back of the head pale, postocular spots small and inconspicuous. Prothorax bronze-black, with pale margins; the margins of the middle lobe separated from those of the posterior lobe by a transverse brownish line.

Thoracic markings and legs as in the female (Morton, 1924 *). Abdomen with segments 1-7 marked as in the female. Segment 8 with two small transverse yellowish spots at the apex, segment 9 with two triangular pale spots



Coryphagrion grandis, Morton, ♂.

- A. Penis from right side.
- B. Penis from beneath.
- C. Anal appendages from above.
- D. Anal appendages from beneath.
- E. Anal appendages from right side.

at apex, and segment 10 with two subtriangular pale spots covering about one-half of the dorsal surface. Penis as shown in figs. A and B. Anal appendages black, the

* Morton, K. J., 'Entomologist', lvii. p. 217 (1924).

superior appendage rugose, slightly longer than the tenth segment, curved inwards and downwards, stout at the base and tapering to a lanceolate apex. Inferior appendage (seen from the side) broad at the base, tapering for about half its length, and terminating in an acute apex. On its upper inner surface towards the base arises a blunt conical projection. The inner side of this projection bears a strong ridge from its apex to the inner basal angle of the inferior appendage (figs. C-E). Wings: antenodals in fore wing 29-31, in hind wing 27-28.

Length of fore wing 56 mm., from base to nodus 15 mm.; length of hind wing 52½ mm. Length of abdomen (without appendages) 95 mm.; appendages 2 mm.

1 ♂, Uganda, Rabai, Jan.-Feb. 1929 (*Dr. van Someren*). The specimen has been presented to the British Museum by the collector, together with other Odonata not previously represented in the Collections.

XX.—*Phyllogomphus coloratus*, a new African Dragonfly (*Odonata*, Fam. Gomphidae). By D. E. KIMMINS.

Phyllogomphus coloratus, sp. n.

♂. Labrum black with two ovate green spots, anteclypeus green, postclypeus black, with a green spot on each lateral margin. Frons green, margined with black, vertex and occiput shining black. Eyes brown. Prothorax black, pterothorax black with green markings. The 7-mark interrupted at its angle. Two oblique lateral bands, and spots on the bases of the wings and the notae and postnotae of the pterothorax green. Legs black. Abdomen with the first two segments somewhat dilated, segments 3-6 slender, segments 7 and 8 moderately expanded, and segments 9 and 10 decreasing in width. The lamellæ on segment 8 distinctly larger than in *P. cethiops*, Selys. The colour of the abdomen (in the dried specimen) is black, with dull yellowish-orange markings, segments 9 and 10 reddish. The markings on the abdomen are as follows:—Segment 1, none; segment 2, a thin dorsal streak, auricles green; segments 3-6, a pair of lateral elongate spots at the base of each segment; segment 7, with a basal dorso-lateral