

PROGOMPHUS (p. 148).

Progomphus obscurus borealis (p. 151).

Page 151, line 18, for "thoracic carina" read "thoracic suture."

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Baños de Santa Rosalia (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*: 3 ♂) in Chihuahua.

This species and *Erpetogomphus crotalinus* were found on sand- or mud-banks, hardly above water-level, along the sides of an irrigating ditch into which the water from the baths of Santa Rosalia empties. On alighting on these banks, *P. obscurus borealis* held its abdomen slanting upward to form an angle of 45°–60° with the bank, while *E. crotalinus* held it nearly horizontal.

GOMPHOIDES (p. 152).

Gomphoides volsella (p. 156). (Tab. X. fig. 48.)

The new figure is to replace that of Tab. VII. fig. 14.

Gomphoides ambigua (p. 157).

The two males from San Felipe, Guatemala, listed *antè*, page 157, were received as the final proof was passing through my hands, when it was not convenient to add certain notes on them which here follow. They have the dilated margin of abdominal segment 9 much narrower (.25 mm.), the pale stripes on the thorax wider (*e. g.*, maximum width of first antehumeral stripe .8–.9 mm., of mesepimeral stripe 1.2 mm.), and the pterostigma shorter (its costal edge on front wings 4.5 mm.) than in the Mexican examples, the corresponding dimensions in most of which are 1, .3–.5, .5–.9, and 5 mm. However, isolated instances occur among the Mexican material which approach the conditions found in these two Guatemalan males. Thus a teneral male from Guadalajara has the pterostigma 4.5 mm., although the dilated margin of segment 9 is 1 mm. wide. Another Guadalajara male has this dilated margin .6 mm. wide, although in other respects agreeing with the Mexican specimens. The male from Altamira has the first pale antehumeral stripe as wide as in those from San Felipe, but is otherwise like its compatriots.

ERPETOGOMPHUS (p. 159).

The most southern locality for this genus certainly known is now San José in Costa Rica, as cited below under *E. elaps*.

Erpetogomphus elaps (p. 163). (Tab. X. figg. 30–34.)

To the localities given, add:—COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*: 1 ♂).

This additional male has directed my attention to the considerable variation in the first hamule of males of this species from various localities, illustrated in our figures. I do not find any other feature varying correlatively.

Erpetogomphus cophias (p. 164). (Tab. X. fig. 47.)

The new figure is to replace that of Tab. VII. fig. 33.