Fig. 2. *Lepralia pallasiana*, Moll., × 25. Ancestrula with single zoœcium budding from it. Growing on steamer, said to have come from Venice, collected in Santa Margherita, Lig., N. Italy.

Fig. 3. *Microporella flabelligera*, Lev., × 50. (1) Ancestrula part of mature colony. From Ischia, near Naples.

Fig. 4. *Chaperia acanthina*, Q. & G., × 25. Showing ancestrula partly covered by later zoœcia; the position is indicated by the dotted line. From New Zealand.

Fig. 5. *Cribrilina furcata*, Hincks, × 25. From British Columbia.

Fig. 6. *Mucronella microstoma*, Hincks, × 25. Complete small colony. From Santa Margherita. Similar ancestrula seen on large colonies.

Fig. 7. *Membranipora craticula*, Alder., × about 25. From sketch made in the Brit. Mus. (1) From Franz Josef Land, 80. 12. 31. 8.

Fig. 8. *Chaperia galeata*, B., × 25. Centre of large colony. From Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.

Fig. 9. *Electra multispinosa*, Hincks, × 25. Showing growth in opposite directions. From Australia, co-type, 97. 5. 1. 491.

Fig. 10. *Lepralia rectilineata*, Hincks, × 25. Complete small colony, with the ancestrular spines partly lost, so they are only figured on the right side. Probably about 20 spines. (1) From New Zealand.

Fig. 11. *Membranipora dumerilii*, Aud., × 25. The ancestrula is partly buried under subsequent growth. From Plymouth.

Fig. 12. *Membranipora lineata*, L., × 50. Centre of large colony. From Mentone.

Fig. 13. *Membranipora sophiæ*, Busk. × 25. Small young colony. From Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Fig. 14. *Membranipora tenuirostris*, Hincks, × 25. Central part of large colony. From Mentone.

Fig. 15. *Membranipora lineata*, L., × 25. Showing suppression of the zoœcia on the right of the ancestrula. From Oban, Scotland.

LXVIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of* Teinobasis (*Odonata*). By the late HERBERT CAMPION.

Two old specimens of Agrionidæ in the British Museum (Natural History) belong to species of *Teinobasis* which appear to have remained unnoticed in the literature of the subject. In these species the wing-veins *Rs* and M_3 originate close together, but without uniting, the former arising exactly at the subnodus, and the anal crossing lies considerably nearer to the second antenodal than to the first. They also agree in respect that in the male the upper branch of the superior anal appendages is conspicuously longer than the lower branch.

Teinobasis wallacei, sp. n.

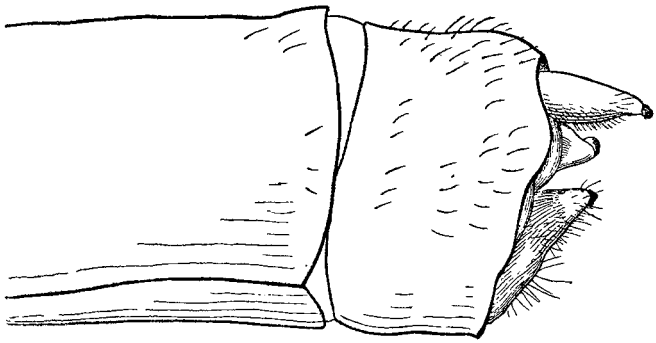
1 ♂ (holotype), New Guinea (N.W. end) (*A. R. Wallace*).
Length of abdomen 42·5 mm.; hind wing 25·5 mm.

Labium brownish white. Labrum orange-red, with a round blackish basal spot. Anteclypeus pale red. Postclypeus glossy blue-black. Genæ yellowish. Frons with an inferior orange-red band; frons superiorly and upper surface of head metallic blue-black. Occiput and back of head orange-red. Antennæ reddish brown.

Prothorax orange-red anteriorly, metallic blue-black posteriorly; the hind margin straight, not elevated.

Dorsum of meso-metathorax metallic blue-black, this

Fig. 1.



Teinobasis wallacei. New Guinea (*Wallace*). 68. 3.
Left lateral view.

colour barely passing below the humeral suture; sides orange-red. Interalar spaces yellowish.

Wings hyaline; venation reddish. Pterostigma very pale brown, with a whitish border all round. Postnodals $\frac{14.14}{13.13}$. Legs orange-red.

Dorsum of abdomen without definite colour-pattern, brownish or yellowish, with a low blue-black metallic lustre on most of the segments; 1–7 with a whitish basal ring or a pair of whitish basal spots; 7–9 with considerable non-metallic pale areas; 10 metallic blue-black; sides and ventral surface yellowish.

Anal appendages as shown in fig. 1; upper pair blackish; lower appendages yellowish.

This species comes very near to *Teinobasis metallica*, Först.,

the male anal appendages of which have been figured by Ris ('Nova Guinea,' ix., Zool. p. 487, fig. 8, 1913). The form of the appendages is quite characteristic in each of the two species compared.

Teinobasis aluensis, sp. n.

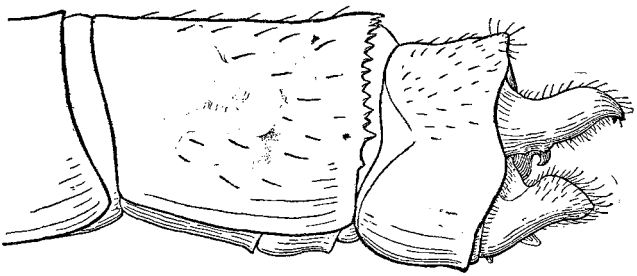
1 ♂ (holotype), Alu, Solomon Islands (*C. M. Woodford*).

Length of abdomen 48 mm. ; hind wing 31·5 mm.

Labium yellowish white. Labrum dark green, bordered all round with reddish brown. Clypeus, genæ, and frons dark green. Upper surface of head bluish green. Occiput and back of head yellowish white. Antennæ reddish brown.

Prothorax olive-green, blackish in the middle ; hind margin slightly rounded, not elevated.

Fig. 2.



Teinobasis aluensis. Alu, Solomon Islands (*C. M. Woodford*). Left lateral view.

Meso-metathorax blackish on the dorsum, olive-green at the sides.

Wings hyaline ; venation reddish brown. Pterostigma reddish brown, bordered all round with yellow. Postnodals $\frac{15:14}{15:14}$. The venation in the region of the arculus and nodus in both of the right wings is in a teratological condition, owing, apparently, to some injury received in an earlier instar.

Legs greenish yellow ; spines black.

Abdomen above purplish black, with obscure (probably blue) pale markings, among which can be distinguished a pair of large spots on segment 1 and a narrow ring at the base of segments 3–7 ; the sutures between segments 8–10 yellowish. Sides of segments 8–10 greenish yellow. Underside obscurely pale on segments 1–6, greenish yellow on 7–10.

Anal appendages as shown in fig. 2 ; yellowish.