

by Kikkawa & Peng (1938), and about twice as long as broad. Anterior spiracle with stem straight, and with about 10 short branches. Horn-index about 23.0.

Chromosomes: Metaphase plate shows a pair of large V's, a pair of small V's, 2 pairs of rods, and a pair of dots. The configuration is same as shown by Kikkawa & Peng (1938).

Holotype: Male, Suginami, Tokyo, 30 VII '51 (Ohnishi).

Allotopotype: Female, 27 VII '51 (Ohnishi).

Paratypes: 1 male, Suginami, 25 VII '51 (Ohnishi); 1 female, Setagaya, Tokyo, 24 VII '51; 1 female, Akkeshi, Hokkaido, 15 VIII '51.

Other specimens examined: Daimonjiyama, Kyoto Pref. (Ôshima); Asakawa, Tokyo (Ohba).

Habitats: Feeding on tree-bloods.

Distribution: Hokkaido, Honshu (Kanto, Kinki). Kikkawa & Peng (1938) reported it from Kyoto and Kobe.

Relationships: Closely allied to *D. (D.) melanissima* Sturtevant, from N. America, but differs from which in having 2 egg-filaments (4 in the latter), longer lower reclinate orbital, and broader cheek. Difference from original description of Kikkawa & Peng (1938); C-index much larger, 2.8-3.9 (2.2 in original). It also resembles *D. (D.) melanica* Sturtevant, from N. America, but differs from which in having no coeca of ejaculatory bulb.

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A brief note on the dragonflies of Echigo Province

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On May 30, 1956, when I visited Okumiomote, an isolated mountain village in the northern section of Echigo Province, I encountered two species of dragonflies, *Nannophya pygmaea* Rambur and *Agrion lanceolatum* Selys, in a swampy place about three kilometres to the south of the village. I took 4♂♂ 2♀♀ of the former and 17♂♂ 2♀♀ of the latter.

Nannophya pygmaea is a typical southern invader whereas *Agrion lanceolatum* is obviously a northern element. The fact that these two species inhabit, at the same time, the same bog appears to be biogeographically of great interest. This may be referred to an example showing the complicated, and often mistakable, nature of the insect fauna of the central part of the Japan proper.

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