

female from Florida, one from Little Rock in Arkansas, three from Altamira, and one from San Luis Potosi are like the first Altamira male except that the mid-dorsal carina is pale.

The first Altamira male, alone of the above-mentioned, has a dark transverse band on the anterior surface of the frons; since it is otherwise unquestionably *simplicicollis* and not *collocata*, it follows that the existence of such a frontal band on a pruinose male, from which all the original abdominal markings have disappeared, cannot be considered—as I had previously thought—proof that the individual in question should be referred to *collocata*. Among notes made at the Museum of Comparative Zoology in June, 1899, I find the following: "*Mes. simplicicollis*. Carrizo Sprgs. [Texas]. ♂ pruinose has a very slight trace of a transverse band on frons; apps. are whitish; a similar condition exists in ♂ ♂ from Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia; in 1 Fla. ♂, 1 Matamoros ♂, and 1 ♂ Samana, Hayti, the frontal band is very distinct."

No constant differences between individuals from Altamira and from the vicinity of Philadelphia have been found.

Hab. UNITED STATES¹⁻¹⁵, south from New Hampshire⁹, Michigan³, and Montana³, and east of the Rocky Mts., also Utah (?)³, Ontario in San Bernardino County, California (*Snodgrass, coll. P. P. C.*: 1 ♂).—MEXICO, Matamoros², Altamira in Tamaulipas [3 ♂, 11 ♀], San Luis Potosi [2 ♂, 4 ♀] (*Hoag, coll. P. P. C.*), Guadalajara (*McClendon, U. S. N. M.*), Huastec [Huastec³] (*Saussure*²); BRITISH HONDURAS, Belize (*Miller, coll. Wllmsn.*: 1 ♂).—BAHAMAS⁵, Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera I. (*Moore & Bullock, Univ. of Pa. Exp.*: 1 ♀); WEST INDIES, Cuba^{2 3} (*Poey, coll. Amer. Ent. Soc.*: 1 ♂), Isle of Pines¹⁶, Kingston (*Fox*) in Jamaica⁶ (*Johnson*: 1 ♂), Samana in Hayti (*Frazar, M. C. Z.*).

Taken in January (Belize), June (Altamira), August (Guadalajara), September (San Luis Potosi), and November (Eleuthera).

The male from Ontario, California, is pruinose but has no dark frontal band; one from Altamira and two from San Luis Potosi are pruinose and have the dark frontal bands; all the other individuals from these last two localities are clearly *simplicicollis*.

b. Subsp. ? *collocata*.

Mesothemis collocata, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Amer. p. 171 (1861)¹; Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. & Geogr. Surv. Terr. (Hayden's) 1873, p. 587 (1874)²; Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xviii. p. 77 (1875)³; Proc. Davenp. Acad. Sci. i. p. 205 (1876)⁴.

Mesothemis simplicicollis, var. *collocata*, Calvert, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. (2) iv. p. 552, t. 17. figg. 103-106 (details ♂ ♀) (1895)⁵; Elrod, The Museum (Albion, N.Y.), ii. p. 285 (1896)⁶; Ent. News, viii. p. 39 (1897)⁷; Currie, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. v. p. 303 (1903)⁸; Needham & Cockerell, Psyche, x. p. 139 (1903)⁹; Osburn, Ent. News, xvi. p. 195 (1905)¹⁰.

The youngest males before me have no dark lines on the thorax, no dark anterior frontal band, superior appendages yellowish, brownish at tips. The frontal band is present in one example in which the thorax is yet unmarked, the superior and inferior appendages yellowish-brown. No females which I have seen show the frontal band. In both sexes the humeral and second lateral thoracic sutures may become marked with black lines, but the additional black lines described for a few *simplicicollis* on page 331 have not been met here. The appendages of the males become almost black in the pruinose stage, those of the females remain yellow.

Hab. BRITISH COLUMBIA, Langford Lake¹⁰, Victoria¹⁰; UNITED STATES, Seattle in Washington (*R. Osburn in litt.*), Yellowstone^{2 6 7} [*Adams*: 1 ♂], City Creek Cañon