

[*Browning*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀] (*coll. P. P. C.*) (*Skinner, A. N. S.*: 1 ♀), Ogden (*M. C. Z.*), Spring Lake⁴ and Beaver Valley (*Engelhardt & Doll, Brooklyn Inst.*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀) in Utah, Reno in Nevada (*Morrison, 1878, M. C. Z.*), Pecos River, Texas¹, Dimmit Lake near Roswell, New Mexico⁹, Winslow (*Schwarz & Barber*⁸) in Arizona (*C. U. lot 35, M. C. Z.*; see footnote, page 104, *antea*), San José (*A. N. S.*: 1 ♂), Wilson's Lake near Pasadena [*Grinnell*: 1 ♂], Los Angeles [*Davidson*⁵: 1 ♀] and San Diego (*Crotch*²) in California; LOWER CALIFORNIA, Mesa Verde⁵, Miraflores⁵, San José del Cabo⁵ [*Eisen*: 4 ♂, 3 ♀] (*coll. P. P. C.*).—MEXICO (*Schumann*: 1 ♂), Las Bocas in Durango (*Batty, A. M. N. H.*: 1 ♀), Guadalajara (*Schumann*: 1 ♀) and Juanacatlan (*McClendon, U. S. N. M.*), Tacubaya [2 ♀], Mexico City [1 ♂, 1 ♀] (*Barrett, coll. P. P. C.*) (*Schumann, H. H. Smith*: 3 ♂, 2 ♀; *coll. Deam*: 2 ♂, 3 ♀), Lumija in Chiapas (*coll. Westcott*: 1 ♂).

All the dates of capture of specimens of this subspecies fall between April³ and October⁵. Mr. Grinnell's notes mention it as near Pasadena in May, June, and September. The examples from Mexico City and Tacubaya are dated from June to August.

The single male from Lumija in Chiapas is pruinose and has a dark anterior frontal band. In view of what has been stated on page 332 concerning this band, and of the undoubted occurrence of *simplicicollis* at Belize, it is possible that the Lumija example may be *simplicicollis* and not *collocata*.

2. *Erythemis peruviana*.

Libellula peruviana, Rambur, Névr. p. 81 (1842)¹; Selys, Rev. Odon. Eur. p. 324 (1850)².

Erythemis peruviana, Kirby, Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond. xii. t. 55. fig. 3 (venation) (1889)³; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 608 (1897)⁴; (7) iii. p. 367 (1899)⁵; Carpenter, Journ. Inst. Jamaica, ii. p. 261 (1896)⁶; Prinzessin Therese, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xlv. p. 262 (1900)⁷.

Libellula bicolor, Erichson, in Schomburgk's Reisen Brit. Guian. iii. p. 583 (1848)⁸.

Erythemis bicolor, Hagen, Syn. Neur. N. Amer. p. 169 (1861)⁹ (excl. Choco ♀); Stett. ent. Zeit. xxx. p. 263 (1869)¹⁰.

? *Libellula rubriventris*, Blanchard, in Orbigny's Voy. Amér. Mérid. vi. 1, p. 217, t. 28. fig. 4 (♂ color) (1843)¹¹.

♂. The series from Casiguana permits of tracing the colour-changes not only on thorax and abdomen as briefly stated on page 330, but also of those on the head (*cf. Selys*²). 1. The youngest male with thorax and abdomen mostly luteous or pale green (except for the dark antehumeral stripes) has the vertex, superior surface of frons, and labium pale green, clypeus and anterior surface of frons luteous, a dark brown transverse band separating the inferior luteous from the superior green of the frons, labrum (except for two pale basal points) and a median band on the labium blackish. 2. A little older example has the base of the vertex, anterior surface of frons, sides of clypeus, entire labrum, a wider median labial band, dark brown or blackish. 3. Later the blackish spreads over the clypeus and labium, but the superior surface of frons, tip of vertex, and median part of thoracic dorsum are still pale green. 4. The frons and vertex become completely black and the abdomen red, before the pale mid-dorsal thoracic area has disappeared from view. 5. When the thorax and base of abdomen have become pruinose the superior surface of the frons is dark metallic-blue.