brownish spot extending its whole length. The joinings of the ventral segments, as well as the lateral margins of the second to the eighth segments, are narrowly pitchbrown; the lateral borders of the ninth segment broadly so. Forceps brownish in the first and second joints, pitch-black in the third and fourth. Setæ pitch-brown, with the basal part of a joint here and there whitish, viz.:—counting from the roots, the base of the fifth joint narrowly whitish; one third of the seventh joint whitish; more of the ninth joint whitish; then for some distance until nearly the end of the seta about half of every fourth joint whitish; and then the whitish markings are reduced in width and soon finally disappear. Wings nearly as in the type, but the marginal and submarginal areas of the fore wing each contain two small fuscescent clouds before the bulla. The band near the middle of the fore femur is indistinct.

The P imago resembles the S in many respects; but while the greater part of the neuration of the wing is pitch-black, the subcosta and radius are mostly pitch-brown, and neither the extreme base of the wing nor the cross-veinlets are clouded or bordered with fuscescent.

Length of body 8-9; wing 10-11.5; setæ, ♂ imag. about 27, subimag. 20, ♀ imag. about 25 millim.

Three other species of *Baëtis*, more nearly related than *B. salvini* to the European forms, are represented in the collection referred to; but for reasons above stated it seems inexpedient to name any of them. It will suffice to catalogue them with record of localities.

## Baëtis --- ?

Hab. Mexico, Orizaba (H. H. Smith; one ♀ subimag.).

## Baëtis ——?

Hab. Mexico, N. Sonora (Morrison; eight  $\mathfrak{P}$ , two  $\mathfrak{F}$  subimag., one  $\mathfrak{F}$  and one  $\mathfrak{P}$  imag.).

## Baëtis — ?

Hab. Mexico, N. Sonora (Morrison; eight  $\sigma$ , seven  $\circ$  subimag., seventeen  $\sigma$ , two  $\circ$  imag.).

## CENTROPTILUM.

Centroptilum, Eaton, Ent. Monthly Mag. vi. p. 132 (1869); Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 174, t. 17. figg. 30 a-c (adult details) and t. 46 (nymph) (1884-5).

A comparatively small genus, widely distributed in Europe and North America, and recorded from Cuba.