

ÆSHNA (p. 179).

Æshna cornigera (p. 182).

An additional example, from Aguascalientes, has the green antehumeral stripe 1.0 mm. wide, the mesepimeral 1.5 mm., the metepimeral 1 mm., the last two not emarginate or indented on their anterior edges and only to a slight degree (at most to one-fifth of the width) on the hind edge of the mesepimeral stripe near its upper end. The Rio Janeiro male cited *anteà*, page 182, has the antehumeral stripe 1 mm. wide; mesepimeral stripe 1.7 mm. wide, indented on its anterior edge, at about mid-height, to a depth equal to two-thirds of its width, while on its posterior edge, just below its upper end, is an indentation whose depth is one-third of the width of the stripe; the metepimeral stripe is 1.5 mm. wide, indented on its anterior edge at mid-height to a depth equal to three-fourths of the width of the stripe, and above this, on the same edge, is another and much shallower indentation. Examples with such wide and deeply-indented lateral thoracic stripes present a great difference in appearance from those from Aguascalientes and Colombia (this latter has these stripes nearly as in that from Aguascalientes) and from the still narrower-banded examples, such as those from Atoyac. I have not been able to find any accompanying differences in the genitalia of the second abdominal segment.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Aguascalientes City (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂), San Marcos (*Goldsmith, M. C. Z.*: 3 ♂, 1 ♀) in Jalisco.

Æshna multicolor (p. 183).

The male from Toluca has the rounded inferior tubercle of the superior appendages at one-fourth their length (cf. *anteà*, page 180) and the pale stripes on the sides of the thorax about .7 mm. wide. The Aguascalientes male has these stripes 1 mm. wide. I cannot find any differences in the genitalia of the second abdominal segment of these two examples, nor in those of a narrow-striped male from Amula and a wide-striped male from Beulah, New Mexico. In general, and this applies to what has been said *anteà*, page 183, wide thoracic stripes are associated with larger pale spots on the abdomen and *vice versa*.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Aguascalientes City [1 ♂], Toluca [1 ♂] (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*).

The examples of *Æ. multicolor* and of *Æ. cornigera* from Aguascalientes were taken at the filthy pond on the east side of the railroad tracks, behind the public bath-house. At Toluca, on Sept. 19, 1906, *multicolor* was abundant but wary.

Æshna luteipennis (p. 186).

Males from Chapala and Costa Rica compared with that cited *anteà*, page 187, from Canta Gallo, Brazil, showed no differences in the genitalia of the second abdominal segment.

To the localities given, add:—MEXICO, Ocotlan and Chapala (*Calvert, coll. P. P. C.*: 5 ♂) in Jalisco; COSTA RICA, San José (*Biolley*: 1 ♂), Juan Viñas (*Cary, U. S. N.M.*: 1 ♂).

This handsome species was very abundant around Lake Chapala and in the town of Chapala, particularly in some streets, between 5 and 6 P.M., on Aug. 30, 1906, when they were hunting gnats; four of the five specimens taken were caught in the streets.

GYNACANTHA (p. 189).

Gynacantha tibiata (p. 194). (Tab. X. fig. 17.)

The new figure is to replace that of Tab. VIII. fig. 24 *b*.