

Hab. GUATEMALA (one ♂ imago, in *Mus. de Selys-Longchamps*)^{1 2}.

Both the figures quoted are derived from the same original drawing.

HEXAGENIA.

Hexagenia, Walsh, Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. ii. p. 197 (1863).

This genus is chiefly known from the New World, where it extends at least from Canada to Buenos Ayres. There is, however, in Mr. McLachlan's collection, a specimen from N.W. India; *cf.* Eaton, Rev. Mon. Ephem. t. 7. fig. 11 *a* (1883) (undescribed). Some of the American species have a very extended range.

1. *Hexagenia mexicana*. (Tab. I. fig. 4, ♂.)

Hexagenia mexicana, Eaton, Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 50 (1883).

Hab. MEXICO (*Sallé*¹; one ♂ imago in *Mus. Hagen*), Atoyac in Vera Cruz (*Schumann*; one ♂ imago).

The latter specimen enables the published description to be supplemented as follows:—

Dorsum of abdomen pitch-black, with a single longitudinal series of translucent triangular subochreous spots on each side of the median tract, extending from the second to the ninth segment. These spots, situated very near the bases of the segments, are isolated by a considerable breadth of the dark ground-colour, which tends to invade their lower angles; those towards the commencement of the series have their upper anterior angle right-angled, but the corresponding angles of the hinder spots become more obtuse. Venter light burnt-umber, or warm sepia-brown; the ninth segment darker, except in the median tract; on each side of the anterior segments a dark streak runs backwards from the basal angle. Forceps to the beginning of the second joint of the limbs almost concolorous with the ninth segment, and then pitch-black to the tips. *Setæ* piceous. In this specimen the only portions of the hinder legs that are distinctly pitch-brown are the terminal joint and the unguis; elsewhere the traces of this colour are very faint.

Length of wing 16, body 19 millim.

Many of the Mayflies of the *Leptophlebia*-type in Messrs. Godman and Salvin's collection probably represent new genera. But until both sexes of the flies and their nymphs are known, it will be best, perhaps, to place them provisionally in the named genera to which they are most nearly related, and to state the points wherein they appear to depart from the normal standards of those genera. This is said with particular reference to species here referred to *Thraulius* and the following genus.

CHOROTERPES.

Choroterpes, Eaton, Ent. Monthly Mag. xvi. p. 194 (1881); Rev. Mon. Ephem. p. 104, t. 12. fig. 19 (adult details), and t. 34 (nymph) (1884).

Besides a single European species, and one (in *Mus. McLachlan*) from Tenasserim Valley, which is normal, the genus includes the two following.