

FF. Thorax and first two abdominal segments green, remainder of abdomen red; female with a small, isolated, brownish antehumeral line, diverging from its fellow of the opposite side, and the sutures and apices of the abdominal segments blackish; hind wings with a reddish- (♂) or yellowish- (♀) brown basal spot reaching outward to the submedian cross-vein and half-way to the first antecubital; vulvar lamina projecting .5 mm. Abdomen, ♂ 34.5-37, ♀ 35.5-38; hind wing, ♂ 35-39, ♀ 39 mm. 6. *hæmatogastra*.

[AA. Front wings with two post-triangular rows for at least part of the field proximal to the nodus; hind wings with two rows of cells between the proximal subbasal sector (A_3) and the *hind* margin, usually with 1-3 single post-triangular cells reaching across the entire width of the field from short sector to first sector of the triangle; abdomen rather stout. Thorax luteous or yellow, a broad blackish antehumeral stripe each side, so that black predominates on the dorsum, width of pale colour remaining between the antehumeral stripes 1 mm.; abdomen luteous with a mid-dorsal blackish stripe on segments 4-9, in older males "subpruinose with the base fuscous" (Hagen), in still older males the whole body is pruinose; basal spot of hind wings yellow, reaching out to the submedian cross-vein; vulvar lamina projecting .1-.2 mm. Abdomen, ♂ 25-28, ♀ 24-26; hind wing, ♂ 27-30, ♀ 28-30 mm. *credula*.]

1. *Erythemis simplicicollis*.

a. *simplicicollis* type.

Libellula simplicicollis, Say, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. viii. p. 28 (1839)¹.

Mesothemis simplicicollis, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Amer. p. 170 (1861)²; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xviii. p. 77 (1875)³; Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. t. 57. figg. 4 (venation), 4 a (3rd leg) (1889)⁴; Calvert, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xx. p. 265 (1893)⁵; Carpenter, Journ. Inst. Jamaica, ii. p. 260 (1896)⁶; Kellicott, Odon. Ohio, p. 113 (1899)⁷; Williamson, 24th Rep. Geol. Indiana, p. 325 (1900)⁸; Burnham, Proc. Manchester (N. H.) Inst. Arts & Sci. i. p. 38 (1900)⁹; Howard, Insect Book, t. 41. figg. 8, 9 (♂ ♀) (1901)¹⁰; Needham, Bull. 47 N. Y. St. Mus. p. 527 (nymph) (1901)¹¹; Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxvi. t. 45. fig. 3 (venation) (1903)¹²; Butler, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. xxx. p. 125, t. 6. fig. 5 g (labium of nymph) (1904)¹³.

Erythemis simplicicollis, Calvert, Occas. Papers Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. 6, p. 42 (1905)¹⁴.

Libellula cærulans, *L. maculiventris*, Ramb. Névr. pp. 64, 87 (1842)¹⁵.

Mesothemis gundlachii, Scudder, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. x. p. 195 (1866)¹⁶.

Some additional references are given by Hagen³; some others of later date, not adding to but merely confirming our previous information, are omitted.

Certain specimens before me, all with the green of thorax and abdomen clear and distinct, show more black markings on the thorax than is commonly to be found in this species. A male from Altamira and one from Florida have black lines on the following parts: mid-dorsal carina, upper part of mesepisternum (about 1.5 mm. long), humeral, obsolete first lateral (above the metastigma), and second lateral sutures. A second male from Altamira adds to these a small blackish streak on mes- and metepimera at about one-third height; in a second male from Florida, these two streaks are heavier and longer (1-2 mm.). One